NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

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Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

See map 1 of 2 complete in archives

1. Name

historic N/A (DHL File No. 168-12)

and/or common BERRYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Location

street & number INTERSECTION OF U.S. ROUTES 7 AND 340 AND PRIMARILY INCLUDING MAIN ST. CHURCH ST., BUCKMARSH ST. N/A not for publication

city, town BERRYVILLE N/A vicinity of

state Virginia code 51 county CLARKE code 043

Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	X both	___ work in progress	X educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	X government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	X yes: unrestricted	X industrial	X transportation
N/A		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name MULTIPLE OWNERS

street & number N/A

city, town BERRYVILLE N/A vicinity of state VIRGINIA 22611

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. CLARKE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

street & number NORTH CHURCH STREET

city, town BERRYVILLE state Virginia 22611

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title 1 DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS Survey (File No. 168-12) (SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 12)
has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date MARCH 1985 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS, 221 GOVERNOR STREET

city, town RICHMOND state Virginia 23219

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	ruins	X altered	___ moved date N/A
X fair	unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

The Berryville Historic District encompasses much of the town of Berryville, the political seat of Clarke County in the lower Shenandoah Valley. Featuring a variety of commercial, residential, and industrial buildings representing various periods in the town's nearly 200-year history, the district primarily centers upon the intersections of Main Street (U.S. Route 7) with North and South Buckmarsh streets (U.S. Route 340) and North and South Church streets (County Route 616). Included in the district is the town's commercial center which primarily extends along the first blocks of East and West Main streets and the first block of North Church Street. This area is characterized by one-to-two-story attached or semi-detached brick commercial buildings, some with cast-iron storefronts, dating from the late 19th century. North of the commercial area on North Church Street stands the Clarke County Courthouse, a Roman Revival building constructed in 1838. Surrounded by other governmental offices, a few early-to-mid-19th-century Federal and Greek Revival dwellings, and the splendid Italianate-style Grace Episcopal Church, the courthouse area dominates the northern extent of Church Street. Although about a dozen late 18th- and early 19th- century dwellings are scattered along Main, Church, and Buckmarsh streets, most residences in the town are late 19-century frame vernacular types usually incorporating one or more references to popular styles of the period. Representative examples are found along the eastern and western-most blocks of Main Street. Larger, more fashionable late 19th- and early 20th-century Italianate, Queene Anne, and Colonial Revival dwellings are located on spacious lots facing South Church, South Buckmarsh, and Academy streets. Modest vernacular houses are seen on Rice and Treadwell streets and in a small black community along Blackburns Lane and Liberty Street. A light industrial area featuring a late 19th-century flour mill, grain warehouses, and 1910 railroad depot characterizes the eastern entrance into town where Main Street crosses the Norfolk Southern Railroad. The town is completely surrounded by rolling picturesque countryside dotted with extensive apple orchards. The town's rural setting which contains few modern intrusions and no conventional subdivisions bordering the town, contributes greatly to Berryville's distinctive sense of place. This district contains 314 contributing buildings (including 74 outbuildings), 62 noncontributing buildings (including 18 outbuildings), and 1 contributing object -- the Clarke County Confederate Memorial on the grounds of the courthouse.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The town of Berryville began as a small crossroads settlement in eastern Frederick County. Laid out in 1798 at the intersection of two colonial roads, the Winchester-Alexandria Road and the Charlestown-Old Chapel Road, the town was situated on the former 18th-century Battletown estate of Charles Smith. The Smith residence, built sometime during the late 18th century and known today as the Nook, still stands at 106 East Main Street. Believed to be the oldest building in Berryville, the dwelling is a typical example of a frame and weatherboard Federal-style building with an asymmetrical facade, large exterior end chimneys, six-over-nine and six-over-six

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
X 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	X commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	X transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	X industry	X politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates Late 18th Century to 1930s **Builder/Architect** various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Berryville Historic District represents the town of Berryville's commercial, political, industrial and residential development from the late 18th century to the 1930s. From its modest beginnings as a colonial crossroads community known as Battletown before 1798, the town became a regional commercial center in the early 1800s particularly after the construction of several new turnpikes linked Berryville's economy to the commercial trade between Winchester and Alexandria.

Originally located in eastern Frederick County, Berryville became the county seat of Clarke County when it was formed from Frederick in 1836, a circumstance which further advanced the economic and political importance of the town. The arrival of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad in 1879 secured the town's regional economic importance as a processing and shipping center for the farmers of the lower Shenandoah Valley east of Winchester. The railroad brought new prosperity to Berryville which experienced a building boom in the 1880s that did not end until the Great Depression of the 1930s. Preserved in the district are a wealth of commercial, residential, governmental, religious, and industrial buildings associated with nearly all periods in the town's development. Although Berryville contains an interesting variety of late 19th-and early 20th-century vernacular dwellings, the district is architecturally significant primarily for its Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow and American Foursquare houses and churches as well as for its superb Roman Revival Courthouse of 1838.

BACKGROUND:

The town of Berryville lies at the crossroads of two important colonial roads. During much of the 18th century Main Street was a well traveled route between Winchester and Alexandria; Buckmarsh Street was the main route between Charlestown and Old Chapel. At this crossroads emerged a sparse Frederick County settlement known before 1798 as Battletown. Earlier in the 18th century the area was the site of an 800-acre estate of the same name owned by Charles Smith. The Battletown estate's main residence, known today as the Nook, was built between 1755 and 1765 and still survives at 106 E. Main Street. When Charles Smith died, he left the parcel to his wife, and eventually it was divided among their four children, Charles, John, Elizabeth Morton, and Sarah Easten. John sold a portion of his land to Benjamin Berry, the town of Berryville's founder.[1]

Benjamin Berry and his wife, Sarah Stribling Berry, made an application for the establishment of a town at the Main Street crossroads which was granted by the General

(See Continuation Sheet #6)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet #11)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approx. 150 acres

Quadrangle name BERRYVILLE, Va. - W.VA.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	242510	4138060
B	18	243020	4337030
C	18	241850	4136820
D	18	241620	4138290
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet #13-#15)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Edwards and others
Division of Historic Landmarks Staff

organization Division of Historic Landmarks date 1987

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3143

city or town Richmond state Virginia 23219

State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national X 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 H. Bryan Mitchell

title H. Bryan Mitchell, Director
Division of Historic Landmarks date September 11, 1987

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

7. ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS (Cont.)

double sash windows, and flanking service wings. At least a dozen other late 18th- and early 19th-century dwellings still survive along Main and Church streets. Three of the most imposing examples are the ca. 1820 Treadwell Smith House (Hawthorne Hall) located at the intersection of West Main and North Buckmarsh streets, the adjoining ca. 1810 Sarah Stribling House (Battletown Inn), and the Jonathan Smith House at 17-21 East Main Street which has been converted into offices and stores. All are either stone or brick structures with similar architectural features such as massive proportions, interior end chimneys, steep gable roofs, transoms over entrances, and multi-pane sash windows. Smaller, and in some instances, more refined examples of the Federal style include several houses that were most likely constructed during the second quarter of the 19th century. Four brick buildings at 37, 113, 217 East Main and the Episcopal Rectory (ca. 1840) at 115 North Church Street all have side hall plans, interior end chimneys, and larger fenestration than earlier examples of the style. An interesting stone house at 114 East Main Street has a side hall-double pile plan and retains its original fenestration and trim despite later Victorian additions and alterations.

The Federal-style influence can also be seen at two central passage plan I houses with molded brick cornices at 101 and 103 North Church Street. At least two log dwellings are known to date from the early to mid-19th century: 213 East Main Street, which is covered in weatherboard and features an exterior end brick chimney; and 118 North Buckmarsh Street, which is covered in stucco and possesses and unusually large exterior end stone chimney.

When Clarke County was formed from Frederick County by act of the General Assembly in 1836, Berryville was chosen as the county seat, thereby further expanding the prosperity and importance of the little town. A courthouse and jail were built by 1838 on land near the intersection of North Church and Main streets. Individually listed in the National Register in 1983, the Clarke County Courthouse is one of Virginia's finest temple-form Roman Revival courthouses, a design first made popular by Thomas Jefferson's State Capitol and later transmitted throughout the state by Jeffersonian-influenced architects and workmen of the early 19th century. David Meade, a county justice and prominent citizen of the new county, designed the handsome two-story Flemish-bond brick structure with its monumental tetrastyle Tuscan portico and surrounding Tuscan entablature. Topped by a tall octagonal frame cupola, the courthouse dominates the tree-shaded courthouse square which is enclosed by an iron fence. Included in the complex are a modern Greek Revival-style courthouse built in 1977, a combination county jail and sheriff's office which is a ca. 1900 two-story Flemish-bond brick structure with a hipped roof and segmental-arched openings, and a small one-story brick clerk's office dating from the 1880s and later used as a lawyer's office.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

7. ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS (Cont.)

The Greek Revival style also made an impact on the architecture of some of the town's most fashionable residences and churches during the second quarter of the 19th century. One of the most impressive residences in the district is Crow's Nest, the home of Thomas Crow, a prosperous local merchant. Built during the 1830s, it is a 2½-story Flemish-bond brick house on a raised basement situated at 117 South Church Street. Reference to the Greek Revival style is noted in the house's strict sense of symmetry and proportion, its classical Ionic portico with full entablature, and its refined fenestration trim and entrance surround featuring colonnettes, paterae, cornerblocks, and other decorative elements derived from popular architectural handbooks of the period. Other mid-19th-century residences featuring Greek Revival-style woodwork include the houses at 105 North Church Street, 10-14 West Main Street (now in commercial use with consequent alterations), and an especially handsome example at 314 South Church Street with its paneled window lintels featuring Greek key designs. The oldest surviving church in Berryville is the Greek Revival-style Berryville Presbyterian Church, built ca. 1854 at 123 West Main Street. It is a one-story, temple-form brick structure (originally stuccoed) with a pedimented gable front and modillion cornice, full entablature and brick pilasters encircling the entire building. A central front bell tower with arched louvered vents and tall paneled double doors surmounted by an arched pediment is a later addition.

Antebellum Berryville was served by several turnpikes that enabled local merchants and farmers to transport their goods and commodities to markets in Winchester and Alexandria as well as provide services to travelers. Although toll houses were situated along the main turnpikes at every entrance into town, only one is known to have survived: the small 1½-story frame building with exterior end brick chimney situated at 324 South Church Street (Millwood Pike).

One of the most impressive buildings in Berryville is the Italianate-style Grace Episcopal Church situated near the courthouse atop a hill overlooking North Church Street. Built in 1857, the five-course American -bond brick building is fronted by a high gabled parapet supported by buttresses. Round-arched stained-glass windows, a projecting gabled vestibule with a recessed entrance displaying paneled reveals and a segmental-arched carved tympanum are features reminiscent of Italian Renaissance churches. A tall octagonal brick bell tower is attached to the west. It rises from a square base and gracefully makes the transition to the octagonal upper stage of the tower. Adorned by a heavy bracketed cornice and topped by a flared polygonal metal roof and finial, the church tower is seen from almost any vantage point in town.

The Italianate style is more evident in much of the late 19th-century commercial and residential architecture of the town. Several brick and frame commercial buildings fronting Main Street exhibit such characteristic features as bracketed cornices, segmental-arched windows, and decorative windows crowns. Buildings at 8, 28, 25-27 West Main Street and 16 and 18-20 North Church Street are especially notable examples.

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

7 ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS (Cont.)

Elaborately decorative cast-iron cornices, lintels, and storefronts as well as decorative pressed tin elements also made their appearance on late 19th-century commercial buildings as seen at 10-14 North Church Street, Coiner's Department Store (ca. 1896) at 24 East Main Street, and the Masonic Building at 11-13 West Main Street. The Masonic Building is actually a three-story antebellum brick building to which an elaborate cast-iron front was attached during the late 19th century. The storefront features pilasters with acanthus leaf capitals, molded bands, dentils, urns, bulls, and scroll brackets. Several original first-floor storefronts have been retained in commercial buildings on Main Street; however, many have also undergone modern alterations.

Late 19th-century residences exhibiting characteristics of the Victorian Italianate style are especially found along fashionable South Church Street. Three of the town's best examples of the style, at 215, 300, and 301 South Church Street, have common characteristics: they are either brick or frame buildings with one or more of the following features: a projecting front ell, tall and narrow windows (often paired with segmental arched heads), wide overhanging eaves supported by scroll brackets, and porches with decorative sawnwork and curvilinear brackets. Other distinguished but more original designs are seen at 226 South Church Street, 210 South Buckmarsh Street, 218 Academy Street, 316 West Main Street, and 32 East Main Street. Projecting front ells with bay windows and deep porches usually embellished with sawnwork are common to most of these houses.

Despite the presence of many late 19th-century residences that can easily be classified according to architectural style, the vast majority of dwellings from the period derived from local building traditions and the availability of local builders and craftsmen of varying talents. Vernacular I houses predominate and are located in all areas of the town. They are two-story brick or frame houses usually with three-bay facades, central passage plans, interior end chimneys, entrances with transoms and sidelights, front porches with decorative sawnwork, and often exhibit central front gables. Some of the best examples are located at 121, 219, and 223 Academy Street; 16 Liberty Street; and 126 and 200 South Church Street. Another vernacular house type is the gable-front dwelling, usually weatherborded or stuccoed, and exhibiting a full-length front porch and a minimum of decorative elements. Many of these houses are found on Rice, Treadwell, and Liberty streets. Two distinguished examples are seen at 214 West Main Street with it fanciful bargeboard and window hoods, and 122 Academy Street with its elaborate porch. A peculiar feature of some Berryville houses dating from the late 19th century is the two-story widely projecting bay window with sides angled such that the projection is nearly rectangular in plan. All of these bay windows feature large two-over-two double sash windows and some have upper levels that are covered in decorative wood shingles. An unknown local builder must have favored this particular design element. Examples are noted at 308 East Main Street, 126 West Main Street, and 8 Rice Street.

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

7 ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS (Cont.)

With the arrival of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad in 1879, Berryville continued to prosper as a regional commercial and transportation center. A boom in the construction of residences, commercial buildings, and churches began around 1880 and lasted into the early 20th century. Fashionable dwellings began to appear during the 1890s on large lots at the eastern, western, and southern entrances into town. These houses were either brick or frame structures usually possessing features characteristic of the Queen Anne style such as irregular massing, irregular roof lines, projecting bays, wraparound porches, and various cladding textures. Although no grand examples of the style are seen in Berryville, modified Queen Anne-style houses include those located at 314 East Main Street, 322 and 326 West Main Street, and 227 South Church Street.

Following the arrival of the railroad, a small industrial area bordering on the eastern end of town began as a cluster of utilitarian frame structures at the junction of East Main Street and the railroad. The multi-story Clarke Milling Company (now Custom Millwork, Inc.), the long, one-story H. W. Baker Grain Warehouse (now Berryville Farm Supply), and the rambling H. B. Whiting Brothers Warehouse (now Mercer Oil and Coal Company) all represent the importance of grain milling and railroad transport to the economy of Berryville at the turn of the century. By 1910 a new railroad depot was built near the industrial area on South First Street. It is a typical early 20th-century brick station with a hipped roof and wide overhanging eaves supported by large curvilinear brackets. The most unusual features are the half-timbered gabled projection over the central bay window and the fanciful iron grillwork covering the main windows.

