

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Gaymont (additional documentation)
Name of Property

Preston County, West Virginia
County and State

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 for 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. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office

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 of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Explanation of amendment:

Gaymont was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992 under Criterion A: Entertainment/
Recreation and Commerce and under Criterion C: Architecture. Under each area of significance the period of
significance was listed as 1896 to 1941. This amendment seeks to adjust the period of significance under each
area of significance to the following:

Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation	ca. 1895-1924 and 1929-1939
Criterion A: Commerce	ca. 1895-1924 and 1929-1939
Criterion C: Architecture	ca. 1895

See the attached continuation sheet for justification.

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Gaymont (additional documentation)
Name of Property

Preston County, West Virginia
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

The 1992 National Register nomination listed 1896 as the beginning of the period of significance because, "Gaymont's construction was started in 1894, thus the house was probably completed in 1896." Since the completion date is unknown, the period of significance under Criterion C: Architecture should be ca. 1895.

The period of significance for its importance as part of a resort (Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation and Commerce) was listed from 1896 to 1941 in the 1992 nomination. However, the beginning of the period of significance should reflect when Gaymont began to operate as part of the resort. Thus, the beginning of the period of significance should be ca. 1895.

The 1992 nomination listed 1941 as the end of the period of significance since that is when many of the resort's resources were sold or ownership was transferred. However, since the property was listed for its importance as part of the Brookside Resort, the period of significance should reflect only the years it served in that capacity and was significant to the history of the region in the areas of commerce and entertainment/recreation. Brookside Resort operated as an important local resort and contributor to the local economy from ca. 1895 to 1924 and again from 1929 to 1939. Thus the period of significance under Criterion A should be ca. 1895 to 1924 and 1929 to 1939.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational 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 Gaymont

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number U.S. Rt. 50☐ not for publicationcity, town Aurora☒ vicinitystate WVcode 54county Prestoncode 077zip code 26705

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> objects
	<u> </u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/ANumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

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 of certifying official William C. ...Date 3/5/92

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.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Summer Resort Cottage

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Bed & BreakfastDomestic/Work-in-Progress**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

CraftsmanRusticQueen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation cut sandstone/rough facedwalls wood shingles; aluminum; log slabsroof asphalt shinglesother log risers on front steps

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Description

Gaymont is a summer resort cottage built around 1896. It displays eclectic overtones of Craftsman, Rustic, and Queen Anne architectural styles.

Overall shape of the plan is a T. (See enclosed Preston County Courthouse Property Record.) Interior space is dominated by very large (approximately) 32' x 36' parlors on the first and second floors. (See enclosed floor plans.)

The two-story building is constructed of wood, wood shingles, wood half-timbers, and cut stone. The wood shingles on the top half of the building are coursed with a band of sawtooth-like designs, along the border between the first and second floors.

Gaymont features a low-pitched, cross-gabled, and hipped roof. The structural system is balloon frame, which was common by the 1890s.

Specific features of Gaymont include the Queen Anne style encircling verandah, which originally covered three sides (north, east, and west), but was enclosed on the west side in 1940. (This will be discussed in the alterations paragraph.) The windows of Gaymont are double-hung with original daisy and button, Victorian styled brass hardware. The windows are arranged in a symmetrical pattern. The bay window area on the front facade faces north and includes three double-hung windows with original hand-rolled glass, alternating with two rectangular stationary windows with thirty-six lights each. (See enclosed photograph # 15 of 23.) Other windows of interest include the line of three small windows (Craftsman type) at the top of each cross-gable (2). Also of note is the attic eyebrow window which is shown in the historic photo, but was removed when a new roof was installed pre-1940. (The eyebrow window is now in storage in the attic. The current owner plans to have it replaced.) (See enclosed Gaymont historic photo which shows the eyebrow window.)

The doors on Gaymont are made of oak and are of paneled construction.

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Section number 7 Page 2

The door of note is the Dutch-type door on the front north side. It is beautifully hand-crafted of oak, with paneled construction and measures 4'8" x 7'6".

