

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DEC 10 1978

**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 Darkeville Historical District
HISTORIC Darkeville, Buckleston, Stringtown-on-the-Pike

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION U. S. Route 11, at Middle Creek
STREET & NUMBER

___ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY, TOWN
Darkeville

___ VICINITY OF

STATE
West VirginiaCODE
54COUNTY
BerkeleyCODE
003

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

 DISTRICT BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

 IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

 OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

 YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO

PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENCE RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

___ VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Berkeley County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE G-42, Berkeley County Historical Landmarks Commission and Historical Society Survey

DATE
1973-1978 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDSBerkeley County Historical Landmarks Commission, Berkeley County Court-
houseCITY, TOWN
MartinsburgSTATE
West Virginia

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Darkesville Historic District is composed of some 45 historical or architecturally significant buildings or sites. Twenty-five of the buildings are the original log buildings built 1790 to 1810, 5 stone buildings all built in the early years of the village (pre 1830), a few frame constructed 1850 to 1900 and 3 early log building sites. Log was the principle material used when the town was developed from 1791 to 1810. All log buildings are covered with some type of siding. Most have been covered since their original construction. Darkesville is located on U. S. Route 11, the main road from Martinsburg, W. Va. to Winchester, Va.-in early days known as "the great road from Watkins Ferry on the Potomac River to Winchester." Spring Run is at the northern edge of the town and Middle Creek passes through the town.

1. John Fryatt log cabin. The house was built at four different times. The first structure was a log cabin 14' x 18' built ca 1780 with a brick chimney in the corner (Note: This was not a corner chimney). Ca. 1800 a three bay stone house, story and a half, was built adjoining to the log cabin on the west side. In 1932 the house was renovated and a second addition added.

2. Buckles house. All that remains of the three section, old house is a three bay one story gable roofed kitchen wing of stone construction, to which has been added a modern one story section. Included is a fine stone smokehouse with board and batten door, half strap hinges, and a wooden lock measuring 8" x 5 1/2". The original main house was a log house. (see Item #7 pg 6).

3. Miller house. A three bay, two story log house built ca 1820. The house is very outstanding with all its interior room partitions on both first and second floor constructed with wide beaded boards.

4. Toll house. A three bay log house, 2 stories high, built ca 1820. House is in excellent condition. Has a large unchanged stone chimney.

5. Clark house. A five bay, one and a half story brick house built in Flemish bond on a stone foundation. Considerable changes have been made to the interior.

7. Log house. Ca. 1800 a three bay, two story house built of log with gable roof. The original house measures 25' x 20' and has two rooms on each floor.

8. Roberts house. This six bay, two story house appears to have been built as two three bay frame houses.

9. Floating wall house ca. 1800. A three bay, two story log house with gable roof has a central hall plan with one room each side. Has a floating wall located between the dining room and the central hall. The wall is constructed of 1" thick beaded boards up to 13" wide. These "floating" walls are not supporting walls and were used to partition off the rooms required in early log buildings.

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10. John Maddox house ca. 1830. A two story, six bay house with gable roof. The kitchen section is one story and most likely the original cabin dating back to the late 1700s.

11. The Darkesville United Methodist Church. The building is rectangular in layout, built of brick in 1869 in the early Gothic Revival style. The original double door entrance way is very fine example of historic architecture built by a small community. Unfortunately this entrance way is now concealed by a new modern vestibule 1975.

12. Jacob Sencindiver house. The two story frame, three bay house has a side hall plan, three rooms deep. A recessed side porch is off the middle room and part of the back room, with four panel-doors and three-paned transoms. The three bay entrance porch has four panelled columns and two like pilasters. Basement has brick floor and fireplace which appears to be much older than the house. Also located on the lot is a brick out building which pre-dates present house (brick building inclosed).

13. Jonathan Seaman house ca. 1795. A three bay, two story log house has a gable roof and a one story kitchen all in the rear. The house was extended on the south gable to accomodate a two story, one room addition which made a four bay house.

