

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Gerrardstown Historic District
other names/site number (of Berkeley County, West Virginia)

2. Location

street & number roughly along WV Route 51 and Virginia Line Road not for publication
city, town Gerrardstown vicinity
state West Virginia code WV county Berkeley code WV 001 zip code 25420

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>93</u>	<u>41</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>4</u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>2</u>	<u> </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>99</u>	<u>41</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] 6/26/91
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Entered in the
National Register
 See continuation sheet. *[Signature]* 8/5/91

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE TRADE: department store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Federal, Greek Revival, Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone

walls WOOD: weatherboard

STONE: limestone

roof METAL: tin

other STUCCO

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Gerrardstown lies in the southwestern area of Berkeley County, one of the state's Eastern Panhandle counties. This county occupies a portion of the Shenandoah (or Great) Valley which covers in this area the rolling terrain between the Blue Ridge and North Mountain. These distinct mountain ridges run generally parallel to one another from southwest to northeast and have influenced greatly the direction of transportation routes from Native American trails to contemporary freeways. The easiest routes run parallel to the ridges and the cross routes are carefully chosen to find gaps. An early settlement road, Pack Horse Road, now known as West Virginia Route 51, is believed to be a Native American route. It runs from Charles Town in adjacent Jefferson County generally westward through the rolling terrain of the Shenandoah Valley to the high gap through North Mountain and beyond to Back Creek Valley. Gerrardstown is advantageously situated at the bottom of the long grade of the road up to Mills Gap. The town is nestled in the shallow valley of Mill Creek, at its headwater, lying just to the west of Apple Pie Ridge, a low shale formation that runs in a distinct linear fashion from southwest to northeast on the floor of the valley. At this point, one can imagine the attraction of Gerrardstown for westward travelers after the short climb up Apple Pie Ridge and before the long high grade to Mills Gap. Local geographic and compass orientation is skewed by North Mountain which, as mentioned, actually runs from southwest to northeast but is locally assumed to be in a north-south orientation. Mountain Road, the road through the settlement, aims at the mountain and its gap and thus is considered locally to be an east-west route, though, in Gerrardstown it runs from the southeast to the northwest. For purposes of this document, the local orientation is assumed.

The first plat for Gerrardstown, laid out by David Gerrard in 1784, called for:

"forty lots of land, each lot joining a street sixty feet wide now laid through the plantation where the said David Gerrard now lives, each lot being one hundred feet joining said street and two hundred feet back, which lot is to be erected into a town by the name of Middletown..."

The road between Charles Town and Mills Gap had been known as the Pack Horse Road but within the town this wide thoroughfare has been known as Mountain Road or Main Street (W.V. Route 51). By 1787 when David Gerrard granted the first deeds to those who had ful-

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filled their lottery obligations, he also had apparently laid out twenty more lots, on either side of Virginia Line Road, formerly known as Congress Street, which runs perpendicular to the main street. A secondary grid of named alleys was also laid out to run parallel and to cross the two main streets. As one can see by the map, the form of the town is a skewed "T" with a top, along Mountain Road, and the stem along Virginia Line Road. One descends into the town on any route thus the impression is of a distinct settlement in a small stream valley at the western edge of a much wider valley at the base of a dominant western mountain. The two streets of the town are lined by buildings with Mountain Road having structures closer to the street, often at its edge, and also closer to one another or on narrower subdivided lots or multiple buildings on the same lot.

On the main street, one finds the various buildings in which the town's merchants, artisans, craftsmen, and professionals conducted their respective businesses. At present, only two buildings identify themselves as commercial or business uses with signs; the Gerrardstown Corner Store (#15B) and the Wiest Antique Store (#45B). Many of the buildings that served commercial uses in the past have characteristics that reveal their past; the gables face the street, large porches run across the front, large windows light the interiors and let passerby see the goods or activities in the interiors; and finally large signs announced the businesses (Richard McCormick Store [#19B], Charles Crim Store [#17A], David S. Griffith General Store [#18]).

Houses also share common characteristics; most houses are two or two and a half stories. The gable roofs run parallel to the street. One story porches shelter the front door and often extend across the front elevation. Windows are double hung sash with pane sizes and count progressing from multiple small-paned sash in the early periods to larger and fewer panes in the later periods. A caveat in using the window configuration to date a building is that windows are dynamic elements that wear out and are often replaced with simpler sashes rather than being repaired or restored. Building construction varies with log walls being the earliest type, but covered with wood siding or stucco. Stone walls constructed of the locally abundant limestone (Gerrard-Hayes House [#13B]) and sandstone (Tanyard House [#48]) are found laid in field rubble or coursed rubble with attention paid to the corner quoins. Brick construction was used in several houses (Gerrard Coe House [#49], The Maples [#2]). Wood frame construction is very common among the later structures. For roof coverings one finds many painted standing seam roofs and some slate roofs. Recent asphalt shingled roofs appear as successors to the historic materials. Interior end chimneys mark the gable ends of the houses. Cross gables or dormers are often used to mark the front entrance. The footprints of the houses are rectangular with a rear wing for the kitchen often forming an "L" plan. Outbuildings are common features on the house lots, though the historic purpose may no longer be evident. Two historic institutional buildings remain on Virginia Line Road; Presbyterian Church (#6A) and the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church (#15D). Both are brick church structures, with slate covered gable roofs and Gothic arched window and door openings.

The appearance of the settlement and its buildings has evolved over time through several phases. In its earliest period, Gerrardstown had a number of buildings constructed with logs. At some point, to hide the rustic appearance, many of these log structures were sheathed with wood siding, stucco, or other materials. Within many of the structures are

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earlier structures sometimes of log construction, with later additions of stone, brick, or wood-frame construction. In these incremental buildings, one can see the change of construction, technology, architectural styles, building use, and the increase in prosperity.

Mountain Road was probably a wide earthen highway, and its right-of-way was defined by lot-front fences. It did not have many shade trees. The various commercial activities would have been readily evident because large signs and large store-front windows invited customers to stop. The institutional buildings, the schools and churches, were the centers of activity in their respective days. Today Mountain Road is a paved, two-lane state highway. Many mature shade trees now line its route and form an avenue. The buildings lining Mountain Road are generally well maintained and are often "improved" with new siding materials and storm sashes. The historic character is still evident, beneath these surface materials. The community reads as an early linear settlement that began in the eighteenth century and continued to evolve with alterations or additions to the existing buildings and also new buildings. It seems, though, that change and progress did slow, and almost halted in Gerrardstown in the early twentieth century. With paved roads, automobiles, centralized schools, electricity and telephones exerting their specific influences, Gerrardstown ceased to grow as trade moved elsewhere and people seemed to prefer more isolated residences.

