

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	(1)
DATE ENTERED	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME Hedgesville Historical District

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Hedgesville VICINITY OF _____

STATE West Virginia COUNTY Berkeley CODE 003

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT _____

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN _____ STATE _____

VICINITY OF _____

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, Berkeley County
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Martinsburg, WV 25401 STATE _____

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS *Group B*

TITLE H-52, Berkeley County Historical Society & Berkeley County Historical Landmarks Commission Survey

DATE 1973-78 FEDERAL _____ STATE _____ COUNTY _____ LOCAL _____

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Berkeley County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN Martinsburg, WV 25401 STATE _____

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Hedgesville Historical District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 2

- Hedgesville all W. Va. 25427*
1. Hedgesville Cemetery
 2. Owner Unknown at this time, possibly Catholic Church.
 3. Laign
 4. William D. Moore
 5. Mt. Zion Episcopal Church
 6. James A. Fiery
 7. Maurice Heiskel
 9. Ernest Stone
 10. Robert P. Duke
 11. J. O. Riser
 13. Mr. Leon Edwards
 14. Mr. Donald Hite
 15. "
 16. "
 17. George P. Engle
 18. Floyd Eugene Keedy
 19. Miss Annie Tabler
 20. "
 21. Hedgesville Methodist Church
 22. Mrs. Marie Shelley
 23. Mrs. Juanita Johnson
 25. Calvin Myers
 26. Levi Jacobs
 27. Presbyterian Church
 28. "
 29. Mrs. Cecil Wood
 31. Dwaine Donaldson
 32. Mr. David Riser
 33. Mr. Ray Price
 34. Mrs. Ida Hadesder & Mrs. Vallie Sharff
 35. Ralph Myers
 37. Lyle Catlett
 38. Mr. John Justice
 40. Mrs. Grace Albright
 41. James S. Pitzer-Dwain Donaldson
 42. Town Spring - Town of Hedgesville
 44. Hedgesville Masons
 45. Ashton Family
 46. Mrs. Bessie Zombro Ashton
 47. Mrs. Sarah Dye
 48. Mrs. James Poisal
 49. Old Hedgesville Grocery
 50. Mrs. Lockard
 51. "

OVER

- 52. Darrell Harris
- 53. "
- 54. John Boyd
- 55. Town of Hedgesville
- 58. Marvin M. Ellis
- 59. C. B. Ruppenthal
- 60. Green Agency
- 64. Mrs. Ethel Ankles
- 65. "
- 68. Charles McCarty, Jr.
- 69. Mrs. Arthur Brown
- 72. Owner Unknown at this time
- 73. J. Edward Ashton
- 75. Dale Miller
- 77. Mrs. Virginia Handis
- 78. Mrs. Lucy Stuckey

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

28. Presbyterian Church. This is a large one room frame edifice rectangular in shape. There stands a bell tower (no bell) centered on the gable end of the building that faces E. Main Street. The windows number four each on both sides of the building and one each on either side of the bell tower. The windows have a gable shaped top with a five pane sash fixed over a plain four pane sash. The upper sash has a small piece of diamond shaped glass stationed in the peak of the sash. The exterior is sheathed with a chip lapped common style of German siding. The window and door trim are of the plain flat board trim style. The interior has been referred to as the "New England Clapboard Design with unusual geometric designs of wood". An understatement to say the least. The major areas especially between the windows of all the walls and the ceiling are laid off to resemble large square panels with a cross-buck design. The basic wood piece was about a three inch tongue and groove board with a 1/4 inch surface bead. The offsetting design pieces were five grooved reeds also about three inches wide. The gable areas were done in a triangular design with many other intricate designs being incorporated throughout the chapel area. The interior is an excellent example of the age of Carpenter's Gothic. The interior door and window trim was machine made but from one piece of wood five inches wide. It has a compound curved surface that rolls into the center of the piece. The building originally had only a crawl space but has since been partially dug out to accommodate the furnace plant. The cellarway entrance is to the right of the bell tower and installed when basement was dug. The joists that are visible show circular saw marks and are regularly spaced on sixteen inch centers. The flooring is three inch wide tongue and groove wood and both the joists and flooring appear original.

