

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received **MAY 29 1985**

date entered

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

**1. Name**

historic

and/or common Point Pleasant Historic District

**2. Location**

street & number First Street to Eleventh Street on Main Street & Viand Street between Eighth and Tenth Streets  not for publication

city, town Point Pleasant N/A vicinity of

state West Virginia code 54 county Mason code 053

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. MASON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

street & number 200-220 SIXTH STREET

city, town POINT PLEASANT state WEST VIRGINIA

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Point Pleasant Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date Summer 1984  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records City of Point Pleasant

city, town Point Pleasant state West Virginia

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed				

## Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Point Pleasant is the principal community and county seat of Mason County, West Virginia. The city is located at the confluence of the Great Kanawha and Ohio Rivers on a broad flood plain that is referred to as "bottom land" in local histories. Within a short distance of the city the rich alluvial soils of these flat lands, or "flats", are still tilled as part of extensive agricultural operations. As settlement of the "point" commenced during the latter half of the 18th century, streets of the community extended across the level tracts northward and parallel to the Ohio River.

The Point Pleasant Historic District today reflects the development patterns of the early settlement period. The older or business section of the town is closer to the "point" where early commercial river traffic tied up to unload cargoes and passengers and take on products from local industrial and agricultural concerns. Main Street, the principal thoroughfare, is the spine of the historic district; and as it proceeds northward buildings are identified by later architectural styles and periods of construction.

The cohesive character of the historic district is measured by the axial development of Main (and parts of Viand) Street, and can be traced along the street in three sections beginning at the point. The oldest section, the acreage at the rivers' confluence, is the locus of numerous historical events, including the decisive encounter of Dunmore's War, the Battle of Point Pleasant, which was fought on October 10, 1774, on part of the grounds now called Tu-Endie-Wei Park. The grounds contain the oldest building in Point Pleasant, the Mansion House (1796), and an 84-foot high megalithic granite obelisk commemorating the Battle of Point Pleasant. The monument was authorized in 1908 upon approval of a bill by the Senate of the United States.

The second area of the historic district is the center of commercial buildings along Main Street, many of brick and stone, dating from most periods of the 19th and early 20th century. Adjacent to, and north of the commercial district, is the Main Street residential neighborhood containing a large variety of architectural styles dating from the mid-19th century. These homes were built by town merchants who owned or operated businesses along Main Street. The historic sites and significant built resources along Main Street thus date from most periods of the community's history.

In 1794, two hundred acres of land belonging to Thomas Lewis at the mouth of the Kanawha River were laid off into lots, streets, and alleys. By an act of the Virginia Assembly dated December 19, 1794, the town of Point Pleasant was established. It was not incorporated, however, until 1833. In 1890, the population of Point Pleasant was 1,853. In 1900, it was 1,934. In 1910, it was 2,045; in 1914 about 2,500. It is now (1985) 6,800.

Despite some building alterations in the central business district of Point Pleasant, the town of Point Pleasant retains nearly all of its historical architecture; most of it should be considered in an excellent state of preservation. The residential area, specifically, is in well-maintained condition and encompasses styles from Federal through contemporary Gothic, including the numerous Revival styles. The dates of all significant resources range from 1796 to 1935.

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The Historic District covers approximately twenty-six blocks of downtown commercial and residential Point Pleasant. There is an extraordinary variety of architectural types and styles. Many of these sites are associated with local, state and national history. Examples of these sites are: Dunmore's War (001); residences of Revolutionary War descendants; and a Pioneer Cemetery dating back to the Eighteenth Century (113). There are forty buildings, sites and structures considered to be of outstanding contributing significance within this district. Their styles range from the pioneer log cabin to Federal, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Romanesque, Renaissance Revival, Italian Villa, International, Dutch, Flemish, Chateau Style, Colonial Revival, Eastlake, Roman Classicism, Neo-Classicism, Art Deco, Chicago School, New England Saltbox, Queen Anne, Victorian Romanesque Revival, and a Gothic Revival building designed by Ralph Adams Cram, who also designed the United States Military Academy at West Point, St. Thomas' Church in New York, and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. In addition, there are fifty-four buildings that are considered to be contributing in the category of other contributing structures. These add and contribute significantly to the character and the flavor of this Historic District. The non-contributing or intrusive buildings (22 in number) have for the most part been constructed in the last thirty years.

The historic district does not include the city flood wall which generally stands outside the district on the banks of the Ohio River. Where the flood wall stands within the district, it is considered to be a non-contributing structure. The flood wall is not visible from most vantage points along Main Street.

The historic district's buildings are presented as follows in a listing with accompanying descriptions:

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OUTSTANDING (KEY) CONTRIBUTING  
AND  
OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTING

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001      Mansion House, built in 1796, is currently a museum; although it originally was a commercial tavern. It is owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution and located at Tu-endi-wei Park. The log cabin was introduced in America by the Swedes who settled along the Delaware River in 1638. It was not until the beginning of the 18th Century that the Scotch-Irish and German settlers in Pennsylvania commenced building log cabins sometime after 1710. By the time of the Revolution, the log cabin had become the standard frontier dwelling, inhabited by all nationalities as well as the American Indian. Generally, the floor was tamped earth and the roof split cedar shingles. Mansion House is similar to the three-story pioneers' log cabin, built in Kentucky in 1800. It has V-notched square logs, has a main floor, a cellar, a second floor and an attic space with an exterior stair to the cellar. It has mud and grass in-fill between the logs and is similar also to a two-room saddle-bag log cabin with a chimney in the center, two fireplaces, one for each room. The central chimney which served both downstairs rooms was slightly off center, making the kitchen a little larger than the parlor. Atypical of German log construction are the timbers spaced apart and chinked with vertical siding at the end. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

007      American Legion Building - located at 100 Second Street. Presently fraternal use by the American Legion Post 23, originally a residence. This building, constructed 1830-1840, is Federal in style, has a low-pitched roof with built-in gutters and balanced chimneys of brick at both gable ends. It contains the following Federal features, although provincial in nature: Stone lintel-type window heads, large lights in the double-hung windows, 2/2 on the second floor, multiple on the lower floor (which may have been added later). It has thin muntins in the windows. It has a reasonably smooth brick finish with weathered but fine mortar joints. It joins the family of many Federal buildings on the West Virginia side of the Ohio River from Huntington to Wheeling. Although the interior plan has probably been manipulated to create room layouts, the exterior has maintained a monumental classical symmetrical form. The existing one-story portico faces to the west but has been blocked in for use.

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- 010      The Church of Christ in Christian Union at 206 Main Street originally was a Methodist Church. It was built in 1840 by men of the congregation and was used as a hospital during the Civil War, in 1864. The present owners purchased it in 1942. The Church is Gothic Revival, reflecting the period in which it was built. This is a simple structure with Gothic arch brows over the windows at the front. The gable contains a stained glass wheel window with a six-pointed star. The bell tower contains Gothic arch relief at the mid-level and a Gothic arch louver at the top. The bell tower has a modified pyramidal roof. The basic roof of the church is a steep gable. The main entrance has a Gothic arch forming a transom of tracery over the door. The church plan is that of a conventional nave, transept and apse.
- 013      300 Main Street. Is currently a commercial building on the first floor with a residential use on the upper level. The lower level is occupied by the West Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, although the building sits on the original site of the First Presbyterian Church in Point Pleasant. The exterior fabric is brick, with a masonry structural system. It is in good condition. It has some Romanesque features, although it is primarily Italianate in influence. The brick building has large tall double-hung sash 1/1 with a stone head lintel and a stone sill. The windows are very ordered, and on the lower level are slightly larger than those on the upper. At one time there was a recessed entry at the first floor. It contains a wide eave, with large brackets creating a slight parapet to the reasonably flat roof. Because the Italianate period was in 1840-1880, it probably did not reach Point Pleasant until approximately 1910-1920, the time of construction of this building.
- 018      This building owned by Elizabeth Schlotthauer is commercial on the first floor and residential on the second. It is located at 324-326 Main Street. This building built about 1910-1920, is a brick building with a masonry structural system and a composition flat roof. Its condition is fair. As many of the buildings in Point Pleasant, it is a combination of Renaissance Revival and Romanesque Revival, possessing some features of each. For example: This building has a brick face with a painted stone lintel at the double hung 2/2 thin muntin window sash and a stone sill. Below the cornice are brick pilasters connected with a crenellated corbel table which supports a significant frieze. The cornice is detailed, wide-eaved with large brackets reminiscent of the Italianate or Renaissance style, but the majority of the features are simple and provincial. The building was constructed ca. 1920.

