

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Ohio
COUNTY:	Washington
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	DEC 19 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:

Marietta Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

See continuation sheet

CITY OR TOWN:

Marietta

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

10 Clarence Miller

STATE

Ohio

CODE

039

COUNTY:

Washington

CODE

039

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☒ District ☐ Site ☐ Object	☐ Public ☐ Private ☒ Both	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☒ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☒ Government	☒ Park	☒ Transportation	☐ Comments
☒ Commercial	☒ Industrial	☒ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☒ Educational	☒ Military	☒ Religious		
☒ Entertainment	☒ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Multiple private and public

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Marietta

STATE:

Ohio

CODE

039

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:

Washington County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER:

2nd and Putnam Streets

CITY OR TOWN:

Marietta

STATE:

Ohio

CODE

039

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

Untitled survey of historic sites in Marietta

DATE OF SURVEY: Summer 1974

☐ Federal☒ State☐ County☒ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

Campus Martius Museum

STREET AND NUMBER:

2nd and Washington Streets

CITY OR TOWN:

Marietta

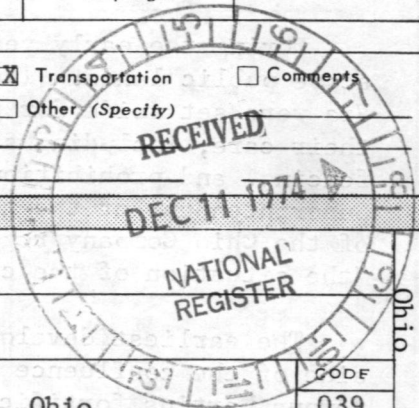
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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved ☐ Original Site			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The district, whose boundaries are shown on the attached map, includes the center and much of the original settlement of Marietta. It was a natural location, being primarily flat river bottomland framed by the two rivers and surrounded by steep and hilly terrain. The rivers were a significant factor in the selection of the site for the original settlement and have strongly influenced development and activities in Marietta.

There was considerable attention and expertise devoted to the original layout of Marietta. Surveyors were included in the group of 47 original settlers. Almost immediately upon landing they commenced laying out lots, streets, and public grounds, or commons. The streets were laid out in a grid oriented to the Muskingum River. East-West streets ran parallel to the River; the one nearest the river named "Front" and others designated by numerical position away from the River. Cross streets were perpendicular to the River and named after famous persons. The streets were characterized by their unusual width. Parallel streets were ninety feet wide and the perpendicular streets seventy feet wide. Washington Street was considered the main street in the original plat with a width of 120 feet.

During the early years, extra care was taken to preserve and landscape public lands. The mound square, Capitoleum, Quadranau, and Sacra Via were set aside for public use and detailed instructions adopted for their care, including seeding, planting of specific varieties of trees, fencing, and prohibition of plowing. In May of 1788, General Rufus Putnam, Superintendent of the new settlement wrote euphorically to Manasseh Cutler of the Ohio Company regarding the new settlement at Marietta and reported.. "the situation of the city plat is the most beautiful I ever saw."

The earliest developments in Marietta were at the "point", the east side of the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio Rivers, and at the Campus Martius fortification situated near Second and Washington Streets and fronting on the Muskingum River. The first clearing was done and homes built on the east side of the Muskingum River near the Ohio River. The Campus Martius stockade served as a fortified village for the first few years of Marietta's existence. Campus Martius was a massive, imposing structure. It included houses, watchtowers, and external defenses of fencing and the like. In front of Campus Martius was a large wharf which served the fortification. There was a pathway connecting the houses at the point with Campus Martius through what was then dense forest.

Several years later when the Indian threat dissipated, residents left the fortification and began to settle throughout the area included in the district. The first businesses in Marietta started in the late 1700's along Ohio Street. The area between the Ohio River and Putnam Street became the center for business activities of all kinds - retailing, wholesaling, manufacturing, and transportation. The focal point for the business district until the early 20th century was the Ohio River.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☒ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1788 - 1910

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

☒ Prehistoric☐ Historic☐ Agriculture☒ Architecture☐ Art☒ Commerce☐ Communications☐ Conservation☒ Education☐ Engineering☒ Industry☐ Invention☒ Landscape

Architecture

☐ Literature☒ Military☐ Music☒ Political☒ Religion/Phi-

losophy

☐ Science☐ Sculpture☐ Social/Human-

itarian

☐ Theater☐ Transportation☒ Urban Planning☐ Other (Specify)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Marietta is considered to be the first permanent settlement in Ohio and the Northwest Territory. The first 47 settlers landed near the mouth of the Muskingum River on April 7, 1788. The settlement of what was to become Marietta was conceived many years before the fact. Thomas J. Summers points out in his History of Marietta that General Putnam in his autobiography "indulged the hope of emigration to 'some remote land in possibilities' for many years before he led a colony to the Muskingum."

This land west of the Alleghenys had particular attraction since Revolutionary Army officers and soldiers were to receive land in return for their service. In 1783 some 288 officers and enlisted men signed a petition requesting that a tract of land in what is now Ohio be used for their service land grants. Although Congress did not act on this or any other similar proposal at the time, the idea did not die.

General Benjamin Tupper and General Rufus Putnam discussed the idea of forming an association for the purpose of acquiring a tract of land in the Ohio Country. A notice was sent out to those who had signed the petition earlier. On March 1, 1786, the Ohio Company of Associates was formed. After having received sufficient subscription of funds for the purchase, General Rufus Putnam and Reverend Manasseh Cutler were directed to arrange the purchase. Cutler left his home in Ipswich, Mass. in June of 1787 for New York. The Ohio Company people were still concerned about the government plan for the western lands where they wanted to make their purchase. In June of 1787 Cutler left his Ipswich home for New York to petition the Continental Congress for the passage of satisfactory legislation on this matter.

There he met with a committee and Congressional delegates who were studying this matter and presented his ideas on the subject. Shortly after these meetings, a bill was introduced into Congress which was adopted on July 13, 1787. The passage of this Ordinance of 1787 made the purchase by the Ohio Company feasible and shortly thereafter, Dr. Cutler made a contract with the United States Government for the purchase of 1,500,000 acres. In August of 1787, the Ohio Company met again, it was voted that a tract of 5,760 acres of land near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers be reserved for a city and commons. Subsequently, a party of surveyors, boat builders, house carpenters, a blacksmith, and common laborers was assembled. After an overland trek through Pennsylvania and the construction of boats at Sumrill's Ferry near Pittsburgh,

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Howe, Henry, Historical Collections of Ohio, Volume II, Cincinnati, Ohio, C. J. Krehbiel & Co., 1899.

"The Birthplace of the Northwest Territory," The Marietta Northwest Territory Celebration Commission, Marietta, Ohio, 1938.

Summers, Thomas J., History of Marietta, Marietta, Ohio, Leader Publishing Co., 1903.

Ohio Historical Society survey and report of historical sites in Marietta, Ohio impacted by proposed highway project WAS-50A/7-22.00.21.80, prepared by Judith Kitchen, signed by Daniel Porter, Director, February 1, 1972.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39° 25' 22"	81° 28' 02"	0		
NE	39° 25' 42"	81° 27' 31"			
SE	39° 24' 48"	81° 26' 36"			
SW	39° 24' 29"	81° 27' 08"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: ca. 450 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: David B. Baker, Development Administrator	
ORGANIZATION City of Marietta, Ohio	DATE 10/11/74
STREET AND NUMBER: 301 Putnam Street	
CITY OR TOWN: Marietta,	STATE Ohio
	CODE 039

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name Charles C. Lewis

Title Acting State Historic Officer

Date 12/1/74

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

A. P. Petersen
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 12/19/74

ATTEST:

W. M. M. M. M.
Keeper of The National Register

Date 12.18.74

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

459760
4363600

461070
4361910

441840
4362510

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17
H/3

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2. Location

MARIETTA HISTORIC DISTRICT

The District is bordered on the southwest by the Muskingum River running from the Ohio River in a northwesterly direction to the rear property lines of properties fronting Sacra Via Park on the northwest side, along these property lines northeast to Third Street, northwest to Camp Ave., northeast to Fourth Street, southeast to Warren Street, northeast to Fifth Street and including the corner lots on the southeast and northwest corners of the intersection of Fifth and Warren Streets, southeast on Fifth Street to the northwest lot line of the lot at the northeast corner of Washington and Fifth Streets, southeast to Tupper Street, southwest to Fifth Street, southeast on Fifth to Cutler Street, northeast to a lone connecting the lots fronting on Fifth Street, southeast to the line connecting lots fronting on Putnam Street, northeast to Sixth Street, southeast to Putnam Street, southwest to the corner lot at the southeastern corner of the intersection of Putnam and Fifth Streets around this property boundary to Fifth Street, southeast to a point midway between Andrews Hall and Brown Hall at Marietta College, southwest on this line to Third, southeast on Third Street to the Ohio River, and west along the Ohio River to the Muskingum River.