There is one brick chimney with ridge placement. (The chimney was rebuilt on the top section around 1940 after lightning struck the original.)

There are two projecting gables on the east and west elevations, and the north elevation features the bay window. The exterior also displays an interesting stairway on the north side. This verandah stairway features Rustic style, bark-covered tree slabs as risers. (See enclosed photo # 9 of 23.) The newel posts on these steps are missing but the historic photo shows their design. (Work-In-Progress)

The Craftsman-type influence is evident in the exposed rafter tails, multiple roof planes, and wide, unenclosed eave overhang.

The Rustic architecture style detailing is found again in the bark-covered half-logs that were used as the outer decorative fabric on the lower half of the building. Most of the bark-covered fabric is gone, but one wall covered in this manner remains. (See enclosed photo # 6 of 23.) (The current owner is in the process of restoring these hemlock half-logs on the whole bottom half of the house.)

The significant interior features of Gaymont include beautiful hand-crafted, one-inch thick, paneled oak wainscoting on all walls of the first floor parlor. Hand-crafted oak beams are also found on the first floor. These wood architectural elements are in pristine condition with original finish.

Master craftsmanship is also evident in the pine wainscoting covering the walls of the 2nd floor 32' x 36' parlor. The original wallpaper remains on the upstairs floor parlor area.

The chimneypiece on the 2nd floor is blocked but in original condition. It is constructed of smooth, glazed red brick. Three house-shaped designs are recessed into the chimneypiece for decorative effect. (See photo # 17 of 23.)

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Section number 7 Page 3

The flooring on the first and second floors is constructed of oak boards and maintain their original condition.

Brass acetylene light fixtures are still in evidence on the second floor. The steam pipes for the hot water heating system are constructed of copper , intact, and in original condition.

The historic floor plan is basically the same today, the exception being the turning the serving room into a kitchen. (See enclosed floor plan.)

There is one non-contributing building on this property. It is a frame garage (post-1950), which is scheduled to be demolished in the near future. A contributing structure is a steel windmill used for pumping water up the knoll from the spring. The spring location is now on Cathedral State Park property. This windmill is in sound condition, but the wooden blades are missing. (The current owner hopes to find replacement blades.) (See photo # 21 of 23.)

Manmade elements also include a roadbed/driveway made of gravel stone that comes up the knoll from Rt. 50 to the front of the house. It is not being used at this time. (See photo # 23 of 23.)

Alterations to the exterior include: 1. removal of most of the bark-covered hemlock slabs on the lower section of the house. Aluminum siding replaced the timbers (post-1960). (As stated earlier the owner has one wall in original condition to replicate. Although he has not pulled the metal siding off yet-possibly they are still attached. He is in the process of finding replacement hemlock logs.); 2. removal of eyebrow window when asphalt shingles were applied (pre-1940). (I do not know the original fabric of the roofing material, but I suspect it was either wood shingles or slate.) ; and 3. verandah enclosed on west side in 1940. (A full explanation of the verandah enclosure is found in section 8.)

The property has deteriorated to a minor degree. Some rotted wood and worn paint are in evidence on the exterior, due to extreme and harsh weather conditions and neglect. The interior remains in almost original and pristine condition.

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Landscape elements include a small apple orchard (in poor condition, and on an adjoining parcel), evergreens, and an old garden badly overgrown. (The current owner hopes to restore the orchard and garden.)

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

1896-1941

1896-1941

1896-1941

Significant Dates

1896;1941

1896;1941

1896;1940

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown Master Craftsman

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

☒ See continuation sheet

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Section number 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

Gaymont meets the National Register criterion A through two areas of significance: entertainment/recreation and commerce. Gaymont was built in the mid-1890s as a summer resort cottage for Lee McBride.

Mr. McBride, a businessman from Cleveland, Ohio, liked the area so much that in 1896 he purchased the adjoining property known as the Brookside resort. This Victorian era summer resort was located in the Aurora community, just ten miles west of Oakland, Maryland, along the Northwestern Turnpike (U.S. Rt. 50).

