

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED NOV 1 1979

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Downtown Martinsburg Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

h CITY, TOWN Martinsburg, VICINITY OF
le STATE West Virginia CODE 54 COUNTY Berkeley CODE 003
NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN VICINITY OF STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, Berkeley County
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401 STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

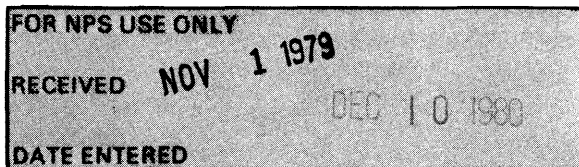
TITLE M-163 Berkeley County Historical Society & Berkeley County
Historical Landmarks Commission Survey

DATE 1973-78
 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Berkeley County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401 STATE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Downtown Martinsburg Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

4

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2

109-11 E Burke St	Darlene E Luttrell	706 W John St
113	Christ Evangelical and Reformed Church	117 E Burke S
112	Central Fire Dept	International Assn of Firefighters Local 805 City of MTBG
117	Christ Evangelical and Reformed Church	117 E Burke S
125	} Christ Evangelical and Reformed Church	117 E Burke S
127		
203	*- Francis Silver	5th
205	*- John Convery	
210	Joseph E Caudle	100 S Raleigh St
218-20	Charles Grove	533 E Stephen St
219	*- Lucy V Clem	
110 W Burke St	Martinsburg Historic Landmarks Commission	c/o Mrs C E Martin 107 N Rosemont Avenue
123-25	*- Frank O Trump	
127-29	*- George Appleby, MD	
200	Rev John Wright	c/o Fay Wright 200 W Burke Street
201-03	Farmers and Mechanics Fire Insurance Co of WV	Mr Don Sperow Sec-Manager 109 S College St
206	*- Loy, Shingleton and Caryl Associates	
210	Leslie C Grubbs	210 W Burke Street
211-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	*- Zenobia A McKee	
212-14	*- Ronald L Smeltzer	
213	*- Grady L Roark	
216	*- Mary E LeMaster	
218	Calvary United Methodist Church (Educ Bldg)-Trustees	
219-21	William G Ruth	Route 2 Box 320 Martinsburg, WV
222	Calvary United Methodist Church-Trustees	
302-04-06	Curtis G Power	1025 Winchester Ave
308	*- Thelma Butt Talbott	
309	Sites Realty Corp	c/o Wm Downs Sites 11 Showers Ln
310	*- Ella P Spillman	
320	Trinity United Methodist Church (Parsonage)-Trustees	
400	*- Janet P Hoffman	
401	*- Gertrude P Creque	
411	*- Nancy D Snider	
417	*- James W Goodrick	
506	*- Maude M Miller	
511	*- Marvin Files	
515	*- George W Green, Jr	
518	*- Lt Col Stanley J Nixon	

NOTE: The asterisk denotes that the property is owner-occupied.

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Downtown Martinsburg Historic District

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- 522 W Burke St * - Pearl M Parsons
- 523 " * - Charles A Parker
- 526 " * - Evans Hume
- 527 " * - Jack T Hull
- 531 " * - Howard J Mann King Investments 1126 W King St
- 530 " * - Leona A Keplinger

- Dutch Cememtery-S Church St c/o Trustees-Christ Evan & Reformed Church
117 East Burke Street
- 222 N College St- L and M Investments c/o Larry M Pitzer PO Box 783,MTBG
- 101-03 E Commerce St- Charles Shimp 816 W King Street

- 123 W Commerce Street-Paul Collis 5719 Forest Rd Cheverly,MD 20785

- 201 English Street Dorothy L Wilson Rt 1 Box 203 Bunker Hill,WV 25413
- 202 " L M Poole/G Poole Wood Rt 2 Hedgesville,WV 25427
- 203 " Woodrow W Starliper 623 W King Street
- 205 " Hilda Hopewell Fairfax 514 W Martins St
- 207 " "
- 209 " * - Thomas W King

- 129 E John Street C G Weller c/o E C Weller PO Box 864 MTBG, WV
- 133 " * - Robert Shriver
- 201 " Galtjo L Geertsema Route 1 Box 248A MTBG,WV

- 109 W John Street Floyd C Odom 233 N Tennessee Ave
- 204 " William M Petry Main Street Blue Hill,ME 04614
- 203 " Benjamin Banks 201 1/2 W John St
- 211 " * - Wanda E Dyke
- 301 " Wm A Holmes 3311 Nebraska Av NW Wash,DC 20016
- 313 " * - Edward L Hogarth
- 314 " Mary L Appleby Estate c/o George Appleby 129 W Burk
- 324 " * - Dudley Harley
- 411 " William Traver RD 4 Box 482 Hedgesville,WV
- ✓419 " Charles M Butler,Jr 121 N Tennessee Avenue
- 423 " * - Arra V Pine
- 506 " * - Paul F Burkhart
- 507 " * - Bertha I Layton
- 509 " * - Leslie L Lord
- 515 " * - Irene P Dugan
- ✓516 " * - Pittsburgh National Bank c/o Mr Michael Kapp-
Real Estate Administrator Pittsburgh,Pa 15230

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533 W John Street	}	Audrey Sharpless Mason		
535 "		c/o Gerald Clayton	1260 Gulf Blvd	Belleair Share,
537 "				Florida 33535
Downey-Henson Bldg		Peoples National Trust Co-Trustees		100 S Queen St
Old Meth Epis Church-		W L Boyd	114 E King St	
120 E King Street		W L Boyd	114 E King St	(Methodist Church Manse)
200 "	}	The Sisters of the Holy Ghost, Inc of WV		
208 "		c/o Ralph German-Attorney		
210-12 "		Cooper, Speer, German and Kelly		
		644 Oliver Bldg	Pittsburgh, Pa	15222
214 "		* -Walter G Kibler		
219 "		* -John T Power		
101 W King Street		Berkeley Co Commission	Rev John Wright-President	
127 "		Berkeley Co Commission	Rev John Wright-President	
129-31 "		Berkeley Co Commission	Rev John Wright-President	
137-39 "		Frank S Fischer	139 W King Street	
200 "		Trinity Episcopal Church-Trustees		
216 "		Robert R Lindsay	107 Evans Run Drive	MTBG, WV
218-20-22 "		Anne A Eyler	218 W King Street	
224-26 "	(City Hall)	City of MTBG	224 W King Street	
300 "		GSA Public Bldg Service-Western Maryland Field Off.	Social Security Bldg	6401 Security Blvd
			Baltimore, Maryland	21235
301-05 "		Max Oates	100 N Raleigh St	
W W I Memorial		City of MTBG/American Legion	224 W King Street	
315 "		First Baptist Church of MTBG-Trustees		
327 "		Howard K Brown	101 S Raleigh St	
401 "		* -Margaret Seibert Brown		
406 "	}	* -Leonard Askin		
410 "				
412 "		* -Vernon G Hoffman		
414-16 "		James K Hutzler	1301 Winchester Avenue	
500 "		Hoover C Lloyd	1401 W King Street	
506 "		Roy C Grove	607 E Moler Avenue	
509-11-13-15-17-19		Harry Booth	814 Winchester Avenue	
510 "		Howard J Mann	King Investments	1126 W King St
512 "		* -Frank H Hott		
521-23 "		Harry Booth	814 Winchester Avenue	

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- 100 N Maple Avenue Curtis G Power 1025 Winchester Avenue
- 120 " * - Jacob H Gerbrick
- 121 " * - Fred T Rauch 314 W Martin street
- 122 " * - Nellie Messick
- 123 " * - Earl C Weller
- 206-08 " * - Alice C Mason 208 N Maple Avenue
- 207-09 " * - Charles H Miller 207 N Maple Avenue
- 210 " * - Thomas R Spaur, Jr
- 217 " George W Small 1440 W King Street
- 219 " Lillian D Hockenberry 1600 S Eads.St Crystal Towers-
824 N Arlington, Va 22202
- ✓110-12 S Maple Ave Alva D Linder 905 W King Street
- 116 " * - Jane E Morriss
- 120 " * - Paul Buxton Martin
- 122 " * - Mary Jessica Hendrix
- 123 " * - William A Wallace
- 209 " * - Margaret V Downey
- 220 " Loy, Shingleton and Caryl 206 W Burke Street
- 301 " (see 301 W John St Downtown MTBG Hist Dist #4 p3)
- 313 " * - Joseph M Lopez
- 315 " * - David D Grimes
- 316 " * - Jerald W Moran
- 319 " * - Harry W Yoe
- 128 E Martin St Berkeley Co Civic Theatre, Inc c/o Col Geo E Stover
- 201-03 " * - Madeline L Miles
- 205-07 " * - Leo H Bardino
- ✓220-26 " Moncure Chatfield-Taylor 100 Willaimsport Avenue
- 100 W Martin St Gateway Associates 100 W Martin Street
- 117 " St Johns' Evangelical Lutheran Church-Trustees
- 118 " Daniel F Dennis Est 118 W Martin Street
- 120-22 " * - James William Sheely
- 119-21 " St Johns' Evangelical Lutheran Church-Trustees
- 126 " Beth Jacob Synagogue (Jewish Community Ctr)
c/o M Levine
- 125 " * - Howard F Pierce
- 200 " * - Edward R Clarke
- 201 " William D Sites 11 Showers Lane Martinsburg, WV
- 204-06-08-10 S & W Assn c/o James Seibert Box J MTBG, WV
- 212-14 " * - Margaret Shannon Rauch 212 W Martin St
- 220 " ✓ Trinity United Methodist Church-Trustees
- 300 " Gilbert Wilkes III 300 W Martin Street

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 6

301 W Martin St		Frye-Lopp Realtors	Katy E Frye	116 Pike Side St
303	"	* - Robert G Coffman, Jr		
305	"	* - Jennings R Newcombe		
324	"	Howard K Brown, Jr	101 S Raleigh Street	
400-02	"	Kate Bishop Silver	c/o Francis Silver	5th 203 E Bur
410	"	* - Harry L Washington		
430-30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32	"	Francis Silver	5th 203 E Burke Street	
515	"	Ramer Community Ed Ctr-Berkeley Co Brd of Ed	401 S Queen S	
524	"	* - John W Phillips		
528	"	* - Ada Wood		
532	"	Mt Zion Methodist Episcopal Church	c/o Emmerson Hanion	228 Liberty Street
615	"	Ebenezer Baptist Church-Trustees		
100 N Queen St		Old Market House	MTBG Historic Landmarks Commission	
			c/o Mrs C E Martin	107 N Rosemont Ave
101	"	Robert G Criswell	c/o Criswell Florist	114 W Burke
105	"	W R Keller, Est	105 N Queen Street	
109	"	Steve Julias	PO Box 711	Martinsburg, WV
110	"	Allen B Emmert Est	412 S Illinois Avenue	
118	"	Melvin A Ripple	840 Clearmount Av SE	North Canton,
120	"	Gus Julius	Main St	Harrisonburg, Va /Ohio 44720
124	"	Victor Lupis	124 N Queen	22801
128	"	Alvin Brody	128 N Queen	
131-35	"	* - Louis Cohen		
148	"	Curtis Mongold	411 S Rosemont Avenue	
153-55	"	Margaret Dillon	Rt 6 Box 230	Martinsburg, WV 25401
150-52	"	St Johns Evangelical Lutheran Church-Trustees		
201	"	}	Helen C Miller	312 N Louisiana Avenue
205	"			
209-13	"	Ronald J West		Bunker Hill, WV 25413
214-16	"	Jacob H Gebrick	120 N Maple Avenue	
222-24	"	Joseph Caudle	100 S Raleigh Street	
230-34	"	Albert Minnich	817 N Queen Street	
225-31	"	L H Caskey	403 S Tennessee Avenue	
235	"	Crown Hardware, Inc	c/o B L Roberts	235 N Queen St
247	"	Newton D Baker	Post 896-Trustees	
242-46	"	Carroll Butler		
247 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53	"	William L Foltz	249 N Queen Street	
255-55 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Lee R Moore	PO Box 1088	Martinsburg, WV 25401
258	"	Frank Tabler	446 Winchester Avenue	

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301-03 N Queen St	William G Stover	310 S Tennessee Avenue
401 "	Charles Shimp	816 W King Street
403 "	* - Mary Woodrow Dunn	
404-06-08 "	Albert Minnich	817 N Queen Street
410- "	} Delbert James	Rt 1 Box 652 Bunker Hill, WV 25413
412 "		
110-12 S Queen St	Mary L Appleby Est	c/o Geo Appleby 129 W Burke St
124 "	Max O Oates	100 N Raleigh Street
125-29 "	Carroll Butler	Tuscarora Rd Martinsburg, WV
131 "	- Merchants and Farmers Bank	c/o C E Martin 131 S Que
134 "	James A Patterson	134 S Queen Street
139-41-43 "	Melpomene Rupis	141 S Queen Street Apt 2
145 "	Bruce Eagle Eyler	1017 Winchester Avenue
208 "	(see 200 E King St Downtown MTBG Hist Dist #4 p4)	
219 "	} The Most Rev Joseph H Hodges	PO Box 230 Wheeling, WV 26003
St Joseph Catholic Church		
220 "	First Presbyterian Church-Trustees	
233 "	* - Chriss N Kotromanis	
242 "	Stuart L Houpt	917 North Street
St Josephs Catholic School	(335 S Queen St-see 219 S Queen above)	
301 "	City of MTBG	City Hall 224 W King Street
313- "	* - Rose C Manor/Howard Bowers, Jr	
315 "	* - Homer A Brown	
331 "	Paul H Scott	c/o Scott Beauty School 329 S Queen St
126 E Race St	May E Sites	1034 Winchester Avenue
136- "	} * - Therman R Blue	
138 "		
121 W Race St	Moose Order #120	125 W Race Street
210 "	Dolly I Haymaker	200 W Race Street
212 "	* - Eldridge D Lamp	
214 "	Alexander G Matzureff	Pack Horse Rd Glengary, WV
218 "	* - Lucie M Wiltshire	
223 "	H P Thorn	310 N Raleigh Street
224-26-28 "	* - Ethel L Lamp	224 W Race Street
307 "	* - Richard Johnson	
311 "	* - Dorothy Catherine Poisal	
314 "	Leslie C Grubbs	210 W Burke Street
322 "	David J Bowen	327 Boyd Avenue
323-25 "	* - Robert R Grove	323 W Race Street
324 "	* - Ethel M Sprinkle	

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396-98 W Race St * - Juliet Heiston Licklider
401 " * - Pearl M Miller
406 " * - W H Heiston and Sons
407-09 " Tito Orsini 823 Winchester Avenue
410 " Robert Fierro Co., Inc c/o Robt Fierro 1101 W King S
411 " * - James E O'Roke 411 W Race Street Apt 1
510 " * - Wilbert D Clinton

100 N Raleigh St * - Max O Oates, MD
115 " Dudley Baptist Missionary-Trustees
126 " Julian C Kidwiler Florida Living Rt 2 HWY 436
Forest City, Florida 32751

226-28-30-32-34 James G Gibson 404 W King Street
236-38-40-42 * - Hiram C Gooch, Jr 242 N Raleigh Street

Brick Structures Thorn Lumber Co 310 N Raleigh Street

101 S Raleigh St * - Louise M Shimp 816 W King Street
105 " * - Clifford Sperow, MD
111 " * - Nell Thorn Baynam
209 " * - Carroll E Seibert
213 " * - Col. R G Anderson
219 " * - Floyd A Karker

S Spring St Brick Structure-Frederick Hess c/o Hess Furn 137 N Queen St

217 N Spring St Madeline E Miles 203 E Martin Street
220-22 " * - Evelyn C Wolfes
225-27 " * - Willard G Shriver
229- " * - Ruth H Hoopengardner
231 " * - Leona Fellers

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- 114 E Burke St * - Peoples Trust Company
- 126 " * - Guy R Avey
- 200 " * - C and P Telephone Co of WV
- 201 " * - Spring Street, Inc
- 206 " * - L Vernon Brown
- 207 " * - Samuel H Miller
- 208 " * - Edward W Dockney
- 209 " * - North Central Development Co. Corp.
- 212 " * - Trustess Church of Christ-Northside
- 221- " * - Floyd H Stuckey
- 223 ")
- 224 " Molden Real Estate c/o Charles A Benton 2400 Valley Ave
- 226- " * - Joseph E Keesecker Winchester, Va. 22601
- 226½ ")
- 228- " James R Elliott II 2500 S Cleveland St Philadelphia, PA 19145
- 230 " George Ashton 116 Swartz St

- 114 W Burke St * - Robert G Criswell
- 116- ")
- 118- " Robert G Criswell 114 W Burke St
- 120 ")
- 121 ")
- 130- " * - R E Lutz
- 132 ")
- 134 " * - Hensell Realty Co.
- 205- " Blanche E Grove Rt #2 Box 28 Hedgesville, WV
- 207 " * - L DeWitt Gerhardt
- 215 " * - Everett S Fogle
- 217 " * - S R Mowery
- 223 " William G Ruth
- 312 " * - Helen Trimble McKown
- 313 " * - Edward P Lloyd
- 315 " John L Nadenboush Rt #1 Box 97 JN Martinsburg, WV
- 318 " * - Elizabeth Trimble McKown
- 321 " * - Cynthia D Chapman
- 403 " * - Jesse Monroe Hill, Jr
- 404 " * - Bard A Strobridge
- 405 " * - Ron W Huffer
- 407 " Cynthia Thorn Baynham 111 S Raleigh St
- 408 " Katy E Frye 116 Pike Side St
- 409 " * - Waldo W Chandler
- 413 " * - Anna Ruth Irvin
- 415 " * - Allen L Banks
- 419 " Joseph E Caudle 100 S Raleigh St
- 420 " Berkeley County Board of Education 401 S Queen St

109 N Church St

112- " * - Sanford D Brady

114 " * - William R Clark

116 " R E Lutz 130 W Burke St

206 " * - Ruth D DeHaven

208- ") John F Sprinkle

210 ")

213 " * - Eleanor M Wasson

214 " * - Woodrow S Byrd

215 " * - Charles J Butts

216- ") Woodrow S bryd 214 N Church St

218 ")

217 " * - Margaret M Walters

219 " Thomas E Robinson 4911 Sharon Rd Camp Springs, MD 20031

220- " * - Sue Ellen Houser

222 " * - Ethel V Grove

221 " Mary E McKinney 2400 55th St N St Petersburg, FL 33710

226 " * - Trustees: Branch #92 Hosiery Workers (PO Box 812)

117- S Church St) Bernard Y Duke RD #2 (305 East Road) Martinsburg, WV

119 ")

121- ")

125 ")

214 " * - Clarence R Miller

309- ") Maurice L McDonald L and M Investments 222 S College St

311 ")

314 " * - Bertha Hedges Armbrester

313- ")

315 ")

316 " * - George W Cazer

317 " * - John W Small, Jr

318- ") * - Hazel P Shroades

320 ")

322 ")

324- ") Roy C Hofmann Box 983 Alexandria, VA- 22313

326 ")

328- ") N M Gibson c/o The Old National Bank

330 ")

332 " * - Robert L McKee

109 S College St Farmers and Mechanics Mutual Fire Insurance Co

119 " * - Martin and Seibert c/o Clarence E Martin, Jr

212 " Berkeley Co Commissioners c/o John E Wright-Pres CourtHouse

315 " * - Leonard R Harris

317 " Ada Woods 526 W Martin St

322 " Arthur R Blizzard c/o Bud Leber 200 W Stephen St

110 N College St *-J Dennis Larkin

119 ") * Gretchen L Wurzburg c/o W F Wurzburg, Jr

121 ")

214 " * Lelia F Gain

216- ") John J Nagely

218 ")

220 " * Ralph O Lineburg

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112 Commerce St * - Haley Morris

201½ English St Dorothy Lee Wilson 125 N Raleigh

211- ") * - Charles B Green

213 ")

216 " * - George W Johnson

202 Welsh St

204 "

216 "

116 Abell St

513 Henry St

515 "

115 Charles St * - James G Roman

117 " John W Lewis (owned by the State)

119 ") Joseph Livingston 125 Charles St

121 ")

200 * - Mathias R Pulpus

201 * - Magdalene Rideout

203- ")

205 ")

207- ")

209 ")

Emma Wood Reed 528 W Martin St

211- ")

213 ")

215 " * - Hilda E Turner

231 " * - Harry L Busey

106 E John St * - Philip R Fowler

108- " * - Waldo H Slane

110 ")

112 " * - William F Whitacre

114 " * - Dan H Harman, Jr

128- " * - Robert S Palmer, Sr

130 " * - Harold E Doss

134 " * - Newton E Kidwiler Estate

136 " * - William F Schoppert

200 " * - Edward R Shewbridge

206 " * - Edward L Butler

206½ ")

208 E John St *- Eva Gertrude Brauthwaite
 213- ") ✓ Sister of the Holy Ghost of WV, Inc c/o Ralph German-Attorney
 215 ") 644 Oliver Bldg
 216 " *- James O Taylor Pittsburgh, PA 15222

110 W John St * -Alcinda Tolliver
 111 " Floyd C Odom 223 N Tennessee Ave
 113 " G Roderick Cheeseman 601 S Queen St
 119 " * - Shirley J Racey
 120 " ✓ County Commissioners of Berkeley Co c/o John E Wright-Pres CourtHouse
 121- ") * - Catherine C Lord
 123 ")
 125 " * - Brenda W Dusing
 200 " * - James H Everhart
 201- ") * - Benjamin Franklin Banks
 201½ ")
 206 " * - George G Hess
 207 " * - Edith B Fulk
 212 " Myra Snyder Wright 627 Madison Ave
 213 " * - Jack Irvin
 214 " Myra Snyder Wright 627 Madison Ave
 215- ") * - James G Martin
 217- ")
 217½ ")
 218 " * - John F Sprinkle
 219 " * - Frank P Chambers
 221 " William L Fultz 819 Winchester Ave
 222 " * - Gertrude Seibert
 303 " Everett F Kibler 306 Eulalia St
 306- ")
 308 ")
 307 " * - Samuel W Luttrell
 309 " * - Julius Garner
 310 " Brown Funeral Home, Inc 327 W King St
 311 " Julius Garner 309 W John St
 312 " Brown Funeral Home, Inc 327 W King St
 318 " Helen S Lickliger 319 W John St
 319 " * - James W Lickliger
 321 " * - Harvey L Mills
 322 " Farris Smith 526 Rock Cliff Drive
 325 " * - Edgar B Hammersla
 400 " * - Dorothy M Dapp
 401- ") James C Lambert 637 Second St
 403 ")
 403½ " * - Evelyn Bessie Smith
 405 " * - Donald R Clemons
 407 " Mary Margaret Larkin 106 N Queen St Apt 1
 409 " * - Douglas L Whetzel
 412 " * - Mary V Dunn
 413 " Joanna P Gess 833 Winchester Ave
 414 " * - Derry M Myers
 415- ") Mary Katherine Tabler 446 Winchester Ave
 417 ")
 416 " * - Dorothy K Eichelberger
 418- " * - Ralph P Duke
 420 " * - Howard Eugene Butts

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421 W John St

422 "

426- "

428 "

510 "

511½ "

512 "

513 "

514 "

517 "

519 "

522 "

524 "

525 "

526 "

527 "

529 "

531 "

* - Maude E Moler

* - James W Bowers

* - Herman G Fridinger

* - John S Wharton

* - Robert Wilson

* - Joseph A Kirby

* - Katherine Lee Kilmer

* - Kent Pine Hedges

* - James E Carber

Ralph G Burkhart 1425 W King St

* - Douglas L Collins

Ralph G Burkhart 1425 W King St

* - Harold O Miller, Sr

* - Lufane Lemon Ferro

* - Ashby T Swartz

424 W John St

* - Ruth B Fulk

121 E King St

125 "

127 "

201 "

206 "

213 "

216 "

218- "

218½ "

220- "

222 "

221 "

* - B P O Elks Lodge #78

* - Clarence V Townsend

* - Berkeley Post #14, American Legion, Inc

C and P Telephone Co of WV, Inc 200 E Burke St

✓ Sisters of the Holy Ghost of WV, Inc (see 213-215 E John St)

* - Ida M Richard c/o Robert L Daniels

✓ Sisters of the Holy Ghost of WV, Inc (see 213-215 E John St)

110 W King St

113- "

115 "

117- "

119- "

121 "

123- "

125 "

130 "

133- "

135 "

134- "

138 "

* - Citizens National Bank

* - Richard McCune

✓ County Commissioners of Berkeley County c/o J E Wright-Pres CrthSe

✓ County Commissioners of Berkeley County c/o J E Wright-Pres CrthSe

* - Citizens National Bank 110 W King St

Katherine Tabler 252 N Queen St

George S Appleby 129 W Burke St

201 W King St * - John W Grove
 205- ") John W Grove 201 W King St
 207 ")
 210- ")
 212 ")
 213- " * - The Evening Journal Publishing Co
 215 " * - Anabel J Redding
 225 " General Services Administration (see 300 W King St Item 4 page 4)
 230 " * - F Dennis Clarke
 303 ")
 307 ")
 311- ")
 311½ ")
 312 " ← Max O Oates 100 N Raleigh St
 314- " * - Theodore Psalides
 316- ")
 318 ")
 320- ") Dorothy K Eichelberger 416 W John St
 322 ")
 326-328 " * - J Gordon Baldwin
 400 " Lucy Helen Kneisley 1230 N Queen St
 404 " * - James G Gibson
 405 " * - D E Hendricks
 407 ")
 409- " * - Talmadge W Farmer
 409½ ")
 411 " * - James M Hutzler
 418 " * - Joseph L Keyton
 419 " * - Dunn and Seibert Sales Co, Inc
 420 " * - Theron A Titus
 501 " ← Harry L Booth 814 Winchester Ave
 504 " * - Harry B Grove
 505 ") ← Harry L Booth 814 Winchester Ave
 507 ")
 514 " * - Hester V Sanders