7. Description (continued)

With the decline in importance of the river traffic, the business area gradually moved northward to where it is presently centered on Putnam Street. Most of the rest of the district from Putnam Street north became and remains a residential area.

The Marietta of today, though more fully developed, retains much of the character of its first hundred years of existence. The street layout remains the same, and the original commons areas remain intact as parkland. While there are few original buildings remaining in the district, there are many buildings remaining from various periods in the 19th century and many fine examples of the architecture of these periods.

Although business district has deteriorated somewhat in the past two or three decades, there remain a number of excellent building clusters of victorian architecture built in the late 1800's. Significant buildings occupy the "point" location at Front and Ohio Streets and the current center of the downtown at Second and Putnam Street. Throughout the downtown, there are wide streets and much open space offering view of the river, surrounding hills, and adjacent areas of town.

The residential district is characterized by wide, tree-lined streets, rows of elegant homes, occasionally interspersed with churches, schools or park areas. There are dozens of excellent examples of eighteenth and nineteenth architectural styles including greek revival, federal, gothic revival and victorian. A preliminary survey of historic buildings in the city concluded in 1972 by the Ohio Historical Society stated that "Marietta posses the greatest concentration in the entire state of New England inspired Federal and later examples of buildings and historical sites associated with famous personages and events in Ohio History."

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Marietta Historic District

7. Description (continuation)

There have been some alterations in the appearance from the original settlement. Many of the original homes and buildings are gone, yet many remain. Most importantly, the character of this district in terms of layout, land use, trees, parks, river, and atmosphere remains the same and as no doubt envisioned when the city was originally platted.

Significant buildings and sites in the district are mentioned below.

There are several significant sites near the "point" where the rivers converge. The location itself offers panoramic views of the river and surrounding hills. Nearby are markers denoting the point where the original settlers landed and where Marquis de Lafayette landed in 1825 on a tour of the U.S. Along the Ohio River is the remains of the levee where riverboats landed during much of the 19th century. It is now a grassy area, gently sloping to the river; many cobblestones remain.

The Hotel Lafayette is located at 101 Front Street. It is a building with a victorian flavor inside and out. The exterior is of red brick. The lobby, restaurant, and meeting rooms are decorated with genuine artifacts from riverboat days. There are many pictures of early Marietta. The rooms offer an excellent view of the river and valley.

The Riverview building, built in 1901, has a greek-gothic design. Inside it has arthoveau steel railings and scroll on the stairways; a marble stair leads to the foyer where there is a decorative stained glass window. The exterior of the building has been recently restored. The original bevelled glass remains. There are three oval windows near the top above which there is an extremely decorative frieze and cornice. The top of the cornice has alternating two beasts and lion with opened mouth. Sandstone moulding surrounds the oval windows.

Along Front Street from Greene to Putnam there are several clusters of outstanding victorian buildings. The Griffith Building ca. 1870 at 128 Front Street is virtually unaltered, featuring an art nouveau decorated frieze above the first floor, arched windows with keystones, and a decorative boxed cornice with brackets.

Next to the Riverview Building is the former Richards Apothecary at 104 Front Street, built in the 1890's. This unusual building has arched windows, semi-elliptical leading above the third story windows, egg and dart design on moldings, and a gargoyle face with a baroque visage between the second and third story windows. The inside of the building has been altered. Metal ceilings with rectangular design remain. This was the former location of an apothecary with beautiful fixtures and woework, including stained glass. Fortunately much of this has been donated to the Campus Martius Museum where it now is stored.

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Marietta Historic District

7. Description (continuation)

160 Front Street ca.1890, though modernized on the street level, has a very striking appearance. It is a painted red brick building with arched windows. It has a beautiful boxed cornice with brackets under which there is a decorative frieze.

200-220 Front Street includes four buildings ca.1880 of beautiful victorian design, all of which are in fairly good condition externally. The first and second buildings from Butler Street have arched windows with keystones; the first building has a beautiful boxed cornice and scroll decoration. 212 Front Street features ionic pilasters and an elliptical transom above the middle entrance door. The Wittlig Jewelers side of the building includes a decorative glass sign above the entrance, a marble and glass front, and an old fashioned clock on the sidewalk which still operates. Inside there is a decorative ceiling and elegant old style display cases.

286 Front Street is a two story victorian building built about 1850. This building exterior has been beautifully restored and is an excellent example of this period design in Marietta's downtown. There is a stained glass transom above the first floor, bracket supported cornices decorate the top of the building and the middle of the building. There are small cornices under the window sills on the second floor and header block decorations above the windows.

243 Front Street is the former location of the Lockmaster's house for Lock No. 1 on the Muskingum River. This building is of dutch design. It is a brick building with a stepped gable on the front and back of the building. There is a continuous frieze between the first and second floors of painted tiles in an inverted heart motif. The rear (west) side of the building has a frieze of the same motif around the dormer window; a similar frieze on the front side has apparently been removed. On the front and rear at the second story level there is an eagle emblem of the U.S. Army. There is an excellent view of the Muskingum River and homes on the west side of the river from this building.

100 Putnam Street now occupied by a retail business was the first Post Office in the Northwest Territory. It was erected in 1806, probably by Col. Ichabod Nye, and in 1819 became the first Post Office with Henry Wilcox as Postmaster. The first floor of the building has been completely altered, but the second floor of the rectangular brick-walled and sandstone foundation building retains much of the original appearance. The building was of federal design with a single dormer in the middle of the front facade facing Putnam Street. The windows have sandstone lintels and sills.

A fine example of Greek Revival architecture exists at 101 Putnam Street. This is a rectangular brick five bay structure with a sandstone foundation and a gabled tin roof. Originally built in 1833, it is believed to have been used both as a residence and bank for a period.

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Marietta Historic District

7. Description (continuation)

A pediment is situated over the center three bays of the building. The main entrance to the building was apparently in the center bay, but entrances now exist in both the center bay and the left (west) of the middle three bays. The right two bays on the first floor have been completely altered for a book store. However, the rest of the exterior of the building has been beautifully restored in 1973. Four brick rectangular pilasters separate each of the three middle bays on the first floor level and beautiful double ionic columns continue in place of the pilasters from the second story level to the pediment. The extreme right (east) pilaster has been removed; the columns above it are missing but will be replaced. There are windows in each of the bays on the second level, and an elliptical fanlight decorates the center of the pediment.

Just to the north of the downtown area of Marietta is Muskingum Park. This is a beautifully landscaped area stretching about two city blocks along the Muskingum River and Front Street from Putnam to just below Wooster Street. This is a passive park area for strolling and enjoyment of the view of the river and the hill on the west side of the river.

Focal point in the park is a monument Memorial to the Start Westward sculptured by the late Gutzon Borglum commemorating the opening of the Northwest Territory. There is also a walkway from Front Street continuing to steps which lead down to a landing at the River level. Facing this park along Front Street are several significant buildings.

The beautiful First Congregational Church was the first organized church in the Northwest Territory. The current structure was rebuilt on the site of the original building. This building has four ionic columns in front and four ionic pilasters in the front wall. The tall portico is pedimented, and flat-arched; there are keyed windows on the second floor. There are two side extensions each with a bell tower and above each bell tower there is a dome supported by small ionic columns.

326 Front Street was the home of Return Jonathan Meigs, one of Marietta's original settlers who later served as Postmaster General of the United States and as Governor of Ohio. This is a rectangular brick building of Greek Revival design situated on a beautifully landscaped lot elevated several feet above the street. The home, built in 1806 at street level, was elevated in the early 1900's for flood protection. This is a five bay structure with a one bay entrance porch (not originally part of the home) around the entranceway in the center bay. The porch has a boxed cornice roof with a railing and is supported by two single columns. The entrance door is rectangular with multi-paned sidelights and a semi-elliptical transom. There are windows in each bay of the home with original louvred shutters and plain lintels and sills. A one story porch running the full length of the north side of the house has been added. Inside this home are beautiful mantles, stairways, columns, and fireplaces. This home has a commanding view of Muskingum Park, the river, and the Memorial to the Start Westward. It has been well maintained and will soon be repainted.

