



2018 HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF WETZEL COUNTY

Submitted to:





Executive Summary

JMT prepared this report during the spring and summer of 2018. The West Virginia Division of Culture and History requested a reconnaissance level survey of up to 750 resources located within the unincorporated areas of Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, and Wetzel Counties, as well the incorporated towns of Newell in Hancock County, and New Martinsville in Wetzel County. Because an adequate amount of resources were found within Brooke, Hancock, Marshall and Wetzel County, Tyler County was not surveyed. The purpose of this survey was to identify and document properties that are at least 50-years old and that retain historic architectural integrity. As a result of the survey, 753 properties were surveyed, 193 of which are located within Wetzel County. Of those 193 properties surveyed, 1 individual property, and 1 district have been determined to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Additionally, this report was created to provide an overview of the history of Wetzel County.

All properties were surveyed from the public right of way. Properties obscured from view from the public right of way due to foliage or topography were not surveyed. Unless otherwise noted, all photos were taken by JMT in April and May of 2018.

Methodology

JMT Architectural Historians completed the survey utilizing public roads. Our methodology utilizes USGS maps as base field maps. The majority of the USGS maps for this area were created in the mid-1960s, allowing for ease of identification of properties constructed prior to this time. All structures were surveyed from the public right of way. Following direction from the Director of the State Historic Preservation Office (D-SHPO), JMT Architectural Historians surveyed in the following order: the town of Newell in Hancock County, unincorporated areas in Hancock County, unincorporated areas in Brooke County, unincorporated areas in Marshall County, unincorporated areas in Wetzel County, the town of New Martinsville in Wetzel County.

For the survey, JMT used a portable survey application that was developed to comply with the WV National Register and Architecture/ History Survey Manual. This application was developed in GIS and was customized with fields that match the locational, and descriptive data required for the West Virginia Historic Property Inventory Form. This data was then used to populate the Survey Forms and a shapefile which includes all the data and photos was compiled and delivered to the state at the end of the project.

Final deliverables meet the requirements as laid out in the Request for Quotation for Hancock, Brooke, Marshall, Wetzel and Tyler Counties Historic Resources Survey.

- Provide research and write a 10- 20 page history for each county to provide a context that identifies specific themes of history associated with the built resources found within the project area which provides for evaluating resources for their National Register eligibility. A brief history directly copied from other works (even with citations provided) will not be accepted.
- Completion of a West Virginia Historic Property Inventory (HPI) Form for 750 historic resources that are at least 50 years old and retain historic architectural integrity. Each main resource will be documented separately with ancillary resources documented on the same HPI form.



- Provide United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps, or sections of appropriate quadrangle map, that details locations of surveyed resources. Computer generated maps are also acceptable.
- Provide written recommendations of National Register eligibility for the surveyed resources in accordance with National Park Service Bulletin 15 which is titled How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.
- For each county documented, complete a final survey report that will include:
 - a combined brief historic overview of the county,
 - survey methodology,
 - a description of property types,
 - USGS maps, and
 - a table of resources and recommendations.

All Final Items must be submitted electronically and hard copy format.



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History of Wetzel County

Wetzel County is bordered on the north by Marshall County in West Virginia and Green County in Pennsylvania, to the south by Doddridge and Tyler counties, to the east by Monongalia, Marion, and Harrison counties, and to the west by the Ohio River. Originally part of Ohio County, Wetzel County lies just south of the Northern Panhandle of West Virginia, although some still consider it to be part of the panhandle. The county was created in 1846 and is named for famed Indian fighter, Lewis Wetzel. New Martinsville is the county seat and principal municipality of Wetzel County. Today, the county encompasses 361.3 square miles, and as of 2012 had a population of 16,422 (Null 2013).

The first native settlers of the land that would become Wetzel County were the Adena who lived in the area approximately 2,500 years ago. Also known as Mound Builders, the Adena constructed large earthen mounds as part of the culture's burial rituals. The Adena culture continued to the end of the Early Woodland Period, around 200 BCE. "These early mound builders were the ancestors of the Hopewell Indians who also developed extensive exchange about 300 years later in much the same region. The reasons for the decline of both trade networks are unknown" (Fenton 2016). According to Fenton:

Analysis of the stylistic decoration of Adena artifacts has not revealed any apparent connection to any modern Indian groups. Population movements after the end of the Adena period into and out of the Ohio River Valley during the last 2,000 years have obscured any possible ethnic or genetic connections to American Indians of the later period. The mounds and earthworks that are still preserved are the most visible remains of this complex society of ancient Native America (Fenton 2016).

After the decline of the Mound Builders, numerous Native American tribes settled in areas throughout what was then northern Virginia. According to the West Virginia Division of Culture and History website, tribes in the area have been identified as the Shawnee, Cherokee, Delaware, Seneca, Wyandot, Ottawa, Tuscarora, Susquehannock, Huron, Sioux, Iroquois, and Mingo. According to the Brooke County Website,

The Mingo were not actually an Indian tribe, but a multi-cultural group of Indians that established several communities within present-day West Virginia. They lacked a central government and, like all other Indians within the region at that time, were subject to the control of the Iroquois Confederacy. The Mingo originally lived closer to the Atlantic Coast, but European settlement pushed them into western Virginia and eastern Ohio (Dilger and Kovalan 2000).

Wetzel County was originally part of Ohio County, which was created in 1776 and named for the Ohio River. In 1814 Tyler County was formed from the southern portion of Ohio County. In 1846, Wetzel County was created from the northern portion of Tyler County. Wetzel County borders the Ohio River for approximately 13 miles. The majority of the county falls within the Fishing Creek watershed, which joins with the Ohio River at New Martinsville. Elevation ranges from 588 feet above sea level in the southwestern corner at the Ohio River to 1,650 feet above sea level at the summit of Honsocket Knob located in the northeastern corner of the county (Null 2013).

European exploration of this area of West Virginia began with Robert Cavalier de La Salle's navigation of the Ohio River in the seventeenth century. The area was again explored by the French during the mid-eighteenth century, although no settlements were established at the time. According to Boyd:



It was, however, in the year 1749 that the first real exploration [of] the Ohio Valley and what is now the West Virginia Panhandle. At that time the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle had just been signed terminating a long siege of wars in Europe. The boundary line between the French and the British in the new world was a problem of vital interest. The British had just concurred in the formation of the Ohio company, as one of the means of accomplishing their purpose of conquest in America and over a half million acres of land, lying south of the Ohio and between the Monongahela River on the north and the Kanawha River on the south has been staked off and surveyed (Boyd 1927: 69-70).

During the mid-18th-century, French territory did not extend south of the Canadian border. However, as they began to explore the Northern Panhandle of West Virginia and the Ohio Valley, they quickly became aware of the value of this new territory. The French became committed to moving their claims south, using the Ohio River as the boundary line and barrier between French and British possessions. During the exploration, the French buried lead plates at various spots along the Ohio and its tributaries including Wheeling Creek. The plates staked a claim on behalf King Louis XV of France, with the date 1749 (Boyd 1927: 70). These claims did not sit well with the British and the land in the Ohio Valley was in dispute for many years, helping lead to the French and Indian War (1754-1763). Fighting during the French and Indian War occurred from Newfoundland in the north to Virginia in the south. During the war's Ohio Valley phase a series of attacks and disputes pitted the French and their Indian allies against the British and their Indian allies. "Finally, in 1764, an uneasy peace settled over the Ohio Valley, though the basic issue of who would control the region remained unsettled" (Williams 2013).

