1. Name

Historic Grafton Downtown Commercial Historic District

2. Location

Main and Latrobe Sts. Between Bridge & St. Mary's

City, Town: Grafton

State: West Virginia

Code: 54

County: Taylor

Code: 091

3. Classification

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
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<td>occupied</td>
<td>agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>building</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>unoccupied</td>
<td>X. commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>structure</td>
<td>X. both</td>
<td>X. work in progress</td>
<td>X. educational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site</td>
<td>Public Acquisition</td>
<td>X. yes: restricted</td>
<td>X. Religious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>X. process</td>
<td>X. yes: unrestricted</td>
<td>X. scientific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NTX. in process</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>military</td>
</tr>
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</table>

4. Owner of Property

Name: Multiple Owners

City, Town: Grafton

State: West Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Taylor County Court House

Street & Number: 216 W. Main Street

City, Town: Grafton

State: West Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title: Grafton Historic Resource Survey

Has this property been determined eligible? Yes

Date: 1983

Federal: X

State: 091

County: 54

Local: X

Depository for survey records: Preservation Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 100

City, Town: Sharpsburg

State: Maryland
7. Description

The Grafton historic district extends along Main Street from Bridge Street west to Saint Mary's Street and Latrobe Street from Musgrove's Wholesale Grocery Building to its junction with West Main Street. Grafton is situated on hills rising from the north side of Three Fork Creek. The character of the town and the district is influenced by the rugged landscape with most buildings constructed into the sloping terrain. The district is also influenced by the B & O Railroad to which the town owes its existence, at least in its present form. Most of the buildings in the district date from 1890-1920 and are generally of brick or frame construction. The buildings in the district are for the most commercial and civic structures although three churches are included, all on the north side of Main Street. Several key buildings are to be found in the district. Anchoring it at the east end are the Grafton Hotel and the B & O station, both built in 1911 and at the west end the Post Office built in 1913. All three of these buildings are elaborate architectural examples and reflect one of Grafton's most prosperous times. Another outstanding building is the International Mother's Day Shrine where Mother's Day was founded. This building has been listed individually in the National Register. Also important is the first block of Latrobe Street, a concentration of late nineteenth century structures with minimal alterations.

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

Grafton's close ties to the Railroad are clearly evident in the orientation of the streets, the buildings and the prominence of those structures which served the railroad and its patrons. The entire south edge of the district is bordered by the railroad and two of Grafton's most prominent buildings, the Grafton Hotel and the B & O station presented equally or more imposing facades to the railroad than to Main Street. The fact that the main street with the principal commercial and business interests is the closest to the railroad is also significant in illustrating Grafton's character as a railroad town.

Most of the buildings in Grafton's downtown commercial area reflect the prosperity that the railroad brought during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Generally the Beaux Arts neoclassical style prevailed among the more elaborate buildings. There are also a number of Commercial Style buildings dating from the early twentieth century. Later nineteenth century buildings, particularly those along the first block of Latrobe Street display Italianate stylistic influence.

While most of the buildings reflect the 1890-1920 period, there are a few older buildings and a substantial number of later ones. Neither the older or newer structures display the embellishment or exuberance of the turn of the century period buildings. One of the oldest buildings in the district is located at 33-35 W. Main Street (#65), a two and a half story frame building showing Italianate influence. It is said to date from the mid nineteenth century and its appearance would tend to support such an attribution. This building is outstanding as one of the few remaining structures dating from Grafton's early or pre-railroad history. After approximately 1920 buildings in Grafton's commercial downtown area became less elaborate. They display the commercial vernacular idiom seen in the commercial centers of America's small cities during the 1920's and 30's.

2. 113 E. Main St. Ashland Gas Station. Mid to late 20th century. Non-contributing building.

3. 110 E. Main St. Grafton Hotel. Six and one half story brick building with mansard roof, cut stone trim and brick corbeled quions. Principal facades face both Main Street and the railroad. Built 1911, John C. McGraw. Outstanding building.