The influence of the Colonial Revival is noted in the use of classical moldings, porch columns, dormers, and multi-pane double sash windows in early 20-century residences and in Neoclassical motifs in commercial buildings. Often blending these features with earlier building traditions, plans, and designs, local builders created original compositions that pleased the eclectic tastes of their clients. Elements of the Colonial Revival are best seen in the houses located at 203 South Buckmarsh Street, and 206, 214, 305, and 308 South Church Street. Public buildings include: the First National Bank (ca. 1910) which features a Palladian storefront scheme, bull's-eye windows, and a huge central cartouche; the Farmers and Merchants National Bank (ca. 1930) which uses a triumphal arch scheme in its entrance and facade, and the U.S. Post Office (1938) which uses a classical frontispiece entrance, large multi-pane windows, a classical entablature, and a hipped roof.

Smaller, middle-class residences of the 1920s and early 1930s tended to be built in the Bungalow and American Foursquare styles. Rows of such buildings are seen in pockets at the western entrance to town along West Main Street, in the four houses in the 100 block of Taylor Street at the southern entrance to town, and in the 100 block of Academy Street.

(See Continuation Sheet #5)

7. ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS (Cont.)

Berryville's building boom ended with the beginning of the Great Depression in the 1930s. Since then very little new construction has adversely affected the town's various residential and commercial streetscapes. With the central commercial area, the courthouse complex, the light industrial area, and the various residential neighborhoods representing the town's lower, middle, and upper-middle income residents, the Berryville Historic District encapsulates nearly all aspects of the town's history and architectural heritage.

DAE

(See Continuation Sheet #16)

168-12

ACADEMY STREET

10 BLOCK

15: Residential. Vernacular I-House. ca. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, shallow gable roof.

100 BLOCK

*104: Residential. Colonial Revival. ca. 1950s. Brick, (stretcher bond); 1½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1 front shed dormer; exterior end chimney; large front dormer has three windows, pilaster door surround; screened porch on east side may be an addition. Noncontributing.

105: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame (stucco), 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay porch with square posts with scroll brackets support hipped roof, cement floor; interior end chimney on east side, rectangular transom over door; large 19th-c. house with attractive Victorian porch.

106: Residential. Vernacular. 1920s. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical), gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns on cement base; double window on first floor facade; 2-story frame addition on rear with an enclosed porch; frame garage-contributing; typical early 20th-c. house with unusual Flemish bond brickwork.

107: Residential. American Foursquare. 1920s. Wood frame (brick veneer); 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical), pyramidal hipped, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with tapered wooden posts on brick piers supporting a pedimented gable roof with wide overhanging eaves; projecting 1-story bay on east side, wide overhanging eaves surround building; 1-story frame outbuilding-contributing; attractive example of the American Foursquare style.

108: Residential. Craftsman/Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (stucco); 1½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1 side shed dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with low-pitched gable roof and 3-bay stuccoed arcade; triple window under gable front, bay window on east side and shingled dormer; typical well-preserved early 20th-c. house.

109: Residential. American Foursquare. 1920s. Wood frame (brick veneer); 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with tapered wooden posts on brick piers supporting a pedimented gable roof, cement floor; 1-story wing on east side of brick construction; 2-car frame garage-contributing; attractive American Foursquare house with identical plan to #107 Academy Street.

(See Continuation Sheet #17)

100 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

113: Residential. American Foursquare. 1920s. Wood frame, brick veneer; 2½ stories, 4 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1 front, 1 side shed dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with tapered posts on brick piers supporting a pedimented gable roof, cement floor; 2-story frame rear addition; large American Foursquare house with plan almost identical to #107 and #109 Academy Street.

114: Church. Berryville Baptist Church. Romanesque/Classical Revival. ca. 1885. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories, 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, slate tile roof; stone foundation; brick quoins, wooden dentil cornice, grouped rectangular windows, corner tower & steeple, round-arched stained glass windows; modern, 2-story west wing, rear wing; fine late 19th-c. church on the site of the original 18th-c. Buck Marsh Baptist Church.

121: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, cutout pattern balustrade, gable over entrance bay; interior end brick chimneys, cornice with returns, entrance with sidelights and transom, 2 over 2 double sash windows; well-maintained late 19th-c. house with unusually decorative Victorian porch.

122: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. 1880s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch elaborately bracketed with pendants and jigsaw-cut balustrade; rectangular transom and sidelights at entrance, arched attic window under front gable, paneled door, 2 over 2 double sash windows, gable end faces street; handsome, well-maintained house on attractive lot beside Baptist Church.

200 BLOCK

204: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay wraparound porch partially screened with Tuscan columns and hipped roof; single interior end chimney, rectangular transom and sidelights at entrance; frame shed (used as blacksmith shop)-contributing; well maintained in attractive setting.

*205: Residential. Ranch. 1950s. Wood frame with asbestos shingle; 1 story, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with wrought iron supports, gable roof. Noncontributing.

207-209: Residential. Vernacular. ca. 1900. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 8 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay porch with square columns, wooden steps and railing, lattice work below porch floor; interior end chimneys; double house; frame garage-contributing; well maintained.

(See Continuation Sheet #18)

200 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

211: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with Victorian scroll brackets, flat roof, brick base; interior end chimney; stone foundation, 2 over 2 and 6 over 6 double sash windows; 1-story rear addition; frame garage-contributing; handsome, decorative porch.

213: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns; rectangular transom and sidelights at entrance, deep cornice with returns, gabled front projecting bay; rear addition; well maintained house.

217: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay wraparound porch with turned posts, hipped roof; patterned wood shingles in gable, diamond window on east side, stone foundation, interior chimney, gable faces street, 2 over 2 double sash windows; rear 2-story enclosed porch; modern frame outbuilding-noncontributing; house with original decorations.

218: Residential. Victorian Italianate. 1880s. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts and elaborately decorated balustrade and frieze; stone lintels over windows, rectangular transom and sidelights, interior chimney, 1-story bay window on gable front and east side; frame garage-contributing; one of the finest Victorian Italianate houses in Berryville on an exceptionally large and attractive lot.

219: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with bracketed square posts with sawn balustrade; stone foundation, interior end chimneys, rectangular transom and sidelights, projecting rear wing; handsome, brick I-House.

223: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square posts and brackets, hipped roof; rectangular transom, interior end chimneys, 2-story shed-roofed addition; frame gable-roofed garage-contributing; attractive well maintained I-House on corner lot.

(See Continuation Sheet #19)

BARNETT STREET

10 BLOCK

4: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level 2-bay porch with hipped roof, Tuscan columns; Gothic attic window under front gable, brick jack arches, interior chimney, 2-light transom over entrance, 2 over 2 sash windows; 2-story rear ell may be addition or original; well-preserved 19th-c. house with handsome brickwork and Gothic window.

8: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame (stucco); 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical) gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level 2-bay porch with square posts, scroll brackets, flat roof, concrete base; secondary porch on east side, rectangular transom over entrance, 6 over 6 sash windows; exterior end chimney; frame garage-contributing; well-maintained 19th-century house on one of Berryville's original streets.

9: Residential. Vernacular. ca. 1930. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with wood posts, hipped roof.

*10: Residential. Ranch. 1970s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 story, 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof. Noncontributing.

(See Continuation Sheet #20)

BLACKBURNS LANE

10 BLOCK

3: Residential. Vernacular. ca. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with square wood post, shed roof, concrete block base; 3 over 1 double sash windows, some modern window replacements.

8: Residential-vacant. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (stucco); 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 2-story rear ell, rear porch removed, 6 over 6 double sash windows.

10: Residential. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with turned posts, hipped roof; 2 over 2 double sash windows, gable end faces street, cornice with returns.

12: Residential. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; gable end faces street.

15: Residential. Vernacular I-House. 1890s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with wrought iron supports, hipped roof; 2 over 2 double sash windows.

*17: Residential. Modern. 1970s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with wood posts with ornamental caps, gable roof. Noncontributing.

19: Residential. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (stucco); 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with turned posts, hipped roof; 6 over 6 double sash windows, interior end brick chimney.

21: Residential. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with tapered square wood posts, brick pier foundation, shed roof; 2 over 2 double sash windows, wide overhanging eaves.

22: Residential. Vernacular I-House. 1890s. Wood frame (bricktex); 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts, shed roof; interior end brick chimney.

(See Continuation Sheet #21)

10 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

24: Residential. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (stucco); 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square wood posts, shed roof; 2 over 2 double sash windows, interior end brick chimney; 1-story stuccoed garage-contributing.

*25: Residential. Modern. 1970s. Wood frame (composition siding); 1 story, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof. Noncontributing.

(See Continuation Sheet #22)

BUCKMARSH STREET

10 BLOCK

15: Commercial. J & P Furniture Company. Commercial Vernacular. ca. 1910. Concrete block; 1 story, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable with parapet, standing seam metal roof; wide stepped parapet across front, large plate glass windows.

16: Commercial. Clarke Courier Offices. Colonial Revival. 1930s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story, 6 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; Colonial Revival features added to 1930s building, 8 over 12 double sash windows, round attic vent.

*19: Commercial. Berryville Auto Parts Body Shop. Modern. 1950s. Concrete block; 1 story, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; two large garage bays, older section may be at rear. Noncontributing.

24: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with wrought iron supports and railing; cornice with returns, gable faces street, 2 over 2 double sash windows.

25: Commercial. Fisher Auto Parts. Commercial Vernacular. 1930s. Concrete block; 1 story, 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; large garage bay enclosed, 1-story flat-roofed addition to north.

*29: Residential. Colonial Revival. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories, 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 2 front gable dormers; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with wrought iron supports and railing. Noncontributing.

100 BLOCK

100: Commercial-present use. Electrical power substation-original use. R. W. Bayliss Sr. Plumbing Co. Commercial Vernacular. ca. 1920. Brick (6-course American bond); 1 story, 7 bays (asymmetrical); gable with parapet (non visible) roof; parapet with pair of gables across front, openings with transoms; building noted as electrical power substation on 1930 Sanborn Insurance Co. map.

104: Church. The Church of St. Mary. Gothic Revival. Early 20th c. Wood frame with stucco. 1 story, 3 front bays, 4 side bays; gable, pressed tin metal roof; shallow pointed-arched windows, tripartite pointed-arched window over entrance; black Episcopal Church.

(See Continuation Sheet #23)

100 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

104-A: Parish Hall. Church of St. Mary Parish Hall. Wood frame with asbestos shingle; 1½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 3 side dormers. Shuttered windows, double front doors, cornice with returns, pointed-arched attic window; black Episcopal Church parish hall.

105: Residential. American Foursquare. 1920s. Brick with stucco; 2½ stories, 2 bays (symmetrical); pyramidal hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1 hipped dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with square wood columns, partially enclosed, shallow pedimented gable; 3 over 1 double sash windows.

109: Residential. Vernacular I House. Late 19th century. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 2 stories, 5 bays (asymmetrical), composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 6-bay wraparound porch with wrought iron supports and railing; 1 over 1 double sash windows, bracketed eaves, interior end brick chimneys; 1-story stuccoed outbuilding-contributing.

110: Residential. Vernacular. ca. 1900. Wood frame with weatherboard; 1 story, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square wood posts, simple balustrade, raised on brick piers; central brick chimney.

114: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts, board balustrade, brackets; 6 over 6 double sash windows, transom over entrance; 1st story front fenestration alterations.

115: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 6-bay wraparound porch with turned posts, bracketed eaves, simple balustrade; 2 over 2 and 1 over 1 double sash windows, bracketed eaves, central brick chimney.

116: Residential. Vernacular. ca. 1910. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 1 story, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with wrought iron supports, gable roof; 2-story brick garage converted into antique shop-noncontributing.

(See Continuation Sheet #24)

100 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

118: Residential. Vernacular. Early 19th century. Log with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with paneled square columns, simple balustrade, metal awning; large exterior end stone chimney, stone foundation; 1-story stuccoed garage-contributing; oldest surviving building on N. Buckmarsh Street.

200 BLOCK

200: Residential. Vernacular I House. Late 19th century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, hipped roof; 2 over 2 double sash windows.

201: Residential. American Foursquare. 1920s. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 2½ stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped, composition shingle roof; 1 front and 2 side hipped dormers; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns; 2 over 2 double sash windows.

*202: Residential. Modern. 1960s. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 1 story, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with wrought iron railing, metal awning. Noncontributing.

204: Residential. Bungalow. ca. 1920. Wood frame with stucco; 1½ stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square paneled columns on brick piers, simple balustrade.

206: Residential-present use. School-original use. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 6 over 6 and 2 over 2 double sash windows, transom over entrance; building noted as "colored school" on 1930 Sanborn Insurance Company map.

208: Church. Methodist Church-historic name. Supreme Council of the House of Jacob-common name. Victorian Gothic. ca. 1900. Wood frame with weatherboard; 1 story, 3 bays, 3 side (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; building noted as Methodist Church on 1930 Sanborn Insurance Company map.

(See Continuation Sheet #25)

200 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

210: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame with stucco; 2½ stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square wood posts, hipped roof; 2 over 2 double sash windows, gable end faces street, 1st floor front window modifications.

*212: Residential. Modern. 1970s. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 1 story, 4 bays (asymmetrical), gable, composition shingle roof. Noncontributing.

214: Residential-present use. School-original use. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th century. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts, simple balustrade, metal awning, screened; 1 over 1 double sash windows; building noted as "colored school" on 1930 Sanborn Insurance map.

300 BLOCK

300: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame with bricktex; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with wood posts, shed roof; interior end brick chimney.

(See Continuation Sheet #26)

SOUTH BUCKMARSH STREET

100 BLOCK

107: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. ca. 1900. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, square balustrade; center interior chimney; 1-story shed-roofed rear addition; well preserved turn-of-the century house.

109: Residential. Bungalow. 1930s. Wood frame with asbestos shingle; 1½ stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1 front gable dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square posts, wooden cutout pattern balustrade on wooden floor, concrete steps; exterior end chimney; well preserved bungalow.

*112: Residential. Colonial Revival. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story, 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; exterior end chimney; dentil cornice, metal awning over sash door, brick stoop with wrought iron railing; noncontributing modern building.

113: Residential. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame with stucco; 1½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1 front gable dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with small Tuscan columns on brick piers, simple balustrade; rear wing - frame with chimney, stucco garage-contributing; typical 1920s house.

*114: Residential. Modern Colonial Revival. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story, 4 bays (asymmetrical), gable, composition shingle roof; dentil cornice enclosed one-story carport on south side. Noncontributing.

115: Residential. Vernacular. 1920s. Wood frame with stucco; 1½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns on brick base, simple balustrade; typical early 20th-century house.

*116: Residential. Modern Colonial Revival. 1940s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; interior end chimney, broken pediment above door, 1-story rear addition. Noncontributing.

120: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, hipped roof, on wooden base; interior center chimney, 1-story gable addition on north side with large exterior end chimney, handsome, well maintained, late 19th-century house.

(See Continuation Sheet #27)

100 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

121: Residential. Colonial Revival. C. 1910. Wood frame with stucco; 2½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); hipped, pressed tin metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with wooden balustrade, square stuccoed piers, elliptical-arched bays; rectangular transom and sidelights, large interior chimney, 2-story projecting bay window on south side, stucco garage-contributing; handsome, well preserved, Colonial Revival house on beautifully landscaped lot.

200 BLOCK

200: Residential. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame with stucco; 1½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical), hipped, composition shingle roof; 1 front hipped dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with square piers and railing on wooden floor, south bay is enclosed; central chimney, sash door; well-maintained, attractive example of Bungalow style.

203: Residential. Colonial Revival. ca. 1910. Wood frame with stucco, 2½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 3 front gable domers; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns and simple balustrade; rectangular transom and sidelights, 2-story rear wing; board and batten garage-contributing; well preserved Colonial Revival house.

*208: Residential. Modern. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story, 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with recessed entrance porch, square columns; basement-level garage with pediment project on west side; noncontributing modern house in handsome landscaped setting.