14. "Salt Box" house 1790s. A small three bay log and stone house, one and a half stories, with steep gable roof. The front section is constructed of logs; the one room rear section of the house is constructed of stone and painted white. The main roof slopes downward over this section so that the house is a "salt box."

15. Darkesville Methodist Episcopal Church South. The church building is a classically proportioned rectangular building three bays wide and three bays deep. The building is difficult to classify as other than Greek Revival-Victorian because of its late construction date - 1885. The church is built on the old foundation of a previous building constructed in 1855.

16. Lewis store site. Destroyed 1978.

17. General Darke's Headquarters (Reconstructed). This early Darkesville log building was originally an "L" shaped two story dwelling with chimneys in the front NW and SW corners. The large 8 room house originally faced west. It was dismantled and rebuilt on a new site as a one story rectangular shaped building of one large room with the logs exposed, inside and out. The logs of the 1st floor front were used in rebuilding the front of the "new" onestory house. The logs of the second floor rear were used to rebuild the rear wall of the one story house. The stone SW corner fireplace was rebuilt according to pictures taken before dismantling, but the second floor firebox was not rebuilt. The stone NW corner chimney has been dismantled many years ago. Floor construction, revealed during the recent dismantling, indicated its existence. The rear wing of the house was not reconstructed at all, however, it had four rooms and as many fireplaces. The entrance to the three bay onestory gable roofed building consists of a four paned transom over a four panel entrance door held by large (10") HL hinges. The back door

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is an old beaded board and batten door made with bent nails. It has a handmade hasp and Suffolk bean latch. The windows are six over six double sash windows and the trim is flat with a quarter-round edge bead. The other rebuilt fireplace (there are two) is entirely of brick. It has a plain mantel with a narrow mantel shelf with tapering bed moldings, ca. 1800. The floor boards are nine to eleven inches in width as are the logs. The exposed ceiling beams have a decorative bead on each edge like Boyd's store. An enclosed winder stairway, not the original, leads to the second level where the roof construction is log rafters with pegs. The panelling that was in the rear section of the old two story log house has been used to decorate the den of the owner's residence. This panelling is constructed in the 18th century manner of stiles and rails with flat two and three-board panels. Although plainly built, it is very attractive. This building is not a residence. It is used mainly for storage and also for entertaining.

18. Log house. A three bay, two story log house with gable roof. It has a three bay on stone wing on the south. The house was built ca. 1800 and has had almost no change, to the interior.

19. The "Barracks" ca. 1800. A four bay, two story house with gable roof and two entrance doors was built as a lodge hall and converted to a dwelling.

20. Frame house ca. 1860. A three bay, two story house with a gable roof. The windows on the ground floor are unusual as they are long windows nearly the same size overall as doors, with nine over nine double sashes. On the second floor they are six over six.

21. Jonathan Wickersham house. A two story stone house of three bays with a gable roof. There was a log section on the south gable of the stone house that has been replaced by a modern one story addition. The stone house is built of coursed rubble limestone with rough Keystones over the windows and doors and a large inside end chimney.

22. Brick-Log house. This house began as a two story log dwelling nearly 20' square. It has been altered and added to several times in both frame and brick construction. The east gable end of the log house is now part of the front facade.

23. Colored School. The one story gable roofed frame building was built for a colored school in ca. 1870. It measured 20' x 24' with a 10' ceiling which has been dropped to 7'. It was constructed of three layers of wood with vertical sheathing boards and battens on the exterior and tongue and groove boards facing the interior. It was used as a school until ca. 1930 when the interior was divided into four rooms and used as a residence. In 1958 an addition was added.

24. Knubb-Showers house. Log house built ca. 1800.

25A Cobbler's Shop. This is a log building 16' x 21' on a stone foundation with a small chimney constructed of old brick on the north gable built 1791. The building fits the exact description given in the deeds by James Buckles. The building has had many uses and traditionally used as a cobbler's shop. Located about 15' is a log and frame house which is included.

