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Bethany Historic District, Brooke County, West Virginia

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The following sites in Bethany are listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

1. Old Main, Bethany College (August 25, 1970)
5. Campbell, Alexander, Mansion (October 15, 1970)
2. "Pendleton Heights" (June 26, 1975)
28. Old Bethany Church (December 12, 1976)
25. Delta Tau Delta Founders
House (May 29, 1979)

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7. DESCRIPTION

Bethany Inventory

Bethany College Buildings

1. Old Main, Bethany College: collegiate structure: brick, 2-1/2 stories, elaborate bay and cross gable roof arrangement, series of turrets and Jacobean chimneys, center entrance with 2 storey crenellated bowed projection, central Second Empire tower, trefoil tracery on bays, projecting end structures, iron parapet. Outstanding Gothic Revival collegiate structure, with Tudor and Second Empire influences. Designed by James Key Wilson. 1858.
2. Pendleton Heights: dwelling: brick, 3 stories, irregular bay and roof arrangement, steeply pitched series of cross gables, interior end chimneys, single and paired lancet windows with stone pointed-arched lintels, 1 storey porch across facade. Built in 1841, the building's Federal core was embellished with Gothic trim, asymmetrical wings in 1872.
3. Barn, North of Pendleton Heights: farm structure: frame, vertical weatherboarding, stone foundation, 3 bays, gable roof. Mid-nineteenth century.
4. Irvin Gymnasium: collegiate structure: brick, 5 bays, single cell on high foundation, gable roof, 2 storey gable-end entrance tower, 2 levels of triple windows set into each bay, 6 buttresses. Gothic/Tudor Revival. ca. 1918.

Route 67 Sites East of Buffalo Creek

5. Alexander Campbell Mansion: house/museum: frame, 2 stories, 7 bays, irregular gable roof with paired bracketed cornice, interior end chimney, extensive millworked Eastlake veranda. Built ca. 1790, expanded 1819, 1836 and 1840.
 5. Strangers' Hall: wing to Campbell Mansion: frame, 1 storey, 3 bays, gable roof with projecting end bay window, Eastlake veranda attaching to Campbell Mansion. 1840.
- Campbell Mansion, rear ell: wing to Campbell Mansion: brick, 1 storey, 1 bay, stepped gable roof, galleried porch. ca. 1836.

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5. Campbell Study: museum: brick, 1 storey, hexagonal, central lantern on roof, pointed-arched entrance and niches, buttresses, addition of small rear ell. Scottish/Gothic pavillion. ca. 1836.
6. Cemetery
7. Silo: farm structure: concrete, cylinder with conical roof. Originally center of round dairy barn built by Bethany College, 1912 - 1913.
8. Farmhouse, Southeast corner of Route 67 and Castleman Run Road: dwelling: frame, 2 stories, 3 bays, gable roof, interior end chimneys, central entrance, 1 storey porch across front. ca. 1900.

Sites West of Bethany College

9. Point Breeze Mansion (Alpha Sigma Phi House): fraternity dwelling: brick, 2-1/2 stories, 3 bays, pyramid roof, irregular chimney arrangement, 3 dormers with elaborate arched windows, modillioned cornice, corner Composite pilasters, 1 storey veranda, rusticated base, porte cochere. Queen Anne Revival. ca. 1880.
10. Outbuilding, Point Breeze Mansion: vacant: brick, 1-1/2 stories, 3 bays, hipped gable roof with projecting dormer set into heavy cornice. arched central entrance with keystone, quoining. ca. 1880.
11. Privy, Point Breeze Mansion: vacant: brick, single cell, door on front, access trap on rear, pyramid roof, modillioned cornice. Whimsical example of extent of architectonic treatment of Point Breeze's outbuildings. ca. 1880.
12. Huff House: dwelling: brick, 1 storey, 5 bays, gable roof, paired interior end chimneys, modillioned cornice, central tetrastyle Ionic portico, fan set into pediment, rusticated base. Classical Revival. ca. 1840.

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Town Buildings North of Main Street

13. Old Opera House, Pendleton Street: dwelling: first floor brick on high stone foundation, recently added wooden second floor, 5 bays, gable roof, galleried porch across lower 2 floors, exterior double wooden staircase. ca. 1870.
14. Hauptfuehrer House, Pendleton Street: dwelling: brick, 1-1/2 stories on high stone foundation, 4 bays, gable roof with 3 dormer additions, arched windows, stone lintels, exterior double semicircular iron staircase. Second Empire influence. ca. 1870.
15. 201 Pendleton: dwelling: frame, 1 storey, 5 bays, gable roof, interior end chimney, porch across central 3 bays. ca. 1860.
16. House, Northwest corner, Ross and Pendleton: dwelling: frame, 2 stories, 3 bays, gable roof, end chimney, center entrance with pedimented canopy, double-windows, 1 storey side porch. ca. 1930.