In the late 18th century, disagreement over the land shifted from clashes between the French and British to arguments over the border between Pennsylvania and Virginia. At the time, both governments were granting deeds to the same land and "rampant land speculation and vaguely worded colonial charters" were common between Pennsylvania and Virginia; often resulting in border disputes (Forbes 2010). These border disputes were resolved in part by the creation of the West Augusta District. In July of 1775, the Virginia Convention, in support of the American cause against the impending revolution, created 16 military districts including West Augusta. "In 1776, the Continental Congress was petitioned to form a new state from the territory comprising West Augusta" (Forbes 2010). Reasons for the new state included: uncertain land titles, discord between Virginia and Pennsylvania, and ineffective local governance due to West Augusta's distance from the seats of state government. Neither state was in favor of this plan, and the Continental Congress lacked the authority to create a new state. Therefore, the new state was never created. Instead in October of 1776, the Virginia General Assembly "identified the boundary of West Augusta for the first time in the very legislation that abolished it and created three new counties: Monongalia, Ohio and Yohogania. Present southwestern Pennsylvania and northern West Virginia were within the boundaries defined" (Forbes 2010) (Figure 1). Virginia appointed a commission to settle conflicts over land claims, but its clear bias only further antagonized Pennsylvania. This dispute was not truly solved until the Mason-Dixon line survey was completed in 1784. The survey line sliced through the center of what had been West Augusta, and finally established the boundary between Virginia and Pennsylvania (Forbes 2010).

In 1776 when the Mason-Dixon survey team reached a point near what is now the Town of Mount Morris, Green County, Pennsylvania, west of the Monongahela, Native American tribes forbade the team from running their line any further west. Engineers calculated the line should extend westward 23 1/4 miles and the work was left uncompleted. The territory that would become the West Virginia Panhandle was still claimed by both Pennsylvania and Virginia. Both states granted deeds which continued to cause serious disputes between the states as well as private landowners (Boyd 1927: 173).

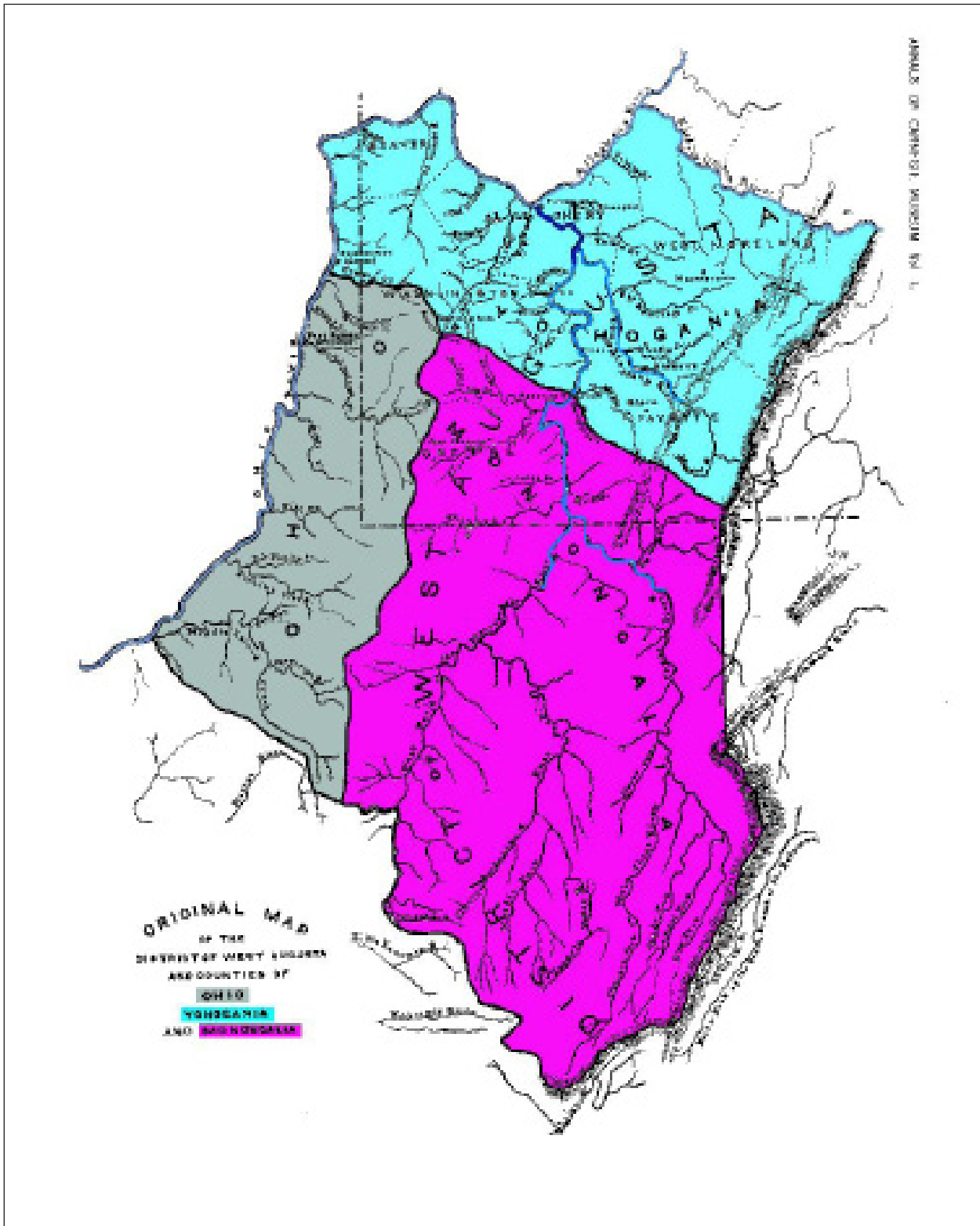


Figure 1. Original Map of the District of West Augusta and the Counties of Ohio, Youhoganian and Monongalia
(Source: Carnegie Museum)



In 1780, a commission was formed by the two states in hopes of settling the boundary line dispute once and for all. Commission members came to an agreement drawing the boundary line at “five degrees of longitude west from the Delaware River, then north to the northern boundary of the State of Pennsylvania. The corner was carefully established and the northward line surveyed to the Ohio River” (Boyd 1927: 173). The commission’s report was submitted to Pennsylvania and Virginia at the end of 1784 and Virginia ceded all territory north and west of the Ohio River to the United States, therefore making the Ohio River Virginia’s western boundary. However, Virginia retained control of 585 square miles located between the borders of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River, including what would become the Northern Panhandle of West Virginia (Adkins 2013). This land would legally remain a part of Virginia until West Virginia was formed during the Civil War period (Boyd 1927: 173).

Although there were both peaceful and violent interactions with Native American tribes in the area, not much has been recorded. Around 1770 Chief Logan, chief of the Cayuga tribe, moved his family to Yellow Creek, Ohio near present Hancock County to join the Mingoes, a multi-tribal confederation and ally of the Six Nations. As chief, Logan worked to maintain peace with white settlers. In 1774, however, Daniel Greathouse and Joseph Tomlinson, along with 30 other settlers, massacred Chief Logan’s entire encampment, located in present day Hancock County. All inhabitants were killed including Chief Logan’s family. Apart from Logan, the sole survivor was one female child, who the settlers kept as a prisoner. Logan memorialized this event in a famous speech soon after and retaliated in a violent campaign against white settlers. “He led raids throughout the upper Ohio Valley and into the Monongahela Valley. Soon after, the Shawnee and Delaware tribes of Ohio began attacking settlements across the Ohio River.” In response, Virginia Governor, Lord Dunmore gathered an army to march against the Ohio tribes. This event, known as Dunmore’s War, was the last military engagement against Native Americans in the area during the colonial period. Although Dunmore’s War served to quell the Native Americans in the Ohio Valley during the first two years of the Revolutionary War, it did not mark the end of conflict between Native Americans and white settlers. (Forbes 2010; Greathouse 2013; Sturm 2010).

During the late 18th century, Euro-American settlements encountered frequent raids by Native Americans, who were distressed by the encroachment of settlers on their lands. One particularly severe clash was a 1774 offensive against the Native Americans led by landowner and settler, Michael Cresap south of Moundsville near what is today known as Cresap’s Bottom in Marshall County. Peace came to the area in 1794 after General Anthony Wayne was victorious at Fallen Timbers. This victory resulted in the signing of the Treaty of Greenville in 1795 (Pauley and Gioulis 1986: 3; Skelly and Loy 2004: 7).