210: Residential. Victorian Italianate. Late 19th Century. Brick (5-course American); 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square posts; front ell with 1-story projecting bay window, paneled door with transom and sidelights, central chimney, ca. 1960s 1-story, 3-bay, brick wing with raised basement to east; frame garage-contributing; handsome Victorian house with sensitive and attractive modern addition.

211: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Mid-19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 5 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, brackets and dentils; exterior end chimney, 3-light transom at entrance, rear wing - shed roof, stucco; frame garage-contributing; well preserved, one of the oldest houses on South Buckmarsh Street.

300 BLOCK

301: Residential. Bungalow. 1920s. Brick with stucco; 1½ stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical), gable, composition shingle roof, 1 front gable dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with solid balustrade, stuccoed square piers; frame garage-contributing; well preserved bungalow in attractive setting.

(See Continuation Sheet #28)

NORTH CHURCH STREET

10 BLOCK

10-14: Commercial. Commercial Vernacular. Between 1891-1899. Brick with bricktex; 2 stories, 5 bays (asymmetrical); shed (not visible) roof; pressed tin cornice and window lintels on 2nd story, cast-iron pilasters on 1st story, original storefronts retained; 1-story rear shed-roofed addition, well-preserved original storefront with handsome pressed tin and cast-iron decoration.

16: Commercial. Attorney's Office. Victorian Italianate. Late 19th Century. Brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); shed (not visible) roof; heavy bracketed cornices at first and second stories, 2nd-story windows with molded wood cornices; front first story refaced with modern brick, 1-story shed-roofed brick rear addition before 1891; handsome Victorian commercial building contributes to 19th-century character around Courthouse.

20: Attorney's Office-present use. Commercial office-original use. Victorian Italianate. Late 19th Century. Brick (7-course American bond); 2½ stories, 6 bays (symmetrical) gable with pediment, standing seam metal roof; 2 interior side chimneys, stone foundation, Palladian attic window, 2 wood bracketed cornices, brick jack arches, Victorian cornices probably added in late 19th century; notable building with handsome Victorian decoration, in 1899 south side was a bank, north side was an office.

23: Bank. Farmers and Merchants National Bank. Classical Revival. ca. 1930s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story, 3 bays (symmetrical); flat with parapet, (not visible) roof; brick entrance arch with keystone, carved wood inner arch surround, double aluminum doors, brick quoins, decorative brickwork in parapet; 2-story brick modern addition to south; good example of influence of Classicism on commercial architecture in the early 20th century.

27: U. S. Post Office. Colonial Revival. 1938. Brick (5-course American bond); 1 story, 5 bays (symmetrical); hipped, standing seam metal roof; double-door entry with Doric pilasters and segmental-arched pediment, dentil cornice, 12 over 12 sash windows with stone lintels, attractive example of Colonial Revival post office.

100 BLOCK

100: Jail. Clarke County Jail. Colonial Revival. ca. 1900. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories, 5 bays (symmetrical); hipped, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with brick base, Tuscan columns, and triangular pediment; doorway has rectangular transom, stone foundation, exterior chimney, segmental-arched windows; original building dated from 1830s was burned and rebuilt; important government building the site of which has been occupied by a jail since the 1830s.

(See Continuation Sheet #29)

100 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

101: Residential. Federal with Victorian additions. Mid-19th Century. 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable with central front gable, standing seam metal roof, 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay porch with elaborate pendant brackets extending between square chamfered posts, decorative sawn balustrade; decorative brick cornice, single interior end chimney, stone foundation, triple window and fish scale shingles in front gable, entrance with transom and sidelights, 6 over 6 sash windows; porch and central front gable probably added ca. 1880s; well-preserved Federal-style house with notable Victorian decoration added in late 19th century.

*102: Courthouse and offices. Modern Greek Revival. 1970s. 2 stories, 9 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 2-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with five Greek Doric columns, full pediment, full entablature with triglyphs and metopes, handsome, unusual adaptation of Greek Revival style thought to be appropriate for courthouse complex; 1-story rear wing and high basement, frame and brick; significant contribution to historic courthouse complex, however a noncontributing building due to its modern construction.

103: Commercial-present use. Residential-original use. Federal. Mid-19th Century. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical), gable, standing seam metal roof; decorative brick cornice, interior end chimneys, jack arches over openings, corbelled brick cornice, rectangular transom and sidelights at entry door; front porch has been removed, 19th-century rear ell addition, modern 1-story rear wing; handsome Federal house retains its 19th-century character despite modern alterations.

104: Old Clarke County Courthouse-historic name. General District Court-common name. Roman Revival. 1838. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical), gable with pediment, standing seam metal; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable with pediment, standing seam metal roof; 2-story, 1-level, 3-bay portico with tuscan columns support a pediment with lunette in tympanum; rubble stone foundation, octagonal louvered cupola, double paneled doorway with rectangular transom, multi-paned sash windows; 2-story early 20th-century addition with brick arcade on north side, one-story brick addition on northeast side; Clarke County's first courthouse and an excellent example of Jeffersonian influence on government buildings. David Meade, a county justice and prominent citizen designed the courthouse before 1837.

105: Commercial-present use. Residential-original use. Greek Revival. Mid-19th Century. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; interior end chimneys, wooden bracketed cornice, rectangular transom and sidelights over door, front porch has been removed, rear 2-story brick addition, modern 2-story shed-roofed addition in rear; handsome Greek Revival-style house has been altered but retains architectural integrity.

(See Continuation Sheet #30)

100 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

106: Commonwealth Attorney Office-present use. Office-original use. Victorian Vernacular. 1880s. Brick (7-course American); 1½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; stone foundation, brick jack arches, round-arched central window, decorative bargeboard on front gable; wooden porch has been removed since 1930; attractive 19th-century building important to the character of the Courthouse complex.

North Church Street. Church. Grace Episcopal Church. Italianate. 1857. Brick (5-course American); 1 story, 4 bays, 4 side bays (asymmetrical); gable with parapet (not visible) roof; projecting, gabled entry with double doors and segmental tympanum, square tower rising to octagonal louvered belfry and spire to west; transept added in 1882, transept and galleries removed and church extensively remodelled in 1926; important property representing the dominance of the Anglican Church in Clarke County in the 1800s.

108: Grace Episcopal Chapel. Church-present use. Church parish hall-original use. Gothic Revival. ca. 1900. Stone with stucco; 1 story, 3 bays, 4 side bays (symmetrical); gable (slate) roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with square posts on concrete base support gable roof; octagonal belfry and spire, decorative half-timbering on front overhang, tripartite stained glass window at front, pointed-arched windows; modern 1-story east addition; significant religious structure related to Grace Episcopal Church.

115: Episcopal Rectory. Federal with Victorian additions. ca. 1840s with late 19th-century additions. Brick (5-course American); 2 stories, 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts, brackets, and decorative sawn balustrade on high brick base, and hipped roof, spindle frieze; paired, gable-end interior chimneys on east side, stone foundation; 2-story projecting bay windows added in late 19th century, 2-story enclosed frame porch on east side, front porch added in late 19th century; large handsome Federal-style house with notable Victorian additions.

(See Continuation Sheet #31)

SOUTH CHURCH STREET

100 BLOCK

116-118: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Brick (painted); 2 stories, 6 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with scroll brackets, sawn balustrade; double interior end chimneys, doorway of 116 has transom and sidelights, dentil cornice; 118 remodeled; board and batten summer kitchen with carved bargeboard and brick chimney-contributing; rare outbuilding, one of older buildings on the street.

117: Crow's Nest. Boarding House-present use. Residential-original use. Greek Revival. Brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories, 5 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1 front gable dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with Ionic columns, metal balustrade; well preserved, 6 over 6 sash, double pile, central passage; one of the earliest and best preserved houses on the street; high style house from antebellum period.

121: Residential. Colonial Revival. 1930s. Wood frame with composition siding; 1 story, 5 bays (symmetrical); cross gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with square columns, wraparound on east and north sides with square balustrade; frame garage-contributing.

122: Residential. Vernacular I House. Late 19th Century. Brick (irregular bond); 2 stories, 5 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns; interior end chimneys, brick jack arches, shingled gable ends, 2-room, 2-story ell; 2-story frame barn-contributing; unusual details for the period, well preserved.

123: Residential. Colonial Revival. 1930s. Wood frame with composition siding; 1 story, 4 bays (symmetrical); cross gable, composition shingle roof; Colonial Revival doorway similar to 127-125, frame garage-contributing.

125: Residential. Colonial Revival. 1930s. Wood frame with composition siding; 1 story, 4 bays (symmetrical); cross gable, composition shingle roof; similar plan to 127 and 123 South Church Street, Colonial Revival doorway.

126: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 6-bay wraparound porch on west and north sides; Tuscan columns, door transom and sidelights, interior end chimney, 2-room, 2-story ell; 2-story frame barn with gable roof-contributing; large, fine example from the period.

127: Residential. Vernacular. 1930s. Wood frame with composition siding; 1 story, 4 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with tapered posts on brick piers.

(See Continuation Sheet #32)

200 BLOCK

200: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame (aluminum); 2½ stories, 5 bays (symmetrical); central front gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay porch with brackets; door with transom and sidelights; rear ell; typical period house.

201: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Brick (7-course American bond); gable, hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with angled entry porch in ell; handsome Victorian house.

206: Residential. Colonial Revival. ca. 1910. Wood frame with stucco; 2½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1 front gable dormer, 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns; door with transom and sidelights; frame garage-contributing; one of the handsome early 20th-century houses on South Church Street.

207: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame (German siding, wood shingle); 2½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with angled struts; t-shaped house with central 2-window bay projecting toward street, modern 1-story side wing; notable, well preserved Victorian house.

208: Residential. Bungalow. ca. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); central front gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 6-bay porch with Tuscan columns; door has transom with sidelights; good early 20th-century example.

211: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with wood shingle; 2½ stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable (not visible) roof; 1-story, 1-level porch with wrought iron; 4-window grouping on 2nd story with pent eave; frame garage-contributing.

214: Residential. Colonial Revival. ca. 1920. Wood frame with stucco; 1½ stories, 5 bays (symmetrical); gambrel, composition shingle roof; 1 front dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with 2nd floor deck; sash door with transom and sidelights; south side 1-story wing; frame garage-contributing; handsome Colonial Revival house.

215: Residential. Victorian Italianate. Late 19th Century, 1880s. Brick (7-course American); 2½ stories; gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay wraparound porch with decorative railing and trim; 2½-story projecting 2-bay ell with end gable, 2-story bay window on south side; good example of gable front and wing plan.

(See Continuation Sheet #33)

200 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

218: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch; rear addition, 2nd-story cross gable may be an addition; contributes to the cohesiveness of the street.

226: Residental. Victorian Italianate. ca. 1875-1880. Brick (5-course American); 2-stories, 3 front bays; hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with Tuscan columns; enclosed side porch, paneled, bracketed cornice with pendants, double front door with transom and pilasters; rear 2-story wing; one of the largest and perhaps oldest houses on South Church Street.

227: Residential. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 1899. Wood frame (wood shingle); 2½ stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, pressed tin metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 8-bay porch with Tuscan columns, square railing, hipped roof, wooden floor and stone foundation; 5-sided corner bays on 2nd-floor, projecting 2-story bay on north side, 2 corbelled chimneys; frame, hipped-roof office-contributing, large board-and-batten barn with cupola now used as a garage-contributing; beautifully preserved turn-of-the-century house on one of the largest lots in Berryville.

300 BLOCK

300: Residential. Victorian Italianate. ca. 1875. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); central front gable, standing seam metal; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay porch with concave hipped roof; projecting 2½-story entrance bay with paired, arched windows on 2nd story; rear wing; well preserved high-style Victorian house.

301: Residential. Victorian Italianate. C. 1870s. Brick (7-course American); 2 stories, 5 bays (symmetrical); central front gable, standing seam metal roof; handsome bracketed cornice, projecting 2½-story entrance bay; rear ell; well preserved, high style house.

304: Residential. Vernacular. ca. 1920. Brick (5-course American); 2½ stories, 2 bays (symmetrical); hipped, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay roof with Tuscan columns; sash door with transom and sidelights, central tower, rear wing, good example of an American Four-Square with an unusual central tower.

305: Residential. Colonial Revival. ca. 1910. Wood frame with stucco; 2½ stories, 4 bays (symmetrical); pyramidal hipped, composition shingle roof; 1 front and 1 side hipped dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay porch with wraparound front and left sides, Tuscan columns; rear wing; frame garage-contributing.

(See Continuation Sheet #34)

300 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

308: Residential. Colonial Revival. 1920s. Wood frame (wood shingle); 2½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 3 front gable dormers; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with Tuscan columns; rectangular transom and sidelights; 2-story rear wing; handsome example of Colonial Revival.

311: Residential. Queen Anne. ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay porch, front and north sides with angled corner, Tuscan columns; sash front door with rectangular transom, projecting 2½-story left side bay with triple windows on 1st story; possible rear addition; unusual porch, house adds to historic architectural character of the street.

314: Residential. Greek Revival. Mid-19th Century. Brick (5-course American), 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Gothic clustered columns; handsome Greek key window lintels, front door has transom/sidelights with Greek trim; frame rear addition; large high style example of Greek Revival style, used as MacDonald's school for Boys in the 1880s.

315: Residential. Vernacular. ca. 1910. Wood frame with stucco; 2½ stories, hipped with central front gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns; first and second floors have double windows; rear wing; good example of Foursquare style.

316: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame (aluminum or vinyl siding); 2 stories; gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay enclosed porch with aluminum siding and windows, scroll brackets under eaves; rear wing; small house for the street, built as a dormitory for MacDonald's School.

319: Residential. Vernacular. ca. 1900. Wood frame with stucco; 2½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1 front hipped dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 6-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns; sash door with transom and sidelights, 2-story bay window on south side, large 2-story rear wing; frame garage-contributing; notable example of turn-of-the-century architecture.

320: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 2 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay closed in porch with windows and aluminum siding; scroll brackets; rear wing, side porch; small house built as a dormitory for MacDonald's School along with 316 and 318 (now destroyed).

323: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2½ stories, 3 front bays and 1 side bay (symmetrical); central front gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns; door has transom and sidelights, central chimney; rear ell; handsome, well preserved 19th-century house.

(See Continuation Sheet #35)

300 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

324: Residential-present use. Tollhouse-original use. Vernacular. C. 1850s. Wood frame with weatherboard; 1½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 2 front gable dormers, 1-story, 1-level pedimented porch; rubble stone foundation, exterior end chimney; 1-story rear wing; modern garage-noncontributing; historic tollhouse on South Church Street which was Old Millwood Pike.

325: Residential. Vernacular. ca. 1910. Wood frame with stucco; 2½ stories, 3 bays; standing seam metal roof; 1 front hipped dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns; sash door; 1-story modern wing on south side; frame garage-contributing; typical Colonial Revival house.

(See Continuation Sheet #36)

FARMERS LANE

10 BLOCK

9: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 4 front bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; interior central chimney; 2-story frame extension; simple late 19th-century house.

10: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with wrought iron supports and railing; 6 over 6 sash windows, entrance with sidelights; rear ell.

(See Continuation Sheet #37)

N. FIRST STREET

10 BLOCK

12: Commercial. H. B. Whiting Brothers Warehouses-Historic name. Mercer Oil and Coal Co.-Common name. Commercial Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with corrugated tin; 1 story, 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; stone foundation on front, 2-story grist mill with gable roof and cupola in center of complex; built in six sections, all before 1930; important remnant of commercial activity related to the railroad.