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Description Marietta Historic District
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The Shipman House at 404 Front Street, now used as an office building, is a rectangular brick structure of Greek Revival design built in 1832. This is a question as to the originality of the front porch; according to Darby and Phillips only the semi-circular addition has been added. It seems more likely that it was not part of the original house. This porch runs the full length of the front facade (facing west) and is supported by doric columns. The original entranceway was in the left bay, and the door was rectangular with multi-paned rectangular sidelights. A second door has been added in the middle bay in recent years when the building was converted for multiple occupancy. There are windows in each bay with plain sandstone lintels and sills and original louvred shutters. The front gable features a semi-elliptical fanlight above the second story windows. Boxed cornices with brackets go all around the house. On the back there is a full width two tier porch with four supporting columns and railings. Semi-elliptical arches decorate the top of the upper porch. This home is at street level and has an excellent view of Muskingum Park and the river.

The Cawley Funeral Home at 406 Front Street was built in the 1840's by James Holden in Greek Revival style. This rectangular brick home with cut sandstone foundation is a five bay home with the entranceway in the center bay. The stoop with ornate wrought iron trim were apparently added later as were porches on the side and back. The entrance is rectangular with rectangular sidelights and transom. There are six by six windows in each bay with elegant stone lintels with keystones and stone sills. The original louvred shutters remain. This home is just north of the Shipman Home and also has an excellent view.

At 430 Front is one of the oldest houses on Front Street now owned by the Carver family. This small rectangular frame home with sandstone foundation is significant because it is built in the plain style of the homes built into the Campus Martius fortification and because of its support beams. Squared hand-hewn timbers were used and the studs, braces, posts, and sills were attached with mortise and tenon and wooden trunnels. The style and construction of the timbers, identical with those of the Meigs and Rufus Putnam homes, identifies the date of construction at about 1800. Asbestos shingles now hide the original timbers.

Continuing north along Front Street up to Sacra Via Park, there are several examples of brick homes built in the middle 1800's in the federal style. The newly constructed River Museum and restored sternwheel towboat W.P. Snyder are located just north of Washington Street on Front Street. The museum is a contemporary structure but contains much historical information about rivers and contains many artifacts and displays relating to river transportation. Tours of the towboat are available. Both the museum and the towboat offer excellent views of the Muskingum River.

The northern terminus of the Marietta District is Sacra Via Park. This is a landscaped park area about 300 feet wide which runs from the Muskingum

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Marietta Historic District

7. Description (continuation)

River to the Quadranaou Square along Third Street.

Most of the area between Putnam and the north boundary and Second Street and the east boundary is a residential neighborhood. There are a number of outstanding homes and churches in this area.

The Episcopal Church at 316 Second Street built in 1856, is an outstanding example of gothic revival. It is a brick structure with sandstone foundation. Essential features include lancet windows with sandstone hoods; a triple lancet window in the front, one stain galss window on the north side and two on the south side, four brick buttresses on the front and six brick buttresses on either side. There are small spires at each corner of the church and a stone celtic cross at the top of the front gable. The original wooden double doors with intricate molding remain. This building is in excellent condition having been restored in recent years. The turret has a flat top and there are double windows with small semi-elliptical fan window above.

Larchmont at 524 Second Street is an excellent example of Greek Revival design. The rectangular brick home was built in 1837 for Albigance Waldo Putnam on an elevated, well landscaped lot which offers a commanding view of the immediate vicinity. There are four ionic pilasters which separate five bays on the front (west) facade and a pediment over the middle bay. Ionic wooden columns support and frame the entrance doorway. Original louvred shutters grace the windows of the home.

The Campus Martius Museum is located on the northwest corner of Second and Washington Street on part of the site of the original Campus Martius fortified village. The museum includes a number of artifacts and displays from Marietta history as well as the original Ohio Company Land Office building and the restored Rufus Putnam house. The land office is a small single story gable roofed rectangular building constructed of hewn logs and wood siding. It was one of the first structures built by the Ohio Company in 1788.

The Putnam house was originally an integral part of Campus Martius. It is constructed of squared hand hewn timbers and today remains on its original foundation enclosed within a wing of the Campus Martius Museum since 1931. The Putnam House was meticulously restored in 1972. The four room house appears today as it was originally, part of the larger military fort. It is furnished with Putnam Family and other period pieces illustrating how Ohio's first families lived. The frame of a later addition to the house has been retained.

The Unitarian Church at 232 Third Street is a brick and stone gothic revival structure, 3 bays by 5 bays completed in 1857. The building was constructed at the expense of Mr. Nahum Ward, an early prominent citizen of Marietta who wished to found a church of the Unitarian faith in Marietta.

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Marietta Historic District

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The elevation and drawings for the building were done by John M. Slocumb of Boston, the stonework by N. S. Alcock, and the brickwork by William Kexal. The stone basement walls are partly above grade. Above the main entrance is a large, gothic-arched tracery window with stained glass. Each of the three front bays and the five side bays are separated by square buttresses which, except for the belltower, continue above the roofline and end in small turrets capped with finials. The buttresses separating the left front bay embrace a square belltower which rises 85'; each corner of the belltower ends in a small turret capped with finials. In the north facade there is a small door in the tower section. The other bays have tall, arched windows with tracery and stained glass. Relatively few changes have been made to this building since its construction.

The Robinson home at 316 Third Street is a brick structure in the victorian style built in the 1890's. It is approximately rectangular with a gable on the north side of the street (west) facade and a rounded tower on the southwest corner. Doric columns support the porch across the front facade and this porch has sandstone ledges. On the porch roof is a balustrade with turreted posts at the position of each porch column. Above each of the front windows there is decorative wooden glass. Between the front gable and the tower above the entrance there is an oval window surrounded by four voisoirs. The turret atop the tower has a roof with a weather vane ornament at the top and there are alternating windows and columns in the turret itself. Another oval window with four voisoirs is located at the second story level on the southwest side of the tower. Along the front and side gables there is a boxed cornice with brackets just below which there is a decorative frieze extending around the house. This home is in excellent condition. It sits well back from the street on a slightly elevated lot.

The Laura Putnam home at 638 Third Street, built in 1829, is an elegant residence in the federal style. The home has brick walls and brick foundation. A porch with doric columns and stone base has been added. The structure is L-shaped with the left front gable. This home is situated on a well-landscaped lot which is adjacent to Sacra Via Park on the east and Quadranaou park on the north.

There are two buildings on the Marietta College campus which are very much part of Marietta's architectural and historic scene. The first is Erwin Hall which is the oldest remaining building on the campus and a symbol of Marietta College. The structure is a three story greek revival brick building built from 1845. The pilasters are doubled at the corners and continue above the roofline in the form of chimneys. The frieze and pediment are brick, and the frieze continues on the sides of the building. Windows, set between the pilasters are trabeated. The building has been altered externally very little. The original wooden clock gears were converted to electric and the old bell has been augmented with a set of Westminster chimes and carrilon.

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Marietta Historic District

7. Description (continuation)

The other building is the President's Home at Marietta College, built about 1822 by Henry Wilcox. It is a federal style, two story, gabled roofed, brick structure. There is a full height, pedimented front portico. The portico, as well as the side porches were added to the building by Col. John Mills about 1840. The pediment above the portico features a semi-elliptical fanlight and sidelights. The door on the south has a large oval light; the door on the north side entrance has a one story portico. The windows are double hinge with stone lintels above and shutters. In the mid-1850's, Col. Mills added a street wall along Putnam and Fifth Streets and a curved iron railing at the Putnam Street entrance. The lot also includes landscaping and formal garden design. The home is situated well above Putnam Street and there is an excellent view of the campus and the city from this location. Also located on the property to the rear of the home is a fine two-story brick carriage house with gabled roof and central louvred cupola. The corners of the building have brick pilasters. Windows are double hinged and there are two round-arched windows.

The J. L. Adkins Home at 319 Fourth Street is in the vernacular style, but includes some of the examples of victorian and gothic styles in both its exterior and interior elements. It is a two and half story frame house, rectangular in shape with a slate hip roof and rock face foundation, built in 1898. The front facade of the house includes a gothic designed dormer. The right side of the second story front facade features a bay of three windows separated by single doric columns on top of which is situated an ogee-shaped dome with a gothic style dormer. Two large gothic designed oriels are situated on the center bays of each side (the north and south) of the house. Included in the oriels are magnificent stained glass windows. Massive tudor chimneys occupy the interior portion of each corner of the home.