4. 40 E. Main St. Chessie System Railroad Station. Two and one half story very ornamental brick and cut stone building constructed in the Beaux Arts Style. Principal facades face both the railroad and Main Street. Built 1911. Outstanding building.


6. 28 E. Main St. Peoples Restaurant. Two story modern wood shingled mansard facade built onto a two story frame building dating from Ca. 1900 with gable front palladian window. Non-contributing building.


8. 18 E. Main St. Capri Pizza Parlor. Three story brick building with Ca. 1940 facade. Non-contributing building.


19. 34 W. Main St. Health Mart. Two story building with modern facade. Non-contributing building.


25. 66 W. Main St. Madison Shoes. Two story six bay brick building. Arched windows with cast iron heads. Modern store front. Appears to have had third story which was removed. Ca. 1900. Contributing building.


36. 263 W. Main St. St. Matthias Episcopal Church. Frame building with simple gothic styling. Contributing building.

37. 259 W. Main St. Two story building covered with composition siding. Combination hip and gable roof. Two story porch at front. Exterior stone and brick chimney on north elevation. Late 19th century (possibly with older parts). Contributing building.

38. 255 W. Main St. Three story buff brick building with vertical corbeled trim at top. Two story porch with balustrade at third story level. Tablet at top marked Forcello, 1914. Contributing building.

39. 251 W. Main St. Four story frame building covered with german siding at the front elevation. Two semi-hexagonal projecting bays at the second story. Store front appears to be original. Ca. 1900. Contributing building.


44. 229 W. Main St. Two and one half story frame house on stone foundations. Covered with german siding. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

46. 225 W. Main St. VFM. One story modern building. Non-contributing building.


49. 201-203 W. Main St. Former Grafton Bank and Trust Building. Three and one half story elaborate Beaux Arts Style brick building. Heavily damaged by fire. Tablet with the name W. M. Jennings and the date 1904. Outstanding building.


54. 115 W. Main St. Two and one half story seven bay brick. Greek Revival stylistic elements associated with the windows and doors. Elaborate bracketed cornice. Mid-late 19th century. Contributing building.

55. 107 W. Main St. Three and one half story commercial building with multiple arches at the second story level. Brick with stone and corbeled trim. Inscribed at top with Joliffe, 1899. Outstanding building.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item number</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>61 W. Main St. J.C. Penney. Modern two story building. Non-contributing building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>59-57 W. Main St. Carolyn Jackson Dance Studio. Two story building with 1940's brick facade. Non-contributing building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>53 W. Main St. One story modern concrete block building with brick facade. Non-contributing building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>51 W. Main St. Five story, four bay commercial and apartment building of brick construction. Paired brick colonettes separate the two central bays which are recessed. Trim of cut stone, corbeled and molded bricks. Modern store front and second story windows. Ca. 1915. Contributing building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>49 W. Main St. Two story concrete block building with brick facade. Non-contributing building.</td>
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<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>33-35 W. Main St. Two and one half story frame residential building with commercial use at ground level. Five bay German sided structure with central cross gable. Arched window heads and bracketed eaves. Decorative vent in cross gable. Mid 19th century. Outstanding building.</td>
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<td>67.</td>
<td>19-21 W. Main St. Three story frame building covered with composition siding at the front elevation and German siding at other elevations. Store front with cornice appears to be original. Ca. 1920. Contributing building.</td>
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</table>
68. 17 W. Main St. Gavitt and Schatz Real Estate. Modern two story brick building. Non-contributing building.

69. 1-15 W. Main St. Crafton City Hall. Modern parking deck structure brick building. Non-contributing building.

70. 11 E. Main St. International Mother's Day Shrine. Andrews Methodist Church. Two story brick structure with corbeled trim and arched windows. Built 1873. Outstanding building.