Criterion A involves associations with broad patterns, or events in history. Gaymont was associated with the "Golden Age" of American summer resorts, which lasted from (approximately) the 1870s through 1914.

The prevalence of these summer resorts, throughout the late Victorian era, reflected an attempt on the part of the socially elite to escape from the rapidly growing, crowded, and dirty urban environments.

Recreational summer resorts grew up quickly in many areas of the country, due to several contributing factors: 1. increased wealth; 2. increased leisure time; and 3. improved transportation, both roads and rail.

Gaymont also meets National Register Criterion C through architectural significance characterized by exterior and interior distinctive features, which were designed and executed by (currently) unknown master craftsmen. Distinctive exterior features include Queen Anne style encircling veranda; bark covered half logs; bay window; low-pitch hipped roof; saw-tooth shingles; and cut stone foundation, all contributing to the Victorian summer resort cottage architecture.

One-inch thick oak wainscoting; Dutch door; bay window; built-in paneled bench; button patterned brass hardware; and oak beams, all in original condition, display expert woodworking and craftsman skills of the late 19th century.

Since Gaymont was initially designed and built as a private summer

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resort cottage for the McBrides and their guests, it differs substantially in design from the other buildings that existed at the Brookside resort. (See enclosed Brookside advertising booklet One Summer In Brookside.)

Brookside, as stated earlier, was located in the community of Aurora. (See enclosed Aurora community map.) Aurora was formed from two settlements, West Union and Mt. Carmel. (Mt. Carmel was originally known as Salem, and was settled by Germans, Rev. John Stough and his followers, on March 27, 1787.)

At various times the present day community of Aurora was included in Augusta County, Virginia; Randolph County, Virginia; Monongalia County, Virginia; Preston County, Virginia; Restored Government of Virginia; and Preston County, West Virginia.

Aurora was a quiet, pastoral, German village, until the construction of the Northwestern Turnpike (now Rt. 50). The new turnpike was built by Colonel Claudius Crozet (famous engineer who built the National Road). The Northwestern Turnpike was finally completed through Preston County in 1832. At this point Aurora began to change and grow. Although the road was not hard-surfaced until much later, it quickly became an East to West, West to East, busy highway used for migration to the western territories and for the movement of manufactured goods, supplies, and livestock.

By 1841 a tavern (Old Stone Tavern) was operating in the area. It was used as a tavern until 1882 when it became the residence of Christian Selders. Part of Selders' farm later became the Brookside resort.

Change was in the air again as the B&O Railroad was completed from Baltimore to Oakland, Maryland, in 1852. Oakland was just ten miles from Aurora. The Maryland state line was six miles away to the east.

As in many sections of the country, the emergence of the railroad brought enormous growth and development. Part of this growth involved the development of seasonal resort areas. Two Maryland railroad tycoons, Henry Davis (Western Maryland Railroad) and John W. Garrett (B&O) were responsible for the creation of Oakland's first elite and fashionable resort called "Deer Park." Deer Park was host to Washington elite, including Presidents Harrison and Grant.

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Although Aurora never had a passenger railroad, they were close enough, geographically, to capitalize on the seasonal resort industry. Two years after Deer Park was developed in 1870, the first hotel opened in Aurora. It became known as the Aurora House. By 1882 the resort complex included a hotel, hotel annex, and two cottages. Total guest capacity was 125.

Two years later in 1884, Judge Vale, of Washington, D.C. , bought a tract of land from Christian Selders and built the Brookside Hotel. A year later Vale added a dance hall and cottages. By 1891 the property changed hands and sold to Mr. Middleton. Middleton built a livery stable and purchased many expensive riding and driving horses from Washington. (Horseback riding was very popular during this era.) Unfortunately, Middleton must have overestimated his financial situation, and thus by 1893, he defaulted his mortgage, and lost the property to Prescott Wright, the mortgage holder.