104- N Maple Ave * - Katherine B VanMetre
 106 " * - Debra L Funk
 108- " * - Carmella Tolli
 110 " * - Harry W Johnson
 112- " * - Edna L Johnson
 114 " * - Ruth K Plume
 116- " * - Edward A Duke
 118 " * - John W O'Leary
 124 " * - Bobbi Williams
 203- " * - R H Stotler
 205 ")
 212 " * - Hon. Vance E Sencindiver
 213 " * - Ruth B Willey
 214 " Zenobia S McKee 211 W Burke St
 216½- ") Roy C Grove 607 E Moler Ave
 218 ")
 220- " * - Ruth H Clipp
 222 ")
 223 " ✓ Joseph E Caudle 100 S Raleigh St

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Downtown Historic District (Non-nominated)

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 15

- 102 S Maple Ave * - N B Grove (Office)
- 104- " } Roger L Myers 9120 Glenridge Rd Silver Springs, ND 20910
- 106 " }
- 111 " Merchants and Farmers Bank 131 S Queen St
- 114 " * - Bessie V Diffenderfer
- 118 " }
- 203- " } Max O Qates 100 N Raleigh St
- 205- " }
- 207 " }
- 211 " * - Helen B Tabler
- 213- " } * - John R Fansler
- 215 " }
- 217- " } * - Dorothy F Burns
- 219 " }
- 218 " * - Gordon A Lutz
- 221- " * - Margaret M Minor
- 223 " Ralph E Miller 901 Florida Ave
- 222 " William K Stone Rt #6 Box 75 Martinsburg, WV
- 225 " * - Jennings L Ashton
- 227- " * - Virginia A Clendenning
- 229 " * - Charles Hannis Brannon
- 304 " * - Gladys G Miller
- 305 " Joseph G Morrow 309 S Maple Ave
- 306- " } * - Lloyd L Everhart
- 306½ " }
- 308 " Mary V Dunn 412 W John St
- 309 " * - Joseph G Morrow
- 310 " * - Mary Fawver
- 311- " } * - Eleanor A Gainfort
- 311½ " }
- 314 " * - Mary Jane Clowser
- 317 " * - Lewis L Sakeman
- 318 " * - Holmes S Grim
- 320 " * - Clarence E Creamer
- 321 " Robert C Handwerk 734 15th St NW Washington, DC 20000
- 322- " * - Elizabeth G Johnson
- 324 " * - Myra M Ford
- 323 " * - Kenneth F Shatzer
- 325 " * - Charles Nicewarner
- 328 " * - Helen F Parker
- 329 " * - Stella Carney Spiker
- 331 " Michael R Lewis 407 S Queen St
- 332 " * - Ronnie K Kuhn

100-	E Martin St	Margaret Dillon	Rt #6 Box 230	MTBG, WV	
106	"				
107	"	* - Helen R Martin			
108	"	Nadia C Elins	200 N Rosemont Ave		
109	"	Helen R Martin	107 E Martin St		
110	"	Nadia C Elins	200 N Rosemont Ave		
115	"	Helen R Martin	107 E Martin St		
117-	"				
119	"				
118-	"	Marguerite V Lane	Red Hill Road		
118½	"				
120	"	Grumbacker and Sons	160 S George St	York, PA	17405
124-	"	Earl S Blanchfield			
126	"				
202	"	* - Mary Virginia McCormack			
204	"	* - Edmond L Hoffman		209 E Martin St	
208	"	* - Bruce Franklin Martin Estate		* - Mildred V Noll	
210-	"	Garnett S Canby	322 Williams St		
212	"				
213	"	* - Charels William Hammond			
214	"	* - Norma J Bartles			
219-	"	* - Burkhardt M Krause			
221	"				
110-	W Martin St	* -Judith L Clemmons			
112-	"				
114	"				
209	"	* - Peggy R Carter			
211	"	* - Dudley M Ettinger			
217	"	* - Mary J Flagg			
221-	"	* - Ernest L Payne			
223	"	* - Frances Payne Keedy Gano			
225	"	* - John D Kees			
227	"	Francis E Miller, Jr	618 W King St		
229-	"	* - Grandell Tabler			
231	"				
234	"	* - Minnie G Chamberlin			
236	"	* - Robert F LaRue			
237	"	Gail W Updike	c/o Gulf Oil Products	1316 N Queen St	
302-	"	Mary L Rauch	314 W Martin St		
304-	"				
304½	"	* - Brian J Heisler			
306-	"	John Convery	205 E Burke St		
308-	"				
310	"				
311-	"	* - William R Porterfield		309 W Martin St	
313	"	Roy Vonbriesen, Sr	6821 Riverdale Rd	Auburn Manor Apts	Apt B202
312	"	* - Theodore D Matthews		Riverdale, Maryland	20840
314	"	* - Mary L Rauch			
315	"	* - Phyllis M Hensley			
316	"	* - J Russell Towner			
317	"	* - Emma VanMeter			
319-	"	Edna M Snyder	Rt #1 Box 123	Shenandoah Junction, WV	25442
321	"				
323-	"	* - Angelo C Ronzio			
325	"				

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Downtown Historic District (non-nominated)

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 17

- 401 W Martin St * - Kenneth H Rodgers
- 404 " * - John S Beard, Jr
- 405- " } * - Lee R Moore 306 S Queen St (Office)
- 407- " }
- 409 " }
- 411- " } Robert M Dern 209 Primrose Drive
- 413 " }
- 414 " } * - Cora Boyer 412 W Martin St
- 415- " } * - Jacob P Weaver
- 417 " }
- 416- " } * - Earl D Unger
- 418 " }
- 419- " } * - Howard L Moore
- 421 " }
- 423 " * - Garfield T Clark
- 425 " Lenora S Martin 7106 Fulton St Chevy Chase, MD 20015
- 427 " Alfred O Sponseller 7106 Fulton St Chevy Chase, MD 20015
- 428 " * - Ronald B Wilkins
- 429 " * - Paul Leo O'Rourke
- 431 " * - Russell J Scrivener
- 509 " Perry D Tyler 18 55th St NE Washington, DC 20019
- 514 " * - Hilda Hopewell Fairfax
- 518 " * - Birdie B Cook
- 520 " * - Martha S Grubbs
- 525 " Elmer E Brent 514 W Martin St
- 526- " } * - Ada Wood 528 W Martin St
- 528½ " }
- 529 " Elmer E Brent 514 W Martin St
- 530 " * - Mt Zion United Methodist Church Parsonage-Trustees
- 531 " * - Arthur L Crist
- 533 " * - Jack F Burks
- 534 " } Trustees of the Mt Zion United Methodist Church 532 W Martin St
- 537 " } * - Harry L Green
- 607 " } * - Trustees of the Ebenezer Baptist Church 615 W Martin St
- 608 " }
- 609 " * - Elsie M Williams
- 612 " }
- 613 " * - Floyd A Roberson
- 614 " }
- 616 " }

107 Water Street * - Charles K Dyche

104- W Stephen St)* - Joseph Livinston 125 N Charles St
 106 ")
 108 " * * - The Columbian Club, Inc MTBG Council #1169
 200 " Arthur R Blizzard c/o Bud Leber 200 W Stephen St
 218 " * - Nina Lee Johnson
 220 " * - Forrest C Burrell
 306 " Lelia F Gain 214 N College St
 308 " * - Roy F Wilson
 310 " * - Caleb H Heck
 312- " * - Frederick H Matthews
 314 " * - Clara Mae Matthews
 316 " * - Stephen C Brumbaugh
 318- " A V Keesecker 337 Woodbury Ave
 320 ")
 322- " Robert C Handwerk 734 15th St NW Washington, DC 20000
 324 ")

100 S Queen St * - The Peoples Trust Company
 101 " Lacy I Rice, Jr Elm Dale
 113 " Frederick B Hess 122 E Burke St
 115- " Hoover L Lloyd 1401 W King St
 117 ")
 123 " * - Douglas Minnick
 132 " Lacy I Rice, Jr Elm Dale
 148 " * - The Old National Bank of MTBG
 224 " * - W Melvin Reid (Office)
 235 " * - Robert L Lowe (Office)
 306 " * - Lee R Moore (Office)
 308 " * - Dudley O Jones
 310 " * - Alice Rebecca Thompson
 312 " * - Charles H Horner III
 321- " * - G Idella Brumbaugh
 323- * - W S Little
 325 * - Charles E McJilton
 324 " St Josephs' Hall The Most Rev J H Hodges PO Box 230
 329 " Wheeling, WV 26003
 333 " * - Paul H Scott
 339 " David Henry Luria c/o Paul Scott Box 1616 Cumberland, Md 21502

111 N Queen St) Steve Julius Williamsport Pike
 113 ")
 116 " Melvin H Ripple 840 Clearmont Ave SE North Canton, OH 44720
 121 " * - Victor A Roberts, Jr
 123- " Lacy I Rice, Jr Elm Dale
 125-)
 127-)
 129)
 130 " Five Store Realty Co McCory Corporation 888 7th Ave NY, NY 10011
 137 " Grumbacker and Sons 160 S George St York, Pennsylvania 17405
 140- " Harry W Rockwell 1304 Ridge Ave
 142-)
 146)

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- 145- N Queen St) * - Nadia C Elins
- 147- ")
- 149 ")
- 215- ") Roland J West Rt #1 Box 208 Bunker Hill 25413
- 217 ")
- 218- ") Jesse G Henderson 62096 Miami Rd SouthBend, Indiana 46614
- 220 " * - Virgil J Quaglio
- 239- " * - Newton D Baker Post 896
- 241 ")
- 248 ") Garrick Associates c/o Carroll Butler
- 257 ") Mary K Tabler 446 Winchester Ave
- 300 ") Shenandoah Oil Co 640 W Race St
- 314 ") Samuel Fitz 5719 Forrest Rd Cheverly, MD 20785
- 319 " * - Yum-Yum Food, Inc
- 323 " Berkeley Ice and Cold Storage, Inc C/o Cassco Ice and Cold Storage
- 415 " James J Powell Winchester Pike Factory Street
- 416 " * - Matthew Hunter

- 112 E Race St) C and E Enterprises, Inc 116 E Race St
- 114 ")
- 118 ")
- 119 " * - B A Poland
- 120 " MTBG Parking Lot Authority CityHall 224 W King St
- 132 " * - Albert C Kees

- 101 W Race St) Frank Tabler 446 Winchester Ave
- 103- ")
- 105- ")
- 109- ")
- 111 ")
- 113 ") City of MTBG CityHall 224 W King St
- 125 " * - Loyal Order of Moose #120
- 128 " * - Douglas M Widmeyer
- 200 " * - Dolly I Haymaker
- 201- ") Douglas M Widmeyer 128 W Race St
- 203 ")
- 205 " * - L G Landerkin
- 207 " Edward R Clarke 809 Virginia Ave
- 216 " * - Bertha Cohen Fine
- 219 " * - Roger L Walls (Office)
- 220 " * - Mary Riley P Sweeney
- 222 " John N Hutzler 411 W King St
- 300 " Frank Barlow, Jr 2048 Hillisdale Drive Falls-Church, VA 22043
- 301- " * - Robert L McKee
- 303 ")

304- W Race St } John F Marcum, Jr c/o Ron Rockwell 103 Mt View Dr MTBG,WV
 304½ ")
 306 " * - Nina L Toms
 308- ") Charles Francis Mohler 814 W Burke St
 310 ")
 313 " * - Blanche L Methany
 316 " * - Janet L Braithwaite
 317 " * - Richard J Grimes
 318 " The City of MTBG CityHall 224 W King St
 319 " * - Ray Cosner
 320 " * - Earl L Jones
 321- ") James L Coffinberger 209 Porter Ave
 321½ ")
 413 " * - James E O'Roke
 419- " Ralph G Burkhardt 1425 W King St
 421 " * - Ralph S Cook
 500- ")
 502 ")
 504- ")
 506 " The Thorn Lumber Company 310 N Raleigh St
 508- ")
 508½ ")
 511 " * - Clarence W Eversole
 513 " * - Alice Virginia Sands
 515- ") Allen L James
 517 ")
 519- ")
 521 ")
 520 " * - The Supreme Council of the House of Jacob
 522 " The Thorn Lumber Company 310 N Raleigh St
 525 " * - Joseph T Law
 527 " Elizabeth A Brown c/o Don L Brown 2265 5th Ave Apt 11-G NY, NY
 528 " * - Erath Veneer Company
 529 " * - Robert L Franklin

100 S Raleigh St * -Joseph E Caudle
 106- " Lester R Minnick 602 S RALEIGH St
 108 " * - Charles P Lord
 110- ") Jennings R Newcome 305 W Martin St
 112 ")
 114 " * - Roy E Slaton
 115 " * - Charles W Thomas
 116 " * - Elizabeth Kercheval
 117 " Susie Hensel Meadows
 118 " Elizabeth Kercheval 116 S Raleigh St
 120 " * - Pauline Brooks
 122- " * - Rockwell Cleaners and Launderers, Inc
 124 ")
 126 ")
 210 " Dunn and Seibert Sales, Inc 419 W King St
 212 " * - Beryl Ambrose
 214- " Edith Darby c/o Ruth Dean 1305 Park Ave MTBG, WV
 216 ")
 215 " * - M Pauline Butts

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Downtown Historic District (Non-nomination)

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 21

- 220 S Raleigh St * - Micheal C Gochenour
- 222 " * - Phyllis A Leonard
- 224 " * - Dorothy D Solenberger
- 225 " F P Burkhardt 506 W John St
- 301 " }
- 302 " }
- 304- " } Elizabeth Trimble McKown c/o Paul Miller, Jr
- 306 " } PO Box 248 Charlestown, WV 25414
- 305 " } * - Trone A Files
- 307 " }
- 308 " * - T Mae Severs
- 309 " * - Nannie E Taylor
- 310- " } Nellie Virginia Rockwell 320 S Raleigh St
- 312 " }
- 311 " Ola C Fries 102 Lina Lane Martinsburg, WV
- 313 " * - Robert E Jackson

- 106- N Raleigh St) Max O Oates 100 N Raleigh St
- 108 ")
- 110 ")
- 112- ") N M Gibson
- 114 ")
- 116- ") O M Russler 703 W King St
- 118 ")
- 117 ")
- 119- ") C and M Associates c/o Joseph E Caudle 100 S Raleigh St
- 121 ")
- 120 " * - Fern Snyder
- 122 " W E Boor 4409 Van Buren St UniversityPark, MD
- 123- " Charles R Ashton 112 S Charles St
- 125 " }
- 130 " * - Robert N Widmeyer
- 207- " Francis Silver 5th 203 E Burke St
- 209 " }
- 200 " City of MTEG CityHall 224 W King St
- 208 " }
- 213 " * - Jacob E Kidwiler
- 215 " * - Franklin R Linton
- 218 " * - Marrison C Davis
- 219 " * - Grover C Carper
- 220 " * - Paul G Garrett
- 221 " * - Vernie D Zepp
- 222 " * - Savilla Stocker
- 310 " * - Thorn Lumber Company

The initial Martinsburg survey was conducted in 1973 when the Consultant looked at a number of buildings within Berkeley County on a list supplied by the Berkeley County Historical Society. These buildings were photographed, mapped, described and evaluated for possible nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. From Martinsburg buildings suggested for nomination, only one has so far been placed on the Register, The Federal Building (Old Post Office and Court House) on W. King Street. Boydsville and the General Adam Stephen House had previously been placed on the Register. At present these three individual sites, within the corporate limits of Martinsburg, are the only city listings in the National Register.

Within the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Related Industries Historic District the majority of the railroad buildings listed in the nomination are included in the files of the Historic American Engineering Record.

The survey on which this nomination is based was begun in August 1978 by the Consultant after a preliminary windshield survey in July in which Frances Ruth, an employee of the Berkeley County Landmarks Commission and the Consultant drove through Martinsburg and mapped suggested boundaries for survey and possible historic district designation. The effort was undertaken as part of the necessary research for accomplishing a Multi-Resource nomination to the National Register for Berkeley County.

In the second stage an inventory list of buildings which needed to be studied was evolved after looking at the selected areas once more and this given to the Berkeley County Landmarks Commission, sponsors of the the survey, for supply of whatever historical data was possible, and for location of owners and addresses. Don Wood, Howard Butts, Frank Silver and others provided material, with Wood and Butts supplying most data. Time and personnel limitations allowed research on only a limited number of buildings. This usually included deed and title search, along with tax records and insurance maps. When historical material was available it was used. Within the descriptions names and dates have been assigned to houses on which research has been accomplished to determine these facts from the records. When these seemed to work with the architectural evidence of the site, the name and date were used. In the main descriptions are based on exterior viewing only and the historical research still remains to be accomplished.

Beginning on August 9 and continuing through early November of 1978, the agreed upon areas already identified were walked, each building looked at and evaluated for possible inclusion in the Martinsburg survey. Buildings included were photographed and notes made on exterior architectural features.

The survey was based entirely on exterior features with emphasis on the character and development patterns and styles of the city. Decisions were based solely on what could be seen from the public right of way and private property was not trespassed upon, so that the Consultant saw what others looking in the same manner from the sidewalks, streets and alleys might see.

In a number of cases buildings which had at one time had superior architectural features were excluded, even if some features remained, because of misuse or insensitive remodelling. Aluminum siding frequently caused the Consultant to pass over a building, especially when the application of the siding had meant destruction of quantities of architectural detail and trim. The removal of porches, especially when these were an integral part of the design of the house, also sometimes caused the Consultant to eliminate a house that might otherwise have been included. Sandblasting, a widely used means of cleaning brick within the city, also was used as a basis for exclusion, especially when the sandblasting had removed facing detail, color and patterns which were essential to the design. When any of these three were not deemed to be damaging beyond repair, the building which might otherwise have qualified, was included. Indeed the use of sandblasting has been so widespread within the city that a good many buildings, especially churches, would have been automatically eliminated had sandblasting been a disqualifying factor.

Before this survey can be regarded as complete interiors must be viewed and exteriors evaluated from all facades rather than just from the public right of way. Historical research must also be accomplished. When these have been completed it is likely that many houses will be shown to be much more important than thought and that additional ones will be added to the list.

It is important to note that the survey extended only to areas within these historic districts, and that areas outside the districts have not been surveyed. That remains to be done at some future date.

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input 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

Burke is the east-west street from which all north-south streets are designated. East Burke is the section east of Queen, the north-south street at which all streets running in that direction are divided. Though East Burke runs for a great distance in these districts only two blocks are in the Downtown District. The rest is in either the East Martinsburg or Chambersburg and Green Hill Cemetery districts.

109-111 E. Burke St. A c. 1890 gable roofed building refaced a short while later, it is likely that the entrance to the east, with its decorated enframement heavily molded with carved and gouged work in geometric designs, was moved out from the earlier building. A heavy cornice with alternating full and half brackets is in place with a parapeted eave above. Though the structure has been sandblasted and its storefront and commercial signs changed, it remains a good building.

113 E. Burke St. The Martin Houseman House, 1778. Stuccoed and rusticated, this 2 1/2 story, 3-bay house, with gable roof and fine Neo-Classical Revival Palladian dormered window of this century, the house has the best cast-iron entry porch within the city. It is of twining oak with leaves and acorns and positively superb. The house is an unusual one for the city, individually important because of its age and classical simplicity, and of overriding importance as part of the block of houses here.

112 E. Burke St., "No. 1 Ryneal Fire Co., Organized 1905", 1924. Of facing brick, 2-story and starkly symmetrical, the building has a central vehicular entrance with flanking double entrance doors beneath 4-light transoms. At the second level are three tall round headed windows with stone impost blocks and keystones, all set above a single stone sill. The flanking 6/6 sash have stone sills and keystone arches. A cornice with square undercut brackets appears beneath a brick parapet with rounded center containing a blind oculus with the date "1924".

117 E. Burke St., Christ Reformed Church, 1900. On the site of an earlier church built c. 1848, the center basilica has shallow cross projections and an octagonal dome. With finial cross and clerstory windows, it originally had side gables with lancet arched windows which have been removed. High Victorian Gothic in style, the building is of rough faced ashlar stone with red mortar joints. Roof coping, water table and other accents are in sandstone. A square tower with three stages and a pyramidal roof appears to the left rear. A massive round stained window with circular tracery appears in the parapeted gable end. Similar windows also appear to the sides. A full cloistered entry terminates in gabled forebays at either end. Round topped bullet buttresses appear at each corner of the central mass and foliar carved terminations appear on the roof parapets. Stained glass is in all glazed openings. The church was designed for an urban setting and is magnificently framed by earlier dwellings on either side.

125 E. Burke. The German Reformed Church Parsonage, 1874. In the prevailing Italianate style of the city, the parsonage was constructed in front of the older church building and continued in use after the new building was constructed. Brick, with gable roof, segmental arched bay openings, bracketed cornice and an oriel window to the left, this is a fine example of its type with excellent interiors. Fine iron basement grills in geometric patterns and probably manufactured locally appear.

127 E. Burke St., The John Fitz House, 1880. A French Second Empire House, in brick over stone basement, and with a patterned and colored slate roof, this is probably the best house of the style within the city, if not within the state. It is superb architecture, which appears as built except that the mansard topping for the corner tower and the tower and roof cresting of iron are now gone. The iron entrance porch and railing remain, delicate and of geometric patterns, it is at the other end of the scale from the heavy cast porch on 113. Both are superior examples of their type. Fine basement grills in iron, with a classical face centerpiece, are still in place. Within the mansard, segmental topped dormers are set in heavily molded wooden surrounds with fleur-de-lis decorated keystones. The roof has a pent above a heavily bracketed and ornamented cornice. The pressed brick facade is in mechanical bond. The second level bay openings are beneath dropped segmental brick arches while the first level has flat splayed arches of gauged brick. The tower, at the street corner, has a pent and heavy cornice between the first and second levels. The iron porch rises from the western side of the tower over a center entrance. Entry is through a wooden surround with fine reveals and double doors with applied framing in patterns featuring corner blocks, engaged reeded columns, foliar gouge work decoration and ornate hardware. On the interior the circular stair rising three full levels, slate mantels, plaster ceiling medallions -- the one in the dining room is a basket of fruit -- match the quality and finish of the exterior.

203 E. Burke St., The Newton D. Baker House, c. 1873. Newton D. Baker, Sr. acquired the site in 1869 and it may have been in this house that his son, Newton D. Baker, Jr., member of President Woodrow Wilson's second cabinet, was born. It was certainly his childhood home and his parents home until 1908. During the period Baker was often here so that it is an important historic site. It is 3-story with an ornate flat projecting cornice before a flat roof, sloping to the rear. Bay openings are round arched on the third level, depressed arch on the second, and segmental on the first. The glory of the house is a heavily molded entrance with most ornate oriel window above. These redeem the building from the severity of its facade and place it squarely in its Victorian era.

205 E. Burke St. Admiral Stribling House, mid-19th century. Three story with trabecated sash, the brick building has almost a total absence of Victorian detail. A quite simple shallow wooden cornice appears. Above a single bay entrance porch with Roman Doric columns and broad cornice with dentil course, is a demi-octagonal oriel. With sash above a paneled frieze, the oriel also has a cornice with dentil course. The building is said to be c. 1853.

210 E. Burke St. Frame, 2-story with attic, segmental arched bay openings and sash and lancet arched attic windows, the dwelling has a box cornice with laminated brackets and returns. The facade is sheathed with novelty siding. The entrance is centered in the 5-bay facade, beneath a 3-bay porch with an oriel centered above. The entrance is double beneath a transom and heavy molding course. Each leaf of the door has two round headed panels over a square one.

218-220 E. Burke St. Frame, now covered with composition siding, the 2-story house has a low cross gable roof with massive panelled chimney at the intersection. A demi-octagonal baywindow with first level pent and decapitated tower is offset to the east. A 1-bay porch appears to the east of the cross gable and baywindow, a 3-bay porch on the west. They have matching decoration of turned posts, pierced canopy course and brackets of combination sawn work and turnings. The balustrade at the end of the east porch has a canopy with diamond piercing beneath a turned spindle course and moulded rail. It is quite Eastlake and very fine.

219 E. Burke St. Gable roof, end to the street, 2-story with attic, box cornice with returns, and a 3-bay facade, the house, appearing on the 1885 Sanborn map, is about 1880. Sash are 1/1 beneath low pointed cornice caps and a sawtooth course. The house has a 3-window baywindow to the east with corners delineated by massive cable moldings. The 3-bay porch has turned posts and balustrade, and spindle course with dropped pierced sawtooth course and pendants. Both sawn and laminated brackets are used. The house is covered with grey/red asphalt shingle, quite handsome and appropriate to the structure.

Just beyond to the east the street passes under the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks and into East Martinsburg. It is one of only two crossings of these tracks. This was the site of the famous and handsome Colonnade Bridge, built in the 1840s to carry the street -- it was the Shephardstown Road, to that town, Harpers Ferry, Baltimore and Washington -- under the tracks. The bridge was destroyed early in the Civil War and the present crossing constructed in the 1870s. Remnants of the earlier bridge remain.

Burke is the east-west street from which all north-south streets are marked, even though it is a block north of the public square and center of town. Perhaps the intersection -- Queen serves the same north-south purpose -- gained its status after 1846 when the City Market moved here from the Public Square. The most handsome Market House, Gothic Revival with its Romanesque Revival addition, serve as superior architectural and historical introductions to W. Burke St., perhaps the city's best street architecturally, ranging from mid-19th century to c. 1910. Certainly the 500 street number block has no peers within the city, and few in

the state or nation, in the quality of its 1890s architecture. (The Market House, which fronts on N. Queen St., is covered on that street.)

110 W. Burke St., Old City Hall and Courts Building, c. 1850. Generally thought of as part of the Market House, it is indeed an extension of that structure, built shortly after an 1847 court decision gave the Mayor and City Council the right to assume control over the public ground to the west of the Market House. The 2-story plus attic building in paneled and corbeled brick is a classic example of the Romanesque Revival style. It survives intact, though its tower is now missing. The building housed the City Court and Scales, and at least by 1892 when The World carried a drawing of the building in its Aug. 31 edition, was the City Hall. The 1885 Sanborn lists it as Police and Fireman's Hall. The structure contrasts beautifully with the earlier Gothic Revival structure and is important historically and architecturally.

