

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory--Nomination Form

received OCT 26 1987

date entered

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

1. Name

historic N/A

and or common Boneyfiddle Multiple Resource Area (history/architecture)

2. Location

street & number Generally bounded by Washington, Ninth, Front, and the Scioto River in Portsmouth's west end. not for publication

city, town Portsmouth vicinity of

state Ohio code OH county Scioto code 145

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple (see attached property owner list)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Scioto County Courthouse

street & number Court and Sixth Streets

city, town Portsmouth state Ohio

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Ohio Historic Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1975-76, 1980, 1987 federal state county local

depository for survey records Ohio Historic Preservation Office

city, town Columbus state Ohio

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" 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"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The historic Boneyfiddle area in Portsmouth's west end comprises the entirety of the original town as it was laid out in the first years of the 19th century. The area is generally bounded by the Ohio River on the south, the Scioto River on the west, Chillicothe Street (downtown Portsmouth) on the east, and Ninth Street on the north. The Boneyfiddle area was the first to develop in Portsmouth, beginning in 1803. Portsmouth's early history as a canal terminus, river port, and trading and manufacturing center is clearly depicted by the architectural resources included in the Boneyfiddle MRA. Later development in the city occurred in areas annexed to the east and north, leaving the original town and its buildings relatively undisturbed. As a result, the Boneyfiddle area of Portsmouth contains the most significant and intact collection of the city's oldest remaining houses, churches, and commercial and industrial structures.

The boundaries of the Boneyfiddle Multiple Resource Area are drawn to encompass the major portion of the original town plat. The only exception is the eastern boundary which is drawn at the first alley beyond Washington Street, since development east of this point is more closely associated with the eastern shift of downtown to Chillicothe Street. The types of resources which are most prominent in the MRA are the 19th century commercial buildings, churches and residences which mark the most significant period of the area's development from 1820 to 1880. The construction of important later 19th and early 20th century individual resources, including the city fire station and county courthouse, indicate the continued viability of this older area after the turn of the century, when the majority of the city's development was occurring elsewhere.

Portsmouth's initial period of growth as a trading center occurred following the selection of the town as the southern terminus of the Ohio Canal in 1827. The period from 1830 through 1860 was marked by increases in population and development of the original plat with commercial buildings, residences, churches, schools and early industries. Continued growth as a river port and the addition of railroad lines during the 1850s helped Portsmouth to become a major center of trade and industry in the late 19th century. The Boneyfiddle area remained a primary location for the construction of commercial buildings, industrial structures, churches and upper middle class residences. Toward the end of the 19th century, however, a gradual shift of the commercial center became evident as Chillicothe Street and neighborhoods to the east became the favored location for new development. The old west end remained essentially intact as this shift occurred.

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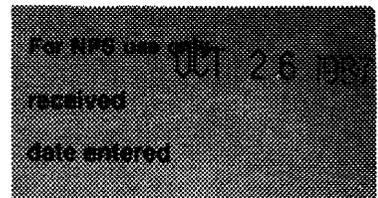
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The Multiple Resource Area includes the Boneyfiddle Commercial Historic District, listed on the National Register and representing Portsmouth's best collection of mid-late 19th century commercial buildings. The blocks of two- to four-story brick commercial buildings on Second and Market Streets comprise the area of greatest density in the Boneyfiddle area. Later development in this area includes turn-of-the-century commercial warehouse buildings and auto-oriented structures which were filled in during the early 1900s.

The Boneyfiddle area includes a particularly noteworthy collection of 19th century residences and churches which are located to the north of the commercial district and reflect the city's 19th century development. The largest and one of the earliest of these residences is the Eli Kinney House, built in the Greek Revival style in 1849. In addition, nine individual houses from the period 1825-1875 are included in the Multiple Resource Area because they exhibit the distinctive characteristics of an early house type in Portsmouth. The house type is distinguished as a two-story half-I type dwelling with three bay facade and sidehall entrance. Entries are often recessed and feature transoms and sidelights or pilasters. This house type was adapted to Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate styles in Portsmouth, with examples of each found in the Boneyfiddle area. As the styles progressed through the 19th century, the house type became increasingly ornamented with decorative lintels or bracketed cornices, and low Italianate hip roofs replaced gabled rooflines of earlier styles. (See photos #43-75.)