(See Continuation Sheet #38)

S. FIRST STREET

Norfolk and Western Railway Station. Vacant-present use. Train Station-original use. Tudor Revival. 1910. Brick (irregular); 1½ stories, 7 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1 front gable dormer; half-trimbered dormer, wide overhanging eaves supported by curvilinear brackets, grillwork over some windows.

(See Continuation Sheet #39)

LIBERTY STREET

10 BLOCK

*2: Residential. Modern. 1960s. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 1 story, 5 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; side porch with metal balustrade and supports. Noncontributing.

6: Residential. Vernacular. ca. 1900. Log with aluminum; 1½ stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with wrought iron supports and railing, metal shed roof and cement base; rear addition; may be an old log house that has been altered.

8: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame (asphalt shingle); 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts on wood base; interior end chimneys; typical Liberty Street I-House.

*10: Residential. Modern. 1970s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 story, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; front gable entry, secondary entrance on east side. Noncontributing.

11: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame with stone veneer; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with hipped roof and truncated Tuscan columns on solid balustrade; central chimney; 2-story rear shed-roofed ell; 2-story frame barn-contributing; one of the more "modernized" houses on the street with interesting outbuildings.

13: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with composition siding; 1½ stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square posts support shed roof; rear shed-roofed addition; garage with German siding-contributing.

14: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with wrought iron supports and balustrade; gable end faces street; rear one-story addition; modern outbuilding-noncontributing; modest gable front house on small urban lot.

15: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 2 stories, 2 bays(asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with square posts, hipped roof, cement base; interior chimney, vertical siding on first floor; typical gable front house on a small lot.

16: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts, simple balustrade and hipped roof; interior end chimneys; doorway has rectangular transom and sidelights; largest I-House on Liberty Street, well maintained.

(See Continuation Sheet #40)

10 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

17: Church. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 1 story, 3 front bays, 3 side bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; projecting front-gable central block with double doorway, arched windows, and concrete steps, cupola topped by a cross; projecting central block has been added since 1930; significant property type for religion theme and for Black social history.

18: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with wrought iron supports and metal shed roof; sash door, rear shed-roofed addition; typical front-gable house on small urban lot.

20: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 front bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with square wood posts, shed roof; rear shed addition, porch added, typical front gable house on small urban lot.

100 BLOCK

100: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; attic window under front gable, door has transom and sidelights, 6 over 6 sash windows; shed-roofed kitchen in rear; one of the least altered houses on the street, similar form to #20 and #18 Liberty Street.

101: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with bricktex; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with hipped roof, truncated Tuscan columns on solid wood balustrade; interior end chimneys, transom over doorway, 6 over 6 sash windows; 2-story rear wing pre-dates 1930, several other shed-roofed additions in rear; good example of typical I-House.

102: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts and shed roof; interior end chimney, 2-story bay window on east side, 2-story rear ell, typical, well-maintained I-House.

104: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with composition siding; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with square posts and shed roof, concrete slab; interior end chimneys; 3-bay, 1-story east wing with gable roof and porch; typical modest I-House.

(See Continuation Sheet #41

100 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

107: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with metal posts and metal awning roof; single interior end chimney; 2-story and 1-story shed-roofed additions; side hall plan is unusual for houses on Liberty Street.

109: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with bricktex; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns supporting a hipped roof; interior end chimneys, rectangular transom over doorway, rear shed addition, 1-story west wing has been removed since 1930; a typical I-House except for its off-center entrance.

110: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with asphalt shingle; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with turned posts supporting a hipped roof; single interior chimney; rear shed-roofed kitchen may be an addition; part of a stone fence remains; typical example of a front gable house.

114: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with square posts supporting a hipped roof, wood floor; 4 over 4 sash windows, 2-story rear wing, larger house than most on Liberty Street.

(See Continuation Sheet #42)

LINCOLN AVENUE

10 BLOCK

7: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Brick; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with wrought iron supports and hipped roof; rear frame additions.

(See Continuation Sheet #43)

E. MAIN STREET

10 BLOCK

1-3-5: Commercial. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with brick veneer; 2 stories, 8 bays (symmetrical); hipped, pressed tin (simulated shingles) metal roof; stone foundation, German siding on west side, stone beltcourse above 2nd-floor windows, wooden cornice with modillions; storefronts, brick veneer, cornice, and roof all added ca. 1900; notable, remodeled large commercial building at major intersection.

*2: Bank. Bank of Clarke County. Modern. ca. 1960. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories, 6 bays (asymmetrical); flat with parapet roof (not visible); molded cornice, recessed entry; noncontributing modern building intrudes on 19th-century downtown streetscape on the site of an earlier bank bldg.

7: First National Bank-historic name. Gene's TAC Shop-present name. Antique Shop-present use. Bank-original use. Classical Revival. ca. 1910. Wood frame with brick veneer; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); flat with parapet roof; cartouche on parapet, oval stained glass windows above storefront with stone beltcourse and wooden Corinthian pilasters; west bay of storefront may have been removed for recessed entrance; building once housed First National Bank, unusual Classical decoration, only example in Berryville.

9-13: Virginia House-historic name. Lighthouse Restaurant/Berryville Variety Store-present name. Restaurant/commercial store-present use. Hotel-original use. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with brick veneer; 2 stories, 7 bays (asymmetrical); flat with parapet roof; stone beltcourse, wooden cornice with modillions and brackets, stone foundation, early 20th-century storefront to west, modern storefront to east; building was enlarged and rear brick addition added with corner bay between 1904 and 1909; possibly a pre-Civil War building with an early 20th-century exterior facade.

15: Commercial. Federal Vernacular. Mid-19th Century. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories, 2 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; early 20th-century storefront, 6 over 6 sash 2nd-story windows, interior end chimney, 2-story 5-course American bond brick rear wing with stone foundation; building once housed a theater.

16: Coiner's Department Store-historic name.. Trustworthy Hardware-present name. Victorian Commercial. ca. 1900. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable with parapet, standing seam metal roof; intact early 20th-century storefront, German siding, wood cornice atop parapet, rear 1-story frame addition on raised basement, some exterior alterations above 2nd-story windows, notable early 20th-century storefront is well preserved and creates attractive group with Coiner's Department Store.

(See Continuation Sheet #44)

10 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

17-19-21: Jonathan Smith House-historic name. Gantt. W. Miller Architects-present name. Commercial-present use. Residential-original use. Federal Vernacular. Early-to-mid-19th century. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories, 6 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 2-story, 2-level, 3-bay porch with simple balustrade and Tuscan columns on 2nd level, poles on 1st level; stone foundation, interior end chimneys, three entrances with stoops, 4-light transom over central entrance, turn-of-the-century storefront to west and alterations; 2nd-story porch added between 1891 and 1899, 2-story rear frame addition, one of the oldest buildings on Main Street, once used as a boarding house.

22: Coiner's Department Store-historic name. Coiner's Hardware-present name. Victorian Commercial. ca. 1905. Wood frame with pressed tin; 3 stories, 5 bays (asymmetrical); shed with parapet (not visible) roof; original storefronts, 2 over 2 sash windows on 2nd story, cast-iron cornice atop parapet; eastern two bays may have been added between 1909 and 1921; important original storefront.

*23: Police/Town Office-present use. Office-original use. Modern Colonial Revival. Mid-20th Century with 19th-century rear sections. 2 stories, 5 bays (asymmetrical); gable-roofed section, hipped-roofed section with slate roof; 1 front gable dormer; concrete foundation, louvered cupola atop hipped roof; a mid-19th-century, 1½-story, brick ell in rear was a livery, attached 1-story frame and tin addition; abuts open city park land on east side. Noncontributing.

24: Coiner's Department Store. Commercial. Victorian Commercial. ca. 1896. Wood frame with pressed tin and cast-iron storefront; 3 stories, 4 bays (asymmetrical); shed with parapet (not visible) roof; cast-iron pilasters with marker's mark: Mesker, Evansville, IN, original storefront with Carrera glass, cast-iron bracketed cornice, decorative pressed tin; front porch has been removed since 1930; notable store with cast-iron and pressed tin decorative elements.

100-1 Smithy Mansion Site (A). Residential-present use. Outbuilding or office-original use. Federal Vernacular. Early-to-mid-19th Century. Brick (6-course American); 1½ stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; corbeled brick cornice, narrow transom over entrance, interior end brick chimney; originally used as an outbuilding or office associated with Rose Hill, a mid-19th-century plantation, later known as the Smithy Mansion.

100-2 Smithy Mansion Site (B). Storage-present use. Smokehouse-original use. Vernacular. Early-to-mid-19th Century. Brick (7-course American); 1 story, 1 bay (symmetrical); pyramidal hipped, standing seam metal roof; on south edge of park land that was site of Rose Hill (Smithy Mansion); creek with stone bridges on site; one of only two remaining outbuildings of mid-19th-century Rose Hill plantation, later known as the Smithy Mansion.

(See Continuation Sheet #45)

10 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

101-1 Smith Mansion Site (C). Residential. Colonial Revival. 1920s. Wood frame with weatherboard. 1½ stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gambrel, composition shingle roof; 1 front shed dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch; house associated with Smithy Mansion which was demolished in 1978.

101-2 Smithy Mansion Site (D). Barn. Vernacular. Early 20th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard-upper stories, rock-faced, ashlar stone-ground level; 2½ stories, 7 bays (symmetrical); gambrel roof with standing seam metal roof; stone block foundation, metal ventilators on roof ridge, wooden louvered windows; one of two remaining barns in town associated with Smithy Mansion which was demolished in 1978.

101-3 Smithy Masion Site (E). Barn. Vernacular. Early 20th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gambrel, standing seam metal roof; metal ventilators on roof ridge, hood over upper loft opening, one of two barns remaining in town associated with Smithy Mansion which was demolished in 1978.

30: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. ca. 1870s. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay entrance porch with square post and scroll bracket, porch partially enclosed; stone foundation, decorative vertical siding under eaves, 1-story, hipped-roofed projecting bay on south side; one brick outbuilding-contributing; little altered late 19th-century house with fine Victorian decoration.

32: Government-present use. Residential-original use. Victorian Italianate. Late 19th Century. Brick (painted); 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns; segmental brick window arches, front door has label moulding over rectangular transom, interior end chimneys; 2-story rear frame wing added between 1891 and 1899, wraparound porch added between 1909 and 1921; cinderblock garage-noncontributing; well maintained 19th-century house with handsome brick detailing.

35: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Between 1904-1909. 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1 front gable dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay Tuscan columns on recessed porch under main roof; projecting front ell with gable roof, 1-story bay window at front, rear 1½-story shed-roofed addition; modern 3-car garage-noncontributing; well maintained example of Victorian Vernacular architecture.

36: County Library-present use. Residential-original use. Vernacular I-House. ca. 1900. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, wooden balustrade, concrete steps with iron railing; large stone chimney on east side, rectangular transom and sidelights at entrance; 2-story enclosed porch on rear; large stone chimney indicates early date for this typical central-passage house.

(See Continuation Sheet #46)

10 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

37: Residential. Federal. Early-to-mid-19th Century. Brick (7-course American); 2 stories, 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 9 over 9 double sash windows, interior end brick chimneys, altered transom above entrance, 2-story, frame, shed-roofed addition; large, well-preserved brick house.

100 BLOCK

*100: Apartments. Modern. 1970s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories, 5 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 2-story, 2-level, 1-bay porch per unit with heavy wood balustrade; modern garden apartment building detracts from adjacent significant historic houses. Noncontributing.

*101: Commercial. Modern Colonial Revival. ca. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories, 5 bays (asymmetrical); flat with parapet (not visible) roof; brick quoins, hoods over doors, projecting one-story bay window at front; frame garage-noncontributing; noncontributing modern building.

102: Residential. Italianate. Mid-19th Century. Brick (6-course American); 2 stories, 5 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 6-bay porch with wood columns on piers, bracketed cornice and spindle frieze; interior end chimneys, bracketed cornice with pendants, rectangular transom and sidelights at entrance; two rear two-story wings, one stone and one frame, stone section may be older than front brick section; one-story stone outbuilding with a massive exterior stone chimney-contributing; one of the finest houses in town although it has been surrounded by modern apartment complex.

106: Residential. Federal. Late 18th Century. Wood frame with brick nogging (weatherboard); 2 stories, 3 front bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1 front dormer with pedimented gable; 1-story, 1-level, 1 bay porch with Tuscan columns, simple balustrade, and gable roof with cornice returns; stone foundation, large exterior end chimney on west side, dentil cornice, 6 over 6 sash windows on 2nd floor; one-story frame outbuilding with a stone chimney-contributing; reputed to be the oldest house in Berryville.

107: Residential-present use. Commercial-original use. Vernacular. Mid-to-late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 2 interior chimneys, stone foundation, bracketed gable front and triangular-headed window; 2-story rear frame addition on a concrete foundation.

110: Residential-present use. Carriage house-original use. Wood frame with (weatherboard); 1½ stories, 4 bays (asymmetrical), gable, standing seam metal roof; 3 front gable dormers; enclosed porch; 1-story shed-roofed west side addition and east side garage; former carriage house to "The Nook".

(See Continuation Sheet #47)

100 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

113: Commercial-present use. Residential-original use. Federal. Mid-to-early 19th Century. 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, slate tile roof; 6 over 6 sash windows, brick front stoop, single interior end chimney; 2-story gable-roofed brick rear wing and 1-story gable-roofed brick rear wing; well preserved 19th-century house, one of the few in Berryville with a slate roof.

114: Residential. Federal. early 19th Century, late 19th-Century addition. Coursed rubble stone; 2½ stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); central front gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with Tuscan columns and pedimented gable roof, Palladian window and wood shingles in the central front gable; 2-story, brick gable-roofed house attached to east side with separate porch and entrance; stone garage-contributing, brick pyramidal hip-roofed outbuilding-contributing; large stone house with Colonial Revival alterations and a substantial brick house attached on east side.

200 BLOCK

200: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square wooden columns, concrete steps; interior end chimneys, 6 over 6 double sash windows, doorway has rectangular transom and sidelights, 2-story, flat-roofed rear wing with 1-story shed-roofed rear addition; frame garage-contributing; well preserved, typical 19th-century house.

202: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns; gable end faces street, eaves with brackets, 6 over 6 double sash windows; 2-story, gable rear wing and 1-story shed-roofed rear addition; well-preserved, typical late 19th-century house.

*205: Commercial. Modern. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond), 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle. Noncontributing.

207: Commercial. Commercial Vernacular. Early 20th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 1 story, 6 bays (asymmetrical); gable with parapet, standing seam metal roof; hipped overhanging roof, original storefront windows, typical early 20th-century commercial building.

209: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Mid-to-late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with bracketed cornice, sawnwork; interior end chimneys; 2-story rear frame addition, 1-story concrete block rear addition; frame garage-contributing; well preserved house with attractive Victorian porch.

(See Continuation Sheet #48)

200 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

*210: Church. Modern. 1970s. Brick; 1 story, 7 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable; composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square brick posts support shed roof; noncontributing modern church on the site of original Duncan Memorial Methodist Church.

211: Residential. Vernacular. ca. 1900. Wood frame and log with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns supporting hipped roof, concrete base; gable end faces streset with interior center chimney; one-story rear addition with enclosed porch; well-maintained house contributes to attractive grouping on East Main Street.

213: Residential. Vernacular. Early-to-mid-19th Century. Possibly log with weatherboard; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square posts, scroll brackets, and sawnwork; bracketed eaves, one interior and one exterior end chimney; 1½-story frame, gable-roofed wing on east side, one-story frame wing across rear; board and batten shed-contributing, 2-car garage-noncontributing, concrete block, gable-roofed outbuilding-noncontributing; well-maintained 19th-century house with Victorian details intact.