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019      The Odd Fellows Hall is located at 330-328 Main Street and is utilized as a fraternal brotherhood. It is also owned by Elizabeth Schlotthauer. This building is a three-story brick building and has a structural system with a composition flat roof. Its condition is good. It was built ca. 1906. Like its neighbor, it contains brick pilasters which divide the facade into three equal bays. Within the bays are two windows per floor for a total of six windows per floor on the front facade. They are reasonably narrow and tall 1/1 double hung, operable sash with stone lintels and stone sills. The building has the Romanesque Revival corbel table which is crenellated. Above the corbel is an undulating alternating soldier-course brick form. This provides a supportive band to the frieze. It has a wide Renaissance Revival cornice with significant detailed brackets on both ends and smaller intermediate brackets. The metal cornice is detailed between the brackets. The style of the Odd Fellows Hall and that of the commercial building next door would suggest they might have been constructed at different dates by the same architect. Projections or recessions in the main mass of the building are minimal.

024      420-422 Main Street. This is a two-story brick structure, residential above, commercial below. Currently owned by Ben Franklin Stores. The brick facility has a flat composition roof. It is in fair condition. It contains a stepped parapet cornice which is constructed of corbelled brick and brick dentils creating a cornice frieze. In this respect, it tends to be more Romanesque Revival in its style. The brick surface is flat and there are seven long or tall double hung sash 1/1 across the second floor. These have a brick lintel but a white stone band surrounds and defines the second floor from the lower level. The window sills are a white stone. Below this, an addition creates a band of newer material, probably thirty years old, and a canopy which have destroyed the integrity of the lower level. The building was constructed in the 1920's.

027      500 Main Street. Is now commercial in use but originally appears to have been designed as a bank facility. It is currently owned by Ellen Fruth. It is an interesting structure, featuring a variety of details, for example: The brick building contains a wide stone band dividing the quite large first story from the second and third floor. It is a more pure example of Second Renaissance Revival architecture than other buildings in the community. It has a rusticated ground floor constructed of brick with a molded belt

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course above the stone band. The upper level has a small horizontal attic story window immediately below the brick crenelles and corbelled cornice line. The corners of the building are rusticated brick quoins. The second floor windows have a relieving arch constructed of brick, although the window sills are stone. The second store arched windows are double hung 1/1 operating sash with a fixed transom. The ground floor has a stone band around the foundation and an access to a basement which is approximately two feet below grade. The main floor is five feet above grade, in all probability related to the flood level for the area. This is representative of a significant Second Renaissance Revival building, dating to approximately 1925.

028    502 Main Street, circa 1915. This is a commercial facility; the second floor is vacant. It is owned by Helen Fruth. This is a brick building, two stories in height. The building is of Renaissance Revival styling, with a smooth brick surface with a stone lintel and stone window sill. There is a belt course with a detailed molded cornice above the belt course. The eave or cornice line is wide, Italianate, with significant brackets at each end and intermediate brackets supporting the wide eave. The significant feature, however, of the building, occupying two-thirds of the width and better than one-half of the height, is a Gothic Revival bay window of a significant size and proportion projecting from the second floor to the roof including the cornice. It is the most significant bay window on Main Street. All of the detail work is painted white. The windows are double hung 1/1 operating sash. The lower level has been modified slightly for commercial use, probably in the 1940's. The building is in excellent condition.

029    504 Main Street. It is a commercial facility with a vacant second floor. It is a two-story building. The first floor is occupied by Almeda's Ladies' Dress Shop. Prior to 1963, the building was a drug store operated by Quorick. From 1963 to 1969 it was the Fruth City Pharmacy. It is a brick structure with a flat composition roof. The style is predominantly Second Renaissance Revival. The building features a brick face with stone window lintels and window sills with a stone band surrounding the upper and lower level. There is a stair on the side with access to the second floor. A simple but prominent cornice constructed of metal projects at the top with major brackets at both ends and intermediate brackets between. The frieze band between the brackets is of plain metal.

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- 030      506 Main Street - 508 Main Street is a two-story commercial structure with a vacant second floor, currently owned by Ames Jeweler and occupied by Vi's Beauty Shop. This building is unique in the following respect: Although the first floor has been altered, the second floor has extremely tall narrow windows, 1/1 double hung sash, with a very ornate bracketed and sculptured cornice and interpretive scrolled pediment window heads, which add to its Italianate character. The cornice constructed of metal is more decorative than any other on the block. It is supported and contained by two ornate brackets on the end and supported in the middle by double metal brackets with intermediate smaller brackets and dentils. Below the significant frieze which has decorative rosette forms, is a molding and a corbelled cornice line. The significance of the frieze, however, is that it is broken in the middle, dividing the total frieze into approximately thirds, the middle portion being open, returning to the base frieze plane. This feature coupled with the wide eaves, the large brackets, the tall windows, the string course of brick, the subtle pilasters on the sides which are reminiscent of quoins, and the molding and modified pedimental window head coupled with the paired brackets at the cornice line, identify this of the Italianate style circa 1915.
- 031      510 Main Street is a handsome three-story building. It is commercial on the first floor, the upper levels are vacant. This brick building, circa 1905, is Italian Villa in style. It contains a pediment at the projecting eave which is supported by multiples of two brackets, two on each end and two in the middle, supporting the pedimental form. These contain a frieze and a wide eave and project from a corbelled, crenellated projection. The sides are flanked by a slight recess and brick piers. A stone band surrounds the levels. The significance of the building, however, is the identifiable third floor, tall, Roman-arched windows, double hung, 1/1, with significant stone arches joined together with a stone band, providing a brow effect. On the second floor, the arches are more flat with significant keystones, and are joined together with a band of stone molding. The second floor windows are significantly taller and narrower than the third floor windows. The first floor has been voided of any character. The following features are significant to this Italian Villa style: The pediment gable, the large multiple scroll brackets, the projecting eave, the enriched medallion brackets, the segmental window heads with the enriched consoles, and the belt course. It has a Baroque-like appearance.