The first permanent Euro-American settlers in what would become Wetzel County arrived in the 1770s and were primarily of German, Swiss, Scotch-Irish, and English origin. Most sources agree that the first settler was Edward Dulin (also spelled Doolan or Doolin) who settled on the land that is now New Martinsville in 1773. He patented 800 acres of Ohio river hill and bottomland, which he farmed and improved until he was killed in 1784. Dulin’s family retained ownership of the land until 1810, when they sold it to members of Martin, McEldowney, and Witten families. The land sold to Presley Martin was located at the mouth of Big Fishing Creek and eventually became New Martinsville (Pauley and Gioulis 1987: 1; McEldowney 1901: 131).

In 1813, Martin built a house on his land, which served as the first real settlement at New Martinsville. In 1815, the first public road in the area was constructed linking Middlebourne (the county seat of Tyler County) and New Martinsville. The road was known as Eight Mile Ridge. In 1818, present day New Martinsville became part of Tyler County, Virginia when it was sectioned off from southern Ohio County. Between 1837 and 1838, Presley Martin finally laid out and named streets for the town. He also applied to the Virginia Assembly in Richmond for an act to officially establish the community.



The act passed on March 28, 1838 establishing the town of “Martinsville” (now New Martinsville). By 1840, there were approximately 100 people living in Martinsville (Pauley and Gioulis 1987: 1).

On April 6, 1846, Wetzel County was formed from a portion of Tyler County. Martinsville was named the county seat. In 1848 another act of the Virginia Assembly provided for the selection of trustees for the community and enlarged the boundaries of the town. The extension was known as the McLure addition and was surveyed by Thomas Tucker. That same year ground for the first courthouse was donated by Thistle and Martin. The Wetzel County Courthouse was completed in 1852 and is located on the same site as the present courthouse. Around the same time, the name of the community was officially changed to New Martinsville to avoid confusion with the other Martinsville, Virginia. During the 1850s, the first school in New Martinsville, the New Martinsville Academy was founded. Both Methodist and Presbyterian churches were constructed as well (Pauley and Gioulis 1987: 1-2).

The election of Abraham Lincoln as president in 1860 and the growing tension between the north and south ultimately led to the formation of West Virginia. Wetzel County was decidedly pro-Union and voted strongly against secession, sending delegates to the conventions in Wheeling (Pauley and Gioulis 1987: 2). The federal government anticipated that “a civil war might trigger the western counties in Virginia to splinter off and form a separate state” (Virginia Places). This proposed state was to be called Kanawha after the river that flows through the area (Figure 2). Concerned about potential confusion between the county of Kanawha and the State of Kanawha and a desire to reflect their Virginian heritage, a new name was sought (West Virginia Division of Culture and History). After the ratification of the Willey Amendment, in March of 1863, West Virginia entered the Union on June 20, 1863 and became the 35th state. The new state preserved “the established borders with Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Maryland and created a new border with Virginia based on existing county lines” (Williams 2013). S.I. Robinson was Wetzel County’s first delegate to the new West Virginia Legislature. No organized fighting occurred in Wetzel County during the Civil War, although there are some accounts of isolated skirmishes related to raiding (Pauley and Gioulis 1987: 2).

After the Civil War, New Martinsville became an important port on the Ohio River. This led to the construction of hotels and other amenities to accommodate the increased number of merchants, rivermen and other businessmen arriving in the town. The Ohio River Railroad (previously known as the Wheeling, Parkersburg and Charleston Railroad Company) arrived in New Martinsville in 1884. The line began at Benwood and ended at Parkersburg, running along the Ohio River. Around 1890 the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad acquired the Ohio River Railroad, adding it as a branch to its large system of lines (Pauley and Gioulis 1987:3).

During the last half of the 19th century, manufacturing became an important part of New Martinsville’s economic base. In 1873, the Pittsburgh Stave Company established a yard in New Martinsville. Within a decade it was producing over two million barrels a year, which was vital to the river trade occurring in the town. By 1883, the town had a population between 800 and 1000 people including three ministers, five physicians, and eight lawyers. The town also had three real estate agencies, three hotels, two newspapers, and a number of retail stores including drug stores, groceries, millinery stores, and hardware stores. New Martinsville continued to experience a period of growth through the turn of the century and throughout most of the 20th century. The town also took on a larger role as the merchandizing center for the rest of the county as well as for portions of southern Marshall County and a small part of eastern Ohio which was linked to the town by ferry. (Pauley and Gioulis 1987:4).

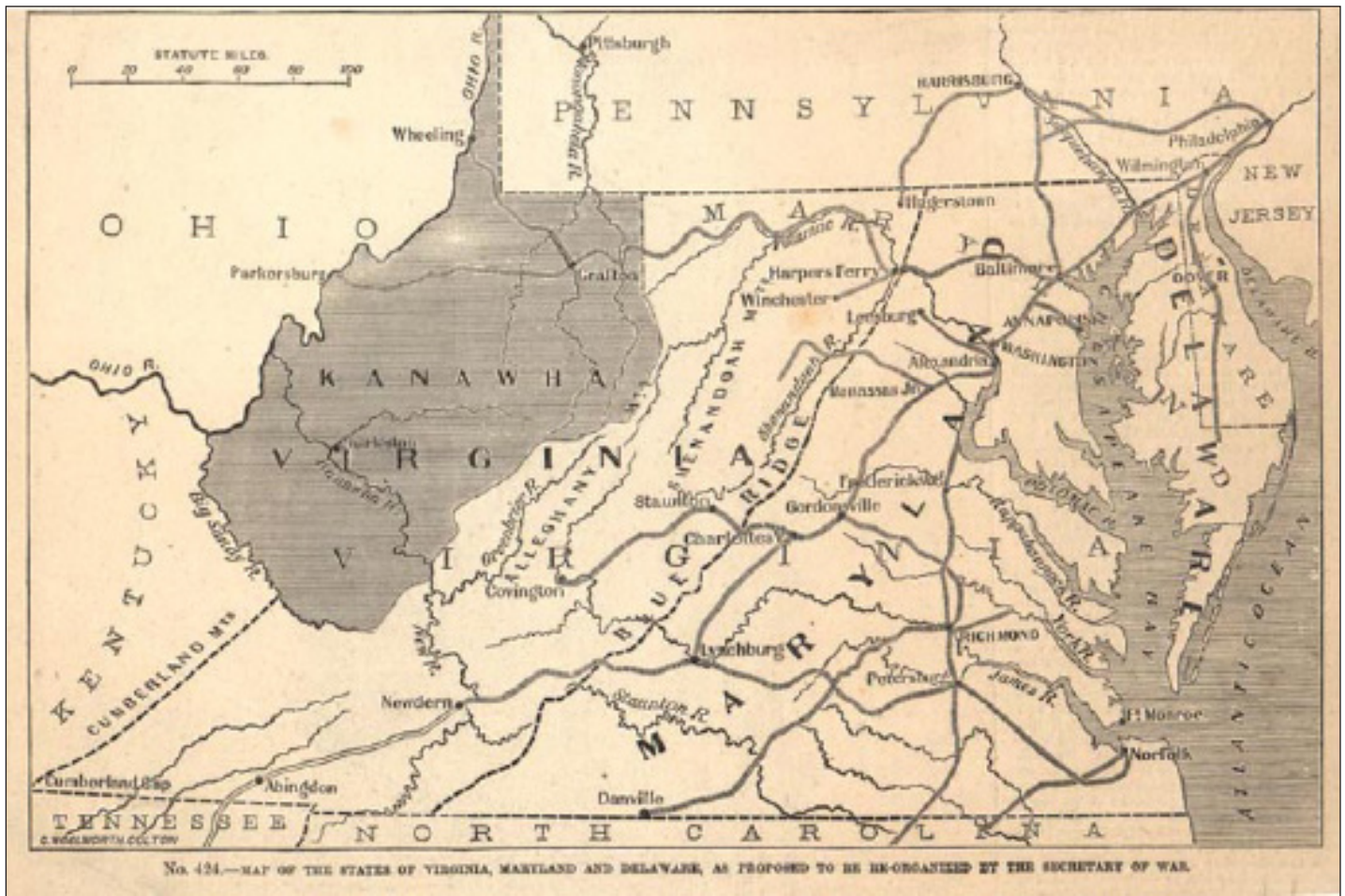


Figure 2. Map of the states of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, as proposed to be reorganized by the Secretary of War
(Source: Frank Leslie's Pictorial History of the American Civil War)