It was in this same year of 1893 that Lee McBride and his family, of Cleveland, Ohio, came to stay at Brookside for the summer season. The next season, 1894, they returned and decided to buy property to build a seasonal home. The tract of land they purchased from Daniel Selders sat on a knoll overlooking the Brookside resort.

Brookside was situated on the north side of the Northwest Turnpike, the newly purchased McBride property on the south side. Some of the Brookside cottages (Linden; Laurel; Sycamore; Keystone; Maple; and Oak) were on the south side as well, adjacent to Mr. McBride's property.

Mr. McBride's seasonal home was very different looking than the other cottages in the area. Local history, based on oral reports, give the story that the McBrides patterned their summer home after a Swiss Chalet, where they spent their honeymoon. Oral tradition also states that their house was named "Gaymont" after Gay, a niece of the McBrides. (One source, Mrs. Rosmond Allen Pavone, a 90 year old woman whose family purchased Gaymont in the late 1920s, stated in 1991 "that the bay window on the north elevation facing Brookside and Rt. 50 was included in the design of the house because Gay had tuberculosis and could sit and look out the window at the people, activities, and countryside.)

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The house was built with a slightly eclectic look. It demonstrates strong influences of Craftsman, Rustic, and Queen Anne styles. The Queen Anne style encircling verandah originally wrapped around the east, north, and west elevations. (According to the above mentioned Mrs. R.A. Pavone, daughter of the late West Virginia Congressman R.E.L. Allen, who purchased the property in 1927, "The verandah on the west side of the house was enclosed in 1940, before WWII." Thus, the enclosed verandah is over fifty years old. Mrs. Pavone also stated "That the brick chimney was struck by lightning during this same time period and they had the finest bricks shipped from England to rebuild it.")

One of the interesting Rustic characteristics of Gaymont was the hemlock log slabs that were used as the exterior fabric on the lower half of the house. These hemlock logs were cut on the Brookside property, wrapped in burlap, piled on sleds, and taken to a nearby sawmill, where they were cut, wrapped in burlap (to protect the bark), returned by sled to the building site to cure and then to use in the spring. (There is one full wall on the west side of the house that still retains the hemlock log slabs. (See enclosed photo.) The original wall is located in the enclosed verandah section. The current owner of the property is in the process of obtaining replica hemlock slabs to restore the whole lower half of the house to its former rusticity.) (During research I found reference to bark-covered half-timbers in materials relating to the Old Faithful Inn and to cottages located at the Victorian summer resort of Blowing Rock, North Carolina.)

Other Rustic elements used on the exterior of the house include the hemlock slab risers on the front (N) veranda stairs; the rough-cut stone foundation; and the wood shingles used as fabric on the upper half of the house.

The Craftsman overtones of Gaymont include the low-pitched, hipped roof, cross-gables; overhanging eaves, with exposed rafters; and general horizontal line. The Craftsman style is also very evident in the interior as well: smooth, clean lines, without decorations, except expert paneled construction.

Although (currently), the name of the master craftsman is unknown, local history sources relate that a Maine master carpenter was hired to produce the beautiful one-inch thick oak wainscoting,

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stair landing with built-in bench, stairs, floors, beams, and mantel of the first floor. The second floor is finished in (what appears to be) pine. Pine beams, beaded board ceiling, doors, wainscoting, are all beautifully finished (original), but also have a simple Craftsman appearance.

Crafting these interior architectural features, plus the supervision of exterior features, such as the hemlock slab walls, reportedly took two full years of work.

The Rustic and Craftsman overtones, I believe, exemplify the look of a summer mountain resort. The distinctive interior workmanship reflects the work of an unknown master craftsman, and thus, I feel, meets requirements for Criterion C.