123-125 W. Burke St. The John Painter-George McKown Building, c. 1860. A large 3-story brick structure with low hip roof and round arched carriage way through the center of the structure, it is six bays long, with segmental arched sash and entry bays. The three bays to the west seem to have been the residential part of the structure with entrance featuring fanlight and paneled reveals. A bay over the carriage way has an iron balcony on iron brackets with double french doors giving access. The two bays to the east of the carriage entrance -- three bays on the street level -- seem to have given access to the commercial/ industrial part of the complex. The cornice is simple with a plain frieze and laminated brackets. The 3-story structure is 2-bays deep with a succession -- at least three -- of gable roofed 2-story structures to the east rear. A garden, some outbuildings and a later oriel window at the second level exist to the west rear. It is a handsome and large Italianate structure. Wm. F. Geyer operated a carriage manufactory here in the 1870s and 1880s.

127-129 W. Burke St. Brick, 2-story, Gable roof with a 2-bay commercial storefront section to the east and 3-bay residential section with porch to the west., the dwelling has an entry with sidelights and transom that, coupled with other detail and the form of the building, seem to place it in the mid-19th century Martinsburg Greek Revival era. To the west along N. College is a long well and a 2-level porch, now enclosed. It is a fine residence with good detail.

200 W. Burke St. A frame Queen Anne dwelling, the house has a tall panelled brick chimney, square and demi-octagonal bays, hooded entries, a complex roof and corner tower to the west with unusual hipped roof consisting of large front and rear planes with compressed side planes, quite attenuated. Street trees and present use that is both commercial and residential tie the building into its era and site. It is c. 1885.

201-203 W. Burke St. The Matthews-Gettinger House, 1872, enlarged 1888. A large frame dwelling with cross gable roof and segmental arched windows, the house features a corner entrance on S. College St and Burke and storefront in the first level of the adjacent baywindow. Entrances to the dwelling are beneath single bay porches with chamfered posts, sawn balustrades and stick ornament. To the west is a service entrance through the building that seems to be part of the c. 1888 changes. It is a very fine structure maintaining its commercial/residential use on a tree shaded corner.

206 W. Burke St. A brick 2-story dwelling of the mid-19th century this is a center entrance, 5-bay house with gable roof and bracketed cornice. Bay openings are segmental arched. The entry porch has round columns, paired and entry beneath a crosseted and molded surround. The double doors to the balcony above the porch and the roof balustrade survive. It is one of the superb Italianate houses of the city.

210 W. Burke St. The Charles P. Matthaei House, 1873. Another fine 2-story Italianate house, this brick dwelling features bracketed cornice, segmental arched windows and entry through a Roman Doric porch. The entry is beneath a segmental transom with circular reveals. The door is four panel, the top panels round headed, as are the sidelights and reveals.

211-211 1/2 W. Burke St. The Charles L. Stuckey House, 1908. A double house of patent stone with stepped parapet gable ends and gently rounded baywindows, the structure also has closed pediment dormers, those above the baywindows having triple sash. The gentle curve of the baywindows is matched by the molded cornice and entry porches whose cornices curve to meet the bays above steps which wrap around the bay. The houses are superb examples of the Neo-Classical Revival capability of the building material known as patent stone.

212-214 W. Burke St. The Charles P. Matthaei Double House, 1872. These houses share details with 210 by the same owner, especially the heavy bracketed cornices, segmental arched bay openings and fine entries with heavily molded surrounds. The three together provide a superior example of the taste of the Matthaei family of Martinsburg.

213 W. Burke St. A 2-story frame with gable roof, segmental arched bay openings and bracketed cornice, the building has a log rear section. Now to all appearances an Italianate house, its diminutive size, in comparison to nearby dwellings in this and later styles, and its form, lead one to believe that this may be an earlier house masquerading as an 1870s dwelling.

216 W. Burke St. A 2-story brick Italianate dwelling with gable roof and bracketed cornice --

the brackets emphasize the three bays of the facade -- this building terminates the row of three houses and may have been built at the same 1872-73 date. It's porch, with paired coluns does relate to 210, the home of the builder of 212 and 214. Whatever the origin, it is part of an architecturally significant row.

218 W. Burke St. A 3-story, 3-bay brick house with low hipped roof and arcade paneled frieze with laminated brackets delineating the bays, the structure has segmental arched windows on the first two levels, round headed on the third. Iron grills cover basement openings in the stone basement terminated by a stone watertable. Entrance is to the west beneath a 1-bay porch with round tapered columns. A single pane segmental transom appears over double doors. This house is also probably 1870.

219-221 W. Burke St. The Kate S. Barnes House, c. 1912. A 5-bay house with quite irregular sized openings -- a 3-bay baywindow to the east, a 1-bay center, and double sash to the west -- the stucco structure has three classical dormers with round headed sash, cornice returns and connecting balustrades. The gable ends are parapeted. The baywindow is fram paneled and the cornice has modillions matched by those of the porch whose paired columns and closed pediment echo the porch across the street at 218. This is a handsome Neo-Classical Revival house, so well done that one is tempted to believe it is an earlier Greek Revival structure redone in 1912.

222 W. Burke Street, at N. Maple. Calvary Methodist Church, 1868. A 2-level brick church in a Romanesque Revival style, the center gable features a corbeled brick arcade with triple, elongated, round headed windows over double round headed entrance doors. At each corner a square tower breaks from the facade. At the first level are blind round headed arches; at the second double round headed windows. Originally the west tower had a bell stage and long attenuated spire while the east one had a pyramidal roof cap. Both have now been capped above the brick corbeled frieze and shallow arcaded stage of frame the same size as the tower below. The 4-sided toper caps are of standing seam tin, each side gently curved to a pyramidal cap and finial. The Maple Avenue facade features round head sash at the second or auditorium level and segmental arched sash at the first or educational building level. Of painted brick -- this building has so far been spared the destruction of sandblasting -- it is a most handsone structure with fine stained glass. A product of the 1844 split that sepeared the Methodist Episcopal Church South from the mother group, this building was constructed by those who remained after the southern sympathizers had left the denomination.

302-304-306 W. Burke St. Brick, 2-story plus attic, it has a cross gable in 302 and cross gabled demi-octagonal baywindows in 304 and 306. Very simple late Victorian

houses with 2/2 sash and transomed entries, these houses have brick flat arched sash and entry stoops from the sidewalk. They are late 19th century important as part of the continuous street facade of W. Burke.

308 W. Burke St. A 2-story Greek Revival house of the Civil War era, the dwelling was remodelled late in the 19th century. Its bracketed cornice is from that era. Mantels from the Greek era remain on the interior. The 6/6 sash and entrance with multi-panel transom and sidelights are also from the Greek era.

309 W. Burke St. The Mollie V. Herring House, 1884. A 3-level French Second Empire dwelling, the house is a horizontal 5-bay structure with depressed arch bay openings and round headed dormers -- three -- each with sawn wooden sides and cartouche centers. The fine patterned slate roof remains. The full porch with paired paneled posts is later. It is a very imposing and attractive house.

310 W. Burke St. The George Ryneal Jr. House, George Whitson, architect. 1905. A classic Queen Anne House of brick, the structure seems to strive for all possible forms in bay openings, roof line, oriels, towers, dormers, etc. The round corner tower has stone belt courses at each stage over a rough stone foundation and water table. The third level windows are round headed and the tower has a conical roof with finial. Trabeated sash have rough stone lintels. The main cornice has an egg and dart motif, the porch cornice a dentil course. Columns are Corinthian, fluted. The balustrade atop the porch is gone, though the second level door remains. Paneled chimneys with corbeled tops appear at the sides of the main hip roof. To the west there is a stained oval stair window with four keystones and an oriel window with demi-octagonal bell cast roof and support. To the rear of this is a round bay window with bulging balustrade and conical hood above in the cross gable. A metal cresting course runs along all roof peaks. Interiors are as fine as the exteriors and inasmuch as the building is now used commercially, are available to the public. It is an important example of the work of local architect George Whitson.

320 W. Burke St. A French Second Empire structure, this 3-level brick house has some similarities to the Fitz House at 127 E. Burke, though reversed in plan. Windows have depressed arch lintels with corbeled impostes. The wooden porch has pierced pendants and brackets and mansard dormers have gabled roofs above flat headed sash. The square baywindow to the west continues the stone foundation and water table and has a bracketed cornice delineating the second level floor line. The main cornice alternates consoles and brackets over a paneled frieze.

400 W. Burke St. The Eugene Edgar Herring House, 1887. One of the best of the Martinsburg Victorian houses, this eclectic structure on a well landscaped corner lot is immaculately cared for. The gable roof has cross gables including a projecting center pavilion with gable ornament, doubled second level windows and an entrance with transom and sidelights. First level windows are floor length and the full porch has heavy turned posts and spindle course with pierced brackets. Cornice brackets are paired. There are demi-octagonal baywindows at each gable end with sawtooth brick string courses and iron balustrade atop to form the third level balcony. Pierced wood gable ornaments span the gable peak. Lighting arrestors remain. So do the iron fence and GEM water pump in the rear yard along N. Church. This must be counted one of the major houses of Martinsburg.

401 W. Burke St. The Kinsey B. Creque House, 1884. A brick Victorian Italianate with segmental arched 2/2 windows and gable roof, the cornice has paired brackets delineating the bays and shorter paired brackets over each of the five bays. The entrance has a newer round porch with fluted columns.

411 W. Burke St. A brick dwelling with cross gable, the two west bays of the 3-bay house are in a square baywindow with lancet arched gable window. Other sash is 1/1 beneath depressed arches. The cornice of the 1/bay porch -- with turned posts and scroll brackets -- continues around the baywindow as a pent. It is a fine late 19th century Victorian Gothic dwelling.

417 W. Burke St. The John W. Davis House, 1873. An Italianate frame house over a high **stone** foundation, the dwelling has novelty siding and segmental arched bay openings with winged shutters. Sash is flat headed. The bracketed cornice is from the earlier house but the superb porch may be from a c. 1891 change. It is 1-bay with sawn balustrade, stick brackets and fleur-de-lis pendants.

500 street number block of W. Burke St. The block seems to have been developed c. 1885-90. An 1870 map of Martinsburg shows J. N. Abell's residence closing the street here and on the 1904 city map the block is listed as Abell's Addition. The removal of the Abell house cleared a path for Burke to run through to Charles and the large lots thus created were built upon. The block exists in its entirety with each lot running to rear alleys and many buildings maintaining a full complement of out buildings. The block is heavily shaded and houses are large. Almost all are well maintained and most all are probably architect designed. The block epitomizes the taste and character of the Victorian era of the turn of the century. It is conspicuous, beautifully crafted and nationally important.

~~504-~~

506 W. Burke St. The John N. Abell House, mid-19th century. A 1 1/2-story Carpenter

Gothic dwelling with pointed windows on the second level, doubled on the centered cross gable pavilion and single on the flanking dormers. The dormers are gabled with splayed eaves and intersect the eave and roof. The house has a wide overhanging eave and fine gable ornaments. The center gable has a sawn trefoil and pendant ornament. Sash is 2/2, the upper two pointed with a lozenge at the peak. The dwelling is said to have been John Abell's house, moved to this site c. 1885 when Burke Street was cut through and Abell developed the block. This would account for some of the modifications of the porch and first level. The structure remains a superior house, set somewhat back from the street with wide lawn behind a stone retaining wall.

511 W. Burke St. A c. 1900 eclectic Colonial Revival of pressed brick in mechanical bond, with slate hipped roof, the dwelling is 2 1/2 story. The slab chimneys are partially interior with weatherings at the base of the second level and tall stacks with corbeled tops. Coupled window hipped dormers appear on all roof planes. The modillioned cornice contrasts with the delicate turned porch balustrade and fluted Ionic columns. The porch turns the corner to the west. Dark brick and dark painted wood on a heavily shaded street make the house almost recede into the landscape. Of special interest on the interior are the combined gas/electric lighting fixtures and dining room radiator with double warming oven.

515 W. Burke St. The John N. Abell Cottage House, 1889. A fine Shingle Style house with complex hipped roof, the structure has a shingled second level, cross gable and dormers and partial frame first level. There, above a wooden water table, is a wooden string course which runs around the house at the sill level of the first floor windows creating an exterior dado. To the west is a pent roofed one bay first level projection. This breaks from the shingled pent at the second floor level. A pavilion to the west is demi-octagonal on the first level with corner brackets supporting the square second level. There, between the 1/1 sash with small pane surrounds on the upper sash, is a square panel with a carved floral motif and the date "1889". The arcaded porch has a circular pierced design in the bracket spandrels. The dwelling has its full complement of outbuildings including barn, laundry, carriage house/stable, etc. It is superb.

518 W. Burke St. The George W. Berry House, 1893. A 2-story brick house with hip roof and tall corbeled chimney, the structure has particularly handsome roof cresting. Sash is trabeated with flat brick arches and the baywindow features a dogtooth string course. It is a fine house.

522 W. Burke St. The Rev. David B. Floyd House, 1896. Another superior Shingle Style house, with tall shingled second level above a brick first level, the house has a number of

window forms and shapes, a pent at the base of the shingle section and a flat broad gable roof. The round brick tower to the east with its conical roof is quite ample and the texture of the brickwork obvious. The tall chimney with corbeled top has a pierced snow cap. Porch columns are paired and tripled on fat brick pedestals with stone caps. The house is very well maintained and retains its character, down to the candy stripe awnings over the entrance.

523 W. Burke St. The James Basil Fisher House, 1894. Brick, 2-story with tall hip roof, the house has depressed arch bay openings, a demi-octagonal baywindow to the east and a box pavilion on the west corner. The porch has paired tapered and fluted columns and the iron fenced yard remains with screen plantings almost obscuring the ends of the house.

526 W. Burke St. A 2-story brick house with paneled demi-octagonal baywindow to the east and paired tapered square porch posts, the house has a hipped roof and flat headed windows. The blind brick porch balustrade behind clipped hedges ties the house to its site and late 19th century origin.

527 W. Burke St. The Susan M. Cline House, 1893. Brick, 2-story, the house has segmental arched bay openings with flat headed windows. A pierced scroll design appears in the span. Round corner towers with brick belt courses have conical roofs. The center entrance pavilion has a gable cap -- the house roof is hipped -- with pointed window within the gable, coupled windows on the second level, each 1/1 with colored glass small paned surrounds, and a double door, each 4-panel with the top panel glass, in a fluted surround. The 3-bay porch has a gablet echoing the pavilion gable, a dentil cornice and very fine turned posts and balustrade with sawn brackets. The iron fence, yard and tree plantings remain. It is a superbly executed and cared for dwelling and setting.

531 W. Burke St. One of the two houses that terminates the block, this one is a frame version of the late Victorian brick structures that appear earlier in the block. Dated "1893", it evidence, along with its neighbor across the street, the almost simultaneous development of the entire block between c. 1889 and c. 1894. It is one of the several houses within the block built by John N. Abell as part of Abell's Addition.

530 W. Burke St. The John N. Abell Shingle House, 1891. Frame with a shingled second level and frame first level, the structure carries the "1891" date in its dormer. The roof swoops downward in the front, broken only by two levels of snow baffles and the center dormer with stained glass surround paired single sash windows. Elsewhere windows may

be tripled or, as on the Charles Street facade, even quadrupled. Though the porch has lost its posts and trim, the yard hedge and site remain and the house is generally in good repair. John N. Abell built both of the houses at this end of the block, as he did others within the block, setting the tone of quality and craftsmanship that he desired in other buildings. The quality was high and this house is individually valuable. As a part of the 500 street number block complex of W. Burke, its value is immense, especially since it is one of the houses that terminates the block.

Church Street is one of two streets originally having that name, both derived from the existence of early churches. This street retains the name.

100 block of S. Church St, west side, The Old Dutch Church and Cemetery, c. 1786.
The Old Dutch Church, which no longer survives, was jointly owned and used by the congregations which became St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church and that which became the Dutch Reformed Church. The cemetery is an outgrowth of the use of the church and churchyard by the two congregations founded in 1775. The burial ground maintains early stones and designs not found in other Martinsburg burial grounds. In addition it is the only one of the Martinsburg cemeteries that seems both ancient and urban. It is enclosed on three sides by buildings and their lots and faces residences and street trees across the narrow street. Its own boundaries are delineated by an iron fence with Virginia creeper and other vines making it almost a solid barrier. Ancient trees and excellent landscaping -- plant borders, areas of ground cover and expanses of greensward -- make it a most valuable and beautiful landscaped open space. When its historical value is considered as well, the area assumes great importance.

Part of Martinsburg's strange collection of narrow streets, evidently planned as alleys, North College is one of the few actually developed residentially.

222 N. College St. An unusual 2-story stone house with rubble walls and flush stone corner quoining and a massive stone lintel over the center entrance, the house has both a strange cornice and a strange chimney. The box cornice has wood nailing blocks for returns, though the raking cornice is flush. The chimney is, at the first level and above the peak of the gable roof, rough stuccoed. Even stranger-it appears on the north end -- is the fact that its base is offset to the east and a single small pane sash window appears at the ceiling level of the second floor. On the south two of these windows appear in the gable end. The 3-bay facade -- which has first level entrances with transom in both of the south

first level bays -- has 1/1 sash in molded surrounds. These moldings, the smallness of the bay openings and form of the house, make one suspect an early origin, possible late 18th century.

Labeled East Tobin on the earlier maps, the street became at some date Commerce. Both East and West Commerce, which do not meet each other across N. Queen, are 1-block long.

101-103 E. Commerce St. A double log building, now covered with wood siding, this dwelling is of indeterminate age, though it appears in its present form on the 1885 Sanborn map. Essentially a 2-story "I" house with steep gable roof, it has a nice simple box cornice and flush raking cornice. Sash is predominantly 1/1 set in differing surrounds, ranging from beaded to reeded. On the east end a single door of vertical board is at the second level centered beneath a small single light attic window. The single flue is off center to the east with 101 in a 3-bay unit and 103 2-bay. The former has a shed porch over the entrance, while the latter has a shed hood. It is an interesting 19th century dwelling in a commercial/industrial area where few exist and as such deserves serious study.

West Commerce has one stone house overlooking a vast commercial area parking lot. It is a fine house and worthy of study.

123 W. Commerce St. A 2-story stone house with gable roof and center chimney to the rear of the ridge line, the dwelling is 3-bay with stone lintels and flush stone corner quoining. A 3-bay porch covers the center entrance. The turned posts are quite Eastlake and there are both sawn and laminated brackets, together with sawn cornice decoration and a turned balustrade. Sash is 6/6 in a beaded surround and entrance is centered, deep in the stone wall, with a 4-light transom and reveals that indicate an original Greek Revival door of two vertical panels. The Greek house is one of the very few structures that are stone which can be identified as from the mid-19th century Greek Revival era in Martinsburg.

One of two short streets that almost run through north-south from Race to Martin -- one block -- between Raleigh and Charles, English Street is a part of Painter's Addition,

already well developed by 1870. At that time Maple Avenue was known as German Street. The other street within this block was N. Welsh Street, this one N. Connors. At some point N. Connors changed to English St., the name it retains today. It is a very fine street (alley) retaining almost all of its east side though the west side has unfortunately been cleared recently. Some trees remain however as does the lead in path from Martin, and the narrow street beginning at Race.

201 English St. A fine 1-story gable roof frame structure with cornerboards, novelty siding and 2-panel shutters, this early 20th century building may have been a small office or store. English Street hardly reaches it from the north and turns into nothing more than a footpath before its door. It is a nice structure in a most intriguing setting.

202 English St. A 1 3/4-story frame house, with steeply pitched gable roof, the building in its heavily planted setting, has a 4-panel door and walls patched with tin, wood and other materials. The overall effect is mysterious and intriguing. One wants badly to know the history of this house. It maintains a glazed porcelain on metal "N. Connors St." sign on the north end of its facade.

203 English St. Frame, 2-story, Board and Batten, with a quite vertical gable roof and center corbeled brick chimney, it is shown as a stable or barn on the 1902 Sanborn map. This works out well with the 2/2 sash and horizontal partial board at the second floor level over the entrance. The sash, this board and the board and batten fill below are from the era when the barn was converted to a dwelling. The verticality of the building and its random width vertical board and flat batten siding, lead one to suppose the structure is quite old. Whatever its age, the dwelling is well cared for and very fine behind its picket fence. In an area where board and batten is rare, this house is most important. It is also of great interest as an early c. 1905 adaptive use.

205-207 English St. A double log dwelling with gable roof and 1/1 sash, the house is now empty and vandalized. Its lines are good however. It retains its 2-story plus attic front and single level shed rear addition. Chimneys are interior end at the ridge line and remaining doors in the outer of the four bays have four raised panels. There is a simple box cornice and flush raking cornice. The house is probably pre-Civil War.

209 English St. Probably also log, this 2-story, gable roofed house, now sided, is similar to 205-207, but larger, occupied and cared for. On the 1902 Sanborn map -- the first to cover the area -- it is labeled "old", an unusual designation on the Sanborns and the only such labeling on this map. Whatever "old" means, it would seem to be enough of a stimulus to

elicit a careful analysis and research effort on the structure.

East John within the district developed very early and there are early remains, for the most part now misused. The street retains a healthy architectural character however, and is of major importance to the city, especially since it provides the approach to the General Adam Stephen House. (See the South Water Street Historic District.)

129 E. John St. Frame, over a high stone foundation, this late 19th century house sits high above the street and a stone retaining wall. In a flamboyant Queen Anne style, it is reminiscent both in siting and style of San Francisco houses. Multiple window forms, including bay windows, a 2-level porch, a tower with pyramidal roof and multiple roof and dormer forms give the house an interest and individuality that is heightened by its construction on a long narrow lot.

133 E. John St. The James Strode House, c. 1790. Of native stone with massive corner quoining and rubble walls, the house was modified in the Civil War era with Italianate bracketed cornice and porch. It has more recently been modified once more and the porch replaced by a particularly inappropriate one of gable roof and metal posts and balustrade. A rear section in aluminum siding has been added. Three bays beneath a gable roof, the house remains a good one that retains walls from its earliest period and cornice and decoration from its middle period.

201 E. John St. William Maxwell House - Old Methodist Church, c. 1795. Also of native stone with large stone used as quoining, this structure has coursed rubble walls, well finished. The overall effect now is of a French Second Empire structure since a mansard roof with dormers and diamond patterned slate was added c. 1890. At that same time the building was enlarged to the east. Two stories, including the mansard, over a full basement -- the building sits on a steep slope at the point where East John begins its descent to Tuscarora Creek -- it is a fine building, though in ruinous condition from a recent fire. Some fine early moldings and doors remain inside. Built by William Maxwell c. 1795, it served as a dwelling until 1812 when the local Methodist congregation acquired it. It was used as a church until 1842, when it became part of a foundry and was used industrially/commercially until at least 1857. Afterwards it became a residence once more. The roof changes and extension came during the ownership of the William A. Burkart family and may have been designed by local architect George Whitson, who seems to have been the city's favorite designer of mansard roofs.

John Street was a most important street in the early town, since it lead westward from

Adam Stephen's own house -- Stephen was the town's founder. West John seems narrower than other streets running in its direction and intensely urban. Through much of its area small houses huddle together on smaller lots than on other east-west streets. The mixture of styles and types on the street is great and, together with Race, John has the greatest concentration of early houses within the Downtown Historic District.

109 W. John St. A 1-story plus attic small building in two parts, one frame and the other brick overstone, set well back from the street, it is now used by a monument maker who has his marble grave marker display shed to their front on John. Because of the slope of the land the brick structure is almost two full stories. The large chimney, interior at the southern end ridge line, small window openings and simple molded box cornice with flush raking cornice, give every indication of age, possibly early 19th century. Because of their orientation -- their gable end is on John while they actually face S. Queen -- these may have been kitchen, quarters or some other outbuildings for a S. Queen St. house, now demolished. They also may have been the older rear section of a W. John St. house, now demolished. Whatever their age, they are classic in their simplicity, evocation of age and quality, and deserving of study.

204 W. John St. A 1 3/4 frame over a full stone basement, the house is entered on the second level. It has a low pitched gable roof, large interior end chimney at the east end, and entrance with no transom. The 2/2 sash -- single sash of two vertical panes is on the second level -- is turn of the century, the well cared for house pre-1850. Sanborn indicates that there was a grocery here, probably in the basement level.

203 W. John St. A 2-story brick house with flat roof and bracketed cornice with wide frieze, the house is quite vertical -- a row house without connecting row. It is 3-bay, trabeated with splayed brick arches with a baywindow at the first level and entrance through a wide door with transom. It appears on the 1885 Sanborn map but was likely new then.

211 W. John St. A 2-story brick house with hipped roof and bracketed cornice, the 3-bay facade has segmentally arched bays and 2/2 sash and a well detailed entrance with sidelights, segmental transom and heavily molded reveals. The 3-bay hipped roof porch with tapered columns remains, though the columns now sit on newer brick pedestals and a blind balustrade. This house is also pre-1885, probably c. 1875.

301 W. John St. On the corner of S. Maple (for which see 201 S. Maple St.), this house is also numbered on W. John where there is a fine entrance porch with sawn balustrade and brackets. It is a striking and handsome house, important to John St. because of the long side and handsome detail it evidences.

313 W. John St. An extremely well cared for 1 3/4 house with 6/6 first level sash and 6/3 second level, the house has a low gable roof with shallow sheathed overhang. Large chimneys are interior at the gable ends. The entry, second bay from the west in the 4-bay facade, is beneath a classical porch with square columns and pediment with returns. To the west where the house may be viewed across a wide landscaped yard, is a blind gable end. A rear 1-story ell with porch can be seen. The house, over a stone foundation, may be log. It is certainly old, probably pre-1850.

314 W. John St. The stone foundation and brick house here -- 2-story with a gable roof -- are probably from the mid-19th century. Entrance is centered in the 3-bay facade with sidelights and transom. About 1905 -- the changes are not on the 1902 Sanborn -- a rounded baywindow beneath a shingled cross gable and a porch with patent stone columns above a blind paneled balustrade were added.

324 W. John St. A late-19th century brick house with gable roof, segmental arched sash and bay openings and 3-sided tower to the west, the house is on a shaded corner and almost covered with ivy. The tall 6-sided baywindow cap, with patterned slate covering on all but the front plane where there is a round headed dormer in a pointed surround, is fine, as is the recessed entry beneath a broad segmental arch -- quite Richardsonian Romanesque -- to the east. Entry is through a double door with carved surround, approached by broad stone steps. The iron fence remains.

411 W. John St. Frame, 2-story with low gable roof, interior end chimneys and 6/6 sash, the house has random width siding and a centered entrance beneath a later 1-bay porch. It has turned columns, a simple sawn balustrade to the sides, stick brackets and sawn pendants. The house appears to be pre-1850 and it would not be surprising if it were much earlier than 1850.