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- 032      512 Main Street is a commercial building, occupied and owned by Pierson Sporting Goods. The second floor, formerly residential, is vacant. It is a two-story brick building. The predominant significance is a singular segmental arch form applied to the brick face in the center of the second floor. At one time, there was a segmental arched window in the center, flanked by two double hung 1/1 linear windows with a stone head and a stone sill. There is a stone band contained within two pilasters of the building. Continuous brick corbelling commences at the roof area providing a base for a frieze and very small projecting dentilled cornice with virtually no overhang. The significance of the segmental arch form which is forty percent of the width of the building gives it a Second Renaissance Revival character, circa 1920.
- 035      105 Third Street, a multi-residential facility, was originally constructed as a residence. It is currently owned by a Wayne Kincaid. The building is unique in the respect that it is a massive three-story residence, facing the river, totally of brick with stone head lintels and stone window sills. Although it has been converted into a multi-residential apartment of questionable nature, the detailing is definitely early Gothic Revival. The window heads are a hood mold stone lintel. The most significant detail of the building is the multiple quatrafoil multiple corbelled dentils, stepping up and down the gable and along the eave line. These provide a base for a small roof projection and built-in gutter. They also provide a stepped detailed appearance reminiscent of the Dutch or Flemish styling. The facade facing the river has a significant hipped roof bay projection with the multiple corbelled detailing. The gables are a stone capped parapet approximately twelve inches high, which contain the tile roof. Although no chimney pots are in evidence, the style of the chimney cap is that of the multiple corbel detailing and could well have contained chimney pots at one time. The wall dormer, the bay window, the quatrafoil trim, the hood mold, the corbelling, and the slate roof, distinctly give the building the character of a stone castle relative to the Gothic Revival period.
- 037      207 Sixth Street, circa 1915, is currently being used as law offices and commercial facilities. This building is reminiscent of the Chateau Style, characterized by steeply pitched hip roofs with a gabled roof dormer and elaborately decorated corbelled caps. At times, Renaissance elements such as pilasters are mixed with the hood molds; tracery and finials are added. This three-story building is massive in character, with a truncated slate hipped roof. It has roof cresting and a cross gable with relief and sculptured divisions between the windows in the gable. The cornice is a

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corbelled in brick with rusticated stone quoins on both sides. The first floor is composed of rusticated heavy stone structural material. There are stone bands of rusticated stone, tying and acting as the window heads for the second floor, and a smooth window sill for the second floor windows which are grouped in twos with a sculptural mullion dividing the pair. A continuous double stone band surrounds the building and separates the smooth brick from the rusticated stone base. It is an ornate Chateau-like building facing the Court House.

- 046      702 Main Street, circa 1890. Is a vacant residential building owned by Casto. It is a Colonial Revival style, white clapboard structure with a projecting gable end and projecting eave. It has bevelled siding, double hung windows (2/2), with significant shutters on the upper and lower floors and on the sides. The first floor windows are larger than those on the second floor. The wooden window heads are straight with a cornice mold at the top. There are two chimneys which are constructed of brick. The end wall does not have the chimney projecting through the wall. It has a shingled roof and a large entry portico or porch, which is detailed with some modified Eastlake spindles along the porch frieze. It could be classified, however, as Greek Revival.
- 049      708 Main Street, circa 1879, is called "Eastmor". It is a residence owned by Mr. E. H. Donham. It is of the Federal Style, with a low pitched roof, a smooth facade, large glazed areas, and has an elliptical fan light flanked by slender side lites at the main entry. It is a two-story wood frame structure with clapboarding. The windows are double hung 6/6 with full shutters. Windows on the second floor appear to be slightly smaller than those on the first. The lites are large, with thin muntins. There is a significantly large portico with accentuated columns and extended cornice, brackets and composite capitals. The porch is reminiscent of the Regency style.
- 051      The Presbyterian Church, Eighth and Main Street, was and is a religious facility. This Presbyterian Church was constructed in 1926 and is Neo-Roman Classicism in style. Typical of this style is the raised basement with the plain entablature. It has tall windows and pedimental arches over the featured window. It is symmetrical. It has round windows above the doors in the portico. The doors in the portico have flat cornice molded arches with a frieze. The portico is pedimented. It has a significant podium base with steps leading to the entrance and Doric columns. The plinth base is square, the columns have smooth shafts and plain capitals. It has a smooth architrave with a significant frieze and

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cornice line surrounding the building with a parapet above. Typical of Roman Classicism is the one-story temple form employing variations of the Roman orders. The raised first floor is characteristic of design inspired by the proper Roman temple built on a platform or podium. The four column portico with pediment and closing lunette is one of the often copied features of the Roman idiom which was popularized by Thomas Jefferson in 1815. Generally, classical moldings are left plain without enrichment and painted white. The first Presbyterian minister that came to the county was known as Rev. William Graham and was the founder of Washington and Lee University in 1796. The current church was built on July 11, 1926, the third church the Presbyterians had in the city of Point Pleasant. (See File No. 013).

053

810 Main Street, Christ Episcopal Church. Historical and current use is that of a religious facility. In 1856 there was occasional services preached by the Rev. Thompson L. Smith, rector of the church in Charleston. In 1857 service was held in the Methodist Church by the Rev. George Sturgis, who divided his time between Point Pleasant and Gallipolis. In 1866 the Rev. Thompson L. Mallory took charge, dividing his time with Ravenswood. In 1867 in the summer, the Rev. H. E. Hayden took charge of the parish. Services were held in Beall Hall at the corner of Main and Kanawha Streets. According to the action of the vestry, in November 1867, the bounds of this parish were recognized in the Lewis District in Mason County, West Virginia and in 1869 began the erection of Christ Church, a substantial brick building which, in the end, cost about \$6,000. In 1873, the Rev. T. H. Lacy, then the Deacon of Dinwiddie County in Virginia, took charge and it was under him that the church building was completed. In 1881, the Rev. Joshua Cowpland of Concord, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, became the rector. A rectory was purchased in 1883 and, in 1884 (February), the town was visited by the highest flood ever known, the water was two feet in the rectory and the church. Again in 1913 there was four feet of water, which damaged the building considerably. It was torn down in 1919 and services were held in the Spencer Hotel (see File No. 077) until the new church was open for Christmas services in 1923. The church was designed by one of America's most famous architects, Ralph Adams Cram. The walls are of Bedford limestone and the Gothic Style-church is one of the most beautiful in the state. It was consecrated in 1924 by Bishop Cravatt, assisted by Bishop Strider. A fire occurred in 1962, practically destroying the church and most of its furnishings. However, the walls were intact and rebuilding was quickly begun. The restored church was dedicated by Bishop Campbell Cravatt, assisted by Bishop Strider.

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Gothic Revival features applicable to Christ Episcopal Church are: The hooded molding with the corbelled stop, at the Tudor pointed arched windows, tracery windows, tower, although battlements are not apparent, the corner buttress and the weatherings. It has a nave, transept, and apse.

057      902 Main Street, residence, owned by Elizabeth Berry. This Italianate residence is a brick building with a low hip roof, bracketed, with portico. The building has four chimneys. The brick walls are painted and the detailing is superb. Since few American architects could afford to travel to Italy in the mid-nineteenth century, much of the Italian influence in American architecture came from famous buildings and pattern books. Of the three styles, the Italian Villa, Italianate, and Urban Brownstone, the Italianate was the most popular. It is generally a two or three story house that is box-like or cubic in shape with very wide roof eaves supported by large brackets. The brackets are of such a prominent feature that the style is sometimes called the "Bracketed Style". Houses throughout America employed a rich variety of designs on porches, balconies, railings, and fences. Features which are applicable to this residence are: Wide eaves, large brackets, a tall first floor window, a low pitched hip roof, a single door with glass panels, a string course, and an enriched overdoor, with transom and side lites.

067      1100 Main Street. The Main Street Baptist Church is presently a religious facility. This church had its beginning on the present location site, in the summer of 1906, in a store building. The cornerstone was laid in 1924 and dedication services occurred in May, 1925. The Gothic Revival building contains the following features: A modified hood mold with corbel stop, a wheel window, a pointed arch door entrance with tracery transom, a tower with battlements, a Tudor arch, corner buttresses, and stone quoins on the corner in addition to the nave, transept, and apse. There is subtle use of gable trim stone faced with stone crockets. Cutters have been installed and rainspouts suggest gargoyles at the main entry or narthex. Stone quoins and detail is evident in the buttresses and in the work around the Tudor arch at the main entrance.