It was stated in several sources that Gaymont's construction was started in 1894, thus the house was probably completed in 1896. I will use 1896 as my beginning date of significance. The ending date of significance is somewhat more difficult to determine, due to conflicting stories of its use. I was told that the house was only used for a short time by the McBrides, although Lee McBride owned the property until the 1920s. I was also told that the house sat vacant for many years, but I recently found an advertising booklet that clearly shows Gaymont and the caption "a nice summer home." (See enclosed booklet entitled One Summer In Brookside.) There was only one resort cottage that looked like Gaymont, and that was in the Aurora area.)

A Preston County history published in the late 1970s states: "There was no kitchen in Gaymont for all the meals were brought up from the kitchens of the Inn (Brookside Inn) by black waiters, and were placed in a steam table in the serving room." (The serving room is now used as a kitchen.)

Thus, I believe that Gaymont was built as a summer resort cottage and was used for entertainment and recreation by the McBrides, their family, and guests.

The McBride family left the Brookside resort shortly afterward and placed Mrs. Emma Jane Kirkpatrick in charge for the next twenty-four years. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was the proprietress of Brookside, and her name shows up on the Brookside advertising

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booklet mentioned above. It was said that Mrs. Kirkpatrick was a "jolly" host. Evidently she must have been a good manager of the property for Mr. McBride to leave it in her hands for twenty-four years.

My ending date for significance of Brookside as an entertainment/recreation property is 1941. It was by 1941 that the properties of Brookside resort were either torn-down (Inn); made into a state park (Cathedral State Park); or sold at a trustee sale at the Preston County Courthouse in October of 1941. (See enclosed 1941 trustee sale survey of Brookside lots.)

Gaymont was certainly associated for many years (1896-1941) with the pattern of events that contributed to the "Golden Age" of summer resorts. Thus, I believe, it was significant for entertainment and recreation on a local and regional basis during those years.

Gaymont was intimately linked with the 600 acre Brookside resort that served the socially, politically, and economically elite of Washington, Baltimore, Cleveland, and many other cities. According to The History of Terra Alta, West Virginia, Brookside had many "distinguished guests" including "the King of Siam, and Dr. Crile, who founded the Crile Clinic."

The commercial summer resort complex certainly affected the economy of the Aurora community; the B&O Railroad; and the town of Oakland, Maryland. Thus, I believe that it was significant for commerce on a local and regional basis from 1896-1941. Many local people were hired as servants, maids, cooks, laborers, farmers, and waiters; thus, adding further to the economy and its significance commercially on a local and regional basis.

Even though, as earlier mentioned, Gaymont was built in 1896 by an unknown master craftsman, it was constructed with definite Craftsman, Rustic, and Queen Anne influences. These influences represent some qualities important to resort architecture during this time. (See enclosed photo of Old Faithful Inn.) The original wood crafting of the interior also displays Craftsman qualities. Additionally, since this property is architecturally unique to the Aurora area, I feel that it meets Criterion C for architectural significance on a local level.

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Work-In-Progress Note: Gaymont is again being used as a recreational property. The owner is in the initial stage of operating a Bed and Breakfast. He is currently involved in restoring the property to its original state with restoration of:

1. Log slab exterior wall (lower half of house, where the modern metal siding was applied after 1960).
2. Replacing the roofline eyebrow attic dormer window. (Window currently stored in the attic.)
3. Replacing of damaged floorboards on the encircling verandah.
4. Replacing missing newel post on front steps.
5. Tearing down the non-contributing garage.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

WVU Main Library/WVC
Morgantown, WV 26506

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.29 acres

UTM References

A 17 626240 4353700
Zone Easting Northing

C

B
Zone Easting Northing

D

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of Gaymont shows up on the enclosed Preston County, Union District tax map. This property is located on U.S. Rt. 50 across the road from the Cathedral State Park properties/ Parcel 74.2 (1.29 acres).

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes parcel 74.2 which incorporates both contributing building (Gaymont) and contributing structure (windmill). This parcel also includes one non-contributing building (garage). Adjacent parcels are currently owned by various individuals. (See enclosed Preston County tax map 21, Union District.)