The following is a description of the properties represented in the Gerrardstown Historic District.

Mountain Road - Southwest Side

1A) Bowers Inn c. 1797. Vernacular. Side gabled slate roof and clapboard siding. Stone foundation. L-shape plan. Front wing 2 1/2 story frame construction with three brick chimneys. Original rear section 1 1/2 story log with one large stone end-chimney. Double-hung 6/6 windows flanked by working shutters throughout. Front porch supported by turned Victorian porch posts. Served as a tavern for many years. (C)

1B) James Bell House c. 1780. Clapboard over dog-trot log house, 1 1/2 story, with attached work house. Standing seam roof and stone foundation. Stone gable-end chimney. Much of original hardware and woodwork remains. Served as harness-maker and wagon-maker house as well as extension to Bowers Inn Tavern. (C)

Smoke House Gable roofed log smokehouse with split shake roof that overhangs door. (C)

51) Malin-Wilson House c. 1795. Vernacular with Greek Revival elements. Two story log and stone clad in stucco across front, clapboard rear addition. Stone foundation. Standing seam gable roof on L-shaped plan with rear wing on left side. Left front is original log wing. Right front is stone addition added in 1838. Rear addition added in c. 1880. Four-bay front facade with front door in second bay, Greek Revival portico on piers with pilasters protects door; front windows are 6/6 double-hung and set out to facade; stucco coating unifies the front log and stone portions, though the right gable wall reveals the handsome coursed limestone rubble construction; boxed

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- eaves with gable returns; gable end interior chimneys. (C)
1. Storage Shed Board and batten siding with gabled roof. (C)
 2. Garage Vertical siding with gable roof. (NC)
 3. Cistern Structure is hand dug with stone lining. (C)
- 50) Crim House c. 1840. Vernacular. Two story, three-bay clapboard sided house with slate roof and limestone foundation. Three bay front facade with paired center doors; small porch with squared posts, 2/2 double-hung windows with simple trim; boxed eaves and gable returns. Exterior gable-end chimneys. (C)
1. Shed Gable roofed with front overhang and clapboard siding. (C)
 2. Smoke House Board and batten siding with gable roof. (C)
- 49) Gerrard-Coe House c. 1850. Vernacular. Large handsome brick two-story, L-shaped house; front block has 5 bays, center door facade with highly decorative porch featuring paired posts on piers and scroll work tops; windows on front are 2/2 double-hung; 8 panel front door with transom overhead; service wing on right side has 2 story porch on southeast elevation, though now enclosed with wooden infill construction at second story. Farmstead complex has a number of outbuildings. Property is the site of the David Gerrard house, home of the founder of the town. (C)
1. Bank Barn Board and batten siding over a combination post-and beam and log frame, siding accented with detailed vents, 2 story corrugated metal roof. Shed roofed addition off rear. Failing condition. (C)
 2. Bank Barn Vertical board siding, 2 story, corrugated metal roof. Gabled smaller addition tacked on front. Failing condition. (C)
 3. Small Barn Two story gabled roof, board and batten siding with shed roof addition to form a cat-slide roof line. Poor condition. (C)
 4. Shed 2 1/2 story with gable roof. Board and batten siding with decoratively cut, saw-toothed barge boards. (C)
 5. Shed One story gable roofed, board and batten siding. (C)
 6. Shed One story, gable roofed, clad in clapboard and German siding. (C)
 7. Ice Pit Structure exists as two deep stone-lined pits. (C)
- 48) Tanyard House c. late 1700's. Vernacular. 2 1/2 story rubble laid sand stone with side gabled split-shake roof, and oversized interior gable-end chimneys. Built into bank so as to enter house from either floor. Original woodwork and hardware intact. Federal mantel piece, c. 1800, in parlor. Original mantle in bedroom and walk-in cook fireplace on lower level. Chair-rails, door casing, baseboard and 180 ° winder staircase present. Windows are replaced 6/6 double-hung sash. (C)
- 47) Homer Kees House c. 1951. Vernacular. Brick veneer with asphalt roof. (NC)
- 46) Blanche Parkinson House c. 1850. Vernacular. Aluminum siding with corrugated metal roof. Replaced double-hung windows. Front porch with squared posts and lattice work. (C)
- Modern Mobile Home. (NC)

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- 45A) John Wiest House c. 1895. Vernacular Folk Victorian. 2 1/2 story with combination of German and clapboard sidings. Front section with slate roof, rear addition with standing seam roof. Stone foundation on L-shaped plan. 2/2 double-hung windows flanked by original working shutters. Two story porch on rear section. Hipped shed roof on front porch supported by turned posts with scroll-work brackets. Cross gable on front elevation features decorative scalloped singles and central window. (C)
Smoke House Board and batten siding covered with asphalt siding. Gabled roof overhangs door. Roof covered with shakes. (C)
- 45B) Wiest Store c. 1900. Vernacular commercial. 2 1/2 story side gabled roof with clapboard siding on stone foundation. L-shaped plan with original 1 1/2 story log section on rear. Original front porch has been enclosed and boasts large plate glass windows. Above hipped porch roof is a bay window protected by a centered cross gable. (C)
- 44) Carl W. Wiest House 1933. Craftsman Eclectic. 2 story brick veneer with front gabled roof. Two brick columns support a shed roofed porch across the facade. Large dormer with three joined windows dominate roof above porch. (C)
1. Garage Two-bay, gable roofed, clapboard siding. (NC)
2. Large Shed Two story with gable roof and metal siding. (NC)
- 43) McBride House. 1930. American Bungalow. 1 1/2 story front gable combination shingle and weatherboard siding with concrete foundation and standing seam roof. Large, shingled front gable with original windows over deep front porch with pyramid columns on brick pilasters. (C)
Garage Two bay with gable roof and clapboard siding. (NC)

Mountain Road - Northwest Side

- 42) Virginia McMillian House 1910. Vernacular Queen Anne. 2 story with German siding and slate roof on poured concrete foundation. L-shaped plan. Front projecting wing formed by three-part bay window which the second floor overhangs; front porch runs along front from this bay and down along the side; Tuscan columns support a wrap-around porch roof. Windows and doors with simple trim with top mold; front wing gable features boxed returns and small attic window. (C)
Garage 2-bay, concrete block, gable roof. (NC)
- 41) Lutheran Cemetery Site of Lutheran Church, demolished in 1982. Monument commemorates founding of cemetery on November 4, 1818 and lists early families buried therein. (C)
- 40) Talley House c. 1800. Vernacular. 1 1/2 story log house with frame addition. German siding and metal roofed. Frame addition added on the left side. It appears at the same time the slightly off center decorative cross gable, sided in fish scale