419 W. John St. The 1/1 sash and flat fram surrounds are late 19th century or early 20th, but the house is likely pre-1850. It is 2-story with gable roof, interior end chimney to the west, and has a center entrance beneath a full 3-bay porch with square posts and simple stick balustrade. The rear section is c. 1900, probably added with the window changes.

423 W. John St. Stone, 2-story with gable roof, box cornice and returns, the 3-bay house has a long side on S. Raleigh St. Entrance is through the east bay, beneath a transom and rounded hood. Though sash is 1/1, the form, rubble stone walls and large flush corner quoining and detail, indicate a c. 1850 date. It is at the boundary of the original town plan.

506 W. John St. The G. Benson Dwelling. On a large, well planted lot, this is labeled "G. Benson" on the 1870 map of Martinsburg. The 2-story brick house with gable roof is long, making its 3-bay facade quite wide. Entrance is centered beneath a 4-light transom. Except for some modification of the rear roof, the house appears in its present form on the 1885 Sanborn map, and one is tempted to describe it as transitional Federal/Greek Revival. It is a fine house and worth study.

507 W. John St. A 2-story brick house with gable roof, stepped brick cornice and interior end chimney to the west, this house, with slight diminution of fenestration, seems to be mid-19th century.

509 W. John St. Of rubble stone with a 2-story log section to the rear, the dwelling has some diminution of fenestration, a steep gable roof with simple box cornice, flush raking cornice, and entry in the eastern of the three bays beneath a transom. It is early, certainly pre-1850.

515 W. John St. An extremely fine Greek Revival era dwelling, c. 1855, this house is brick, 2-story, with 6/6 sash, interior end chimneys and entrance centered in the 5-bay facade. It has multi paned sidelights and transom and the reveals indicate a 2-panel Greek Revival door originally, though the 4-panel door now in place is a good one. A shed roofed porch with dentil cornice and Ionic columns covers the three interior bays. Both the 1885 and 1902 Sanborns list the house as "cobbler" and the earlier business entrance seems to have been to the east. It is a particularly fine house.

516 W. John St. The J. S. Gardner House, c. 1870. The large lot here is labeled "J. S. Gardner" on the 1870 city map and the house appears as at present on the 1885 Sanborn. Unfortunately now aluminum sided, the house retains its very fine trim. Frame, 2 1/2 story with a cross gable, it has wide bracketed and paneled cornice and paired segmental arched windows. The cross gable window is round headed as are sash in the 1st level bay window to the east with its bellcast roof. The porch, with square paired columns and most ornate laminated brackets and pendants is very fine. Well back from the street on a large well landscaped lot, the house retains its iron fence.

533- 535 - 537 W. John St. These c. 1895 dwellings share elements, but maintain individuality. All are frame, 2 1/2 story with cross gables. A single frieze board runs across all, tying them to a single construction date and builder. Over a stone foundation, each has a demi-octagonal baywindow with 2/2 sash and a bracketed cornice between the floors, along with sash coupled above. The house at 533 has a 1-bay porch with turned

posts, laminated brackets and a blind stone balustrade, laid and mortared in the same manner as the foundation. The dwellings at 535 and 537, by reversing elements, share a 2-bay porch that is like that of 533 but doubled. Since the end houses have outside access to their rear lots, a through service entry appears in an otherwise blind bay between 533 and 535. It is a most appealing and well finished late 19th century row.

West John Street ends here at Winchester Avenue, though it picks up again in the Boom Town District slightly offset to the south. Winchester Avenue also is covered in that district.

It is evident that Adam Stephen intended the intersection of King and Queen -- logical name since the town was laid out before 1775 -- to be the center of the city, for here the courthouse was planned overlooking a Public Square. The square, made up of each of the corner lots at the intersection, so that a large square shaped space was formed, remained open until construction of the county courthouse in 1855 advanced that building onto the northwest corner of the square, thus making it into an "L" shaped open space. The diminished square remained open, with a bandstand in its center, until well into this century. Though it is still there and defined by buildings on the other three corners, the lawns, parking lots and pedestrian walks have little visual or actual relationship to the earlier square.

East King at the Public Square, northeast corner. The Clerk's Office/Burkhart Banking House/Downey-Henson Building, 1839, c. 1880. A 4-story French Second Empire structure, the present building with its magnificent cornice caps and mansard roof is the result of a c. 1880 (it appears on the 1885 Sanborn map when the building is listed as china and glassware) extension of the County Clerk's Building, constructed in 1839-40. Specifications for the early building were for a 2-story brick building over a stone basement. The extension took place during the ownership of the Daniel Burkhart family. The County Clerk's office from 1840 until the new courthouse was occupied in 1856, it became a bank and office building. Three bays on the square and three on E. King, with a 2-bay extension to the east along King, this is a handsome, historically important and architecturally notable part of the downtown collection of buildings.

E. King and the Public Square, southeast corner, The Old Methodist Church, c. 1841. Originally a 2-story building with gable end to the street, it had a paneled facade and stepped parapet. The 4-bay long side was toward the public square. It was used by the Methodists as a church until 1868. The structure became a hardware store -- H. L. Doll and Co. and later Central Hardware. Now minus its stepped gable and earlier roofline, the building survives to anchor the eastern side of the square together with the Clerk's Office across the street.

120 E. King St. The Methodist Manse, 1841. A 2-story brick building, it was originally 3-bay with gable roof, beaded surrounds and entrance to the west. Entry door is recessed, there is a 4-light transom and the paneled reveals indicate a 4-panel door. The brick is Flemish Bond and there is a brick dentil cornice. The west bay abutting the old church building is not on the 1885 Sanborn, but is there in 1902. It matches the cornice and brickwork of the original. Though an incompatible surround has been added to the entrance -- with reeded pilasters and a rounded cap -- the building remains in good repair. It is fine, a Greek Revival era dwelling now used as offices.

200 E. King St. Old County Jail/Old King's Daughter's Hospital, 1794-96; c. 1896; c. 1915. Built by James Wilson for the county courts, the jail was a 2-story stone building with a jailers dwelling to the rear on S. Spring St., and a large exercise yard on the interior of the lot. Used as a jail for almost 100 years, it passed from county ownership in 1895. It had been ordered sold and the jail closed in 1893. The purchasers were the Hospital Circle of the King's Daughters. The King's Daughters were a Catholic charity group, organized in Martinsburg in 1890. The structure continued in use as a hospital until after World War II when the new facility just to the west was built. This, the first city hospital, now serves as offices. In the work accomplished to open the hospital in 1896, George D. Whitson, a local architect who lived two doors to the east, was commissioned to make changes. Among these were raising the building to three stories and adding a semi-circular baywindow to the east. At some point after 1913, c. 1915, a mansard roof was added to give the building its present French Second Empire look. At that time the structure was also extended to three stories plus mansard along S. Spring, work which involved raising the former jailer's residence from two stories to the present four. Stonework was extremely well matched in all this work. The flush corner quoining and carefully laid rubble wall, brownstone lintels and keystone and quoined enframeement of the round headed center entrance -- the building is 3-bay with the east bay a 3-bay baywindow -- are particularly fine. It is a most noticeable and notable building.

208 E. King St. A 2-story plus mansard stone house, the structure is evidently an early dwelling raised to mansard c. 1915, at the same time the King's Daughters Hospital next door was raised. The stonework of large rubble is handsome. There is diminution of the 6/6sash and the entrance is centered in the 3-bay facade. The surround is heavily molded and probably early. The diminutive portico with its closed pediment and Roman Doric columns and pilasters is probably c. 1915.

210-212 E. King St. The George D. Whitson House, early 19th century; c. 1895. A small 2-story with attic house, possibly log, the 3-bay structure had center entrance, gable roof, massive interior end chimney to the east, simple molded cornice and raking cornice.

The baywindow and section to its rear on the west are extensions of c. 1896 made by George D. Whitson, a local architect. The house is interesting because its two eras are quite distinct and Whitson did little to disguise either. The baywindow has novelty siding, 1/1 sash with stained glass small pane surrounds, fine radiating corner brackets and a shingled gable. Whitson was a tremendously important local and area architect, and obviously a most competent one. From his surviving buildings there can be no doubt of his design and engineering ability. The Statesman Industrial Edition, July 1905, had this to say about Whitson:

Among those who has (sic) acquired a wide spread reputation for great skill and artistic conceptions as a buider and architect is Mr. George D. Whitson of 210 East King street. This gentlemen early in life acquired a thorough practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the science of architecture. He attends faithfully to details, his plans are studied and his architectural efforts have tanded greatly to beautify the urban characteristics of this city and vicinity. Among the many specimens of skill and ability may be mentioned The People's Trust Co. building, west front, in 1874; built Second Ward School 1874 and Continental Hotel, 1875; designed and built Grand Central Hotel (now H tel Berkeley), 1876-77; designed and erected roof of County Court House 1880-81; supervised remodeling St. John's Lutheran Church 1884-85; designed and built portico and spire to St. Joseph's Catholic Church, 1888; furnished plan for Grammer Schjool, 1889 and H. C. Berrys residence 1889; was assistant superintendant on U. S. Post Office-Court House, 1893-4-5; the residences of W. L. Jones and H. H. Emmers, and W. O. Nicklas' mercantile building, 1898; Central Opera House, 1890; J. H. Hobbs, Jr. Mercantile and Hall building, 1892; George S. Bush buildings, W. King street, 1893; A. F. Bentz and H. H. Rutherford;s buildings, N. Queen street, 1905; Geo Ryneal;s, West Burke street, and C. G. Smith's S. Queen street, 1904; Hotel Dunn, Hotel Washington and the Kennedy building, all of Berkeley Springs; Academy of Music, Hagerstown, Md.; Centennial Reformed Church, Winchester, Va., etc. etc....

214 E. King St. Random width siding over log on a stone foundation, the gable roof house has a molded box cornice with beaded returns, a tapered raking cornice and cornerboards. The sash -- now 2/2 in the 2-story plus attic structure -- has both flat Greek Revival moldings and some earlier ones. Entrance is in the western of the three bays, beneath a transom, now closed, and the chimney is interior at the eastern gable end. The house seems to be a transitional Federal/GreekRevival one. The one level store to the west was constructed after 1885, but before 1902. It is labeled grocery on the 1902 map.

219 E. King St. The Jacob P. Swartz House, c. 1855. One of the premier Greek Revival houses of the area, the structure is brick, 2-story with attic, interior end chimneys at

the ridge and 5-bay beneath a gable roof. The raking cornice is flush, breaking at the apex of the roof to delineate the chimneys. The main cornice is brick, dentiled and returns. Sash is 6/6. The foundation is stone. The entrance is centered beneath a 1-bay entry with square columns with neck moldings, molded caps and bases. The flat roof has a full entablature with unadorned frieze and a modillion cornice. The variant Chinese Chippendale balustrade is recent. The entrance is through a 4-panel door beneath a transom. The door and reveals are heavily molded and crossetted at all corners. It is exceedingly handsome and unmatched elsewhere in Martinsburg. The structure is in excellent repair, though a recently constructed shed roofed, aluminum sided garage now obscures a good deal of the west side first level of the house. Swartz, who in the early 19th century called himself Black, was a local miller who acquired the Adam Stephen Mill in 1839. This house and the several others associated with him provide a measure of his success and taste.

There is no doubt that the intersection of King and Queen is the most important in town. Traffic enters or leaves for almost point out of or into the city from this dividing point. The county courthouse has been located here since the 18th century, and Adam Stephen's plan for the town designated a broad piece of land here as the Public Square. The first courthouse recognized that space and set back on Queen, facing King Street. Though the library across from the courthouse is set back from and respects the area intended as the square, it does not define the space as such, presenting instead a grass yard. Though the Public Square space is still there on three sides, only those who know of its existence can still recognize it.

101 W. King St. The Berkeley County Court House, 1855-56, Albert Fink, architect, Christian M. Shaffer, contractor; 1880-81, George D. Whitson, architect; 1908, Milburn, Heister & Co., architects, George D. Whitson, Supervising architect, S. W. Westenhaver, contractor. Though the courthouse was planned for this site and built here in the 18th century, it set back from the public square. It may indeed have been incorporated into the present building which was advanced southward, onto the Public Square, taking its entire northwest corner. The court records indicate that Louis L. Seng submitted a plan which was rejected and that on May 14, 1855 the "plan submitted by A. Fink, Esq. architect..." was adopted. Miscellaneous accounts for 1855-56 indicate payments to Fink, so evidently he supervised the work as well. Fink, an architect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and inventor of the truss bridging system which bears his name -- the Fink Truss -- was likely in Martinsburg working on the railroad complex here. This is one of the rare occasions in which he indulged himself by accepting outside commissions. The Louisville Courthouse

was another. This building was occupied in August 1856. In 1880-81 local architect George D. Whitson was retained to add a floor to the building. His mansard roof remained until 1908 when Milburn, Heister and Co. of Washington was chosen to enlarge the structure once more. Whitson was chosen as the local architect and superintending architect. They brought the courthouse to its present configuration. Fink's building remains on the first two levels beneath a cornice that serves as string course for the third level. It has round headed sash and a center pavilion, both somewhat modified. One is inclined to think that the earliest building was in the Romanesque Revival style. Nothing survives of Whitson's mansard phase, a phase in which the roof which he added was evidently never finished to allow the anticipated extra space. In the 1908 work the space was finally finished. The structure was given a Neo-Classical Revival portico with paired Ionic columns of a colossal order. This is flanked by closed pediment basement level entrances, also with paired and fluted Ionic columns and dentil cornice. The treatment of the third level of the pavilion is heavy and eclectic while the cornice -- with blind balustrade, paneled, above -- is equally heavy, combining modillions and dentils. The massive, 4-stage, bellcast, octagonal dome which cap the building has first level open pedimented dormers on four sides. On the second level are round faced dormers, evidently intended as clock faces, with the King Street one containing a West Virginia seal. Above the dome is a cupola with bell cast roof and a weathervane. The King Street facade is flanked by smaller domes springing from the main roof on either side of the center and major dome. The whole is massive, eclectic and obscured somewhat by a pink brick veneer applied to the building since World War II. Stairs, superb pressed tin ceilings and some lighting fixtures and iron vaults and hardware appear on the interior, though these were severely compromised by recent interior remodeling. The history of the building, especially during the Civil War era -- Belle Boyd was held here -- must be amazing; its architects are most important and the building itself, with its massive scale, and gilded dome is impressive. Dominating the public square and all other public buildings within the city, it is most important.

127 King St. A superb pre-1885 building of 3-story pressed brick construction, the street level has been remodeled but the full balcony of the 3-bay structure remains at the second level where bays are full length. The ornate geometric balustrade with garland centers, and the scroll brackets in iron are impressive and important, as are the remaining iron cornice caps. The bracketed cornice is also in place, with closely spaced laminated brackets. Its scale and finish give a vivid picture of downtown Martinsburg during the Civil War era.

129-131 W. King St. Also 3-story and 3-bay, this brick building is late 19th century and somewhat taller than 127. It has also lost its street level facade. The east bay has a

paneled oriel window at the second level, a paired window above. The cornice is bracketed and has a paneled frieze. Dropped brick lintels continue as a projecting and patterned brick stringcourse and patterned brick panels appear beneath the windows.

137-139 W. King St. Again the first level is gone, but the second level and cornice are handsome enough to give an idea of what it may have been. Windows are 2/2, flat headed, within segmental arched surrounds. Heavy bracketed and dentiled cornice caps appear. The bracketed cornice has a pierced corbeled course that is quite Gothic Revival. It appears on the 1885 Sanborn map, marked dwelling, and is most likely from the Civil War era.

200 W. King St. Trinity Episcopal Church, c. 1840, plus. Consecrated by Bishop Meade on Aug. 10, 1843, this was a most handsome Gothic Revival church with high pitched roof, eaves pent, pointed dormers and massive corner buttresses, and fine stained glass. The building has been severely remodelled, though the roof, with pent curtailed, and side facades remain. The King St. facade is totally 20th century and the entire building may have been refaced with red brick. Though the stained glass of the entrance facade is missing, other stained glass from the late 19th century and exposed roof trussing remain. For the discerning viewer enough remains from the early church to provide exciting glimpses of what it once was.

216 W. King St. Marked dwelling on the 1902 Sanborn, the building is c. 1890, 3-story with first level storefront. This has plate glass and a narrow cornice. The 6/6 sash above is flat headed, in segmental surrounds with a pierced design in the span. The cornice is bracketed with a dentil course. The building is part of a fine block facade.

218, 220, 222 W. King St. A long building of multi-bays, it features three closely spaced bays to the west, tripled and paired bays over the main entrance or next bay east, two closely spaced bays, a blind wall, then another pairing. The first level combines storefront to the east, main entrance, double door with fine surround and reveals and office of transomed entrance, blind bay and sash to the west. On the second level bays are flat headed, the one over the entrance with double doors and a balcony with shaped bulbous iron balustrade. Third level windows are all round headed. Of brick with a gable roof and bracketed cornice, it seems to be c. 1905, part of a very fine block facade.

224-226 W. King St. Young Mens Christian Association/City Hall, 1908, Clarence L. Harding, architect. Constructed as the Y.M.C.A. and designed by local architect Clarence L. Harding, this is an eclectic Mission Style period building. The two outer bays project above the gable roof as towers with parapeted roofs. Entrances are at street level in these bays and slightly off level because of topography -- the street climbs slightly westward.

The center bays are recessed above the first level. On that level they are paired beneath a transom and segmental arch with keystone. Above they are tripartite and on the third level round headed. There are decorative panels beneath the first level windows, a full string course above, and panels between the second and third level windows with a wide overhanging cornice above. In color and eclectic blending of elements, the building adds depth and variety to downtown. In addition, it is the product of an important local architect.

300 W. King St. The Old Post Office and U. S. Courthouse/Federal Building, 1892-95, W. J. Edbrooke, architect, George D. Whitson, assistant supervising architect. A major Richardsonian Romanesque landmark in excellent repair, the building is already listed in the National Register.

301, 305 W. King St. A plaque on the 3-level, 5-bay, brick building labels it as "1872" and it is a handsome and almost complete survivor of the era. The entry is centered in a round arched entrance with paneled reveals, moulded surround and keystone. Above is a balcony with geometric iron balustrade supported on massive laminated brackets. The storefront to the east has a side entrance, flat headed transoms and massive glass storefront with simple cornice. That to the west has the same cornice but center entrance with windows to each side over panels. Pilasters with rounded panels and transoms appear beneath depressed arches. Openings on the second level and the third have segmental arched openings and sash. The bracketed cornice features an arcaded corbel course which coupled with the entrance inclines one toward labeling it Romanesque Revival. It is a most important structure architecturally, so good that it must also have an impressive history.

300 block of W. King, just west of Federal Building, World War I Memorial, 1925. The single surviving memorial or monument downtown, this civic sculpture has a wide marble surround with a centered two level stepped base and shaft square in section. Bronze plaques, that to the King Street side topped with an eagle, decorate the sides. Above, on a bronze base, is a soldier, life size, in battle dress, his sleeves rolled up, rifle carried loosely in his right hand. He is striding eastward and his left hand is outstretched as if receiving welcome as a liberator. Very fine, it does not seem to be signed, but must have been done by a known sculptor.

315 W. King St. First Baptist Church, 1869, plus. The cornerstone was laid Aug. 24, 1869, it was used first May 1870, dedicated March 29, 1874. In 1887 George D. Whitson, a local architect, designed a tower and other changes for the church. Early in this century

another architect, Clarence Harding, designed additional changes. These have been eliminated in post-World War II changes and, as with the Episcopal church in the block to the east, the exterior changes have been severe, though the facade stained glass survives. On the interior the exposed roof trussing remains. There is also some fine stained glass.

327 W. King St. A 2-story brick house, with gable roof and center entrance, it has been extended one bay to the east to accommodate a vehicular entranceway. The roof is a jerkin head, with chimneys paired at the west on either side of the jerkin head. The center entrance beneath a transom indicates a 2-panel Greek Revival door originally. There is now a late 1-bay porch with fluted Ionic columns and pilasters and a wide frieze and modillion cornice. Probably mid-19th century, the fine building has unfortunately been sandblasted.

401 W. King St. Frame, 4-bay, 2-story, with gable roof and overhang, the dwelling is on the 1885 Sanborn, but probably does not pre-date 1875. It is simple with a full shed roofed porch at the first level and varied fenestration on the S. Church St. facade where there are two ells.

406 W. King St. A c. 1895 Queen Anne dwelling with brick first level and shingled second level, the building has a complex hip roof with cross gables and high chimney stacks at angles to the roof planes from which they spring. The entrance is recessed to the east with fluted Corinthian columns on round brick pedestals. There is a wood paneled frieze beneath the shingled pent of the wall above which matches a brick frieze on the adjoining walls. It is a most carefully planned and executed house, surely architect designed, and a good example of its type and era.

410 W. King St. A narrow brick house, 2-story with demi-octagonal oriel window to the west over a full storewindow, there is a single bay entrance to the east. The roof is mansard, with the oriel treated as a tower and mansard topped. It is an unusual late 19th century building and a good one.

412 W. King St. This seems to be a c. 1895 modification of an earlier pre-1885 brick, 2-story, gable roof house. Modifications, included a demi-octagonal baywindow to the west and a 2-bay porch to the east with turned posts and balustrade and sawn and laminated brackets. There evidently was a balustrade atop the porch, matching the shingled pent of the baywindow.

414-416 W. King St. A brick, 3-level commercial structure, it has oriels at each end, flanking a 4-bay interior. The lower level has been modified but the paneled baywindows and bracketed cornice with molded frieze remain to give evidence of the quality of the buildings design.

500 W. King St. On the site of W. H. Morrison's Carriage Manufactory, this c. 1910 building has some stylistic kinship to the present City Hall and may also have been designed by Local architect Clarence Harding. The King St. facade is essentially 3-bay. The outer bays are 2-story oriel windows topped by a shed roofed hood on stick brackets. The center section has paired windows and a projecting brick parapet. There is a storewindow at the street beneath a long marque suspended from the string course/cornice on which the oriels sit. The side along S. Raleigh has oriels in the second and seventh bays. These project above the roof line. Both the oriels and the bays between and to either side have the shed hoods.

506 W. King. This is a 2-story 3-bay brick combining first level storefront to the west with ornate entrance above a marble stoop and stone foundation on the east. The double doors, each 2-panel, are heavily molded, featuring a modified cross on the center rails. It is set into semicircular surrounds centered in the rail. The reveals are also heavily molded. The building cornice is as unusual as the entrance doors. It has brackets that delineate the bays, each bracket resembling a cast and flared gutter downspout top. Between these are smaller brackets. Both sash and arches are segmental. Compared with the other trim, the cornice of the storefront is relatively simple, though both the box cornice and frieze are heavily molded. Inasmuch as the trim is so extraordinary, the structure must have been architect designed.

509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519 W. King St. The John Heller Carriage Shops, c. 1865, plus. Heller acquired the property here in late 1865 and the buildings at 509-515 were standing by 1885. The extension to 517 and 519 was added by 1891. A continuous block of 2-story gable roofed buildings with storefronts and an 11-bay second level, the row was recently brick veneered. An 1892 photograph indicates little change except that the throughways for carriages at 517 and 519 have been closed and dormers added. The eastern 5-bays retain their multi-paned storefronts. It is an important industrial survivor. An advertisement for Heller in the Aug. 31, 1892 World notes

Carriage Manufacturer, Leader in Styles, Elegance, Quality and Durability. I build and keep in stock the renowned KING SPRING BUGGY, the easiest riding and most durable spring made, at a price THAT WILL SURPRISE YOU. I also make a specialty of best grades of BUGGIES, SURREYS, DAYTONS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY. I also see the Milburn Farm Wagon. SATISFACTION

ALWAYS GUARANTEED. Call and learn prices before you purchase, - at - WEST KING STREET., MARTINSBURG.

510 W. King St. An unusual commercial/residential building of the late 19th century, this is a 3-level frame, shingle covered building, gable end to the street. There are basement level shops with a round arched center entrance and storewindows partially below the street. On the first level is another shop behind a multipaned storefront approached by steps from the side. Above this at the third level is a single trabeated 1/1 sash. To the west a demi-octagonal baywindow is recessed, its outer plane flush with the facade wall plane. This creates a 3-sided shopwindow at the basement level and at the third level an interior porch over the center entrance bay, its floor a continuation of the street level storefront cornice. It is an unusual and architecturally most satisfying design solution to several shops with street and basement entrances and probably multiple dwelling units above.

512 W. King St. A 2-story frame house over high basement, it is 3-bay with gable roof, 2/2 sash and a 3-bay porch with turned posts and balustrade, laminated and sawn brackets. To the east is an oriel at the second level supported on stick brackets and to the rear a 2-level interior porch. Alone of the buildings in its immediate area, this structure seems to have been built solely for residential purposes.

521-523 W. King St. Brick, 2-story, gable roof with cross gables, the two buildings include a 3-bay residential unit at 521, a 2-bay storefront at 523. Marked grocern on the Sanborn maps, part of the interest and importance of these buildings is that they continue the block facade of the Heller Carriage shop buildings which begin at 509.

West King St. continues beyond this point in the Boom Town Historic District.

North Maple Street is but two blocks long within the district, but they are fine blocks, especially the one between Martin and Race streets where street trees meet overhead and a large number of fine residences remain.

100 N. Maple St. Starkly vertical, this brick 3-bay dwelling is pre-1885 with three quite tall stories. There are also three bays on Burke St, but somewhat more widely spaced and not so vertical. Sash is 2/2 segmental in segmental arches. The bracketed cornice with applied decoration in the frieze covers both facades. Entry is through a single bay porch with square posts on pedestals and with roof brackets. It is a very fine Italianate structure.

120 N. Maple St. A handsome dwelling of the Civil War era with a newer porch, this late Italianate house is 2-story, 5-bay, with gable roof and 6/6 segmental arched sash. On the first level they are full length. The winged shutters survive as does the shallow bracketed cornice. The entry is centered with long sidelights and transom over the door. The porch breaks into a pavilion at the center. It has paired columns and a balustrade topped roof. At least one pyramidal roofed outbuilding survives.