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26. Tanyard. This house was built in two sections. The south section is a two bay, two story log house built ca. 1790. The north section is a four bay, two story brick house with two large interior brick chimneys and was built around 1845.

27. Stone House, John Coon. This three bay, two story gable roofed house with a two bay, one story kitchen wing is constructed of stone and covered with green siding. It was constructed ca. 1810.

28. "The Ben Boyd Store." A six bay log house built in sections. The section of the house was a one half story log cabin measuring 17' x 20'. The large stone chimney system which is now centrally located in the existing house, was built exactly as it appears today but for a few years only served the small log cabin. The chimney and fireplace were built to heat two rooms on opposite sides of the chimney. The original cabin was built in 1789. A three bay section followed in a few years around 1820. The ceiling was raised and second floor added. At this time the chimneys were heightened by adding brick.

29. The Graham house. This is a three bay house with gable roof constructed of log on a stone foundation. A center peaked dormer, a Victorian addition, breaks the roof line in the front. A small onestory wing of frame was added at the rear of the house.

30. Barbershop. A small one room, two bay, onestory gable roof building that is presently used for storage. It is of frame construction with novelty siding built in the early 1900s.

31. The Depot. A stick style building built ca. 1890 for the Cumberland Valley Railroad as a depot. Part of the rear wall of the building has been extended using like construction under a shed roof. The building is now being used as a garage.

32. Moseby house. A three bay, two story frame house with gable roof and German siding with plain brackets at the eaves and cornice. The front section of the house was built ca 1850. The back addition ca. 1890.

33. George Helsley house. A small one story log dwelling of three bays and covered with novelty siding on the exterior and modern panelling with new trim on the interior. It has a gable roof. The log walls on the wall 9" to 10" found in the Darkesville houses.

34. Moseby Homeplace. A three bay, two story house with a gable roof. A large and overbearing double flu exterior stone chimney is on the west gable. The one story, one bay entrance porch has a shed roof on plain posts with no balustrade. The ell is one story with a gable roof. Front windows are 3/1 double sash but were originally 6/6. Side windows are set in larger openings and are 2/2, ca. 1885. Although the hose is sided, the size of the windows openings, proportions of the building, pitch of the roof, and the large exterior stone chimney on the west gable all indicate this being one of Darkesvilles early log structures ca. 1800.

35. William Mayhew house. A 5 bay brick stucco house built ca. 1820.

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36. Original log house. A three bay, two story log house constructed 1790s with a gable roof. The three bay, one story entrance porch has four square posts. The kitchen is in a one and a half story rear section and has a small room under the eaves on the second floor which is now used for storage.

✓ 43. Log house site.

44. Spring Hill The stone house is three bay, two story and was built as a house of the New Republic built ca. 1814. The floor plan is a side entrance hall, one room, the large interior chimney is centered on the north gable wall and serves the fireplace. The middle section of the house is log and the north kitchen wing of brick. The main stone house and the stone smokehouse with narrow splayed on slits, have a water table. A water table is a fairly ✓ 45. Old Methodist Episcopal Church site and cemetery. Site of the early log Methodist Church building.

46. Wickersham Fulling Mill and Saw Mill, a site. Included is the stone fence, stone flume and the service area here on Middle Creek.

49. Union Mill (Bryarly Mill) covered in the thematic George B. Mill's of Berkeley Co.
(On separate form and now included as part of the Darkesville Historical District)

50. C. V. R.R. bridge, a two span stone bridge over Middle Creek, built ca. 1888.

44. contd.

rare construction feature in Berkeley County and indicates that the smokehouse and main house were constructed at the same time, and the middle section at a different time.