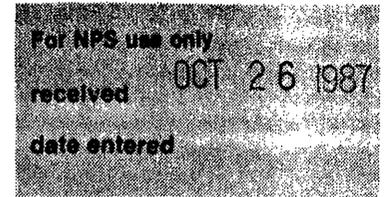
In addition to individual buildings, the Boneyfiddle MRA contains a small residential historic district, the Sixth Street Historic District, which represents a microcosm of residential development in the Boneyfiddle area (see attached description).

Five outstanding 19th century churches, built within a 36-year period from 1850 to 1886, provide excellent examples of religious architecture from the period. Three of the churches are listed in the National Register: First Presbyterian Church (1973), St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church (1979) and All Saints Episcopal Church (1983). Bigelow United Methodist Church, built in 1858, and German Evangelical United Church, built in 1886, are included in the Multiple Resource Area. Still used by their original congregations, all five churches are prominent architectural landmarks in the Boneyfiddle area. Constructed of brick, these five churches exhibit skilled craftsmanship in the Greek Revival (photo #1), early Romanesque Revival (photo #4), and Gothic Revival (photos #2, 3, 12) styles. Interior features of the church buildings have been preserved and retain their integrity today. One church structure within the area which dates from c. 1850 was not included in the MRA because of alterations to its interior and exterior character.

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The Multiple Resource Area includes three individual buildings which are architecturally significant representations of the city's industrial and civic development during the second half of the 19th century. The Portsmouth Foundry and Machine Works is the most intact industrial structure remaining in Boneyfiddle, retaining its original form, interior character and exterior Italianate detailing (photo #19). The Italianate style was also used to distinguish the Odd Fellows Hall (photo #24), built in 1871. The Portsmouth Fire Department Building, built c. 1895 on the site of the first fire station in Portsmouth, is an intact representation of civic architecture in the city during the late 19th century.

Early 20th century development is represented by several architecturally significant buildings constructed during the period from 1906 to 1926. While no longer the primary area for development in Portsmouth, the Boneyfiddle area still attracted some major construction projects which remain notable today. The Second Street area, while largely built up during the 19th century, was the location for several new warehouse and office structures built in the early 1900s. Buildings such as the Gilbert Grocery warehouse are included in the boundaries of the Commercial Historic District, while the Reed Company Warehouse (photo #33) is included as an individual resource in the MRA. An extremely important local resource which was built in the area during the 1920s is the third Scioto County Courthouse (photo #37). Built in a Second Renaissance Revival style, this building features an outstanding interior rotunda and glass dome.

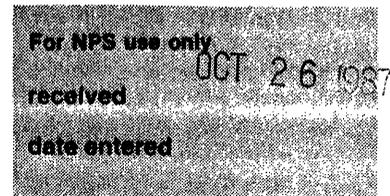
In addition, the MRA includes the Labold House and Garden complex, which derives its primary architectural significance from the late teens and early 1920s. A major Colonial Revival renovation of an 1897 residence and the construction of gardens, a natatorium, a greenhouse and garage makes this project a unique early 20th century development in Portsmouth (photos #93-103). The Streich Apartments (photo #104), built in 1925-26, provide a well-preserved example of early 20th century apartment building construction and Jacobethan design.

In total, the Multiple Resource Area includes one historic district and 19 individual resources which are being nominated to the National Register, in addition to existing listings. The 19 buildings include 11 residential buildings, two commercial buildings (the Odd Fellows Hall and the Reed Co.), two churches (Bigelow United Methodist Church and Evangelical United Church), one industrial building (Portsmouth Foundry and Machine Works), and two governmental buildings (the Portsmouth Fire Department Building and the Scioto County Courthouse).