The St. Mary's Church Rectory at 506 Fourth Street is a fine example of Italian villa style. Built in 1865 by the Waters family, it is a two story brick structure with tower. The structure is situated on an elevated lot next to St. Mary's Church and overlooks much of the City. It is approximately a rectangular structure. The right bay section of facade is a semi-hexagon with a window in each side. The center bay includes the tower with three arched windows and an Italian villa style roof with boxed cornice and brackets. A porch extends across the front from the left (north side) to the hexagonal bay. The first story windows and windows in the tower have rounded arches with sandstone hood moulds. The second story windows are flat-arched with segmental arched sandstone moulding. An outstanding feature from the street view is the box cornice supported by large wooden brackets. On the second story level of the tower is a wooden hood over the window. Only the entranceway to the home has been altered. In 1900, the house was moved about 100 feet north from the corner lot where the church now rests.

The Harold Becker residence at 312 Fifth Street is a Flemish bond brick home in the vernacular-federal style built in 1825 by a Mr. Armstrong. It is a rectangular structure with cut stone foundation and one bay entrance porch

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7. Description (continuation) Marietta Historic District

with crocketed columns on the front (east) facade. Windows have louvred shutters with sandstone lintels and sills. The entrance way includes multipaned sidelights and transom. There is a small porch and doorway on the south facade of the house. This is an elegant home which has been maintained immaculately. It is across Fifth Street from the President's Home at Marietta College.

The Lynn Kelso residence at 331 Fifth Street is a rectangular brick structure of Greek Revival architecture built in 1835 by Professor Howe Allen. The primary feature of this fine home is its porches. There is a two tiered porch on both the north and south sides of the house not extending the entire length of the house. A three tier porch extends the full width in the rear of the house. The porch tiers are supported with doric columns, and there are railings along the upper tiers. A single fanlight occupies the center of the pediment on the front and rear facade of the home. Original windows remain with sandstone lintels and sills and louvred shutters. The foundation is of cut sandstone and the brick is Flemish bond arrangement. A semi-circular walkway with landscaping connects entrances of the house via the porches with the sidewalk. This house is located near the Marietta College campus and Mound Cemetery.

The Van Meter home, now occupied by the Newton family and located at 515 Fifth Street is a rectangular structure of weatherboard construction with cut sandstone foundation and gabled slate roof built in 1807 by Major John Clark. Most prominent feature is the semicircular full height portico with doric columns and balcony at the second floor level. Wooden pilasters are placed at either side of the portico where it joins the building and at the corners of the house. Entrance door in the portico is rectangular with sidelights and semi-elliptical transom. Windows are six by six with original louvred shutters. There is a plain box cornice with decorated frieze. Gables on the north and south sides of the house are pedimented with fan light windows in the center of each pediment.

"The Castle", or Clark-Newton-Davis Mansion located at 418 Fourth Street, is an imposing mansion of gothic revival design completed ca. 1850 situated on a well-landscaped elevated, terraced lot. This elaborate structure with stone foundation, original slate roof, and brick construction has undergone no major architectural alteration since its construction. A stone wall topped by a decorative iron fence fronts the entire property; at the center of the fence there are wide steps which lead up to a brick walkway leading to the house. The dominating feature of this structure is a tower which rises above the entryway in the middle section of the home. Above the roof line the tower culminates in an octagonal turret, each side having a narrow shuttered window, topped with a crenelated parapet. There is a window at the second level of the tower and at the base is the entryway with arched double doors with matching arched shutters. A one story entrance porch with a railing around the top and graceful gothic designed posts and arches encloses the entryway. Almost equally imposing as the tower is the massive left wing of the house

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Marietta Historic District

7. Description (continuation)

which extends well beyond the tower and right bays. At the center of the first floor level of this wing is a large bay with three windows and a railing on top of the bay. Large stone capped spires rise at either corner of this front bay which also has double windows at the second level and an arched three section window with tracery in the upper section of the steeply pitched gable with refined stone parapet. The right section of the front (west) facade is recessed beyond the position of the tower and across the first level of this section is a beautiful porch with graceful gothic posts and arches. A similar porch is situated on the north side of the home, extending from the front wing to approximately the middle of the north side of the home. Hood stones surround the upper portion of the front windows and some of the front windows and some of the windows have built-in louvred shutters above the window; all windows have the original louvred side shutters. On the first level there are eleven sets of fully glazed French doors.

Grand spaces and high ceilings prevail throughout the interior main rooms. There are wide central hallways upstairs and down with beautiful arched passage separations. The arch motif is also carried out in doors and mantels and the framing of the front bay.

There is an attached two story brick and frame extension behind the northeast wing of the main house. On the south side of this there is a sloping, roofed and arbored walkway running the full length of the structure. One section is in brick of similar construction to the house. The rest of the structure is a one story gabled frame construction with vertical wood board and batten construction. On the southeast corner of the property is a free standing two story carriage house of matching vertical wood board and batten, post and beam construction. There is a large cupola for ventilation and a weathervane of grand proportions. The framing of the slate covered roof is unique in that it is supported by a massive king-truss which bisects the loft space just above head height.

8. Significance (continuation)

the initial group of 47 settlers floated down the Ohio and landed near the mouth of the Muskingum River. Almost at once the clearing of land and surveying began. In July the fledgling community was named Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette, the Queen of France, whose government had given so much aid to the United States during the Revolutionary War.

Because of the fear of Indian attack, a fortified village was planned fronting on the Muskingum River about 3/4 mile from the Ohio River. This fortification, named Campus Martius, served as a dwelling place and refuge for most of the settlement during the first five years until the end of Indian hostilities. The sides were formed by a continuous line of dwellings two stories high. They were made of timber four inches thick sawed by hand and fitted at the corners in the same manner as those of a log house. On the corners were blockhouses of the 180 foot square fortress.

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Marietta Historic District

Significance (continuation)

The structure was heavily fortified and guarded 24 hours a day.

Many important persons in the early history of Marietta and the Northwest Territory lived here, and many significant activities took place there. First Governor of the Northwest Territory Arthur St. Clair and his daughter Louise were domiciled in Campus Martius, and the governor's office was there as well. Other residents included General Rufus Putnam, Superintendent of the settlement, General Benjamin Tupper, Honorable Winthrop, secretary of the territory, Colonel R. J. Meigs and family, R. J. Meigs, Jr., Reverend Daniel Story, the first minister, and many others.

In Campus Martius there was an office for the Ohio Company. It was the territorial government headquarters, the first religious services and Sunday school were initiated in Campus Martius, the first civil court in the territory was established there, and there were many social events held in the fortress.

During the Indian war about 200-300 people lived in Campus Martius. After peace was declared, Campus Martius was gradually abandoned and most activities began to center at the "point" on the east side of the Muskingum River where it meets the Ohio.

The Campus Martius Museum stands today on a portion of the original Campus Martius site. It was completed in 1931 as a state memorial to the first settlement of the Northwest Territory and Ohio. It includes the restored original Rufus Putnam House which was once part of Campus Martius as well as other artifacts and relics from early Marietta. Included on the site is the original Ohio Company Land Office building which was located across Washington Street from Campus Martius until 1953 when it was acquired by the Ohio Historical Society and relocated onto the Museum site. From this building, the sale and allotment of lands was conducted, maps drawn, and surveys made. One of the first structures constructed in Marietta, it is believed to be the oldest remaining building in the Northwest Territory.

Marietta's founding is very significant in American History because it was the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory. Here was the start of the development of the areas west of the original thirteen colonies. As several of the original states and Indian nations relinquished their rights to lands making up the Northwest Territory, the United States Government acquired ownership of it. Government of this Northwest Territory was established by the Ordinance of 1787. The Ohio Company and some of its key people who eventually founded Marietta had a part in the debate and the events leading to the passage of this legislation by the Congress in 1787. The ordinance provided for government of this land including a procedure by which settled territories could eventually become states in the Union. The Ordinance granted freedom of religion, the benefits of habeas corpus, trial by jury, proportionate representation in the legislature, the right of liberty and property; it encouraged schools and education and prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude. This is a most significant document in American Government, and Marietta was the first settlement operating under this ordinance.