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Pamela Ball Redmond, Contract Historian

organization Investigations Unlimited date November 25, 1991

street & number 625 Brandon Street telephone (304) 296-3013

city or town Morgantown state WV zip code 26505

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Major Bibliographical References

Primary

Kirkpatrick, Emma Jane, One Summer In Brookside: The Story of an Ideal Summer Vacation Told With Camera and Pen. privately printed, no date.

Preston County Courthouse Records:

1. Parcel 74.2 State of WV Property Record Card
2. Preston County Tax Map, Sheet 21, Union District
3. Preston County Transit Survey Map of Brookside Inn Lots, July 29, 1941
4. Preston County Deed Books
546; 529; 516; 215; 172; 84

Secondary

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National Park Service

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Bibliography cont.

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Sincell Printing Company, 1949.

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The Victorian Society In America, 1982.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- ☐ 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 # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

WVU Main Library/WVC
Morgantown, WV 26506

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.29 acres

UTM References

A 17 626240 4353700
Zone Easting Northing

C

B
Zone Easting Northing

D

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of Gaymont shows up on the enclosed Preston County, Union District tax map. This property is located on U.S. Rt. 50 across the road from the Cathedral State Park properties/ Parcel 74.2 (1.29 acres).

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes parcel 74.2 which incorporates both contributing building (Gaymont) and contributing structure (windmill). This parcel also includes one non-contributing building (garage). Adjacent parcels are currently owned by various individuals. (See enclosed Preston County tax map 21, Union District.)

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Pamela Ball Redmond, Contract Historian

organization Investigations Unlimited

date November 25, 1991

street & number 625 Brandon Street

telephone (304) 296-3013

city or town Morgantown,

state WV zip code 26505

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Section number _____ Photo _____ Page 1

Photographs

Photographs by Pamela Ball Redmond (November 1991)
Original negatives on file at: 625 Brandon Street
Morgantown, WV 26505

Note: Compass orientations, directions and degrees, plus verbal descriptions used.

Property Name: Gaymont
Location: Rt. 50
Aurora, West Virginia
Preston County

1. 50 Degree NE - SW View
- 2.
2. 210 Degree SW - NE -Front (facade)
3. 220 Degree SW - NE elevation
4. 260 Degree SW - NE elevation
5. 350 Degree NW - SE elevation (back)
6. 70 Degree NE - bark-covered half logs (original 1st Floor exterior fabric/photo shows section now inside enclosed verandah)
7. 330 Degree NW - architectural details (eave and sawtooth decorative shingles)
8. 240 Degree NE - stone foundation
9. 150 Degree SE - half log front steps - N (facade)
10. 230 Degree SW - Interior-1st floor parlor; oak beams/wainscoating
11. 340 Degree NW - Interior-front, entrance area of 1st floor parlor
12. 320 Degree NW - Stair Landing/built-in bench
13. 60 Degree NE - Interior-stairwell-2nd floor, looking down to stair landing
14. 240 Degree SW - Interior- 2nd floor parlor and two bedrooms(view thru doors)
15. 360 Degree N - Interior-bay window -2nd floor parlor
16. 60 Degree NE - Interior-2nd floor parlor and two bedrooms (view thru doors)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Photo _____ Page 2

Photographs

Photographs by Pamela Ball Redmond (November 1991)

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Morgantown, WV 26505

Note: Compass orientations, directions and degrees, plus verbal descriptions used.