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The Boneyfiddle MRA nomination is based upon partial surveys completed during 1975-76 and 1980. Additional research and survey work was done in 1987 as part of this project, including verification of earlier inventory forms. Where necessary, new OHI forms were completed for buildings where new information was found. Sources for this research included county and city histories, deed records, Sanborn Insurance maps and other atlases, and Portsmouth city directories. The nomination is being sponsored by the Boneyfiddle Association, an organization which has been working to promote preservation and revitalization of the Boneyfiddle area for the past 10 years.

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 type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1825–1926 **Builder/Architect** William Newman, John Purdum (19th c)
Howell & Thomas, Capt. Alger (20th c)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The districts and individual buildings included in the Boneyfiddle Multiple Resource Area represent the architecturally and historically significant resources in the area which was laid out as the original town of Portsmouth. Boneyfiddle comprised the entirety of the city of Portsmouth from 1803 until well into the third quarter of the 19th century, and its buildings are clearly representative of this earliest phase in the city's development. Portsmouth's prominence as a canal terminus, river port, and trading and industrial center is clearly reflected in the substantial residences, churches, commercial buildings, industrial structures, and civic buildings which are included in this nomination.

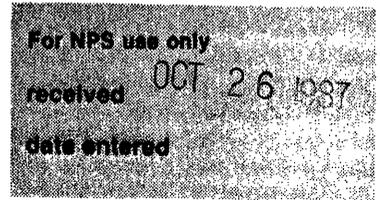
The nominated resources stand out in the context of Portsmouth as a whole because they illustrate the architectural development of the original town from its early settlement through the first quarter of the 20th century. Boneyfiddle contains Portsmouth's most significant concentration of architecture from the 1820–1875 period of the city's history, when Portsmouth was developing as an important trading and manufacturing center. Later 19th century and early 20th century development occurred primarily in the newly annexed lands to the north and east, although a few notable developments continued to occur in the older part of town during this period as well. It is significant that the city's oldest religious institutions, earliest commercial and residential buildings, and seat of county government are all located within the Boneyfiddle area of Portsmouth.

The City of Portsmouth, located at the confluence of the Scioto and Ohio Rivers, was platted in 1803 and 1805 by Henry Massie. From the western point where the two rivers meet, the original plat extended eastward along the Ohio River bank to present-day Chillicothe Street and north along the Scioto River bank to about 9th Street. The town was laid out in a traditional grid pattern. Although Massie's original plat had five streets running east and west, only two east-west streets, the present Front and Second Streets, existed for over 20 years. The village included eight north-south streets, with Market Street laid out in a central location as the wide main street of the town.

The earliest development in Portsmouth occurred in the extreme southwest corner of Boneyfiddle, near the confluence of the Scioto and Ohio Rivers. The first business houses were built along the western end of Front Street, including the first brick structure at Jefferson and Front Streets. The junction of Market and Front Streets provided the location for the first

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Scioto County Courthouse in 1816 and Portsmouth's first market house in 1824. Houses with large gardens were widely scattered on Front and Second Streets, and a few residences were also built on Market Street and the road leading to Gallipolis. A large swamp was located to the north of Second Street. Much of the land to the east of Chillicothe was considered forest and would not be developed for many years.

Portsmouth experienced its first period of growth during the 1830s and 40s when the city became the southern terminus of the Ohio Canal and also became identified as a metropolis for the Hanging Rock Iron Region of southern Ohio. The city grew from a population of about 500 in 1820 to a population of 4,000 by 1850, exceeding that of other Ohio canal ports including Akron and Toledo. Boneyfiddle's Second Street developed as a commercial center with construction of a variety of business blocks, banks and hotels. Commission warehouses were built along Front Street to take advantage of the canal and river trade. The city's iron industry was located along the riverfront and industries such as foundries, tanneries, and flour mills were located in the western part of the town, near the Scioto River.

The 1850s and 60s brought even greater advances and expansion to Portsmouth. The completion of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad in 1852 helped ease the decline of the Ohio Canal, river trade remained strong, the iron industry continued to grow, and the city's fledgling shoe industry grew to factory status. The city's commercial and industrial growth brought on a great demand for housing, churches, and schools. As a result, the previously undeveloped area to the north of Second Street began to be built up with substantial brick buildings on the north-south streets of Court and Washington and the east-west streets of Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth. By 1875, Portsmouth had a population of about 11,000 and the commercial and residential areas of the original town had become developed.