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Marietta Historic District

8. Significance (continuation)

Civil government in the Territory began with the arrival of the first governor of the Northwest Territory, Arthur St. Clair on July 9, 1788, and his inauguration on July 15, 1788. Eleven days later on July 26, he created Washington County as the first county of the territory and designated Marietta as the county seat. The legislature, governor, and territorial judges held sessions in Marietta for the remainder of 1788. The first law was enacted on July 25, 1788, and it provided for a territorial militia with the governor as commander in chief. Other laws providing for territorial courts, county courts, the offices of sheriff and coroner among others were enacted in the early months of the new territorial government then located at Marietta.

Ebenezer Sproat, originally a surveyor with the original settlers of Marietta, was selected the first sheriff of Washington County. On September 2, 1788, the first Washington County Court was convened. Paul Fearing of Marietta was admitted as the first attorney of the Northwest Territory. The first judges were General Rufus Putnam, General Benjamin Tupper, Col. Archibald Crary, Col. Sproat, the Sheriff, and Col. R. J. Meigs, the Clerk.

Municipal affairs were initially handled by the Ohio Company Directors. They provided for a Board of Police for order and generally functioned as a governing body for the initial settlement establishing by resolution such things as naming of the city, dedication and care of public lands, surveying, and general regulations for the settlement. Marietta petitioned the territorial court for the creation of Marietta Township and the city became the first incorporated municipality of the Northwest Territory in 1800.

Among the first provisions of the Ohio Company in the new settlement at Marietta was for education. Three schools were established for the settlement - at the Point, at Campus Martius, and at Fort Harmar. Teachers were supported by the Ohio Company and parents of the children. In 1797 Muskingum Academy, the first institution of higher learning in the Northwest Territory, was established. The building was located along Front Street between Putnam and Scammel Streets. Public schools were organized as state legislation was enacted. Ephraim Cutler, son of Manasseh Cutler, was an early representative to the Ohio legislature who pushed for state legislation regulating and supporting public schools. Marietta College was chartered in 1835 and today is a well established institution.

One of the first actions of the Directors of the Ohio Company in their initial meeting of March 9, 1788, provided for the promotion of public worship. The first gathering for public worship and sermon by an ordained minister was held on July 20, 1788. Other services were held by Rev. Manasseh Cutler and Rev. Daniel Story who arrived in 1789 and was minister for the Marietta settlement until 1796. The first Sunday school in the Northwest was organized by Mary Lake in 1791. During the first few years, religious services were held in Campus Martius. The first church was organized in 1796 (it was not the first in the state) by the Congregationalist faith. This organization erected the first church building in Marietta, known as the two horned church, which stood from 1809 to 1902 until destroyed by fire on the site of the current Congregational Church on Front Street.

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Marietta Historic District

8. Significance (continuation)

The original building was erected at a cost of \$7,300 under the superintendence of Rufus Putnam.

The business history of Marietta began before any store was built; the diary of Col. John May of Wheeling indicates that he had an agent doing business in Marietta providing necessary supplies in trade for furs or whatever customers could provide. The first retail store in Marietta and the Northwest Territory was owned by Dudley Woodbridge and was located at the corner of Front and Ohio Streets. The second store was opened by Charles Green, who came to Marietta in the latter part of 1788 and did business on Ohio Street though he lived in Campus Martius during the Indian War. After the Indian War more businesses began in the downtown area between Putnam Street and the Ohio River. The center of most activity was along the Ohio River, especially during the years of the mid and late 19th century when the river was in its prime as a transportation artery.

Early Marietta industries included shoe shops, a tannery, textile manufacturing, and grist mills. In the early 1800's Marietta was noted for its shipbuilding business which lasted from 1800 until 1808. During this time more than a score of ocean going brigs and sloops were built here. In the middle and late 1800's, a number of manufacturing facilities were started in Marietta. Products were in Marietta during this period included chairs, furniture, stoves and ranges, oil well supplies, organs, boilers, glass, leather goods, and paints. Marietta was widely known for many of the products made here, but most of these concerns gradually disappeared during the first half of the 20th century.

The first corporation to exercise banking powers exclusively in Ohio was the Bank of Marietta, chartered in 1808 for a term of ten years. It was located until 1813 in a stone building on the West side of the Muskingum River. This building remains today as a residence, although it is not in the Marietta District. The original directors were all prominent Marietta citizens including David Putnam, Benjamin Gilman, William Skinner, Paul Fearing, Dudley Woodbridge, and David Sproat.

A number of monuments and historical remains existing today attesting to significant events and periods in Marietta's history. Several Mound Builders earthworks remain in Marietta. Various historical accounts describe an extensive of earthworks which once existed on the land where Marietta is now situated. This system consisted of walls and mounds of earth in direct lines and in squares and circular forms. The most interesting of these remaining is the Conus Mound, now enclosed in Mound Cemetery. The mound is about 115 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, and it is surrounded by a ditch and earthen wall. It was believed to have served some religious or ceremonial purpose. On the city plat square designated Quadranaou is an oblong elevated square which is flat on top with nearly perpendicular corners. At the center of each side earth projects forming gradual assents to the top. A similar earthwork is located at the Capitoleum square although it is less perfect having been altered from construction of buildings on and around it.

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8. Significance (continuation) Marietta Historic District

Sacra Via, or Sacred Way was the name given by Marietta's settlers to the graded thoroughfare leading from the Muskingum River to the Quadranaou square. There were parallel earthen walls on either side of this Way leading to the river. Homes now occupy the area where the walls were, but the land in between remains park land. Marietta's wide tree-lined streets and commons still reflects the heritage of New England town planning.

There are several significant monuments. A stone marker near the Hotel Lafayette designates the place where Marquis de La Fayette landed on May 25, 1825 when making his triumphal tour of the United States. This vicinity is also the location of what was called the "Point" or "Picketed Point" where some of the first dwellings and the first retail store were constructed. These buildings were enclosed in a fortification and soldiers were stationed there for protection against Indian attack. Around the corner from the Lafayette marker at Post and Monroe Streets is a marker denoting the approximate landing point and names of the 48 original settlers.

The Memorial to the Start Westward Monument in Muskingum Park was erected by the Federal Commission for the Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Ordinance of 1787 and the Opening of the Northwest Territory. The monument was erected in 1938 and the late Gutzon Borglum was the sculptor. At this approximate location on July 15, 1788, civil government began in the Northwest Territory with the inauguration of General Arthur St. Clair as the first governor of the Northwest Territory.

A marker along Front Street just above the Washington Street bridge denotes and commemorates the landing place of the first families on August 19, 1788. A complete list of names is on the marker.

American Union Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M. was re-organized in Marietta on June 28, 1790. The American Union Lodge was the first chapter organized in America authority. Upon re-organizing in Marietta it became the first Masonic lodge in Ohio and the Northwest Territory. This lodge is still active today, and the lodge building is located across from Muskingum Park at 308 Front Street.



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MARIETTA HISTORIC DISTRICT

Map Key

- X Nonconforming building
- 1. Hotel Lafayette; LaFayette visit marker; vicinity of "Point"
- 2. Riverview building
- 3. Griffith Building -Victorian design
- 4. Marker denoting arrival and names of original settlers
- 5. Excellent commercial building cluster
- 6. First city power plant
- 7. Lockmaster house
- 8. Restored commercial Victorian building
- 9. First post office building
- 10. Restored Greek revival residence, 101 Putnam St.
- 11. First Congregational Church
- 12. Meigs Home
- 13. Frame residence, two-tiered porch
- 14. Shipman Home
- 15. Cawley Funeral Home
- 16. Frame home of Campus Martius type construction -430 Front St.
- 17. Groves Home
- 18. River Museum
- 19. Marker denoting arrival of first settled families
- 20. Steamboat W.P. Snyder
- 21. Gammon Home, Federal style
- 22. Brockmeier Home, Federal style
- 23. Sacra Via
- 24. Episcopal Church, Gothic revival
- 25. Victorian residence
- 26. Frame residence, Gothic revival
- 27. Larchmont, Putnam Home, Cram Home
- 28. Seyler Home
- 29. Patton Home
- 30. Campus Martius Museum, restored Putnam House, Ohio Comapny Land Office
- 31. Unitarian Church, Gothic revival style
- 32. Robinson Home, Victorian
- 33. Trinity Methodist Church
- 34. Hadley Home
- 35. Hamilton Home
- 36. Beren Home
- 37. Laura Putnam Home
- 38. Quadranaou Square
- 39. Mac Miller Home
- 40. Betsey Mills Club
- 41. J.L. Adkins Home
- 42. St. Lukes Lutheran Church
- 43. Gothic revival mansion "The Castle", Lindsay Home

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MARIETTA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Map Key page 2

- 44. O'Maille Home
- 45. Donoghue Home
- 46. St. Mary's Church
- 47. St. Mary's Rectory
- 48. Erwin Hall, Marietta College
- 49. President's Home (Mills Home), Marietta College
- 50. Chi Omega Sorority House
- 51. Flanders Home
- 52. Becker Home
- 53. Gov. White Home
- 54. Kelso Home
- 55. Cotton Home
- 56. Hadley Funeral Home
- 57. Van Meter Home
- 58. Conus Mound and Cemetery.