37. Cora Mason house. This house is a four bay, two story house with a gable roof. the floor plan is side hall with one room and a one story rear wing, the kitchen, which is covered with multi-colored brick pattern asbestos siding. There are no fireplaces. This house is constructed of logs covered with wide weatherboard painted gold. The trim consists of plain fac ngs with a bead. An architrave molding has been added. The windows are 6/6 double sash. There are three rooms on the second floor with board and batten doors. Doors on the ground floor are mostly four panel. Wide board floors are both upstairs and down. The entrance hall contains an open stair with square spindles, a small turned newel with cap, and a handrail, octagon in section, with steep easements. The Victorian era three bay entrance porch has four square posts on pedestals.

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43. Log house site. 3 to 8 inches of a stone foundation are exposed. Indications are that this may be the site of the first house on this property.

45. Old Methodist Episcopal Church, Cemetery and Meeting House site. The cemetery contains several very outstanding tombstones. The most significant is three very old wooden tombstones. The wood markers were carved in the form of an early stone. The largest marker is 40" high, 14" wide. The middle size which is broken is 32" x 14 1/2". The small is 23" high x 10 1/2" wide. No writing or carving is not now visible. Another outstanding stone is a slate stone for Mrs. R. B. Offutt which dates to 1818. The stone has an unusual wording "In Memory of Mrs. R. B. Offutt who died Apl the 9th 1818 Aged 28 yrs 6 m & 4 Ds/Dear sleeping dust forgive the standing tear a weeping husband fain would have thee here" Outstanding stone carving emboss many of the stones. The weeping willow on John Miller's stone died June 16, 1883 which has another unusual epitath "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, For the end of that man is peace" Wreaths of oak leaves and ivy and morningglories, lillies are on the 1904 Butler stone. Part of the cemetery is inclosed by a drywall, limestone fence. Site of the 1798 Methodist Episcopal meeting house.

The Historical District is composed of many log houses, several stone buildings and a few brick buildings. The mani overall effect of the district is age. "The Ben Boyd Stone " (28. is now being restored to its original 1800 log exposed exterior. Several large stone chimneys such as the toll house (4) blend to the antiquity of the district. Spring Hill mansion (44) is situated on a hill over looking the Northern end of the district. The southern end of the district along US 11 is heavily populated.

Boundary lines basically are what has been included in the Bucklestown-Darkesville Historic district is the home of James Buckles, founder of the town (2) which is the most eastern corner, the most northern corner takes in an important part of the history of the town-the early meeting house (45) site 1798. Also included in this area is significant early log-stone house (1) and the significant stone house built by Richard Bryarly (44) ancestor of an important family to the Bucklestown-Darkesville area. There were 3 Bryarly mansions located northwest of the present district which have been destroyed. The south end of the district includes along US 11 several significant buildings. To the west is the Wickersham stone house (27) and mill site (46) which were an important part to the establishment of the town. James Buckles had specified that there be mills. One became the grist mill (49) and the other the Wickersham fulling, carding and saw mills, all important to the operation of a town in the 18th and 19th centuries. The most western section includes a two arched stone railroad bridge which furnished important transportation to the area in the late 19th century and early 20th century. To the north of the bridge (not included in the district) stood the passenger train station which was destroyed in recent years.

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38. Hazel Mish House. This 5 bay, two story house with gable roof is constructed of logs on a stone foundation. The floor plan is a central hall with one room on each side (single pile). The one room ell was added later. It is covered with novelty siding and the main house is weatherboard. A large stone outside end chimney is on the south gable wall. The firebox has been enclosed, the mantel removed, and this room and the hall panelled. The single flight stairway is enclosed except for the bottom few steps which is open with a balustrade. The north ground floor room has not been panelled. It has molded trim and a tall baseboard associated with the late 1800s. There was no access to the second floor. The log house is one of Darkesvilles' early ca. 1800s log houses. Additions and changes date from the late 1800s.