Main Street, North Side

17. 203 Main Street: dwelling: asphalt veneer, 2 stories, 5 bays, gable roof, end chimney, 1 storey veranda across front. ca. 1880.
18. Main Street: dwelling: brick, 2 stories, 5 bays, gable roof, end chimney, central entrance, 1 storey veranda across front. ca. 1900.
19. Chambers General Store: commercial structure: frame, 3 stories, 3 bays on first floor, enclosed porch on second floor, stepped gable, facade on gable end, open porch across first floor. ca. 1900.
20. 200 Main Street: commercial structure: frame, 2 stories, storefront on first floor, 3 bays on second floor, gable roof, facade on gable end, wooden Eastlake lintels on second floor windows. ca. 1880.

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21. 313 Main Street: commercial structure: brick, 2 stories, 3 bays, gable roof with 2 storey frame shed addition, facade on gable end, 2 storey galleried porch with inserted stair across front. ca. 1880.
21. 313 Main Street: mounting block.
22. Hibernia Hall: dwelling: brick, 2 stories, 5 bays, gable roof, 2 interior end chimneys, paired-bracketed cornices, center entrance, landing. Slightly altered Federal survivor. ca. 1830.

Main Street, South Side

23. Bethany Power Plant: utility building: brick, 1 storey, 3 bays, irregular roof, segmental arches on central entrance and windows, plain cornice. ca. 1910.
24. Bethany Infirmary: present institutional use: brick, 2 stories, 5 bays, gable roof, end chimneys, center entrance, stone lintels, small metal canopy over entrance. ca. 1850.
25. Delta Tau Delta House: original residence converted to institutional structure: brick, 2 stories, 5 bays, gable roof, end chimneys, center entrance with pedimented wooden canopy, stone lintels. ca. 1855.
25. Delta Tau Delta House, Rear: institutional structure: brick, 2 stories, 3 bays, gable roof, central chimney, 2 storey galleried porch across ell. ca. 1855.
26. 109 Main Street: dwelling: brick, 2 stories, 4 bays, cross gable roof, interior end chimney, bracketed cornice, entrance on gable end. ca. 1880.
27. House, 113 Main Street: dwelling: frame, 2 stories, 5 bays, gable roof, end chimney, center entrance, 1 storey porch across 3 central bays, 1 storey side addition. ca. 1880.
28. Old Meeting House: inactive church: brick, 1 storey, 5 bays, gable roof with broken pediment, lunette window in pediment, double entrance on gable end, stone lintels. Simplified Classical Revival. 1852.

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Town Buildings South of Main Street

29. Sigma Nu, Southeast corner of Fair and Richardson: original church, later converted to fraternity dwelling: brick, 2-1/2 stories, 5 bays, gable roof with 5 projecting dormers, exterior end chimneys pierced by window inserts, flat-arched windows with keystones, central entrance, symmetrical plan. Modern Georgian Revival. ca. 1900.
30. 208 Richardson Street: dwelling: frame, 1-1/2 stories, 5 bays, saltbox gable roof, central chimney, 4 attic windows under cornice, pedimented lintels, 1 storey porch. ca. 1850.
30. 208 Richardson, Rear
31. House, Southwest corner, Church and Richardson: original commercial building, later converted to post office and later converted to dwelling: frame, 2 stories, 7 bays on first floor, 6 on second floor, gable roof with central pediment, 1 storey porch across center 5 bays of front. ca. 1840.
32. House, North side of Cramblett at Loos: dwelling: frame, 2 stories, 2 bays, gable roof with central projecting attic dormer, 1 storey porch across front. ca. 1916.
33. House, South side of Cramblett, Second from Loos: dwelling: frame, 2 stories, 3 bays on first floor, 2 bays on second floor, projecting attic dormer, bracketed cornice, central entrance, 1 storey porch across front. ca. 1920.
34. Loos House, North side of Cramblett, Second from Loos: dwelling: brick veneer, 2 stories, 5 bays, gable roof, interior end chimneys, 2 storey wing on side, central entrance with broken pediment, lintels, 2 storey portico. Modern Georgian additions. Original house ca. 1850.
35. House, South side of Cramblett, at Loos: dwelling: frame, 2 stories, irregular bay and roof arrangement, projecting cross gable, recessed side entrance, 1 storey veranda across front to entrance. ca. 1920.