Property Marietta Historic District

State Ohio

Working Number 12.11.74.2159

74001646
Washington

TECHNICAL

Photos 1
Maps 2

CONTROL

OK 12.13.74
cm

HISTORIAN

Outstanding significance
in terms of history and
architectural history.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Accept

L. E. Barnes

12-13-74

Conus Mound, Rufus Putnam House, Ohio Company land office,
Sydney Steamboat Erwin Hall, 1st Unitarian Church, Point Site and
Willcox-Mills House within this district are already listed
on the Register.

ARCHEOLOGIST

Accept

M. Barnes 16 Dec 74

Complete nomination except for lack of arch. significance. in Item 8.

OTHER

ACCEPT

Hyland 12/15/74

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Accept

Cole

12/17/74

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

Wm
12/18

National Register Write-up

1/7/75

Send-back _____

Entered DEC 19 1974

Federal Register Entry

2-4-75

Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Ohio	
COUNTY Washington	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER DEC 19 1974	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Marietta Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: See Nomination Form - Continuation Sheet 1			
CITY OR TOWN: Marietta			
STATE: Ohio	CODE 039	COUNTY: Washington	CODE
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: David B. Baker			
DATE OF PHOTO: 10/6/74			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Campus Martius Museum, Marietta, Ohio			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. View of restored sternwheel towboat W. P. Snyder and River Museum looking east.			

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PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Ohio	
COUNTY Washington	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Marietta Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: See Nomination Form - Continuation Sheet 1			
CITY OR TOWN: Marietta			
STATE: Ohio	CODE 039	COUNTY:	CODE
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: David B. Baker			
DATE OF PHOTO: 10/6/74			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Campus Martius Museum			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. View of residences in the 500 block of Third Street, northeast side			

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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STATE Ohio	
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ENTRY NUMBER DEC 19 1974	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Marietta Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: See Nomination Form - Continuation Sheet 1			
CITY OR TOWN: Marietta			
STATE: Ohio	CODE 039	COUNTY: Washington	CODE
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: David B. Baker			
DATE OF PHOTO: 10/6/74			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Campus Martius Museum			
4. IDENTIFICATION			

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Residences in the 400 block of Fifth Street, southwest side.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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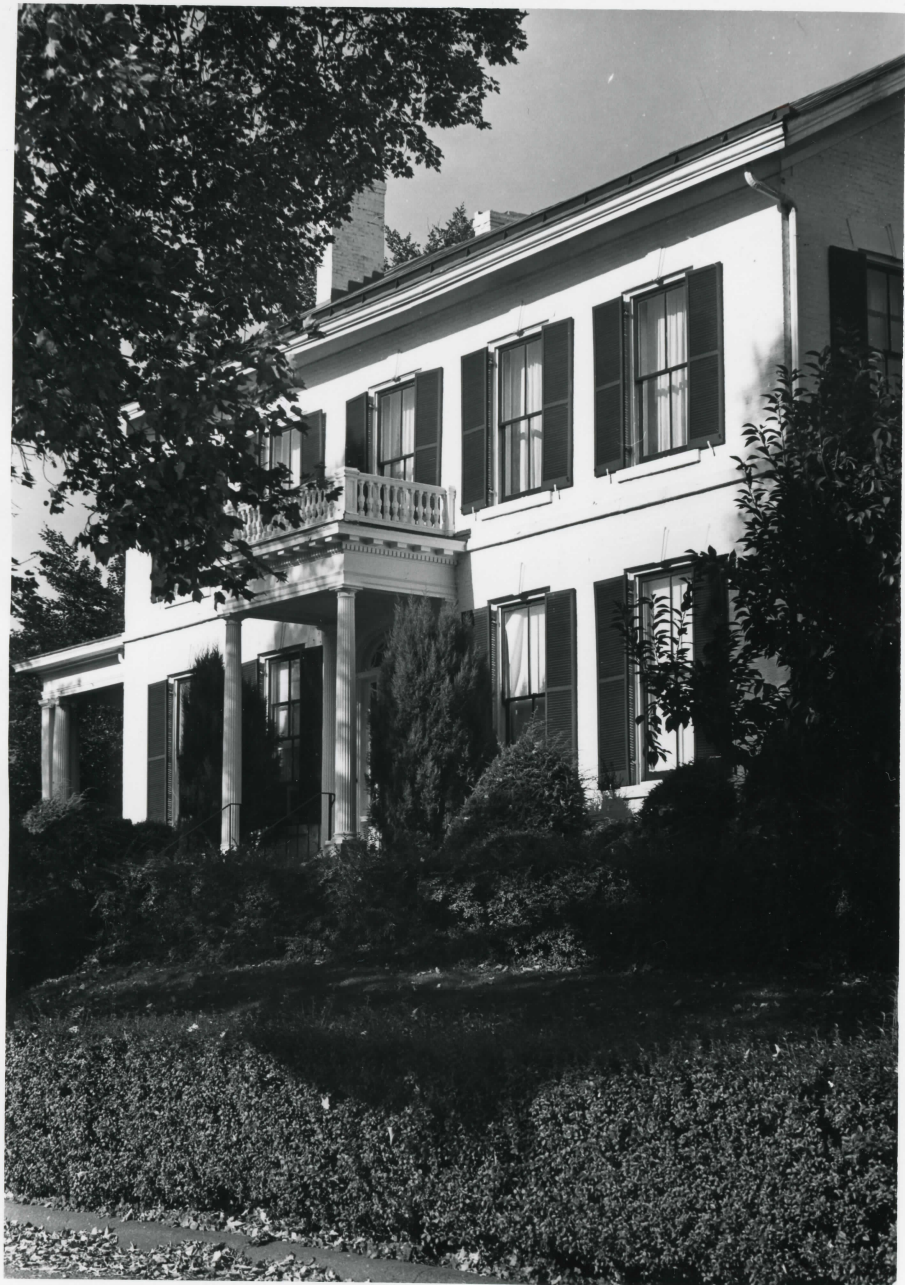
STATE Ohio	
COUNTY Washington	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER DEC 19 1974	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Marietta Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: See Nomination Form - Continuation Sheet 1			
CITY OR TOWN: Marietta			
STATE: Ohio	CODE 039	COUNTY: Washington	CODE
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: David B. Baker			
DATE OF PHOTO: 10/6/74			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Campus Martius Museum			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. St. Paul's United Church of Christ and residences in 500 block of Fifth Street, southwest side.			

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PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Marietta Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: See Nomination Form - Continuation Sheet 1			
CITY OR TOWN: Marietta			
STATE: Ohio	CODE 039	COUNTY: Washington	CODE
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: David B. Baker			
DATE OF PHOTO: 10.6.74			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Campus Martius Museum			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Return Jonathan Meigs Home at 326 Front Street.			