Property Name: Gaymont

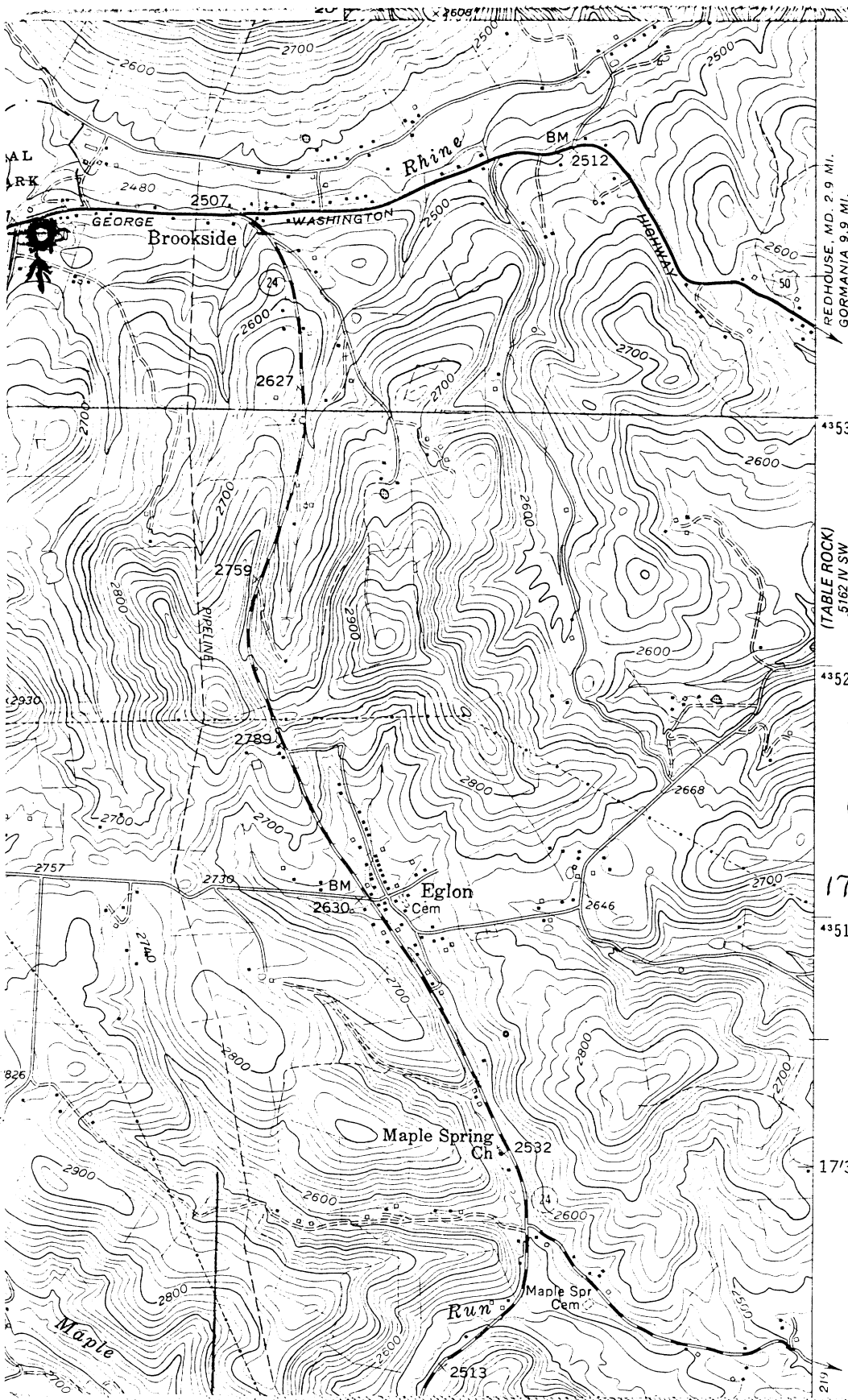
Location: Rt. 50

Aurora, West Virginia

Preston County

Cont.

17. 230 Degree SW - Interior- Mantel-2nd floor parlor
18. Interior-door knobs (brass, daisy&button pattern)(Note: all the hardware in the house follows this pattern.)
19. Interior-door hinge
20. 340 Degree NW - Interior-Dutch type door (front door/1st floor)
21. 180 Degree S - Windmill (powered water pump)
22. 337 Degree NW - Road bed (driveway from Rt. 50 to N, front facade)
23. 240 Degree SW - NE stone entrance gate



note:
across
From Cathedral
State Park
(inside red
circle)

GAYMONT
AURORA,
PRESTON CO.,
W.VA.

17/626240/4353700

