United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name  Clary's Mountain Historic District

other names/site number  N/A

2. Location

street & number  East and west side Hammond's Mill Road (West Virginia Route 901)  
not for publication  N/A

city or town  Hedgesville  
vicinity  ✓

state  West Virginia  
code  WV  county  Berkeley  
code  003  zip code  25427

3. 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant ✓ nationally ✓ statewide ✓ locally X. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

[Signature]
2/26/04

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:  
[ ] entered in the National Register  
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register  
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register  
[ ] removed from the National Register  
[ ] other (explain):  

Signature of the Keeper  
Date of Action  

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
[Date]

State or Federal agency and bureau
## 5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)</th>
<th>Category of Property (Check only one box)</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously-listed resources in the count)</th>
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<td>Contributing/Noncontributing buildings sites structures objects Total 13</td>
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<td>____ public-State</td>
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<td>____ public-Federal</td>
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Name of related multiple property listing (enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing) N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register none

## 6. Function or Use

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## 7. Description

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<th>Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)</th>
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<tr>
<td>See Continuation Sheet</td>
<td>foundation STONE/limestone</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>walls WOOD/weatherboard; SYNTHETICS/vinyl</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roof ASPHALT; SLATE; METAL</td>
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<td>other</td>
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Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Refer to Continuation Sheets
### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

**Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing**

<p>| | |</p>
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<tr>
<td><em>A</em></td>
<td>Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>B</em></td>
<td>Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C</em></td>
<td>Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>D</em></td>
<td>Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.</td>
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#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

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<td>ARCHITECTURE</td>
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#### Significant Dates

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#### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

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#### Criteria Considerations

Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.

**Property is:**

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<tr>
<td><em>B</em></td>
<td>removed from its original location.</td>
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<td><em>C</em></td>
<td>a birthplace or a grave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>D</em></td>
<td>a cemetery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E</em></td>
<td>a reconstructed building, object, or structure.</td>
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<td>a commemorative property.</td>
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<td><em>G</em></td>
<td>less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years</td>
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#### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

#### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

<p>| | |</p>
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<td>recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #</td>
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**Name of repository:**

Berkeley County Historic Landmarks Commission
Clary's Mountain Historic District

Name of Property

Berkeley County, WV
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8 acres

U. S. G. S. Quad map: Hedgesville, West Virginia-Maryland

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

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N/A See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description
(See Continuation Sheet)

Boundary Justification
(See Continuation Sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David L. Taylor, Principal

organization Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc. date October, 2003

street & number 9 Walnut Street telephone 814-849-4900

city or town Brookville state PA zip code 15825

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

See Continuation Sheets

Property Owner
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Multiple owners
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Clary's Mountain Historic District
Berkeley County, WV

Section Number  7  Page  1

7. Description

Architectural Classification

NO STYLE
MID-19TH CENTURY/Gothic Revival
LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE VICTORIAN/Stick/Eastlake
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
LATE 19th & EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/American Foursquare

Narrative Description

The Clary's Mountain Historic District (Photos 1-10) is a compact rural residential historic district of eight acres, lying on the east and west sides of Hammond's Mill Road (State Route 901; formerly known as Grade Road), approximately five miles north of the Berkeley County seat of Martinsburg and immediately east of the village of Hedgesville, in the eastern panhandle of West Virginia. The district lies at the foot of Potato Hill, which is one of the ranges associated with North Mountain in the northwestern Blue Ridge. The Clary's Mountain Historic District contains a total of thirteen properties (Photo Nos. 1-10), including four substantial residential properties, one modest central-passage vernacular house, and a variety of detached dependencies associated with the five houses.

The Clary's Mountain Historic District abuts the village of Hedgesville¹ and is bisected by Hammond's Mill Road, which was originally known as Grade Road but was later named for an eighteenth-century grist mill located several miles to the east.² An unnamed private road leads uphill and northwesterly from Hammond's Mill Road near the center of the district; Hammond's Mill Road is paved and the private road is surfaced in gravel (Photo Nos. 2-4). The topography of the district slopes downward from northwest to southeast. Landscaping includes generous lawns and mature shade trees; most

¹Much of the village of Hedgesville is listed in the National Register as the Hedgesville Historic District (NR 1980). Clary's Mountain was investigated in comparison to Hedgesville for inclusion in a possible boundary increase for the Hedgesville district. However, the two districts are significantly different architecturally, and following the recommendation of the Berkeley County Historic Landmarks Commission, this separate nomination was prepared for Clary's Mountain.