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PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

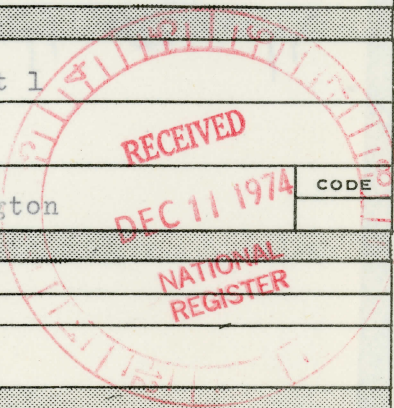
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Ohio	
COUNTY Washington	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
DEC 19 1974	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Marietta Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: See Nomination Form - Continuation Sheet 1			
CITY OR TOWN: Marietta			
STATE: Ohio	CODE 039	COUNTY: Washington	CODE
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: David B. Baker			
DATE OF PHOTO: 10/6/74			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Campus Martius Museum, Marietta, Ohio			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. View of commercial district and adjacent residential area including the Muskingum River and Muskingum Park looking east, photographed from Harmar Hill			



#647

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE Ohio	
COUNTY Washington	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
DEC 19 1974	

1. NAME		
COMMON: Marietta Historic District		
AND/OR HISTORIC:		
2. LOCATION		
STREET AND NUMBER: See Nomination Form - Continuation Sheet 1.		
CITY OR TOWN: Marietta		
STATE: Ohio	CODE 039	COUNTY: CODE
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT: David B. Baker		
DATE OF PHOTO: 10/6/74		
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Campus Martius Museum, Marietta, Ohio		
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Commercial buildings in the 100 block of Front St		

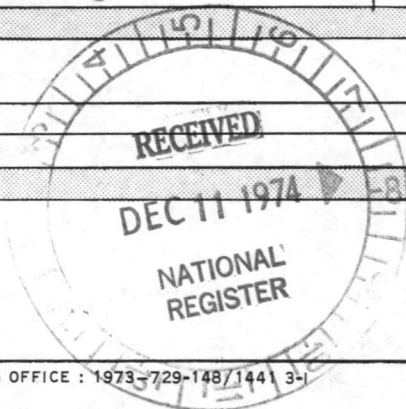
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Ohio	
COUNTY Washington	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	DEC 19 1974

1. NAME			
COMMON: Marietta Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Marietta			
STATE: Ohio	CODE 039	COUNTY: Washington	CODE
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: USGS 15' series,			
SCALE: 1:24,000			
DATE: 1969			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Marietta Historic District

Latitude:
NE 39° 25' 42"
SE 39° 24' 48"
NW 39° 25' 22"
SW 39° 24' 29"

Longitude:
NE 81° 27' 31"
SE 81° 26' 36"
NW 81° 28' 02"
SW 81° 27' 08"

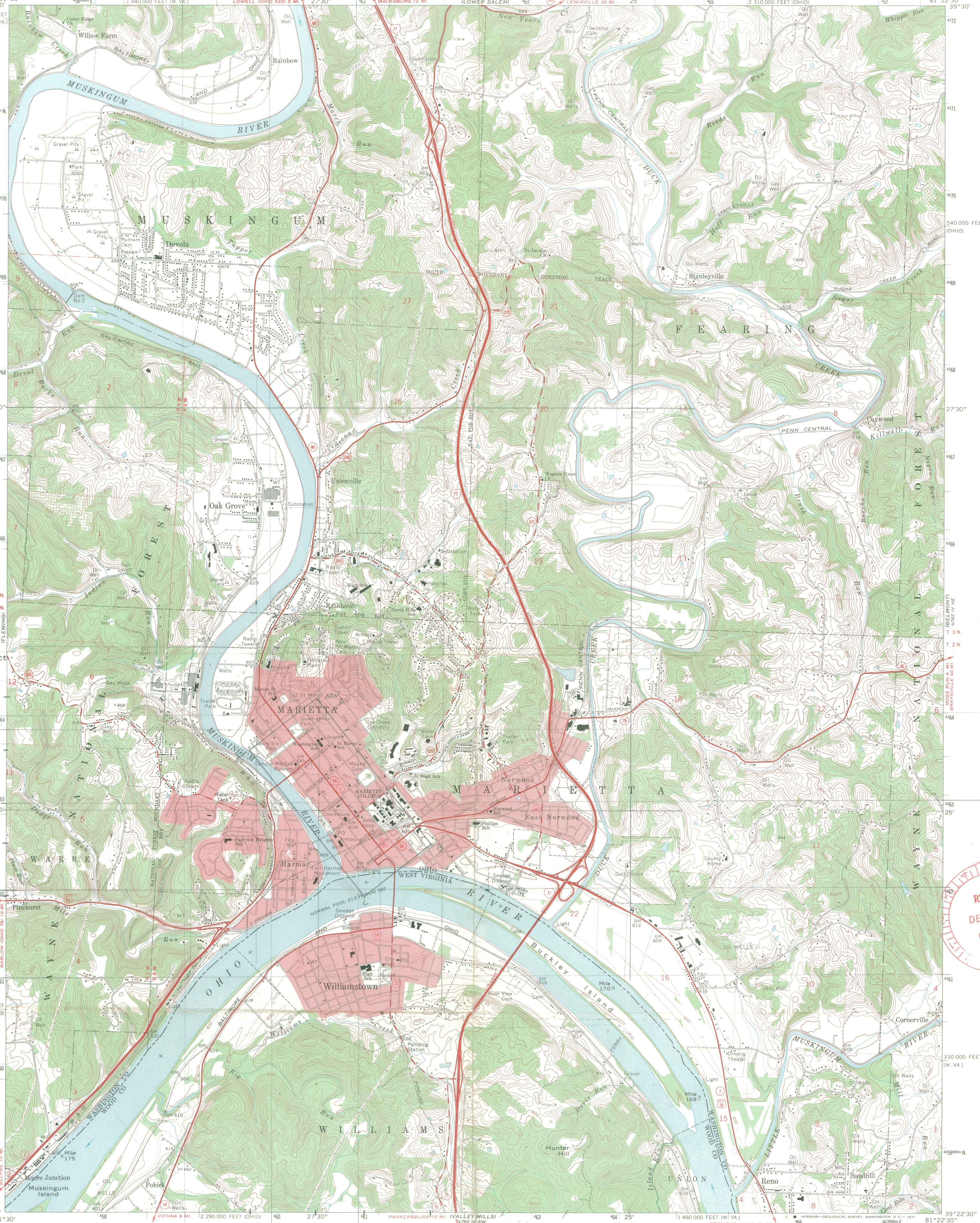
HB
17
4364170

461840
4362510

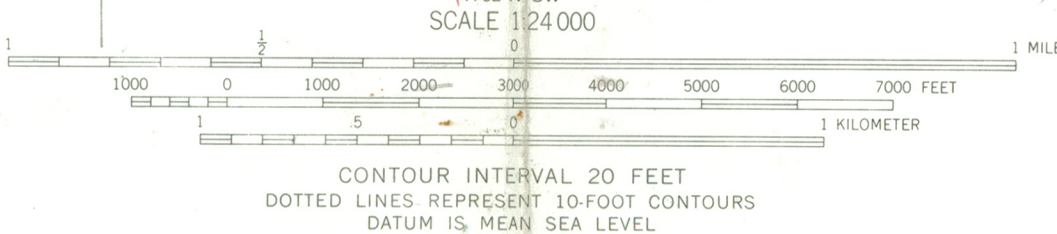
461070
4361910

459760
4363600

A-17/460530/4364105
C-17/461845/4362490
C-17/461075/4361890
D-17/459775/4363575



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with State of West Virginia agencies. Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE. Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1956. Field checked 1957. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1968. Field checked 1969. Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum. 10,000-foot grids based on Ohio coordinate system, south zone, and West Virginia coordinate system, north zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue. Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked. The state boundary as shown represents the approximate position of the low water line as determined from U. S. Corps of Engineers Ohio River charts, surveyed 1913, and supplementary information. Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown. Land lines based on the Ohio River Base. Dotted land lines established by private subdivision of the Ohio Company Purchase.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

MARIETTA, OHIO-W. VA.
NW/4 MARIETTA 15' QUADRANGLE
N3922.5-W8122.5/7.5

1969

AMS 4762 IV NW-SERIES V852

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RECEIVED
DEC 11 1974
NATIONALE

10

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Ohio	
COUNTY Washington	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	DEC 19 1974

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Marietta Historic District
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Marietta

STATE:
Ohio

CODE

039

COUNTY:

Washington

CODE

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:
Base map, City of Marietta

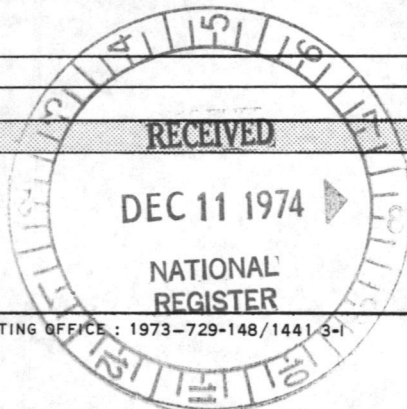
SCALE: Approx. 1" = 600'

DATE:

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.



March 27, 1978

Colonel George A. Bicher
District Engineer
Huntington District
Corps of Engineers
U.S. Department of the Army
P. O. Box 2127
Huntington, West Virginia 25721

Dear Colonel Bicher:

On March 17, 1978, the Council received a determination from the Corps of Engineers that the proposed bank protection project at the "Start Westward" Monument would not adversely affect the Marietta Historic District, Marietta, Ohio, a property included in the National Register of Historic Places. The Executive Director does not object to your determination.