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- 072    301½ Main Street through 307. Present use, commercial below - residential on the upper level; owner is Wayne Kincaid. The building is a two-story brick divided into two buildings although it appears that it was constructed as one. It is Renaissance Revival in style, circa 1905. It is a brick structure containing pilasters on each side of the facade and the projecting eave, which is rather decorative Italianate, is supported by large brackets on the ends with paired brackets in the middle. The frieze consists of corbelled dentils. The metal frieze is decorative with rosettes, interestingly enough, a finial occurs at each corner, at the top of the cornice and the oversized bracket. The windows are long and narrow 1/1 double hung and have a decorative pedimental shape as well as a cornice mold. The finish of the brick is smooth ashlar; additions on the lower level are of a shoddy nature and cover the belt course. The pilasters are substitutes for the quoins at the side. Half of the building has been painted white, the other half of the brick has been left natural. The pedimented window heads have been removed on three of the six second story windows. The balance of the building appears to be in good shape, particularly the second floor, although the first floor has infill and forms which are totally irregular in nature and not in keeping with the style.
- 073    313 Main Street. The original historic name is "Hooff's Opera House". Its current use is commercial. Its owner is Mr. Flemming. This three-story building is Romanesque Revival in style, circa 1905. It is a monochromatic brick building three stories in height, the upper two stories definitively arched. It is highlighted by the semi-circular arch for the windows, which is used decoratively to enrich the corbel tables along the eaves. There is a belt course between the second and third floor and between the first and second floor. The belt course is made of rough cut stone. Features are: The facade is flanked by square pilasters of differing height forming a buttress style. A corbel table of great detail, forms the cornice line which is stepped and higher in the center. This provides the flavor of a crenellated parapet. The detail of the cornice is alternating recessed soldier course above the corbelled dentils. There is a spandrel between the windows on the upper and lower level; there are piers at the ends and form the center of the projected parapet; there are compound arches flanking the main arch at the center. It has a monochromatic stone finish on the band, on round arched openings and has a pronounced archivolt trim, and a battlemented parapet. The archivolt trim is constructed of stone inset within the brick.

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- 076      325 Main Street, United States Post Office Building. Original and current use, government. The building was constructed in 1913. The original site was allocated in 1911. There have been alterations in 1933, 1937, 1958, and 1971. The original general contractor was Harmon Brothers. Mr. E. C. Heals was the structural engineer. The Architects were Crane, Keene and Jackerman, although James Knopp was the inspecting Architect for the Treasury Department. The building is in excellent shape. It is a fine example of the Neo-Classical Style, which was based primarily on the Greek and to a lesser extent on the Roman architectural orders. It is distinguished by the symmetrically arranged placement of monumental proportions and is finished with smooth stone surface. The colossal Ionic portico highlights the facade and is flanked by a series of colossal pilasters. An attic story with smaller windows and parapet are existing. These features make this building in the purest sense Neo-Classic. It has an unenriched entablature and large multi-lite windows. Pilasters adorn the front corners and sides, the roof line is simple and unadorned, and a smooth limestone ashlar finish was used, Roman Doric pilasters are in evidence for the total surround of the building.
- 077      401-411 Main Street, Lowe's Motor Inn. Its original use and name was the Spencer Hotel and John Roth was the manager. Its original and current use was a hotel, above the commercial space below. It is a four-story brick structure, the largest in the city. Current owner is Miss Bessie Lowe. This magnificent building is a combination of the Renaissance Revival and Second Renaissance Revival, circa 1910. It has a definite studied formalism. The Renaissance features are the smooth ashlar finish, the belt course on the first floor, cornice detail above the window head, and multi-lite window sash on the side. On the second floor there are stained glass transom inserts above the multi-lite 1/1 double hung windows. The ground floor is rusticated stone with a molded belt course which forms the main cap to the monumental entry to the story and one-half first floor which contain commercial shops. Other features include a main cornice which is reasonably large, but is not bracketed at corners; small brackets provide the cantilever. The corner of the building on the upper three stories is composed of smooth stone quoins. It has an arcaded and rusticated ground floor level. Above the monumental entrance are a series of smaller windows. These are capped with a crown stone lintel as are all the windows on the front of the building. The side of the building has a stone head lintel and stone window sills of a simpler nature.

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- 082      517 Main Street. Currently is vacant, originally was the State Theatre, and is owned by State Amusement. This building, circa 1935, is Art Deco in style. It is a movie theatre, with a porcelain enamel front entry and marquee. Commercial rental property flanks both sides of the entry lobby. The ticket booth is Art Deco porcelain enamel steel. The approximately two-story high building has a stepped parapet at the front and contains the following art deco features: A stepped back facade composed of horizontal brick work within the pilasters, a stepped front piece, and metal casement type windows. The total building is brick from the first floor ceiling and has horizontal bands constructed of stone surrounding and capping the first floor and connecting the few windows in the second floor. The parapet is a simple stone cap. The sign indicating State is in an art deco style, and is curvilinear in form.
- 084      601 Main Street, currently Roger's Pawn Shop, circa 1910. It is commercial on the lower level and is vacant on the upper level. It is owned by Helen Fruth. The building contains many features reminiscent of a variety of styles. Second Renaissance Revival is its basic form, and is containing crenellated corbelled cornice supporting a frieze of some detailed with small brackets. The eave is supported by a paired bracket at the side or corner with a finial above. The windows have rusticated stone head members and stone sills. These features are not as dominant as the Gothic Revival bay window on the side and, more importantly, the cast iron store front and support on the first floor which includes freestanding fluted cast iron column on the corner and cast iron pilasters between. These, coupled with the detailing of the spandrel and the doors are reminiscent of the Commercial Chicago School, utilizing a composite capital on the cast iron column. This is the only cast iron in evidence in the city of Point Pleasant. This building is located at the corner of former Route 50 prior to the collapse of the Silver Bridge.
- 090      705 Main Street is a residence owned by James Lewis Jr. The building, although clad in siding and new shutters, is the only residence in the community of a New England Colonial Saltbox Style. It is suspected by its location that it is quite old, perhaps dating into the early 1800's. It may have originally contained

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	a centrally located large chimney. The roof is gabled; it has double hung windows, on the first and second floor. The first floor windows are significantly deeper or taller than the second floor windows. It has clapboard and the eaves are close to the wall. The extended rear slope of the gable roof forms the "Saltbox" roof. This building could date back to 1790-1830, by virtue of its style relative to its location and ownership.	7	15
096	<u>803 Main Street</u> is a residence owned by Howard Yeager, Jr. The style of this building, circa 1890-1900, is Italianate. It is a wood clapboard building with continuous wood cornerboards. It has a wide eave supported by large paired brackets and has tall first floor windows, 2/2 double hung, and a low-pitched roof. Double doors are in evidence with glass side lites, glass panels, and a glass transom. It has an enriched overdoor portico.		
098	<u>811 Main Street</u> is a residence owned by Louise Burns. This is a fine example of the Eastlake Style, circa 1890-1905. The house, although small, features the following Eastlake details: Tapered round posts with spinkle and spool-like balusters, spindles along the porch frieze, carved panels, round porch posts, fan light brackets and lattice-like porch base. These massive turned posts have knobs, moldings and scroll brackets. Queen Anne style elements include fish scale shingles in the upper gable, horizontal siding with corner posts, a finial at the top of the porch roof, pendants, verge boards, a circular bay and a tall thin chimney with terra cotta panels. There are carved wood panels including a wood round vent window in the gable.		
101	<u>903 Main Street</u> was and is used as a residence and is owned by Mrs. Jean Johnson. This large magnificent structure is a two-story house with basement and attic constructed of clapboard with a standing seam tin roof painted red. The building is in excellent maintenance and repair. This Eastern Stick Style building constructed ca. 1895-1905 displays the following details: It is asymmetrical in composition, it is highlighted by decorative stickwork, with reasonably steep pitched gable roof, it has a pointed dormer, and a large porch across the front. It has oversized structural cornerposts, brackets, porch posts and railing with a decorative stick; the sash are double hung 1/1. It has a projecting gable, horizontal siding, and purlins, corner posts, a projecting bay, a sill and pendants. Its style also contains much of the Queen Anne and includes fish scale shingles in portions of the upper level dormers, a finial, pendants, and verge board. A tall chimney of a decorative brick nature, carved wood panels, and a multi-gable roof are evident. Great utilization of spindle and spool-like balusters, spindles along the porch frieze, carved panels, square porch posts, a lattice like porch base, molding and scroll brackets give it a Victorian flavor.		