The development of residential architecture in Portsmouth during the city's first 70 years is illustrated by several excellent examples in the Multiple Resource Area. The architecture in Boneyfiddle is distinguished by the common use of an early house type that is identified by its brick construction and two-story, three-bay, sidehall entry form. The two earliest known examples are located on Market Street (Bldgs. #11 and 12) and appear to pre-date 1830. The simple detailing of these houses is expressive of a Federal influence (see photos #43 and 46).

The homes of two prominent local builders, William Newman (Bldg. #13, photo #51) and John Purdum (Bldg. #14, photo #56), are excellent examples of the continued use of this building type during the 1840s and its adaptation to

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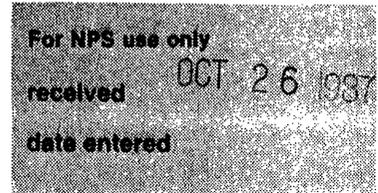
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the Greek Revival style. Newman was extremely significant as a master builder who constructed some of the city's most important mid-19th century buildings, included First Presbyterian Church and All Saints Episcopal Church (both listed on the National Register). Purdum owned a sash and door factory, and upgraded his home in the Italianate style during the 1860s.

One of the homes which is speculated to have been built by Newman is the Eil Kinney House (Bldg. #15, photo #61), built in 1849 in a Greek Revival style. Constructed for one of the city's bankers and entrepreneurs, the home was one of Portsmouth's showplace residences, built on a much grander scale than the surrounding residential properties. It is an important residence in the Boneyfiddle area, reflecting the prosperity of the day and providing a significant example of a monumental Greek Revival style.

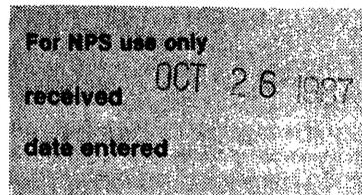
During the 1850s, 60s and 70s, the early house type in Portsmouth continued to appear in Greek Revival and Italianate styles. Examples from the 1850s frequently exhibit a transitional Greek Revival - Italianate style, with elements of both styles integrated into the design. Two Fourth Street houses built for Ohio River steamboat captain and wharfmaster G. H. Gharky (Bldg. #16, photo #69) and Second Street merchant William Elden (Bldg. #17, photo #73) are well-preserved examples of this influence.

During the late 1860s and 1870s, residential development started to occur outside the original town of Portsmouth as land on Second Street and Gallia Street to the east were platted. While this new area attracted some of the city's prominent residents, the older part of town continued to be filled in as well. Three examples from the 1860s and 1870s illustrate the continued viability of the Boneyfiddle location. The same early housing type was adapted to the Italianate style in the Cunningham House (Bldg. #18), the Meyer House (Bldg. #19), and the Steindam House (Bldg. #20). The other examples of Italianate residential architecture of a comparable nature are found in the Second Street Historic District to the east, already listed on the National Register.

Institutional development of the period included churches, schools, and civic buildings which were located to the north of Second Street. None of the original schools ^{are} extant, but churches which were built for the Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Catholic and German Evangelical congregations during the period from 1850 to 1875 all remain standing within the original town boundaries. Two important church buildings which date from 1850, First Presbyterian Church (Bldg. #1, photo #1) and All Saints Episcopal Church (Bldg. #2, photo #2) are listed on the National Register. These two churches set a local standard for design and skilled

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craftsmanship in their interpretation of the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles. St. Mary's Catholic Church, built in 1870 (Bldg. #3, photo #3) is also listed on the National Register.

Two other churches are extremely significant in Portsmouth as distinctive examples of the city's 19th century religious architecture. Bigelow United Methodist Church (Bldg. #4, photo #4), built in 1858 for the city's oldest congregation, is the third oldest church building in the city of Portsmouth. In the context of the city's religious architecture, Bigelow is comparable to First Presbyterian and All Saints Episcopal Churches in its mid-19th century character and architectural value. The church is representative of the small scale churches built during the early years of the town's development and retains integrity of style, character, and setting. The German United Evangelical Church (Bldg. #5, photo #12) is also significant for its distinctive architectural character in Portsmouth. Built in a Gothic Revival style in 1886, this church represents a visual landmark in Boneyfiddle and is one of the few buildings in the area from the 1880s. This structure replaced an earlier church from the 1850s, which still stands in Boneyfiddle but has been altered by changes of use. All of the churches in the MRA continue to be used by their original congregations and represent the oldest denominations in Portsmouth.