121 N. Maple St. An earlier house, stone, 3-bay, the structure received a mansard roof third story late in the 19th century. Below the mansard with its ornately capped dormers, the structure is amazingly simple. It is quite fine.

122 N. Maple St. A brick French Second Empire house, set back from the street behind an iron fence and greensward, this too is an earlier house which received its mansard roof with round headed dormers c. 1888. This appears above a cornice with large laminated brackets delineating the bays. Openings are segmental arched with segmental 2/2 sash and winged shutters. The entrance is centered with 4-panel door, molded reveals, sidelights and transom. The first level windows are paired and full length. The porch is almost full, 3-bay, with square posts on pedestals with sawn neck moldings, laminated eaves brackets, very fine sawn post brackets and turned pendants in the bay centers. It is a superb house.

123 N. Maple St. A Civil War era house, brick, 3-bay, with hip roof, the structure retains its entrance with sidelights and transom beneath an early 30th century porch. The most notable feature of the house is the second level oriel window on bell cast support with paneled blind dado and sides and bracketed cornice. It is pre-1903 and very fine. The sideyard behind a picket fence is also a fine feature. It is part of a most important block of structures and surrounds.

206 -208 N. Maple St. A 2-story frame double house with novelty siding, the most unusual feature of the house is its iron porch. Approached from each end by iron steps, it rests on iron columns and iron also supports the roof. The dwellings are pre-1885 and very fine. In the summer these dwellings and others in the block are almost hidden behind magnificent street trees.

207-209 N. Maple St. Sharing a mansard form roof to the front, these structures have vertical walls to the side beneath a flat roof. This allows three full stories. The roof dormers have paired windows and the trabeated sash has pointed cornice caps. The dwellings are late 19th century, c. 1895.

210 N. Maple St. A brick, 2-story, 5-bay house with segmental arched openings and sash, the dwelling is pre-1885 and quite nice.

217 N. Maple St. Frame, 2-story with molded cornice and frieze and returns, corner boards, gable roof and 6/6 sash, trabeated, and smaller above than below, the facade is 3-bay. The entrance is beneath a transom and a later semicircular wooden hood. It is probably mid-19th century and possible log. The fine iron fence and gate to the sideyard remains.

219 N. Maple St. A narrow, 3-bay frame house with vertical 2/2 segmental sash and winged shutters, the building has a first level multipaned storefront -- labeled grocery on the 1902 Sanborn. It is a fine late-19th century structure.

South Maple Street is three blocks long within this district, ending at Stephen. It has some fine stands of street trees and a number of good buildings remain.

110-112 S. Maple St. The Old Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1867, late 19th century. Constructed in 1867-68 to serve the southern Methodist congregation, the property remained a church until 1886 when Trinity on W. Martin Street was constructed. The structure is brick, 4-bay, with entrances in the center bays beneath transoms. All bays are segmental arched, those on the first level full length. The outer bays are within pilasters consisting of plain rectangular brick panels. These continue to the eave where they intersect the cornice frieze. The building was given a mansard roof with dormers in the late 19th century.

116 S. Maple St. A 3-bay, 2-story, brick, pre-1885 house, the dwelling has segmental arched openings and entrance with transom and sidelights.

120 S. Maple St. An earlier dwelling, pre-1885, this 2-story brick with 3-bay facade and entrance through a doorway with transom and sidelights, was evidently extended one bay to the south. A large round bay there has a decorated brick string course between levels, tall paneled and corbeled chimneys, oval stair windows and a quite Queen Anne appearance. The combination of eras is most satisfying.

122 S. Maple St. Georgian Revival, early 20th century, with hip roof, gabled projecting center pavilion, the structure has 6/6 sash with shutters and a simple modillion eave. Within the entrance pavilion is a Palladian window at the second level and at the first a one bay portico with Ionic columns and iron balcony above. Entry is through an entrance of

sidelights over panels, corner lights and a transom. Built c. 1925, it is good straightforward architecture.

123 S. Maple. Sanborn's 1885 map notes "foundation for building" and outline leaves no doubt that this is the building. Brick, 2-story, "L" shaped, with porch of tripled and paired columns on the facade, it is a very fine Queen Anne house. Windows are flat headed in segmental openings and very picturesque on the long north side where two facade levels and a stair cause them to appear on three levels. The chimney here, corbeled outward from the wall, pierces the roof at the eave with side weatherings and a corbeled cap above. There is a cross gable here, wood sheathed with center chimney at the ridge and flanking flat headed windows. The roof, hipped to the rear, presents a cross gable to the front. It has Stick Style decoration with the sash -- multi paned over one -- divided by horizontal sheathing with stick outlinging them. Brackets above support the gable dovecote, also horizontally sheathed with one square opening. Within the gable the sides are diagonally sheathed. The building is interesting and good.

209 S. Maple. Shingled Queen Anne, with novelty siding on the recessed porch and regular siding to the sides, the dwelling, c. 1895, is a study in textures and shapes. It has round headed center bays, and oval stained glass beside the entrance, a hipped roof with hipped dormer, a corner round tower with panelled gable and conical roof, and a demi-octagonal baywindow beneath a cross gable to the south rear. There is a porch between the tower and baywindow with fluted Ionic columns and the recessed porch to the north front has square posts, sawn brackets and a pent with sawn bargeboard. A stone wall with iron gates appears. This is certainly one of the most interesting and diverse of the houses in the Queen Anne style.

220 S. Maple St. A 2-story house with gable roof, it is 3-bay with a center entrance. Because of the size of the windows and their sparsity, it seems likely that the dwelling is log and probably early.

301 S. Maple St. Fronting on Maple, but with a long side and entry on W. John, this is one of the finest of the c. 1875 era late Martinsburg houses. It is 3-bay on Maple, with segmental arched bays and sash and winged shutters. Entry is through a single bay porch with square posts, sawn brackets and pendants and a fine balustrade. The roof is hipped and there is a wide overhang but shallow bracketed frieze. To the south is a long wall with 2-story interior porch at the rear. This has segmental arched spans at the second level, glass filled. The large sideyard can be seen over a board fence with picket

gate. A gable roofed 1-story outbuilding which seems older than the house, perhaps mid-19th century, can be seen along with trellises and a fine yard. The composition of house, outbuildings and surround are one of the very real pleasures of Martinsburg townscape.

313 S. Maple St. Now stuccoed, 2-story with gable roof, the house has 2/2 sash and is 4-bay with the southern bay a through passage to the rear. The form and window size indicate age, and the house may well be log.

315 S. Maple St. Also stuccoed, this is a short 2-story house with gable roof, 3-bay and large interior chimney to the north. It too has the appearance of age, possible mid-19th century or earlier.

316 S. Maple St. A late 19th century house, gable end to street with cornice returns and round headed attic window in a pointed surround, this is a simple version of a standard house of the era. This one is given distinction by its porch. It is 1-bay with turned posts and handsome sawn brackets and span decoration. Laminated eave brackets and a simple turned balustrade complete the entryway.

319 S. Maple St. A superb house, it is frame, gable roof and has a quite simple box cornice with returns. Sash is 2/2 segmental in segmental arches with simple surrounds and winged shutters. Over a high stone foundation, the house is entered to the south through a 1-bay porch. It has turned posts, sawn brackets and pendants and a turned balustrade. The structure seems transitional Greek Revival/Italianate, and except for the segmental windows one would place it in a mid-19th century time with no hesitation, though it may be as late as 1875.

East Martin Street is and has been a most important street. For most of the 19th century, after c. 1842, to the World War II era, it was the major approach to the city for those arriving by train. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station and hotel are at its base, and arriving and departing passengers were introduced to or said goodbye to the city by way of East Martin. It was and is an impressive two blocks.

128 E. Martin St. The Apollo Theater, Reginald Geare, architect, Chapman E. Kent, Supervising architect, 1912; addition to south, 1920. As an example of the work of architect Reginald Geare -- he designed the Knickerbocker Theater in Washington -- and of local architect Chapman Kent, the theater is extremely important. Its auditorium with balconies and large stage and orchestra pit -- all of the 1920s enlargement was for

expanded stage and orchestra pit -- plus two sizeable halls above, provide incredible space and served a large number of uses. Though the social and cultural history of the building is not now known, it did serve the movie, vaudeville and concert circuits, as well as community dance and theater, and must have great cultural importance. The buff brick building is 3-level. The first is a brick base with panels and rounded arch entrances to the front. A marque remains in place over this, though its age is not known. Above this the next two levels are set into recessed panels. The front bay openings are segmental arched, with paired and tripled sash beneath transoms. Above is a bracketed cornice and overhang with blind brick balustrade above. It is handsome and a most unusual survival of supreme importance to the city and state.

200 street number block of East Martin St. The block retains brick paving, one of the few in the city where earlier paving material survives. It is very fine, in excellent condition, and offers fine contrast with the brick buildings which face onto it.

201-203 E. Martin St. A brick 2-story hip roofed Greek Revival building of the Civil War era, the structure has 6/6 sash. It combines commercial at 201 with residential at 203. The 1885 Sanborn identifies 201 as a grocery. It retains its 4-pane store windows, glass and wood paneled doors and very fine paneled surround. The structure cornice is bracketed with a wide overhang. Painted with dark colors which contrast with white sash and some outlining of panels in the storefront, it presents a handsome early facade in Victorian dress colors.

205-207 E. Martin St. Mid-19th century Greek Revival, the double house is brick with a stepped brick cornice, gable roof and paired interior end chimneys one to each side of the roof peak. Over a stone first level -- basement -- the 6-bay house has diminution of the trabeated windows and centered entrances beneath transoms. A hipped roof porch with round Roman Doric columns on brick pedestals with a blind brick balustrade, covers the four center bays with approach steps from either end. It is a striking Greek survival listed in the 1885 Sanborn as boarding at 205 and dwelling at 207.

220-222-224-226 E. Martin St. The Farmer's Hotel, 1868. An extremely fine Italianate structure, identified by a plaque on the facade as "1868", the building is brick, 6-bay, three tall stories with massive paired brackets outlining the bays and a wide overhanging cornice. It is one of the few earlier hotels that remain in Martinsburg. At the first level beneath a full cornice, are two centered entrances. On either side are entrances flanked by full storewindows -- 8-bays on this level. A. P. Shutt was the builder and the hotel seems to have been operated at an early period by John Fellers. The 1885 Sanborn lists it as

boarding with a saloon at 226. Beyond the building and across the street is the B & O Railroad Station/Hotel. Some of the best views of the B & O shops are from this area. (See B & O and Related Industries Historic District)

West Martin is another of the major downtown streets. The Opera House, a school and several churches were located here. It was also a fashionable residential street though mixed used were more common here than on West Burke, its competitor one block away. The street is introduced by a major hotel and the side of a major church (see N. Queen St.).

100 W. Martin St. Hotel c. 1925. Pleasing architecturally, and the only surviving building of this major bulk and scale in Martinsburg, it is in an area where there were once many hotels and where it is the sole operating survivor, and one of only three hotel buildings which survive. Five stories tall and quite long, both on N. Queen and on W. Martin where it has its main entrance, the brick building has a tall first level with dentil cornice and entrances and windows in various forms. The next three levels feature single and double window bays and broad bays with small -- one presumes bathroom -- windows. The rhythm of the W. Martin windows is single, double, small, double, small double, small, double, single. The fifth level windows sit on a continuous string course in a broad brick band with molded frieze and modillion cornice above. Sash is 6/6. To the west on Martin are quite handsome full glass double doors, hung beneath radiating elliptical fanlights. They are in a molded surround with sidelights. They are repeated as both windows and doors in the parking area within the ell of the hotel.

117 W. Martin St. A 2-story brick dwelling with hip roof and modillion cornice, the windows are trabeated, now 2/2, with wooden lintels that project beyond the side of the frame and terminate in cornerblocks that are essentially a flat pyramid within a frame -- quite Greek Revival. The same cornerblocks and lintel appear in the entrance, easternmost of the 3-bay facades. It also has a 9-light transom and 4-light sidelights over a molded panel. The house is Greek Revival, probably mid-19th century. The porch is early 20th century.

118 W. Martin St. Brick, 2-story, quite vertical, with sharply pitched gable roof and wide overhang, the dwelling is 5-bay with 6/6 segmental arched bay openings and sash. The entrance is centered at street level -- there is no porch -- with sidelights and transom. The house is stark and very good looking, probably Civil War era.

120-122 W. Martin St. Frame with a cross gable, stick gable ornament and wide cornice overhang, the house is a pre-1885 one that received its 2/2 sash and 2 level baywindow with octagonal cap late in the century. The windows have sawn surrounds and low pointed

cornice caps. It combines commercial in the 120 (baywindow) side with residential at 122.

119-121 W. Martin St. Brick, 2-story with cross gable roofs, the late 19th century structure is marked grocery at 119 on the 1902 Sanborn. That section is 2-bay with an entrance and storefront with entrance on the first level. 121 is also 2-bay with the western one being a demi-octagonal baywindow. Bays are segmental arched with segmental 1/1 sash. The entrance is double, each 2-panel with the upper glass, beneath a segmental transom. The 2-bay porch is extremely fine with turned posts -- paired on the east -- and balustrade. Brackets are sawn and laminated and the span bargeboard is sawn.

126 W. Martin St. Beth Jacob Synagogue, 1913 A small 2-story structure of light colored brick, the synagogue has a most varied facade. The center of the three bays breaks slightly from the wall to form a pavilion supported by buttresses at its corners flanking the first level entrance. The entrance and flanking bays are in gently pointed arch bays. window sash is 1/1. The entry door with two full pointed panels of glass is beneath a transom of two pointed panes with center lozenge. A double brick course projects above the entrance stepped in the center. Second level windows are flat headed beneath a projecting lintel which drops, then continues as a string course, dropping, on the pavilion, below the outer bay line, then climbing in stepped fashion to a pointed center section. Above the pavilion is a simple molded cornice supporting a parapet with corner pedestals. Sills, impost blocks, panels and plaques of a lighter material are used at several places. The structure is certainly architect designed and worthy of both architectural and historical recognition.

125 W. Martin St. An exceedingly fine c. 1880 house, it is 2-story brick with gable roof and crossgables. Each of the crossgables is a box baywindow with long double depressed arch windows to the front and one window deep. In the center bay these windows are paired above a double door entrance. The roof and crossgables are quite steep with pointed arch windows at the attic level. The cornice has a wide overhang, tall frieze and paired laminated brackets. The porch is rather Eastlake. It has square chamfered columns paired and on paneled pedestals. Fine tall laminated brackets appear with sawn pierced geometric blocks between the posts and brackets and a sawn pendant in the span. Above the box cornice is a shallow concave roof topped by ornate iron. An oriel appears at the second level on the east. The 1885 and 1902 Sanborn maps list a doctors office and dwelling here. It now offers "rooms for rent" and is in superb repair. The yard to the east offers a glimpse of a pyramidal roofed outbuilding.

200 W. Martin. Brick, 2-story, with gable roof, cornice with paired brackets, the dwelling reverses the usual arrangement by having segmental arched 4/4 full length sash

at the second level and smaller below. Entrance is to the west beneath an elliptical fanlight and between sidelights. The entrance now has a hood, probably from the same early 20th century era as the dormer with paired sash. It is listed as grocery on both the 1885 and 1902 Sanborn and it is possible that changes in the first level have occurred.

201 W. Martin. Brick, 2-story, 5-bay, with gable roof, wide overhang, paired brackets and returns, the long dwelling has segmental arched sash and bays and winged shutters. There is a one bay porch with tapered square posts and a cornice with paired brackets. The entrance has ornate reveals, sidelights and transom. The door is 6-panel, the upper two round headed. Center panels are round, the lower ones flat at the bottom. Both upper and lower panels are rounded at the center to allow the round panel. All are raised and fit the reveals so are evidently original. The superb dwelling is pre-1885.

204-206-208-210-212-214 W. Martin St. Rauch's Block, c. 1865. Certainly the highpoint of Italianate architecture in Martinsburg, if not West Virginia, this block of 3-story brick buildings with ground level stores is positively superb. With one exception on the western end of the block, it remains as built, though shutters are gone. Sash, now 2/2 on the second and third level is segmental in segmental arched surrounds. The tall cornice features massive laminated brackets at each end, then paired brackets between the bays. Undercut modillions appear between these above an arched corbel course and plain frieze with molded base. At ground level the storefronts march up the street with the same military precision as the bays and cornice elements above. An overhanging cornice has laminated brackets between bays. Entrances to dwelling units are through long narrow doorways with almost rounded transoms and heavily molded reveals. Storefronts consist of large windows over a heavily molded horizontal panel. Of one pane with two round headed panes and a lozenge above in a segmental surround, these large windows flank the doors, tall, double, beneath a segmental transom and recessed to allow windows from the storefronts on either side. Pilasters that separate the entrance door units from storefront units are paneled with long round headed panels. The result is beautiful, classical and almost intact. It is a major Italianate architectural tour-de-force.

220 W. Martin St. Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church South, 1885-87. A strange High Victorian Gothic edifice, the 2-level church has paneled side walls with flat headed sash below, round headed above and a steep gable roof with triangular low dormers with round openings. On the facade a tower is at the west corner. It has corner buttresses, round headed entrances at the base, square headed sash above with stone sills and lintels and brick quoin sides. Above are quatrefoil windows in a round opening and above that tall paired round head vent openings at the bell stage. The roof breaks from the square tower as a pyramidal roof would, but at a steep plane. This allows each corner plane,

beginning as a V, to join in making an attenuated eight sided tower roof. Large pointed arch dormers appear on the four base facades and are repeated at smaller scale in the same planes near the tower cap. Within the main gable a stained window, set within a round surround, has three tall round headed sections, a circular top section and lozenge sections between. The entrance breaks out to the tower plane. Two round headed entrances in quoined brick surrounds appear below three square headed windows set beneath a single stone lintel. These are topped by two gablets of decorated brick with metal finials and coping. Stone coping is used on the buttresses. Though there are still several colors and combinations of materials, the building has been sandblasted and most certainly lost much of its finish and color in the process. It is still a major downtown structure however, its unusual architecture indicating that it was probably architect designed. The cornerstone was laid Sept. 19, 1885, and it was dedicated Oct. 2, 1887.

300 W. Martin St. The Mary Jane Rauch House, 1882 A multi gabled brick Victorian Gothic house, the architect gave it great individuality and memorability. The corner location on Martin at Maple allowed a box 3-story tower with tall pyramidal roof to be set at an angle to the corner and flanked by high gables on each of the streets. The tower roof is pierced by a round headed sash in a pointed dormer while the gables have round headed windows beneath brick arches and gable ornaments consisting of a center spike with pierced fans to each side. Tower windows below a brick string course are paired beneath segmental arches. First level windows are identical to these, beneath a bracketed pent. The house has a projecting crossgable to the rear on Maple -- its long side -- and main entrance in the last bay on Martin, with sidelights and transom. The porch with tapered square columns and brick pedestals and blind balustrade is 20th century.

301 W. Martin St. The H. T. Cushwa House, 1874. (301, 303 and 305 are all markedly similar in design, the major difference being the corner location of 301 which allows facades on two streets. All were built in the same era and evidently by the same builder. The survival of the trio makes them most important.) Brick, 3-story, the third level is a remodelling -- a rather bad one -- of the mansard roof added to the earlier house before 1902. With the exception of the missing gable roof -- probably hipped at the corner -- the building survives intact beneath its third level topping. Bay openings are segmental with segmental arched sash. The porch has square columns on pedestals and entry is through a deep entryway with segmental transom, sidelights over panels and deep reveals.

303 W. Martin St. The William A. Cushwa House, 1879. Brick over stone with fine iron basement grills, the house is 2-story and like 301, except that the 4/4 sash and winged shutters survive here. The gable roof remains with its ornate cornice of laminated brackets and applied geometric frieze decoration. The raking cornice is flush. Turned posts are paired on the 1-bay porch. There is a turned balustrade, laminated eaves

brackets and sawn sunburst post brackets. There is also a sawn course in the span with pendants. The entry of segmental transom and sidelights has reveals that indicate a 4-panel door.

305 W. Martin St. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church parsonage, c. 1875. Two sources indicate different dates, one 1872, the other 1880. Because of similarity with 301 and 303 of known dates either is possible and c. 1875 is reasonable. The house is basically the same as 303, though remodelled in 1912. At that time the dwelling was given a 3-bay porch with hip roof, dentil cornice round Roman Doric columns on paneled pedestals and a stick balustrade with molded handrail that ramps at the posts. Above the porch and entrance is a paneled oriel window with paired windows and closed pediment gable. The parsonage remained in church ownership until 1962.

324 W. Martin. Brick, 2-story, 5-bay with segmental arched 2/2 sash and bay openings, the structure has a gable roof with relatively plain cornice. To the east on the first level is a true demi-octagonal, 1-level baywindow -- it has sash on five facade planes -- over molded panels and beneath a bracketed cornice with paneled frieze and hipped roof. The 2-bay porch with slender turned balustrade has square chamfered posts on pedestals, a shallow cornice with laminated eave brackets and span modillions. Springing from the neck moldings of the posts are delicate brackets reaching to the equally fine sawn pendants. The quality and grace of this sawn ornament is seldom matched.

400-402 W. Martin St. John W. Bishop Double House, c. 1896. A massive 2 1/2 story house with elements that exactly duplicate each other, it has a broad gable roof with two cross gables advanced to the front and one centered in the rear. Pents bring the rear gable out to the facade planes of the main gable, covering 2-story porches with square columns and sawn balustrade. The gable end is 3-bay with three rectangular sash at the first level. These are repeated in the outer bays above, but the center bay has paired sash in a box oriel window. Above in the gable end is a bank of four windows. The fronts are each 3-bay in the crossgable with a 2-bay recessed section between. At the second level in the crossgables 3-sided oriels rest on the flat roofed 3-bay porches. These have lost their spindle courses and turned balustrades, but maintain their character with turned columns and laminated brackets. The gables are shingled, other surfaces wood sided. It is a superb Queen Anne composition.

410 W. Martin St. A 2 1/2 story house, 3-bay, with massive interior end chimney at the west peak of the gable roof, the house is 3-bay. Though it now has a crossgable and early 20th century porch, the scale and form of the house indicate an earlier origin, perhaps Civil War era.

430-430 1/2-432 W. Martin St. A 2-story building 6-bays wide beneath a low pitched broad gable roof, this is a very fine commercial building with a long paneled side on N. Raleigh. Bay openings are segmental with brick arches and 2/2 flat headed sash. At the first level is a storefront at 432 which takes up half the structure. The other entrances are segmental arched with transoms. Two round headed windows appear in the gable end. On the second level the facade is divided into three plain recessed panels of two bays each. The cornice is unadorned with a plain frieze. Possible at any time after c. 1870 the building should have a fine history. It's size and configuration might indicate earlier use as a lodge hall or some similar civic or community use.

515 W. Martin St. Ramer Memorial School, 1917. Brick and two tall stories over a stone basement, the building is 9-bays wide and eight long. The roof is hipped with wide overhang, exposed framing members and a narrow frieze. The center 3-bay pavilion has center entrance beneath a closed pediment, full entablature 1-bay porch with Tuscan columns. To each side is a long narrow 4/4 window with splayed brick arch and stone keystone. These are repeated above flanking a dropped triple window of three 4/4 sash beneath three 4-light sash and segmental arch with stone keystone and impost. Above is the long "Ramer Memorial School" plaque and above that a round arched 3-part fan window. The center bay in the east side -- the school is L shaped -- is paneled, has a corbeled top and curvilinear parapet intersecting the eave. It is part of a large collection of good public buildings within the city.

524 W. Martin St. A late 19th century Victorian Gothic 2 1/2 story frame house with shingled cross gable, the dwelling maintains its picket fence, multi-color paint scheme and outbuildings to the rear. It is a fine survival.

528 W. Martin St. A large 2 1/2 story plus attic, commercial/civic structure, early 20th century, but appearing older, the building has a gable roof, end to street, with molded cornice and returns, all narrow 1/1 sash in the attic and elongated 2/2 at the second level. On the first level are a storefront to the east and two entrances to the west. The structure may have been a civic or religious hall or a warehouse. Whatever, it is attractive and an unusual survivor -- other area buildings of the type are brick.

532 W. Martin St. Mt. Zion M. E. Church, 1885. The plaque over the entry notes "rebuilt 1885" and from the 1892 picture in the Aug. 31 World, there seems no reason to doubt that the building is earlier than 1885. It is Gothic Revival, brick, with a steep gable roof, end to street and a round Star of David window in the gable end. The gable and cornice to the sides sit above a stepped brick course. Bay openings are pointed and capped with header arches. Buttresses are at corners and between bays. With the exception of the

early 20th century entry which moved the door out beneath a steeply pitched gabled entry, the church retains its early character. It is a good building and as a black church probably embodies much of the black history of the area. It is also one of three black churches in the immediate area with architectural importance.

615 W. Martin St. Ebenezer Baptist Church, 1910. Evocative of an English country church, this is a brick over stone foundation Late Gothic Revival structure with high gable roof and corner entry tower with shed roofed robing room to its side, a gable entry supported on stick brackets and a second stage of long pointed arched wooden slat vents. -- three to a side above a stepped brick band. The tower roof is pyramidal with a metal finial. Side windows are also pointed as is the entrance. The center window in the street gable is pointed with a triple header brick lintel. It contains three lancet arched sash with diamond sash and a center lozenge above. The lower three sash are each divided into three panes. The bottom pane of the center sash and middle panes of the outside sash are painted. By a local artist, they portray Christ's birth, his ministry, and his ascension into heaven. Other panes in the window are painted red or white. It is superb folk art, in a very fine building. The setting is open and well cared for, there are large trees and before the church two turn of the century cast-iron Martinsburg street lamps. These are very nicely detailed and the only ones which survive within these districts.

North Queen is the most intensely commercial of all the streets in the district, running but three block here -- it continues in the East Martinsburg district -- with almost every structure in these blocks serving some commercial use. The scale of the area is uniform and most street facades, especially above street level, very fine. It is an unusual survival, evocative of the 19th century with all its flamboyance, love of detail and attention to craftsmanship. Best of all, most buildings are in use.