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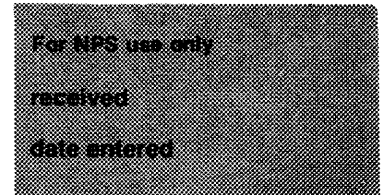
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- 103    1007 Main Street, owned by H. A. Hutchins. This building which appears to be of the cottage style, was built ca. 1870, and is currently clad with asbestos shingles, aluminum awnings, and an asphalt shingle roof. It has a rather large significant frieze porch, supported with wrought iron. The chimney is brick and a number of additions have been added at the rear. In its original state it has Classical Revival design elements. The large three-paned window in the front with the three-paned transom and a slightly segmental arch over the door give it a Federal Revival venacular character.
- 113    Pioneer Cemetery. Contains the graves of John Roush and John Roseberry, Revolutionary War soldiers, Major Andrew Waggener, hero of Graney Island in the War of 1812 and the graves of other prominent early settlers, including John McCulloch, 1752, and his descendents. Many of the markers are of sandstone and feature period carvings and decoration.
- 116    8112 Viand Street. Early and current use is residential. Owner is Mr. Wayan. The residence is a two-story wood frame clapboard building in very good condition. The building appears to be Classic Revival in basic character, circa 1880-1890. It incorporates the Doric order piers, has a shouldered architrave trim, has tall first floor windows, which are shuttered, smaller second floor windows which are shuttered, a significant entablature architrave, and frieze and cornice at the gable end. It has a square transom over the door, flanked on the side with pilasters. Cornerboards are not dominant but narrow on the side. It has a partial return at the gable end. The porch has some basic Italianate features with brackets holding an entablature or eave, and an elliptical eavesplate detailed under the frieze. Significantly, all the window heads are horizontal with frieze and cornice mold. Two balanced chimneys are inset and are constructed of brick. A later addition was added to the rear providing the L-shape to the basic rectangular initial form.
- 114    Located on Eighth Street, it is currently the offices of the Board of Education of Mason County; originally, it was Langston School, the first public school in Point Pleasant. It became Langston Academy in 1890. The building was built in 1848 and is in good condition. The name was taken from the Honorable John M. Langston, ex-Congressman; it became the first public school in Mason County with the establishment of the system in 1865. In 1890 Langston Academy building was turned over to Negroes. When the black school was established, a new school

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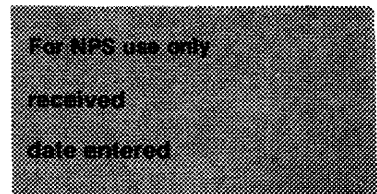
was constructed for whites, at the cost of \$20,000. The building is a two-story brick with prominent stone lintels and window sills. It is very symmetrical and the windows are 6/6 double hung sash. The roof is a standing rib tin and it has a very reduced eave and overhang. It is Federal Style with a low pitched roof, smooth facade, large glazed areas, essentially void of detail. Front and side windows have detailed lintels and sills. An addition was added later forming an "L" which did not encompass the detailing of the original structure.

106                      200 10th Street. This building is currently vacant, although its original function was residential. It is in fair condition. This residence, although simplistic and sitting on a side street, is very much of the Queen Anne style. It is a wood frame building with clapboard horizontal siding and a thin cornerboard. The gable of the porch and the gable of the main building have fish scale shingles. The main building gable has a very decorative carved wood panel, a small freize and eave overhang. There is a continuous horizontal member separating the gable from the horizontal siding which is supported at the windows by very simple ancones. The main entry door has a simple horizontal transom and the main entry porch is supported by rectangular Doric-style piers. The bottom of the porch including the railing, is battered with cornerboards and constructed with cedar or oak shingles, reminiscent of a later style. The building is circa 1890. The double-hung windows are 2/2 and are quite large for the proportion of the facade.

107                      Historically called the Poffenbarger House, located at 913 Viand Street, its current use is a residence for an attorney and his family. The Poffenbarger House is the location of the founding of the Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter of the NSDAR on February 13, 1901. This chapter #554 had its charter issued on June 6, 1901. The building, and its dependencies, as that of the other two surrounding it, appears to be of a basic and simplistic Queen Anne style with a multi-planed roof, pedimented and projected dormers with double windows, horizontal siding, with a thin cornerboard, verge boards supporting a gable over a bay window which is two stories high, tall thin chimneys, an encircling porch or verandah, and a multi-gabled roof. The windows are significantly larger on the first floor than the second. There is a fish scale mansard roof dividing the second floor bay from the first floor bay. The front of the building has 2/2 double-hung windows. There is a projecting gable from the roof and a projecting gable from the porch roof.

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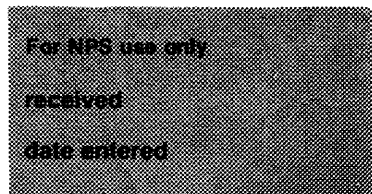
Simple round columns support the porch with a simple turned baluster rail. The building has four distinctly balanced chimneys, made of brick. The building was constructed circa 1890. The dedicated lady who founded the DAR was named Mrs. Livia Simpson Poffenbarger. She was instrumental in the founding of the new Tu-endi-wei Park and the construction of the 84' granite shaft in the middle of the two-acre park commemorating the frontiersmen who fought and died in the battle of Point Pleasant on October 10, 1774.

111

907 Viand Street. Is currently vacant but was originally a residence; it is owned by Casto, Incorporated. The simple white frame residence exhibits a great deal of Eastlake features adapted to a basic Queen Anne style. The building is circa 1900. Some of the features, for example, are the tapered round posts, and the spindle spool-like balusters. It has spindles along the porch frieze and a detailed carved panel in the gable serving as a vent. The porch posts are round. There are fan-like brackets and a lattice-like porch base. The building is a two-story wood frame, clapboard with cornerboards, a significant eave overhang, and a metal roof. In the gable are fish scale shingles, and the gable is separated from the main house by a subtle frieze board, giving the illusion of a projected attic gable. This might well have been constructed at the same time as the two previous residences which are adjacent.

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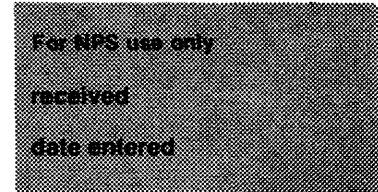
OTHER CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

FILE NO. AND  
SKETCH MAP NO.