²See Spring Mills Historic District National Register nomination.
properties sit back well from the road. Some properties are unfenced, while others are fenced with rail and chain link fence. One notable fence, in front of the Lee Lingamfelter House (Resource No. 7; Photos 2, 7), is a historic woven wire fence with decorative finials on the fence posts and an operable gate with a curvilinear scrolled pediment. No sidewalks or public street lights are in the district; wooden poles service overhead utility lines.

All but one of the district’s buildings are of wood construction; the exception is a rock-faced concrete block garage (Resource No.8; Photos 2, 7) associated with the Lee Lingamfelter House (Resource No. 7). Judging from their age, the wood frame houses in the Clary’s Mountain Historic District are likely of balloon framing; all except vinyl-sided Thomas Payne House at 636 Hammond’s Mill Road (Resource No. 1) are clad in historic weatherboard. The principal buildings in the district are two stories in height and rest on substantial foundations of native Berkeley County ashlar limestone. Dependencies are from one to two-and-one-half stories in height. Porches are on the facades of all of the residential properties in the district, ranging from the modest hipped-roof porch on Resource No. 1 to the comparatively elaborate Eastlake-style porch on the Lingamfelter House (Resource No. 7; Photo 7). The buildings are penetrated by tall and narrow patterns of fenestration, nearly exclusively flat-topped, which were in vogue during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century when the district developed. Some properties exhibit exterior operable shutters.

The architecture of the Clary’s Mountain Historic District includes one building primarily vernacular in character\(^3\) (Resource No. 1, 636 Hammond’s Mill Road), and four homes representing formal styles of design. The formally-designed homes (including the Ward-Lemaster House, the James B. Clary House, [Figs. 1, 2] and the Lee Lingamfelter House; 612, 627, and 611 Hammond’s Mill Road; Resource Nos. 3, 5, and 7, respectively, Photos 5-6) are eclectic in their styling, including some features of the Italianate style, pointed-arched fenestration motifs harkening back to the Gothic Revival style, and porch posts and trim reminiscent of the Eastlake style. The Dr. D. R. Ross House (589 Hammond’s Mill Road; Resource No. 10; Fig. 10), sited prominently on one of the highest points in the district, incorporates a truncated hipped roof with a belvedere capped with a balustrade, suggesting the Italian Villa style, and a Neo-Classical Revival veranda. The Moler-Kilmer House at 601 Hammond’s Mill Road (Resource No. 8) is an American Foursquare.

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\(^3\)The term, "vernacular," refers to a building built without being designed by an architect or someone with similar formal training;\(^*\) the definition found in Ward Burcher’s \textit{Dictionary of Building Preservation} (New York: John Wiley, 1996), p 512.
As noted in the introductory paragraph, the Clary's Mountain Historic District retains architectural integrity. The overall character of the district is intact and represents the development of this hamlet throughout its approximately forty-five year-long Period of Significance. Few alterations to buildings are evident and those which are present do not detract from the ability of the nominated area to reflect its general appearance throughout the period of significance.

The following properties lie within the Clary's Mountain Historic District. The numbering corresponds to the district map submitted with the nomination documents. Dates of construction are based upon survey documents completed in the course of a State Historic Preservation office-sponsored survey in 2001.

1. **636 Hammond's Mill Road**, (Thomas Payne House) residential  
   **Description:** The earliest building in the district, this is a 2-story vernacular house of wood construction, with the exterior surfaces clad in non-historic siding; 3-bay facade with a hipped-roofed porch and a centered entry which suggests a central-passage, single-pile interior plan; laterally-oriented gable roof with an interior brick chimney on the east gable end; partial return of the cornice on the gable ends and paired pediment windows; a shed-roofed rear porch has been enclosed.  
   **Date:** 1879  
   1 contributing building

2. **Side, 636 Hammond's Mill Road**, residential dependency  
   **Description:** 1-story garage with gable roof and gable-end orientation.  
   **Date:** c. 1930  
   1 contributing building

3. **612 Hammond's Mill Road** (Ward-Lemaster House), residential  
   **Description:** eclectically-styled 2½-story home with an intersecting gable roof and three-bay facade with a centered entrance which suggests a central-passage interior plan; each of the outermost bays on the facade are articulated by a 2½-story bay window with flared eaves on the first story and a pedimented roof supported by sawn brackets; the cornice has partial returns on the gable end and brackets under the eaves; the facade includes a centered porch with a hipped roof, supported by modest wood columns; most fenestration is flat-topped, with historic four-over-four-light sash and modest surrounds; the windows in the pediments of the gables
on the facade are round-arched with pointed-arched pedimented surrounds.