39. Luther Grimm (Rental). This Victorian era building, although of a later period, blends nicely with the surrounding buildings. This is because it is a two story, three bay gable roofed house with a ell. A frame building, it was constructed ca. 1880 of German siding with 2/2 double sash windows. Window and door frames are very narrow, just over an inch with a small bead. This is typical of the period. The one story entrance porch has a hip roof supported by two square pedastaled columns and two like pilasters. The entrance door is a ladder panel door (3) with a window. Over this is a single pane transom. The two story ell has a nice side porch with turned posts. The house has its original slate roof.

40. Luther Grimm (Summer Residence). The front section is a three bay log house of two stories with a gable roof. The entrance door is in the center bay and opens into the larger of two rooms on the ground floor. This room has a fireplace with a Victorian mantle and patterned marble hearth. The large exterior chimney is stone with a brick top. There are two rooms upstairs with board and batten doors. This house was built in the first quarter of the 1800s. The ell is two rooms deep. The first room was originally the kitchen but is now the dining room. The firebox is brick. The original one was much larger and constructed of stone as is the chimney. This chimney is quite large (69" wide) and was also an exterior chimney. The present kitchen was added onto this gable so the stone chimney actually sits in this room. The chimney has not been plastered, as most have when they evolve to be contained with in a room, and is a delight to see. The old kitchen was only 1½ stories and was raised to a full two stories, using brick nogging construction, with a two tiered side porch ca. 1890. The dining room contains the winder staircase which, interestingly enough, was originally outside the porch. It was enclosed as part of the dining room by adding a large bay window ca. 1915. The excellent three bay entrance porch is in the Eastlake style.

2. (cont.) Stewarts' Spring House. This is a crude stone structure with open doorway. The gable roof has plank gable ends. The building is riveted into the hillside.

44. (cont.) Spring Hill Spring House. The spring house is square in plan with walls of limestone. The doorway exists with a flat stone lintel and rectangular wooden louvers exist under the eaves on sides adjacent to the door. The roof form is pyramidal and is currently constructed of painted tin.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ART (stonework)	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Darkesville is very significant for the amount of original buildings that remain in a village developed around 1800. It also contains several architecturally significant stone and brick buildings. The Jonathan Wickersham house (21), an excellent example of Federal architecture in a hinterland area with its classical parlor, mantel with reeded central tablet with reeded end flocks. Spring Hill (44) of stone, built in the New Republic style. The Ben Boyd Store (28) with its beautiful ceiling beams with decorative bead along the edge (now exposed) and the Cobbler's Shop (25) 16' x 21' both of log construction are excellent examples of 1800 log houses. Though several of the log houses have had additions added through the years, most have been added in the back and do not alter the front view. The majority of the buildings in Darkesville are of log construction.

The town was laid out by James Buckles in 1790 on a plantation he had acquired from his father, Robert Buckles, who was a Revolutionary War soldier. For some unknown reason James Buckles sold his 496 acre plantation minus the town lots in 1796 to Edward Beeson, a prominent Quaker and Trustee of Martinsburg. David Ridgeway, a brother-in-law to Edward Beeson, then became part owner. A division of the 489 acre tract of land was made in 1803. By 1810 there was 30 dwelling houses, 4 taverns, 3 stores, 2 blacksmiths, 2 weaver, 1 tailor, 1 cabinet maker and 1 distillery. A Methodist Church and cemetery had been established by 1798; a grist mill in 1791 (41) and fulling mill (46) in 1805. When James Buckles started selling lots he named the town Jamestown, however, it was quite often referred to as Bucklestown. When the General Assembly established the town by an Act December 7, 1791, it was named Darkesville in honor of General William Darke, a gallant Rev. War soldier. General Darke owned no land in Darkesville and resided in present Jefferson County. Traditionally, General Darke had a headquarters in Darkesville (G42-17). This reconstructed building has been included because of its historical association significance with the town and its name. The development of the town was almost stagnated by the division of the Buckles farm. Original plans were to develop the side street, however, the mill was sold with one tract of land on the east side. This became its boundary line. On the west a sale of another tract which became part of another farm when Mr. Wickersham established his woolen mill (46) on Middle Creek. A common name given to the town by area residents was "Stringtown-on-the-Pile." On the northeast corner of the town was James Buckles's log (G42-2) and stone plantation house which has been included along with the early stone smokehouse, stone spring house and the scenic area where spring run empties into Middle Creek. On the northwest Darkesville was bounded by Spring Run Farm (44). Richard Bryarly acquired the spring with 900 acres in 1802. He deeded off 300 acres to son Thomas Bryarly and 300 acres to son Robert. Deed records indicate that the stone house was built in 1814. Richard Bryarly paid \$4.05 per acre in 1819 @ 300 acres-\$540.00 value; in 1820 \$8.63 per acre @ 300 acres-\$690.00 value plus \$1,000 for building. The stone smokehouse and spring house were constructed around the same time. Richard Bryarly was the ancestor of a well-known, prominent family of the Darkesville area. They owned/the ante-bellum days 1,510 acres. Two of the Bryarly mansions which joined the spring run farm have been destroyed