100 N. Queen St. The Market House/Free Masons Hall/Odd Fellows Hall, 1846-47. Some 4 wide bays long on Queen and 7 on W. Burke, the Market is certainly the Gothic Revival masterpiece of Martinsburg, especially since its survival is so complete. It serves as a very fine introduction to N. Queen and to W. Burke. Evidently the market was behind open bays at street level with a shed roof over these and the adjacent sidewalk. These bays have now been closed and the first level is rental property. At the second level are full, tall lancet arched windows. They consist of two 10-pane double hung sash beneath a fixed sash in the lancet. It is multipaned, its mullions rising from those below but following the arch of the window to create intersecting diamonds. These windows are

capped by a stringer arch beneath a row of projecting brick which drops to the arch impost then continues horizontally around the building as a string course. It is interrupted by brick pilasters which divide the bays. These have brick paneled caps set beneath a stepped brick cornice. A three level tower once stood at the corner. Only the first stage, three stories high, remains. It encompasses one bay of the market on each side and continues above the roof to a bell cast 4-sided cap. A round window beneath a header hood mold appears in the tower faces. The earlier tower had a second stage above this with vented openings and third stage containing the 4-dial town clock. Evidently in a complicated arrangement the Masons and Odd Fellows paid for some part of the construction of the upper floor of the market in exchange for a use agreement. Reveals giving access to the lodge halls indicate 2-panel Greek doors. The market continued in use until the World War II era, and has been used commercially since. The lodges still maintain their lodge halls.

101 N. Queen St. A 3-level brick, early 20th century commercial building, it has lost its store front, but maintains the simple molded cornice caps over flat headed windows and molded cornice with curvilinear parapet.

105 N. Queen St. A 3-story stuccoed commercial building, c. 1900, that has lost its storefront, the building maintains its ornate metal cornice caps -- gabled with geometric pediment embellishment and dropped brackets -- and its metal cornice. This has massive end brackets and smaller decorated brackets supporting a projecting molding course and framing decorated panels. It is very handsome.

109 N. Queen St. Kirson's. c. 1905. Similar to 105 but taller and somewhat later, this structure is also minus its storefront and has been refaced with veneer brick. The 1/1 sash with pediment metal cornice caps on brackets and overhanging metal cornice with egg and dart course, is in place.

110 N. Queen St. Emmerts, c. 1910, Clarence L. Harding, architect. Though the earlier storefront is gone, the character of the building is maintained by a facing of dark wood that matches the metal and brick above. Built for the firm which still occupies it, the architect felt the building to be a fine enough example of his work to use it in his advertisements (Martinsburg and Berkeley County Illustrated, 1913). It has four tall bays with segmental arched heads, bricklintels and stone keystones and impost blocks. The imposts serve as capitals for the pilasters which separate the bays. The bays are filled by 2-story oriel windows, each 3-sided and of pressed metal (wood?). They have 9/1 sash and set on a dado of molded panels which continues around the facade and forms bases for the pilasters as well. Between the two levels of sash is another paneled course with medallion embellishment. The cornice has a plain frieze, block modillions and stone capped

pedestals with blind balustrade. It is a most attractive Commercial Style building.

118 N. Queen St. Wise Discount Center. Brick, 3-story with casement sash and simple storefront, the building has a brick sawtooth course and above this a cornice supported by undercut modillions and with dentil frieze. There seems to have been a 3-story brick commercial building here already in 1902, so this may be a remodelled older structure.

120, 124, 128 N. Queen St. The only structures which are earlier in scale than the late 19th century 3-story flat roofed commercial buildings of the rest of the block are these three. They are 2-story residential in scale and have gable roofs and large brick chimneys interior at the ridge. A portion of bracketed cornice can still be seen on 128. All three houses now have undistinguished storefronts and fully sheathed second levels. With period second levels and storefronts, the three would reassert diversity and scale while adding depth to the architectural character of the area.

131-135 N. Queen St. Cohen Building, c. 1920. Of multi-color brick the 4-bay building has pilasters springing from a molded continuous base. Their caps provide pedestals for the blind balustrade with centered "Cohen Building" plaque. There are decorative brick plaques in all bays between the levels and the center second level bay is round headed with paired round headed sash and a circular medallion in the wooden span. Windows in the outer bays consist of paired sash beneath segmental arches. Keystones and impost blocks are used. A fourth level penthouse, added since World War II ruins the lines of the building, but facade remains intact on the two levels above the street.

148 N. Queen St. Helena's Art Shop, late 19th century. Romanesque Revival, and closely allied architecturally with St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church which is adjacent, one wonders if this building does not spring from George Whitson's 1884-85 remodeling of the church. It is 5-bay, brick -- recently sandblasted -- and has a repetition of round arched forms in all bays. In addition there is a corbeled cornice, intersected by the center bay with its round arched fanlight in the parapeted gable end. It is superb architecture.

153-155 N. Queen St. The John Henry Blondel Building, 1872. A Romanesque Revival commercial structure, the building is brick with low gable roof, its 5-bay end to Queen and long side on Martin St. A storefront in keeping with the structure remains at 153; 155 has added a tiled surround that is particularly out of character. The second level segmental arched windows have molded lintels, dropped and supported on pendant brackets. In the gable end is a round window with header brick arch atop a square panel with stick outline and diagonal sheathing. The cornice of undercut modillions features a continuous arcaded frieze course with pendants below the frieze. When combined with the two buildings across the street, also in variants of the Romanesque Revival, the corner is a fine study in the style.

150-152 N. Queen St (and 101 W. Martin) St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1832-35, 1854, 1884-85, 1901. Though some of the 1832-35 structure may be incorporated into the present building it seems likely that most of the present Romanesque Revival structure that one sees today dates either from the 1854 church or local architect George Whitsou's 1884-85 remodeling. That work likely included the present spire atop the earlier tower and the smaller south tower on Queen St. The tower to the rear on Martin was added in 1901. Almost all openings are round headed, with several forms of dropped brick lintels. The main tower and gable end also contain continuous arcaded brick corbel courses. The two shorter towers have attenuated pyramidal roofs with side dormers. The Queen Street one is flat topped with cresting; the Martin Street one finial topped. The main tower has an attenuated octagonal spire springing from the four sides and corner of the tower below. Dormers with round headed vents and elaborate trefoil finials appear on the planes of the tower. One would like to have seen the church before sandblasting. The contrasting color of stone lintels, buttress caps, etc., and probably of brick -- especially that from the different construction eras -- would have given the design a new dimension and far more interest than the present pitted facade. Even without its original outer layer the building is a fine one and a major downtown landmark. It is also one of the few downtown churches that maintains its bells, thus adding another dimension to the character of the structure.

201 N. Queen St. Katz Building, 1902. Brick, sandblasted, 3-story, the building gently turns the corner from N. Queen onto E. Martin where its seven bays contrast with the two, plus the corner, that front on Queen. The first level storefront is obscured and all second level flat headed bays are closed. The third level windows are round headed with stretcher arches terminating in a string course that is lower on the corner and its flanking bays where windows contain tripled sash. Other bays contain 1/1 sashes. All bays are outlined by rudimentary pilasters -- the corner bay is slightly recessed -- and have brick panels between the levels. The panel in the corner bay is stone, with the date "1902". The full entablature has molded frieze, a dentil course and undercut modillions. It is fine architecture, ideally planned for its corner location.

205 N. Queen St. F. E. Miller Co. Building, 1908. Closely allied by its style to the Katz Building next door, this commercial structure is also 3-story though almost a full level shorter than the 3-story Katz Building. Also sandblaster, it has ornate brick in lintels, string course with brick set on opposing diagonals from the center of each bay, stepped arches over the recessed bays -- a single round headed bay to the south, two wide segmental bay openings to the north. The metal cornice has a shallow overhang, massive and ornate terminating brackets, smaller interior brackets and decorated panels.

209-213 N. Queen St. Also devoid of early storefront, the building is quite simple. It

is brick, 3-story, 4 bay, with 1/1 flat headed sash. The sole facade decoration is the early 20th century metal cornice with plain frieze and undercut modillions. One is inclined to think the building is older than the present cornice and sash.

214-216 N. Queen St. Three very tall stories, with storefront missing and permastone covered upper walls -- not to mention a plaque which maintains "Gerbrick, 1946 " -- one is drawn to the building by its segmental arched bay openings and 2/2 sash and by the tall and particularly ornate cornice. It has a very wide overhang with massive laminated brackets outlining the bays. These and undercut modillions support the molded cornice above a dentil course and heavily paneled frieze.

222-224 N. Queen St. Brick, 3-story, 5-bay with long lean 2/2 sash, the structure seems to have had a center balcony at the second level, now gone. The cornice of brackets, modillions, dentils and paneled frieze seems to be c. 1900, but the building is probably a good deal earlier.

230-232-234 N. Queen St. Valley House Hotel, pre- 1885. A 3-level brick building with storefront first levels, the building is listed on both the 1885 and 1902 Sanborn maps as "Valley House," so that the hostelry was evidently in operation and well known for a long period of time. Nine bays long, the building maintains 6/6 sash on the second level where windows are larger than on the third. All bays are flat headed. The cornice has large pierced and decorated brackets every three bays, smaller brackets between and a paneled frieze. It seems to be late 19th century and, though quite fine, not as old as the building. Perhaps it came at the same time as the cast-iron, tile and pressed tin of the storefront entry at 234, or c. 1900.

225-227-229-231 N. Queen St. Certainly one of the finest commercial buildings in the city, and one that can stand comparison to others of its type most anywhere, this brick, 3-story, 5-bay structure seems to match its 1892 portrait exactly except for a missing finial and center name plaque. The building can be termed High Victorian Italianate and is probably c. 1880. It has flat brick walls, some cast iron on the storefront level the lintels seem to be stone, and the cornice may be also. At present the brick is painted white and trim a dark brown which emphasizes forms but causes detail to recede somewhat. There are a multiplicity of forms. Second level flanking windows -- those in each of the outer bays, 4 bays in all -- are segmental arched with heavily molded and incised dropped lintels. The third level flanking windows have depressed arches, also with heavy dropped lintels. Lintels on both levels have projecting pronounced keystones that have a faintly Egyptian character. The center window at the second level is paired, flat headed, with a center pediment dropped flat lintel. Above is a Moorish center window of three parts. The

The central sash is round arched with flanking sashes having gently S curved tops. The dropped lintel here emphasizes the form of the windows and has a more pronounced keystone than other windows, so tall it requires a rounded arch in the cornice frieze above to accommodate it. Paired heavy brackets flank the center bay on either side and outline the flanking bays. The cornice breaks outward for each of these. Smaller brackets appear between and a running wreath decoration ornaments the frieze. The corners of the structure are marked by pronounced flat quoins, each of two brick courses. The storefront cornice of metal survives, repeating round forms in pilaster panels and decorated heads above the paired entrance panels. A marquee, later but fine, protects this entry. Full storefronts survive on either side. One is tempted to say magnificent!

235 N. Queen St. H. T. Cushwa & Bro/Crown Hardware, Civil War era. Brick, 3-story, 4-bay with flat headed 6/6 sash in segmental arched bays with splayed lintels of brick, the structure maintains its storefront cornice of sawn S curve brackets and balcony over the entrance -- now closed -- which once gave access to levels above the street. It has a castiron balustrade of geometric panels and is supported on massive sawn brackets with trefoil and quatrefoil piercing. The roof cornice has massive brackets outlining bays with paired smaller brackets over the bays. The Cushwa firm was a hardware firm so that the building continues in its early use, appearing almost unchanged from its 1892 picture.

247 N. Queen St. Now occupied by a local American Legion post that has completely remodelled the first level, the brick 3-level building retains its segmental sash and bracketed cornice. The building is probably fairly early, c. 1875.

242-244-246 N. Queen St. Brick, 3-story, 6-bay, commercial, the building has a centered entrance with reeded surrounds, a dentil cornice cap and heavily molded reveals indicating a 4-panel door. Storefronts on either side remain, the one to the north retaining its earlier character. Sash is flat headed 2/2 beneath plain stone lintels. The shallow cornice alternates a bracket with pendant with two shorter brackets. Oriel windows sit atop the storefront cornice in each of the two outer bays. That to the south is a replacement, that to the north original. It has seven planes, 5 of them with 1/1 sash in depressed arch surrounds above heavily molded panels. The building is c. 1890.

247 1/2- 249 - 251- 253 N. Queen St. Brick, 3-story, 4-bay commercial with very fine brickwork and bracketed cornice, it retains brick panel quoining at the first level around two outer entrances to the stories above the street and between the two centered storefronts. The northern storefront remains. Above the end bays are 2-story oriel box windows

1-window deep and 2 wide with molded cornices and paneled friezes below each run of windows. Windows are flat headed except on the second level of the oriel -- third story building level -- where side windows are round headed. In the bays between the oriels flat headed windows are paired beneath segmental arches with header-stretcher and brick cap lintels. Third story center windows are round arched, the arches springing from just above the string courses. The arches consist of two header courses, stepped with keystones. Detail is excellent, survival is almost complete, and the building is part of a particularly fine block facade.

255-255 1/2 N. Queen St. Though the building seems almost a continuation of 249-253, it is not, though its use of light brick, brownstone and contrasting colors give it similarities. The structure is commercial, 2-bay and its survival complete. 255 1/1 still has its storefront, 255 its round headed entrance to the levels above. A box oriel with iron cresting appears to the north, second level, beneath a tripled sash beneath a brownstone segmental keystone arch. In the narrow bay to the south is a paired window under connecting segmental arches, each with keystone. The window below is flat headed. Sills at both levels are brownstone, continuing as string courses. Brick corbels, a brownstone course and a decorated brick course appear beneath the shallow bracketed cornice.

258 N. Queen St. Brick, 2-story beneath a gable roof, this appears to have begun as a dwelling, been converted to commercial with a full first level storefront. The 4-bay second story, with 2/2 sash remains. It has molded cornice and flush raking cornice and may be mid-19th century or earlier. It is in an area -- corner to Race Street -- of dwellings of that era.

301-303 N. Queen St. Brick, 2-story with long side on Race and corner storefront, now tiled, the building has segmental arched tripled windows on the second story. A brick parapet projects above the bracketed cornice. It has brick paneled gables, one centered on Queen and one at either end of the building on E. Race.

401-403 N. Queen St. Frame, 2-story, gable roof, molded cornice that returns, and varied sash -- 1/1, 2/2 and 6/6 -- these seem to be Civil War era double houses that have undergone various changes. Along with 410-412, they are the only residential scale frame buildings that remain on N. Queen south of the subway.

404-406- 408 N. Queen St. The George W. Buxton Building, 1873. A 3-story brick Italianate, 6-bay building, it has particularly fine detail and survives intact though it is now empty. The cornice is shallow, bracketed and carrying a low hipped roof. Sash is segmental arched beneath splayed stretcher arches. The center bays on the second story are doors giving onto a balcony with delicate and fine cast-iron railing. On the first

floor, entrances in the end bays beneath segmental arched transoms and with heavy molded reveals, give access to upper levels. There is a storefront with heavy bracketed cornice next from the south, then a bay -- evidently a center entrance now completely boarded up with plywood cover -- then a 1-story, 5-paned baywindow with depressed arch sash over a paneled dado, beneath a plain frieze, each window delineated by an attenuated engaged column. The building is empty. It looks like it was built as a hotel, but whatever its original use, it is one of the best of the Italianate commercial buildings in Martinsburg.

410-412 N. Queen St. Residential, frame now aluminum sided, 2-story plus attic, it is one of only two frame residential buildings on N. Queen south of the subway and the other is just across the street. It remains in use.

South Queen included one block of the downtown commercial area, the Public Square, two major downtown churches, and a mix of residential public and educational uses. Landscaping of sidewalk areas in the first block has to some extent reasserted downtown as a pleasant place for people, and the effort is to be applauded. Queen Street is Martinsburg's major north-south thoroughfare and is also the city's major commercial street. Only the first block of S. Queen, between Burke and King is commercial, the other blocks within the district are of mixed use.

110-112 S. Queen St. A 4-story Commercial Style building, in buff brick with stone details the first two levels are treated as storefront with entrance below and an unrelieved expanse of glass at the second level beneath a molded stone cornice. Above two levels of 1/1 sash with stone lintels flank two levels of tripled sash with stone surrounds and banding. A stone capped parapet appears above a simple stone cornice. It is a very fine building, narrow and long with banks of windows and 2-story oriels along its side. It is early 20th century.

124 S. Queen St. Stewart's. Though this commercial structure has lost its street level storefront, the Beaux-Arts detail of the two floors above has no rivals in the city and probably few in the state. In brick and terra-cotta, the 3-bay structure is delineated by pilasters which have terra-cotta bases atop the storefront and block capitals beneath the massive cornice of block modillions and stylized brackets at each pilaster. A blind balustrade with ball topped pedestals tops the cornice. Second level windows have closed pediment caps above paneled lintels with a pronounced keystone. The structure is superb.

125-127-129 S. Queen St. The J. W. L. Baker Building, 1874. A 5-bay, 3-story brick structure, the building is magnificent Italianate commercial architecture. The centered entrance -- with paneled pilasters on bases and with molded capitals supporting massive

brackets and molded cornice cap over the incised keystone, round headed fanlight over transom over door -- survives. Second level 2/2 sash have heavy dropped segmental lintels with incised keystones, while third level windows are round headed with heavy molded lintels and keystones. The cornice is deep with wide overhang supported on decorated undercut modillions and massive reeded brackets which have acanthus bases. There is a course of dentils and the frieze is panelled. The Oct. 20, 1883 Independent described the building

In 1874 Mr. Baker built the substantial premises now owned and in part occupied by him. The block is of brick, 45 x 50 feet, three floors and basement. There are two handsome salesrooms, one being occupied by Mr. Well as a clothing house, the other by the drug store. Mr Baker should hardly have shown better taste in fitting up this salesroom. From the handsome tiled floor to the glass furniture upon the shelves, ever thing seems to correspond; there is no garish display; the establishment impresses one as being a business headquarters wherein order, neatness and cultivated taste have united to produce a harmonious whole. Excepting the Peoples' National Bank there is not another so handsome place of business in the city.

Mr. Baker's cultivated taste even included orante castiron gateposts and gates for the alley which the building abuts. They remain in place.

131 S. Queen St. Merchants and Farmers Bank Building, early 20th century. Stone, Neo-Classical Revival, the building features a tall 2-level recessed center bay framed by plain pilasters and free standing Ionic columns of a colossal order. The full entablature rests on these. It has a dentil course and the bank name carved into the frieze. A closed pediment tops this. The recessed entry consists of an entrance door topped by a pedimented lintel and above this a full round headed window with flush lintel of circular keystone and flanking triangular panels. The rectangular 2-face clock with the name of the bank in a stained glass panel above the clock face hangs in this entry above the door. It originally stood on a post at streetside. This is the only remaining clock downtown, and, as such, is of great importance individually. When this is added to the importance of the building singly and as part of the block of four fine buildings, the importance is very great.

134 S. Queen St. Patterson's Drug Store, mid-19th century. Originally a 2-story plus attic brick house with parapeted gable ends, the building was acquired by Patterson prior to World War II. It is 3-bay with a molded cornice and first level storefront beneath a shingled pent. On the alley to the rear is another 2-story brick structure of the same mid-19th century era. It is a good complex and a long standing adaptive use.

139-141-143 S. Queen St. Three story with new first level storefront, segmental arched bay openings and simple block modillion cornice, the structure is a refaced c. 1875 Stick Style commercial block. It is 6-bay and originally each of the bays occurred within a stick surround with sawn lintels. A pent appeared between the second and third floors and stick outlined the bays and appeared between them approximating vertical framing members. The deep cornice had massive brackets, modillions and a panelled frieze. Refaced in brick, its stick ornament gone, the building is a good plain commercial block with an Italianate feel.

145 S. Queen St. Shenandoah Valley Company Building, 1920. A Second Renaissance Revival building in stone, the commercial structure is 4-story. The first level is rusticated with round headed openings, the outer ones containing rectangular inset windows above grilled basement openings, the center one the recessed entrance -- the building is 3-bay. The two levels above are outlined by Ionic pilasters atop a blind balustrade. Carved panels appear between the window levels. The third level appears above the pilaster cornice and beneath the overhanging modillion cornice that supports a balustrade of pedestals and arcaded balusters. Inasmuch as the next structure is the courthouse, this building is part of a streetscape of five buildings of great architectural value and most valuable individually.

208 S. Queen St. The Rear Admiral Charles Boarman House, c. 1803. Brick, 2-story, 5-bay with gable roof, it was built by Phillip Nadenbousch c. 1803. He sold the "home and lot" in 1824 and Boarman acquired it in 1832. Boarman died here in 1879, but the property remained in the family until 1943. It is now used as offices, as it has been since the 1890s. Boarman was appointed to the Navy at 16 in 1811. He served in the War of 1812, was commissioned lieutenant in 1817, received his first command in 1827. He commanded the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the 1850s and served during the Civil War, retiring as Rear Admiral in 1876. A fine house with 2-story ell on the Public Square, the building has an ornate cornice consisting of tapered 3-sided modillions which give it an arcaded look. In the Gazette for June 16, 1842 the property was advertised (though not sold):

...A large two story brick house in Martinsburg, his residence, on the Public Square. The main building contains eight large rooms and there is a back building attached, of brick, two stories high, containing a large pantry, dining room, kitchen and servant's chamber. The grounds attached are very convenient and commodious, comprising a front yard, a clothes yard, wood yard and a large garden. Upon the lot, are a large and commodious stone stable, carriage house, corn house and ice house, approached from King street by an alley 25 feet wide. The property comprises every building and improvement necessary to the comfort of a town residence and is in through repair.

Though the grounds and outbuildings have disappeared, the house and wing remain. The advertisement gives a good picture of the necessities of life in a Martinsburg townhouse in the 1840s.

219 S. Queen. St. Joseph's Catholic Church Rectory, late 19th century. Brick, 2 1/2 story above the street and behind a stone retaining wall, the house has a hip roof with cross-gables. A box corner tower appears to the south front with paired sash beneath brick depressed arches. The arches are used throughout. A baywindow appears to the north. The simple porch runs around the house to the south from the baywindow to a cross gable projection to the rear. Appropriately enough, the rectory porch overlooks the church, on the hillside below it.

219 S. Queen St. St. Joseph's Catholic Church, 1845-60, portico and steeple, 1888, George Whitson, architect. The church was begun in 1845, the cornerstone laid in 1850 and the building dedicated on May 30, 1860. Over a high quarried and finished stone first level rises the brick Romanesque Revival church with its plain panelled brick walls and round headed full stained windows. The gable end is parapeted with triple entry. St. Joseph stands in a niche above the center door, the bays above the outer doors contain stained glass. The 1888 Greek portico with Gothic spire stands on a full stone base with entrance to the basement level centered and steps approaching in three runs from each side. The columns -- the portico is 3-bay -- are reeded Corinthian, of a colossal order. The ceiling is coffered and a plain closed pediment appears above a plain full entablature. The tower springs from this. The first stage is square and unadorned. The second or bell stage is octagonal, each side having a long round headed flat filled vent beneath a pointed cap with finial. The attenuated octagonal spire rises from this, its peak 135 feet from the ground. The church has been considerably altered recently -- since Vatican II -- and the vatueing included covering of frescoed ceilings and walls and removal of stations, pews, altars and other furniture, and the replacement of stained glass. The work here was particularly destructive and its effect is lessened only by the quality of the replacement art, though the sanctuary itself remains sterile. The stations are signed woodcuts by Catholic artist Frances L. Laughlin. The crucifix and hold family are by the same artist and the contemporary stained glass is by Willet Stained Glass Studios, Philadelphia. Willet is one of the best American stained glass artists and internationally known. These glass windows were obviously designed for this church and by their symbolism reflect the culture, people commerce and industry of the community. The flags of Ireland and Italy -- the two predominant ethnic groups in the congregation, appear in one window. Other symbols that appear includ a map of West Virginia; the cardinal, West Virginia state bird ; an American flag; dynamite symbolic of quarrying in the area; a sock and dress, for the local textile industry; dairy products, apples and peaches,

representing local agricultural products; the church facade and tower; Union and Confederate hats with an olive branch; bottles, pottery and furniture for local industry; trains to represent the B & O and CVRR; autumn foliage for the beauty of the area, etc. Each window features a scriptural quotation and Willet's faceted glass. It is the localized character of the glass and its authorship by the Willet Studio that give it great importance.

220 S. Queen St. Martinsburg Presbyterian Church, 1902-03, M. F. R. Comstock, New York, architect. An ornate and complex structure with Georgian Revival detail, the cornerstone was laid May 7, 1902 and the church dedicated May 3, 1903. The glass, furnishings and building were designed by New York architect M. F. R. Comstock and the glass done by Charles S. Allen, also of New York, but otherwise all work was done by local contractors and craftsmen. Though the roof balustrade has been removed and some of the clerstory aluminum sided, the church remains substantially as built. It features a square tower with flat roof and open octagonal bell cupola with round arched openings and bell cast roof. The church is low with a series of closed pediment gable ends or entry entrancements. All bay openings are round headed. The brick is buff colored over a full stone foundation, and brownstone is used in quoining and bay entrancements. A full entablature of molded cornice supported by undercut modillions and having a plain frieze and dentil course, is used throughout. In the sanctuary Allen's very fine lamp and torch art glass windows, in soft greens, golds and violets, remain. The flat ceiling with heavy support trusses/brackets to the side also feature art glass panels. Period light fixtures remain, as do the heavy dark semicircular pews, altar furniture and organ. The radiators, mounted flat against the wall are one of the buildings finest features. They consist of geometric cast panels of 12 units below each window. Green is the predominant color today. Initially it was more predominant. The trusses were originally covered with beaten silver on which green lacquer had been blended. The Evening World of May 2, 1903, carries a full and exciting description of the new church. From what remains it is easy to see how that excitement was generated.

233. S. Queen St. A diminutive 2-story stone house, the structure evidences considerable age.

242 S. Queen St. The Charles G. Smith House, 1904, George Whitson, architect. In its industrial edition for July 1905 the Statesman noted in an article on Charles G. Smith, who operated "one of the most complete general stores in West Virginia,"

He has just recently erected one of the handsomest residences in Martinsburg and it adds much to the attractiveness of the section in which it is located, being directly opposite the establishment of the owner. It is of brick and is furnished with every modern convenience that has been devised to make a home comfortable. The house

is beautifully located on a bluff and is surrounded with green lawns and flower beds, which add much to the appearance of the structure and is an ornament to the city.