29. Ashton House. A two story log house with one and half story addition of log. of the windows have been changed and the Gothic/Romanesque dormer was added in the 1880s. Unusually wide pine flooring averaging 8" across.

48. Harley Miller House. A frame wing originally built as part of the old store.

49. Tavern. Originally a two story log building. has had many remodelings to accommodate its many functions.

10. Robinson Log House. The portion that faces S. Mary Street is built of logs ca. 184 and is the oldest section of the house. The house had a frame addition built in 1955. Basement under original house was accessible at one time by an entrance off the alley. Around 1900 this was made into a window.

11. Hat Shop. The front right hand half of the building that is on the corner of Pine and S. Mary St. is the old original log section. It measures approximately 20' x 18' wide, 2 stories high and no basement. A frame wing forms an L shaped house.

31. Henshaw House. The original portion of the house fronts on S. Mary St. It is approximately 26' long. It is a full two story high and has a basement under most of this end. The inside gable end brick chimney has a very small fireplace on the first floor.

69. Carpenter Gothic House. Originally a log house, the exterior has been turned into Carpenter Gothic. It has the high steep dormer window in the center of the front roof, the porch has built-up columns and is characteristic of the period style.

78. Stuckey House. This is a beautiful example of the Carpenter Gothic style that was prevalent throughout the East Coast from 1870 to 1910. The house was built 1905-1916. It has had no changes. Built on a stone foundation over a full basement, this frame house still carries its original siding and all the small architectural details that were so much a part of this house. Basically, the weatherboard is the plain shiplap whitepointed style but the

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77. Landis House. This building has three manor sections of construction. All sections are built of log. The large front log section is the oldest. It is two stories high and has a large attic and a full basement.

41. Westenhaver-McKee House. This five bay "L" shaped house was constructed in three stages. There have been many changes to the house since the first section was built, some time before 1852. The entire three bay south side of the house is one section. The one and a half story two room rear part is another section and the northeast three bays of the five bay front, composed of the main hall and parlor, is the third section. The different parts are difficult to date as the house has been renovated at least twice. There is a basement under the northeast three bays of the five bay front of the house. Here can be seen rough logs as the supporting beams of the house. The furnace is flued through a small 18" brick chimney that was a replacement of an earlier, much larger chimney. In the ground floor room above the basement, there are two closets that were built to flank the chimney in the early 1900s. They stop far short of the present chimney. This room was probably at least two rooms at one time. It had a chair rail identical to the ones still in the main hall. It has been cut off in line with the window facings and removed. The main hall displays a very but simple stairway. Two square spindles are on each step. The bannister is oval and begins from a slender newel with cap. The chair rail here is small, only 3 1/2" wide. The front entrance has been completely changed. It was 77 1/2" wide and probably had a panell'd door with sidelights and transom. This has been filled with the sides splayed to meet a newish glass front door. The one bay, onestory porch is supported by four large square columns and two pilasters against the wall. There are 9 over 6 double sash windows on the ground floor and 6 over 6 on the second floor. The second floor room layout of this section has been completely changed: The hall led straight down the middle with rooms on both sides. Now, the hall leads through an archway and ends at two doors leading to two connected rooms. The trim upstairs, though similar to that round downstairs, is subtly different. In the attic, the rafters are hewn and the north gable is constructed of German siding. This suggests an alteration of the roof line at one time. The south two bay section on the front now accommodates one large room that is three bays deep with a central chimney on the inside wall. This, most likely, was two rooms. The windows are very unusual. They were six over six double sash windows and are now six over one. On the exterior, this is the size of the window area. Inside, however, there is a wooden piece across the window beneath the lower sash that carries the facing down and the sill across, but still well above the floor. The firebox is new, constructed of brick, and all vestige of the former mantle and design is gone. On the second floor above this room is a closet, the floor of which is the old hearthstone of the fireplace that was once here but again is totally absent. This area on the second floor is still two rooms. An interesting feature here is the small hollow place behind the chimney, perhaps used as a hiding place for small valuables. As this chimney enters into the attic level, it begins to curve alarmingly to reach for the roof at the hip, which is integral to this section of the house, so as to break through the roof at a point opposite the chimney on the north gable at the ridge, which indicates that a north chimney was built before this one. In the rear of the house is the third section, a small gables 1 1/2 story with the second floor room finished under the eaves. The exterior treatment of the house is also interesting. Over all of the