214: Residential. Colonial Revival. 1920s. Brick; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1 front gable dormer; entrance has fanlight and sidelights, interior end chimney; 1½-story east wing with front dormer and bay window; brick outbuilding and frame garage-contributing; well preserved house with handsome Colonial Revival decoration.

216: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. 1900. Wood frame with bricktex; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with Tuscan columns supporting gable roof, concrete base; typical turn-of-the-century workers' dwelling.

217: Residential. Federal. Early-to-mid-19th Century. Brick with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gambrel, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns supporting hipped roof; bracketed cornice, rectangular transom over door, 6 over 6 and 9 over 9 sash windows, interior end chimney, 2-story frame rear wing with a 2-story porch; only example of a residence with a gambrel roof on Main Street.

218: Residential. Vernacular. ca. 1910. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns and solid railing, upper floor projects over porch; modest workers' house.

(See Continuation Sheet #49)

200 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

220: Residential. Vernacular. ca. 1905-1909. Wood frame with weatherboard on 2nd story and simulated stone veneer on 1st story; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with turned posts, plank railing, raised on brick piers; triple vents under front gable, stone foundation, one-story rear addition, typical turn-of-the-century workers' house.

*221: Residential. Modern. post-1945. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; interior chimney, frame shed-roofed garage-noncontributing. Noncontributing.

*223: Residential. Modern. post-1945. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 1 story, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with gable roof supported by wrought iron supports on a brick base. Noncontributing.

*225: Residential. Vernacular. Early 20th Century. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); shed (not visible) roof; noncontributing house due to extensive modern alterations.

227: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with square posts supporting shed roof; entrance has rectangular transom, exterior end chimney, 6 over 6 sash windows, 2-story projecting front bay with gable; concrete block garage-noncontributing; well-preserved late 19th-c. house largely unaltered.

300 BLOCK

300: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square posts, simple balustrade, frieze removed; stone foundation, vent under end gable, paneled door with transom and sidelights, 2-story rear wing; frame garage-contributing; well-maintained end-gable house contributes to historic character of the street.

301: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with truncated Tuscan columns on brick piers support a hipped roof; doorway has rectangular transom and sidelights, interior end chimneys; one-story shed-roofed rear addition; board and batten shed-contributing; large I-house mostly unaltered since 1930.

(See Continuation Sheet #50)

300 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

302: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with bracketed cornice, turned balustrade, wood posts with scroll brackets; stone foundation, interior end chimney on east side, bracketed cornice, door with transom and sidelights; 2-story rear shed-roofed wing; 2 frame sheds-contributing; I-house with notable Victorian decoration in serious disrepair.

*303: Residential. Modern. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with wrought iron supports and metal awning, brick base; one-story modern house does not harmonize with 2-story older houses. Noncontributing building.

304: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. ca. 1900. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, simple balustrade, hipped roof; 2 over 2 double-hung sash windows, rectangular transom over door, rear wing with porch; well- maintained turn-of-the-century house.

305: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. ca. 1900. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, hipped roof; frame, hip-roofed garage-contributing; contributes to turn-of-the-century streetscape with typical porch and setback.

306: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. ca. 1900. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with square posts, wooden floor; stone foundation, end gable with cornice returns, central chimneys, 2-story gable addition in rear; frame garage-contributing; typical end-gable house on East Main Street.

307: Residential. Vernacular I House. ca. 1900. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, hipped roof, wooden floor; rectangular transom over door, interior end chimneys; 2-story frame shed-roofed rear addition and 1-story rear enclosed porch; typical I-House.

308: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. ca. 1900. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 6-bay wraparound porch with square wood posts, brackets removed; stone foundation, projecting 2-story bay window; low-pitched roof and 2-story projecting bay window give house a different character from others on East Main Street.

310: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. ca. 1900. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with turned posts, sawn brackets; 1½-story rear addition; typical side-passage house with handsome, well-preserved Victorian porch.

300 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

312: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Mid-late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square posts, bracketed cornice; stone foundation, bracketed wooden cornice, single interior end chimney; 2-story rear addition, modern windows on first story; typical 19th-century house on East Main Street.

314: Residential. Modified Queen Anne. ca. 1890. Brick (painted); 2 stories, 4 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 6-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and wide frieze; double front door, dentil cornice, projecting 2-story bay window; 2-story rear addition with porch; frame garage-contributing; large Victorian house on large lot, first substantial house seen from eastern approach to Berryville.

400 BLOCK

401: Clark Milling Company-historic name. Custom Millwork, Inc.-present name. Commercial (custom millwork)-present use. Flour Mill-original use. Commercial Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with pressed tin; 3 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with square posts supporting shed roof, concrete base; rear, windowless section is probably an addition; large industrial building represents importance of grain production and milling for Berryville.

402: H. W. Baker Grain Warehouse. Berryville Farm Supply, Inc. Feed & Grain store-present use. Grain Warehouse-original use. Commercial Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 1 story, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with square posts supporting shed roof; pier foundation; stone foundation, central chimney; rear, 1-story, frame, gable-roofed addition built before 1930; important commercial building remaining from the advent of the railroad in Berryville.

(See Continuation Sheet #52)

W. MAIN STREET

10 BLOCK

*1: Commercial. Commercial Colonial Revival. Mid-20th Century. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); hipped, standing seam metal roof; semicircular ventilator on front, modern Colonial Revival storefront, dentil cornice; modern Colonial Revival store has a neutral impact on Main Street. Noncontributing.

*2: Sponseller's Plant and Garden Center. Commercial. Commercial Vernacular. Mid-20th Century. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories, 4 bays (symmetrical); hipped, composition shingle roof; modern storefront with cloth awning; modern commercial building has a neutral impact on the downtown streetscape. Noncontributing.

3-5-7: Potter's Barber Shop/J. D. Moler Insurance Co. Commercial. Commercial Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with tin; 2 stories, 5 bays (symmetrical); roof not visible; 3 original storefronts remain intact, iron railing on second floor, rear one-story addition, notable original storefronts and tin-sheathed second story contribute to 19th-century downtown image.

8: Berryville Pharmacy. Commercial-present use. Residential/Commercial-original use; Victorian Italianate. Late 19th Century. Brick (7-course American) with stucco; 2 stories, 5 bays (asymmetrical); shed, standing seam metal roof; elaborate bracketed cornice and window lintels, 2 over 2 double-hung sash windows on 2nd floor; first floor storefronts have been altered to modern Colonial Revival treatment; Main Street building with original Victorian Italianate 2nd-floor decoration.

10-12-14: Offices-present use. Residential-original use. Greek Revival/modern alterations. ca. 1850s. Brick (5-course American); 2 stories, 7 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; interior end chimneys, dentil cornice, tripartite, 2nd-floor windows with pilaster, frame shed-roofed rear addition, entire first-floor facade is modern, large building with notable 2nd-floor detailing.

11-13: Masonic Hall-historic name. Berry Patch-present name. Commercial-present use. Social/Commercial-original use. Commercial Vernacular. Mid-19th Century. Brick (5-course American) with wood and cast iron; 3 stories, 7 bays (symmetrical); gable (not visible) roof; facade is wood with cast iron pilasters and ornament, original storefront is intact, stepped gable, stone foundation; first-floor pent eave is modern, rear concrete-block addition and one-story brick shed-roofed addition; only 2-story building on Main Street, notable cast-iron ornamental facade.

16: Coronation Beauty Salon. Commercial. Vernacular. ca. 1904-1909. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); standing seam metal roof; molded cornice returns and window trim on 2nd floor, projecting storefront, gable end faces street; 2-story, one-bay, flat roofed addition, early 20th-century store has only minor modern exterior alterations.

(See Continuation Sheet #53)

10 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

19: Scheuer's Shoes. Commercial-present use. Commercial/Residential-original use. Federal. Early 19th Century. Brick; 2 stories, 2 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; interior end chimney partially refaced with new brick and 20th-century storefront installed with Carrera glass; rear shed-roofed, 2-story addition with aluminum siding and 4 one-story rear additions; may be one of the oldest buildings on Main Street.

20: Jane's Lunch. Commercial. Vernacular. Early 20th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; gable end building with projecting storefront; rear 1- and 2-story modern additions, original storefront base has been replaced with modern brick; early 20th-century commercial building retains original character.

21: Commercial. Commercial Vernacular. 1930s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); parapet gable (not visible) roof; stands on the site of a brick dwelling, retains pre-1945 storefront in harmony with other commercial buildings on street.

23: Village Shoppe. Commercial. Commercial Vernacular. 1930s. Brick (stretcher); 1 story, 2 bays (asymmetrical); parapet flat (not visible) roof; original storefront intact with dentil cornice; store built in alley after 1930.

24: Little Apple Pastry Shop. Commercial. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 5 bays (asymmetrical); gable (not visible) roof; small, square louvered window under front gable, 2 over 2 double sash windows, gable end fronts street; modern storefront with double entrance has been added on 1st floor, narrow 1-bay, 2-story addition; modern cinderblock building in rear-noncontributing; insensitive modern 1st-floor alteration detracts from the building's architectural integrity.

25-27: L and J Cleaners. Commercial-present use; Residential/Commercial-original use. Victorian Italianate. Late 19th Century. Brick with stucco; 2 stories, 4 bays (asymmetrical); parapet gable, standing seam metal roof; notable Victorian bracketed cornice and bracketed lintels on second floor facade; first floor has been altered by early 20th-century storefront; may be an earlier 19th-century building with later handsome Victorian Italianate post-railroad remodeling.

28: Thomas Plumbing and Heating. Commercial. Victorian Commercial. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); parapet gable (not visible) roof; bracketed cornice over original storefront, bracketed front parapet, handsome window trim, store windows have been enlarged to cover base, 2-story cinderblock ell at rear; one of the best preserved 19th-century storefronts on Main Street.

29: Main Street Barber Shop. Barber Shop-present use. Jail-original use. Vernacular. ca. 1800. random rubble stone; 1 story, 2 bays (asymmetrical), parapet gable, standing seam metal roof; interior chimney, stepped wooden parapet, recessed entrance, early 20th-century storefront window; storefront added, rear frame addition; used as a jail before Clarke County Jail was built.

(See Continuation Sheet #54)

10 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

30: Attorney's Office-present use. Residential-original use. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Brick (7-course American); 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with scroll brackets and dentil cornice at entrance bay, square columns and cutout pattern railing, wooden base with steps; interior end chimneys, stone foundation, rectangular transom over double Victorian doors with etched glass; 2 rear wings; handsome, well-preserved house, one of the few dwellings remaining on Main Street.

34: Townhouse Restaurant. Restaurant-present use. Residential-original use. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Brick with permastone. 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; metal awning over modern entrance, neon sign ca. 1940s; modern doors and windows have been added; seriously altered 19th-century building although retains scale and form of most Main Street buildings.

100 BLOCK

100: Treadwell Smith House-historic name. Hawthorne Hall-present name. Doctor's Office-present use. Residential-original use. Federal. ca. 1820. Brick; 2 stories, 5 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with Tuscan columns, pedimented gable; paired chimneys, 6 over 6 double-hung sash windows; 2-story rear brick wing; altered and portico added in 20th century; only original building left at the intersection of Main and Buckmarsh Streets, one of the oldest buildings in Berryville.

102: Sarah Stribling House-historic name. Battletown Inn-present name. Commercial-present use. Residential-original use. Federal. ca. 1810. Brick or stone with stucco; 2 stories, 6 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with four Doric columns supporting paneled frieze with dentil cornice; stone foundation, two front entrances, interior end chimneys, 9 over 6 and 6 over 6 sash windows, 3-light transom over both entrances; 1-story west wing and 2-story rear wings; one of the oldest buildings in town currently undergoing exterior restoration.

106: Residential. Vernacular. Mid-19th Century. Wood with stucco; 2 stories, 5 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with Tuscan columns supporting a pediment, square railing, brick base with steps; interior end chimneys, stone foundation; rear addition pre-dates 1899, 2-story, 2-bay west wing with entry predates 1921; possible mid-19th-Century house with side wing once used as a "tin shop".

*110: Battletown Car Wash. Modern Commercial. Mid-20th Century. Wood frame with sheet metal; 1 story, 3 bays (symmetrical); flat (not visible) roof; two open bays flank a central block; structure does not contribute to the historic character of downtown Berryville. Noncontributing building.

(See Continuation Sheet #55)

100 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

*112: Phillips 66 Gasoline Station. Modern Commercial. Mid-20th Century. Concrete block; 1 story, 4 bays (asymmetrical); flat (not visible) roof; two garage bays; gas pump island, large Phillips 66 sign near street; structure does not contribute to the historic character of downtown Berryville.

116: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Log with weatherboard; 1½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, corrugated metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square posts with decorative jigsaw work and square railing on raised wooden base; interior end chimneys, stone foundation, 6 over 6 sash windows on 1st floor; porch on east side, rear shed-roofed addition across width of main block, west side 1-story wing built in 2 sections; 1½-story main block may be log.

118: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 5 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with Ionic columns supporting hip-roofed projecting front bay; 2-story and 1-story rear additions; frame garage-contributing.

120: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square posts, jigsaw-cut balustrade, brackets, lattice skirt under porch; two interior chimneys and one large exterior chimney on west side, vertical siding on part of facade; gable front and wing plan is variation on typical Victorian house form found on West Main Street.

122: Residential. Vernacular I House. Mid-Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 8-bay curved wraparound porch with turned posts, scroll brackets; interior end chimneys, doorway has rectangular transom and sidelights, modillion cornice, 2 over 2 sash windows; 2-story rear addition extends across width of the house; two-story outbuilding with pressed tin facade-contributing; typical I-House with decorative wraparound porch well maintained.

123: Berryville Presbyterian Church. Greek Revival. ca. 1854. Brick (7-course American); 1 story, 3 front bays, 5 side bays (symmetrical); gable with pediment, standing seam metal roof; modillion cornice, central projecting tower with double doorway, brick pilasters, pediment and paired arched windows; 2-story, 5-bay brick ell to west added after 1930; important 19th-century church with the same plan as destroyed Duncan Memorial Methodist Church.

125: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay modern entrance porch with square posts and gable roof; one exterior end and one interior chimney, door has rectangular transom and sidelights, stone foundation, 2 over 2 sash windows; full-width front porch has been removed, projecting, 1-story bay window on east side may be an addition; well preserved Vernacular house.

(See Continuation Sheet #56)

100 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

126: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with turned posts and sawn balustrade with hipped roof; interior end chimneys, 2-story projecting front bay with hipped roof and decorative wood shingles and panels; 1-story rear addition; typical period house with unusual projecting front bay and handsome wood shingle and panel decoration.

127: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with bricktex; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay entrance porch with Tuscan columns, square balustrade, and cement base, gable roof appears modern; interior end chimneys, doorway has rectangular transom and sidelights; 2-story ell on east side, front porch was added between 1904 and 1909; typical I-House, similar to #129 West Main Street.

128: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. ca. 1900. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with Tuscan columns on wood base; doorway has rectangular transom and sidelights; 1-story rear addition; well-preserved 19th-century house with front-gable plan unlike predominant I-Houses on the street.

129: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay modern entrance porch with square columns supporting gable roof, iron balustrade; stone foundation, doorway has rectangular transom and sidelights, interior end chimneys, 2 over 2 sash windows; 2-story rear ell with exterior chimney, frame 1-story shed-roofed addition; large, well-preserved typical 19th-century house.

131: Residential. Vernacular. ca. 1900. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay modern entrance porch with decorative supports and gable roof; sash door; full-width front porch has been removed, 1-story rear addition predates 1921; character of this small turn-of-the-century house has been damaged by addition of a modern entrance porch.

