1. Name of Property

historic name: Gap View Farm
other name/site number: 

2. Location

street & number: State Road 9 not for publication: N/A
city/town: Charles Town vicinity: N/A
state: WV county: Jefferson code: 037 zip code: 25414

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _ meets _ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _ nationally _ statewide _ locally.

(See continuation sheet.)

Signature of Certifying Official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

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

Signature of Certifying Official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_ entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
_ determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
_ determined not eligible for the National Register
_ removed from the National Register
_ other (explain):

Signature of Keeper Date of Action
Gap View Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WV
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: (Check as many boxes as apply)
- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)
- building(s)

- x district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing 17 Noncontributing 6

(buildings)
sites
structures
objects

20 9 TOTAL

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/single dwelling and secondary structures
Agriculture/agricultural field
animal facilities, storage, agricultural outbuildings

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/single dwelling and secondary structures
Agriculture/agricultural field, animal facilities, storage agricultural outbuildings

7. Description

Architectural Classification: (Enter categories from instructions)
Colonial: Georgian, Vernacular
Late 19th and 20th Century: Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
Foundation Stone, Poured Concrete
Walls Stone, Stucco, Wood, Brick
Roof Metal
Other Brick

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)
Agriculture
Architecture
Gap View Farm
__________________________
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WV
__________________________
County and State

1) Period of Significance
1774-1946

2) Significant Dates
1774  1937

3) Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

4) Cultural Affiliation
N/A

5) Architect/Builder
Baker, Walter

6) Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

7) 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

9) Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # WV-11 PL
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

10) Primary location of additional data:
- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository: ________________________________
Gap View Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WV
County and State

Acreage of Property: 330 acres

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

1 18 254800 4359740
Zone Easting Northing
2 18 254818 4359705
Zone Easting Northing
3 18 254370 4357660
Zone Easting Northing
4 18 254060 4357680
Zone Easting Northing
5 18 253910 4358600
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Jean Crolius Ehman
Organization: ___________________________ Date: June 1996
Street & Number: P.O. Box 1644 Telephone: 304-876-3614
City or Town: Shepherdstown State: WV ZIP: 25443

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets
Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)
Gap View Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WV
County and State

==================================================================================================================================

Property Owner

==================================================================================================================================

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

Name: Mr. & Mrs. Frank Woodruff Buckles

Street & Number: Rt. 1, Box 127 Telephone: 304-725-5998

City or Town: Charles Town State: WV Zip: 25414

==================================================================================================================================

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
NOTE: Buildings are numbered to facilitate finding their location on the boundary map. They are listed according to clustering.

Gap View Farm is approached by a tree lined drive from state Road 9 to a crest where a view of Harpers Ferry gap can be seen from the mansion house and some of its surrounding dependencies. Surrounding this plateau are 330 acres of rolling farm land and more of the many farm buildings appear intermittently.

#11 Mansion House Contributing Bldg, c. 1774-1937 Photo #12-25 Sketch # 3,4,5

Exterior

The Georgian mansion with later Greek Revival influence at Gap View stands on a gently sloping hilltop facing the gap at Harpers Ferry, a spectacular background for the rolling pastureland surrounding the house. This three bay gable-end stone pre-revolutionary mansion has experienced several alterations and additions from late 19th century to mid-20th century.

The symmetrical front elevation has a Greek Revival style two story porch at its center, a mid-20th century alteration. The second story porch is supported by four Doric columns standing on the brick floor of the lower porch. A balustrade of simple square corner posts, flat hand rails and square balusters surround the roofless second story porch.

The original front entrance to the house has a six fielded panel door with an eight light transom and flanked by three light panels above a single panel wainscot. Panelled reveals surround the entrance which has a wide wooden threshold. The mid-20th century second story porch has a centered entrance that mirrors the first floor with the exception of no transom at the second floor. The entrance at the first floor is original.

The limestone facade has corner quoins and a raised mortar. Windows throughout the stone section are 6/6 double-hung with wide single bead surrounds and wood sills; a mid-20th century alteration. However, four windows at the south (rear) side of the original stone house are the only extant late 18th century windows and these surrounds are flat boards fastened by wooden pegs. Those of the clapboard addition are of mid-20th century style as is the small porch entrance at the south elevation.

The north and south gable ends are not identical. The north elevation has only one small casement attic window, a late 1920s alteration, south of the inside chimney. The south end has a pair of attic casement windows, a late 1920s alteration, flanking the inside chimney. A pair of 6/6 double-hung windows at the south end of the second floor are a mid-20th century alterations. A slightly wider 6/6 window at the first floor reflects an early 20th century alteration.

The west elevation reveals a wood clapboard two-story gable end early 20th century addition on a stone foundation. A stone outside chimney is in the gable center. Pairs of contemporary 6/6 double-hung windows at the first and second floor flank the chimney. Also on the west elevation, the original smaller paned windows of the pre-revolutionary
section are visible. With the exception of these, the windows in this house have experienced two alterations, the first in the late 19th century and then in the mid-20th century. On the roof of this older house is a two bay shed dormer with cheeks of clapboard at the west elevation. Besides the previously described stone gable end at the south elevation, there is an entrance at the south end to the kitchen in the early 20th century addition. The entrance porch with a brick floor has four large glass panels over wood panels as a wind break at its west side. A standing seam tin metal roof with snowbirds caps the whole structure.

Interior: First Floor
The center entrance hall ends at the rear addition. On the inside of the original front door is a brass box lock and key. The original stairway on the north wall doubles back to the second floor at a landing. The mahogany balustrade has simple square newel posts, flat handrails and white painted square section balusters. The entrance hall ends at the rear addition. White painted simple panelling is beneath the stairway. The south wall is the original exterior wall of the oldest part of the house. The entrance to the dining room on the south wall has panelled reveals and a heavy fielded panel door. The door to the living room on the north curtain wall is lighter plain panelled door reflecting the earlier period of the house. The baseboards are flat boards with a beaded cap and surround six inch pine floor boards. The living room also has the six inch pine floor boards that is surrounded by the same baseboard as the hall. On its north wall is centered a fireplace flanked by bookcases with cupboards underneath, a 1955 alteration. The fireplace surrounds and hearth have been rebuilt with brick. The fireplace is capped with the original 18th century wood mantel beneath a large fielded panel flanked by two narrower fielded panels. The chair rail, a mid-20th century alteration, wraps around the room. A center bead cornice was also built at the same time. The windows on the west wall are original with this section. However, the one on the east wall was replaced during the mid-20th century renovation. They all have wide plain wood reveals and the radiator on the east wall is set in the wall directly beneath the window.

The dining room mirrors the living room except the fireplace is flanked by a window and a built-in china cabinet; a mid-20th century alteration. The floor has had a layer of 3 inch oak placed over a 6 inch pine floor. A fireplace has a single fielded panel with dog-ear corners above the mantel. A swinging door on the west wall leads into the kitchen. Both these rooms have 9 foot ceilings. The dining room mirrors the living room except the fireplace is flanked by a window and a built-in china cabinet; a mid-20th century alteration. The floor has had a layer of 3 inch oak placed over a 6 inch pine floor. A fireplace has a single fielded panel with dog-ear corners above the mantel. A swinging door on the west wall leads into the kitchen. Both these rooms have 9 foot ceilings.

The door into the kitchen has wide reveals. A transom is above the door indicating this was an outside doorway. The kitchen is a late 19th century addition. It has an iron heating stove attached to the stone chimney on its west wall. A back stairs to the second floor is in this room. The doors to the basement stairs and the outside are at the south end of this room. At the north wall are steps down to a small hall with
low ceilings that lead into a den and a powder room, a 1937 addition. The small den has wall bookcases and windows on the west and north walls.

Second Floor:

The configuration of the rooms on the second floor are the same as first floor. Ceilings in the older section are lower than those on the first floor. The bedrooms on the second floor of the stone section of the house mirror the placement of doors, fireplaces and windows of the first floor and in turn the bedrooms mirror each other.

However, the north bedroom has shallow closets flanking the fireplace on its north wall. The original one at the east end has its hand carved wooden pegs for hanging clothes. The fireplace has a simple mantel and surrounds are wood supported by engaged square columns capped by a deep cornice. The chair rail's lower edge is beaded and is capped with a beaded edge moulding. Both rooms have 6 inch pine floors surrounded by the same baseboards as the first floor. Closets have been added to the north wall of the south bedroom; during the late 20th century.

The center hall at the second floor mirrors the first floor hall. At the landing between the first and second floors is an entrance into a small hall of the rear addition. A closet has been added at the east end and against the north wall. The entrance to the second story porch is at the east end also.

The second floor of the late 19th century addition also mirrors the configuration of the first floor. A den is over the kitchen. It has floor to ceiling cabinets on its north wall. The back stairs terminate in this room which has 3 inch oak flooring. As the kitchen below, it has steps at the north wall leading down to a small hall that leads to a contemporary bathroom and a linen closet in the 1937 addition. All the walls throughout the first and second floors are painted plaster.

The central staircase continues to the attic with a double-back landing. The attic stretches across from gable-end to gable-end. The roof has no ridge poles but some hand-hewn pegged rafters are visible. Some are replacements and sawn by machines. Roman numeral numbering is evident. The roof boards are 12 inches wide and an inch thick which accommodated slate shingles at one time. These are replaced with a metal roof; a mid-20th century alteration.

The house does not have a full basement. The first floor addition, mid-19th century, is evident in the basement as it was extended toward the east beyond the outside wall of the original house. The west end of the basement is a crawl space and was partitioned off with a brick wall. Handhewn logs and beams are joined with wooden pegs.
13 Log Smoke House  Contributing Bldg - c. 1790  Photo #9/Sketch #1
This v-notched planed log building with a steep pyramidal shake shingle roof is on a cut stone foundation which has been repaired with cement piers at the corners. Some chinking is evident but cement has been used to repair gaps between the logs. The roof has a wood finial at it convergence and is supported by hand-hewn beams. The door was hung with long leather strap hinges that have been replaced and has a concrete threshold. Some meat hooks are still in place.

12 Garage/Shed  Contributing Bldg - c. 1937  Photo #8/Sketch #1
This simple weatherboard structure without doors is on a stone foundation and has a shed tin roof. It has a poured concrete floor and is wide enough to accommodate two vehicles. The weatherboard siding shows evidence of having been painted. Otherwise there are no embellishments and is of no particular style.

14 Tool Shed  Noncontributing Bldg - c. 1985  Photo #10/Sketch #1
This is a replica of the log smoke house, except its siding is of contemporary wood veneer panelling.

1 Tenant House  Contributing Bldg - c. 1937  Photo #3, 4, 26/Sketch #1, 6
Exterior: The L-shaped Colonial Revival style house is situated along the drive leading to the mansion house. It faces south and has an excellent view of the Blue Ridge mountains. It is a three bay wood clapboard gable-end two-story house with a standing seam tin roof and snowbirds at the south elevation only. The foundation is poured concrete. A porch stretches across the front elevation and has a concrete floor and a glass wind-break similar to the one at the main house. The windows are all double-hung 6/6 and are framed with simple flat boards. The exception is the window on the first floor west elevation north of the concrete block chimney. It is a single horizontal light double-hung window.

The two-story ell at the rear or north elevation has an enclosed porch on the east side with doors to the kitchen, a work room and the basement.

Interior: The interior of this tenant house has plaster walls and ceilings with 4 inch yellow pine floors. The surrounds of the doors and windows are simple flat boards. It has no distinctive architectural features which is typical of a farmhand's house of the period.

2 Concrete Block Garage  Noncontributing Bldg, c. 1955  Photo #4/Sketch #1
The concrete block shed roof double garage has a tin metal roof.
3 Wood Shed Noncontributing Bldg, c. late 1950s  Photo #4/Sketch #1
   This is a crudely built shed for housing garden equipment.

8 Milk House Contributing Bldg, c. 1937  Photo #1, 2, 7/Sketch #1
   This milk house of hollow tile with a gable-end standing seam tin
   roof has a concrete floor with the required drain. The door is of five
   horizontal recessed panels. It was used for the farm's dairy business.

10 Corn Crib Contributing Bldg, c. 1937  Photo #2, 6/Sketch #1
   The weatherboard corn crib has a standing seam tin metal roof. It
   represents the style popular during the period in Jefferson County.

4 Shed Contributing Bldg, c. 1937  Photo #5/Sketch #1
   This three bay shed is built directly on the ground of random width
   weatherboards. The walls have been patched with corrugated metal. It has
   a flat seamed metal roof.

5 Metal Silo Contributing Structure, c. 1937  Photo #34, Sketch #1
   This low silo is of horizontal corrugated metal with a metal roof
   which has a ventilator at the apex. The structure is built on a concrete
   slab.

6 Pig Building Contributing Bldg, c. 1937  Photo #35, Sketch #1
   This is a three bay shed roof farm building originally built for
   pigs. It is made of wood on a concrete foundation and has a loft. The
   north wall has been patched with corrugated metal.

7 Concrete Silo Contributing Structure, c. 1937  Photo #2, 7/Sketch #1
   This is a cable wrapped concrete panel silo with a dome shaped tin
   roof. It is on a concrete slab. A concrete chute runs down the outside.
   The whole structure is sealed with stucco paint.

9 Bull Pen Contributing Bldg, c. 1937  Photo #36/Sketch #1
   The small low shed roof wooden building is on a poured concrete
   foundation. It was built of recycled 20 inch wide boards. Corrugated
   metal was attached to the outside to seal the building. A wide door is on
   the east side.

15 Workshop and Garage Contributing Bldg, c. 1935  Photo #26/Sketch #1
   This two-story stucco covered workshop and five bay garage has a
   standing seam metal roof. The workshop has snow birds on the east side of
   its gable-end roof. The attached garage has a metal shed roof. The
   second floor of the workshop is a bunk room for farm workers.

16 Metal Equipment Shed Noncontributing Bldg, c. 1990  Photo #26/Sketch #1
   This is a three bay shed for farm equipment on a concrete slab.
17 **Cattle Corral** Noncontributing Structure, c. 1976  Photo #29/Sketch #1
   Constructed with wood sides, shed roof, loading ramp.

18 **Harvestore Silos and Shop** (2) Two Noncontributing Structures
   & 19  c. 1960s  (1) One Noncontributing Bldg
          Photo #28 / Sketch #1
   Both structures and building have metal construction on concrete slabs.

20 **Pump House** Noncontributing Bldg, c. 1960  Photo #28/Sketch #1
   This small wood building house an electric pump.

21 **Turn Out Shed** Contributing Bldg, c. 1937  Photo #27/Sketch #1
   This is a three sided wood building with a metal roof.

22 **Tenant House** Contributing Bldg, c. 1776  Photo #30, 31/Sketch #1
   Exterior: This two-story three bay stucco covered gable-end log house
   was originally a two-story single pen and at a later date (unknown) a
   one-story framed ell was added at its west side. The whole house has a
   standing seam metal roof. Snowbirds are on the north elevation of the ell
   roof. A porch stretches the length of the ell on the south side. The
   building is on a patched stone foundation.
   Interior: The living room has an enclosed stairway of simple boards to
   the second story on its west wall. The single board stair treds are
   worn with age. At the rear in the ell are the kitchen and a bath. The
   second floor has two bedrooms over the living room. Random width flooring
   is visible here. There is a tongue and groove corner closet over the
   stairway. The rooms were originally heated by stoves. Their chimneys are
   still in place. All the windows are 6/6 double-hung. The door and window
   surrounds are simple flat boards.

23 **Tenant House Garage** Contributing Bldg, c. 1937  Photo #30, 31/Sketch #1
   This building is open at both ends and made of wood.

25 **Brick Spring House/Watering Trough** Contributing Bldg, c. 1937
   Photo #32 Sketch #1
   This springhouse was built to replace a former stone springhouse.
   The brick is laid in common bond. It has a concrete slab roof and
   foundation. A wood board door is on the south side. A water trough is
   along its east side.

24 **Root Cellar** Contributing Structure, c. 1930  Photo #33, Sketch #1
   This underground root cellar is of poured concrete with a
   descending stairway. There are pipe vents on the northeast and southwest
   corners. The bulkhead door has been removed.
26 **Tenant House** Contributing Bldg, c. 1776  Photo #37/Sketch #2, 8
Exterior: This three bay gable-end two-story log house has German siding and a metal roof. It was built on a stone foundation that has been reinforced with poured concrete. The two-story ell at the south side is of frame construction added at a later date (unknown). The entrance door is of four fielded vertical panels.
Interior: The rooms still have chimneys for heat stoves. The front room on the first floor is the original log house. The dining room and kitchen are in the ell. At the west wall of the middle or dining room is a recent addition for a bath. A curved stairway at the northeast corner of the front living room leads to the original second floor where there are two bedrooms. Above the middle dining room and kitchenware two more rooms. An enclosed stairway at the kitchen south wall leads to the back bedroom. All the window and door surrounds are of simple flat boards.

27 **Red Barn** Contributing Bldg, C. 1931  Photo #39/ Sketch #2
This gable-end board barn has a sliding door on its west elevation and the east elevation has a shed roof overhang the length of the building. It has a corrugated metal roof. It is of balloon-frame construction and built on a poured concrete foundation.

29 **Weathered Hog Pen** Contributing Bldg, c. 1937  Photo #39, 40/Sketch #2
This wooden shed roof building has a corrugated metal roof with doors on all sides, and two floor levels. It has a pebbled concrete foundation. A concrete ramp runs along the east side for loading hogs onto trucks.

28 **Weathered Cedar Barn** Contributing Bldg, c. 1790  Photo #38, 40/Sk #2
This barn has cupola ventilators at each end of its gable-end metal roof. The siding is random width cedar. There are three slat doors symmetrically placed at ground level at the east and west elevations. Loft doors were added as needed. The building is on a dry stone foundation. Some of the original beams and pegs of the post and girt framing is intact. Tree trunks with bark on them alternate with 2/6 beams to support the loft.
Index to sketches #1 and #2

1  1 tenent house  16 equipment shed  
2  double garage  17 cattle corral  
3  wood shed  18 harvest corn silos  
4  3-bay shed  19 shop  
5  silo  20 engine house  
6  pig building  21 turnout shed  
7  silo  22 #2 tenant house  
8  dairy house  23 garage  
9  bull pen  24 root cellar  
10 corn crib  25 spring house  
11 main house  26 #3 tenant house  
12 garage  27 red barn  
13 smoke house  28 cedar barn  
14 tool shed  29 hog pen  
15 work shop/4-bay garage
Gap View Farm
Jefferson County, WV

Sketch 2

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Shenandoah Junction Road

2b
25
2h

school lot

Brady

Rodgers

Blackford

Am. Centro

Norfolk and Western Railroad

Gap View Farm

132.6 acres

Lynne Kerwin Byron
not drawn to scale
Gap View Farm
Jefferson County, WV

Sketch 3

MANSION

Gap View Farm
Jefferson County, WV

Circa 19245

First Floor

Sketch 3

Continuation Sheet

National Register of Historic Places

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

(As amended)
Sketch 8

Gap View Farm
Jefferson County, WV

#2b Tenant house.

Lynn Kendin Byron
not drawn to scale
Gap View Farm, with its early stone house, farm outbuildings and 330 acres of pastures, is being nominated under Criteria A for Agriculture and Criteria C for Architecture. The period of significance begins with the establishment of the house and farm in 1774 and carries through to 1946. The farm takes its name from the view of the gap and the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers near Harpers Ferry.

Jefferson County today is bound by the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, the Blue Ridge Mountains and Clark County, Virginia. It is an area that began development in the early 1700s when it was largely forest and limestone outcropping. Settlers from Europe acquired grants from England and began developing the land for farming and quarrying of iron ore, copper and limestone. The county then was known as part of Spotsylvania, Virginia. It saw many skirmishes with Indians during the French and Indian War of 1755. Jefferson County is proud of its role in the Revolutionary War because of its volunteers being the first to arrive in Boston after marching 600 miles in 24 days. The attractiveness of mountains and rich soil soon brought others from Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia to settle. George Washington, a surveyor for the King, and his brothers were among the first to purchase land in the area.

Gap View Farm's early owner was Walter Baker, politically a Tory, who came to Jefferson County around 1770, then known as Berkeley County, Virginia, and began clearing the property for a house and farm. He built a small limestone house on the original 400 acres granted to Henry Lloyd by Lord Fairfax in 1750. Baker built his two-story single pen side hall house on the crest of a hill in 1774 where he could enjoy the view of Harpers Ferry Gap from his front door. For 46 years Walter Baker farmed this property and invested in other land nearby. Baker was married twice, his first wife Magdalene's heirs sued Baker for selling her own property without her permission. The court ruled against Baker and he was required to give 40 acres of Gap View to the heirs. Sometime after Magdalene died he married Jacobina. Walter Baker died a prosperous man in 1820 and his widow, Jacobina, sold the remaining 128 acres in 1833 to James L. Ranson who was living in the house at Gap View at the time.

James L. Ranson was a 2nd lieutenant in the War of 1812. He fell upon hard times financially and after his death in 1868, the farm was sold to Parker Strode. Charles Aglionby, a well-known and prosperous land owner acquired Gap View in 1871 which stayed in the Aglionby family until 1928.

Aglionby profited quite quickly with the construction of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, known today as the Norfolk Southern, through the farm in 1872. Aglionby also owned Mt. Pleasant, which adjoined Gap View Farm, and a share of Media Farm nearby. He lived at Mt. Pleasant and rented out the house at Gap View Farm to relatives and tenants who continued to farm the land.

The stone mansion house, one of the four 18th century buildings on the farm, was enlarged four times. The first addition was another pen at the first floor by Walter Baker. This caused the first floor to have a center hall flanked by a room on either side. In the mid-19th century
James Ransom added another bedroom upstairs and a full attic stretched across the double pen center hall house. The Aglionby's built a two story wood frame addition in the early 1900s at the rear of the house for a kitchen and a bedroom on the second floor. Another wood addition was built later, but has since been demolished. The mansion house built of limestone quarried from the farm's limestone is similar to nearby Travelers Rest, Harewood and Prato Rio listed to the National Register. The houses are built of limestone quarried near their respective sites. They are among the rare pre-revolutionary houses in Jefferson County. Although Harewood's style is more grand, they all share the similar limestone course technique and quoins. Gap View's over-mantel panelling in the living room is similar to that of Harewood. In 1937, a family named Bartlett were owners of Gap View and dedicated farmers. They added many farm buildings including one tenant house, corn crib and the dairy house. The farm had been maintained to support mainly livestock over the years with the 330 acres used as pastureland. One small lot along the northern boundary had been given as a school lot, and is no longer part of the land parcel. The alterations at Gap View in the 1930s reflect a change in farming methods, and the introduction of commercial dairy farming and the advent of mechanical technology. More buildings were needed for the dairy business, and maintenance of equipment.

This large working farm reflects the historic and architectural significance associated with its beginnings in 1774 and the changes through 1946. The acres of grazing land is still used today for cattle as it was after Walter Baker cleared the land in the 1770s. The mansion house retains its 18th century features and incorporates the 19th and 20th century additions. The interior of the home is handsome with its period woodwork and architectural features. The outbuildings, tenant houses and barns reflect changes to maintain the farm and provide for agricultural production. The property reflects one of the few remaining pre-revolutionary farms in Jefferson County.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


"Jeannette Aglionby, Life Member 1927-1933." JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MAGAZINE, Volume VIII, (December 1942).

Land Records Office:
Berkeley County Court House
Martinsburg, WV

Berkeley County Historical Society
126 E. Race Street
Martinsburg, WV
Beginning at the northwest point of the property along Shenandoah Junction Road, and following the south edge of the road east (excluding the lot associated with the former school which is less than one acre) to the railway line of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad; thence turning south and running with the east edge of the property as it runs with the line of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad 3/4 mile to the south property line; thence west approximately 1,000 feet along the southern property line; turning north to follow the rear property lines of residences along Route 9 approximately 1,200 feet; turning west for 450 feet to reach Route 9; thence running with the east edge of Route 9 for 200 feet; thence turning east and running with the rear property lines of a cul-de-sac of homes approximately 800 feet; thence turning north and running approximately 300 feet; thence turning west and running with the rear property lines of the cul-de-sac to Rt 9; thence turning north and running with the east side of Route 9 approximately 3,200 feet to a point; thence turning east for approximately 200 feet running with the property line to a point; thence turning north and running with the west property line to the place of beginning along Shenandoah Junction Road. The boundaries include 330 acres.

A aerial map is attached with the nomination.

Boundary Justification
The boundaries include the historic resources associated with Gap View Farm including the house, outbuildings, and 330 acres of the original 400 acres. Portions of the farm were sold over the years: to the railroad in 1872; deeded as a school lot; and sold as frontage along Route 9.
INDEX TO BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Entrance driveway - photographer facing east.
2. Farm buildings along driveway - photographer facing east.
3. Tenant house #1 - photographer facing northwest.
5. Shed - photographer facing northwest.
7. Milk house and concrete silo - photographer facing northwest.
8. Garage - photographer facing west.
10. Tool shed - photographer facing northwest.
11. Pasture - photographer facing east.
12. Mansion - east elevation.
15. Mansion - south elevation.
16. Mansion - quoins on southeast corner.
17. Mansion - 18th century window at west elevation.
18. Mansion - center stairway to second floor.
19. Mansion - entrance hall.
21. Mansion - entrance to diningroom from hall.
22. Mansion - diningroom.
23. Mansion - bedroom at north side of hall.
24. Mansion - rafters in attic at ridge.
25. Mansion - pegged rafter.
26. Tenant house, workshop, garage and metal equipment shed - photographer facing west.
27. Turn-out shed - photographer facing west.
28. Harvestore silos and shop - photographer facing west.
29. Cattle corral - photographer facing west.
30. Tenant house #22 - photographer facing northwest.
31. Tenant house #22 - photographer facing north.
32. Brick spring house - photographer facing northeast.
33. Root cellar - photographer facing east.

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34. Metal silo - photographer facing west.
35. Pig building - photographer facing southwest.
37. Tenant house #26 - photographer facing southwest.
38. Cedar barn - west facade.
40. Cedar barn and hog pen - photographer facing northeast.

Photographer - Jean Crolius Ehman
Negatives belong to the owner.