OVER

south two bay section of the house are white painted plain lintels. These are absent over the narrower windows of the north three bay section of the front. On the ground level, the windows have very rough, flush, keystone lintels made of creekstone of which the entire house is built. The north three bay section of the front along with the rear 1 1/2 story section were perhaps the first built with the south two bay section of the front being added to connect them. This would account for the odd placement and curvature of the chimney in the south section. The design of the trim in the older front section with the delicate corner blocks, small 3 1/2" chair rail (as opposed to the larger blocks and trim of a later period) reflects the transitional period from late Federal to early Greek Revival. The heavy, wide splayed windows of the south section along with the four panel doors and tall baseboard fit well into the period not too soon before the Civil War. The few old six panel doors that are found in the south section are on places such as added closets. The bean suffolk latch on the interior entrance to the basement in the north section, the six panel doors, the 9 over 6 windows with rough keystone lintels, small baseboard, and other features favor an earlier date for the more refined 3 bay section.

46. Ashton House. The two story log structure fronts on West Main St. It is backed by a one and one half story addition of log. Most of the windows have been changed and the Gothic/Romanesque dormer was added in the 1880s.

47. Slave House. The main section of the house that fronts on West Main Street is of early log origin late 1830s or 40s. The house is in excellent condition and well maintained both on the interior and exterior. The entrance is like most Hedgesville houses of Greek Revival. It is claimed a portico that was used for selling slaves has been replaced in 1908 by the present porch.

1. and 5. Mt. Zion Episcopal Church and Hedgesville Cemetery. 1 story brick, 4 bays long, 3 wide, over stone foundation, gable roof with standing seam tin. 12/12 sash, nine eled surrounds, shutters of two panels of moveable louvers. Additions to rear. Late 19th century open wooden bell tower, and excellent stick style entry porch of same era. Interior has some remaining pattern tin ceiling and cornices from same era. Panelled window reveals with most unusual incised surrounds and corner blocks. Balcony survives. Kerosene lamps with brackets still in church. Deep heavily molded exterior cornice, entrance has transom with excellent sash, 3 panel doors, matching reveals. Site excellent in cemetery with good stones, some vernacular, and good ironwork including mesh, spike, and cast urns.

2. Mary Claycomb House. 2 bay, 1 1/2 story stone house has later frame wing addition.

4. Jacob Hull Mansion (Second Summit House). An 1840s frame house which was enlarged. The front main section of the house is a hall, built in front of an early house—the hall and the two formal front rooms are a composite of several ages and architectural styles. Has Carpenters box locks from the 1840 period. The back room on the first floor has very unusual wainscoting—a wide tongue and grooved board that are beaded, run horizontal from the floor to a chair rail.

6. Harley House. A two story log structure with log wing in back. Has a tight winder located next to a chimney. The main staircase is located along the back wall that joins the log wing. It is cased in beaded, tongue and grooved boards. Its location is unusual. It has no turns and does not classify as a "tight winder."

7. German Log House, a two story log house. A central chimney and two room floor plan is a German influence. A log wing was added in the back making an L shaped house.

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17. Greek Revival House. A two story log house, the interior shows much influence of the Greek Revival period. Two principal rooms are separated by two free standing Ionic columns.

18. Keedy House. A two story log house with a one story and attic addition forming an L shaped structure.

19. and 20. Summit House, a double log house had renovation ca. 1870.

27. Presbyterian Manse. A log house with frame wing, has crude Grecian style. The window and door trim is curved and the side and lintel pieces are butt pointed in square block rosettes on the first floor and into plain squares on the second floor.

33. Presbyterian Manse. The front part of the house facing Mary Street is of timber from construction and the oldest section. It measures approximately 21' wide and 24' long. There is a full basement, two stories and an attic to this section. The Middle and back sections are built of log.