- 002      Main Street at the Point, vacant residence, two and one-half story stucco structure with rusticated stone quoins and foundation, circa 1920, Georgian Revival, American local interpretation.
- 003      12 Main Street at the Point, a vacant residence, two and one-half story clapboard building, cornerboards and rusticated foundation, Classical Revival features, circa 1920.
- 004      20 Main Street at the Point, occupied residence owned by Thomas Reynolds. Aluminum siding and shutters, frame structure, basic style is Federal, circa 1880.
- 005      28½ Main Street, vacant first floor, residential second floor, owned by Hartley and Hartley, two story-brick structure, originally probably two shops first floor, some Gothic Revival features, circa 1870-1880.
- 015      312-314 Main Street, commercial building which is vacant, owned by Jack Sheline, a two-story brick structure, corbelled corners and pilasters, stone caps at the pilasters, stone window lintels, Renaissance Revival features, circa 1915.
- 016      318 Main Street, commercial structure, presently owned by Club 51, is a two-story brick building with a shallow first or ground floor, a detailed metal cornice with corbelling, and a bay window with Renaissance Revival features.
- 017      320 Main Street, commercial facility, owned by J. W. Summer, a three-story brick building, circa 1935, contemporary adaptation of Romanesque Revival.
- 020      Historically called the Haynes Building, 400 Main Street, is a commercial building with storage on the second floor, owned by the Point Service Store and the Marquee Company, Incorporated. This is a two-story brick structure, circa 1935, Art Moderne style.
- 023      416-418 Main Street, a commercial facility, owned by Tiffin Credit Jewelers and Les Williamson Jewelers. Historically it was a book store owned by Michael Tracy. New metal store fronts, circa 1950, cover part of this Renaissance Revival building.

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- 025      424-426 Main Street is a commercial building, with a vacant second story, owned by Charles H. Damron, and White's School of Karate. This two-story building displays some Romanesque Revival features.
  
- 026      420-422 Main Street, commercial building, vacant second floor, owned by Rite Aid Corporation Drugs, again a two-story brick building. Actually there are two buildings; 420 bears some Romanesque Revival features, 422 Renaissance Revival features.
  
- 033      514 Main Street, the building is vacant, and has Second Renaissance and Italianate features.
  
- 036      218 Main, facing west, is an abandoned residence, two-story wood frame clapboard and cornerboard, Neo-Colonial and Classic Revival features.
  
- 038      211-213 Sixth Street, vacant buildings owned by Shulaw Plumbing and Charles Damron, they are two-story commercial buildings, Second Renaissance Revival, circa 1925.
  
- 045      630 Main Street, is a two-story residence, owned by Eleanor Elliott. Classic Revival, Georgian vernacular, circa 1920.
  
- 054      810 Main Street is a residence owned by Christ Episcopal Church. It is the rectory. It was built in 1921 and is Georgian Revival.
  
- 055      814 Main Street is a vacant residence. It is a two-story clapboard building in the Georgian Revival style.
  
- 058      906 Main Street, a two-story residence owned by Charles Tucker, circa 1890, has many Queen Anne features.
  
- 059      908 Main Street is a residence owned by James F. Kimbrel. It is a two-story clapboard building with surrounding verandah in the Queen Anne style, circa 1900.
  
- 078      417-419 Main Street, a commercial facility with offices on the second floor. The building is occupied by Farmers Hardware and H&R Block. It is a two-story brick facility bearing Renaissance Revival features, circa 1920.

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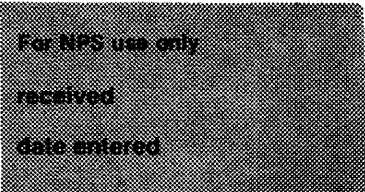
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- 081      511-515 Main Street, commercial building on the ground floor, vacant on the second, owned by Forest Clark and G&J Auto Parts. This building is reminiscent of the Second Renaissance Revival style, circa 1915.
- 083      Point Pleasant Hardware at 525 Main Street, is commercial on the first floor, vacant on the upper two, is owned by James Chandler of Point Pleasant Hardware, circa 1935, possesses minor Art Moderne features.
- 086      619 Main Street, a residence, two stories, owned by Charles Pierce and Robert Matson, Eastlake porch features on a modified Queen Anne style, circa 1910.
- 091      707 Main Street, is a residence owned by Ruth M. Kodym and Faye Casto. This is a Queen Anne-style building with a Classical portico surround, circa 1895.
- 102      1003 Main Street, a residence owned by Ray Wood. This clapboard building is in excellent shape and contains an Eastlake detailed front porch, standing rib metal roof, pedimental window heads, and significant corbelled chimneys, circa 1890.
- 104      1009 Main Street, is a residence owned by John Collins, circa 1900, this large residence contains fish scale shingles in the gables, projecting bays, variations of the Palladian window, and stained glass, features denoting the Queen Anne style.
- 115      304 Ninth Street, is a residence owned by William Cogar. This building, circa 1900, is rental property, but does have Classical Revival features with a two-story porch.
- 062      1002 Main Street, is a two-story residence owned by James Bunn. This building is Queen Anne in style with significant Palladian type windows in the gables, a standing seam metal roof, clapboard siding, cornerboards, significant corbelled chimney, and Roman arch or Palladian type windows on the second floor as well as the gable; Dominant portico shelters the entrance, circa 1890.

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FILE NO. AND  
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- 064      1008 Main Street is a residence owned by Mrs. J. William Heslop. This one-story residence, circa 1935, has a dominant Neo-Colonial style with Classical features.
  
- 074      213 Main Street is a two-story commercial building owned by Fleming. This has a shallow mansard addition at the lower level. The upper level has Second Renaissance features, circa 1924.
  
- 092      709 Main Street, is a residence owned by Milton L. Miller. This clapboard frame building, although Bungalow in scale, has some dominant Classical Revival features, including the portico and the cornice line, and a Victorian detailed vent at the gable. It is wood clapboard with siding and cornerboards.
  
- 097      807 Main Street, is a residence owned by Miss Juliet Smith. This is a significant Queen Anne building with Eastlake semi-circular partial verandah at the front and the sides. It is clapboard with cornerboards and in good maintenance, circa 1900.
  
- 056      816 Main Street is a vacant two-story clapboard frame building, German Neo-Classical style, circa 1890.
  
- 060      910 Main Street is a two-story clapboard frame residence owned by Greg Casto. It is of the Queen Anne style, circa 1900, with a surrounding veranda, Doric columns, a projecting gable and tri-window.
  
- 061      914 Main Street, owned by Georgia Martin is a two-story clapboard residence with a standing seam metal roof, and portice roof. It is Neo-Colonial German, circa 1890.
  
- 063      1006 Main Street, owned by Findlay Coles is a frame clapboard 1½ story residence in the Bungalow style, circa 1930.
  
- 065      1012 Main Street, a frame two-story clapboard residence with porch, is Georgian Revival, circa 1910 and owned by Teresa Davis.

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- 066      1014 Main Street, a brick 1½ story residence is owned by Joe Williams. It has Georgian Revival features, circa 1915.
- 068      211 & 213 Main Street are mirror image masonry residential buildings owned by W. A. Powers. These highly rusticated two-story stone buildings with classical porticos are Second Renaissance Revival, circa 1910.
- 069      219 Main Street, a residence owned by James Dewese, is a two-story brick masonry duplex structure in the Georgian Revival style, circa 1910.
- 085      615 Main Street, a three-story brick masonry structure, a residence, is owned by Gordon Jackson. It is modified Neo-Federal Venacular style, circa 1930.
- 087      627 Main Street, a two-story stone commercial residence, owned by Kimleton Blair and Co., has large rusticated masonry and accented quoins and a dominate Ionic column portico. It is Romanesque Revival Venacular, circa 1920.
- 095      204 Ninth Street, is a residence owned by Virginia Sanders. This has an Eastlake porch attached to the L-shaped building which has clapboard and cornerboards. It has a very Queen Anne-style gable, windows, and details at the vents, circa 1895.
- 014      310 Main Street is a residence owned by Charles H. Damron. This two-story building is masonry construction with a stucco facing material. It has a slightly pitched B.U. roof. It is in good condition and contains a corbled cornice and stone window lintels and sills, circa 1920, Renaissance Revival features.
- 040      205 Seventh Street, owned by Clara McDonduch, is a two-story clapboard residence with a shed portico, standing seam metal roof, and turned wood columns. It is Classic Revival with Georgian features, circa 1920.
- 041      205 Eight Street is a residence owned by Lynn Travato. A frame clapboard, two story gambrel roof Dutch Colonial building with a "flying gutter" is unique to this community. The porch with Doric columns adds to the "Flemish Farmhouse" character, circa 1920.