200 BLOCK

200: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. ca. 1900. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square posts, brackets and square balustrade; 6 over 6 sash windows, unusual asymmetrical fenestration pattern; 2-story rear ell; modern garage-noncontributing; typical side-gable house with rear ell.

(See Continuation Sheet #57)

200 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

201: Residential. Vernacular. ca. 1900. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with tapered square wood columns on brick piers; 6 over 6 double sash windows, exterior end brick flue.

203: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square posts and brackets, hipped roof, porch added to house ca. 1900; interior end chimneys are dissimilar, door has rectangular 3-light transom, 6 over 6 sash windows; 1-story, shed-roofed rear addition predates 1930; frame garage-contributing; modest turn-of-the-century house.

204: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Possibly early-to-mid 19th century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; Victorian porch removed; rectangular 3-light transom over door, interior end chimneys, 1-story front porch has been removed, 6 over 6 and 9 over 6 sash windows; 2-story rear ell may be an addition; I-House with early 19th-century fenestration.

206: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 5 bays (symmetrical); central front gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 6-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and porte cochere; interior end chimneys, door has rectangular transom and sidelights, 2 over 2 sash windows; rear 2-story transverse-gable ell, porte cochere added since 1930; large 2-car garage-noncontributing; large, well-preserved I-House with central front gable.

207: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with aluminum; 2 stories, 5 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof. 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay porch has been enclosed and covered with aluminum siding, some decorative sawnwork and bracketed eaves retained; interior end chimneys, door has rectangular transom and sidelights, bracketed cornice; rear ell with projecting bay on west side and porch on east side; frame garage-contributing; large 19th-century house that has been seriously altered by enclosed front porch.

210: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with asphalt shingle; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, wrought iron railing; interior end chimneys, door has rectangular transom and sidelights; 2-story, rear wing, 1-story, gable-roofed east wing; frame garage-contributing; typical I-House, currently undergoing renovation.

*211: Residential. Modern. ca. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story, 3 bays (symmetrical); pyramidal hipped, composition shingle roof; garage-noncontributing. Noncontributing.

(See Continuation Sheet #58)

200 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

214: Residential-present use. Church Manse-original use. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square posts and simple balustrade, hipped roof with metal awning; corbelled brick interior end chimney, decorative window hoods and bargeboard, 6 over 6 sash windows; rear block is oldest section (1830s) and front-gable block dates from late 1800s, 1-story, 2-bay wing to east; board and batten smokehouse-contributing frame garage-contributing; large, handsome house with decorative sawnwork well preserved.

217: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2½ stories, 2 bays (symmetrical); standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay 20th-century porch with slender columns and broken pediment; central chimney, doorway has rectangular transom and sidelights, heavy molded cornice with returns; east side porch added after 1930, one story rear shed-roofed addition before 1921; frame garage-contributing.

218: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns on a cement base; single exterior chimney on east side, doorway has rectangular transom and sidelights; 1-story rear addition with shed roof; concrete block garage-noncontributing; typical I-House form.

*219: Residential. Modern. ca. 1950s. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 1 story, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; central chimney, three-part modern window on facade, cement stoop with wrought iron railing. Noncontributing.

220: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays; gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns on wooden base; interior end chimneys, doorway has rectangular transom and sidelights, attached to #222 W. Main Street, paired 2 over 2 sash windows on 1st floor; rear ell has been added since 1921; typical I-House that has been well maintained.

221: Residential. Bungalow. ca. 1920. Brick (7-course American); 1½ stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, composition shingle roof; 1 front and 1 side hipped dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with tapered columns on brick piers supporting flat roof, wrought iron balustrade; segmental brick window arches, projecting 1-story bay on west side; well-preserved early 20th-century Bungalow.

222: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns and square balustrade, wooden base, interior end chimneys, projecting two-story, one-bay, front ell, transom and sidelights at front door; house has been connected to #220 W. Main Street; frame garage-contributing; house represents a variation on the typical 2-story, side-gable type.

(See Continuation Sheet #59)

300 BLOCK

303: Residential. Vernacular. ca. 1900. Wood frame; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with wrought iron supports, hipped roof; 2-story, stuccoed garage-contributing.

*305: Residential. Colonial Revival. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories, 5 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 2 gable dormers; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with metal awning supported by metal poles, wrought iron railing; exterior end brick chimney, 6 over 6 double sash windows. Noncontributing.

307: Residential. Vernacular. ca. 1900. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with wrought iron supports and railing; gable end faces street.

*308: Residential. Modern. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story, 5 bays (symmetrical); gambrel, composition shingle roof; two-car garage on east side; noncontributing modern house. It does not contribute to the historic character of West Main Street.

309: Residential-original use. Clarke County School Board-present use. Colonial Revival. 1930s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 3 front gable dormers; 3-light transom over entrance, 12 over 12 double sash windows.

*314: Residential. Modern Colonial Revival. 1940s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories, 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 2 front gable dormers; projecting bay window, elliptical fanlight and sidelights; one-story wing on east side; noncontributing modern house. It does not contribute to the historic character of West Main Street.

316: Residential. Victorian Italianate. ca. 1880s. Brick (7-course American); 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with decorative brackets, sawn balustrade, decorative sawn frieze; 2-story projecting bay window, front ell with bracketed cornice, large interior chimney, transom and sidelights over door; 2-story rear ell may be an addition; frame garage-contributing; one of the finest Victorian examples in Berryville, makes important group with #320 and #322 W. Main Street.

*317: School. Berryville Primary School. Modern. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories, 12 bays (symmetrical); flat (not visible) roof; typical school of the 1950s. Noncontributing.

(See Continuation Sheet #60)

300 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

320: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. ca. 1880s. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and decorative sawn frieze; 2 interior chimneys, front ell with 1-story projecting bay window, Gothic window under front cross gable; 2-story rear addition; frame garage-contributing; attractive Victorian house which makes handsome group with #316 and #322 W. Main Street.

322: Residential. Wood frame with weatherboard. 2½ stories, 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay entrance porch with Tuscan columns and wrought iron balustrade; rubble stone foundation, bracketed cornice, projecting 2-story bays on south and east, 12 over 2 sash windows on 2nd floor; original front porch has been removed; one of the most attractive Victorian houses in Berryville, makes a harmonious group with #320 and #316 W. Main Street.

323: Residential. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 1½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1 front shed dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square wood columns; altered dormer fenestration.

326: Residential. Queen Anne. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); 1 front and 1 side hipped dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns; central chimney, projecting front ell has 2-story bay window with paneled 1st floor and shingled 2nd floor, porch is enclosed on east side, 1-story rear shed-roofed addition, frame garage-contributing; well-preserved example of Queen Anne architecture.

327: Residential. American Foursquare. 1920s. Brick - 1st. story (stretcher bond), half timbered - 2nd story; 2½ stories, 1 bay (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1 front dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with columns on circular piers, metal awning, modern brick base; modern alterations, but much of historic character still intact.

329: Residential. American Foursquare. 1920s. Brick (irregular); 2½ stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with fluted Tuscan columns on brick piers, solid brick balustrade; entrance with sidelights, paired double sash windows.

330: Residential. Vernacular I-House. ca. 1900. wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 5 bays (symmetrical); standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay porch with square post, lattice on west side; interior end chimney on west side, east side exterior chimney may have been added; large I-House in need of restoration.

(See Continuation Sheet #61)

300 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

332: Rhoden's Tourist Office. Commerical/Residential. Vernacular I-House. ca. 1900. 2 stories, 5 bays (symmetrical); central front gable with standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns supporting shed roof; interior end chimneys, doorway has rectangular transom and sidelights; 2-story cross-gable rear wing and 1-story rear wing; typical well-maintained I-House.

333. Residential. American Foursquare. 1920s. Brick (irregular); 2½ stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped shingle roof; 1-front hipped dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with square brick columns on stone piers, solid brick balustrade; paired and tripled double sash windows.

335: Residential. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame with stucco; 1½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with arched stuccoed bays, turned balustrade; paired and tripled double sash windows.

337: Residential. Vernacular. 1930s. Stone; 1½ stories, 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with square posts, shed roof; gabled front ell with high exterior end stone chimney.

400 BLOCK

401: Residential. American Foursquare. 1920s. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1 hipped dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with square wood columns on brick piers; 6 over 1 double sash windows; 1-story stuccoed garage-contributing.

403: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. ca. 1900. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2½ stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, simple balustrade partially enclosed; shingled gable end, 1 over 1 double sash windows.

RICE STREET

10 BLOCK

*5: Residential. Vernacular. 1940s. Wood frame with asbestos shingle; 1 story, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; concrete foundation, center interior chimney; frame garage-noncontributing. Noncontributing.

6: Residential. Vernacular. C. 1900. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay wraparound porch with turned posts on wood floor; 2 over 2 double sash windows; 1-story rear frame addition, pre-1930.

(See Continuation Sheet #62)

10 BLOCK (CONTINUED)

8: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts and cut-out pattern balustrade, flat roof; stone foundation, rectangular transom and sidelights, fishscale shingles on 2nd floor of bay windows; concrete block garage-noncontributing; attractive, unusual Victorian house.

10: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with asbestos shingle; 2-stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay wraparound porch with turned posts, cut-out pattern balustrade, hipped roof, central interior chimney, same general plan as 6 Rice Street.

11: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Ca. 1900. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with new Doric columns; rectangular transom and sidelights, stone foundation, exterior end chimney, 1-story frame side addition, well preserved turn-of-the-century house.

100 BLOCK

105: Residential. Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Log with aluminum siding; 1½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square posts and plank balustrade on wood floor, hipped roof; interior end chimneys; massing suggests that this house may be built of log.

107: Residential. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with turned posts, simple balustrade, and hipped roof, lattice on 2 sides; stone foundation, single interior end chimney; rear 2-story wing; 1st-floor modern picture window changes building's historic character, but does not destroy it.

108: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Ca. 1900. 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with Tuscan columns and pedimented gable roof; stone foundation, exterior end chimney; side porch removed, rear 2-story gabled wing-stucco; modern garage/carport-noncontributing; handsome, well maintained house.

*109: Residential. Modern. 1960s. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 1 story, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 2-bay porch with wrought-iron supports and railing; concrete foundation; noncontributing house on the site of an earlier frame house.

(See Continuation Sheet #63)

100 BLOCK

111: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 1½ stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with wrought iron brackets under eaves; 2-story gable-roofed addition; typical gable front house.

112: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, hipped roof, wood base, exterior end chimney; 1-story addition with chimney.

113: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level porch with turned posts, hipped roof; interior end chimneys, stone foundation, 2 over 2 double sash windows; 2-story gabled rear addition; well maintained I-House.

114: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame with weatherboard; 1½ stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square posts, hipped roof; 1-story rear frame addition; unusual pair of gables over 2nd-floor windows.

115: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 1½ stories, 2 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with wrought iron supports, shed roof, replaced original porch; gable end faces street; unusual 1½-story modest frame dwelling of the late 19th century.

200 BLOCK

201: Residential. Vernacular I-House. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level; 3-bay porch with slender Tuscan columns, hipped roof; 2 over 2 double sash windows, interior pair of brick chimneys.

203: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with square wood posts, scroll brackets; gable end faces street, 2 over 2 double sash windows, cornice with returns.

205: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with wrought iron supports; gable end faces street, cornice with returns, 2 over 2 double sash windows.

206: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 4 bays (asymmetrical); 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, concrete slab foundation; 2-story section with 1-story wing containing main entrance; 1-story frame garage-contributing.

(See Continuation Sheet #64)

200 BLOCK

207: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Wood frame with aluminum siding; 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with turned posts; projecting front ell, 6 over 6 double sash windows.

209: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with chamfered posts, brackets, simple balustrade; 2 over 2 double sash windows, gable end faces street; 1-story stuccoed garage-contributing.

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #65)

SMITH STREET

10 BLOCK

*3: Residential. Ranch. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story, 5 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof. Noncontributing.

*5: Residential. Modern. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories, 6 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof. Noncontributing.

100 BLOCK

101: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. Late 19th Century. Brick (painted); 2 stories, 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay screened porch; 1-story projecting bay window with hipped roof on east side, 2 interior chimneys, deep cornice with returns; 2-story addition on north side; handsome, large Victorian house.

(See Continuation Sheet #66)

SWAN AVENUE

10 BLOCK

*8: Residential. Ranch. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story, 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, composition shingle roof; 2-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with wood posts with lattice design in between; carport attached to house. Noncontributing.

*10: Residential. Vernacular. 1940s. Wood frame with weatherboard; 1 story, 4 bays (asymmetrical); composition shingle gable roof. Noncontributing.

*11: Residential. Vernacular. 1930s. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with chamfered wood posts, shed roof; gable end faces street.

(See Continuation Sheet #67)

TREADWELL STREET

100 BLOCK

107: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories, 3 bays; gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts, hipped roof.

108: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame with bricktex; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with wrought iron supports and railing, replaced original porch; small 6 over 6 double sash windows.

110: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with turned posts, wrought iron railing; small 1 over 1 double sash windows, interior brick chimney.

111: Residential. Victorian Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame with weatherboard; 1½ stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with bracketed eaves, gable end faces street, 6 over 6 double sash windows; shed-roofed modern addition to west.

112: Residential. Vernacular I-House. 1890s. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with wrought iron supports; 2 over 2 double sash windows, interior end brick chimneys.

(See Continuation Sheet #69)

VIRGINIA STREET

10 BLOCK

5: Residential. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame with stucco; 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable; standing seam metal roof; square wood posts, simple balustrade, shed roof, brick pier foundation; gable end faces street, overhanging eaves, 6 over 6 double sash windows; 1-story frame garage-contributing.

8. BACKGROUND (Cont.)

Assembly on January 15, 1798. Founded on twenty acres of land situated at what has become the western end of town, Berryville on January 10, 1803, was enlarged to include another twenty-five acres of land owned by Charles Smith to the east of the original township. The town, as well as the county, prospered steadily as commerce increased at the intersection.[2]

From its founding until the creation of Clarke County in 1836, Berryville grew to serve the commerce generated by traffic along several area turnpikes. In 1789 a turnpike from Battletown to Lewis Lower Mill was chartered; the Snickers Gap Turnpike was completed in the 1816 from Berryville to Snickers Gap. Other roads from Berryville to Millwood and to Winchester also came in use in this period.[3] The resulting settlement consisted of three large stores, a blacksmith shop, an apothecary shop, two taverns, and twenty-five residences, including the Sarah Stribling house, Treadwell Smith's Hotel, Treadwell Smith's house and a small stone jail house at 29 W. Main Street.[4] Where the present Lighthouse Inn now stands was the Battletown Inn, reputed to be the site of the earlier "Old Tavern", where Daniel Morgan, a local resident and Revolutionary war hero, was known to participate in brawls and fistfights. Several local historians believe this may have contributed to the name of "Battletown" to the crossroads settlement.[5]

As the eastern portion of Federick County increasingly became populated by wealthy landowner's of English cultural background who removed to the area from Eastern Virginia, the area became isolated and distinguishable from the less prosperous German settlements in the western portion of the county, which includes Winchester. Consequently landowners petitioned the General Assembly and Clarke County was formed on March 8, 1836.[6]

This development was significant to Berryville because the town was then chosen to be county seat of the new county, a circumstance which further increased the prosperity and importance of the town. Ten acres of land, then owned by Geo. S. Lane, were purchased to provide an area in which a public courthouse and jail were to be constructed.[7] By 1838 the Clarke County Courthouse was completed as well as the Clarke County Jail. The original courthouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The present jail replaced the original jail which burned in the early 1900s and was immediately replaced.