34. Greek Revival House. The front section that faces Mary Street is an 1840s log house with an 1850 timber frame ell addition. The log house has a full basement under it, is a full two stories and has an attic. The brick fireplace and chimney are located inside the right gable end. The front door is a beautiful example of the Greek Revival style. The side panels have built-up wood panels in the bottom with four equal size lights in the top half. Across the top are a series of alternating sizes of lights.

53. Bodine's Tavern. The original section faces the town spring from Spring Street. It measures approximately 36' long by 22' wide. A full two stories with large attic and full basement, it features a central hall and open stairs with flanking rooms on both floors.

52. Frame House. This is a frame addition to the Bodine Tavern. It measures 20' by 22'. It is built in the balloon frame style. It is set on a stone foundation with only a crawl space under the portico,

58. Ellis House. There are three sections of this building, all built at different times. The original main portion of the house was the two storied left hand side of the building as one faces it from the street. The next major piece to the house was the right portion also two stories. These two parts both face Mary Street and have the same roof line. The rear addition which now serves as the kitchen was the last piece to the house and is only one full story with a small storage loft above. The house is an early 1830s frame. It would have been considered beautiful when built.

OVER

The following houses are very similar in construction to the detailed, described houses above and are all being included. It was felt by the Landmarks Commission that it would be a waste of money to do a detailed study of all the houses in Hedgesville since they are so similar in type and construction.

9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 32, 35, 37, 38, 40, 45, 50, 51, ^{described} (54), 55, 59, 60, 64, 65, 68, 73, 75.

A determination of these buildings being architectural-historically important buildings was made by a visit of the Landmarks members and Bill Moore, Town Recorder.

44. Lodge Hall. A board and batten building built for a Lodge Hall.

42. Town Spring, the area around the town spring is being listed as an historic archeology site. Though much has been done through the years around the spring, settlement could contain valuable artifacts.

SIGNIFICANCE

RIOD AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
10-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1499	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

CIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hedgesville is significant as a pre-Civil War town. It shows community planning, settlement and landscaping. The town of Hedgesville was planned by Josiah Hedges in 1832. It was laid out in a gap of the North Mountain, known as Skinner's Gap. It was a well-known gap with the road to the famed Warm Springs running through the gap. It is picturesque, located on the hillside of the gap. Only a small part of Josiah Hedges's land was sold off in lots. Mrs. Mary Claycomb, an early divorcee, owned a tract of land that joined the Hedges land near the town spring, an early watering hole for those bound for "ye famed Warm Spring." George Washington traveled this road many times, stopping over night with both the Hedges and Snodgrass. In 1836 Mary Claycomb divided her land adjoining the town lots. John Westenhaver's land also joined at the town spring. When the town of Hedgesville was incorporated in 1854 it included part of the Westenhaver land. This was also sold off in lots which established a well-planned town for its geographical location. Josiah Hedges had advertised his town as a place for a resort. One of the first buildings was a brick Hotel. This was destroyed about 20 years ago for a new Post Office. A small hotel, the Summit House, was built in the 1830s. The old town tavern, and Bodine's, were also established in the 1830s. Hedgesville developed and served as a quite community where travellers to the Warm Springs could stop overnight and also as a rural community center for this section of Berkeley County. Some stores were established, however, the town never had any industries and always remained a small town. It also served as the religious center for the area. Hedgesville has a further significance for its architecturally outstanding churches. Previous to the establishment of the town, the Episcopal Church had been located in the gap and originally called Hedges Meeting House, dating back to ca. 1745. In 1818, a very beautiful church building was built and named Mt. Zion Episcopal Church. It is of brick and one of the oldest Episcopal Churches in the State. The Methodists established a brick building in 1838. After the division of this Church into North and South another building was built. In 1893 the Presbyterians built a most architecturally significant building. It is built in a New England design with unusual geometric designs in wood in the interior. The whole interior is a Carpenter's Gothic delight. The Hedgesville cemetery is significant for some of the outstanding tombstones. During the Civil War Hedgesville was occupied many times. The story comes down that at one time soldiers asked for ransom money to keep them from burning the town. In front of the High School, which is located just north of the district line, is a Civil War monument erected for the Battle of North Mountain Depot. A bronze plaque reads: This boulder marks the site on Camp Hill where the batteries were fired during the war between the states in the raid on the Federal blockhouse located at North Mountain on July 4, 1864, the 11th, 16th and 17th regiments of General McCausland's Army of Northern Virginia captured 2,500 troops and supplies, the blockhouse and the B & O RR bridge over Back Creek were burned and the prisoners marched to Winchester, Virginia. Erected by the Hedgesville Chapter U.D.C. No. -265." After the Civil War in 1893, the Mt. Clifton Hotel was established. It became a favorite resort. The old Summit House had been turned into a home. The Jacob Hull house at this time became an overflow hotel for the Mt. Clifton Hotel. The depression time closed Mt. Clifton Hotel. Hedgesville has become a residential area. One grocery store remains open today. The town of Hedgesville represents a small pre-Civil War town constructed principally with the use of logs, though various additions have been added and the siding over the logs have been changed, it still contains most of its original log houses.