Outside of New Martinsville, Wetzel County was made up of rural, agricultural districts which consisted of small farming villages and post offices often located along the Short Line Railroad. Oil and gas development occurred throughout the county beginning at the end of the 19th century. In 1886, the first gas well was drilled in Hundred, which is still producing today. Entrepreneurs Joseph Trees and Michael Benedum developed oil and gas wells in Pine Grove, Smithfield, Folsom, and Proctor. Many of these wells remain active today. In contrast to other nearby counties, Wetzel County has never been heavily industrial. According to Andrea Null, natural gas, petroleum, glass, marbles, timber, livestock, fruits, and vegetables remain the county's primary industries. While no heavy industry is located within the county, many residents work at the nearby Bayer Corporation, PPG Industries, or Ormet Aluminum Corporation. (Null 2013).

Today, Wetzel County remains largely rural with New Martinsville being the largest town.

Year	Population Count	Change
1850	4,284	--
1860	6,703	56.5%
1870	8,595	28.2%
1880	13,896	61.7%
1890	16,841	21.2%
1900	22,880	35.9%
1910	23,855	4.3%
1920	23,069	-3.3%
1930	22,334	-3.2%
1940	22,342	0.0%
1950	20,265	-9.8%
1960	19,347	-4.0%
1970	20,314	5.0%
1980	21,874	7.7%
1990	19,258	-12.0%
2000	17,693	-8.1%
2010	16,583	-6.3%

Figure 3. Table showing population changes in Wetzel County
(Source: US Census)

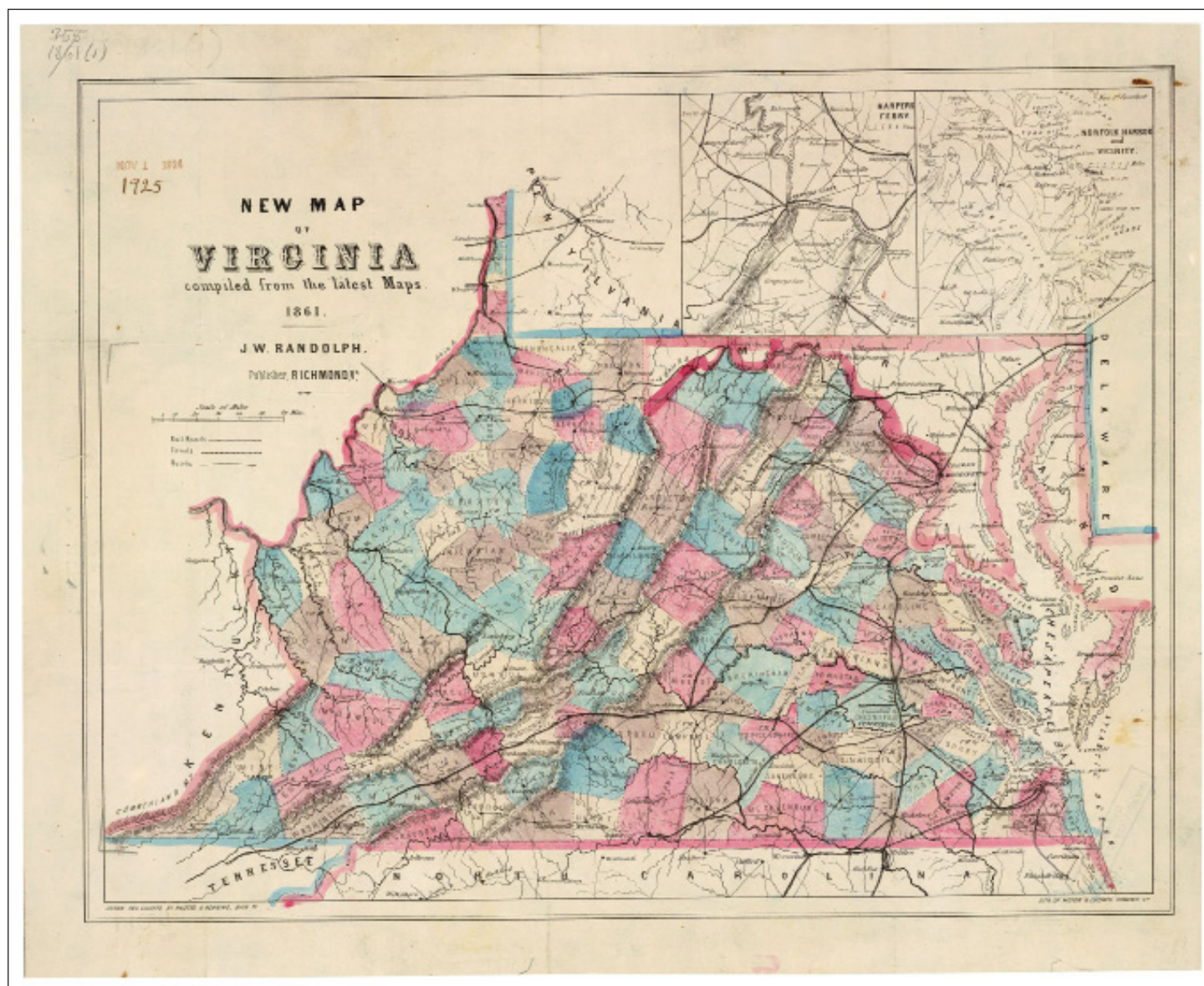


Figure 4. New Map of Virginia compiled from the latest maps 1861. (Source: Library of Congress)