Berryville prospered during the antebellum period as evidenced by the variety of social and religious organizations that took root in Berryville between 1836 and 1861. The Masonic Hall at 11-13 W. Main Street was built between 1840 and 1850. It features and unusual cast-iron front. The first lodge of masons in Berryville was chartered on December 17, 1840. Grace Episcopal Church on N. Church Street was built in 1857 and was enlarged and renovated in 1883. North of Grace Episcopal Church stands its rectory, the original section of which was constructed near the site of the original

(See Continuation Sheet #7)

8. BACKGROUND (Cont.)

church building between 1840 and 1844. The Episcopal Church was the dominant church in Berryville at mid-century. The Berryville Presbyterian Church was completed at 123 W. Main Street in 1854 while the Baptists occupied the Buckmarsh Baptist Church at the site of the present Berryville Baptist Church.[8]

During the same period of institutional development, several turnpike companies were chartered to build and maintain turnpikes from Berryville to other centers of commerce. The Berryville and Winchester Turnpike was chartered in 1831, amended in 1839, and construction was begun in 1846. By 1840, several turnpikes served as transportation routes between Alexandria and Berryville. These included the Berryville, Snickers Gap, Leesburg, and Little River turnpikes. A tollhouse built for the Millwood Pike in the 1850s is located at 324 S. Church Street. From 1790 until 1860, wheat was the most prosperous and predominant crop in the Shenandoah Valley. The turnpike routes were used to transport milled flour from the surrounding mills to Berryville, thence to Alexandria markets.[9]

As the population and wealth of Clarke County increased, so did its residents' desires for consumer and manufactured goods, the majority of which were supplied by local merchants. The most successful of these was Thomas Crow, who built Crow's Nest at 117 S. Church Street. This large Federal-style house illustrates the wealth he accumulated from trading with plantation owners, travelers, and Berryville citizens. As most northern Virginia merchants then did, Crow bought his goods personally in Baltimore and had them sent to Winchester via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, then to Berryville by turnpike. The railroad had not yet reached Berryville, and the road to Winchester was never in very good condition, usually being impassable during the winter.[10]

The residential buildings in Berryville that date from the period 1836 to 1861 illustrate the prosperity that Berryville then enjoyed. Berryville houses of that period are primarily Federal style, of brick construction, similar scale and, except for later alterations, similar appearance. They are clustered around the intersections of Church, Academy, Buckmarsh, and Main streets, in the center of Berryville. Several examples include residences or former residences at 113 E. Main Street, 103 N. Church Street, and 37 E. Main Street. Examples of log construction from this period are the buildings at 213 E. Main Street, and 118 N. Buckmarsh Street. The Jonathan Smith House at 17-19-21 E. Main Street is another example of Federal-style brick architecture of this period as well as several outbuildings at the former site of Rose Hill (Smithy Mansion), a large Greek Revival dwelling that was demolished in 1978.

Berryville, being located on a major avenue between battlegrounds in the Shenandoah Valley and northern Virginia, saw much military activity during the Civil War at very close proximity. Both Union and Confederate soldiers occupied or traveled through Berryville several times during the war. The original Buckmarsh Baptist Church was

(See Continuation Sheet #8)

8. BACKGROUND (Cont.)

occupied by troops of both sides several times and its basement was used as a stable. The Grace Episcopal Church sheltered troops, as did the Presbyterian Church. On August 13, 1864, a battle took place on the northern and western areas of the present town of Berryville, when Colonel John S. Mosby and about 300 Confederates attacked a Union supply train destined for General Sheridan's Federal troops at Winchester. The train consisted of 525 wagons guarded by a brigade of infantry. Mosby's force succeeded in capturing 75 wagons, 200 beef cattle, 500-600 horses and mules and 200 prisoners. During the battle the former Buckmarsh Baptist Church building on Academy Street was used for a defense by the Union soldiers. The majority of the fighting took place between the Winchester Pike and the Green Hill Cemetery in the northwest section of Berryville. This battle forced General Sheridan, who was short of supplies already, to fall back on Winchester as Mosby retreated across the Shenandoah River with fresh supplies.[11]

After the Civil War the economy and society of Berryville began to rebuild itself slowly. The period from 1865 until the completion of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad in 1879 was a period of slow growth for the town. From 1865 until 1870 Berryville was under military rule. Although this did not affect the rebuilding process, the entire fabric of the old plantation society had changed, thus affecting Berryville's function as a trade center. Wheat no longer remained the predominant cash crop as the large, labor intensive wheat producing plantations were succeeded locally by fruit producing farms and orchards.

The incorporation of Berryville in 1870 by the General Assembly, together with the construction and completion of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad (present Norfolk and Western) in 1879 brought new life to Berryville. The railroad ran from Hagarstown, Maryland to Roanoke, Virginia. Berryville became a popular station as the railroad crossed the Winchester-Berry's Ferry Turnpike just east of Berryville. The railroad helped Berryville evolve from a village into a town as tourists, sportsmen, and business people took advantage of this new artery to Berryville.[12] A boom in construction from 1875 until the 1920s produced many Victorian residences on Church, Main, Buckmarsh, Academy, Rice, and Smith Streets.

The houses at 314 E. Main Street, 218 Academy Street, 316 W. Main Street, and 215, 227, and 301 S. Church Street are notable examples of Victorian houses of brick construction. They are all large, well maintained structures on large lots; similar examples of wood-framed houses of the same period in Berryville include the dwellings at 8 Rice Street, 122 Academy Street, 122, 320 and 326 W. Main Street, and 207, 227, and 300 S. Church Street.

Late 19-century business and commerce associated with the coming of the railroad is represented in the district by the many storefronts in Berryville that date from the

(See Continuation Sheet #9)

8. BACKGROUND (Cont.)

period, 1880-1910. The building at 7 E. Main Street, formerly the First National Bank, is the only example of a commercial Classical Revival-style building in Berryville. Reasonably well preserved turn-of-the-century storefronts include 10-14, 16, and 20 N. Church Street, and 16-24 E. Main Street.

Industrial buildings and warehouses were established at the intersection of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad and East Main Street in the late 1800s. Among the surviving examples are a grain warehouse at 400 E. Main Street, formerly known as H. H. Baker Grain Warehouse; the old Clarke County Milling Company building at 401 E. Main Street, another illustration of the prominence of wheat in the town's economy; and the Mercer Coal and Oil building, formerly a grist mill that had six additions built before 1930.[13]

Private education was the norm in Berryville until 1870 when the Underwood Constitution required free public schools in Virginia. Shenandoah University School, a men's preparatory school, was founded in Berryville as well as the MacDonald School for boys in the 1880s. The MacDonald School was located at 314 S. Church Street, while the dormitories were located next door at 316, 318, and 320 S. Church Street. Although the house at 318 is now destroyed, the other three buildings are in good condition. A public school building was not constructed in Berryville, unitl 1930, when Johnson Williams Intermediate School was built south of Berryville.[14]

In 1885, the Baptists built the Berryville Baptist Church on the site of the original Buckmarsh Baptist Church at 120 Academy Street. It is a large well maintained Romanesque Revival-style church of brick construction and large stained-glass windows. Grace Episcopal Chapel was built from 1899-1904 on N. Church Street next door to Grace Episcopal Church.[15] It is a Gothic Revival-style stone building with a large, tripartite stained-glass window and a steep angled roof.

After World War I Berryville's population grew little and no substantial building growth occurred. Representing this era in the town's history are several examples of Bungalow-style houses that were constructed in the 1920s and are in good condition. These include houses at 208 S. Church Street, and 200 S. Buckmarsh Street. At 108 Academy Street is a stuccoed Craftsman-style house built ca. 1920 and across the street is a row of ca. 1930 American Foursquares located at 107, 109, and 113. Government and social institutions of this century are represented in the district by the United States Post Office at 27 North Street, constructed in 1937, and the Church of St. Mary at 104 N. Buckmarsh Street. Among the houses at the intersection of N. Buckmarsh Street and Blackburn Street is one that served formerly as a black school and another as a black church. The area in the 1930s served as an important element of black community life in Berryville.

The automobile became the popular mode of transportation in Berryville by the 1920s. The former Battletown Inn at 5 W. Main Street attracted vacation travelers from Route 7, which runs through the town, and from Route 50, south of Berryville. Although the

(See Continuation Sheet #10)

8. BACKGROUND (Cont.

town's population has remained stable, several schools have been constructed since World War II to meet the needs of its citizens. The Berryville Elementary School was constructed in 1948 on W. Main Street. At Swan and Lincoln streets south of Berryville, Clarke County High School was constructed in 1954. With an improved infrastructure and close proximity to highways, Berryville in the recent period has attracted new industry. A notable example is Doubleday Publishing Company, constructed east of Berryville in 1957.[16]

DW/DAE

NOTES

1. Rose M. E. MacDonald, Clarke County, A Daughter of Frederick: A History of Early Families and Homes (Berryville: Blue Ridge Mountain Press, 1943), p. 2-3.

2. T. K. Cartmell, Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants: A History of Frederick County Virginia, From Its Formation in 1738 to 1908 (Berryville: Chesapeake Book Company, 1963), p. 285.

3. Ibid. p. 50

4. Charles Varle, Map of Frederick, Berkeley and Jefferson Counties in the State of Virginia. Engraved by Benjamin Jones, 1809.

5. J. E. Norris, History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley (Chicago: A. Warner & Company, 1890). Passim.

6. Warren R. Hofstra, A Separate Place, The Formation of Clarke County, Virginia (Clarke County Sesquicentennial Committee, 1986). Passim.

7 Thomas D. Gold, History of Clarke County and its Connection with the War Between the States (Berryville: Chesapeake Book Company, 1963), p. 124.

8. Cartmell, p. 180-187, p. 201-211.

9. Hofstra, p. 41.

10. MacDonald, p. 35-38.

11. Gold, p. 141.

12. Cartmell, p. 59-66.

(See Continuation Sheet #11)

8. NOTES (CONTINUED)

13. National Preservation Institute, Historic District Surveys of Berryville, Boyce, and Millwood in Clarke County, Virginia (Alexandria: 1985).

14. Cartmell, p. 219.

15. Ibid., p. 211.

16. National Preservation Institute.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cartmell, T. K. Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants: A History of Frederick County, Virginia, From Its Formation in 1738 to 1908. Berryville: Chesapeake Book Co., 1963.

Farland, Mary Gray, and Greenhalgn, Beverly Byrd. In the Shadow of the Blue Ridge: Clarke County 1732-1952. Richmond: William Byrd Press, 1978.

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Hofstra, Warren R. A Separate Place, The Formation of Clarke County, Virginia. Clarke County Sesquicentennial Committee, 1986.

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National Preservation Institute. Historic District Surveys of Berryville, Boyce, and Millwood in Clarke County, Virginia. Alexandria, 1985.

Norris, J. E. History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley. Chicago: A. Warner & Company, 1890.

Varle, Charles. Map of Frederick, Berkeley and Jefferson Counties, in the State of Virginia. Engraved by Benjamin Jones, 1809.

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

(2) Old Clarke County Courthouse
DHL File No. ~~21-21~~ 168-12-27
Listed in NRHP 7/7/83
Depository for Survey Records
Division of Historic Landmarks
221 Governor Street
Richmond, VA 23219

10. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point (A) at the NW corner of the lot at 403 W. Main St.; thence approx. 200' E to a point (B) opposite the SW corner of the lot at 332 W. Main St; thence approx. 300' N to a point (c); thence approx. 560' E to a point (D); thence approx. 320' N to a point (E); thence approx. 100' E to a point (F); thence approx. 140' N to a point (G); thence approx. 320' E to a point (H) on the west side of Smith Street; thence approx 200' S to a point (I; thence approx. 160' E to a point (J); thence approx. 90' N to a point (K); thence approx. 100' E to a point (L); thence approx. 150' S to a point (M) on the north side of Academy St; thence approx. 320' E to a point (N); thence approx. 90' N to a point (O); thence approx. 80' W to a point (P); thence approx. 620' N to a point (Q); thence approx. 180' E to a point (R) on the east side of Rice St; thence approx. 80' S to a point (S); thence approx. 310' E to a point (T) on the west side of N. Buckmarsh St; thence approx. 340' N to a point (U); thence approx. 250' E to a point (V); thence approx. 80' N to a point (W); thence approx. 370' E to a point (X); thence approx. 300' S to a point (Y); thence approx. 100' W to a point (Z); thence approx. 80' S to a point (A_1) thence approx. 80' W to a point (B_1); thence approx. 40' S to a point (C_1); thence approx. 370' E to a point (D_1) on the west side of N. Church St; thence approx. 140' S to a point (E_1); thence approx. 370' E to a point (F_1); thence approx. 160' N to a point (G_1); thence approx 340' E to a point (H_1); thence approx. 100' S to a point (I_1); thence approx. 60' E to a point (J_1); thence approx. 200' S to a point (K_1) on the south side of Liberty St.; thence approx. 40' W to a point (L_1); thence approx. 400' S to a point (M_1); thence approx. 80' E to a point (N_1); thence approx. 60' S to a point (O_1); thence approx 130' E to a point (P_1) on the west side of Page St; thence approx. 120' E to a point (Q_1); thence approx. 100' N to a point (R_1); thence approx. 40' E to a point (S_1); thence approx. 190' N to a point (T_1); thence approx. 560' E to a point (U_1); thence approx. 70' S to a point (V_1); thence approx. 200' E to a point (W_1); thence approx. 40' S to a point (X_1); thence approx. 120' E to a point (Y_1); thence approx. 80' S to a point (Z_1); thence approx. 60' E to a point (A_2) on the west side of N. First St; thence approx 360' N to a point (B_2); thence approx. 70' E to a point (C_2); thence approx 200' S to a point (D_2); thence approx. 70' E to a point (E_2); thence approx. 1,580' S to a point (F_2); thence approx. 180' W to a point (G_2); thence approx. 600' N to a point (H_2); thence approx. 60' E to a point (I_2); thence approx. 560' N to a point (J_2) on the south side of E. Main St; thence approx. 220' W to a point (K_2); thence approx. 80' S to a point (L_2); thence approx. 240' W to a point (M_2); thence approx. 140' S to a point (N_2); thence approx 180' W to a point (O_2); thence approx 130' N to a point (P_2); thence approx. 410' W to a point (Q_2); thence approx. 60' S to a point (R_2); thence approx. 100' W to a point (S_2); thence approx. 30' N to a point (T_2) on Town Creek; thence approx. 220' W to a point (U_2); thence approx. 270' S to a point (V_2); thence approx. 200' W to a point (W_2); thence approx. 390' S to a point (X_2); thence approx. 120' E to a point (Y_2); thence approx. 110' S to a point (Z_2); thence approx. 430' E to a point (A_3); thence approx. 180' S to a point (B_3); thence approx. 550' W to a point (C_3); thence approx. 220' S to a point (D_3); thence approx.

(See Continuation Sheet #14)

10. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (Cont.)