71. 101 E. Main St. Jan's Beauty Palace. Three story four bay buff brick building. Facade ornamentation which apparently included three story porches and window trim has been removed. Modern store front. Tablet at top inscribed, Cole-Bush Building, 1905. Contributing building.


73. 109 E. Main St. Four story, four bay buff brick building with wooden porches at each story. Top of the building is trimmed with brick arches around four vents and corbeled parapet. Ca. 1905. Contributing building.

74. 111 E. Main St. BPOE. Three story brick building with cast stone trim. Eclectic styling which includes quions, arched and flat window heads and wall dormers. Ca. 1920. Contributing building.

75. 119-121 E. Main St. Knights of Columbus. Two story, two bay brick building with corbeled trim and parapet top. Ca. 1910. Contributing building.


79. 12 Latrobe St. Two story brick building with arched second story windows. Windows are recessed and surrounded by corbeled trim. Ca. 1890. Contributing building.

80. 16 Latrobe St. Two story brick building with arched second story windows. Windows are recessed and surrounded by corbeled trim. Large brackets support eaves. Decorative cutwood trim on frieze. Modern store front Ca. 1890. Contributing building.


85. 108 Latrobe St. Modern one story brick building with mansard roof. Non-contributing building.

86. 112-120 Latrobe St. Seven bay, two story brick building with corbeled trim. 1895. Contributing building.


88. 174 Latrobe St. Grafton Farm and Home Supply. Two and one half story, 12 bay brick building with corbeled trim and stepped parapet top. Two original store fronts and two which appear to have received minimal alteration. Ca. 1900. Contributing building.

89. 1 St. Mary's St. Chessie System Freight Station. One story brick railroad station with arched openings and corbeled trim. Bracketed gable front. Ca. 1890. Contributing building.


Like nearly all towns, Grafton has had its share of mid to late twentieth century renovation to its commercial center. However, this work has been kept to a minimum and has not destroyed the historic character of Grafton's architecturally significant turn of the century period buildings. Of the 91 buildings in Grafton's Downtown Commercial District, only 18 have been labeled as non-contributing structures.
Grafton’s downtown historic district is significant for its fine array of architectural examples from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is also important for illustrating the forces which shaped the growth of the town and which were prevalent in the boombust cycle of turn of the century America. Grafton was almost solely dependent on the railroad and as the railroad prospered, the town flourished. When the railroad came on hard times, so did Grafton. Most of Grafton’s architectural character derives from the 1890-1920 period when the town was obviously in a time of great prosperity. The architectural significance stems from the excellent examples of turn of the century period styles, particularly Italianate and Beaux Arts. The buildings have a richness of ornamentation and have generally survived with minimal alterations. The Italianate examples come from the late 19th century and are particularly evident on Latrobe Street, while the Beaux Arts buildings date from the early 20th century and are scattered throughout the district. Grafton is also significant for its association with the founding of Mother’s Day which originated at Andrews Methodist Church. The Church is now known as the International Mother’s Day Shrine and is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Additional Historical Background

Grafton was named for John Grafton, an engineer who worked with the construction of the Parkersburg branch of the B & O Railroad. The town was characterized in 1856 and at that time had a population of 456. Prior to the mid 19th century there was settlement on the site of Grafton, but the town did not really develop until the railroad arrived and used the site as a service and switching area. Grafton’s major period of growth occurred between 1880 and 1920 which also coincides with the growth of the B & O and of railroads generally on a national scale. The great prosperity of the late 19th century in the United States is clearly illustrated in Grafton’s downtown historic district. Grafton’s population peaked in 1920 at 8,517. Coal and timber were major commodities hauled as freight by the B & O. As these resources were depleted in the second quarter of the twentieth century, railroad business began to decline.

Newspaper accounts show that Latrobe Street was destroyed by fire on July 4 & 5, 1886. The rebuilding occurred between 1888 and 1900. The devastation of the fire explains the consistency of the buildings on that street.