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36. House, corner of Roosevelt and Fair: dwelling: stone with half-timbered gables, 1-1/2 stories, 3 bays, 3 projecting dormer windows, double gable roof with projecting cross gable, end chimney. Tudor Revival. ca. 1930.
37. House, Northwest corner of Roosevelt and Church Streets: dwelling: frame, 2 stories, 3 bays, gable roof, interior end chimneys, central entrance, 1 storey porch across front. ca. 1900.
38. House, Second from Church on Roosevelt: dwelling: frame, 2 stories, 3 bays, pyramid roof, central chimney, side entrance, pedimented wooden lintels. ca. 1880.
39. House, Second from Fair on Roosevelt, North side: dwelling: frame, 2 stories, 2 bays, T-gable roof, asymmetrical plan, broken pedimented cross gable, modillioned cornice. ca. 1900.
40. 115 Roosevelt: dwelling: frame, 2 stories, irregular bay and roof arrangement, 1 storey columned veranda across 2 sides.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 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 1840-1930 Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Bethany, West Virginia, was established in the 1840's as the site of America's largest native religious movement. In art, architecture, literature and philosophy, nineteenth century Americans examined the increasing importance of the individual in a rational, democratic society. The individual also came to be regarded as the foundation upon which a rational, just religious conviction, based solely on the teachings of the Bible, could be constructed. This simple, yet unorthodox, statement of faith developed into the nation's largest indigenous religious movement -- the Disciples of Christ -- which was founded in Bethany by Alexander Campbell.

The history of Bethany is inextricably linked to Alexander Campbell. The son of a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian minister, Campbell emigrated to the United States in 1809 and soon became affiliated with the Baptist Church. The affiliation waned almost immediately, as noted in the 1976 History of Brooke County:

[Alexander Campbell] became much concerned about divisions among various religious groups and particularly with [sic] the practice of excluding large groups of people from religious services. He called for church unity and a return to the simplicity of the New Testament faith and restoration of the practices of the early Christian community. The movement as directed by Campbell reflected the growing democratic practices in frontier religion and culminated with the organization of the [movement's] first congregation in 1811 [sic] at Brush Run, just over the Pennsylvania state line.

In 1832, Campbell's movement combined with a similar movement in Kentucky, led by Barton W. Stone, another Presbyterian minister. The basic tenets of the movement were simplicity of organization and doctrine, freedom of will, lack of distinction between laymen and clergy, and a union of all God's people solely on the basis of the Bible. From his home in Bethany, Campbell conducted an intense crusade to establish new congregations. In 1827, Campbell acquired the establishment of a post office at his residence by agreeing to carry mail twice weekly from Brooke County into Pennsylvania. With the addition of mail service, Campbell supplemented his travels by publishing and mailing the Christian Baptist and later The Millennial Harbinger, sometimes to as many as 25,000 subscribers. Scholars regard his press as one of the most influential in the west. The religious movement which flourished under Campbell's guidance currently claims over 5,000,000 communicants in three religious groups -- the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), the Non-Denominational Fellowship of Christian Churches and Churches of Christ and the Church of Christ.

(See Continuation Sheet #7)

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

Campbell also became a leader in educational reformation. He established Buffalo Seminary in 1818 at Bethany, to be succeeded in 1840 with his establishment of Bethany College -- a private, non-sectarian, liberal arts college to "free men from vulgar prejudice" and train them to be self-reliant, responsible individuals. When West Virginia obtained separate statehood twenty-three years later, Bethany College was the new state's only degree-granting institution of higher learning.

Campbell laid out the village of Bethany in the 1840's as a community in which his church and college could flourish. When the main academic building of Bethany College burned in 1857, Campbell decided that a new structure should reflect his educational and religious philosophy and his belief in the success of the American dream. James Key Wilson of Cincinnati followed Campbell's advice and designed a Gothic Revival structure which included "the most improved models of architectural taste and convenience". In his design, Wilson was strongly influenced by James Renwick, architect of the Smithsonian Institute. The combination of Gothic picturesque irregularity and axial symmetry and the concept of how a public building should express the national spirit were derived from Renwick's ideas and put into use at Bethany College. The result was Old Main -- a monumental structure which the Cincinnati Gazette described in May, 1858, as "one of the most imposing college buildings in the United States". Today, Old Main is regarded as one of the most outstanding and least altered examples of Collegiate Gothic architecture in the United States.

Historic preservation in the Bethany area began soon after Alexander Campbell's death in 1866. The Campbell family cemetery, a substantial portion of Campbell's personal library, many nineteenth century manuscripts and family records, and Campbell's house and surrounding grounds were given to Bethany College for preservation and use at various times between 1868 and 1930.