A copy of your determination of no adverse effect, along with supporting documentation and this concurrence, should be included in any assessment or statement prepared for this undertaking in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and should be kept in your records as evidence of your compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f, as amended, 90 Stat. 1320).

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Signed

Myra F. Harrison
Assistant Director
Office of Review
and Compliance

cc:Chairman
SHPO-OHIO FLO-CORPS HCRS
ORC:Tannenbaum:kbs 3-27
File:OH/Marietta HD/106/Corps/Bank Protection

Card made on this file

NEW

&

CLOSED

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE		2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION	3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER	4. NUMBER
1. TYPE OF ACTION ☐ PREAPPLICATION ☒ APPLICATION (Mark appropriate box) ☐ NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (Opt.) ☐ REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION	2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION	3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER	4. NUMBER	SAI#2-6-40
b. DATE Year month day 19 77 1 3		b. DATE Year month day 19 75 11 13		
4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT		5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO.		
a. Applicant Name : Ohio Historical Society		31-4389673W		
b. Organization Unit : Ohio Historic Preservation Office		6. PRO-GRAM (From Federal Catalog)		
c. Street/P.O. Box : 1982 Velma Avenue		a. NUMBER 1 5 • 9 0 4		
d. City : Columbus		b. TITLE		
e. County : Franklin		Grants-in-Aid for		
f. State : Ohio		Historic Preservation		
g. ZIP Code: 43211				
h. Contact Person (Name & telephone No.) : Thomas H. Smith, SHPO, 614-466-8727				
7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT (Marietta Historic District) Mound Cemetery Mound (Conus Mound), Marietta, Washington County, Ohio:		8. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT		
Repair and restoration of 1911 metal fence		A-State H-Community Action Agency B-Interstate I-Higher Educational Institution C-Substate J-Indian Tribe D-County K-Other (Specify): E-City F-School District G-Special Purpose District		
Source of non-federal match: City's general fund		Enter appropriate letter A		
9. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE		12. TYPE OF APPLICATION		
A-Basic Grant D-Insurance B-Supplemental Grant E-Other C-Loan		A-New C-Revision E-Augmentation B-Renewal D-Continuation Enter appropriate letter A		
10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Names of cities, counties, States, etc.)		11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING		
Marietta, Ohio		10,000		
13. PROPOSED FUNDING		14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:		
a. FEDERAL \$ 2,300 .00		a. APPLICANT 12		
b. APPLICANT 2,300 .00		b. PROJECT 10		
c. STATE .00		16. PROJECT START DATE Year month day		
d. LOCAL .00		19 see #34 36 Months		
e. OTHER .00		17. PROJECT DURATION		
f. TOTAL \$ 4,600 .00		18. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY 19 77 1 3		
20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code)		19. EXISTING FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER		
National Park Service, Dept. of Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240		39-76-00275-00		
21. REMARKS ADDED		22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT		
a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is approved.		b. If required by OMB Circular A-95 this application was submitted, pursuant to instructions therein, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached:		
c. DATE SIGNED Year month day		Response attached		
19 77 1 3		No response attached		
23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE		24. AGENCY NAME		
a. TYPED NAME AND TITLE		Department of Interior		
Thomas H. Smith		25. APPLICATION RECEIVED Year month day		
Director and SHPO		19 77 1 10		
26. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT		27. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE		
National Park Service		Grants Administration Div.		
29. ADDRESS		30. FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION		
18th & C Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20240		39-76-00275-00		
31. ACTION TAKEN		32. FUNDING		
a. AWARDED		a. FEDERAL \$ 2,300 .00		
b. REJECTED		b. APPLICANT 2,300 .00		
c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT		c. STATE .00		
d. DEFERRED		d. LOCAL .00		
e. WITHDRAWN		e. OTHER .00		
f. TOTAL \$ 4,600 .00		f. TOTAL \$ 4,600 .00		
33. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 ACTION		34. ACTION DATE Year month day		
a. In taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part 1, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made.		19 77 08 10		
b. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 OFFICIAL (Name and telephone no.)		35. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number)		
same as #35		Stephen D. Newman (202) 523-5472		
36. ENDING DATE Year month day		37. REMARKS ADDED		
19 80 08 09		Yes No		

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE		2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION		a. NUMBER		3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER		a. NUMBER 02-006-0046	
1. TYPE OF ACTION ☐ PREAPPLICATION ☒ APPLICATION (Mark appropriate box) ☐ NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (Opt.) ☐ REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION		b. DATE Year month day 19 78 8 3		b. DATE Year month day 19 77 8 24		b. DATE Year month day 19 77 8 24		b. DATE Year month day 19 77 8 24	
4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT		a. Applicant Name : State of Ohio		b. Organization Unit : Ohio Historical Society		c. Street/P.O. Box : 1982 Velma Avenue		d. City : Columbus	
e. County : Franklin		f. State : Ohio		g. ZIP Code: 43211		h. Contact Person (Name & telephone No.) : Thomas H. Smith, SHPO, 614-466-1500		5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO. 31-4389673W	
6. PRO-GRAM (From Federal Catalog)		a. NUMBER 1 5 • 9 0 4		b. TITLE		Historic Preservation			
7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT		8. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT		9. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE		10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Names of cities, counties, States, etc.)		11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING	
Marietta Historic District: Cinema Theatre Development (rehabilitation), Marietta, Washington County, Ohio. 1914 small-town movie theater, dating from early days of film. Architecturally significant (locally) both individually and as part of streetscape. In use by private non-profit theater group; will continue in that use.		A-State B-Interstate C-Substate D-District E-City F-School District G-Special Purpose H-Community Action Agency I-Higher Educational Institution J-Indian Tribe K-Other (Specify):		A-Basic Grant B-Supplemental Grant C-Loan D-Insurance E-Other		Marietta, Ohio		25,000	
12. TYPE OF APPLICATION		13. PROPOSED FUNDING		14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:		15. TYPE OF CHANGE (For 12c or 12e)		16. PROJECT START DATE Year month day	
A-New B-Renewal C-Revision D-Continuation E-Augmentation		a. FEDERAL \$ 5,000 .00 b. APPLICANT 5,652 .00 c. STATE .00 d. LOCAL .00 e. OTHER .00 f. TOTAL \$10,652 .00		a. APPLICANT 12 b. PROJECT 10 16. PROJECT START DATE Year month day 19 78 8 31 17. PROJECT DURATION 8/31/79 Months		A-Increase Dollars B-Decrease Dollars C-Increase Duration D-Decrease Duration E-Cancellation		18. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY 19 78 8 4	
Enter appropriate letter A		Enter appropriate letter(s) A		Enter appropriate letter(s)		19. EXISTING FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER		20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code)	
								Heritage Cons. & Recr. Serv., Dept. Interior, Wash., D.C. 20240	
21. REMARKS ADDED		22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT		23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE		24. AGENCY NAME		25. APPLICATION RECEIVED Year month day	
☐ Yes ☒ No		a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is approved.		a. TYPED NAME AND TITLE SHPO and Thomas H. Smith, Director		b. SIGNATURE 		19 78 8 4	
		b. If required by OMB Circular A-95 this application was submitted, pursuant to instructions therein, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached:				26. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT		27. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE	
		(1) Ohio State Clearinghouse (2) (3)				HCRS		Grants Adm. Div.	
						29. ADDRESS		30. FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION	
						Wash., D.C.		39-8A80	
						31. ACTION TAKEN		32. FUNDING	
						☒ a. AWARDED ☐ b. REJECTED ☐ c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT ☐ d. DEFERRED ☐ e. WITHDRAWN		a. FEDERAL \$ 5,000 .00 b. APPLICANT 5,652 .00 c. STATE .00 d. LOCAL .00 e. OTHER .00 f. TOTAL \$ 10,652 .00	
						33. ACTION DATE 19 78-9-18		34. STARTING DATE Year month day 1978 9 1	
						35. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number) Stephen D. Newman 202 523-5472		36. ENDING DATE Year month day 1979 8 31	
						37. REMARKS ADDED		38. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 ACTION	
						☐ Yes ☒ No		a. In taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part 1, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made.	
								b. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 OFFICIAL (Name and telephone no.) Same as #35	

AUG 11 1978