Date: c. 1905
1 contributing building

4. **Side, 612 Hammond’s Mill Road**, residential dependency
   Description: 1½-story wood outbuilding with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; facade had sliding wood doors hung on rollers.
   Date: c. 1900
   1 contributing building

5. **627 Hammond’s Mill Road**, residential
   Description: 2½-story house of wood construction with L-shaped facade and one-story veranda in the angle of the ell, supported by plain wood posts; the projecting section on the east side of the facade terminates in a 2½-story bay window with brackets under the eaves; fenestration is flat-topped with two-over-two-light sash.
   Date: c. 1894
   1 contributing building

6. **Rear, 627 Hammond’s Mill Road**, residential dependency
   Description: 1½-story vernacular dependency of wood with a gable roof and gable-end orientation to the streets; fenestration is flat-topped with modest surrounds; a single window is in the pediment of the gable on the facade.
   Date: c. 1900
   1 contributing building

7. **611 Hammond’s Mill Road (Lee Lingamfelter House)**, residential
   Description: 2½-story wood house with T-shaped facade dominated by a hipped-roofed veranda clad in standing-seam metal and wrapping around the entire facade; the porch is supported by turned Eastlake-style posts and ornamented both by sawn fan brackets and an open balustrade with turned balusters; the gable ends incorporate partial returns on the cornice and pedimented windows; the pedimented window on the facade is trimmed with a pointed-arched surround, similar to that seen on Resource No. 3. A historic woven wire fence is located along the front lot line.
   Date: c. 1901
1 contributing building

8. **side, 611 Hammond’s Mill Road**, residential dependency
   Description: single-story garage of rock-faced concrete block construction with a gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street with hinged double garage doors, a partial return on the cornice on the gable ends and simple flat-topped windows with oversized extended sills.
   Date: c. 1930
   1 contributing building

9. **rear, 611 Hammond’s Mill Road**, residential
   Description: this modest building may have been a tenant house associated with the larger house (Resource No.7) which stands between it and the main road; the building is 1½ stories in height with a gable end and is gable-end orientated with a 2-bay facade and the main entrance offset on the east side of the facade.
   Date: c. 1901
   1 contributing building

10. **589 Hammond’s Mill Road (Dr. D. R. Ross House)**, residential
    Description: an essentially square house with a truncated hipped roof capped with a belvedere and balustrade; symmetrically-massed 3-bay facade with centered entrance, suggesting a central-passage interior plan; a somewhat heavy exterior chimney and a one-story addition have been built on the south elevation. Extending across the facade is a 1-story hipped-roof veranda, trimmed with a paneled wood balustrade and supported by plain square wood posts; the house sits atop a hillside lot and the veranda is accessed by a broad wood stair with side balustrades matching that of the veranda.
    Date: c. 1885
    1 contributing building

11. **rear, 589 Hammond’s Mill Road**, residential dependency
    Description: 2-story gable-roofed dependency built on a raised foundation of coursed rubble stone; gable roof of standing-seam metal; fenestration is flat-topped with exterior operable wood shutters.
    Date: c. 1900
12. **601 Hammond’s Mill Road (Moler-Kilmer House), residential**
   Description: 2½-story American Foursquare with hipped roof and a hipped dormer with a finial; symmetrical three-bay facade with centered entry having transom sash and sidelights; fenestration is flat-topped with modest surrounds; the property sits on a hilltop and extending across the facade is a raised veranda supported by Neo-Classical Revival-style Tuscan columns; the original balustrade has been replaced by a balustrade of wood lattice.
   Date: c. 1920
   1 contributing building

13. **Rear 601 Hammond’s Mill Road, residential dependency**
   Description: 1½-story vernacular dependency whose main section is gable-end oriented; appended to the main section is a gable-roofed addition set at right angles to the main building; roof surfaces are clad in standing-seam metal; 2 modern garage doors are on the facade of the main section, which also has single-hung nine-light and a door in the pediment.
   Date: c. 1915
   1 contributing building
8. Significance

The Clary's Mountain Historic District meets National Register Criterion C and is significant for architecture. Evaluating the fabric of the district under this Criterion, the district's thirteen buildings--principally the five major properties in the district--represent formally-designed architecture reflecting styles popular during the period of significance, which begins in 1879, the date of construction of the district's earliest building (the Thomas Payne House; Resource No. 1), and ends c.1930, corresponding to the approximate date of construction of the latest of the district's historic resources (the garage associated with the Lee Lingamfelter House; Resource No. 8).