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- shingles, was added to unify the two structures; an offset shed roof porch protects the original log section's door and is supported by turned posts; boxed eaves and gable returns with wide frieze board below; window and door openings have simple trim with top mold. (C)
1. Small Barn Board and batten siding with gable roof and a side addition to form a cat-slide roof profile. (C)
 2. Shed Clapboard siding and gable roof. (C)
- 39) Coe-Wiest House c. early 1800's. Vernacular. Asbestos shingles over log with standing seam metal roof and parged stone foundation. Front porch runs along entire front. House is L-shaped plan. Referred to as the site of a shoemakers establishment in early deeds. (C)
- Garage One bay frame sided with asbestos shingles with gable roof. (NC)
- 38) Franks House c. mid 1800's. Vernacular. 2 story with side gable slate roof and parged stone foundation. Asbestos singles covering house. 3 bay wide with center door. Openings have restrained trim with small top mold. Return on gables. Property includes two original lots. A log house was demolished on the eastern lot in the early 1950's. (C)
1. Garage 2-bay concrete block with gable roof. (NC)
 2. Shed Gabled shed with lean-to addition sided in asbestos shingles. (NC)
- 37) Samuel Ellis House c. late 1700's. Vernacular. 2 story front gabled log house covered with asphalt shingles and early limestone flounder addition to rear. Corrugated metal roof and stone foundation. Original 6/6 windows and front door offset slightly to right. Active spring in basement. Deteriorating condition. (C)
1. Modern Mobile Home. (NC)
 2. Modern Mobile Home. (NC)
 3. Tool Shed Shed roof with plywood siding. (NC)
- 36) Hollis House c. 1900. Vernacular Queen Anne. Metal roofed with asbestos siding on stone foundation. Three-bay front facade projecting from left bay with overhanging gable roof and cantilevered boxed eaves and returns. Front porch runs across right two bays supported by Tuscan columns. (C)
1. Garage 1-bay, front gable roofed with asbestos shingle siding. (NC)
 2. Smoke House Gable roof with asbestos siding. (C)
- 35) Orr House c. 1873. Vernacular. 2 story German siding with gabled metal roof and stone foundation. House is L-shaped with porch on side wing. All gable ends are boxed eaves with returns. Windows are 2/2 double-hung. (C)
1. Garage 1-bay, board and batten siding with Gable roof. (NC)
 2. Smoke House Board and batten sided with overhanging gable roof. (C)
- 34) Victor Roberts House c. early 1800's. Vernacular. Original log section to rear, larger 2 story frame front addition with hip roof added c. 1850's. Facade extensively

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altered in 1990. Original Greek Revival portico was removed and replaced with a brick stoop, insensitive colonial door treatment and vinyl siding added. (C)

Garage 1-bay, gable roof, frame construction. (NC)

- 33) John Berkeley House c. 1790. Vernacular. 2 story stone and log under German siding. Corrugated metal roof and stone foundation. Two front entrances, one with double-pilastered, gable end Greek Revival porch. Central chimney with decorative cross in brickwork. Small single story addition to rear. Replacement windows. (C)
Smoke House Clapboard siding with gable roof which overhangs door. (C)
- 32) Miles House 1921. Vernacular. Wood German siding with stone foundation and asphalt shingled roof. 2 1/2 story with hipped roof and attic dormer with two windows on front elevation. Front porch with four squared posts. Windows are 1/1 double-hung. Central brick chimney. (C)
Small Barn 2 story wood German siding at rear of house. Used as blacksmiths shop at one time. Second floor overhangs first floor on front. (C)
- 31) Boyd House c. 1800. Vernacular. 2 1/2 story log and frame structure with clapboard siding, and side gabled slate roof with snow birds, stone foundation and a central chimney. Front features a hipped, shed roofed porch with square posts and scroll work brackets. Windows are 1/1. (C)
Shed Board and batten with gable roof. (C)
- 30) Methodist Parsonage 1979. Split-Level. Brick veneer with asphalt shingles and concrete block foundation. (NC)
- 29) United Methodist Church 1957. Vernacular. Front gabled brick veneer with wood trim. Asphalt singles with fiberglass steeple. Concrete block foundation. (NC)

Mountain Road - Northeast Side

- 28) Earl McCormick House c. 1820,1905,1920. Vernacular. 2 1/2 stories, side gabled roof, beaded clapboard and German siding. Original house at center flanked on either side with wings plus rear wing on left. Front elevation features three front doors sheltered by shed-hipped roof and Tuscan-columned porch. Formerly a Doctor's office. (C)
1. Barn 1 1/2 story, board and batten siding and gable roof. Believed to have been used in cooperage business. Condition is poor. (C)
2. Shed Board and batten siding with gable roof. (C)
- 27) Emmanuel Groff House early 1800's and 1877. Vernacular. Coursed rubble limestone construction. Side gabled, 2 1/2 story, three bay front, center door with transom light, door trim features pilasters and cornice, small porch on square posts with decorative molds shelters only the front door. Porch posts support entablature with three-part division of architrave, blind frieze and a denticulated cornice. Windows have promi-

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ment lintels with end-blocks. Window sashes are 4/4 double-hung. Attic windows inside gable have decorative peaked hoods. At roof line cornice has brackets on the frieze boards that support the boxed eaves which return on the gable end. Stone front was built by Emmanuel Groff and Andrew Bowers in 1877. (C)

Smoke House Brick construction with gable roof. Poor condition. (C)

26) Modern Mobile Home Site of Horner House, two story log house disassembled in 1988 and reassembled in Great Falls, Maryland. (NC)

25) Dr. J.P. Carter House (aka. Aspen Hall) c. 1860's. Highly decorative 2 1/2 story wood frame house with side gabled roof featuring projecting bay windows flanking the center door with front gabled porch supported on square posts. First story covered with German siding, second story features decorative shingles in diamond pattern. Rear wing of house has Greek Revival side porch. (C)

Shed Board and batten sided with gable roof. (C)

24) Breeden House c. mid 1800's. Vernacular. Two story wood frame house with three bays and center door. Front porch supported on Tuscan columns. Side gable roof has cross gable at the center of the facade. This cross gable features decorative flourishes of fish scale shingles, round arched attic window with gabled hood mold, and scroll work barge boards at the peak. (C)

Shed Metal sided with shed roof. (NC)

23) Collis House c. 1856. Vernacular. Two story house with side gable roof, center door sheltered by front porch with turned posts. House built in several stages, includes left front as first section, then rear wing, then right portion of front added last. House was a boarding house in the early Twentieth Century. (C)

22) Foster House c. 1856. Vernacular. A small 2 1/2 story side gable roofed house with a greatly-altered front porch addition which has been enclosed. Includes a side wing addition. Main section has German siding. (NC)