Local architect George Whitson was the designer. Brick over a stone basement, the Queen Anne house has a high hip roof, pedimented dormers, tall ornate slab chimneys, a rounded baywindow to the right rear on E. John St. and rounded corner towers at each end of the S. Queen Street facade. It is a superior example of Whitson's design ability, especially when coupled with the portico and tower of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, across the street, some 15 years earlier, and different in design.

335 S. Queen St. St. Joseph's Catholic School, 1914. Brick, with a hipped roof and parapeted center pavilion, the structure features stone water table, string course, keystones, surrounds of the second level sash and the pavilion and parapet coping. The wide overhanging cornice is sheathed and supported by flat brackets.

301 S. Queen St. The Armory, c. 1930. A long rectangular building with low gable roof, full peak monitor and parapeted gable ends with corbelled brick, the building is a fine example of its genre. Its civic and cultural use by the community, especially during the World War I era, would make it especially notable.

313-315 S. Queen St. A buff facing brick building with quoins, 2-story with steeply pitched gable roof and large hipped dormers, the house is 6-bay. A wide overhanging cornice and hip roofed porch with brick pedestals and blind balustrade place the house squarely in its c. 1910 construction era.

331 S. Queen St. Frame, asbestos shingle covered, with gable roof and large corbel topped interior end chimney to the north, the house appears to be c. 1875. It is 4-bay with segmental 2/2 sash and winged shutters. The bracketed cornice is shallow, but nicely detailed. The 3-sided oriel at the first level to the north is pre-1902, the porch with patent stone balustrade and round columns atop pedestals is post-1902. It is a fine Italianate house, especially evident on the second level where all detail is retained.

South Queen Street continues beyond this point in the Boydville district.

East Race is but two blocks long in this district, ending at the B & O railroad tracks. East of the tracks the street continues within the East Martinsburg district. In both areas it has superb Greek Revival dwellings.

126 E. Race St. The Benjamin Reed Boyd House, 1854. Boyd acquired the land here early

in 1853 and lost it in November of 1855. That release of an earlier deed of trust notes that the property is "a house and lot at the corner of Race St. and Spring Alley...being the same upon which the said Boyd has recently erected a two story dwelling house, lately occupied by him." Boyd may have continued to occupy the house. Whether he did or not, he lived there with his family, including his daughter Belle Boyd, who later gained wide fame and became a local heroine for her activities as a Confederate spy. It is the only surviving Martinsburg house connected with Belle Boys and as such a very important historic site. It is also probably the purest and best of the city's Greek Revival houses. Brick, 2-story, over a stone foundation, the 5-bay house has interior end chimneys at the peak of the gable roof and 6/6 sash. The cornice consists of courses of stepped brick over a dentil course of headers over a slightly projecting flat frieze of two courses of stretchers. The raking cornice is flush, beaded and interrupted by the interior chimneys. Windows are flat headed with splayed arches of gauged brick, 1 header and 1 stretcher deep. Surrounds are beaded over a wooden sash. The 1-bay entrance is centered. The surviving porch with tapered posts and hipped roof is of the same scale and form as the original, but is not the original. There was an opening to a balustraded second level. The opening is now paneled at the bottom and has a 6/6 sash above. The entrance on the first level has 3-light sidelights over raised panels and a full transom. The reveals are paneled and indicate that the doorway was originally two vertical panels. The pilasters which flank the door break out from the frieze whose molding courses break with it. It is a particularly handsome entry with superb Greek detail, proper and fitting for a house this well executed.

136-138 E. Race St. Double Greek Revival dwellings of the mid-19th century, each is 2-bay with entrances beneath transoms and shed roofed hoods in the interior first level bays. The frame box cornice does not return and there are tapered flush raking cornices which break for the interior end chimneys. Of brick, the dwelling has a flatter gable roof than 126, but is probably of the same era. It is another component of the city's rich heritage of Greek Revival houses.

West Race has one of the downtown districts largest collections of early structures, matched only by W. John, another intensely developed street. The collection here is stylistically diverse and constructed for several uses -- mainly residential, but civic, commercial and industrial structures also remain.

121 W. Race St. A handsome late-19th century Queen Anne dwelling, this brick house with gable roof and round, cone-topped baywindow, also has a double sash pedimented dormer, and double and tripled facade sash. The slate roof has a low metal cresting, and the frame porch Ionic columns, reeded above the lower level and a full dentil course. Its terminations fit the house planes -- square to the east, rounded on the west adjacent to the baywindow. The

multi-paneled double door, beneath a transom, has matching reveals. It is a striking house, and a fine one.

210 W. Race St. Brick, with plain brick pilasters, the dwelling has a gable roof, brick dentiled cornice with frame box returns and raking cornice and entrance to the east in the 3-bay facade. With both sidelights and transom, the reveals with flat Greek moldings indicate a 4-panel Greek door. Very fine corner blocks of flat Greek moldings within a frame are now partially obscured by a newer frame for a screen door. The house is likely one of the earlier Greek Revival ones, c. 1830. The present door, of the late 19th century, is also particularly fine. Of two square panels, beneath a horizontal rectangle and two vertical ones. All are heavily molded and bound at the corners with miniature bulls eye corner blocks that contrast their era with the earlier corner blocks of the door enframingent. Though sandblasted, it is still a handsome and valuable structure.

212 W. Race St. Brick, 2-story, with segmental arched 2/2 sash windows, gable roof, and molded frame box cornice with dentil course, the house is probably c. 1875. The somewhat later porch has reeded Ionic columns over a patent stone blind balustrade and a first level baywindow to the west.

214 W. Race St. A brick Greek Revival, gable roofed house, it was constructed prior to the present street level which raised the sidewalk to the first level window sills. The sidelighted and transomed Greek entrance has been raised also so that the door now intersects the transom level. The steep roof pitch and flush tapered raking cornice, plus the overall 3-bay, side entrance form, indicate a construction date early in the Greek era, or c. 1830.

218 W. Race St. Probably similar to 214 and of the same c. 1830 era, this dwelling is also below the street, but maintains its fine Greek porch with square columns and dentil cornice. One steps down to the porch and entrance with narrow sidelights and transom. The fine molded cornice and flush, tapered raking cornice remain. A paneled demi-octagonal baywindow with low hipped roof has been added to the west.

223 W. Race St. A frame, 2-story, 2-bay Greek Revival dwelling, over a stone basement and with gable roof and corner boards, the dwelling is now attached to a later frame commercial structure to its west. Sash and entrance have flat Greek moldings and the random width siding remains, as does some 6/6 sash.

224-226-228 W. Race St. Seemingly a double brick, each 3-bay, with cross gables, the structure actually has two dwellings and a commercial unit, each 2-bay. Its 2/2

sash beneath splayed flat brick arches, 2-panel louvered shutters and ornate shingled crossgables, together with round headed windows in sawn lancet arched surrounds and paneled wood and glass storefront, proclaim the late-19th century, c. 1885, origin of the structure.

307 W. Race St. An odd residential structure with almost flat roof and 1/1 sash in a plain brick facade, the dwelling has a 1-story baywindow in the west first level and a 1-bay porch with very fine sawn balustrade. There is a full entablature. A row of stretchers set within a brick frame, vertically and at an angle is topped by a molded and decorated frieze and box cornice set on laminated brackets. The building seems c. 1900, but may well be earlier.

311 W. Race St. Brick, 3-bay, with segmental arched windows and shutters, the house has a steeply pitched gable roof and shallow cornice supported on laminated brackets. The entrance has been modified to reflect a style earlier than the Civil War era original of the house.

314 W. Race St. One of the finest of the Martinsburg era Victorian houses, this dwelling owes much of its memorability to a corner site which allows entrance within the corner formed by the two gable roofed sections, each presenting an end to a street. Sash is 1/1, flat headed, within segmental arches with a geometric pattern fill in the span atop the sash. Brick over a stone foundation, the porch is 3-bay with one bay to each of the facade. Side bays, each with an entrance door, are to the main planes of the dwelling. The middle bay, at an angle to the other two and covering the intersection of the two masses at a 45° angle, is the main entrance -- double doors beneath a multi-paned transom and within a molded architrave. Posts are square, chamfered, with sawn balustrade, brackets and canopy. A gablet appears over this bay, matched by a roof gablet at the eave line. Both are heavily decorated -- the porch gablet with applied geometric designs, the roof gablet with a heavy canopy barge board with incised geometric designs. It is c. 1884.

322 W. Race St. One of a pair of frame late 19th century dwellings with hip roof, a crossgable baywindow and 2-bay porch, the building has single, double and triple sash. The iron fence and entrance gate remains.

323-325 W. Race St. A gable roofed frame double dwelling with full porch and shingled crossgables, the late 19th century structure has 2/2 sash, louvered shutters and lancet arched windows in each of the crossgables. Cornice caps appear on all windows and porch columns are round

324 W. Race St. The twin, stylistically, of 322, this late 19th century house has more

ornate novelty siding and retains its baywindow. corner brackets and turned spindle course on the full porch. Both houses are handsome and well cared for.

396-398 W. Race St. Norborne Hall, c. 1810. Authorized in 1810 on land purchased just outside the city, the building seems to have been completed in late 1813. A 2-story house 60 x 40, kitchen, smokehouse, stable and privy, all of brick, were to be built. This is the house, though somewhat modified c. 1850 and again c. 1900. The gabled dormers with segmental arched openings and laminated brackets and porch with its chamfered posts, sawn brackets, turned pendants and brackets are from the middle period, while the triple windows and elliptical fanlight entrance with diamond panel sidelights are from the c. 1900 era. The Flemish bond walls and orientation to the east remain from the earliest era. This presents an end to the street and provides privacy on the large landscaped lot. In addition to use as a poorhouse, the building has served several other uses. Most notable was as the residence of David A. Strother, better known as Porte Crayon, the artist and author. It is evidently he who named the structure Norborne Hall, after the ancestral home of characters in some of his stories. It remains a residence, handsome and well cared for.

401 W. Race St. Probably the best of the Martinsburg Federal era frame dwellings, the gable roofed house has random width siding and diminution of fenestration -- 9/6 on the first story, 6/6 on the second, single 4-light sash in the gable ends. All are set in stepped wooden surrounds. A molded cornice which returns is now used, but the earlier cornice, not quite full and probably with a flush raking cornice, remains. The dwelling would not seem stylistically to date later than 1820 and the tendency is to date it nearer to 1800. It is one of the original Martinsburg lots. Whatever the date of the house, it has no architectural peers in the city.

406 W. Race St. Industrial, 3-level brick with triple centered windows beneath a large fan, the building has exceedingly fine brickwork and is in superb repair. It is handsome commercial architecture (covered more fully under industrial archaeology.)

407-409 W. Race. National Commercial Company, c. 1900. Two levels of paneled brick with corner, panelled buttresses and round headed window in gable end, this commercial structure has fine brickwork in cornices, string courses, lintels, etc. (covered more fully under industrial archaeology.)

410 W. Race St. A narrow vertical brick industrial structure of three levels plus attic, the building has narrow windows and a parapeted gable end with fanlight (covered more fully under industrial archaeology.)

411 W. Race St. Brick, industrial architecture, three levels plus parapeted attic, the

paneled building has double windows trabeated on the first three levels, segmental arched on the third. A round headed ventilator appears at the attic level. (covered more fully under industrial archaeology.)

The complex of several buildings at 408, 407-409, 410 and 411 W. Race St. is one of the superb industrial/commercial complexes in the city. It is not only architecturally important, but when its history is known should prove to be most important in evidencing the growth and development of the city in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

510 W. Race St. A brick dwelling in mechanical bond, over a stone foundation, the house has 2/2 sash and a fine 1-bay entrance with turned posts and balustrade, sawn and laminated brackets. Its overhanging box cornice with returns and ell in a cross gable to the rear, are most noticeable from the wide greensward to its west.

North Raleigh is, in its first blocks, pleasantly shaded with good street trees. As it approached Race the street still maintains an earlier character to the west, but is being opened for development to the east.

100 N. Raleigh St. A superb Queen Anne house autographed with "H. H. E." and dated "1899," the house features both round and square corner towers and dormers of various shapes. It is one of the houses giving introduction to the 500 block of W. Burke St, and important because that block is perhaps the city's best Victorian block. Unfortunately some aluminum siding has been used recently to close an upper porch, but this house remains a superior one, its round corner tower and echoing first level porch above the street a fine example of the style and a delight to the eye.

115 N. Raleigh St. "Dudley Free Baptist Church, 1868. A brick church with stone foundation, gable end to street and round headed windows, the church seems to have changed very little since its picture appeared in the World, Aug. 31, 1892, labeled "Free Will Baptist Church, colored." The only change, as a matter of fact, seems to be the shed roofed side extensions to the gabled entry which repeats the facade at a greater pitch. The octagonal bell tower with round vents in the four sides of the building planes, has a dentil cornice and very steep octagonal roof with patterned slate. The church is a fine one and, since it dates from 1868, must have a history to equal its architecture.

126 N. Raleigh St. A brick 2-story Greek Revival house with box cornice that returns and flat headed sash with 2-panel shutters, the house is sited above the street. The entry has full sidelights running from above a heavily paneled base to the linted and a transom over the door only. The porch base is new, though the roof with cornice

echoing the main cornice and turned engaged columns to the rear remain. It is probably c. 1841.

226-228-230-232-234-236-238-240-242 N. Raleigh St. East Baltimore Row, c. 1890.
An incredibly good High Victorian Gothic row, these buildings have been named East Baltimore Row only because each of the units has white marble steps. The iron handrails consist of a number of coils, each expanded to the necessary length. Entrances in molded surrounds are massive. The top panel is glass, over three long vertical panels, over a molding course, over four short rectangular panels over a single long horizontal one. Each of the units has a door and wide 1/1 window at the first level. The rhythm of the first unit is window door, then begins window, door, door, window window, to the ninth unit. This allows pairing of the steps and iron railings. Double basement windows appear at sidewalk level below the main windows. Above, centered in each unit, is a double window with each sash 1/1 with stained glass surround to the upper pane and a tile covered hood on stick brackets. A number of courses band the building, that above the first level in a lighter glazed brick. Glazed brick are also used in a pattern of repeating squares, three up and three down -- there are nine units -- in the wide brick frieze. The design is repeated twice on each unit, below a corbeled brick cornice topped by a molded metal course. Each unit is delineated by pilasters, also decorated with ganding and corbeling. Each of the units has a porch with sawn balustrade and an ell to the rear first level and a baywindow at the second level. This is exceptionally good and important architecture.

N. Raleigh at W. Race streets . Two brick structures, remnant of a 19th century industrial/commercial complex, one with a stepped gable roof -- this structure is broad and has two levels of segmental arched openings -- and the other with a gable roof, also two level, but with a blind brick wall viewable from W. Race, just to the west of 510 W. Race. From that point the diamond pattern vents, of openwork brick, and just beneath the eaves, are most visible. (covered more fully under industrial archaeology.)

South Raleigh seems to alternate blocks that are tree shaded with those that are not, and to have superb buildings in groupings. The three houses on the west side of the 100 street number block are a good example, all high above the street on good sized lawns.

101 S. Raleigh. The John Boyd House. c. 1890. Brick with hipped roof, corbeled chimneys, a cross gable on W. Burke, square tower at the corner of the streets and demi-octagonal tower at the facade end on Raleigh, this is a superior Queen Anne house -- though both towers have been topped. The demi-octagonal one retains an octagonal shingled room at its third level, with windows in all planes. The Eastlake character of the heavy turned

and carved posts with applied designs and laminated brackets and of the spindle course with sawn end panels, is matched by the entrance surround and double door that reaches through transom level -- the transom is a glass panel in each door.

105 S. Raleigh St. Essentially a 2-story brick dwelling with gable roof and segmental arched bay openings, the house has a cross gable to the south front at the wall plane and another to the north front which caps a demi-octagonal bay. These have lancet arched windows and surrounds, bargeboards with sawn and applied decoration, stick gable ornament, shingle sheathing and, over the bay window, particularly detailed support brackets in two sizes. Windows are flat headed with a sawn decoration between the sash and segmental arch. The cornice is heavy, with moldings, brackets and undercut dentils. As if this were not enough, there is a full Stick Style porch with square posts carrying both carved and applied decoration and curved stick brackets. A gablet over the entrance steps has a stick gable ornament and decorated bargeboard. The roof rafters are exposed and undercut beneath the eaves. Windows onto the porch are full length. It is a magnificent house of c. 1870.

111 S. Raleigh St. Another massive Queen Anne house, this one is stuccoed, with multiple wall planes, bay types, porches and an amazingly complex roof. The entrance porch is two level with Tuscan columns and a turned balustrade. A parapeted gable which is quite Spanish is above. The hip of the main roof is capped by a low monitor flanked by massive chimneys with corbeled tops. There is a large conservatory to the right front. Above the street on its large lot, the house is by itself superb. The complex of three has at least statewide architectural importance, if not national.

209 S. Raleigh St. Another brick Queen Anne, c. 1895, this is a rather subdued example of the style. Its wall planes are fairly uncluttered and flat, though a square bay does break to the front. The classical porch with dentil cornice and brick balustrade has paired and tripled Corinthian columns. These are repeated against the house as square engaged posts.

213 S. Raleigh St. Though now aluminum sided and without a porch -- both indignities that this house should not have suffered, this large house still has architectural distinction. Gable ornament, most of the bracketed cornice and sawn and applied window surrounds with a pediment cap and dropped lintels, remains. First level windows are floor length and the 6-panel door has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. Though the windows now have no porch to open onto, that is a repairable state and the house is a superb late 19th century architectural statement.

219 S. Raleigh. Brick, 2-story with gable roof and flat topped windows in segmental surrounds, the house has an ornate bracketed and paneled cornice and centered entrance

in the 5-bay facade. It has a radiating segmental fanlight over narrow sidelights and reveals that indicate a 4-panel door, c. 1870. Recently, reeded pilasters with frieze and closed pediment have been applied as a surround. The house sits directly on the sidewalk behind massive street trees.

South Raleigh Street continues within the Boydville district.

South Spring Street is narrow, taking its name from the springs that it once gave access to at its southern between John and Stephen streets.

S. Spring St., west side, between E. John and E. King. A broad 2-level brick structure over a stone foundation, stepped parapeted gable end to street, the structure has segmental arched bay openings except in the gable end where there is a low pointed brick arch with what appears to be a keystone at the apex. It is probably support for an earlier lift. (covered more fully under industrial archaeology.)

North Spring Street is but two blocks long. In its first block it is the side street for some fine buildings, but it is in the second block that N. Spring comes into its own with several superbstructures.

217 N. Spring St. Frame, 2-story with gable roof, end to street and 1-story ell on the north side, the structure appears just as it did on the 1885 Sanborn map, the first for the area, when it was labeled "produce" warehouse. Bars still are on the first level windows with 6/6 sash though the loading dock doors, with glass panes seem strangely vulnerable. Present use of the structure is not known, though it is in excellent repair and retains its early weatherboarding and Civil War era appearance.

220-222 N. Spring St. A double brick Greek Revival dwelling of the 1850s, this building also appears substantially as it did on the 1885 Sanborn. The raking courice breaks for the chimney at the ridge line of the gently sloping and broad gable roof. The gable roofed dormers -- one to each dwelling, between the two bays below -- have full size 6/6 sash, which also appears in other bays, except with shutters. Entries are in the interior bays beneath transoms. The full length hipped porch has Roman Doric columns on a later blind concrete balustrade. The structure is quite handsome, part of a number of Greek Revival dwellings on N. Spring and East and West Race streets.

225-227 N. Spring St. Brick, 2-story with gable roof, the double dwelling is 4-bay with entrances on interior bays. Since the house is built on the sidewalk, there are no porches or even stoops. The molded box cornice is fine, as is the raking cornice which is tapered and breaks for the chimneys, interior at the ridge line. All sash is 6/6, flat headed, in simple stepped surrounds with splayed brick stringer lintels and projecting wooden sills. There is a 1-story, shed roofed ell to the rear, not quite full. This building also appears just as it did on the 1885 Sanborn.

229-231 N. Spring St. An identical twin to 225-227, the pair of double dwellings together are quite impressive. From the form and detail one would guess c. 1850 or perhaps a decade or two earlier.

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120 W. John St. was originally constructed as an elementary school but is presently used as the Berkeley County Court Annex. A very large and fine Georgian Revival building, it is loaded with architectural detailing and is a magnificent, well built structure of brick on a high cut stone foundation with a water table. A full 2 stories with a hip roof, there are 4 massive central chimneys. The front facade has 13 bays and the sides have 7. Each facade has a center 2 1/2 story, 3 bay entrance pavillion with a decorative dormer and large transomed entrance door. The front entrance has an additional hip roof over the door and the sides have a beautiful triangular pediment stoop with classic moldings that is supported by large decorative scrolls. The dormer in the front facade has a coupled window with a lovely tracery fanlight. Windows are large and have 9/9 double sash with textured, gauged 5 piece keystone lintels. Spaced stone quoins are on all the corners. The building is quite beautiful and an excellent example of Georgian Revival architecture for public buildings.

136

136 E. John St. is much like its neighbor/but is plainer. It too is a 2 story house with a bay window and has plainer brackets as window overhangs. The porch is hip roofed on Tuscan columns. In better condition than 136, it is painted grey with white trim and a red door. It is restrained Queen Anne architecture.

134 E. John St. is an "L" shaped, 2 story house of frame, German siding, construction. The 1 story, 1 bay entrance porch has a hip roof supported by Tuscan columns. The 2 story bay window is very nice with decorative shingle work and a peaked window in the gable. Brackets overhang the windows. There is intermediate shingle work between the 2 stories and the base has panelled spandrells. The house has its original slate roof with diaper pattern. A two tiered recessed porch is in the ell. Trim is reeded with a cap mold and sash is 1/1. This turn-of-the-century Queen Anne house is in good condition and a very fine example of this style.

212 S. Raleigh St. is a 2 story, 3 bay house with a gable roof and is constructed of molded siding on a stone foundation. A 1 story, 3 bay entrance porch consists of a hip roof on turned columns and a turned spindle balustrade. The 4 panel entrance door has heavy ballection molding and a single light transom. Windows are 2/2 double sash. The house is a very good example of late Gothic Revival architecture. It is attractive and in good condition.

224 S. Raleigh St. is a 2 story, 4 bay house of frame, molded siding, with a gable roof. A large cross gable with shingle work also extends over a second story bay window which is over the entrance door. The 4 bay, 1 story entrance porch has very decoratively turned columns with brackets and turned spindle balustrade and has a small gablet over the entrance door. The tympanum of the gablet has a pierced floral design and a pyramidal running mold which extends across the porch cornice. The entrance door is 6 panel with transom and side-lights and next to it is a 1 story bay window. Window and door facings are reeded and peaked with a cap mold. The architectural integrity of this Queen Anne Victorian house is very visable and delightful.

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318 W. Burke St. is a 2 story, 3 bay brick house on a stone foundation and has a gable roof. The windows have 2/2 double sash, the top sash is arched as is the window lintel. These are highlighted by the original shutters. The 1 story, 1 bay entrance porch has decorative brackets and a turned spindle balustrade. Atop it is a box window with 1/1 sash. On the side is a beautiful 1 story bay window with a bell shaped roof with a scroll cornice. The house is a quite elegant Victorian Gothic townhouse.

403 W. Burke St. is a 2 story early log house that was remodelled with stucco in the late 1900s and has a 2 story bay window with turret-type roof. The turret is flat sided with splayed eaves and has roof cresting and a decorative dormer window. The 1 story entrance porch has Tuscan columns. The house is charming and is late Gothic Revival in style.

206 N. Church St. is a 2 story, 3 bay, gable roofed house of frame, German siding, construction on a stone foundation. The Eastlake structure has shuttered 2/2 double sash windows and reeded trim with a cap molding. The 1 story, 1 bay recessed entrance porch has a spindle cornice and is the highlight of the building. The door is a half glass panelled door with heavy balection molding. The house is painted gold with white trim and has dark green shutters and is very attractive.

215 N. Church St. is a small 2 story, 3 bay gable roofed house constructed of frame with corner posts on a stone foundation. Window openings are small and have 2/2 double sash. Trim is plain with a cap molding and the entrance stoop is on brackets. It represents a ca. 1880 townhouse but the dimensions are those of a pre-Civil War structure. The house is charming.

117-119 S. College St. (Martin & Seibert Law Office) is a large rectangular building that is used as a law office. The 2 story structure is constructed of brick in 7 row bond on a stone foundation. The 4 bay gable end has a triangular pediment and is the street facade. Windows are 2/2 double sash, some are 1/1. They are trabeated with arched double row header brick lintels. The gable window is 6/6 with a flat arch. Changes: The front facade of the ground floor is faced with vertical board with a cornice painted a dark green, and 2 large, paned windows have been installed. This is very attractive and has 2 separate 6 panel door entrances. The rear porch has been enclosed. The building is in excellent condition.

201-203 E. Martin St. is a very handsome 2 story, 5 bay brick house constructed in 7 and 9 row bond on a stone foundation with inside end chimneys. Under the hip roof is a beautiful dentil and bracketed cornice. Windows are 6/6 double sash. Second story windows have a beaded decorative lintel and ground floor windows have a hoodmold on small coupled brackets. The 1 bay, 1 story entrance porch has a hip roof but the rest of the porch has been modernized using decorative iron posts to support the roof and awnings have been placed on all 3 sides. The balustrade has been replaced with brick. The entrance door is the original 4 panel door with tracery transom and sidelights. To the left of the porch is a beautiful 3 section store window (201) with 2/2 windows flanking the glass and panelled double entrance

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doors. A cornice with coupled brackets extends over the three sections. The building is of classic proportions and is a wonderful example of High Victorian Italianate. The bracketed store window and entrance is of exceptional quality and design and still has the original street number "201" on the transom.

213 E. Martin St. is a very handsome Greek Revival building constructed of 5 row brick common bond on a stone foundation. It is 2 stories, 4 bays with a gable roof and inside end "H" chimneys. Brick flat arches are over the windows. Changes: Windows are 3/1 double sash with metal shutters and the 2 bay 1 story entrance porch has 3 Tuscan columns on a solid brick balustrade. The 2 left ground floor front bays are faced with stick style board and batten with a coupled window under a beautiful Victorian era cornice. This was a shop window during the Victorian era, the owner taking advantage of his location, 2 buildings up from the Railroad Station which was very busy then. The building retains its Greek Revival classicism in style, design and proportion and could easily be restored.