The National Register Criterion C significance of the Clary's Mountain Historic District is established by the presence in the district of buildings which reflect vernacular traditions and formal styles of architecture popular during the forty-five year period of significance. Among these style are the Italianate, Gothic Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, and American Foursquare, specific examples of which are discussed in Section 7.

The unincorporated settlement known as Clary's Mountain is the result of the subdivision of properties of several families from the Hedgesville area. The earliest of these occurred in 1876 with Jacob Miller's purchase of the 331-acre Myers farm between Hedgesville and North Mountain Depot (on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad less than one mile east of the nominated area; Fig. 1). Thomas Payne purchased property on the south side of the road and in 1879 erected a modest three-bay home (Resource No. 1; Photo 5), the oldest property in the district. In 1893, Frederick County, Maryland native James B. Clary, purchased Jacob Miller's property and soon thereafter erected a two-story Italianate vernacular home (Resource No. 5) which he christened "Needmore." James Buchanan Clary (1856-1932) was born in Woodville, Maryland. After moving to this area he built his home at the foot of North Mountain and operated a lumberyard and general store in the North Mountain area, remaining here until moving to Martinsburg to retire in 1919. He died at Martinsburg in 1932 and his obituary noted, "fifty-three years ago [1889] he was married to Miss Bettie E. Thomas of Buckeystown, Maryland and three years later he moved to the Hedgesville section of Berkeley County."

Later subdivisions resulted in smaller residential tracts and a modest settlement was born at

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the foot of the Potato Hill section of North Mountain. The homes in the district also include Dr. D. R. Ross' c. 1885 late Italianate residence (Resource No. 10) which is perched on a hilltop overlooking the district. At the time of his death, Dr. Daniel Reed Ross (1842-1924) was described as a "venerable physician [and] a native of New York State but had lived in Berkeley County for the past fifty years."5 Early in the twentieth century three other substantial homes were added in the district. These include the residences of Dr. E. A. Ward (612 Hammond's Mill Road; Resource No. 3; c.1905)6, Lee Lingamfelter (1862-1916) [611 Hammond's Mill Road; Resource No. 7; 1901], and Harry Moler (601 Hammond's Mill Road; Resource No. 12; 1920, later sold to George W. Kilmer and referred to as the Moler-Kilmer House). These homes were erected both by prosperous Hedgesville-area farmers and by two local physicians.

The character of the Clary's Mountain settlement never developed beyond that of a rural hamlet. The nearest population center, small though it was, existed at the village of Hedgesville, located immediately to the southwest. Hedgesville provided the residents of Clary's Mountain with institutional and commercial services including churches and schools as well as commercial outlets. Train service was accessible at the aforementioned North Mountain Depot and the county seat at Martinsburg lay five miles to the southeast. This fact notwithstanding, the tiny hamlet of Clary's Mountain is significant for its collection of highly decorated domestic architecture, sited in an otherwise architecturally unsophisticated section of Berkeley County. All properties in the district contribute to its character by dating from within the 1879-1930 period of significance and by retaining the essential form and appearance which they possessed during the period of significance. The district retains indisputable architectural integrity.

Comparing the Clary's Mountain Historic District to others in the area, the various districts in Martinsburg, the county seat, are of a considerable grander scale than is that at Clary's Mountain. In addition, the Martinsburg districts include commercial as well as residential and mixed-use districts and properties executed both in brick and wood; the Clary's Mountain district is purely residential and, except for one dependency, is built purely of wood. Two additional National Register

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6This property closely resembles the Elizabeth Kunkel House (1907) which is located on U. S. Route 11 near Martinsburg and is listed in the National Register (NR 5/17/91); both properties may represent the work of the same designer or builder.
district nominations were prepared concomitantly with that of Clary’s Mountain and bear comparison with the Clary’s Mountain Historic District. The Spring Mills Historic District contains four buildings and two sites and is located a few miles east of the Clary’s Mountain Historic District. At Spring Mills are an 1830s church and cemetery, a 1920s religious residence, and a late-eighteenth-century historic grist mill and associated miller’s house. The Tabler’s Station Historic District is south of Martinsburg and is located along the former Cumberland Valley Railroad. It lies on a flat tract and is clustered primarily along Tabler’s Station Road, including homes, a twentieth-century manufacturing facility, and one historic church. All of the districts retain a significant level of architectural integrity, although Clary’s Mountain and Spring Mills are the most architecturally cohesive of the three.