Mountain Road - Northwest Side

21) Abrell House c. early 1800's. Vernacular. 2 1/2 story side gabled, wood framed house with four bays in main block with a 1 1/2 story, 2 bay wing on left side, hipped front porch roof supported with Tuscan columns, windows are 6/6 double-hung. Wing with enclosed porch. Main block has gabled end chimneys. (C)

1. Garage 2-bay German sided with gable roof. (NC)

2. Livestock Shed Metal sided with metal roof. (NC)

3. Shed Vertical board siding with gable roof. (C)

20) Pitzer House 1951 1 1/2 story brick veneer, gable roofed house. (NC)

Garage Two-car, brick-faced, concrete block construction. (NC)

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- 19A) William Maslin House c. late 1700's. Side gabled house built in series of additions, log section on left, frame section on right, rear kitchen wing added before 1803. 1803 Insurance form lists log section as a hatters shop. The log section is three bays wide and is covered with clapboard. Windows are later alterations with 2/2 sash. Frame section on right is three bays with center door plus front porch on turned posts. Windows are 6/6 sash. William Maslin appears in the census as a harness maker and owned property from 1814 to 1860. John D. Gordon ran grocery store and post office out of this house during his ownership, 1860-1908. (C)
1. Smoke House Brick with gabled roof and shed roofed porch off the side. Has original hand-split rounded oak shake roof under metal roof. Documented in 1803 Insurance records. (C)
 2. Shed Board and batten siding covered on two sides by asphalt shingles. Gable roof. (C)
 3. Large Shed Vertical board siding with gable roof. (C)
 4. Corn Crib Vertical slatted bin protected by shed roof. Good condition. (C)
- 19B) Richard McCormick Store 1932. Two gable roofed, clapboard sided frame buildings with gable ends facing the road, joined at some point. Right building has center front door with flanking windows with original painted advertising intact. This facade is protected by a hipped roof porch supported on turned posts. The left building was built as a garage but shortly thereafter was joined to the store. Garage wing transformed into picnic pavilion in 1989. Store was built by Richard McCormick in 1932. His daughter Leona took over in 1937 and ran the store until 1981. (C)
- 18) David S. Griffith General Store and House c. mid 1800's. Vernacular. 2 1/2 story board and batten clad, wood framed combination store and residence. Store portion on left is three bay wide with gable facing the street, residence is two bay wide with a cross gable roof. Store front features large windows and double centered doors. Porch and balcony over store front features decorative scroll work porch balustrade. Residence portion features a 2 story, three part bay window with panels below the first story windows, small brackets support bay roof over second story windows. (C)
1. Shed Board and batten sided with gable roof. (C)
 2. Shed Vertical board sided with gable roof. (C)
 3. Pig House Board and batten sided with gable roof. (C)
- 17) Abraham Barrows House c. late 1700's. Vernacular. Early stone house, 2 1/2 stories, side gabled roof, with massive gable end chimney. Late Victorian porch wraps around front and left side. Stone was covered with stucco in 1930's. (C)
- 17A. Charles Crim Store c. early 1900's. Vernacular. Three bay gable end faces street. Protected by shed porch. Clapboard frame building. (C)
- 16) Hollida House c. early 1800's. Vernacular. Large, 2 1/2 story structure, gable of main block faces street. Main block with center door sheltered by hipped shed roofed porch on turned posts. A large shed-roofed addition on left side of main block. Building

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covered with vertical board and batten siding. Rear portion of structure is constructed of log. Building believed to have been used as a store, post office, cabinet shop, and general repair shop. (C)

Large Shed Board and batten siding with side gabled roof with a shed roof addition to the rear forming a cat-slide roof profile on side elevation. (C)

- 15A) Casper Stump House c. late 1800's. Italianate Style. "L"-shaped two story gable roofed house that appears to be unaltered. Main block features a five-bay porch supported by square chamfered and paneled piers with decorative scroll work tops and brackets. Windows are segmental-arched 6/6 double-hung; decorative brackets support boxed eaves and roof cornice with returns on gable ends. Gable ends have small arched windows with arched hood molds. Rear wing predates front section. Lot with house has always had a store on it. (C)

Smoke House Board and batten sided with gable roof overhanging door. (C)

- 15B) Gerrardstown Corner Store c. early 1900's. Vernacular. One story gable roofed building with splayed corner for entry door and large four-pane windows. Building has boxed eaves and returns on gable facing street. Social and political heart of the town; 1803 Insurance records place a store on same lot. Lester Busey builder. (C)

Virginia Line Road - East Side

- 15C) Old Post Office c. late 1800's. Vernacular. Wood framed, 2 story building with gable front facing street, center door with flanking windows sheltered by large shed roofed front porch. 6/6 windows with simple trim. Former uses include post office, mill, newspaper office, and second-floor rental apartment. Remodeled by Lester Busey in 1924 for use as a post office. Used as such until 1975. Condition poor. (C)

- 15D) Southern Methodist Episcopal Church 1883. Vernacular Gothic Revival. Small brick church with Gothic Revival elements in the pointed, arched door and window openings; rectangular plan and steeply-pitched slate covered gable roof with small decorative belfry above front gable; each bay is defined by piers between openings; frieze board with decorative brackets support eaves; building appears to be little altered. Built after Civil War to accommodate Confederate Sympathizers. (C)

Gas-generating Bunker c. 1890's. Underground, poured concrete, "crypt-like" building. Said to have housed a carbide-gas generator to light the church. (C)

- 14) Shanholtz Property Modern Mobile Home. (NC)

- 13A) George William Groff House (aka Mill Creek Manor) 1898. Vernacular. Wood frame house with three bays across the front, center door, porch runs along front facade and is supported by Tuscan pillars. Hip roof broken by small dormers. (C)

