**1. NAME**

**COMMON:**
North, John A., House

**AND/OR HISTORIC:**
Frazier's Star Tavern

**2. LOCATION**

**STREET AND NUMBER:**
100 Church Street

**CITY OR TOWN:**
Lewisburg

**STATE:**
West Virginia

**CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:**
Second

**STATE:**
West Virginia

**CODE:**
54

**COUNTY:**
Greenbrier

**CODE:**
025

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Occupied</td>
<td>Yes: Restricted</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Unoccupied</td>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Preservation work in progress</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
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</table>

**PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate):**

- Agricultural
- Commercial
- Educational
- Entertainment
- Government
- Industrial
- Military
- Museum
- Park
- Private Residence
- Religious
- Other (Specify)

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

**OWNER'S NAME:**
State of West Virginia

**STREET AND NUMBER:**
1800 Washington Street, East

**CITY OR TOWN:**
Charleston

**STATE:**
West Virginia

**CODE:**
34

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

**COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:**
Greenbrier County Courthouse

**STREET AND NUMBER:**
Court and Randolph Streets

**CITY OR TOWN:**
Lewisburg

**STATE:**
West Virginia

**CODE:**
34

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

**TITLE OF SURVEY:**

**DATE OF SURVEY:**

**DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:**

**STREET AND NUMBER:**

**CITY OR TOWN:**

**STATE:**

**CODE:**

**ENTRY DATE:**
Built by John A. North, clerk of the Greenbrier District Court of Chancery of Virginia, about 1820, this pleasant red-brick building, surrounded by trees, stands nearly faithful to the original design. As one approaches the house, the double portico which reaches on heavy columns to support the high pediment invites him to an attractive, hand-carved entrance doorway with sidelights and fanlight. The second floor has a smaller carved door which opens through a similarly designed columned entrance to a balustraded porch.

Large, shuttered windows are in abundance around the structure which has a chimney projecting from each end of its hipped roof. On the north, a two-story addition containing a sun-parlor and porte-cochere was completed sometime before 1905.

Not long after the house was built, perhaps about 1824, some very elaborate hand-carved woodwork was added in the central hallway of the first floor and the room to the right of the entrance. Around the deep-set windows and doors, and as a part of the mantel, are heavy reeded column pediments, above which are dentil moulding and beading. There is a low paneled wainscot the height of the window sills, and above the windows is an extended carved cornice.

The main part of the house consists of nine rooms, five on the lower floor and four on the upper. The plan is a customary one of high-ceilinged, square rooms opening into a central hall. All of the interior woodwork, now painted ivory, is said to be solid walnut, including the wide flooring.
The John A. North house, built in 1820 as the home of the clerk of the Greenbrier District Court of Chancery of Virginia, is an example of an architectural style common to the developing interior valleys of western Virginia as the internal improvements of canals and roads opened better passage to the Ohio River from the east. About ten years after construction, the building began use as a tavern along the main route from Richmond and catered to the jurists of the District Court of Chancery and the western sessions of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia which began at Lewisburg on August 1, 1831.

The house is a two-story, red-brick structure with a double portico and some elaborate carved wood features. The plan is a customary one for the time and area, for as the old frontier became more prosperous and settled, those who could afford it built well-constructed and substantial homes. High-ceilinged, square rooms open into a central hall. Fireplaces in each of the major rooms supplied warmth, and large and abundant shuttered windows invited light.

John North was the third generation of his family in America and had lived in the western valleys of Virginia all of his life. In 1818 he was appointed clerk in an expanding court system and settled at Lewisburg where the Greenbrier Chancery District was located, building his house on the western edge of town. As the area grew and western Virginia's status increased, the legislature provided for annual sessions of the state's Supreme Court of Appeals at Lewisburg. North was appointed to serve as its clerk and became also the first caretaker of the unit's library.

This prosperous public servant sold his house in 1830 to James M. Frazier, who converted the building to an ordinary and called it the Star Tavern. Frazier's business was good, for he catered particularly to the court sessions, and new roads were bringing increasing numbers of travelers to the area while visiting the White Sulphur, Salt Sulphur, Blue Sulphur and Sweet Springs resorts. This patronizing paid off in more ways than one for the proprietor, for he constructed a new two-story building into which the law library was moved in 1854. The structure serves even today in a similar capacity as the Greenbrier Library and Museum.

After the Civil War, which perhaps saw the use of the tavern as a temporary hospital, the building reverted to a more private existence. Frazier's estate was settled in 1871, and the property passed to a Colonel Joseph McPherson and his daughter, wife of a Major John W. Harris. With the sale of the building in 1905 to the Lewisburg Seminary and Conservatory of Music, use as part of an educational establishment was begun, ending only in 1972.
8. SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

A landmark in Lewisburg, W.Va., the old North house or Star Tavern played a common role in early national development. Representative of a style of building much in evidence at the time, its use as an ordinary on the growing east-west network from Richmond and tidewater, Virginia, to the Kanawha and Ohio valleys played its part in westward movement. Such movement was ever evident in the reason for construction of the house for it was built by a man who moved to Lewisburg to take up duties in an expanding court system and soon became clerk to a western session of established Virginia's highest court.
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES


10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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<th>CORNER</th>
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<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Degrees Minutes Seconds</td>
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APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 3/4 Acre

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

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11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
C.E. Turley, Field Agent & James E. Harding, Research Analyst

ORGANIZATION
West Virginia Antiquities Commission

DATE
April 11, 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:
Old Mountainlair, West Virginia University

CITY OR TOWN:
Morgantown

STATE
West Virginia

CODE
54

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 [X]

Name
Leonard M. Davis

Title
State Historic Preservation Officer

Date
May 9, 1974

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

__________________________
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

__________________________
ATTEST:

__________________________
Keeper of The National Register

__________________________