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- 047      704 Main Street is a clapboard two-story residence owned by Reba Bright. The veranda with Doric columns adds to the venacular Flemish Farmhouse character, circa 1920.
- 048      706 Main Street is a one-story residence, clapboard face with a veranda porch, wood piers, and a gable roof. It is a small classic Bungalow style, circa 1925.
- 050      712 Main Street, is a two-story residence in good condition, owned by Jo Ann Smolenski. It is a clapboard building with cedar shingle gable in a hip roof gable. The classical porch veranda gives it a Georgian Revival style, circa 1910.
- 052      802 Main Street, a two-story residence owned by Jean and Enoch Porter, is a wood frame clapboard structure with a gable roof. It has a one-story portico in the Classic Revival style, circa, 1900.
- 088      629 Main Street is a two-story residence converted into a doctors office. It is brick with a front full one-story porch across the front; Georgian Revival Venacular, circa 1930.
- 105      1015 Main Street, a 2½ story clapboard Queen Anne, circa 1890, has a portico with decorated frieze, doric columns and dominate double entry doors.
- 109      911 Viand Street is a one-story frame residence owned by Gail Faires. It is a fine Cottage style, circa 1925. The simple plan building has a dominating segmental arched portico at the door only.
- 110      909 Viand Street, a one-story frame clapboard residence, owned by Helen Fisher is Cottage style and has Victorian gable features, circa 1910.

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NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

FILE NO. AND  
SKETCH MAP NO.

- 006      Southeast corner lot of Main and Second, late multi-story blond brick residence building, the only building of its type in Point Pleasant.
- 008      Point Pleasant Register Building, northeast corner lot of Main and Second, concrete block white-painted 1½ story structure with colonial, synthetic fabric additions.
- 009      Residence, Bungalow features, with additions and fabric alterations, no house number.
- 011      Residence, frame structure with alterations and additions; no house number.
- 012      Two-story concrete block building, 232 Main Street, late construction.
- 021      Vacant store building, Western Auto Store, one-story with plastic and glass and block fabric.
- 022      G. C. Murphy Company, one-story brick commercial structure of late construction; large plate glass store windows.
- 034      Is the new County Court House for Mason County. It is a tri-level stone structure built in 1957 at a cost of \$750,000. It replaced the one hundred year old former Court House. It was completed in 1957 by the contractor Virgil Love. In 1963, the former American Legion building was purchased as an annex to the Court House and remodelled for office use. The building is a three-story stone structure. It contains the offices of the County Court as well as serving as a Jail and Sheriff's facility. It is reminiscent of the International Style, with plain stone surfaces and metal windows. Curtain walls are of glass; closed and boxed eaves and smooth surfaces adorn the rest of the building.
- 042      Shaw and Stein Law Offices, two-story blond tile block, flat-roofed structure of late construction.
- 043      Residence, two-stories, frame with extensive fabric alterations and additons.
- 044      Dr. G. D. Nibert office, one-story contemporary red brick building constructed c. 1950's; no house number.

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FILE NO. AND  
SKETCH MAP NO.

- 071      Automotive Supply, 232 Main Street, corner of Third and Main, concrete block structure of late construction.
- 075      Grandma's Attic/Angles Appliicance Rental, immediately south of U. S. Post Office lot, Main Street, this two-story structure has extensive alterations.
- 079      Citizens National Bank at 423 Main Street, is a contemporary International Style building, constructed in 1958.
- 080      Hall's, two-story late 1950's building of brick construction, vacant; northwest corner of Main and Fifth Streets.
- 093      Residence/Office, 715 Main Street - brick veneered frame structure, greatly altered, housing Taylor Chiropractic.
- 094      Residence, frame vernacular cottage, late construction, 209 9th Street.
- 099      One-story frame cottage, 210 9th Street, with extensive alterations to original appearance, including stucco siding.
- 100      One-story, frame cottage of late construction, 208 9th Street.
- 112      Vacant frame residence, deteriorating, late construction, lot at northwest corner of Viand and 9th Street.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	1796-1935	<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) State and Local History

**Specific dates** 1749;1770;1774; **Builder/Architect** N/A

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The Point Pleasant Historic District is significant because it features buildings and structures associated with important periods of American architectural styles and developments in the period 1796-1935; the district is significant also as the locus of events of social, military and political importance in the history of Virginia, West Virginia and the United States.

Point Pleasant was the site of early settlement in the Ohio Valley. Because of the strategic location at the confluence of the Great Kanawha River and the Ohio River, which native Americans are said to have called Tu-Endie-Wei, or "the point between two waters", explorers and later settlers found the level tract attractive as a point of respite or debarkation. Prior to the official authorization of the town of Point Pleasant in 1794 by the Virginia Assembly, several events significant in the history of the Virginia and Ohio Valley frontier are associated with the site, including the Battle of Point Pleasant, (1774) a decisive encounter in Lord Dunmore's War. Among several of the recorded or referenced events are the following:

1. The Ohio Valley expedition of Celeron de Blainville buried a lead plate at the mouth of the Great Kanawha (and at two other Ohio Valley sites) which marked France's claim to the Ohio Valley.
2. The reported meeting in 1764 of Captain Matthew Arbuckle with French fur traders at a trading post, possibly linked to the French-Shawnee trade.
3. The surveying expedition of George Washington visited the point area on October 31 and November 3, 1770; as Washington claimed land for himself and his officers.
4. The establishment of Fort Blair, 1774; Fort Randolph, c. 1776; and a fort garrisoned under Thomas Lewis, 1786-95.
5. The Battle of Point Pleasant was fought on October 10, 1774, between an alliance of Ohio Valley Indians, lead by Chief Cornstalk, and an army of colonial Virginia militia commanded by Lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia. The battle at Point Pleasant was the culmination of tensions between the native inhabitants who were being crowded out of their traditional hunting grounds by settlers pouring across the Allegheny Mountains into the Ohio Valley and western territories. General Andrew Lewis, of Dunmore's army, commanded a separate contingent of about 1,100 of Dunmore's men who met the Indians in a fierce battle that resulted in the narrow defeat of the Indians. The battle was a decisive event in frontier history, because it secured western Virginia

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE ATTACHED

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 36.73

Quadrangle name Gallipolis; Ohio, W.Va.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

A	1 7	4 0 1 2 4 0	4 3 0 0 5 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 7	4 0 1 0 9 2 0	4 2 9 9 3 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 7	4 0 1 1 0 0	4 2 9 9 2 5 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	1 7	4 0 1 5 0 0	4 3 0 0 5 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

### Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE ATTACHED

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
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state		code	county	code
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# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Allen R. Carney, A.I.A., Architect; Rodney S. Collins, Architectural Historian

Allen R. Carney, AIA, & Associates Dept. of Culture and History, Chas., WV

organization Architects & Engineers date February, 1985

street & number 6000 Grand Central Avenue telephone 304/348-0240

city or town Vienna state West Virginia

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer date May 2, 1985

For NPS use only

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

Patrick Andrews date 7/1/85  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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and sizeable portions of the Ohio Valley for settlement for a number of years thereafter.

6. In 1777, Shawnee Chief Cornstalk, his son Elinipsico, Red Hawk, and the father of Tecumseh, were murdered at Point Pleasant after they were taken hostage. The Indians had come to warn the settlers of possible new hostilities.