1. Garage 1-bay, gable roofed, wood frame. (NC)

2. Greenhouse. (NC)

3. Shed Clapboard sided, shed roof. (NC)

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- 13B) Gerrard-Hayes House 1743. Vernacular rubble laid limestone construction. Two story house set into hillside. Two story porch crosses south facade. Oversize interior chimney to rear. Gable roof. Window and door surrounds of 18th century construction. Placed on National Register in 1976 as the home of David Gerrard House. Recent research has shown that David Gerrard's home was located on the site of the Cushwa House (#49) and may be a portion of that house. Site of early tanyard business (C)
- 12) Noll House 1921. Vernacular Precut Kit House. Originally three bay clapboard sided frame house with porch sheltering a center door, supported by Tuscan columns. A fourth bay was added to right side. House was a Gordon Van Time precut kit house. (NC)
Garage 2-bay, clapboard sided, gable roof. (NC)
- 11) Wheatfield Grange Hall House 1877. Vernacular. Two story, 3 bay log house covered with clapboard siding. Porch supported by turned columns protects door and first floor windows. Gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. Was built as a Grange Hall but was converted to a residence in the early 1900's by William Thompson, who had his shoemaker's shop in the back left section. (C)
- 10) Lloyd Crim House c. 1870's. Vernacular. Wood frame building clad in German siding. 2 1/2 story, 3 bay house. Porch protects front door to left. Three part bay window to right on first floor. Two story wing off back right side of house. Gable roof covered with slate on main section. Mr. Crim, original owner and builder, ran the area's first Ford dealership and repair shop from this property. (C)
1. Shed Board and batten sided with gable roof. (C)
2. Barn Vertical board sided with gable roof. (C)
- 9) Dunham House c. early 1900's. Vernacular. 2 1/2 story wood framed house. Skewed "T"-shape footprint with front two story wing one room deep and set slightly off center to right. Original slate covered hip roof with detailed corbeled chimney and snow birds. Porch wraps around entire front and is supported by squared pillars. (C)
Smoke House Clapboard sided with gable roof overhanging door. (C)
- 8) Annabell Orr House c. early 1900's. Vernacular. Two story frame house, irregular plan; projecting front gable wing with clipped corners at first floor forming a bay window; scalloped shingles cover attic gable. Porch roof on Tuscan columns covers left side of front. House has cross-gable roof, frieze board, boxed gables, cornice and gable returns define roof. (C)
Shed German sided with gable roof. (C)

Virginia Line Road - West Side

- 6A) Presbyterian Church 1893. Gothic Revival. Painted brick church with gable roof and right corner three-stage tower surmounted by spire. Front facade features large, Gothic arched window divided by mullions into six parts; geometric patterned stained

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glass; hood mold above window. Above front window, machicolated brick course runs across the facade from the brick pier on the left side to the right corner tower; above this brick work the gable is covered with decoratively cut wood shingles. In the center of the gable, a circular window divided into six parts provides a focus. Right corner tower contains the pointed arched doorway; above the double rectangular doors, an arched stain glass transom sash fills the opening. The second story of the tower has a single-pointed arched window in each elevation. The third story of the tower has round arched openings for the belfry. The tower facades have recessed panels defined by corner piers and these panels are found on the bottom two stories. The tower roof is formed from two portions with the lower part being a hipped roof from which rises a steeply pitched octagonal spire. The spire top features a decorative metal weather vane. The side elevations have pointed arched windows with louvered side shutters. (C)

- 6B) Presbyterian Manse 1875. Vernacular. Framed 2 1/2 story, side gabled three bay residence with center door. Front porch has hipped shed roof supported by four Tuscan columns. Gable has boxed returns, windows are 6/6 double-hung, house has three chimneys. Rear addition forms an "L" shaped plan. (C)
1. Garage 1 bay, cement block with gable roof. (NC)
2. Smoke House Board and batten sided with gable roof overhanging door. (C)
- 6C) Stonewall Academy c. late 1700's. Vernacular. Course rubble laid sandstone structure with massive coursed rubble quoins. Side gable end features projecting chimney breast. Front has right door and left window which is 4/4 double-hung. Earliest school building in the area. (C)
- 6D) Community Center 1912. Vernacular. Framed 1 1/2 story assembly building with hipped roof. Front features a projecting gabled entrance bay. Front and left elevation have hipped shed-roofed porches. There is a hipped dormer in the roof on the left side. Interior features beaded tongue-and-groove surfaces in a decorative pattern and a simple theatrical stage with proscenium. (C)
- 6E) Presbyterian Cemetery c. late 1700's. Fine wrought iron arch marks entrance. Many examples of outstanding stone carving; weeping willow trees, winged skulls, angels, lambs, etc. Gravesite Ward Hill Lamon, Lincoln's long-time friend, law partner and bodyguard. (C)
- 5) Beulah Foster House c. mid 1800's. Vernacular. Much altered 2 1/2 story house clad in aluminum siding and corrugated metal roof. Enclosed front porch. (NC)
Garage Concrete block with hip roof. (NC)
- 4) Donald Busey House c. mid 1800's. Vernacular. Original log house as rear section. Front section is two story, three bay frame. Entire structure clad in German siding. Gable roof covered with metal standing seam roof and decorated with snow birds. Later replacement sash on windows; aluminum awning protects front door. Much altered. (NC)

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- 3) Jim Lewis House 1921. Vernacular. 2 1/2 story, two bay frame house with a one story wing off left rear. Hip roofed front porch supported by three turned columns. Simple gable roof covered with metal standing seam and boxed returns. Lester Busey builder. (C)
- 2) The Maples c. early 1800's. Vernacular. Painted brick 2 1/2 story house with three bays, center door facade, fronted with decoratively-detailed front porch, featuring turned posts with scroll work tops and beams between posts. Center door has transom. Windows are 6/6, double-hung, and have projecting sills. Denticulated cornice along front roof eaves. Side gable roof has center cross gable with decorative elements, including angle cut shingles and arched attic window with gabled hood mold. Original slave quarters with massive fireplace has been attached to the main house. (C)
Garage Aluminum sided frame with hipped roof. (NC)

Southeastern Portion of District

- 52) David Miller House c. 1898, 1930's. 1 1/2 story wood frame house clad in asphalt shingles and sheltered by a gabled roof with boxed eaves and returns. front door protected by a shed roof porch supported by square posts. Was the barn for Mill Creek Manor, but was sold in the 1930's to David Miller who converted it into a residence. (C)
- 53) Darrell Saylor's Property
1. Modern Mobile Home. (NC)
2. Modern Mobile Home. (NC)
3. Garage Metal sided frame with gable roof. (NC)
- 54) Baptist Church Lot and Cemetery site of the founders of Gerrardstown's first church, built in 1760's on a one acre plot given them by Henry Switzer. Cemetery contains the stones of the John Gray family (Mary Gray, 1804; John Gray, 1816), enclosed by a stone wall, and the stones of John Hayes (no date) and William Wilson Jr. (1724). The site is marked by a monument placed by the Baptist Church to commemorate the first Baptist congregation west of the Blue Ridge. The congregation was founded in 1742. (C)
- 55A) Dr. George William Daniels House 1876. Second Empire Victorian. Three story frame, rectangular plan, with 3-bay facade. The center bay is gabled, sets out from the facade, and houses double front doors. The entire first floor facade is protected by a shed roofed porch supported by chamfered and decoratively molded posts with detailed top brackets. A second floor porch with similar detailing protects only the center bay. Mansard roof has a deep overhang with a wide frieze board and is supported by decorative brackets on the corners and on either side of the recessed second floor

