United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic

BETHANY HISTORIC DISTRICT

and/or common

2. Location

street & number

N/A not for publication

city, town

Bethany

vicinity of

congressional district

1

state

West Virginia

code 54

county

Brooke

code 009

3. Classification

Category

X district

Ownership

__ public

__ private

__ both

__ building(s)

__ structure

__ site

__ object

Public Acquisition

N/A in process

Accessible

__ yes: restricted

__ yes: unrestricted

__ no

Status

X occupied

__ unoccupied

__ work in progress

Present Use

X agriculture

X commercial

X educational

__ entertainment

__ government

__ industrial

__ military

__ museum

X park

X private residence

X religious

__ scientific

__ transportation

__ other:

4. Owner of Property

name

Multiple Ownership

street & number

__

city, town

Bethany

vicinity of

state

West Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.

Brooke County Courthouse

street & number

Seventh Street & Main Street

city, town

Wellsburg

state

West Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title

Bethany Survey

has this property been determined eligible? __ yes X no

date

Summer 1981

X federal __ state __ county __ local

depository for survey records

West Virginia Dept. Culture and History

city, town

Charleston

state

West Virginia
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 Hauptfehrer 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)
## TIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

### CONTINUATION SHEET #1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM NUMBER</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### 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.

6. Cemetery


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.


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.

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.


15. 201 Pendleton: dwelling: frame, 1 storey, 5 bays, gable roof, interior end chimney, porch across central 3 bays. ca. 1860.


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.
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.


Main Street, South Side


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.


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.

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.


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.


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<td>37.</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>38.</td>
<td>House, Second from Church on Roosevelt: dwelling: frame, 2 stories, 3 bays, pyramid roof, central chimney, side entrance, pedimented wooden lintels. ca. 1880.</td>
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<td>40.</td>
<td>115 Roosevelt: dwelling: frame, 2 stories, irregular bay and roof arrangement, 1 storey columned veranda across 2 sides.</td>
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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)
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)
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, rivate foundations, and individual contributions for the first phase
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 rmlands 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.
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 255

Quadrangle name Bethany, W.Va. - Pa. Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

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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

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<th>code</th>
<th>county</th>
<th>code</th>
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state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Henry J. Browne, President

organization Browne, Eichman & Dalglish, 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

For HCRA use only

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

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration
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.


10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The 255 acres comprising the Bethany Historic District are bounded by a line beginning at a point at the intersection of the centerline of Route 67 and the centerline of Route 38.

Thence extending approximately 249 meters, generally south, along the centerline of Point Breeze Drive;

Thence extending approximately 56 meters south – 66 deg. 30' west;

Thence extending approximately 302 meters, due north, to the centerline of Gresham Drive;

Thence extending approximately 560 meters, generally east, along a line 48 meters north of Route 67 to College Drive;

Thence extending approximately 504 meters, generally north, then east along College Drive to Pendleton Heights Drive;

Thence extending approximately 98 meters north – 43 deg. east;

Thence extending approximately 187.5 meters south – 68 deg. east (generally parallel to Pendleton Heights Drive);

Thence extending approximately 504 meters north – 62 deg. east (generally parallel to High Street) to the north bank of Buffalo Creek;

Thence extending approximately 1540 meters along the bank of Buffalo Creek, generally east, then south to Route 67;

Thence continuing, generally south, along the bank of Buffalo Creek approximately 207 meters;

Thence extending due west, approximately 658 meters, to the east bank of Buffalo Creek;

Thence extending generally south, then west along the bank of Buffalo Creek, approximately 1263 meters to a point at the intersection of the centerline of Richardson Street and the south bank of Buffalo Creek;
Thence extending approximately 417 meters due west;

Thence extending approximately 182 meters due north to the intersection of the centerlines of Route 67 and College Drive;

Thence extending generally west, approximately 476 meters, along the centerline of Route 67 to the point of beginning.
USGS 7.5 quadrangle
(scale 1:24000)
Bethany, West Virginia
Pennsylvania - 1959
BETHANY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Brooke County,
West Virginia

UTM References:
A. 17/536710/4450540
B. 17/538685/4451345
C. 17/539020/4450535
D. 17/538030/4449865
E. 17/536710/4450155