The Point Pleasant Historic District is anchored at its south end by Tu-Endie-Wei Park, a site listed in the National Register of Historic Places. A number of stone monuments and bronze markers dot the park's lawn. While disturbances over the years have occurred here, both pre-historic and historic archaeological research potential are considered promising; no formal excavations have taken place to date. Within the boundaries of the park, and slightly west of Main Street is the Mansion House; built in 1796, it is the oldest building in the historic district. Other significant architecture, principally of a commercial nature, lines both sides of Main Street immediately north of the park.

Point Pleasant's growth and general prosperity have long depended upon the river system. Shipment of goods to and from were greatly facilitated by the two rivers; and after 1840, when a boatbuilding industry was established, shipyards were a common sight in the vicinity. This tradition survived; in the 20th century construction of metal-hulled craft was an important industry at Point Pleasant yards. With the coming of prosperity, commercial enterprises increased in numbers along Main Street.

The largest percentage of commercial architecture in the district dates from the late 19th century. The buildings, for the most part, are of brick and stone and feature enriched broad cornices, brick corbeling, and pressed metal ornaments favored by builders who chose Renaissance Revival, Romanesque, and Italianate styles for their commissions. Noteworthy examples of Neo-Classical architecture also are found along Main Street. The limestone finished post office building, with its monumental tetrastyle portico in antis, is an excellent example of the Point Pleasant early 20th-century classical idiom.

The Main Street residential area features a parade of 19th-century architectural landmarks that were built for the prosperous town merchants and businessmen. The significance of this concentration of resources is measured by the variety and well-preserved character of styles ranging from the Italianate, to the Eastlake and Queen Anne.

The Point Pleasant Historic District is the focus of significant events, such as the decisive Battle of Point Pleasant, but also encompasses significant concentrations of commercial and residential architecture that date from all periods of the city's development. These cultural resources are the center of the community's increasing awareness of the historic built environment as Point Pleasant begins to plan for a serious restoration effort.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Inclusive of Tu-Endie-Wei Park, bounded on the south and west by the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers<sup>1</sup>; Inclusive of all properties on Main Street between the Kanawha River and Eleventh Street<sup>2</sup>; the boundary line of all Main Street properties is one lot deep on the west and on the east sides of Main Street<sup>3</sup>; and inclusive of the lots and properties bounded by Main Street on the west, Ninth Street on the south, Viand Street on the east, and Tenth Street on the north; also inclusive of the pioneer cemetery at the corner bounded by Viand Street on the west and Ninth Street on the south (a square approximately 200' x 200'); and inclusive of those properties south of the cemetery on Viand Street bounded by Ninth Street, Viand Street and Eighth Street. (A parcel measuring 100' x 100' at the northeast corner of Viand and Eighth, is not included).

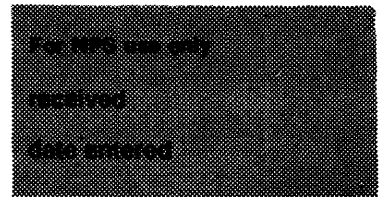
The boundary line of the Point Pleasant Historic District nomination is shown on the red broken line entitled "Classification map and File Numbers", 1985, and drawn at a scale of 400 ft. to the inch.

- <sup>1</sup> Tu-Endie-Wei Park is a square approximately 300' x 300'; the boundary begins at the southwest corner of First Street and Main Street.
- <sup>2</sup> The parcel at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Main (Main Street Baptist Church) is included in the historic district; its size is 150' x 150'.
- <sup>3</sup> The boundary is formed by the rear lot lines. The approach and superstructure of the Kanawha and Ohio River Bridge on Viand Street is not included.



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Continuation sheet

Geographical Data

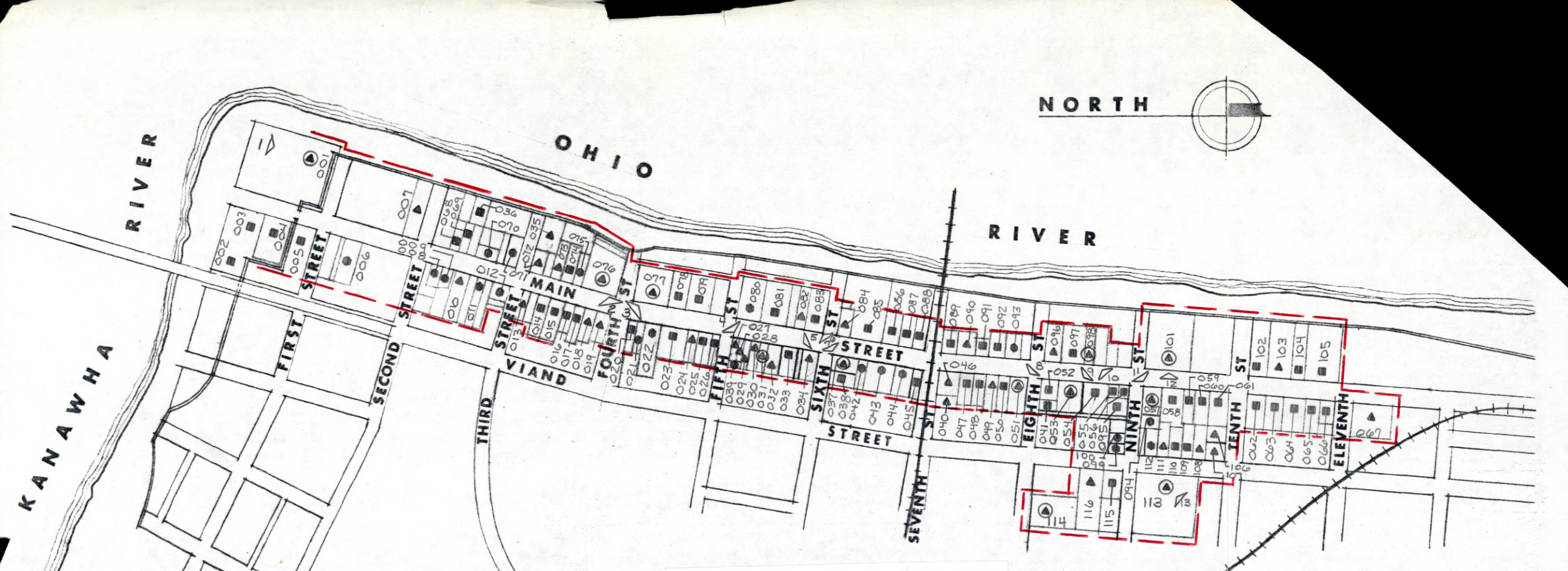
Item number 10

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Boundary Justification

The boundary line of the Point Pleasant Historic District encloses significant resources that are concentrated, for the most part, along Main Street between the Kanawha River and Eleventh Street. The principal commercial and residential developments of the city are found along Main Street where intrusive and non-contributing developments have been held to a minimum. These resources are business blocks of the 19-and early 20-th century, residences and church buildings that tie together with regard to architectural style, scale, texture and height. The linear character of the district is reflective of the town's origins and development along the convergence of two important river systems. Viand Street is not part of the district because many of its buildings have undergone serious alterations. Viand's several empty lots and obtrusive contemporary buildings do not, therefore, contribute to the integrity and ambience of the district property.

The city's flood wall skirts the district along its western boundary but it does not detract from the character of the district because it cannot be seen from most vantage points along Main Street.



34%	<	12	▲	OUTSTANDING (KEY) CONTRIBUTING
		28	▲	OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTING
47%		54	■	OTHER CONTRIBUTING
19%		22	●	NON-CONTRIBUTING
			Ⓜ	PHOTOGRAPH
100%		116	---	DISTRICT BOUNDRIES
				TOTAL



**CLASSIFICATION MAP & FILE NUMBERS**  
**POINT PLEASANT BUSINESS DISTRICT**