Viewing the Clary’s Mountain Historic District in the context of other similar resources in Berkeley County, the several Martinsburg districts are considerably larger than is the Clary’s Mountain district—including the Downtown Martinsburg Historic District. The Martinsburg districts exhibit a broader and more diverse concentration of formally-designed architecture, commercial, industrial, and domestic alike. The Harlan Spring Historic District, southeast of Clary’s Mountain but also in northern Berkeley County, is a rural district focused upon a family farmstead. The Hedgesville Historic District, immediately adjacent to the Clary’s Mountain Historic District to the east, dates from the 1830s and is a compact village containing a number of log homes, a lodge hall, some commercial architecture, and two churches. The Clary’s Mountain district, conversely, is a rural settlement characterized by more formally-derived architecture whose character approaches that of a late nineteenth-century upper-class residential enclave populated by physicians and business leaders.

Summarizing, the Clary’s Mountain Historic District is a small, rural Berkeley County historic district, exclusively residential in character, and containing five substantial houses and their associated dependencies. The district retains architectural integrity, including examples of styles of design which were popular during its c.1879-1930 period of significance, and is locally significant under National Register Criterion C.
9. Major Bibliographical References

BIBLIOGRAPHY


10. Geographical Data

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Containing those contiguous parcels described in Berkeley County, West Virginia Deed Book 509, Page 253, Deed Book 401, Page 291, Deed Book 574, Page 256, Deed Book 586, Page 166.

JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of this nomination consist of the compact area traditionally known as Clary’s Mountain, including five examples of domestic architecture erected during the c. 1885-1930 period of significance. The boundaries were selected as the result of a 2001 historic resource survey site completed under the auspices of the Berkeley County Landmarks Commission, with funding provided by the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office. The boundaries incorporate only the homes at Clary’s Mountain and their associated dependencies. The village of Hedgesville lies immediately south of the district and the area north of the district is largely agricultural.
All Photographs:

Clary's Mountain Historic District
Berkeley County, West Virginia
Photographer: David L. Taylor
Date: 2002
Negatives filed at: West Virginia SHPO
Charleston, West Virginia

1. View from the Hedgesville School looking east into the district, showing four of the six principal buildings in the district and several of the dependencies

2. View toward Hammond's Mill Road from private roadway, looking southeast, with the Lee Lingenfelter House (Resource No. 7) on the left and the Ward-Lemaster House (Resource No. 3) on the right

3. Streetscape, Hammond’s Mill Road, looking east, showing the Lee Lingenfelter House (Resource No. 7) on the left and the Thomas Payne House (Resource No. 1), a vernacular property at 636 Hammond’s Mill Road, on the right

4. Streetscape, Hammond’s Mill Road, looking southwest, showing the Ward-Lemaster House (Resource No. 3) in the left foreground

5. Ward-Lemaster House (Resource No. 3), northwest perspective, looking southeast

6. "Needmore," the James B. Clary House (Resource No. 5), 627 Hammond’s Mill Road, facade, looking northwest

7. Lee Lingamfelter House, looking northeast, showing facade of house and rock-faced concrete block garage

8. Moler-Kilmer House (Resource No. 12), southeast perspective, looking northwest, showing American Foursquare character of the property

9. Dependency behind Moler-Kilmer House (Resource No. 13), looking northeast

10. Dr. D. R. Ross House (Resource No. 10), southern perspective, looking north
Figure 1  In 1894 Martinsburg mapmaker J. Baker Kearfott produced this county map. The area of the Clary’s Mountain Historic District, immediately east of Hedgesville, contained no buildings at that time.
CLARY'S MOUNTAIN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Berkeley County, West Virginia

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DISTRICT MAP (PHOTOGRAPHY)

Legend:
District Boundary:

Numbers correspond to the Resource Inventory which was prepared in conjunction with the National Register documents.

Photo Number and Camera Orientation