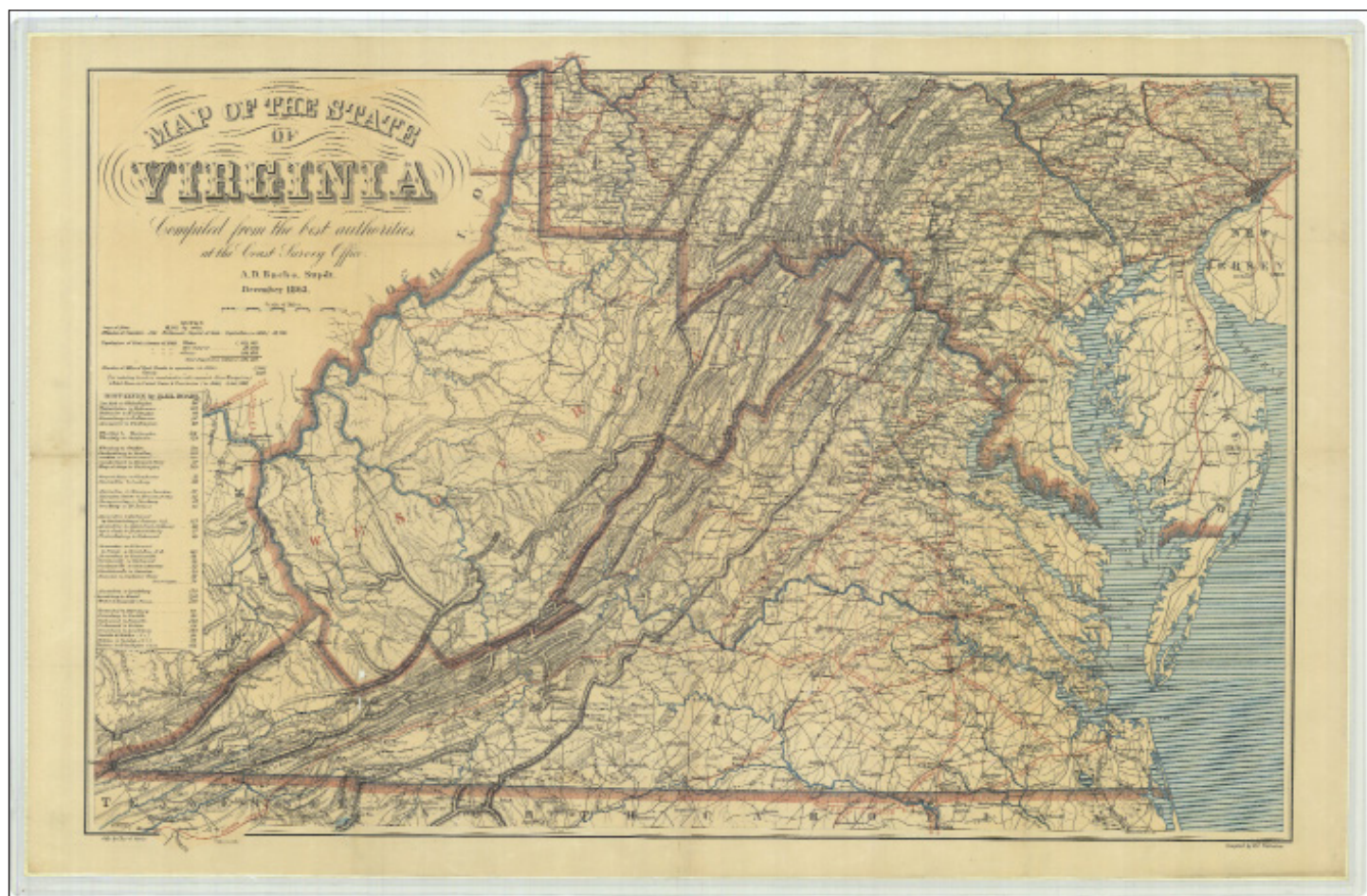


Figure 5. 1863 Map of the State of Virginia: Compiled from the best authorities at the Coast Survey Office.
(Source: Library of Congress)



Findings

The Historic Resources Survey of Wetzel County found that few historic structures which retain architectural integrity remain outside of the incorporated areas. Of the 193 properties surveyed, one (1) individual property, and one (1) district were found to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Wetzel County is one of the most densely developed counties within West Virginia but remains mostly rural with clusters of development along the Ohio River and major state highways. Much of the modern development outside of the incorporated areas is limited to modular homes, mobile homes, or late twentieth century single family developments. Commercial development is sparse in these areas.

The majority of historic structures that remain are a mixture of 19th and 20th century dwellings and religion-based properties. Many have been altered to some extent, often with the application of vinyl siding, loss of historic fabric such as original windows and doors, and large, unsympathetic additions. Most of the structures surveyed date from the early 20th century, ca. 1915. This peak in development coincides with the growth of the timber and coal industry in Wetzel County, specifically around the B&O Railroad and Ohio River where products could be shipped and exported around and out of West Virginia.

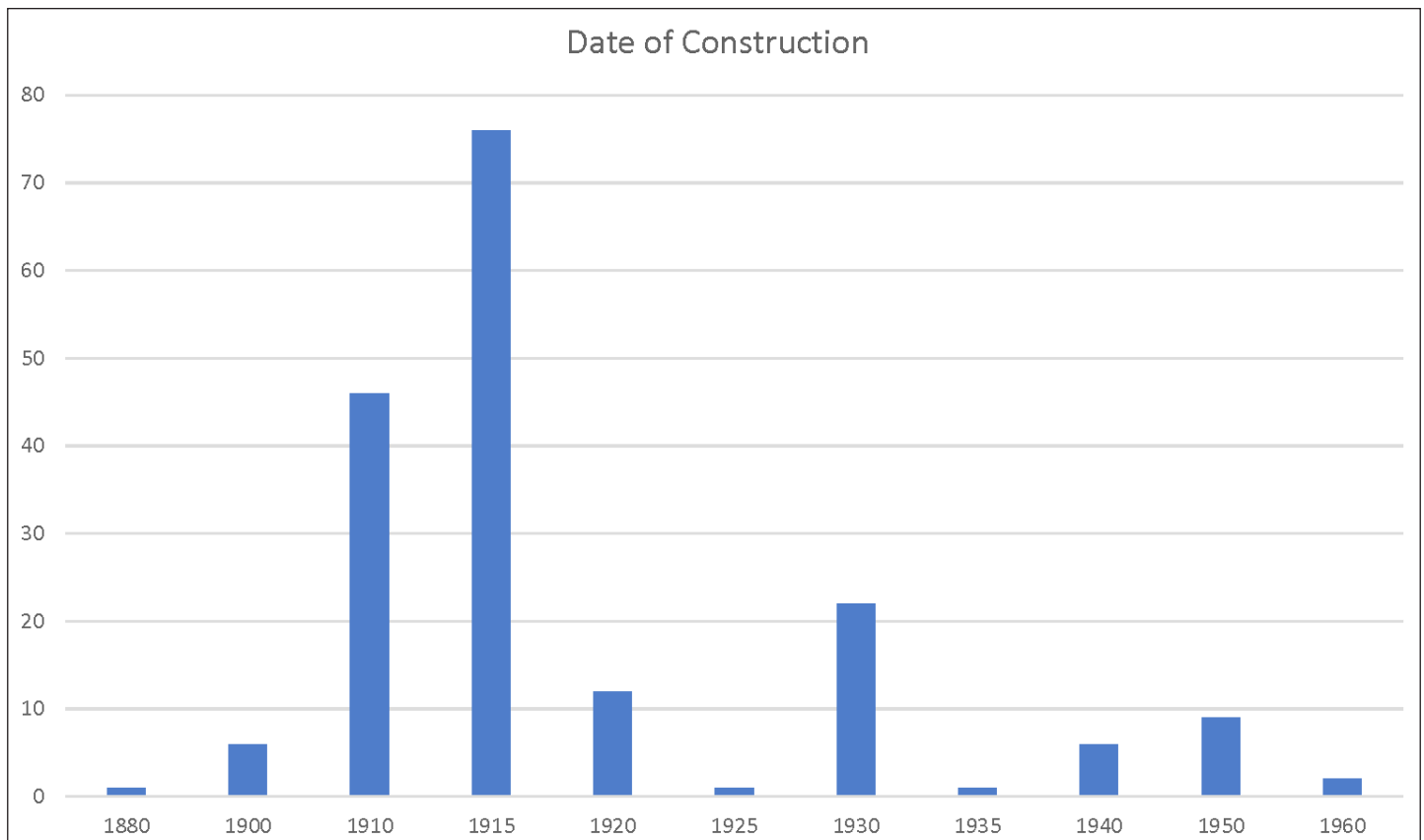
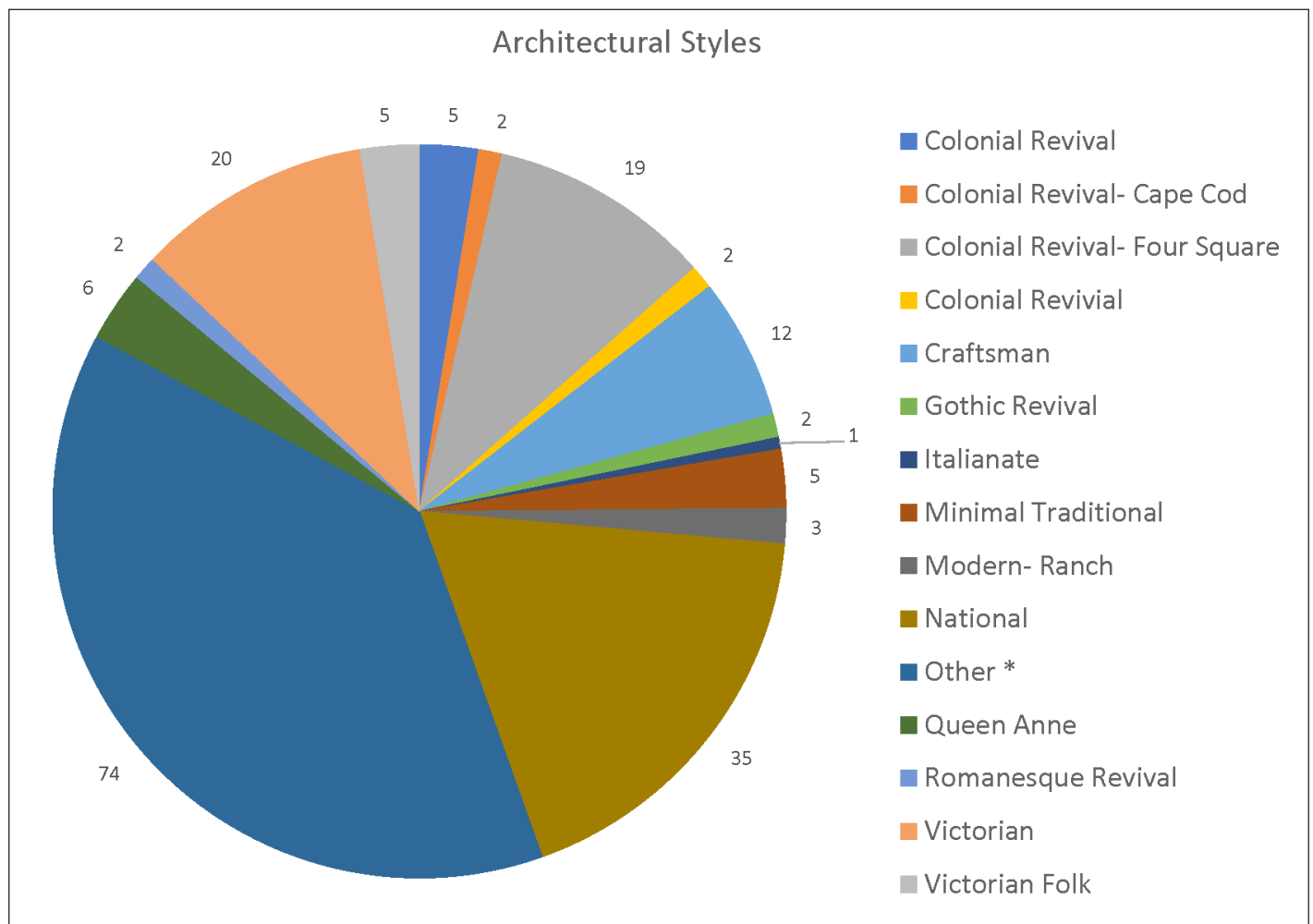