207 - 209 E. Martin St. is a 2 story, 6 bay double house built in 5 row bond on a stone foundation. The log gable roof has "H" chimneys on the ends. A dentil cornice of delicate proportions extends across the front. The double entrance doors have 4 light transoms. Trim has an inner bead and a decorative ovolo backband and the fenestration has brick flat arches. The 4 bay, 1 story entrance porch has a hip roof. Brick flat arch lintels are over the windows and doors. Changes: Supporting the hip roof of the porch are 5 Tuscan columns on brick piers and 2 like pilasters, 20th century. The balustrade is brick with a cement cap. The starting piers have pyramidal caps. Windows have 1/1 double sash. This Greek Revival building is of classic proportions and supports the East Martin historic streetscape. It could easily be restored.

204 E. Martin St. is a 3 story, 3 bay building covered with asbestos shingle siding on a high stone foundation (the ground floor). It has a steep gable roof with center chimney and decorative brackets along the cornice. Windows are 4/4 double sash. A very handsome oriel box window with 1/1 double sash window is on the second story. It has a decorative roof with splayed eaves and coupled brackets. The ground floor has a 3 bay, 1/1 double sash window enclosed porch with a large supporting turned bracket under the oriel window. Because of the excellent proportions of the build, it may have an earlier origin, perhaps the Federal period, but the building at present is Italianate Victorian and very handsome. An impressive building of High Victorian Italianate motif.

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113-115 W. King St. This 3 story, front parapet building has a name block "Daniels & Wallace" in the gable of the decorative parapet. A beautiful full scroll bracketed cornice extends along the sides of the building with returns on the front. Windows are 1/1 double sash. The ground floor facade is equally divided into 2 store windows and entrance under a single wide cornice with a circular design on the frieze supported by tall panelled pilasters on bases. The building is of white brick with header courses over the windows and decorative header courses in the gable. The building is quite nice and is Italianate Victorian in style.

207 E. Burke St. is an "L" shaped, 2 story house constructed of log and brick on a stone foundation. The front section is 4 bays wide, of log that is presently covered with green asphalt shingle siding and has 1/1 double sash windows. This is an early house with backband trim and has a small 1 bay, 1 story square columned Green Revival porch with a flat roof. A rear shed roofed addition gives it a saltbox shape. The 2 story ell is constructed of brick with a slate roof and flush barge boards, and has small paned 8/8 double sash windows and an inside end chimney. The roof junction of the 2 sections is hipped. An interesting house in architectural elements, the log house is earlier than the ell which is ca. 1840 Green Revival with the front entrance porch. A period brick gable roof outbuilding is in the back yard. The house is somewhat dwarfed by its taller neighbors and is very deserving and in need of restoration.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input 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 Downtown Martinsburg Historic District is the largest and most comprehensive of the Martinsburg historic districts. The area includes the centers of city and county government, industrial areas along Race Street, several major schools, firehouses and churches, the two main city commercial and professional areas along Queen and King streets, a major hospital and incredibly diverse residential areas. Complexes of pre-Civil War structures, including Federal and Greek Revival residences, survive on John Street, Race Street and North Spring Street, while additional earlier residences -- late 18th century to the Civil War era -- are spotted elsewhere throughout the district. Along W. Martin and W. Burke are nationally important blocks of late 19th century residences and combined residential/commercial structures.

Romanesque Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Neo-Classical Revival, French Second Empire and Queen Anne in its many guises appear. The Italianate Row of 204-214 W. Martin, with its well preserved storefronts, has few peers, nor does the collection of late Victorian extravaganzas in the 500 block of W. Burke. Many of these maintain their lots with barns, carriage houses, wood sheds, laundries, etc. and the system of service alleys is in the main intact.

The High Victorian Gothic row at 224-242 N. Raleigh is another of the architectural landmarks of the city. Skillful blending of brick colors, marble, tile, wood and iron evidence an attention to detail found infrequently. There are several significant Mansard or French Second Empire buildings, but the best probably is the John Fitz House at 127 E. Burke built in 1880 and now endangered.

Several houses can claim important residents/owners. David Hunter Strother -- Porte Crayon -- lived and worked at 396-398 W. Race, while the Confederate spy and local heroine Belle Boyd spent part of her childhood in the home her father built in 1854 at 126 E. Race. Rear Admiral Charles Boarman lived at 208 S. Queen, Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of War Newton D. Baker at 213 E. Burke, and significant local architect Goerge D. Whitson at 210-212 E. King. All these houses have an additional cached of architectural value.

One major, though late hotel, survives in business while others, now closed, have left buildings. The Apollo Theater, built in 1912 after designs by noted theater architect Reginald Geare, survives as do Italianate, Romanesque, and Renaissance Revival commercial structures, along with Beaux Arts and Moorish touches. Brick sidewalks, and streets, a street clock, street trees, locally made iron, all abound.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 139 A.

QUADRANGLE NAME Martinsburg

QUADRANGLE SCALE _____

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	8	2	4	5	1	4	0	4	3	7	1	8	8	0
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B

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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

ORGANIZATION

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

Churches of superior design house Methodist, Lutheran, Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist and Reformed congregations. Industrial buildings, especially the notable complex at W. Race and N. Raleigh, also are, in the main, used and in good repair.

The eclectic Berkeley County Courthouse, designed by B & O Railroad architect Albert Fink in 1855 is still very much in use, one of the extremely rare examples of the architect's work. George D. Whitson added a mansard roof in 1880-81. Milburn Heister and Co. added a portico, dome and embellishments in 1908 with Whitson supervising the work

At the actual center of town a block to the north -- at least streets are designated and numbered from it -- is the 1846-48 Gothic Revival City Market House, with its later Romanesque Revival addition on W. Burke.

It is a district of remarkable architectural and chronological depth -- spanning more than 200 years -- and one very different from the others topographically for the major part of this district is located on a high flat plateau which only deigns to drop to Tuscarora Creek to the north of Spring Street.

This diversity of style, use, material, bulk, density, along with generally high standards of upkeep, combine to give the downtown Martinsburg District high marks for value and memorability.

General History of Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., W. Va. (prepared by Don C. Wood)

Martinsburg has never been a rural town. It was laid out by Major General Adam Stephen as a colonial village for the purpose of being the County seat. Norborne Parish was created by the English Church in 1771. In 1772 that area was carved off Frederick County, Va. and established as the county of Berkeley, Va. Meetings of the court were held in the Red House for a short time, however, they were soon moved to Adam Stephen's house at Liberty Spring, within present day Martinsburg. Adam Stephen offered land and stone to build a courthouse and jail. A dispute soon arose between Adam Stephen and Jacob Hite over the establishing of a town for the county seat.

Lord Fairfax had established the first known town in Berkeley around 1745 on his Maidenstone Manor land near Watkins Ferry. This was a small town which never grew and died shortly after the founding of Martinsburg. Shepherdstown, in early days known as Mechlenburg, was founded in 1762 and is the first incorporated town in West Virginia. It was settled by Pennsylvania Dutch German speaking families who migrated to that section in the 1750s. These were late comers to the area where early settlers were Quakers and Presbyterians

speaking English. This made a big difference in the town chosen for a county seat. Adam Stephen had acquired land from Lord Fairfax's property of the Northern Neck which took in the Berkeley area. Berkeley County was named for Norborne Berkeley and Adam Stephen named Martinsburg after Fairfax's nephew, Denny Martin.

By 1775 Adam Stephen was selling lots in his town. Lot one in the town Square had been reserved for the courthouse and jail. Traditionally, after the selection of Martinsburg, Jacob Hite who lived in the area that later became Leetown, was enraged over the selection of Adam Stephen's Martinsburg as a county seat and went to the Carolinas. There he and most of his family were massacred by the Indians.

Though the Revolutionary War broke out just at the time of the development of Martinsburg, its growth continued. By April 1778 the town had been laid out on 130 acres with 269 lots. Martinsburg was an industrial town from its very beginning. It was bounded on its north and east by the Tuscarora Creek. Its founder, Adam Stephen, was the early industrialist, establishing three mills, a grist mill, oil mill and a new mill just before his death in 1791 which became an early wooden mill. Also along the Creek several taverns were established. The 1790 tax record shows 120 lots had been sold. A substantial stone county jail was built a few years later.

Martinsburg was established in October 1778 by the General Assembly of Virginia as a town. A few Baltimore, Philadelphia and Chicago merchants purchased lots in the town and established businesses. Along with them came the establishing of the Catholic faith. The Episcopal church, Presbyterian, German Dutch Lutheran-Reformed and Methodists all established meeting houses in the 1780-1800 period. Outstanding Militia members such as Gen. Elisha Boyd, Rear Adm. Charles Boarman and Adm. Stribling all established homes in Martinsburg in the first quarter of the 19th century. A large brick hotel had been built in 1790 known as the Globe Tavern which became the town meeting place. In 1801 the County of Jefferson was carved off Berkeley, in 1820 Morgan County was taken off.

By 1840 several small towns or villages had been established -- Bucklestown (Darksville), Gerrardtown, Hedgesville and Bunker Hill. All of these towns, or villages, remained on a small scale serving the needs of their rural communities while Martinsburg served the business and legal needs of the county. By 1840 a new Clerk's office had been erected in the Square. A new Market House which also contained the Free Masons Hall and Odd Fellows Hall and adjoining City Hall was erected in the 1840s.

The year 1842 brought a new growth and wealth to Martinsburg with the coming of the B & O

Railroad. Large warehouses and commodious hotels were erected. A new courthouse was built in 1856. There was a new and better transportation system for Berkeley County's biggest business, flour, which from very early days was taken to the Alexandria and Baltimore area. The railroad was laid in the same area as the Creek, making the area an even more valuable area for industry with quick transportation. In 1849 the machine shops and engine house for the railroad were begun. This brought employment and the need for new homes which brought the development of the land east of the B & O Railroad in the 1850s. Buenavista with a brewery was established, Chambersburg, Chevally City and St. Vincents. A large foundry was established near the B & O Railroad.

In the 1860s came the Civil War, a very trying time for the town of Marrinsburg with the railroad and Berkeley County's location on the border along the Potomac River between Northern Maryland and Southern Virginia. Occupation of Martinsburg changed hands many times. The area itself was in Virginia until Nov. 20, 1863 when it belatedly became a part of the new state of West Virginia. The all important railroad played a major role in the Eastern Panhandle becoming part of the new Union state.

Its railroad buildings, the architecturally outstanding Colonnade Bridge, warehouses and Mr. Nadenbousch's distillery were among some of Martinsburg's great losses during the Civil War.

By 1866 reconstruction had begun on the B & O Roundhouses and shops were also rebuilt. Henry Hannis purchased the old Nadenbousch Distillery site in 1867 and rebuilt a large nationally known distillery. The Bishop Mill was established in 1871. The Martinsburg Gas C mpany was established in 1873. A city waterworks was established in 1873. Beginning in the 1860s a black section developed on the west side of Martinsburg. North of the town small additions and other areas were developed. The Martinsburg and Potomac Railroad which continued with the Williamsport, Md. area entered Martinsburg in 1873. It was located on the west side of the town. In 1888 the railroad was pushed on into the Frederick Co., Va. area. This meant more business for the business section of Martinsburg, new stores and businesses were erected.

In 1890 the most exciting thing for the town since the coming of the railroad in 1842 happened. Electricity came to Martinsburg. This touched off a whole new area for Martinsburg, generally referred to prior to that time as a rialroad town.

The Middlesex Knitting Company was established in 1890. The Martinsburg Mining Manufacturing and Imp rovement Company was founded in 1890. T^h_ris company bought

several hundred acres adjoining the south side of the town. Oct. 30 and 31 were memorable days in Martinsburg. An electric streetcar company had been formed, tracks had been laid in the town extending out to the new MMM & I company's Park Elkins. On the 30th the streetcars made their first run. Over 3,000 paid fares the first day. The company held sale of the lots they had laid off in the new subdivision and had a record sale for the two day period. The events had been well advertised. Businessmen came from New York, Chicago and other areas and bought lots. This new area became in the next few years a large industrial and residential addition to Martinsburg. The Shenandoah Pants Company was established in 1891, the Crawford Woolen Co that same year, along with the Interwoven Mill and Southern Merchant Tailoring Co. Within a few years Martinsburg became known as a leading textile city.

In the next 15 years new and larger stores were erected in the business area. Other types of business were established -- National Commercial Co., Heiston Construction Co., H. P. Thorn Lumber Co, the Purdy Picture Frame Co. and others. Martinsburg seemed once more a boom town as it had been in the mid-19th century. H. P. Thorn built a new theater. Additions and subdivisions were added to the city. Then came the depression and Martinsburg suffered as did the nation in general.

Martinsburg lost its textile industries through the next 40 years, however, new industries moved into the community which have provided employment. Two shopping centers have done some damage to the downtown business area. The new industries and quick transportation have meant continuous growth. As new additions have been made to the city in the years since World War II, early plantation houses and other historic sites have been enveloped. These are being identified and preserved.

Historic Resources of Berkeley County (Partial Inventory)

Item No. 9, page 2

Berkeley County Historical Society "The Berkeley Journal" Issue 1, 1968, 2, 1970; 3, 1974, 4, 1975, 5, 1976; 6, 1977, special Issue 1977, 7, 1978.

Martinsburg Gazette 1810-1855 on microfilm, Berkeley County Courthouse. This is considered a prime resource to help date many of the buildings.

Berkeley County House Tax 1798, 50th survey, located locked vault Berkeley Co. Courthouse. A prime source for dating buildings throughout the County. All brick buildings start at \$350, stone at \$500.

Glenn D. Lough "Now and Long Ago", 1969 by author of the Col. Morgan Morgan Monument Commission Report, Charleston, WV 1924

Joint Committee of Hopewell Friends "Hopewell Friends History 1734-1934", 1936, Shenandoah Publishing House, Inc. Strasburg, Va.

War of the Rebellion Series 1 Vol 46 part 2, page 130
" 1 Vol XXVI, pages 989, 981, 989, 993

The Evening World, Martinsburg, Newspaper Feb 1, 1905, page 1

William Thomas Doherty "Berkeley County U.S.A, 1972, McClain Printing Co.

Galtjo L. Geertsema Cadastral Index 1969, published loose leaf with overlay land grant map. Copies survey file and Berkeley Co. Courthouse.

Gladys Hartzell "On This Rock" 1970, the Shepherdstown Register, Shepherdstown, WV

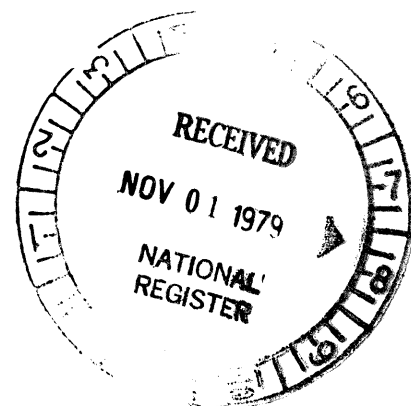
French Morgan "Descendants of Colonel Morgan Morgan, 1966 McClain Printing Co.

Berkeley County Courthouse records, deeds, wills, Court cases, etc. Copies or abstracted have been done to establish chain title.

Land Grant records, early survey records and mutual assurance records of Va. Original unpublished located Va. State Library, Richmond, Va. Copies of many have been obtained and placed in survey file.

Martinsburg Journal and many other local newspapers, all on microfilm, Berkeley County Courthouse, individually reference listed with each property in survey file.

Sanborn maps of Martinsburg on microfilm, Berkeley Co. Courthouse



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

Downtown Martinsburg Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

Beginning at the south side of Tuscarora Creek 160 ft., east of the east side of Queen St, thence south to Commerce St., thence east along its north side to the B & O RR, thence south along the west side of the RR to the northeast corner of lot 75, thence south to the southwest corner of lot 74, thence east 105 ft. along N side of Burke St. thence south to the southeast corner of lot 82, thence east along the north side of Burke St, thence south crossing it and along Water St 266 ft thence west to the northeast corner of lot 70, thence south to the southeast corner of lot 67, thence west to about the northeast corner of lot 26, thence south 233 ft to Stephen St., thence west with it to Church Alley, thence north with it 233 ft., thence west to Winchester Ave., thence north with its east side to John St., thence east with its north side 180 ft., thence north 120 ft., thence east 100 ft., thence north along lot lines 190 ft., thence west to Winchester Ave., thence north with its east side to King St., thence north crossing it to Henry St., thence west along it to Charles St., thence north along it 200 & 66 & 200 (466 ft.), thence west along an alley 250 ft., thence north 200 & 33 feet, thence east along Martin St. to Charles St., thence north along it north along it 110 ft. thence east 100 ft, thence north 350 ft., thence northeast 100 ft. the west side of an alley now closed 450 ft., thence east 180 ft, thence south along Raleigh St. to Race St., thence east along it 170 ft., thence north 150 ft., thence east to College Alley, thence north along it to Commerce St., thence east along the north side of it to the southeast corner of Parks Mill lot, thence north to Tuscarora, thence east along its south bank to the beginning.

Downtown Martinsburg

Removed:

113 E. Martin St., The Martin Houseman Home, torn down Jan. 1979
112 E. Martin St., No. 1 Ryneal Fire Co., torn down July 1980
125 E. Martin St., the German Reformed Church Parsonage, torn down Jan 1979
127 E. Martin St., The John Fitz House
201 E. English St., torn down by HUD 1978
205 -207 English St., torn down by HUD 1978
331 South Queen St., torn down Aug. 1980

Intrusions

Non-Conforming Structures that do not have architecturally harmonious design within the historic district.

New structures (color coded blue-see map) which share the harmony of the area and differ only in their more recent construction dates.

200 Block of E. John St. - on the south side, 5th house from the corner of Spring St. - a ranch style house.

At the corner of E. King & S. Spring Sts on the southeast corner - a large modern style brick structure operated as part of the Telephone Building.

At the corner of S. Spring St. & E. Burke St. on the southeast corner - a large modern style brick structure operated as part of the Telephone Building.

At the corner of E. Burke & No. Spring Sts, northeast corner. The Cox, Allemong Building, a modern architectural structure.

300 Block of S. Spring St. on the west side, 3rd house from E. John St.-abandoned cinder block house.

At the corner of E. King St. & S. Spring St. on the northwest side an older brick structure with original roof and cornice removed. Blocked windows and rear addition on the back.

At the corner of E. Burke St. & S. Spring St. 1 story colonial style new structure on the southwest corner.

100 block of E. Burke St. on the south side, 2nd building from corner of S. Spring St. Also S. Queen St. New brick building operated as part of the Peoples National Bank.

At the corner of S. Queen St. & E. Burke St. southeast corner, New Modern architecturally styled brick building.

100 Block of S. Queen St., east side, 3rd building from corner of E. King St. Modern brick building with plastic front.

100 Block of S. Queen St., east side on the Square, large modern architecturally styled building.

100 Block of N. Queen St., east side, 5th building from corner of E. Burke St., 2 story cinder block building with plastic front.

100 Block N. Queen St., east side, 7th building from corner of E. Burke St., brick covered 2 story cinder block building.

100 Block N. Queen St., east side, 9th building from corner of E. Burke St., cinder block building with plastic covered front.

200 Block N. Queen St., east side, 4th building from corner of E. Martin St., a restored burned building with no respect given to the original architecture.

300 Block N. Queen St., east side, 2nd building from corner of E. Race St., original Burger Chef, 1 story plastic covered structure.

100 Block of W. Stephen St., on north side, 1st building from S. College St., 1 story cinder block with brick front.

300 block of S. Queen St., west side, 1st building from Stephen St., 2 story brick building, blocked windows and plastic front.

200 block of S. College St., east side, 2nd building from King St., cinder block building with modern brick front.

At the corner of S. Queen and W. King, southwest corner, new architecturally designed building.

100 Block of W. King, north side, 2nd from S. Queen St., modern architecturally styled concrete building.

At the corner of W. Burke St. & S. Queen St., southwest corner, modern styled brick building.

100 block of W. Burke St., south side, 2nd building from corner of S. Queen St., small concrete building Taxi Stand.

100 block of S. Queen St., west side, 2nd from corner of W. Burke St., 1 story tavern with brick front.

At the corner of S. Raleigh and W. King, southeast corner, large concrete commercial building, Dun & Seiberts

At the corner of S. Raleigh and W. King, northeast corner, large brick structure with modern architecture.

400 block of W. Martin, south side, 5th from N. Church St., an architecturally non-conforming building.

At the corner of W. Raleigh & W. Race St., southeast corner, 1 story commercial building, service station.

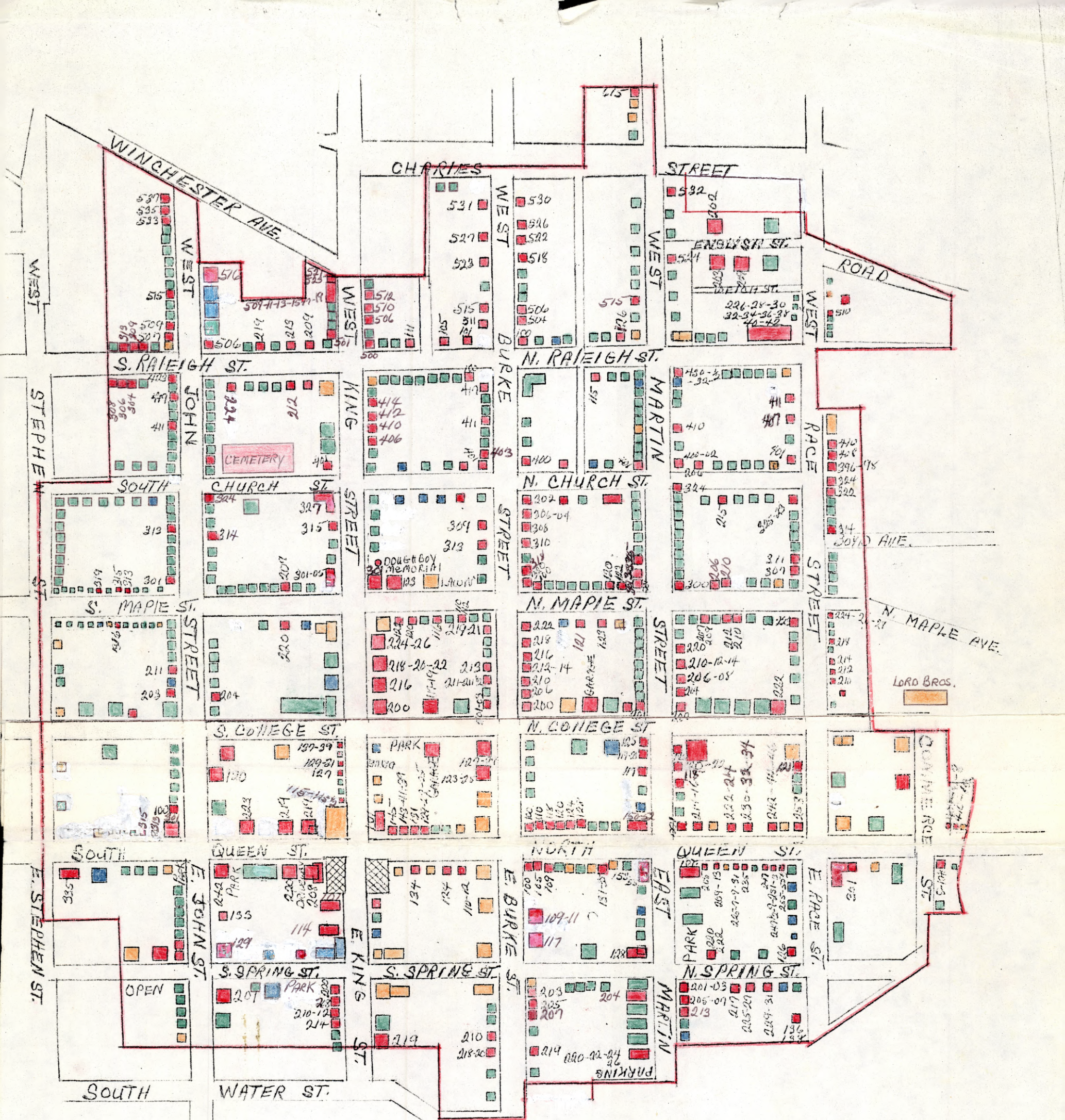
400 block W. Race St., north side, 10th from Boyd Ave., large brick structure.

500 Block of W. Race St., north side, 5th from W. Raleigh St., brick structure.

200 block of W. Stephen St., north side, 1st building from S. Maple St., 2 story house with side boarding.

200 block W. Stephen St., north side at corner of S. College St., 1 story brick commercial building.

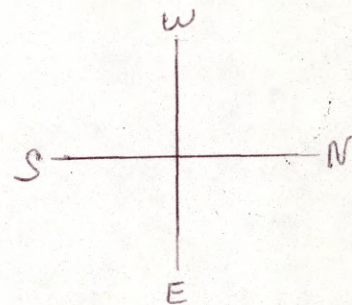
1	500 West King Street	Downtown Martinsburg Historic District
2	300 West King Street	Downtown Martinsburg Historic District
3	117 South Raleigh Street (MT Zion Baptist Ch)	" " " "
4	100 North Maple Avenue	Downtown Martinsburg Historic District
5	122 North Maple Avenue	Downtown Martinsburg Historic District
6	100 West King Street	Downtown Martinsburg Historic District
7	145 South Queen Street	Downtown Martinsburg Historic District
8	131 South Queen Street	Downtown Martinsburg Historic District
9	Downey-Henson Building	Downtown Martinsburg Historic District
10	200 East King Street	Downtown Martinsburg Historic District
11	219 East King Street	Downtown Martinsburg Historic District
12	119 South Water Street	South Water Street Historic District
13	St Josephs' Catholic Church	Downtown Martinsburg Historic District
14	Spring Street Brick Structure	Downtown Martinsburg Historic District
15	234 South Water Street	South Water Street Historic District



THE DOWNTOWN MARTINSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT

M-163

- PIVOTAL
- CONTRIBUTING
- INTRUSION
- NEW



by
DON WOOD
CURT CATLETT