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Berkeley County Courthouse records (survey file)
 M. H. and A. H. Gardiner, Chronicles of Old Berkeley, page 4, 156, 157
 Vernon Aler, History of Berkeley County and Martinsburg, W. Va. p. 68
 Berkeley County Historical Society Journal, Special Issue
 Willis Evans, History of Berkeley County, W. Va.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 112

QUADRANGLE NAME Inwood QUADRANGLE SCALE _____

UTM REFERENCES			QUADRANGLE SCALE				
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		
A	17	756800	4362960	B	17	756850	4362930
C	17	756980	4362380	D	17	756050	4361830
E	17	755540	4362010	F	17	756130	4362300
G	17	756260	4362240	H	17	756520	4362890

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Beginning at the N corner of the Darkesville graveyard, thence along it SE 200 ft., SW 800 ft., thence leaving it SE including the house and spring house on Middle Creek to the hillside 100 ft. S of the Creek, thence parallel to & up the Creek SW 4000 ft. crossing the eastern tier of lots, thence S crossing the

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

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

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

STREET & NUMBER Route 3, Box 79 TELEPHONE _____

CITY OR TOWN Martinsburg, WV 25401 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	
ATTEST:	DATE _____
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	DATE _____
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION	

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in recent years for an industrial development area. The Richard Bryarly house (G42-44) was left to son Thomas who had no issue. The Spring Run Farm was sold out of the family in 1850. Included in the nomination are the stone fence and head water pond. A 1752 survey plat for 331 acres shows Spring Run with the main road running in back of the spring and present house. Remains of this road are evident today and are included along with the cabin site above the spring which may be the site of Samuel Patton's cabin which would date pre-1751. Adjoining the John Fryatt (1) house is the site of the early Methodist log church and cemetery established in 1798. Is very significant for the grave markers it contains and the site of the first Methodist Episcopal Society meeting house in Berkeley County. The 1798 date is very early for a Methodist meeting house in West Virginia and may be the first. It was not until the 1820-30 period that Methodism made any impact in this area of the nation. The 3 wooden stone shaped grave markers are very significant. No others have been located in Berkeley County. They are something you read about but are almost non-existent. The stone art work on some of the tombstones is outstanding. The slate tombstone is in excellent condition and is significant as an early type tombstone. Very few of these exist in Berkeley County. The cemetery started 8 years after the village was founded. It is the resting place of many of the first residents of the village. The church site is archeological significant as a culture resource of the construction of one of the first Methodist meeting houses in the Eastern Panhandle (tri-county). Thickness and depth of the foundation wall, type of hardware used. This church served the community until 1854 when a church was erected in the town. Traditionally, the church was burned during the Civil War, however, it would have been abandoned. Methodism has been the principal doctrine of the community since its very beginning until this year when the abandoned Methodist Episcopal Church South (15) building was purchased by an independent denomination. The log cabin site on Moses Street (45), the section of the early wagon road, Spring Run cabin site, woolen mill (46), site for Methodist Church are all being included as historic archeology sites for the possible artifacts they may contain to provide material for an in depth study of the life of the early people of the Darkeville area. James Buckles gave a strawman deed to son John Buckles in 1790 4 acres; 14 acres. This land was then sold back to James Buckles, Edward Beeson and Benjamin Shipman and a partnership agreement was set up on 21 Aug. 1790 whereby a grist mill was to be erected by September 1791. The mill on the 14 acres was to be completed within 2 years. After the division of the land this 14 acres was included in a sale to Jonathan Wickersham in 1805, who erected a fulling mill which was operated for many years and then changed to a grist mill. This clearly shows that James Buckles was in the process of setting up 2 businesses for his town. The town of Darkeville is almost surrounded with stone fences. These are all included. Darkeville has been associated with such notable persons as Belle Boyd with her father, Ben R. Boyd opening a store in Darkeville (G42-28) when he first moved to Berkeley County from Baltimore, Md. It is the scene of much Civil War history being used several times as a camping ground from the beginning of the War in 1861. At times it had up to 10,000 camped around the town. For many years it served as a rural town for the surrounding neighborhood. With the coming of fast transportation it has now principally become a residential small town.