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windows. Triangular-shaped windows are found in the mansard roof on the third floor over second floor windows. Window sashes are 2/2 double-hung. (C)

1. Large Barn Post and beam frame with board and batten siding. (C)

2. Shed Long, narrow footprint with board and batten siding and a shed roof.
(C)

3. Shed Small, with board and batten siding and shed roof. (C)

4. Garage One bay, gabled roof with board and batten siding. (NC)

55B) Daniels House c. late 1700's. 1 1/2 story log house with 2 story log addition clad in clapboard. Interior has white-washed logs, plank ceiling and chair rails. House sited on a curve in Mill Creek just above a large spring. Poor condition. (C)

7) Webber Property Empty lot with small tributary of Mill Creek running through. (NC)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

ca. 1742 - 1933

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Gerrardstown Historic District, located in the southwestern portion of Berkeley County, West Virginia is being nominated under National Register Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A the district is considered significant because of its role as a trade and commercial town on Mountain Road, believed to be a one-time Indian path which connected the Valley Road (running North-South in the Shenandoah Valley) to Back Creek Valley and points west. Mountain Road crosses North Mountain at Mills Gap, approximately 1.5 miles west of Gerrardstown. Because the district consists of an architecturally fine and diverse collection of primarily undisturbed 18th and 19th century vernacular homes and businesses, it is also eligible for nomination under Criterion C.

Baptist settlers arrived at the headwaters of Mill Creek at the present site of Gerrardstown in the early 1740's. During the French and Indian War, Braddock's defeat in 1755 left the region virtually undefended. Indian attacks, the locally most noteworthy being the massacre of the Kelley family, just west of the Gerrardstown Historic District, forced these settlers to drop back to the safety of the well settled lands east of the Blue Ridge. The Reverend John Gerrard (also spelled Garard, Garrad, Gerard) returned to the Gerrardstown area with a congregation of Baptists following the end of the war. In 1770 Rev. John Gerrard bought 89 acres along Mill Creek from a Henry Switzer.

David Gerrard bought the 89 acres from his father and on the 19th of June, 1784 laid out the lots to form the village of Middletown (now Gerrardstown). The plan, as was common at the time, called for a lottery and laid out "forty lots of land, each lot joining a street sixty feet wide now laid through the plantation where the said David Gerrard now lives, each lot being one hundred feet joining said street and two hundred feet back.. (the) lots are to join an alley back of 12 feet wide, also said David Garrard is to allow a cross street of 50 feet wide with alley to water..". Subscribers paid three pounds for a lottery ticket. Anyone drawing a lot was to construct a house "not less than twenty feet front, which house is to be a shingled roof and stone or brick chimney." Further, subscribers had two years from the date of the lottery to construct a house. An additional 20 lots, running along the cross street (now known as Virginia Line Road), were laid out by 1787.

Many of the original subscribers did in fact build houses within the specified 2 year period and the town began to prosper. By the early 19th century the town included 2 taverns, 4 general stores, 2 tanneries, 2 blacksmiths, a wagonmaker and a harness maker's shop. Many of these businesses catered to the needs of travelers heading west along Mountain Road, and to the surrounding farming community. Churches also brought people into

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town from the outlying area, even if only for one day a week. Presbyterian records of the early membership reflect that most of the people on the roster were not living in the town proper. Five denominations built churches here in the course of Gerrardstown's history; Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Southern Methodist, and Lutheran. Three churches still stand today.

Gerrardstown's prosperity began to decline as transportation emphasis shifted from small roads to the burgeoning railroads. Wheat production, once the mainstay of Shenandoah Valley agriculture, was displaced by rail shipments of wheat from the Midwest and contributed to a decline during the last half of the nineteenth century in the agricultural economy.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the District is the broad spectrum of architectural styles that are represented within its bounds and the simple fact that they have survived, in some cases over two hundred years, without any major changes. The styles range from early settler dwellings from the mid 1700's through and including a bungalow of the 1930's. The Gerrardstown Historic District is worthy of recognition not only because of the early and genuinely historic structures within its bounds, but because of the broad representative nature of these buildings as well.

Because of the historical shift in transportation and the decline in the Valley's farming economy, Gerrardstown entered the 20th century with little pressure for change. It is because of this that the town exists today as a fine collection of 18th and 19th century buildings, clustered within a relatively small area, and with few modern intrusions. Although several homes have been modified with asphalt shingles, aluminum or vinyl siding and replacement windows, and a few mobile trailers have been placed within the district, the town still consists mainly of wooden clapboard-covered log homes intermixed with occasional limestone, sandstone, or brick residences. Many properties still include smokehouses, storage buildings, hand-dug wells, cisterns, and outhouses. In addition, since Gerrardstown is still surrounded by open fields and orchards, the town still maintains an early 19th century ambiance. No commercial development has yet occurred within the district, making Gerrardstown one of the most undisturbed and intact of Berkeley County's Historic Districts.

There are excellent examples of early settler dwellings, still standing, in both log and stone. Although currently in a state of disrepair, the Daniels House (#55B) on the Dr. George William Daniels property (#55A) fronting on a curve of Mill Creek and just above one of the town's largest springs, is a splendid example of early log construction. Early settler dwellings of stone, a building medium carried by the Scotch-Irish from their homeland, are well represented by the virtually intact example of the Gerrard-Hayes House, 1743 (#13B). This restored home of rubble laid limestone construction was long thought to be the home of John Gerrard; however, information uncovered during research for this project has proved otherwise. An early home that combines both of these construction practices is the Samuel Ellis House (#37) on the corner of Mountain Road and Union Corner Road. Although currently in need of restoration, it is an outstanding blend of the two styles of construction. The earliest portion, fronting on Union Corner Road, is a well proportioned, three-bay, two-story log section with a finely constructed limestone flounder attached to the rear.

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The majority of the houses in the Gerrardstown Historic District are those that have grown and changed as a reflection of the town's growth and prosperity. The original dwellings were added to in a variety of materials and styles. As the area was tamed and free time became less scarce, as large families required additional room, and as human nature had to satisfy the need to flaunt its new-found prosperity, houses grew, were updated, and somewhat citified. This progressive prosperity is well illustrated in the history of the Malin-Wilson House (#51). Originally constructed of log in 1795, it was not only doubled in size by a stone addition in 1838, but also modernized and formalized into the fine Greek Revival home we see today. On the road side only, a coat of stucco united both the stone and log wings, larger windows were installed and an off center, flat-roofed classical temple porch was added. Finally in about 1888 a framed, double porched kitchen addition was tacked onto the rear to form a "L"-shaped plan.