Industrial buildings also played a major role in the development of the original town of Portsmouth. The iron industry contributed a great deal to Portsmouth's early prosperity, with the location of the Burgess Iron and Steel Works along the Scioto River and and the Portsmouth Iron and Steel Works along the banks of the Ohio River in the Boneyfiddle area. Related industries, such as stove works and machine shops, were built to take advantage of the city's iron industry. Very few of the older industrial buildings remain, as the majority of Portsmouth's late 19th and early 20th century industrial development occurred in the eastern part of the city. Of the two foundry buildings which stand in Boneyfiddle, the Portsmouth Foundry and Machine Works is the most significant architecturally (Bldg. #6, photo #19). Built in 1863, it retains its original form and Italianate character, while the John Neil Stove Foundry at Seventh and Market no longer retains integrity.

The Second and Market Street commercial district in Boneyfiddle grew rapidly during the 1860s and 70s as three and four-story Italianate buildings were built to house a variety of businesses (photos #119-20). This style was also chosen for the Odd Fellows Building constructed in 1871 on Court Street (Bldg. #6, photo #24). Built with commercial storefront, second floor offices and third floor meeting hall, the IOOF building is typical of fraternal halls built during this period. The building displays the distinctive characteristics of the Italianate style in its intact storefront, window and cornice treatments.

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Apartment construction occurred in Boneyfiddle during this period, as evidenced by several smaller apartment houses in the area and particularly by the construction of a major new apartment building, the Streich Apartments. Built during the 1920s in the northern part of the neighborhood (Bldg. #22, photo #104), the Streich Apartment building is representative of early 20th century apartment building construction.

One unusual example of early 20th century residential development in Boneyfiddle is the renovation and expansion of an earlier property as a major residential complex in the heart of the city. The Labold property on Fourth Street (Bldg. #21, photos #93-103) was renovated and expanded in a Colonial Revival style by the prominent Ohio architectural firm of Howell and Thomas. The development also included natatorium, greenhouse, garden and garage additions which made this complex stand out from other early 20th century development in the city of Portsmouth.

In the second half of the 20th century, Portsmouth's decline as an industrial center and resulting loss in population has been reflected in the Boneyfiddle neighborhood through demolition and neglect. However, the lack of pressures for development in this area over the years also had the effect of preserving some of the city's early pieces of architecture. The buildings included in the Multiple Resource Area represent significant building types, architectural styles, and periods of development in the oldest part of the city.

The Boneyfiddle area of Portsmouth has been the focus in recent years of a preservation and revitalization effort. As the oldest part of the city, the neighborhood is recognized for its historic significance and many fine examples of significant architectural styles. The Boneyfiddle Association, a non-profit, volunteer organization, has been working since the late 1970s to promote the awareness of the area's architecture. Walking tours have been set up and a Boneyfiddle Fair is held during the spring.

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As Portsmouth made the transition from a reliance on trade to an industrial economy during the late 19th century, it continued to expand to the north and east. By the 1880s, lots were selling well in the newly platted residential areas to the north of 7th Street and east of Chillicothe Streets. In addition, space was limited in the commercial district on Front, Second and Market Streets, resulting in a gradual movement east on Second and then north on Chillicothe. A major effort during the 1890s resulted in land being set aside to attract industry to the eastern part of the city, the eventual location of Portsmouth's major shoe industry. The primary shift of focus to the east was marked, however, by the building of a new post office at Sixth and Chillicothe Streets in 1892, followed by construction of a new city hall. Until this time, Portsmouth's government buildings had been located within the boundaries of the original town.