Historic restoration at Bethany began in 1963 with the partial rebuilding, renovation and restoration of the Campbell homesite. Pendleton Heights, home of the President of Bethany College, was renovated in the late 1960's. In 1974, the Board of Trustees at Bethany College began a five-million-dollar phased restoration of Old Main. After more than \$500,000.00 was raised from the West Virginia Antiquities Commission, private foundations, and individual contributions for the first phase

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of restoration, the towers, roof trim, and gutters of Old Main were restored or replaced in 1977. Delta Tau Delta National Fraternity, founded at Bethany in 1856, donated its original charter house to Bethany College and provided for its restoration in 1977 - 1978.

Because of natural barriers and the lack of industrial intrusion, Bethany College, village, and surrounding countryside possess a unique historic and scenic ambience that has almost vanished from the national landscape. Although some of the community's structures have been remodeled or replaced in recent years, the streetscapes and scale of Bethany have remained much as they were during Alexander Campbell's lifetime. The hilltop site of the College overlooks the village and surrounding countryside, symbolizing the high aspirations of education, religion and rural richness in which Campbell so fervently believed. The architecture and history of the College and its surrounding community have been well preserved in the rich, natural setting of farmlands and woodlands.

Because Bethany remains architecturally and scenically intact, the entire community -- College, village and surrounding landscape -- is nominated for historic designation to preserve the unique character of one of America's most distinctive small towns.

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input 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

Bethany, West Virginia, is located in southeastern Brooke County, within West Virginia's northern panhandle. Situated along the northern bank of Buffalo Creek, the village is bordered on the south and east by the horse-shoe bend of Buffalo Creek and on the north and west by rolling hills. In plan, Bethany resembles an elongated triangle. The business and residential areas are laid out in a modified grid, with Pendleton, Main and Richardson Streets intersecting Church, Ross, Fairway and College Streets. Just northwest of this area, Bethany College is sited on a hilltop overlooking the village below.

Bethany College is the historical, educational and economic hub of the community. Founded by Alexander Campbell in 1840, the College has provided professional and occupational employment for the majority of Bethany's citizens since that time. The earliest extant structures -- Pendleton Heights, Hibernia Hall, Huff House, Old Meeting House, Campbell Mansion -- bear evidence of the strong Federal and Classical Revival trends of the early nineteenth century. When Old Main, the College's primary structure, replaced the original Federal structure in 1858, a spectacular example of Gothic Revival architecture was presented to the community. Pendleton Heights and Campbell Mansion were accordingly modified to reflect the Gothic influence of Old Main.

The majority of structures in Bethany are somewhat more vernacular, yet with certain formal elements. Many of the mid and late nineteenth century buildings along Main Street follow the proportions and stylistic elements of Delta Tau Delta House (ca. 1855) -- two stories, five bays, central entrance with canopy or porch, gable roof and interior end chimneys. More eclectic tastes became popular during the late nineteenth century, with Second Empire influences evident in Hauptfuehrer House and Queen Anne Revival in Point Breeze Mansion. Less elaborate dwellings were constructed in the southeastern portion of town around the turn of the century. At the same time, three of the town's four commercial structures were built along Main Street. They are still being used as small stores. (The fourth commercial structure is a modern gasoline station, also on Main Street.)

The combination of natural barriers, sole dependence on Bethany College, and a constant population has given rise to very little building within the community during the twentieth century. Bethany College has constructed the majority of twentieth century structures, but these buildings are situated beyond the nineteenth century core of the town. Because of its naturally cloistered environment, Bethany has remained constant in size. But it has not stagnated; the College remains a vital and provocative institution, and the care with which the surrounding structures have been maintained and preserved testifies to the positive actions of the community to provide an aesthetic and stimulating environment for students, faculty and townspeople.

Following is a listing of 40 of Bethany's significant structures. (Keyed by number to enclosed map.) (See enclosed photographs, keyed by letter to enclosed map, of Bethany's significant sites, streetscapes and vistas.)

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #9

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 255

Quadrangle name Bethany, W.Va. - Pa.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>5</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u>
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D	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>5</u>
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E	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>5</u>
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F	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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H	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #10 AND #11

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Henry J. Browne, President

organization Browne, Eichman & Dalgliesh, P.C. date September 30, 1981

street & number 206 Fifth Street, N. E. telephone (804) 977-4480

city or town Charlottesville state 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title SHPO date 2/17/82

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

Keeper of the National Register

Attest

Chief of Registration

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bethany:

A Plan for the Development, Restoration, Preservation and Interpretation of Historic Bethany, grant project funded by the Museums and Historical Organizations Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities, 1979.

Caldwell, Nancy Lee. A History of Brooke County, 1975. Parsons, West Virginia: McClain Printing Company.

Callahan, James Morton. History of West Virginia, Volume I, 1923. Chicago and New York: The American Historical Society, Inc.