The Bryarly's mill complex is a very significant part of the district. The present architecturally significant brick mill building, built in 1840, was an improvement over

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the earlier small mill buildings. The brick mill building is the only brick grist mill building left in the County. The acreage here included is very significant as part of the mill complex and gives an excellent background setting to the district.

Darkeville developed around Middle Creek and Spring Run. Some area residents refer to the north end around Spring Run as Bucklestown and the south end where Gen. Darke had his headquarters as Darkeville. The earlier densest population was around Middle Creek.

Though there are a few older houses along Route 11 in the north center section of the town, the majority are of recent construction and do not conform to the rest of the area and have not been included in the district. Boundary lines have been established to include the most historic buildings and sites of the village.

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G-42-2 A, shows the remaining original stone kitchen section of the James Buckles house and the new addition.

G-42-2 B, shows east side of James Buckles house and southeast view of original smokehouse. Both house and smokehouse are same as pictured. The owners plan to restore the smokehouse and spring house.

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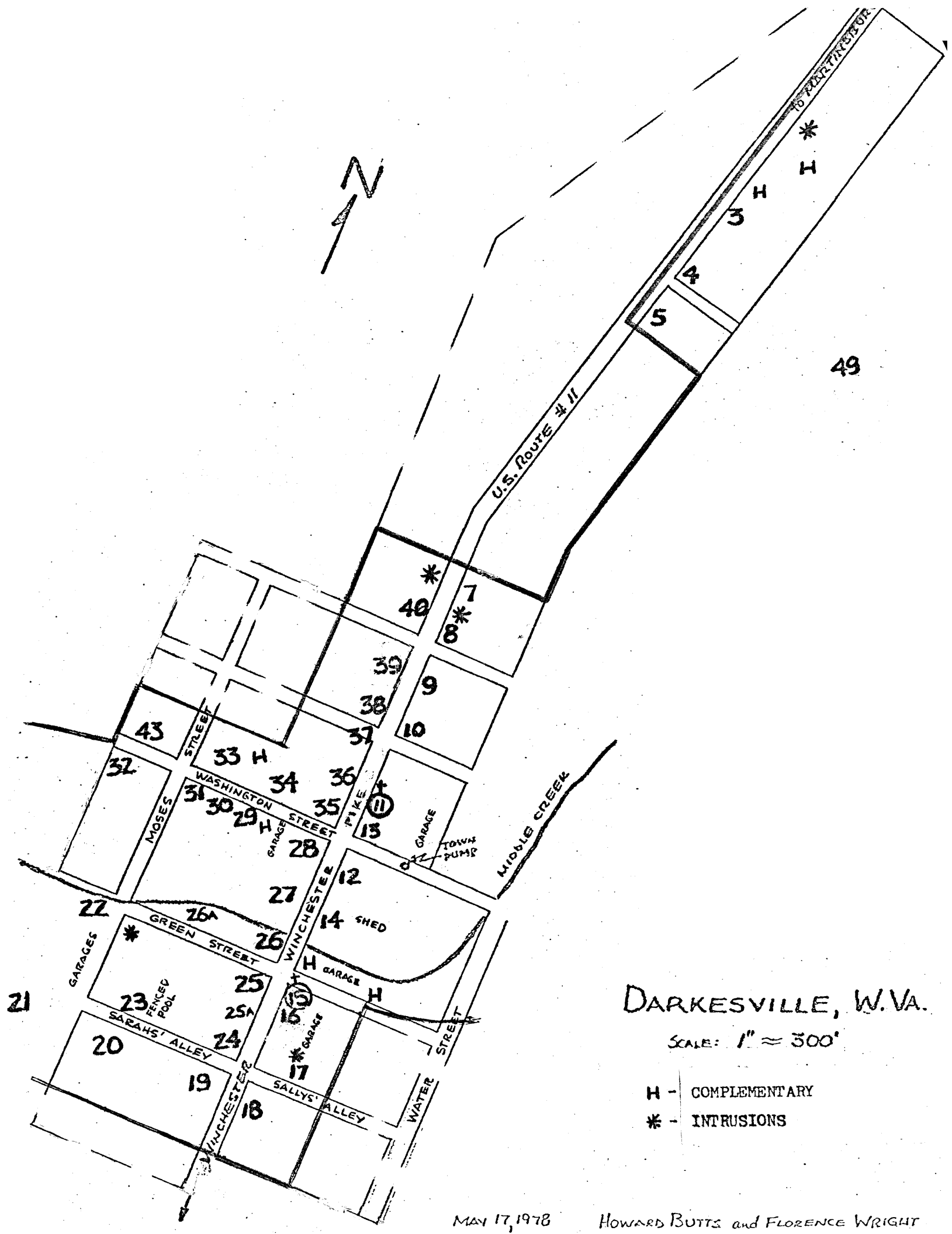