Two important government buildings which represent the area's civic development today are the Portsmouth Fire Department #1 (bldg. #8, photo #29) and the Scioto County Courthouse (bldg. #10). The city's first permanent fire station was built at this location in 1882, and was replaced with the present, greatly expanded building about 1895. Fire stations #2 and #3 followed in the eastern part of the city, but this building remains the most architecturally intact of the group. The Scioto County Courthouse, constructed in 1923, occupies the original site of the second county courthouse built in 1837. The courthouse has long been an important landmark in the Boneyfiddle area and is an excellent example of a monumental Classical Revival institutional building in the city.

Early 20th century development in Portsmouth was clearly concentrated in areas outside of the original town boundaries. The city had grown to 18,000 by 1900, with an additional increase to 40,000 by 1920. Commercial development was focused in the Chillicothe and Gallia Street areas, and large middle and upper middle class residential neighborhoods were built to the north and east. The older west end of Portsmouth experienced infill construction which catered to the continuing needs of the neighborhood residents and helped the neighborhood to remain viable through the early part of the 20th century.

Although the original commercial district remained intact, several new warehouse/office buildings were constructed during the early 20th century on Second Street to take advantage of the continuing river trade. One excellent example of this trend is the J. G. Reed Company Building, a five-story yellow brick building constructed in 1906 (Bldg. #9, photo #33), which retains its architectural integrity in its conversion today to residential use. Other changes in the commercial district consisted of smaller-scale commercial buildings and apartments, as well as filling stations and private garages that were built to cater to the growing automobile usage in the city.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property See individual forms.

Quadrangle name Portsmouth and Friendship

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References see individual forms and district description.

A

Zone	Easting			Northing			

B

Zone	Easting			Northing			

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

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E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached district continuation sheet.

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

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Judith B. Williams, Consultant

organization Benjamin D. Rickey & Co. date Revised May 22, 1987

street & number 391 Library Park South telephone (614) 221-0358

city or town Columbus state Ohio 43215

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 W. Ray Luce

title SHPO date 9/27/87

For NPS use only

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

Patricia Andrus date 3/10/88

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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10/26/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Boneyfiddle MRA
State Scioto County, OHIO

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

Cover

~~Entered in the National Register~~

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 3/10/88

1. Bigelow United Methodist Church

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 12/8/87

Attest _____

2. Cunningham---Maier House

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 12/8/87

Attest _____

3. Dole-Darrell House

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 12/8/87

Attest _____

4. Elden House

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 12/8/87

Attest _____

5. Evangelical United Church of Christ

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 12/8/87

Attest _____

6. Charky, George H., House

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 12/8/87

Attest _____

7. Kinney, Eli, House

~~Entered in the National Register~~

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 3/10/88 5

Attest _____

8. Labold House and Gardens

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 12/8/87

Attest _____

9. Marsh, Joseph, House

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 12/8/87

Attest _____

10. Meyer House

Entered in the National Register

Keeper Delores Byers 3/10/88

Attest _____

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Multiple Resource Area
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- 11. Newman, William, House ~~Entered in the National Register~~ for Keeper Patrick Andrews 12/8/87
Attest _____
- 12. Odd Fellows Hall Entered in the National Register for Keeper Delores Byers 12/8/87
Attest _____
- 13. Portsmouth Fire Department No. 1 Entered in the National Register for Keeper Delores Byers 12/8/87
Attest _____
- 14. Portsmouth Foundry and Machine Works Entered in the National Register for Keeper Delores Byers 12/8/87
Attest _____
- 15. Purdum--Tracy House Entered in the National Register for Keeper Delores Byers 12/8/87
Attest _____
- 16. Reed, Joseph G., Company Entered in the National Register for Keeper Delores Byers 12/8/87
Attest _____
- 17. Scioto County Courthouse Entered in the National Register for Keeper Delores Byers 12/8/87
Attest _____
- 18. Sixth Street Historic District ~~Entered in the National Register~~ for Keeper Patrick Andrews 3/10/88 7
Attest _____
- 19. Steindam House Entered in the National Register for Keeper Delores Byers 12/8/87
Attest _____
- 20. Streich Apartments Entered in the National Register for Keeper Delores Byers 12/8/87
Attest _____