The Victorian era is also well represented within the confines of the district. The Gerrard-Coe House (#49) c. 1850, is a large brick "I" house with a highly decorative porch featuring paired posts on piers with scrolled tops and eaves supported by exceptionally detailed brackets. The Dr. George William Daniels House (#55A) is a folk example of the Second Empire Victorian Style with its mansard roof and centered gable front. Queen Anne influences can be recognized in the Hollis House (#36) c. 1900 with its three-part bay windows, Tuscan-columned porch, and steep pitched roof. Rich in Victorian embellishments, yet of an older form, is the Dr. J.P. Carter House (#25) featuring elaborate shingle work, bracketed porch posts and bay window. A nicely proportioned Greek Revival gabled temple porch should also be noted off the rear addition.

The McBride house (#43) 1930, is the latest contributing building in the district. The dwelling is a clear and unaltered example of the bungalow style.

Two of the district's churches are contributing structures; the Presbyterian (#6A) built in 1893, and the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church (#15D) built in 1883, are both constructed of brick in the Gothic Revival style with Gothic arched windows and doors. Unfortunately three churches have been razed but are nonetheless worth mentioning. The first church in the Gerrardstown area, preceding the town by some fifty years, was the Mill Creek Baptist Church (site #54). No pictures have survived the church but early accounts record the fact that the congregation was forced to relocate downstream due to the proximity of the tanyards on the adjacent Gerrard-Hayes property (#13B). A monument to these first settlers and an overgrown cemetery are all that remain at the site, except for the few surviving gravestones of John Hayes and members of the John Gray family.

The Presbyterian "Middletown Meeting House" was demolished in 1893 to make way for the existing Presbyterian church. It had been constructed of brick in 1793 and represented the merger of the Cool Spring Congregation and a group from the Tuscorora Congregation. Many of the original lottery winners of Middletown subscribed for the churches construction.

The Lutheran Church, constructed in 1818 and razed in 1982, was said to be an excellent example of simple, early frame meeting house construction. Dwindling patronage resulted in the building being converted into a dwelling which ultimately led to its untimely destruction. Despite the loss of the building, the Lutheran Cemetery and Monument (#41) provide the west side of the district with a welcome open space.

Despite efforts of late to preserve Gerrardstown, the district may not leave the 20th century without significant change. Housing developments are encroaching from several

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directions, leading to a significant increase in automobile traffic through the town. Two resort communities located on the west side of North Mountain, Glenwood Forest and Deerwood, have evolved into full-time residential communities. The Department of Highways counted an average of 3,000 vehicles passing through Gerrardstown daily in 1988. A proposed ski resort on North Mountain, near Mills Gap is expected to significantly increase the traffic through town. Lastly, a commercial center is planned for the center of Gerrardstown, at the corner of WV route 51 and Virginia Line Road. Plans to tear down the existing Gerrardstown Corner Store (#15B) and to move the Casper Stump House (#15A) to accommodate the commercial center will significantly affect the town's character. Hopefully, a renewed interest in the town's special architectural features, implementation of the County's comprehensive plan and the adoption of zoning will help to avoid wholesale disruption of Gerrardstown in the future.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Gardiner, Mabel Henshaw and Ann Henshaw Gardiner. Chronicles of Old Berkeley: Berkeley: A Narrative History of a Virginia County From Its Beginnings to 1926. The Seeman Press, Durham, N.C., 1938.
- Doherty, William Thomas. Berkeley County U.S.A.: A Bicentennial History of Virginia and West Virginia County, 1772 - 1972. McClain Printing Company Parsons, WV., 1972.
- Gordon, Sarah Morgan Groff. The History of the Presbyterian Church and Other Sketches of Gerrardstown, West Virginia. Edward Brothers, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich., 1939.
- Beverley, Marshall J. History of Gerrardstown and Historic Homes in Surrounding Area. Published by Author, Gerrardstown, WV., 1982

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Berkeley County Landmarks Commission
120 W. John Street, Martinsburg, WV 25401

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 102 ACRES

UTM References

A	17	750440	4361340	B	17	750380	4361080
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	17	749960	4361200	D	17	749620	4361550
E	17	749860	4361850	F	17	750000	4362080

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Restaino

organization Berkeley County Historic Society date January 22, 1991

street & number P.O. Box 357 telephone 304 229-3985

city or town Gerrardstown state WV zip code 25420

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Section number 10 Page 1**Verbal Boundary Description**

The Gerrardstown Historic District lies primarily along either side of WV Route 51 and Virginia Line Road. The boundaries are generally delineated by property lines, roads and alleys. See Tax Maps G35, G35C and G35G and their corresponding Locator Maps with boundaries drawn.

Key to Boundary Designations on Tax MapsHistoric District Perimeter —————Continuation Lines -----

Since the Gerrardstown Historic District boundaries follow existing property lines, state tax maps are being used to describe the boundaries. Three tax maps, Berkeley County maps G35, G35C and G35G, include portions of the district. Unfortunately, they are not of the same scale. G35 is in the 1"=400' scale, while G35C and G35G are in the 1"=100' scale. The outer perimeter of the district has been outlined with a solid line on the maps. Dotted lines delineate where properties within the district share common boundaries but are not on the same tax maps. These dotted lines have been called continuation lines.

Each tax map has an accompanying, smaller locator map that relates that tax map to its location in the entire district. The portion represented on that tax map has been outlined and the remainder of the district blacked out.

Boundary Justification

The Gerrardstown Historic District represents a high density of well preserved late-18th, 19th, and 20th century buildings. Practically all the original lots laid out by David Gerrard in 1784 are included in the present district. In addition there are some larger properties which are contiguous with the original town lots and are part of David Gerrard's original 89 acres. These larger properties, the Gerrard-Coe Property (#49), the Presbyterian Property (#6) and the Dr. George Wm. Daniels Property (#55) not only include architecturally rich buildings but also provide an open space to frame the district and preserve the historic ambience of a small rural town with backyards that give way to open agricultural lands. The Gerrard-Coe Property (#49), Dr. George Wm. Daniels Property (#55) and Abrell Property (#21) include Mill Creek, a most important attraction to the early settlers in determining where they would settle and eventually establish a town. The Abrell Property (#21) is an obvious inclusion as it has a late 18th century dwelling on an original lot but also the property corners on Mountain Road and the old and nearly abandoned Ridge (Apple Pie) Road. The Webber Property (#7) is an odd-shaped vacant lot bordering both sides of a small feeder stream which feeds Mill Creek and is bordered by significant properties.

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Photographs

Photographs by David McMillion (Nov. 16, 1990)

Original negatives on file at:

Berkeley County Landmarks Commission

120 West John St.

Martinsburg, W.V. 25401

Note: Presently, as in the past, residents have considered W.V. Route 51 as the East-West axis and Virginia Line Road as the North-South axis of town. These orientations differ somewhat from true North. To avoid confusion this orientation, rather than compass orientation, is used in all verbal descriptions.