80' W to apoint (E_3); thence approx. 200' S to a point (F_3); thence approx. 540' E to a point (G_3); thence approx. 280' S to a point (H_3); thence approx. 300' W to a point (I_3); thence approx. 110' S to a point (J_3); thence approx. 80' W to a point (K_3); thence approx. 130' S to a point (L_3); thence approx. 200' W to a point (M_3) on the east side of S. Church St; thence approx. 160' S to a point (N_3); thence approx. 260' W to a point (O_3); thence approx. 220' N to a point (P_3); thence approx. 180' W to a point (Q_3); thence approx. 100' N to a point (R_3); thence approx. 140' E to a point (S_3); thence approx. 220' N to a point (T_3); thence approx. 280' W to a point (U_3); thence approx. 200' S to a point (V_3); thence approx. 100' W to a point (W_3); thence approx. 70' N to a point (X_3); thence approx. 70' W to a point (Y_3); thence approx. 320' N to a point (Z_3); thence approx. 100' E to a point (A_4); thence approx. 660' N to a point (B_4); thence approx. 90' W to a point (C_4); thence approx. 720' N to a point (D_4); thence approx. 920' E to a point (E_4); thence approx 320' N to a point (F_4); thence approx. 220' W to a point (G_4); thence approx. 100' N to a point (H_4; thence approx. 300' W to a point (I_4); thence approx. 60' N to a point (J_4); thence approx. 30' W to a point (K_4); thence approx. 30' N to a point (L_4) on the south side of W. Main St; thence approx. 50' W to a point (M_4); thence approx. 160' N to a point (N_4); thence approx 80' W to a point (O_4) on the east side of N. Buckmarsh St; thence approx. 160' S to a point (P_4); thence approx. 600' W to a point (Q_4); thence approx. 270' S to a point (R_4); thence approx. 420' W to a point (S_4); thence approx. 40' S to a point (T_4); thence approx. 340' W to a point (U_4); thence approx. 200' N to a point (V_4); thence approx. 430' W to a point (W_4); thence approx. 400' S to a point (X_4); thence approx. 260' W to a point (Y_4); thence approx. 440' N to a point (Z_4); thence approx. 580' W to a point (A_5); thence approx. 150' N to the point of origin.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Berryville Historic District follow either property lines of lots within the town or the courses of Town Creek which primarily runs behind commercial and residential properties on the south side of Main Street. The district's eastern-most boundaries include historic industrial and railroad-related resources along the Norfolk Southern Railroad. Properties east of the railroad are primarily noncontributing due to date of construction. The district contains nearly all buildings facing Main Street from the railroad to about the western town limits, excluding where possible concentrations of modern intrusive buildings on the south side of East Main Street near the railroad and at the intersection of Main and Buckmarsh streets. Crow Street and the first blocks of South Buckmarsh and South Church streets almost entirely contain modern commercial structures that were also excluded. The district's westernmost boundaries exclude a few noncontributing buildings on the north side of West Main Street, and beyond the town limits is rural countryside. Rural farmlands and orchards predominate south of the district boundaries on South Buckmarsh and South Church streets. Properties on Josephine Street were excluded from the district due to the high number of modern and greatly altered dwellings on the street. Boundaries in the northern areas of the district are all drawn to exclude concentrations of modern dwellings or high percentages of

(See Continuation Sheet #15)

10. JUSTIFICATION (Cont.)

noncontributing buildings west of the district boundary on Treadwell Street, north of the district boundary on Rice Street, north of the district boundary on North Buckmarsh Street, east of the district boundary on Blackburn's Lane, and east of the district boundary on Liberty Street. The district contains the largest concentration of historic resources in the town of Berryville. Only 62 out of 376 buildings are considered noncontributing.

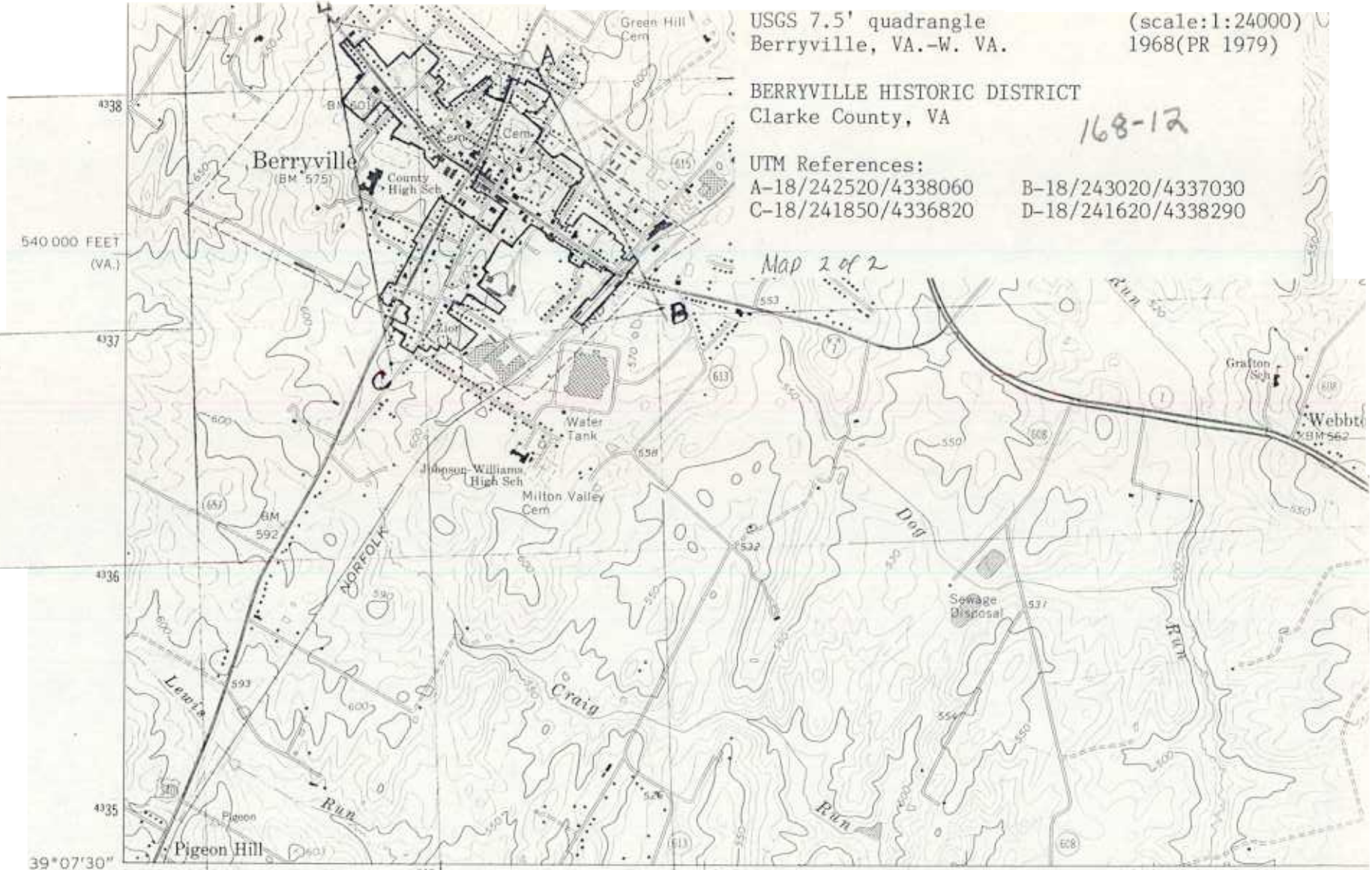
USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale:1:24000)
Berryville, VA.-W. VA. 1968(PR 1979)

BERRYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Clarke County, VA

168-12

UTM References:
A-18/242520/4338060 B-18/243020/4337030
C-18/241850/4336820 D-18/241620/4338290

Map 2 of 2



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1968
Supersedes Army Map Service map dated 1955

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Virginia coordinate system, north zone, and West Virginia coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth

MN
GN
7½°
133 MILS
1°51'
33 MILS

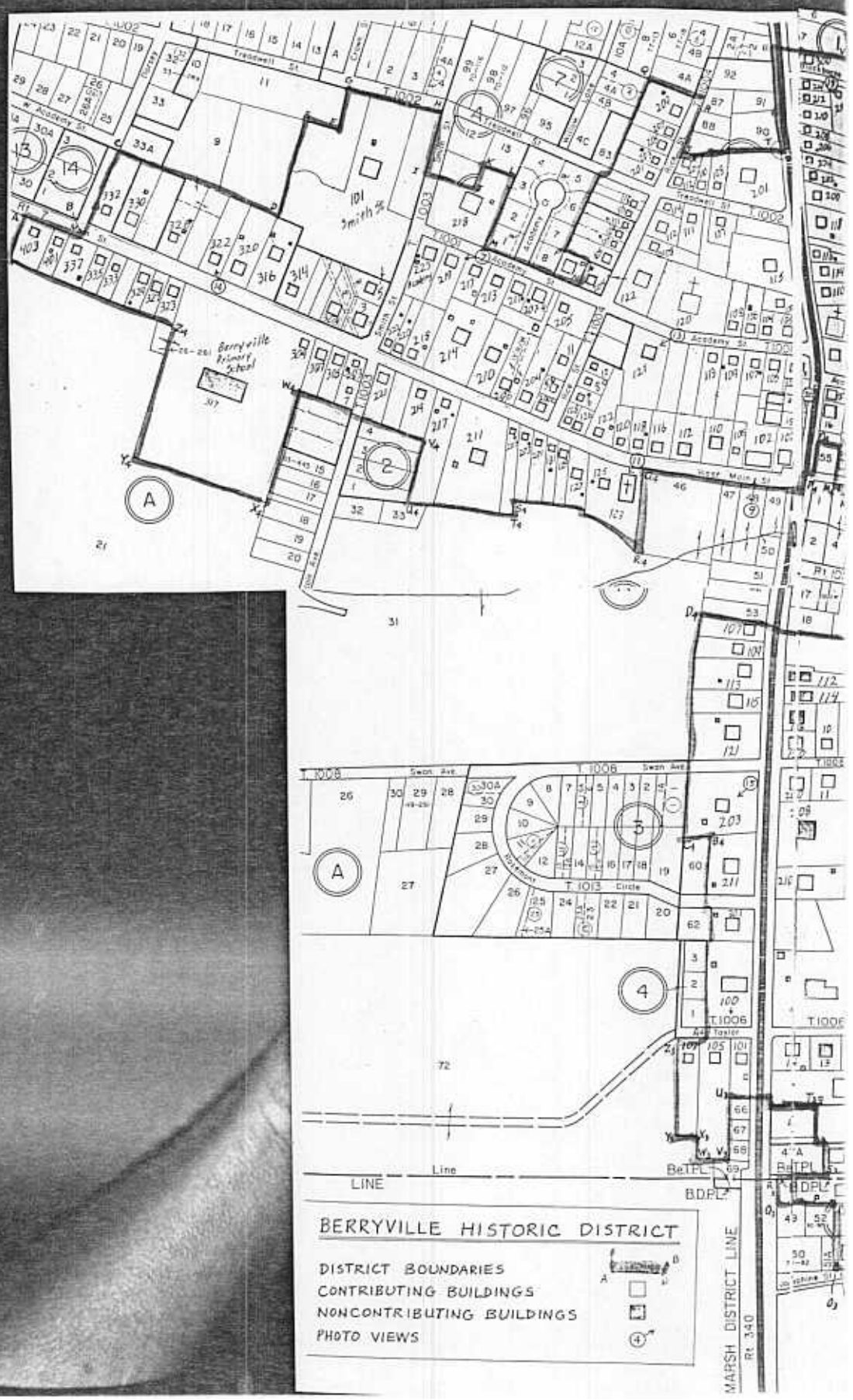
UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

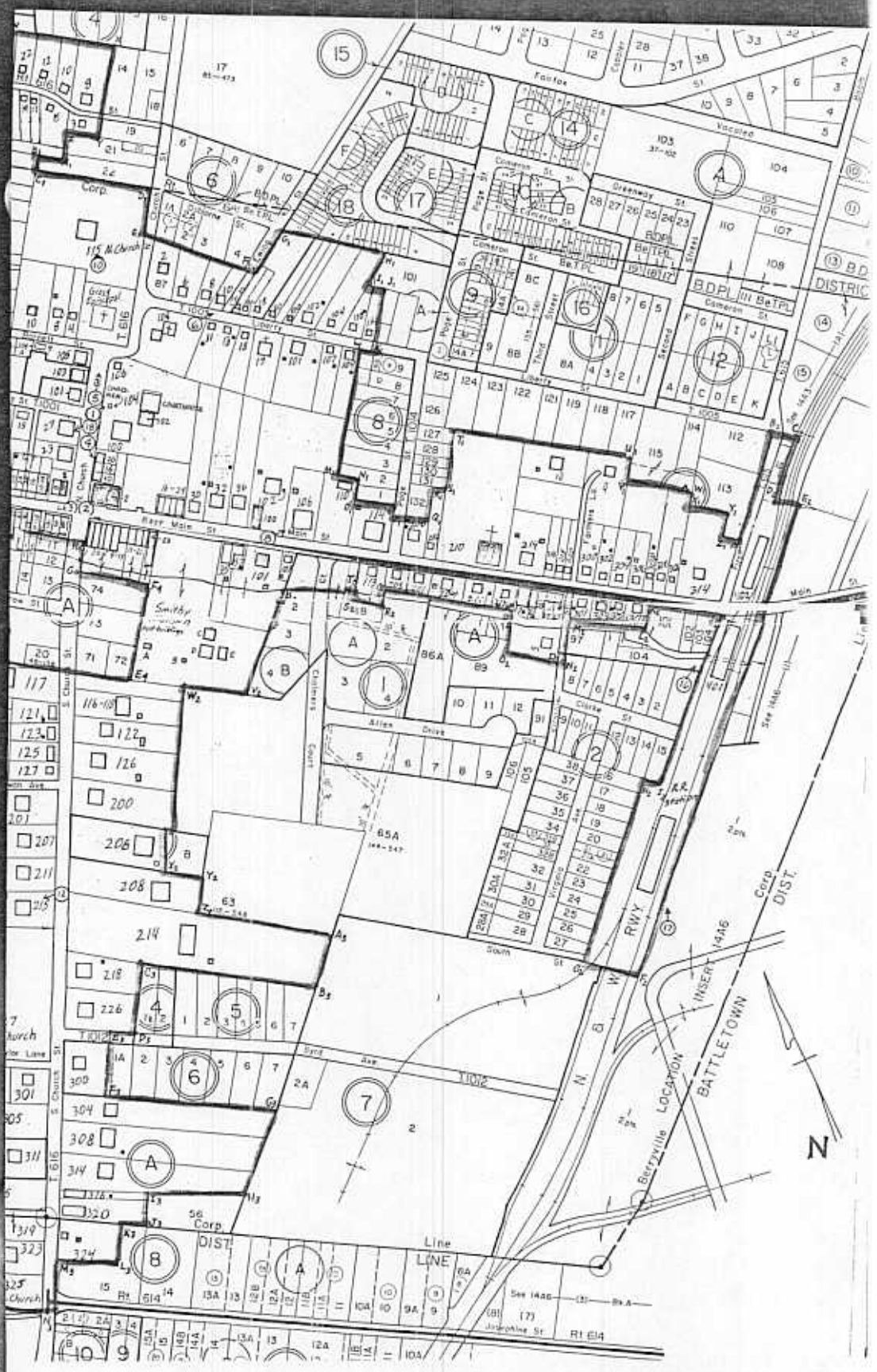
SCALE

1000 0 1000 2000

CONTOUR INT
NATIONAL GEODETIC

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NAT
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RE
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MA


BERRYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
PHOTO VIEWS
Treadwell St
Academy St
Smith St
Swan Ave
T.1008
T.1013 Circle
Berryville Primary School
MARSH DISTRICT LINE
Rt. 340
LINE
BdPL


Corp.
Liberty St
Main St
Cameron St
Greenway St
Allen Drive
South St
Clarke St
Chartwell
Smithy
Corp. DIST.
Line
LINE
Jacqueline St
Rt 614
N. & W. RWY
BATTLETOWN
Berryville
LOCATION
INSERT 1446
Corp. DIST.
N