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Sulphur Spring Road, along the rear of two lots, across an alley and another lot, 400 ft. to (D), thence W along a lot, crossing Winchester Pike, two more lots and continuing to a bend in Middle Creek 1600 ft. thence W 300 ft. to (E) on the W side of the railroad 150 ft. S of the middle of Mill Creek, thence along the W side of the railroad NE 250 ft. thence E 800 ft. to the public road, thence along it E 400 ft. to the line of the lots, thence N 150 ft., thence E by 2 lots 400 ft., thence N 700 ft. along lot lines to (F), thence E along a lot line, crossing the Winchester Pike and along another lot line 500 ft. to (G), thence along the rear of the lots N 800 ft., thence along a lot line W 200 ft. thence along Winchester Pike N 900 ft. thence along the W side of a curving stone wall 700 ft., thence N 250 ft. to (H) a lane, thence along it E 600 ft. to a point 50 ft. N of the SW corner of the graveyard, thence along it NE 700 ft. to the beginning.

NOV 01 1979

- 20 Henry Ford estate (?)
- 19 Mrs. Chloe Whittington, Rt. 2, Inwood
- 50 Railroad Bridge, Conrail, Gen. Office, Philadelphia, Pa.



U.S. Route # 11

* I *

49

DARKESVILLE, W.VA.

SCALE: 1" ≈ 300'

- H - COMPLEMENTARY
- * - INTRUSIONS

MAY 17, 1978

HOWARD BUTTS and FLORENCE WRIGHT



DARKESVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT G-42

Inwood & Tablers Station Quadrangles

Berkeley County, West Virginia

Area of District 112 acres

SCALE 1 : 7,920

Oct. 1978