While there was, of course, construction in Grafton after 1920, there are no monuments buildings in the downtown area erected after that date. Post 1920 construction in Grafton plays a minor role in the development of the commercial center of the town.
V. Major Bibliographical References
Barclay, Paul C., Compiler, Historical Anecdotes of Early Taylor Co., n.d.
Berryman, Charles, Series of articles on local history in the Grafton Advertiser,
Research and Survey Report. WV Dept. of Commerce, Planning and Research Div.

10. Geographical Data
Acreage of nominated property, Approximately 25
Quadrangle name, Grafton, WV
Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

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General boundary description and justification
See Continuation Sheet.

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

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<th>county</th>
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11. Form Prepared By
name title, Paula Stoner Reed, Vice President
organization, Preservation Associates
date, September, 1983
street & number, PO Box 100
telephone, (301) 791-7880
city or town, Sharpsburg
state, Maryland

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

X national
state
local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

date, December 7, 1983

For NPS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:
date

Chief of Registration
The district begins at Bridge Street and extends west to St. Mary's Street along East and West Main Street and Latrobe Street. Musgrove's Wholesale Grocery complex located west of St. Mary's Street is included within the district, as well as a steel truss foot bridge carrying McGrm's Alley across the Railroad and the steel truss bridge on Bridge Street. All properties facing onto Latrobe and Main Streets between Bridge and St. Mary's Streets are contained within the district. Beyond Bridge and St. Mary's Streets and the rear property lines of the buildings facing onto the north side of Main Street the character of the structures changes from principally commercial to primarily residential with a few scattered commercial uses. The southern boundary of the district is the Railroad which lies at the bottom of the hill below Main and Latrobe Streets. The commercial area of Grafton historically and presently is rather tightly restricted within the boundaries described. Included in this area, as well, are the important civic buildings such as the Court House, Post Office and City Hall. Additionally, several churches are located in the downtown area, all on the north side of Main Street which is the border of the downtown and the residential area which extends upward to the north.

Beginning at a point at the southeast corner of the steel truss bridge which carries Bridge Street across the railroad and extending north along the east side of the bridge and the east curb line of Bridge Street to the southeast corner of its intersection with East Main Street; then turning northeast diagonally across East Main Street to the northwest corner of the same intersection; then turning north and extending along the west curb line of Bridge Street to a point opposite the rear property line of the building located at 129-121 E. Main Street; then turning west and following this rear property line and, in turn, all rear property lines of properties facing onto East and West Main Street; respectively to a point opposite the east curb line of St. Mary's Street; then extending in a straight line to said east curb line; then turning south and following the east curb line of St. Mary's Street to its intersection with West Main Street, then turning southeast and crossing West Main Street diagonally to the west curb line of St. Mary's Street; and continuing southwest along the west curb line of St. Mary's Street to its intersection with Latrobe Street; then crossing Latrobe Street to a point on its south curb line; then turning west along the south curb line of Latrobe Street to a point opposite the west property line of Musgrove's Wholesale Grocery; then turning south along said west property line to its south property line; then following the south property line in an easterly direction and continuing with the same line across St. Mary's Street to its east curb line; then continuing with the same line in an easterly direction to a point opposite the west property line of Grafton Farm and Home Supply at 174 Latrobe Street; then turning north to meet said property line at its intersection with the south property line of the same property; then turning east and following the south property line of the properties facing north onto Latrobe Street; then turning east and following said south property line.
of properties facing onto Latrobe Street; then continuing along the south property lines of properties facing onto West and East Main Street respectively to a point opposite the west curb line of Bridge Street; then continuing east to the west curb line; then turning south along the west curb line and the west edge of the steel truss bridge carrying Bridge Street across the railroad to its southwest corner; then turning east across the bridge to the place of beginning.

UMT References - Cont.

I 17 583960 4354840
J 17 583960 4354880
K 17 584000 4354870
L 17 584070 4354920
M 17 584300 4354950