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Located near the town spring was an old house known as the Skinner House. It was torn down several years ago. This area is significant as an historic site and for archeology.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Berkeley Journal, Issue 3, 1974, published by The Berkeley County Historical Society

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 29 A

QUADRANGLE NAME LEDGESVILLE

QUADRANGLE SCALE _____

UTM REFERENCES

A 18 | 242820 | 4382500

B 18 | 242920 | 4382350

ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C 18 | 242930 | 4382120

ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D 18 | 242620 | 4382040

E 18 | 242490 | 4382220

F 18 | 242650 | 4382480

G | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the corner of the tanyard, thence with the corporation limits NE 270', thence with the graveyard SE 360 ft., thence E 220 ft., to the road, with it N 130 ft, thence NW 160 ft., continued with the cemetery 120 ft. NE 520 ft., W 240 ft. SW 70 ft., NW 200 ft.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

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

ORGANIZATION <u>President, Berkeley County Historical Society</u> <u>Chairman, Berkeley County Historical Landmarks Commission</u>	DATE
STREET & NUMBER <u>Route 3, Box 79</u>	TELEPHONE
CITY OR TOWN <u>Martinsburg, WV 25401</u>	STATE

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 _____

OR NPS USE ONLY
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
DATE _____

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
DATE _____

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION
DATE _____

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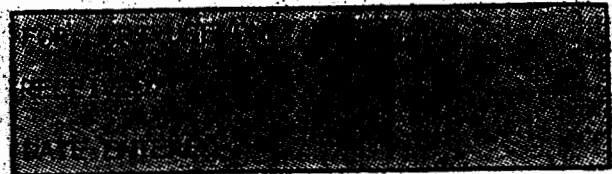
along Mary Street NE 240 ft., with Elm Street NW 180 ft with an alley SW 450 ft., with
parsonage lot line NW 250 ft. crossing John St., W 40 ft. with old church lot NW 70 ft.
SW 110 ft, NW 5 ft., SW 100 ft including the blacksmith shop site. S 140 ft. SW 330 ft.
SE along Pine St. 220 ft through middle of lots SW 310 ft. SE 760 ft., with Corp. limits
NE 370 ft. to the beginning.

8-300A

/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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Removed from Thematic Group B

October 31, 1980

Don Wood

HEDGESVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT H-52

Hedgesville, W.Va. Quadrangle

Berkeley County, West Virginia

Area of District 29 acres



SCALE 1 : 2400

October 1978

Map is based on West Virginia Tax Maps dated October 1958, with some alterations. Corporation limits are partly in error. Some lot boundaries are in error. Building locations by Don C. Wood are approximate.









HEDGESVILLE
Lots of woodsheds were built during the early Indian wars. The Zion Lutheran Church was built soon after. A mile west is the tavern, built 1740-1750, by Robert Snodgrass on land purchased in 1732 by William Snodgrass, pioneer settler.

HEDGESVILLE
Historic District