1. Taken from the top of the water tower on the NE side of town, looking SE, showing Rt. 51 in the foreground, the Presbyterian Church #6A to the left, the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church #15D in the center and the United Methodist Church #29 to the right; North Mountain in the background.
2. Looking East down Rt. 51, Samuel Ellis House #37 to left and the Tanyard House #48 to the right.
3. Looking West down the South side of Rt. 51, Bower's Inn #1A in the foreground.
4. Looking toward the SE corner of Rt. 51 and Virginia Line Rd., Gerrardstown Corner Store #15B to the right and Casper Stump House #15A to the left.
5. Looking West down Big Spring Alley, across Virginia Line Rd. with the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church #15D to the right.
6. Looking Northwesterly down Rt. 51 from the SE side, Collis House #23 to the foreground right.
7. Looking Southeasterly down Rt. 51 from the NW, the John Wiest House #45A to the right and the Wiest Store #45B to the left.
8. SW corner of Rt. 51 and Virginia Line Rd., Bower's Inn #1A to the left and the Malin-Wilson House #51 to the right.
9. Looking Southeasterly down Rt. 51 from the NW, the McBride House #43 in the right foreground.

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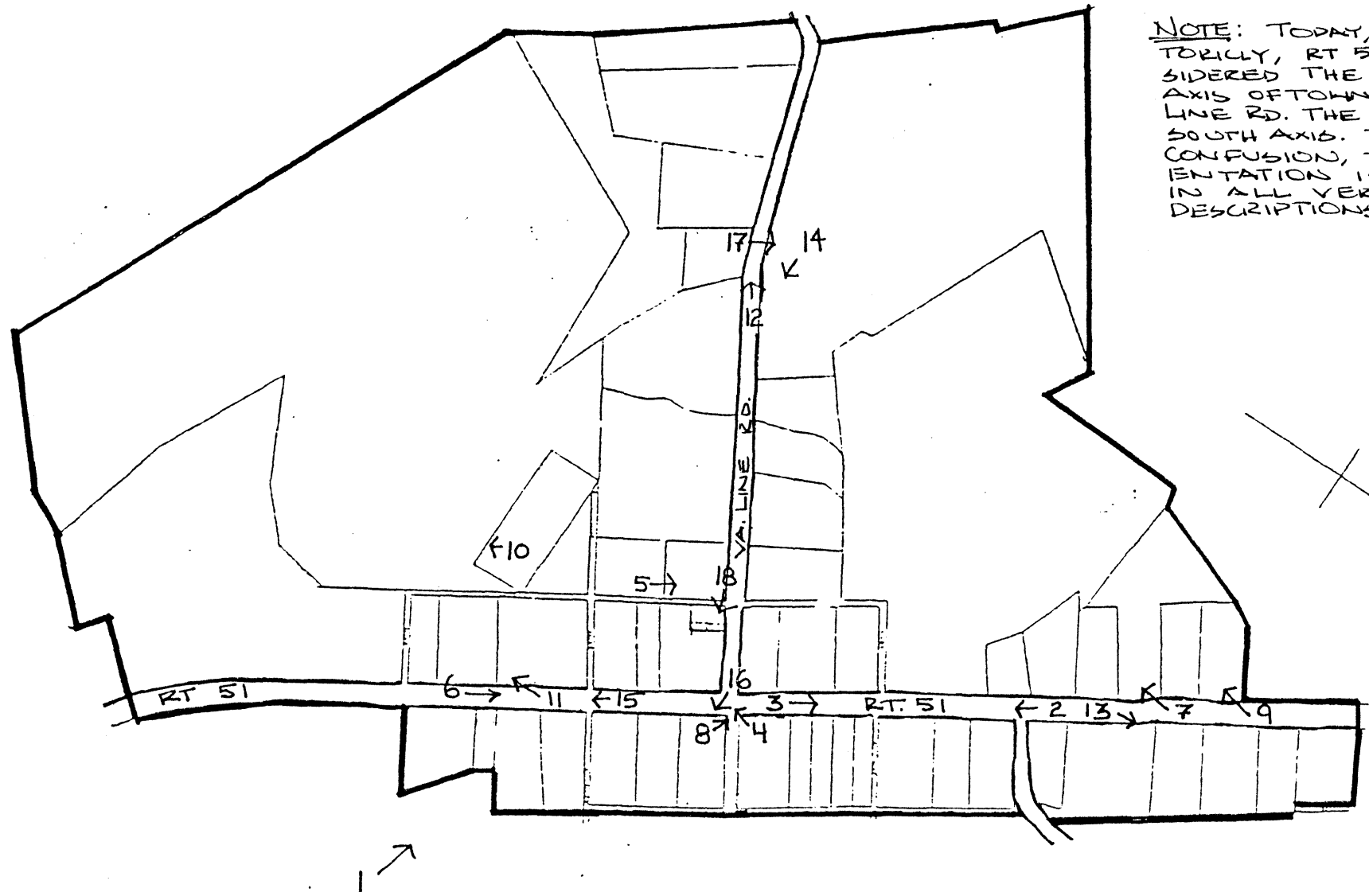
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10. Taken from in front of the John Gray family burial plot (surrounded by stone wall) in the Baptist Church Lot and Cemetery #54 looking SE across Mill Creek to the Dr. George William Daniels House #55A.
11. Looking Southeasterly down Rt. 51 from the NW, the David S. Griffith General Store and House #18 in the foreground.
12. Looking South down Virginia Line Rd., the Wheatfield Grange Hall House #11 on the left and the Presbyterian Church #6A to the right.
13. Looking Northwesterly down Rt. 51 from the SE, the Franks House #38 on the right and the Coe-Wiest House #39 to the left.
14. Looking Northeasterly from the SW, taken from inside the Presbyterian Cemetery #6E towards the rear of the Stonewall Academy #6C.
15. Looking Northeasterly down Rt. 51 from the SW, Dr. J.P. Carter House #25 in the left foreground.
16. Looking at the NE corner of Rt. 51 and Virginia Line Rd. and Easterly up Rt. 51 , the Earl McCormick House #28 in the foreground.
17. Looking North across Virginia Line Rd. from the South, the Stonewall Academy #6C to the left and the Presbyterian Church #6A to the right.
18. Looking Northeasterly across Virginia Line Rd., the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church 15D in the foreground.

- PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION.
- GERRARDSTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT.



NOTE: TODAY, AND HISTORICALLY, RT 51 IS CONSIDERED THE EAST/WEST AXIS OF TOWN & VA. LINE RD. THE NORTH/SOUTH AXIS. TO AVOID CONFUSION, THIS ORIENTATION IS USED IN ALL VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS.