

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

FEB 15 1994

NATIONAL

REGISTER

1. Name of Property:

historic name: St. Clairsville Historic District

other name/site number: N/A

2. Location:

street & number: East and west Main Street between Butler Street
and Sugar Street. not for publication: N/A

city/town: St. Clairsville

vicinity: N/A

state: OHIO code: OH county: Belmont code: 013 zip code: 43950

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide ☒ locally.

(See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Barbara Power, Dept. Head Planning, Inv. & Registration
Signature of Certifying Official

2-11-94
Date

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the
National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for addition-
al comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official

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):

Edson H. Beall

Entered in the
National Register

3/17/94

for _____
Signature of the Keeper

Date

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property: Category of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply) (Check only one box)

X	private		building(s)
X	public-local	X	district
	public-State		site
	public-Federal		structure
			object

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITH PROPERTY
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
63	20	buildings
		sites
		structures
1		objects
64	20	TOTAL

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING
N/A

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATION-
AL REGISTER. 0

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS	CURRENT FUNCTIONS
Commerce/Trade-Specialty Store	Commerce/Trade-Specialty Store
Government-Courthouse	Government-Courthouse
Domestic-Single dwelling	Domestic-Single dwelling

=====

7. Description

=====

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:	MATERIALS
Romanesque	
Federal	Foundation: stone, brick.
Italianate	
Classical Revival	Walls: brick, stone, wood.
	Roof: asbestos, asphalt, slate, ceramic tile.
	Other: N/A

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

X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

X B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

X 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

Property is:

N/A A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

N/A B removed from its original location.

N/A C a birthplace or grave.

N/A D a cemetery.

N/A E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

N/A F a commemorative property.

N/A G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Architecture
Commerce
Settlement
Transportation
Social History

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1815 - 1935

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1815, 1825, 1888.

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: Lundy, Benjamin
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Yost, Joseph Warren - Architect

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

=====

9.Major Bibliographical References

=====

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

N/A preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
N/A previously listed in the National Register
N/A previously determined eligible by the National Register
N/A designated a National Historic Landmark
N/A recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
N/A recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
X Local government
University
Other

Name of Repository:

Municipal Building
City of St. Clairsville
St. Clairsville, OH 43950

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property: 19.7 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	17	508750	4436700	B	17	508780	4436540
C	17	508050	4436300	D	17	508020	4436490

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheets.)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheets.)

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

Name/Title: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Organization: N/A

Date: January 1, 1993

Street & Number: 612 Main Street Telephone: (304) 765-5716

City or Town: Sutton

State: WV

ZIP: 26601

=====

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)

=====

PROPERTY OWNER

=====

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

Name:

Street & Number:

Telephone: ()

City or Town:

State:

ZIP:

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

RECEIVED

FEB 15 1994

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Section 7 Page 1

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

The St. Clairsville Historic District is located in the downtown commercial district of St. Clairsville, in the eastern portion of Belmont County, Ohio. It is located along US Route 40 and follows the east west axis of that road. It is approximately 10 miles east of the Ohio River. The Historic District begins at the corner of South Sugar Street at a low elevation. It then rises to the center of town where the Courthouse is located. Then Main Street gently drops again as it travels westward, to Butler Street, the end of the district. The district is two blocks wide, from alley to alley, and 3 blocks long. It contains 19.7 acres. There are eighty four sites in the district, sixty four of which contribute and twenty are considered intrusions.

The district consists predominantly of commercial buildings, two and three stories tall. They were mostly constructed in the late 19th and early 20th century and represent the predominant architectural styles of that period. The commercial buildings are mostly masonry, brick or stone. There are few frame buildings.

The district also includes a small percentage of residential buildings. Some are currently commercial. Most of the residences date from the early to mid nineteenth century. These are located in the eastern edge. All of the resources are urban in character with most of the front facades on the property line and no side yards. There are rear yards that abut the rear alleys. For the residential buildings, the roofs are predominantly shallow side gables with shingle or standing seam metal roofing. The commercial buildings have flat or shallow pitched shed roofs.

Surrounding the district there are a number of residential districts. These post date the residences within the nominated historic district. To the east there are larger single family residences of the 1915 to 1940 period. They are almost large enough to be mansions and reflect later development periods of the town. To the south the residential district contains smaller more modest early twentieth century middle class houses. These are mostly frame in the Bungalow, Four Square, Colonial Revival

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

or other period styles. To the north and west the residences are newer and fall out of the period of significance of the historic district.

There have been a number of alterations to the buildings in the district. The majority of these occur on the residences. Some have been sided with modern materials, such as aluminum or perma-stone. A few are sided with older veneer materials such as asbestos shingle siding. Though these have been sided they still retain the basic form and massing of their original configurations. Due to the urban nature of the district, with no front or side yards, the buildings do not contain additions or alterations to scale, configuration etc. They still retain the characteristic side gable two story appearance of the early 19th century Federal Style residence. They also still retain the fenestration and rhythm of this style. For these reasons, though there have been alterations, the district still retains the ambience of this era of historic residential built environment. A good illustration of this can be seen when viewing the row of residences on the eastern edge of the district, numbers 68 through 71. The cumulative effect of this grouping is a good example of a 19th century in-town residential neighborhood.

The commercial buildings have also been subject to alterations, though to a lesser extent. Most of the changes to these buildings have been concentrated on the first floor level in the storefront region. Here, there have been alterations of storefront material, such as the addition of brick veneer on 128-130 W. Main, 39, or stucco accents on 136 W. Main, 35. Another example is the stucco veneer on 100 W. Main, 43. These alterations, though, have not affected the basic characteristics of the commercial buildings. They still retain the storefront on the first floor, with central, mostly recessed entrances and flanking display windows. They also retain the character and historic fabric on the upper stories, such as the decorative molded brick cornice on the Crossland Drug Store, 153 W. Main, 19. These extant elements illustrate the buildings' historic character and stylistic features.

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

The Belmont County Courthouse (27), 1884, dominates the center of town. This is a large Beaux Arts Style edifice designed by Columbus architect, Joseph Warren Yost, surrounded by a courthouse plaza. The jail building and residence is located on the south-east corner of the square. The courthouse is three stories tall with rusticated sandstone coursed ashlar walls. There is a raised basement. The roof is a shallow hip with a central bell/clock tower and there is a center projecting bay with a pedimented roof. The end bays also project slightly and have pediments at the top with an attic level turret. These have curved pediments with balustrades above and decorative urns in the center of each roof. The center bay has a sculpture of "Justice". As is typical of the Beaux Arts Style, fenestration on each story is slightly different. The basement level has flat-headed windows. On the first level the windows are shallow arches with carved hoods and center keystones. On the second level they are round-headed with taller keystones. There is a smooth-faced belt course at each level and the cornice is denticulated. The entrance is in the center bay with a grand stair up to the loggia level. Here, there is a Classical Revival portico with fluted columns on massive plinth blocks capped with composite Corinthian capitals. These support a flat entablature that has a balustrade above. The balustrade has paneled stone newels. All corners and changes of plane on the facade have paired pilasters. On the first level they are rectangular Doric and on the upper level they are round Corinthian. There are intricate cartouches, carvings and garlanded swags in the turrets and the clock tower.

The base of the clock tower is banded and rusticated, and supports a round barrel with paired columns. Above this is the octagonal clock tower roofed with a tall coffered dome reminiscent of St. Peters basilica.

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

The Courthouse square has been landscaped and modified in 1991-1992. The effect has been to segregate the Courthouse from the street level with an attractive pedestrian square.

Adjacent to the Courthouse is the three story brick jail building (29). This was also designed by Yost. It is also constructed of sandstone similar to the courthouse. The building is less ornate being a simple rectangular structure with a shallow hip roof. There is little ornamentation. There is a smooth belt course banding at each level.

In front of the jail is the sheriffs residence (28). This is a two story hip roof building with a raised basement, constructed after the courthouse and jail. The basement is faced with rusticated sandstone. The roof is a steeply pitched hip with metal cresting. In the center of the front facade is a recessed entrance, second floor porch, and a gable dormer. The east and west elevations have projecting bays in the center with a gable end with stone parapets. The windows on the first floor are round-headed and have stone hoods. On the second floor they are flat-headed and come up to the stone frieze. There are decorative paired and paneled brick chimneys on the elevations. This is a handsome building constructed ca. 1890 in the Victorian Romanesque Style.

The commercial buildings in the district illustrate many of the architectural styles that were prevalent during the period. The Jenkins Building (33), ca. 1881, is a good example of the Romanesque Style with its large center arched entrance bay and arcaded third story windows. There is decorative stone work at the capitals and arch springs as well as brick corbelling and decorative pressed brick work. The cornice contains brick corbelled brackets.

The "1812" Gazette Building (34), 1894, is a good example of the Italianate Commercial style prevalent for Ohio River towns of the period. It has Romanesque detailing such as the stone hoods and belt coursing, but the major decorative element is the massive metal cornice. This has a deep frieze area with heavy brackets

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

topped with finials. The center of the cornice has a huge pedimented parapet with the date "1812" in raised letters. There is pressed metal ornamentation throughout the cornice. This is typical of the mail order decorative elements available at the time.

The Jepson Grocery Building (40), ca. 1870 is another good example of simple Italianate Commercial Style architecture. It has decorative cast iron window hoods, recessed brick panels in the attic level and entrance storefronts that have bracketed cornices. The original decorative paneled center entrance doors are particularly noteworthy.

The St. Clairsville Public Library, formerly the Second National Bank, (42), 1930, is an example of the later Neo-Classical Revival Style. It is two stories tall with a large ornamented facade. The facade has limestone fluted pilasters supporting an oversize entablature. The entablature has round metopes above each pilaster and a stepped shallow pedimented parapet.

The Masonic Building (44), 1925, is a good example of the Art Deco Style of multi story office building. It is three stories tall with vertically arranged multiple windows separated by brick pilasters. The brick is a fired blond color with darker brown decorative brick in the spandrel panels between the second and third floor windows. At the third floor the window heads are shallow arches. The pilasters end in stepped buttresses with stone caps. The Goodman Building (49), ca. 1935, formerly a theater, is another example of the Art Deco Style in town. It is a one story long building with three storefronts. The center bay was originally the entrance into the theater. It is a simple blond brick building with red tinted mortar. In the center of the front facade is a stepped pedimented parapet with a porthole opening for a decorative window. In the interior of the auditorium there are still remnants of the decorative plaster and "racing stripe" detail indicative of the Art Deco Style.

The Clarendon Hotel (58), 1889, is one of the largest buildings in downtown St. Clairsville. It is a three story Romanesque

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

gable, brackets in the cornice, and Doric columns in the second floor porch.

Thornburg Building (26), ca 1870. This is a two story five bay side gable brick residence with Italianate detailing. The existing brick appears to be a veneer added ca. 1900. There is a deep cornice with brackets. On the interior the building has elements of Egyptian Revival details with battered door and window surrounds. It is now an office.

Crossland\Kigerl\Vavra building (38), ca. 1866. This is a Federal Style two story side gable residential building with painted brick facade, stone lintels and sills, patterned slate roofing and shallow arch windows. The first floor has been modified, ca. 1890 with a storefront addition that has a denticulated cornice. This is in the western two bays.

Brown/Lester House (11), ca. 1815. The house is a two story Federal Style house with brick facade, side gable roof, and a molded masonry cornice. It has five bays. On the first floor there is a central entrance to the living quarters and an entrance in the east bay for a small commercial bay. Over the center entrance there is a small portico/roof. An interesting aspect of this building is that the interior construction contains hand split lath and mortise and tenon beams and joists.

The Dr. A.P. Happer Residence, 153 E. Main St. (53), 1828, is a good example of the early side gable Federal Style house in this section of the district, though it has been covered with contemporary siding materials. The original massing of the side gable, engaged end chimneys and three bay width are still extant. There is also interesting carved stone detailing in a cartouche over the entrance door and in lintels over the windows that have carved corner blocks on the ends. These are similar to hex signs.

The Leland Frient House (55), ca. 1825, is a similar example of early St. Clairsville residential architecture. It has similar massing and detailing, though the window heads are shallow arches

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

Revival building with a heavy rusticated stone basement level on the west elevation. It is located on the corner of Main and Market Streets, and the corner has a rounded turret with a corner first floor entrance with stone arch. The top of the turret has end buttresses/pilasters and the parapet of the turret is paneled brick. The parapet of the side and front elevations also have paneling and corbelled brackets. On the Main Street elevation there is a stepped pediment with the word Clarendon applied to the brick and a decorative pressed brick panel above. First floor windows are round-headed.

The residential style buildings in the district span the period from early nineteenth century to early twentieth century. On the east end of Main Street, they date predominantly from the settlement period of St. Clairsville, around the turn of the nineteenth century to ca. 1850. They are mostly two story side gable three and four bay residences in Federal Style architecture. Most are masonry, brick, painted brick and stucco over stone. There are a few that are frame construction, but most of these have been covered with recent siding materials.

There is a small number of similar residences in the center of the district, in the vicinity of the Courthouse, though these date from the middle of the 19th century. These have been converted for commercial or office use. On the west end of the district there are also a few of the early types of residential buildings. These are mainly to the west of Marietta Street. Further to the west the residences date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Some of the more prominent architectural residential buildings include:

John Troll House (8), 1910. This is a two story Queen Anne Style brick residence with a hip roof and front and side hip roof dormers. There is a full porch on the front and a projecting bay on the west bay of the front elevation. The bay, porch and other elements of the house have Classical/Colonial Revival details, such as the swag garland in the pediment of the upper front

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 8

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

and the facade is Flemish bond painted brick.

The WJ Walker Residence (65), ca. 1890, is a good example of the later residential construction period in the district. It is a good example of the Queen Anne/Victorian Gothic Styles. It has varied textured facade surfaces, slate roof, and arched and round headed windows. The most interesting feature is the recessed porch on both the second and first floors in the center. This element and style also is displayed in the Crossland Drug Store (19), 1893, which has however been modified.

Another later example is the Adams House (63), ca. 1890, a Chateausque Style building with a mansard roof with gable dormers and a second floor oriel with ball shaped roof and Eastlake paneled wood work. The extant appearance may not be original to the building, as some of the door and window trim appears older, though the current condition is significant for its own period.

In all there are many architectural and development styles represented in the district. This is a good indication of the span of period of significance of St. Clairsville's downtown. From the early 1800-1820 residences of the first small village, located on the eastern edge of the district, to the later Victorian residences and commercial buildings in the center, to the early twentieth century residences and shops in the center and on the western edge of the district, the extant built environment in downtown St. Clairsville is a good primer for much of the architecture of the United States throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.

Following is a list of all resources in the historic district. The numbers refer to the accompanying sketch map.

1. 198 W. Main - Two-story, asbestos shingle siding residence. Colonial Revival Style. Contributing.
2. 196 W. Main, Charity Fawsett House - Two-story, asbestos shingle siding residence. ca. 1850. Federal Style with some

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

Greek Revival elements. Contributing.

3. 192 W. Main - Two-story, aluminum siding residence. Contributing. 3A - Garage - non contributing.

4. Calvary Presbyterian Church - Brick. ca. 1950. Non contributing.

5. 199 W. Main - People's Bank. Modern. Non contributing.

6. 197 W. Main - Judge WW Cowen House. Two-story, brick residence. Decorative window hoods. Roof cornice with brackets. ca. 1875. Italianate Style. Contributing.

7. 193 W. Main, Chandler Carroll House - Two-story, side gable, brick residence. Stone lintels and sills with decorative corner blocks on lintels. Flemish bond. 1829 inscribed in stone foundation. Federal Style. Contributing.

8. 185 W. Main, John Troll Residence - Three-story, red brick structure. Stone lintels with keystones. 1910. Architect was James Linsey, from Bridgeport. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival Style. Contributing.

9. 179-183 W. Main, Purseglove House - Three-story, permastone siding structure. Originally two buildings. ca. 1820. Federal Style. Contributing.

10. 179-183 W. Main - Doctor's office. Three-story, permastone siding structure. Originally two buildings. Two over two wood sash window. Scroll brackets in the cornice, end chimney with corbeled cap. ca. 1820. Italianate Style. Contributing.

11. 177 W. Main, George Brown House - Two-story, side gable, red brick residence. Double entrance doors with hood portico. East side has single entry door. Vacant. ca. 1815. Federal Style. Contributing.

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 10

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

12. 171 W. Main, Dr. Walker Residence. Two-story, side gable, painted brick structure. Boxed cornice with brackets. First floor now has carara glass veneer. Originally a residence. Brick addition in rear built in 1946. 1825. Italianate Style with Federal elements. Contributing.

13. Marietta - Auto Center. Two-story, red brick garage. Modern. Non contributing.

14. 109 Marietta - One-story, aluminum sided, molded block residence. Decorative porch posts. Bungalow Style. Contributing. ca. 1915.

15. 101-107 Marietta - Two-story, aluminum siding apartment house. Non contributing.

16. 169 W. Main, Frank Bryant Meat Market - Two-story, painted brick, commercial building. Arched window heads. Brick dentils at cornice level. One central storefront. ca. 1880. Italianate Style. Contributing.

17. 165 W. Main - Furniture Attic. Two-story, painted brick, commercial building. Brick dentils at cornice level. ca. 1890. Commercial Style. Contributing.

18. 163 W. Main, F. Troll and Sons Store. The original building consists of the western half. The eastern bays are an addition to the store ca. 1910. Two-story, red brick, commercial building. Decorative brick work at cornice level. Medallion blocks on east side at cornice level of pressed terra cotta. Built on the site of W.J. Miller's Tin, Stoves and Hardware store. Original building, ca. 1875 addition, ca. 1910. Italianate Style. Contributing.

19. 153 W. Main, Crossland Drug Store - Two-story, brick, commercial building which has been sided with pink tiles. Upper cornice consists of pressed terra cotta egg and dart ornamentation. Originally John F. Crossland Drug Store. 1893. Queen Anne Style. Contributing.

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 11

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

20. 151 W. Main - Young/Jeffries Drug Store. Two-story, brick, commercial building which has been faced with a stucco substitute and brick on the first floor. Was Francis Young Drug Store. ca. 1880. Italianate Style. Contributing.

21. 147 W. Main - First National Bank building. Originally constructed in 1864. Remodeled in 1930 to its current appearance. Two-story, stone veneer. There is a balustrade on the roof with stone paneled sections and turned balusters. The front facade has rectangular pilasters with stylized Corinthian capitals supporting an entablature. 1864, 1930. Neo Classical Style. Contributing.

22. 145 W. Main, Alice Hill/ Sam Hagedorn Shop. Two-story, three bay, side gable, brick, commercial building which has been faced with vinyl siding. One bay one story addition on the west side. ca. 1875. Federal Style. Contributing. 22A - One-story, block garage - non contributing.

23. 141 W. Main - American Cancer Society. Two-story, red brick, commercial building. Four bays wide. Paired recessed storefront entrance on the first floor. Federal Style. ca. 1875. Contributing.

24. W. Main - Columbus National Bank. Modern. Non contributing.

25. 117 W. Main - Nikki's Restaurant. Two-story, painted brick, commercial building. Shallow arched cast iron window hoods. Deep cornice with paired brackets. ca. 1870. Italianate Style. Contributing.

26. 113-115 W. Main - Thornburg Law Office. Two-story, blonde brick, commercial building. Metal cornice with roof brackets. Central entrance with storefronts on either side. Center entrance has stone surround with square pilasters and flat lintel. Side elevation has oriel on second floor. Extant brick may not be original facade material. Interior has interesting battered door surrounds with elephant ear caps. Reminiscent of Egyptian Reviv-

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 12

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

al Style. ca. 1870. Italianate Style. Contributing.

27. Belmont County Courthouse. Three and one-half-story, sandstone and brick building. Beaux Arts Style. 1886. Contributing.

28. Sheriff's Residence. Two-story, red brick building. ca. 1890. Victorian Romanesque Style. Contributing.

29. Jail. Three-story, stone building. ca. 1888. Romanesque Style. Contributing.

30. National Road marker. Relocated in 1964 to present location. Contributing. Small, rectangular, stone marker listing the mileage to several towns.

31. 152 W. Main - Belmont County National Bank. ca. 1950. Non contributing.

32. 150 W. Main - Belmont National Bank. Modern. Non contributing.

33. 148 W. Main - Jenkins Sporting Goods/McFarland Building. Three-story, red brick commercial building. Decorative brickwork at cornice level consists of corbelled brackets supporting a frieze. Round-headed window surrounds of banded stretcher courses. Stone accents on the springs of the arches. Arched entrance and third story windows. ca. 1880. Romanesque Style. Contributing.

34. 142 W. Main - Gazette Building. Two-story, red brick, commercial building. Decorative metal cornice and parapet. 1894. Italianate Style with Romanesque detailing. Contributing.

35. 136 W. Main - Costines'. Two-story, painted brick, commercial building with stucco substitute accents. ca. 1886. Greek Revival/Italianate Style. Contributing.

36. Alley - Raymond Signs. One-story, block, garage building. Modern. Non contributing.

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 13

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

37. Alley - One-story, simple drop (German) sided residence. Vernacular Style. ca. 1900. Contributing.

38. 132-134 W. Main, Crossland Drug Store - Two-story, red brick, commercial building. Wooden storefront with cornice. Arched windows. Top cornice has dog tooth dentils. Slate roof. Was James D. Crossland Drug Store and residence in 1910. ca. 1870. Federal Style. Contributing.

39. 128-130 W. Main - Two-story, brick, commercial building. Non original blonde brick facing on first floor. Dogtooth dentils at cornice level. Recessed brick panels in attic. Windows have been altered and appear to have originally been similar to adjacent building, no. 40. ca. 1870. Built after the great fire of 1866. Commercial Style. Contributing.

40. 122-126 W. Main, Jepson Store - Two-story, red brick, commercial building. Metal window hoods. Two wooden storefronts with central double entrance doors with arched transom. Originally John and George Jepson grocery store. ca. 1870. The great fire of 1866 started in the original building on this site and destroyed a section of the commercial buildings along Main Street. Italianate Style. Contributing.

41. 114-118 W. Main, Patterson Block. Two-story, red brick, commercial building. The west three bays have highly ornate metal window hoods on the first floor and shadows from the original hoods on the second. There is an entrance to the stairs on the first floor west bay that originally had a lintel. Above the second floor windows there are recessed brick panels in the attic. The eastern portion of the building is seven bays wide. It has two storefronts and one entrance on the first floor. The second floor windows are shallow arched. The storefronts have deep metal cornices with heavy brackets. There is a corbelled dog-toothed cornice at the top. Issac H. Patterson, 1821-1887, built this commercial block after the great fire of 1866. ca. 1870. Italianate Style. Contributing. Two garages: 41A - one contributing; 41B - one non contributing.

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 14

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

42. 108 W. Main - Public Library/Second National Bank. One-story, brick with cathedral ceilings. Marble pilasters. Neo-Classical Revival Style. 1930. Contributing.

43. 100 W. Main, Hoge Building. Two-story, tan brick, commercial building. Stucco substitute faced storefront. ca. 1930. Neo-Classical Revival Style. Contributing.

44. E. Main - Masonic Temple. Three-story, brown brick, commercial building. Three storefronts. ca. 1925. Art Deco Style. Contributing.

45. 121 E. Main - One-story, brick, modern building. Non contributing.

46. Alley - Two-story, wood frame, garage. First delivery stable in town was on this site. ca. 1900. Contributing.

47. 123-129 E. Main - Two-story, side gable, siding, permastone facing on storefront. Roof cornice with brackets. Stone foundation. ca. 1900. Vernacular Style. Contributing.

48. 127 E. Main - Vacant. Two-story, side gable, wood frame residence. Aluminum siding. Metal standing seam roof. Two over two windows. Central chimney. Stone foundation. Vernacular Style. ca. 1900. Contributing.

49. 131-135 E. Main - Goodman Building/Theater. Two-story, tan brick, commercial building. Three storefronts. Rear addition. ca. 1935. Art Deco/Commercial Style. Contributing.

50. E. Main - One-story, block garage. Non contributing.

51. 145 E. Main - Strip Ease. Two-story, brick, commercial building. Cornice with brackets. Shallow arched window heads. Recessed storefront on first floor. Rear additions. Contributing. ca. 1890. Italianate Style.

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 15

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

52. 147 E. Main - State Cleaners. Two-story, tan brick, commercial building. Buttresses at ends have corbelled sections at the top and corbelled plinths. Two storefronts. Rear additions. Romanesque Revival Style. ca 1920. Contributing.

53. 153 E. Main, Rev. Dr. AP Happer Residence - Two-story, side gable, vinyl sided residence. Original carved stone lintels have decorative corner blocks. Large stone lintel over entrance door, and cartouche beneath center second floor window. 1828. Federal Style. Contributing. 53A - terra cotta garage - contributing.

54. 157 E. Main - Columbia Gas of Ohio. Modern. Non contributing. 54A - metal outbuilding in rear - non contributing.

55. 159 E. Main, Leland Frient House - Two-story, side gable, painted brick residence. Shallow arched windows with shutters. Doorway hood with consoles. First remembered resident was Leland Frient, whose family had a clothing store in downtown St. Clairsville by 1853. ca. 1825. Federal Style. Contributing.

56. 161 E. Main - Two-story, side gable, aluminum sided residence. Doorway has side lights. Federal Style. ca. 1825. Contributing. 56A - terra cotta garage - contributing.

57. 165 E. Main - The Fitness Connection. One-story, red brick, commercial building. Was once a garage. Commercial Style. 1922. Contributing.

58. 100 E. Main - Clarendon Hotel. Three-story, red brick, commercial building. Corner entrance. Was site of old National Hotel. 1889. Romanesque Revival Style. Contributing.

59. Alley - One-story, block garage building. Non contributing.

60. 106 E. Main, Frazier Building. Two-story, red brick residence. Recessed entrance with second floor balcony. Corbelled brick brackets support a recessed brick frieze panel. Brick jack arches on east bay. Stone lintels on west two bays. ca. 1895. Georgian Revival Style influence. Contributing.

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 16

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

61. 108 E. Main, Eakins House. Two-story, sandstone residence. Arched windows. Arched entrance door has leaded glass arched transom. Recessed door has paneled surround. There are carved stone dentils and end brackets in the cornice. There is a stone water table. Romanesque Style. ca. 1905. Contributing.

62. 110-112 E. Main - Two-story, tan brick, commercial building. Siding on first floor storefront. Raised pedimented parapet in center. Stepped parapet on ends. ca. 1925. Commercial Style. Contributing.

63. 114 E. Main, Adams House. Tall, narrow, three-story, painted brick residence now used commercially. Projecting oriel on second floor has a curved roof and Eastlake-like panels beneath the windows. Oriel is supported on large scroll brackets. Slate mansard roof has two gable dormers with scroll ornamentation in the gable ends. There are finials at the tops of the corner boards. ca. 1890. Chateausque Style. Contributing.

64. 116 E. Main - CPA. Two-story, wood sided building. Second floor siding is simple drop (German) siding. Windows on second floor are two over two and have shallow pediment window hoods. There are paired brackets on the cornice. This building is reported to be of log construction. First floor has been faced with brick. ca. 1830, ca. 1880. Italianate Style. Contributing.

65. 126 E. Main, WJ Walker House. Two-story, red brick residence. Recessed entrance with second floor balcony. Slate hip roof has center gable intersection and side gable dormers. Second floor windows are round headed and first floor are shallow arched. ca. 1890. Victorian Gothic Style. Contributing. 65A - one-story, block garage - non contributing.

66. 130 E. Main - Two-story, asbestos shingle sided residence. Roof cornice with brackets. ca. 1890. Italianate Style. Contributing.

67. 132 E. Main - Two-story, aluminum sided residence. ca. 1880 Vernacular Style. Contributing.

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 17

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

68. 136 E. Main - Two-story, aluminum sided residence. ca. 1890. Vernacular Style. Contributing. 68A - one-story, block garage - non contributing.

69. 138 E. Main - Two-story, side gable, painted brick residence. Flemish bond. Three bays wide. ca. 1825. Federal Style. Contributing.

70. 140 E. Main - Two-story, side gable, painted brick residence. Three bays wide. Flemish bond. ca. 1825. Federal Style. Contributing.

71. 142 E. Main, Ida Bewerly Boarding House/Tavern. Two-story, side gable, painted brick residence. Two bays wide. Flemish bond. ca. 1825. Federal Style. Contributing.

72. E. Main - Starfire Gas Station. Modern. Non contributing.

73. 162 E. Main, Darrah House. - Two-story, side gable house five bays wide. Currently veneered with permastone. Wood cornice with brackets. Windows are shallow arched. Central entrance with arched transom. Beneath permastone you can see original stone veneer. A.C. Darrah was vice-president of the First National Bank organized in 1864. ca. 1825. Italianate Style. Contributing.

74. 164 E. Main - Benjamin Lundy home. Two-story, side gable, three bay brick residence. Stone sills and lintels with decorative corner blocks. 1815. Federal Style. Contributing.

75. 166 E. Main - Prime Time Video. Three bay side gable house with porch addition and modern alterations. Non contributing.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 1

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

The St. Clairsville Historic District is significant under criterion A in the areas of exploration/settlement and commerce for its role in the development of this section of Ohio and the development in Belmont County, as the county seat and an important regional commercial center. It is also significant in the area of transportation for its association with the National Road, Route 40, and the development of transportation along that road from its eastern terminus, Cumberland, MD, through Wheeling, across the Ohio River and to the westward expansion of the country.

Under criterion B the district is significant in the area of social history for its association with Benjamin Lundy, famous anti-slavery activist.

Under criterion C it is significant in the area of architecture for its illustration of the major architectural styles of the period. It is also significant for its association with Joseph Warren Yost, prominent Columbus, Ohio architect of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, who designed the Belmont County Courthouse which dominates the streetscape of the district.

Under criterion A, St. Clairsville is significant for its association with the development of the county and state. With the National Road and the associated development due to the westward expansion along that route, as well as commerce etc. facilitated by the road, this section of Ohio was bound to become significant in further development. The National Road crossed the Ohio River at Wheeling (West Virginia) and continued along an east-west route through St. Clairsville. Belmont county, Ohio's 10th county, was formed in 1801. Originally the town of Pultney was to be the county seat. Pultney, located along the Ohio River, was founded in 1799. The 1801 Court of Quarter Sessions ordered a road constructed from Pultney to Newellstown (later renamed St. Clairsville) and another along the Zane trail to the west. At that same meeting a courthouse was ordered to be built at Pultney. No courthouse was ever constructed, and a legislative committee along with Governor St. Clair, former governor of the territory,

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

subsequently selected the town of Newellstown for the county seat. David Newell, founder of the town, settled here from Pennsylvania in 1795. St. Clair was Newell's cousin. The justification for the selection was that the two roads through the county converged there and it was more centrally located. David Newell donated the land for the public spaces in town and it was surveyed in 1802 by J. Israel. Newellstown changed its name to St. Clairsville and was officially declared the county seat in 1803. Lots no. 1 and 9 were reserved for public buildings. These were on the north east corner of Market ("main cross street") and Main Street, as indicated on the map prepared by Israel. That map indicates 160 lots in town for a total of 65 acres. St. Clairsville was subsequently incorporated in 1807, with a population of 400, and 79 houses. There also were three two story brick buildings and a one story brick schoolhouse. By this time the town was transporting goods to the Ohio River for shipping, including 2000 pounds of ginseng and snakeroot. The first courthouse was constructed in 1813 and the jail in 1842. Following state legislation, the current courthouse was constructed in 1885. This was completed in 1888.

The town quickly grew as a result of the roads leading there and the county government that was centered there. In 1803, 8 acres were added to the town by William Matews, and the Barnes addition on the east end added 19 acres in 1805. This was done by James Barnes, Notley Hays and William Brown. By 1811 a traveler wrote that there were 80 houses including stores and taverns. The town was incorporated once again in 1818. The county population in 1800 was 600; in 1820 it was 20,329; in 1840 it was 30,902 and the population of St. Clairsville at the time was 829.

By 1833 there was a thriving community including 2 schools, taverns, stores, masons, doctors, lawyers, and various merchants and tradespeople. There were also 2 newspapers, The Belmont Chronicle and The St. Clairsville Gazette. Coal, which had previously been only locally marketed for domestic use, began to be transported to the Ohio River for barge shipping in 1832 by Capt. John Fink. Following this, to capitalize on the industry,

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

a narrow gauge railway was constructed to connect the town to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad main lines. In 1839 William Booker added 8 lots to the west end of town. A prominent coal family in town were the Trolls. Conrad Troll built a house for himself on west Main St. in ca. 1850 and operated a coal tipple in St. Clairsville.

In 1846, St. Clairsville had 6 churches, a female seminary, 12 mercantile stores and 2 to 3 newspapers.

By 1880, St. Clairsville had a population of 1128. The population of the county had jumped from 39,714 in 1870 to 49,638 in 1880. By 1900 it had reached 60,875.

Two disasters befell the town during the nineteenth century. The first was a fire that destroyed most of the buildings on Main Street between Market Street and the alley to the west. This was in 1866. The second was in 1887 when a cyclone passed through St. Clairsville following the route of the National Road. Some structures were completely destroyed, but most had extensive roof damage.

The resources in the district reflect this development of the region. On the eastern edge, where most of the residences are concentrated, most date from the early period of St. Clairsville's history. Many were constructed in ca. 1815 to 1830, such as the Lundy house, 74, the Darrah house, 73, and the Ida Brewsterly Boarding House/Tavern, 71. These are illustrative of the settlement period of the town. They are also associated with many of the early significant residents, such as Benjamin Lundy and A.C. Darrah, who was vice president of the first National Bank. As the town grew and prospered the built environment grew as well. The mid-to-late-nineteenth century commercial core of the district is illustrative of this development. The block of commercial buildings to the west of Market Street were mostly constructed after the fire of 1866 and are indications of the growth and strength of the business district. Had there not been demand, the buildings would not have been reconstructed following the fire.

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

The continued development of the region is illustrated by the late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings, which include the 1894 Gazette Building, 34, the McFarland Building, 1880, 33, the 1925 Masonic Temple, 44 and the 1930 Second National Bank, 42. All of these resources illustrate the period of continued development in the district. The construction of the Patterson Block, 41, is indicative of the larger commercial structures that were required to service the region. The two Crossland Drug Store buildings are also illustrative of the development of St. Clairsville. The first at 132-134 W. Main Street, was constructed in ca. 1870 following the fire. It is relatively modest for a commercial building. The second, 19, constructed in 1893 is a larger commercial building, befitting a growing and prosperous merchant. The adjacent Troll and Sons Store, 18, is another example of a large commercial building, originally constructed in 1875. The expansion, required by the successful business, was built in 1920.

Under criterion A the National Road also is significant in St. Clairsville's development. The concept of a national road to link the western territories to the eastern population centers had early origins in the nation's history. The enabling act admitting Ohio into the Union included a provision for construction of a road leading to the new state. Appropriations were provided to construct the road through Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia to the border of the state, the Ohio River. The embarkation point of the road was selected to be Cumberland, Maryland as this was a terminus of a road from Baltimore. The road to Wheeling was constructed between 1805 and 1818. It was originally to cross at Grave Creek, near present day Moundsville, but Wheeling was selected due to the better river navigation and established transportation at that location. The actual river crossing was from Wheeling, over a small bridge to the island then over another small bridge to the shores of Ohio.

Construction on the section in Ohio began in 1825 following a Congressional appropriation of \$150,000.00 for a road from the Ohio River to Zanesville. The ground breaking at St. Clairsville on the fourth of July 1825 was indeed a spectacle.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

The effects of the road on Ohio's development were significant. Goods could be transported from the eastern portion of the United States easier and quicker than previously possible. What once had been a delivery time of six to eight weeks from Baltimore was now only two weeks. Costs were also cut in half. Goods from the east came into Wheeling to be distributed to the west. The direction of flow was not only towards the west. Goods from Ohio could be delivered to Wheeling for river transportation to other markets, or overland travel to the east.

The phenomenal growth in Belmont county's population is an indication of the importance of the road. The population jumped from 600 in 1800 to 20,329 in 1820. It increased again by 1840, though not as markedly, to 30,902. As the county seat and commercial center, St. Clairsville reaped the fruits of this boom.

In St. Clairsville there were inns, livery stables, and taverns along Main Street. The most famous was the National Inn, located where the current Clarendon Hotel stands. Others included the Ida Bewerly boarding house (71) constructed in 1825 as a tavern. The number of residential style buildings constructed in the period between 1820 and 1840 is extensive. There was also an increase in the number of mercantile establishments during this period.

Under criterion B, St. Clairsville is significant in the area of social history for its association with Benjamin Lundy, who organized the first anti-slavery society in the United States. He resided in St. Clairsville from 1815 to 1819 and his residence, from which he directed much of this early activity, is still extant, 164 E. Main Street (74). The only other building associated with Lundy known to be extant is the Benjamin Lundy House; Jefferson Co.; in Mt. Pleasant, Ohio (NHL 1974).

Benjamin Lundy was born in Sussex County New Jersey in 1789. His family were Quakers. At the age of 19 he relocated to Berks County, Pennsylvania, thence to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio and Wheeling, (West) Virginia. In Wheeling he was engaged in the saddler trade and remained there for four years. Here, Lundy was impressed by

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

the wrongs of slavery. Wheeling was a significant port, and throngs of slaves were passed through the city. His beliefs were synthesized at this time.

In 1812, Lundy traveled to Mount Pleasant, Ohio and became acquainted with William Lewis and his sisters. Following a brief return to his native New Jersey, Lundy married and settled in St. Clairsville in 1815. Here, he was determined to establish a business and settle down to raising his family. He constructed his house in 1815 and proceeded to build up his trade. In his journal, he stated that within four years he had amassed property valued in excess of \$3000.00, had two daughters, and owned a lot and house.

He was not content to work only in the saddle business, though. In 1815 he formed the Union Humane Society, the first abolitionist society in the United States. The early meetings of the society were held in Lundy's house. The society grew from six members to over five hundred. The first constitution of the Society by Lundy was written in 1816. In it, he stated that all men are born equally free. The constitution provided for the establishment of societies throughout the country. These spin-off societies were to have constitutions based upon the model developed by Lundy. Among the goals of the Union Humane Society were the promotion of the gradual abolition of slavery, the removal of legal impediments to people of color, and the preparation of Negroes for their freedom.

Early minutes of meetings of the society indicate that Lundy was active in its dealings. He was secretary of the society as well as representative for the society at annual Friends Meetings in Mount Pleasant. He also was active in the actual day to day elimination of slavery. In 1817, he was appointed to a committee of the society to investigate the condition of a female Negro slave of Jesse Harris. At the next meeting his committee reported that they believed that the Negro would be freed shortly. Following that, the committee reported that the Negro was no longer a slave but an apprentice in a trade. This early direct intervention by Lundy on behalf of slaves is a precursor for

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

actions he took in subsequent years.

While he was engaged in business for the Union Humane Society, he produced writings and essays on the topic for Charles Osborn's paper, The Philanthropist. Lundy applied for and was appointed editor for slavery issues. For a while he continued to live in St. Clairsville and commute the ten miles to the paper's offices. He decided in 1819 to take up full time activities and assist Osborn in furthering the paper, and sold his St. Clairsville business and holdings at auction.

At this point Lundy began a life of writing, speaking, and most of all, traveling the country in support of the abolitionist position. During this period, Osborn gave up the paper, and Lundy decided to establish his own paper. He moved back to Mt. Pleasant in 1821 and established The Genius of Universal Emancipation. Between 1821 and 1824, he relocated with his family to Tennessee. The Genius prospered. It was the only paper in the United States devoted to abolition. Lundy moved to Baltimore to set up shop there.

One of his beliefs was that freed slaves should have the option of resettling and colonizing areas where they would be welcome. In this vein, he established a colonizing program for freed slaves in Haiti, where he traveled in 1825. Through the years Lundy continued to promote and work for colonization. During 1834 and 1835 he traveled to Mexico (Texas) to secure land for a colony. This proved unsuccessful. He was successful in colonizing in Canada, Liberia, and Africa though.

He continued publishing The Genius irregularly throughout his life and supported the American Colonization Society until it espoused the position of relocation of all blacks. In 1839, he located in Lowell, Illinois to publish the Genius and died in August of 1839. Although he lived in St. Clairsville for only four years, it was there that he began his systematic endeavor to abolish slavery.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

Other prominent persons in the district include:

Judge DDT Cowen (6). He was a lawyer and prosecuting attorney of Belmont County for six years. He was common pleas judge in 1865 and a member of the 1873 Constitutional Convention.

Warren Cowen, b. 1868, Judge Cowen's son was also an attorney. He also served as deputy sheriff for 4 years.

George Brown (11) was one of the early settlers and business persons. He also took place in the War of 1812. In St. Clairsville he operated a successful jewelry store.

AC Darrah (73) was also one of the early settlers. He was vice-president of the First National Bank (21) built in 1864.

James Frazier (61) was an undertaker who lived and worked in the house at 108 E. Main. He participated in the Mexican War of 1845.

James D. Crossland operated Crossland's Dry Goods at 153 W. Main Street (19). He also operated a drug store at that location. His father had started the business in 1885. The current building dates to a reconstruction after an 1899 fire.

John Troll was a merchant in town and patriarch of one of the more influential families. He operated the F. Troll Store (18), originally constructed in 1875, with his father. He was also instrumental in coal mining. His residence was constructed in 1910 and is extant (8).

George Jepson, son of John Jepson operated the grocery business with his father in building 40. He also served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

Issac Patterson, son of the towns first president when incorporated in 1807, operated their grocery business at 114-118 Main Street (41). John had moved to St. Clairsville in 1804 and Issac was born in 1821. Isaac was also treasurer of Belmont County in

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 9

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

1861, and President of the railroad connecting to the B&O.

Under criterion C, St. Clairsville Historic District is significant for its association with the work of Joseph Warren Yost, prominent Columbus, Ohio, architect, who designed the Belmont County Courthouse. Mr. Yost (1847-1923) is noted for a number of institutional, governmental, and private residential commissions throughout Ohio. These include the Ohio Epileptic Hospital, Galia County and the Holmes County Courthouse.

Mr. Yost was born in 1847 in Clarrington, Ohio. He worked for Joseph Fairfax, a Wheeling, West Virginia architect, beginning in 1869. Following this, he established his own practice in Bel-laire, Ohio. In 1882 he moved his practice to Columbus to pursue public works. His office prospered and Yost by 1884 was able to build his own house in Columbus. His early work included such commissions as the East Broad Street Methodist Church, 1885, in Columbus and Orton Hall, 1891-1893, on the Ohio State University campus.

In 1892 he entered partnership with Frank L. Packard, another Columbus architect. The two may possibly have begun this collaboration due to their respective work on Ohio State, Packard working on Hayes Hall at the same time Yost was working on Orton Hall. The firm Yost and Packard became prolific in the practice of public architecture throughout Ohio and into neighboring states such as West Virginia. A promotional portfolio published by the firm lists over 230 commissions, the greatest proportion being public buildings such as courthouses, schools, and institutions.

The partnership continued until 1900, when Yost moved to New York to practice there. Commissions in New York include Guardian Life Insurance Building, the Grace Building, and an addition to Richard Morris Hunts' Tribune Building. His partner in New York died in 1918 and Yost continued solo practice until 1921. He died in 1923.

Yost was prominent in architectural organizations as well as in

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

the practice of architecture. He was instrumental in the organization of the Association of Ohio Architects in 1885. He was named a fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1889. He presented papers at various national architectural meetings including the 1896 Nashville American Institute of Architects convention in association with Dankmar Adler. Yost's writings are generally more progressive in theory than his actual designs. He was a proponent of the expression in architecture of the truth of materials, a revolutionary position at that time. In fact an ironic twist is that much of the writings in support of this approach from the period, denounce the Revival Styles so prevalent in public architecture at the time. These, predominantly the Beaux Arts style, are extensively employed in Yost's designs.

Yost's work prior to his association with Packard reflects a study of the Beaux Arts Style. Many of the commissions for courthouses from his early career are in this and other classical styles. His first, the Guernsey County Courthouse, 1883, is in the Second Empire Style. Following this, the Miami, 1885, Holmes, and Belmont, 1886, County Courthouses are all in the Beaux Arts Style. The Belmont County Courthouse is a textbook case of the Beaux Arts Style. The paired columns, overscale classical detailing, roof urns and statuary, arched pediments, rusticated lower level and loggia, diverse window treatments, and bell/clock tower treatment are all characteristic elements in this style of architecture derived from the Ecole Des Beaux Arts in Paris.

He was also fluent in the Romanesque Style as exhibited by his 1888 Perry County Courthouse. The University Hall at Ohio Wesleyan University and Orton Hall at Ohio State are both Romanesque Style buildings designed by Yost. His churches from that period in his career also reflect Romanesque Style architecture as exhibited by the Broad Street Methodist Church, 1884.

During his association with Packard, many of the firm's works are variations of the Romanesque Style. These include the Armory, Gymnasium and Drill Hall, 1898, at Ohio University; St. Francis

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 11

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

Roman Catholic Church; Vine Street School, 1896; First Presbyterian Church, Marion; and the Fair Avenue Public School. One of the most interesting designs of the firm is the depot for the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad, 1895, in Columbus. It has been described as a "pagoda style fanciful design." There are two towers at the front elevations with broad overhanging hip roofs and other stylistic treatments reminiscent of Japanese architecture. Amid this generally unusual ornament, the depot also displays more traditional Romanesque rustication and fenestration.

Courthouses designed by the Yost and Packard firm include: Harrison, 1895; Wood; Wyandot, 1900; Marion County, West Virginia, 1897; as well as the previously mentioned commissions. Other building types designed by the firm include asylums, childrens' homes, high schools, city halls, colleges, jails, opera houses, residences, banks and churches.

The remaining architecture in town also reflects the styles that were prevalent during the period of significance. The early period of development, ca. 1800-1825, is represented by the earlier houses in town. These are predominantly located in the east end of the district, near Sugar Street. There are also examples on the north side of Main Street to the west of Marietta Street. These are simple side gable Federal Style buildings with masonry construction. Good examples include the Brown/Lester House (11), ca. 1815; the Dr. A.P. Happer Residence, 153 E. Main St. (53) 1828; and the Leland Frient House (55), ca. 1825.

The architecture of the middle nineteenth century is represented by similar Federal and simple residential style buildings, as well as Greek Revival, Italianate, and other revival style residences and commercial buildings. Examples in town that represent this period of American Architecture include the Thornburg Law Office building (26), a good example of a modified Greek Revival/Egyptian Revival building, particularly in interior trim detailing. Other examples are the Kigerl/Vavra Law Office (38), and the Patterson Block (41), ca. 1870, a good example of the Italianate Commercial Style.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

Later architectural styles represented in the district include the Queen Anne Style as exhibited by the John Troll House (8), 1910 and the WJ Walker Residence (65), ca. 1890. The Adams House (63), ca. 1890, represents the Chateausque Style. The Jenkins Building (33), ca. 1881 is a good example of the Romanesque Style; the "1812" Gazette Building (34), 1894, is a good example of the Italianate Commercial Style; and the Clarendon Hotel (58), 1889, is one of the largest buildings in downtown St. Clairsville and a good example of the Romanesque Revival Style.

Later, twentieth century styles represented include Neo-Classical Revival, the St. Clairsville Public Library (42) 1930; and the Art Deco Style, the Masonic Building (44), 1925, and the Goodman Building (49).

The period of significance of the proposed historic district begins in 1815 and is associated with the construction of the Benjamin Lundy House. This is directly related to the significance of the district under criterion B. The period ends at 1935 with the construction of the Goodman Building, originally a theater. This is the last significant historic construction in the district. Also associated with this early twentieth century era in the district are: the remodeling of the First National Bank Building, 21, 1930; the Hoge Building, 43, 1930; the Second National Bank Building, 42, 1930; and the Masonic Temple, 44, 1925.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 1

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

Brant and Fuller. History of the Upper Ohio Valley, 1890.
Madison, Wisconsin.

Caldwell, J.A. History of Belmont and Jefferson Counties, Ohio,
1880. 1983 Reprint by The Historical Publishing Company, Wheel-
ing, West Virginia.

Camden, Richard N., Ohio - An Architectural Portrait, 1977, West
Summit Press, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

Earle, Thomas, The Life Travels and Opinions of Benjamin Lundy,
compiled under the direction of his children, 1847, William D.
Parrish, Philadelphia, reprinted 1969, Arno Press and the New
York Times.

Farrell, Roger, unpublished manuscript, the Life and Architecture
of Joseph Warren Yost: Focus on the Columbus Years 1883-1900
March 12, 1993.

Howe, Henry L.L.D. Historical Collections of Ohio, 1888 and 1904.
C.J. Krehbiel and Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jourdan, Katherine M., National Register, Historic and Architec-
tural Resources along the National Road in Ohio County, West
Virginia. 1992.

Lundy, Benjamin, Constitution of the Union Humane Society, 1816,
St. Clairsville, Ohio.

Lundy, Benjamin, Minutes of the Union Humane Society, 1816-1818,
St. Clairsville, Ohio.

McKelvey, Honorable A.T. Centennial History of Belmont County,
Ohio and Representative Citizens 1801-1901. Biographical Publish-
ing Company, Chicago, Illinois 1903.

(NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 2

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

Mead, H.C. and Company. Atlas of Belmont County, Ohio. 27 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, PA 1888.

Miller, Elsie Cowan. Unpublished manuscript. History of St. Clairsville, Ohio.

Old Home Coming. Souvenir. Gazette Press, St. Clairsville, Ohio. 1910.

Belmont County Courthouse, deeds etc.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Center, Columbus, Ohio. Inventory forms for survey of St. Clairsville, Ohio.

Samuelson, Robert E., Project Director, Architecture: Columbus, 1976, Foundation of the Columbus Chapter of the A.I.A.

Yost and Packard, Portfolio of Architectural Realities by Yost and Packard, undated, Columbus, Ohio.

NPS FORM 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

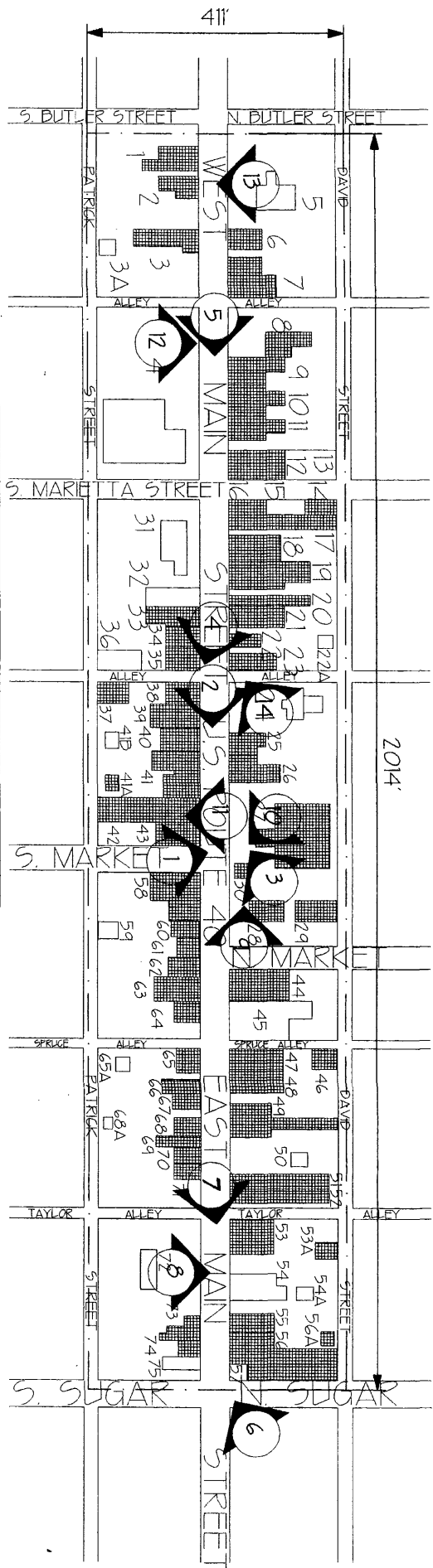
St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

Verbal Boundary Description:






The boundaries of the St. Clairsville Historic District is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "Downtown Historic District" dated January 1, 1993.

Verbal Boundary Justification

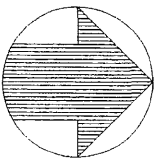
The north boundary coincides with the alley separating lots on Main Street from those to the north. This is David Street. To the north, the buildings are residences and date from a later period of significance than the residences in the district. There are also intrusions on the north in the form of apartment complexes. On the south the boundary is Patrick Street, another narrow alley. To the south of Patrick Street, the residences are mostly from the 1930 to 1950 period with many Colonial Revival and Bungalow Style houses. They are also on larger lots and have front and side yards. To the east the boundary coincides with Sugar Street. To the east of Sugar Street the residences are of a later construction date than the period of significance of the district. They date from the post 1920 period and also have larger lots with side, front, and rear yards. There are also a number of fast food strip type construction in this section. On the west the boundaries coincide with the western lot lines of buildings no. 1 and 5. To the west of these sites the buildings are more residential in character and date from the post 1930 period. There are a number of Colonial Revival period houses in this section.



KEY:

-  CONTRIBUTING
-  NON-CONTRIBUTING
-  NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY LINE
-  00 SITE NUMBER
-  PHOTO NUMBER AND DIRECTION

SCALE:



DWG. 2 OF 2	DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO PHOTOGRAPH LOG	MICHAEL GIOLLIS HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT 612 MAIN STREET SUTTON, WVA 26601	DATE 1/1/93
----------------	---	---	----------------

St. Clairsville Historic District, Belmont Co., OH

RECEIVED FEB 14 2003

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 13St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

The National Register Criterion B

Under this criterion, the Benjamin Lundy House is part of the St. Clairsville Ohio Historical district along with other properties for architectural design. This property has an association with the Underground Railroad and Benjamin Lundy has been called the "Father of Abolitionism". At the age of 18 Lundy arrived in Wheeling, VA from Sussex County NJ (where his Quaker family had been instrumental in organizing the Society of Friends meetings) in those early days of 1808 the Friendly City of Wheeling was a hub of the slave industry, because of it's prime location on the Ohio River. Wheeling saw many slave traders pass through on their way to plantations in the south. While learning the saddle trade in Wheeling Lundy saw gangs of Negro slaves, number 50-100 slaves, often being driven through the streets to 10th and Market Street to the scales where the auction block was located. Lundy noted in his diary; "My heart was greatly grieved by the great abomination. I heard the wail of the captives; I felt his pang of distress and the iron entered my soul." In 1811 Lundy met Jesse Thomas one of the early pioneers who founded the town of Mt. Pleasant, OH. Thomas was also in the saddle business and it was to him that Benjamin Lundy turned to as a journeyman saddle maker. He was then 22 years old. On February 2, 1815 Benjamin Lundy married a girl from Mt. Pleasant, Ester Lewis, in a solemn Quaker ceremony performed at the Short Creek Monthly Meeting in Mt. Pleasant. Shortly after the wedding Lundy and his bride moved to St. Clairsville, OH. The house at 164 East Main Street, a two story brick house, was owned by and occupied by David Newell (transmitted County Records office Probate Court record dated September 28, 1803) the Newell's were St. Clairsville's first settlers. They migrated to the area from Pennsylvania in 1796. The original name of St. Clairsville was Newellstown. The Newell's were cousins to Major General Arthur St. Clair, who in 1764 settled in Ligonier Valley Pennsylvania. In 1787 Congress passed the ordinance creating the Northwest Territory. The first Commonwealth in the world whose organic law recognized every man as free and equal. The first permanent settlement made under the ordinance was Marietta, OH, in 1788 by the office of the Revolutionary Army. General Arthur St. Clair was appointed by the Confederated Congress Assembly. Belmont County was established by proclamation of Governor St. Clair on September 7, 1801 and Newellstown was named St. Clairsville in 1803 when the Governor St. Clair visited this vicinity. Between 1787 and 1811 when Benjamin Lundy was settling in this area the mechanism for the Underground Railroad was put in place on July 13, 1787 when, after 3 long years, Arthur St. Clair finally led the Confederation Congress to enact the Northwest Ordinance. Article 6 which prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude meant that a Black American could swim or walk into the Northwest Territory and the new law would protect their claim to freedom unless proven a fugitive. Many slaves did just that and as the Northwest Territory, beginning with Ohio, became Free States. Benjamin Lundy now can begin his work. In Wheeling, in the early 1800's, he was repulsed by the slave traffic. In 1815 while he and his wife resided in the old house at 164 East Main St., St. Clairsville, Ohio he organized America's first

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 14

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

abolition group. The Union Humane Society which started with 6 members soon grew to more than 500 members. The same year Lundy began his affiliation with "The Philanthropist" a journal published in Mt. Pleasant and contributed the first call for abolition in America under a treatise called "Appeal to Philanthropists". In 1821 he founded a paper called "The Genius of Universal Emancipation". There is a plaque that can be seen today, to the left of front door at 164 East Main St., placed there by the Belmont County Historical Society in 1939.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

St. Clairsville Historic District
Belmont County, Ohio

Section number 9 Page 3

Supplemental biographic material associated with Benjamin Lundy:

Bibliography

Wheeling News Register, June 1970; Wheeling, WV

Wheeling Intelligencer, February 4, 1971; Wheeling, WV

Mt. Pleasant Historical Society; Mt. Pleasant, OH

Short Creek Monthly Meeting minutes; 1818; Mt. Pleasant Historical Society

History of Belmont and Jefferson Counties; by R. H. Taneyhill

American National Biography, 1830

Belmont County Records 1803; volumes A, page 212

Illinois State Historical Marker; Benjamin Lundy; 1789 and 1839

Ohio Historical Society; Columbus, OH

Benjamin Lundy and The Struggle of Negro Freedom by Merton L. Dillon

The Benjamin Lundy Questers Group; St. Clairsville, OH

The Texas Revolution, 1856

aurther st. clair. com

Bonnie Belmont by Judge John S. Cochran; 1907