Figure 6. Graph showing the number of resources surveyed per decade of construction



Of the 193 properties surveyed, 174 (91%) were categorized as residential. While 74 properties did not fall into any particular style, 35 were identified to be constructed in the National Style. These dwellings appear with different plans such as I-House, Gable Front and Hall and Parlor and by the late 19th - early 20th century were most often constructed with balloon framing of milled lumber (rather than earlier examples constructed of logs or heavy hewn frames). This dwelling style is reflective of the expansion of railroads and therefore trade, at the turn of the century. The 74 properties identified as 'Other' contain no high-style elements or contain features from two or more different styles. They have often been heavily altered and have additions that detract from their original design.



* The properties marked as "Other" contain no high-style elements or contain features from two or more different styles.



Newly Identified Potentially Eligible Resources

The following one (1) property and one (1) district have been determined to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Main Street, 1910 Exchange Bank (WZ-0219)



The ca. 1910 Exchange Bank Building on Main Street in Littleton, WV is considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (Architecture) due to its high level of integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building is a brick commercial property that features a corner entryway with an arched transom, wood casements some of which are also arched, and a decorative brick cornice. While the building has not been well maintained, it has not undergone any extensive material alterations or additions. The property is representative of a more prominent time in Littleton's past when the railroad industry dominated the area. Additional research is necessary to determine eligibility under criteria A, B, or D.



New Martinsville Residential Historic District



The New Martinsville Grocery Company; a contributing property to the already NR Listed North Street Historic District (#88000677)

There are two NRHP listed districts within New Martinsville that encompass commercial properties on Main Street and North Street. As a result of this survey, it has been determined that the town retains a large number of residential properties that maintain a high level of integrity as well. The residential properties are considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a residential historic district under criterion A. The majority of the residential properties were constructed at the turn of the century, ca. 1900-1915. The layout of the residential buildings demonstrate a variety of designs, as well as incomes and class statuses within New Martinsville, all likely tied to the Ohio River and Railroad Industry boom. Additionally, the landscape of the neighborhood that surrounds the commercial districts and railroad tracks remain largely intact, including some brick streets and sidewalks.



Lighthouse Community Church – 249 Maple Avenue (WZ-0375)



242 Clark Street (WZ-0391)



231 Franklin Street (WZ-0288)



312 Clark Street (WZ-0397)



Maple Avenue (WZ-0268)



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**Appendix A- List of surveyed resources that are currently listed in the
National Register of Historic Places**



Listed Resources

The following are the 4 properties surveyed that are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Register No.	Resource Name	Address
81000609	Fish Creek Covered Bridge	CR 13, Hundred, WV
88000675	New Martinsville Downtown Historic District	Main Street, New Martinsville, WV
88000677	North Street Historic District	North Street, New Martinsville, WV
97000787	War Memorial Building	501 N. Main Street, New Martinsville, WV



Appendix B- List of resources surveyed



Surveyed Resources

The following are the 193 properties surveyed in Wetzel County.

Street Address	Town	Field Survey #	Style	Date of Construction	Easting	Northing
Old Rr and Main Street	Unincorporated	WZ-0219	Other	c. 1910	4394390.335	541406.8409
Old RR and Main Street	Unincorporated	WZ-0220	Gothic Revival	c. 1910	4394374.397	542104.4312
120 Long Drain Rad	Littleton	WZ-0221	Other	c. 1930	4394195.912	542170.0543
Main Street	Unincorporated	WZ-0222	Other	c. 1910	4394350.7	541988.4463
Pennsylvania Avenue	Unincorporated	WZ-0223	Other	c. 1910	4394290.35	541665.7066
Pennsylvania Avenue	Unincorporated	WZ-0224	Other	c. 1910	4394259.233	541587.3501
75 Pennsylvania Avenue	Unincorporated	WZ-0225	Colonial Revival	c. 1950	4394308.285	541614.5733
Main Street/US 250	Unincorporated	WZ-0226	Other	c. 1910	4394781.65	541398.3219
Mountaineer Highway & Hostutler Run Road	Knob Fork	WZ-0227	Victorian	c. 1910	4388791.676	538803.4609
Mountaineer Highway & Mount Herman Road	Unincorporated	WZ-0228	National	c. 1900	4389039.033	540548.9522
Old Railroad & Main Street	Littleton	WZ-0229	Other	c. 1910	4394380.602	542101.993
9420 Main Street	Littleton	WZ-0230	Other	c. 1910	4394295.382	541544.706
Pennsylvania Avenue	Littleton	WZ-0231	Other	c. 1920	4394310.457	541593.1098
Pennsylvania Avenue	Littleton	WZ-0232	Other	c. 1910	4394251.871	541678.0744
WV-20	Jacksonburg	WZ-0233	Modern- Ranch	c. 1950	4379872.222	523422.8816
52698 WV-20	Jacksonburg	WZ-0234	National	c. 1900	4375469.545	530893.7721
Buffalo Run Road	Jacksonburg	WZ-0235	National	c. 1910	4375924.04	530579.6679
96 Buffalo Run Road	Jacksonburg	WZ-0236	Colonial Revival- Cape Cod	c. 1930	4375926.346	530627.9557
7475 WV-7	Unincorporated	WZ-0237	Other	c. 1910	4383732.767	518953.1271
10022 WV-20	Reader	WZ-0238	Craftsman	c. 1920	4379687.77	523460.5451



HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF WETZEL COUNTY

Street Address	Town	Field Survey #	Style	Date of Construction	Easting	Northing
Gorby Addition Road	Reader	WZ-0239	Minimal Traditional	c. 1930	4379712.259	523645.2326
9994 WV-20	Reader	WZ-0240	Modern- Ranch	c. 1950	4379699.494	523460.855
9971 Highway 20	Reader	WZ-0241	Colonial Revival	c. 1900	4379731.593	523505.7016
9897 WV-20	Reader	WZ-0242	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940	4379899.405	523412.1425
WV 20 (9 W20 430)	Reader	WZ-0243	National	c. 1900	4375420.965	530946.8876
9934 WV-20	Reader	WZ-0244	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940	4379833.442	523430.8551
WV-20	Reader	WZ-0245	Colonial Revival	c. 1950	4380047.789	523400.3829
9849 WV-20	Reader	WZ-0247	Modern- Ranch	c. 1960	4380009.666	523357.7299
WV-20	Reader	WZ-0248	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940	4379809.384	523438.3154
9898 WV-20	Reader	WZ-0249	Craftsman	c. 1940	4379953.255	523442.8106
9914 WV-20	Reader	WZ-0250	Craftsman	c. 1930	4379880.919	523467.8226
9927 WV-20	Reader	WZ-0251	Craftsman	c. 1930	4379838.317	523475.7035
9674 WV-20	Reader	WZ-0252	National	c. 1910	4380136.274	523108.5554
Eight Mile Road	Reader	WZ-0253	Other	c. 1910	4380075.1	522959.6649
Paradise Lane	Reader	WZ-0254	Other	c. 1910	4379997.55	522916.7213
203 Cox Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0255	Other	c. 1930	4387700.2	511654.5004
205 Cox Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0256	Other	c. 1930	4387693.253	511668.5249
156 Maple Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0257	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1920	4387725.857	511644.5917
159 Maple Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0258	Other	c. 1920	4387726.012	511677.6742
164 Maple Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0259	Victorian	c. 1920	4387753.243	511655.1116
Maple Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0260	Other	c. 1950	4387748.036	511684.2513



HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF WETZEL COUNTY

Street Address	Town	Field Survey #	Style	Date of Construction	Easting	Northing
182 Maple Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0261	Queen Anne	c. 1920	4387778.736	511660.0571
183 Maple Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0262	Colonial Revival	c. 1910	4387772.529	511694.3636
453 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0263	Gothic Revival	c. 1915	4388235.933	511830.4715
455 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0264	Victorian	c. 1915	4388252.879	511835.6983
471 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0265	Craftsman	c. 1930	4388311.486	511852.3674
462 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0266	Victorian	c. 1915	4388289.25	511821.1986
450 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0267	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1915	4388269.627	511814.6407
Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0268	Other	c. 1915	4388246.958	511808.2383
442 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0269	Minimal Traditional	c. 1950	4388231.145	511806.418
436 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0270	Victorian	c. 1915	4388212.998	511801.0442
430 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0271	Victorian Folk	c. 1915	4388195.972	511796.9448
424 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0272	Other	c. 1940	4388169.859	511789.439
417 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0273	National	c. 1910	4388147.644	511808.6849
427 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0274	Other	c. 1915	4388175.997	511817.7619
437 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0275	National	c. 1915	4388208.326	511820.8132
214 Franklin Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0276	Other	c. 1915	4388236.063	511875.4012
220 Franklin Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0277	Other	c. 1915	4388233.061	511891.3045
448 Eliza Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0278	Victorian	c. 1915	4388245.189	511894.0513



HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF WETZEL COUNTY

Street Address	Town	Field Survey #	Style	Date of Construction	Easting	Northing
454 Eliza Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0279	Victorian	c. 1915	4388256.879	511894.6112
460 Eliza Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0280	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1915	4388278.075	511900.3398
461 Eliza Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0281	Victorian	c. 1915	4388271.869	511933.4039
451 Eliza Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0282	Craftsman	c. 1940	4388261.972	511923.3271
449 Eliza Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0283	Other	c. 1915	4388249.443	511919.4648
240 Franklin Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0284	Colonial Revival- Cape Cod	c. 1960	4388230.94	511921.1201
242 Franklin Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0285	Other	c. 1950	4388226.27	511932.9667
246 Franklin Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0286	Other	c. 1915	4388222.978	511959.9927
237 Franklin Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0287	Victorian	c. 1915	4388205.68	511932.4993
231 Franklin Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0288	Victorian	c. 1915	4388207.798	511920.7912
215 Franklin Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0289	Victorian Folk	c. 1915	4388209.834	511887.0945
211 Franklin Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0290	Other	c. 1915	4388212.41	511870.4947
271 Virginia Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0291	National	c. 1915	4388316.339	512042.0827
275 Virginia Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0292	National	c. 1915	4388313.795	512060.2971
289 Virginia Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0293	Other	c. 1915	4388313.294	512077.141
290 Virginia Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0294	Craftsman	c. 1930	4388331.542	512118.086
280 Virginia Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0295	Other	c. 1910	4388341.368	512079.7044
276 Virginia Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0296	National	c. 1910	4388340.19	512066.3854



HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF WETZEL COUNTY

Street Address	Town	Field Survey #	Style	Date of Construction	Easting	Northing
270 Virginia Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0297	National	c. 1930	4388341.017	512049.3512
263 Locust Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0298	Other	c. 1910	4388403.432	512047.1724
250 Virginia Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0299	Other	c. 1915	4387929.361	511800.4112
236 Virginia Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0300	Italianate	c. 1910	4388349.151	511945.1035
505 Maple Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0301	Other	c. 1915	4388362.54	511897.2532
515 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0302	Other	c. 1910	4388392.696	511896.3259
229 Virginia Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0303	Colonial Revival	c. 1915	4388330.391	511890.6031
235 Virginia Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0304	Victorian	c. 1915	4388327.056	511917.5828
245 Virginia Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0305	Victorian	c. 1915	4388323.36	511959.1227
265 Virginia Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0306	Other	c. 1915	4388318.388	512000.3047
125 Commercial Street	Brooklyn	WZ-0307	Victorian Folk	c. 1900	4387367.228	511498.816
127 Commercial Street	Brooklyn	WZ-0308	Victorian Folk	c. 1900	4387364.501	511511.7733
131 Commercial Street	Brooklyn/New Martinsville	WZ-0309	National	c. 1915	4387361.668	511524.234
139 Commercial Street	Brooklyn/New Martinsville	WZ-0310	National	c. 1910	4387358.476	511537.4771
151 Commercial Street	Brooklyn/New Martinsville	WZ-0311	National	c. 1940	4387348.245	511571.1776
150 Commercial Street	Brooklyn	WZ-0312	National	c. 1880	4387370.235	511573.9776
159 Commercial Street	Brooklyn/New Martinsville	WZ-0313	National	c. 1910	4387345.448	511589.4794
156 Commercial Street	Brooklyn	WZ-0314	Other	c. 1935	4387366.392	511585.9678
165 Commercial Street	Brooklyn/New Martinsville	WZ-0315	Colonial Revival	c. 1920	4387339.943	511615.8541



HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF WETZEL COUNTY

Street Address	Town	Field Survey #	Style	Date of Construction	Easting	Northing
163 Commercial Street	Brooklyn/New Martinsville	WZ-0316	Other	c. 1920	4387343.721	511605.1085
183 Central Street	Brooklyn/New Martinsville	WZ-0317	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1910	4387268.639	511652.0886
179 Central Street	Brooklyn/New Martinsville	WZ-0318	National	c. 1910	4387279.127	511625.8136
137 Central Street	Brooklyn	WZ-0326	Other	c. 1910	4387303.932	511558.9383
129 Central Street	Brooklyn	WZ-0327	Other	c. 1920	4387310.957	511544.5582
123 Central Street	Brooklyn	WZ-0328	National	c. 1910	4387317.18	511513.8447
121 Central Street	Brooklyn/New Martinsville	WZ-0329	National	c. 1915	4387328.896	511490.4285
109 Central Street	Brooklyn	WZ-0330	Other	c. 1915	4387333.178	511465.6077
172 Main Street	Brooklyn	WZ-0331	National	c. 1910	4387385.709	511418.3578
170 Main Street	Brooklyn/New Martinsville	WZ-0332	Other	c. 1930	4387399.351	511424.4566
121 Commercial Street	Brooklyn/New Martinsville	WZ-0333	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1910	4387384.205	511483.0915
198 Mill Street	Brooklyn	WZ-0334	Other	c. 1910	4387394.701	511604.2229
155 Sorensen Street	Brooklyn	WZ-0335	Other	c. 1920	4387418.524	511607.0729
Sorensen Street	Brooklyn/New Martinsville	WZ-0336	National	c. 1910	4387440.95	511588.4187
148 Main Street	Brooklyn	WZ-0337	Other	c. 1930	4387420.581	511431.9236
Main Street	Brooklyn	WZ-0338	Other	c. 1910	4387430.664	511464.2502
125 Main Street	Brooklyn/New Martinsville	WZ-0339	National	c. 1930	4387469.13	511482.9979
124 Main Street	Brooklyn/New Martinsville	WZ-0340	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1920	4387489.743	511445.194
Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0341	Romanesque Revival	c. 1910	4388171.545	511555.1522
429 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0342	Other	c. 1910	4388236.798	511597.3162



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Street Address	Town	Field Survey #	Style	Date of Construction	Easting	Northing
434 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0343	Victorian	c. 1910	4388270.053	511566.9588
435 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0344	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1910	4388269.067	511594.6228
436 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0345	Victorian	c. 1915	4388279.059	511570.1544
440 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0346	National	c. 1915	4388285.081	511570.6647
439 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0347	National	c. 1910	4388283.017	511595.6221
446 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0348	Other	c. 1910	4388290.149	511572.2663
447 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0349	National	c. 1910	4388297.295	511601.9944
460 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0350	Other	c. 1915	4388334.186	511574.6662
506 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0351	National	c. 1915	4388406.548	511585.911
450 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0352	Other	c. 1915	4388301.571	511575.6145
451 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0353	Other	c. 1910	4388331.6	511615.707
510 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0354	National	c. 1915	4388436.94	511581.8745
522 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0355	Other	c. 1915	4388471.126	511597.0322
530 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0356	Other	c. 1915	4388486.425	511599.4879
534 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0357	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1915	4388509.934	511600.5336
604 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0358	Craftsman	c. 1930	4388562.899	511610.0957
Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0359	Craftsman	c. 1910	4420065.702	539659.2839
606 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0360	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1910	4388596.113	511622.2517



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638-640 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0361	Other	c. 1940	4431103.585	525374.4598
642 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0362	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1915	4388675.582	511646.1564
648 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0363	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1915	4388691.945	511651.6649
652 Main Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0364	Other	c. 1910	4388704.358	511653.1579
223 North Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0365	Other	c. 1915	4388097.13	511881.2537
219 North Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0366	Other	c. 1920	4388097.95	511853.6709
339 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0367	Other	c. 1915	4388087.002	511792.484
333 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0368	Craftsman	c. 1930	4388075.069	511787.7435
328 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0369	National	c. 1915	4388051.673	511759.2584
331 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0370	Other	c. 1950	4388047.064	511776.7476
318 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0371	National	c. 1915	4388009.385	511741.2036
309 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0372	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1915	4388002.624	511762.0232
308 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0373	National	c. 1910	4388000.589	511739.2429
306 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0374	Colonial Revival	c. 1910	4387980.046	511729.8286
249 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0375	Romanesque Revival	c. 1915	4387948.31	511746.4335
239 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0376	Craftsman	c. 1925	4387933.529	511746.9419
246 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0377	Victorian	c. 1910	4387954.381	511719.2442



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242 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0378	National	c. 1910	4387939.67	511715.2773
233 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0379	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1930	4387921.59	511743.5465
225 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0380	Craftsman	c. 1930	4387914.11	511736.8376
226 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0381	Other	c. 1910	4387911.762	511705.0479
224 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0382	Other	c. 1910	4387892.246	511701.244
221 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0383	Other	c. 1915	4387886.886	511726.6256
217 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0384	Other	c. 1950	4387846.078	511720.2473
Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0385	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1930	4387855.095	511688.4264
205 Maple Avenue	New Martinsville	WZ-0386	Victorian Folk	c. 1910	4387829.348	511716.6121
229 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0387	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1915	4387867.339	511799.1787
233 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0388	Other	c. 1915	4387876.294	511800.2067
230 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0389	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1915	4387886.03	511783.109
241 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0390	Other	c. 1930	4387886.089	511804.1851
242 Clark Stree	New Martinsville	WZ-0391	Queen Anne	c. 1915	4387912.414	511795.9497
250-252 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0392	Other	c. 1915	4388349.97	511974.495
249 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0393	Other	c. 1920	4387918.609	511821.6013
301 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0394	Other	c. 1915	4387938.706	511836.6171



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309 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0395	Victorian	c. 1915	4387953.203	511840.5603
300 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0396	Victorian	c. 1915	4387952.449	511820.3646
312 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0397	Queen Anne	c. 1915	4387962.735	511829.4751
319 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0398	National	c. 1915	4387967.1	511844.4351
325 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0399	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1915	4387993.083	511851.5971
331 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0400	Other	c. 1915	4388015.099	511852.5567
320 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0401	Victorian	c. 1915	4388004.913	511823.0194
324 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0402	Other	c. 1915	4388020.01	511828.9565
328 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0403	National	c. 1930	4388034.856	511831.9138
338 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0404	Queen Anne	c. 1915	4388046.001	511841.0853
345 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0405	Other	c. 1915	4388030.942	511860.2309
342 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0406	Queen Anne	c. 1915	4388062.826	511844.5363
350 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0407	Victorian	c. 1915	4388083.209	511850.6043
361 Clark Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0408	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1915	4388075.454	511869.4581
220 North Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0409	Queen Anne	c. 1920	4388119.865	511873.0443
216 North Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0410	Other	c. 1915	4388121.936	511854.3042
210 North Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0411	Other	c. 1915	4388125.791	511827.1293
208 North Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0412	Victorian	c. 1915	4388123.752	511807.1455



Street Address	Town	Field Survey #	Style	Date of Construction	Easting	Northing
241 Virginia Street	New Martinsville	WZ-0413	Other	c. 1930	4388324.416	511939.0374
7329 Hornet Highway	Littleton	WZ-0414	Other	c. 1915	4394568.41	541411.27
7341 Horney Highway	Littleton	WZ-0415	Other	c. 1950	4394582.85	541434.17
7363 Hornet Highway	Littleton	WZ-0416	Other	c. 1910	4394616.4	541460.74
7371 Hornet Highway	Littleton	WZ-0417	National	c. 1930	4394627.45	541450.74
7375 Hornet Highway	Littleton	WZ-0418	Colonial Revival- Four Square	c. 1910	4394635	541473.07
7383 Hornet Highway	Littleton	WZ-0419	National	c. 1930	4394653.22	541415.02



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