

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

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

## 1. Name

historic Salem Historic District

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number

not for publication

city, town Salem vicinity of congressional district First

state West Virginia code 54 county Harrison code 033

## 3. Classification

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Harrison County Courthouse

street & number 301 West Main Street

city, town Clarksburg, state WV

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Salem Historic District Survey has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date February 1980 federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

Department of Culture & History  
depository for survey records Historic Preservation Unit

city, town Charleston state WV

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Salem Historic District Salem, Harrison County, WV

**CONTINUATION SHEET** Location ITEM NUMBER 2 PAGE 2

North side of Main Street between Valley St. and Erwin St.

North side of Main Street between Valley St. and Percy/Randolph residence.

South side of Main St. between Valley St. and Erwin St.

South side of Main St. between Erwin St. and Dairy Dream & Lunch.

West side of Valley St. between High St. and Main St.

East side of Valley St. between High St. and Main St.

East side of Erwin Street between High St. and Main St.

South side of High St. between Erwin St. and Valley St.

Bounded by Valley Street, High Street, Erwin Street, and the south side of Main Street.

## 7. Description

### Condition

☐ excellent  
☒ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved date \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Salem was a small residential community until an oil boom developed the area in 1900 and it became a small industrial center. A major fire in 1902 burned the entire Main Street business district and surrounding area. Under a major construction effort, the Salemites rebuilt the downtown area, replacing the wood structures with rows of red brick buildings. Evidence of this construction period remains today as the most significant feature of downtown Salem.

There are 41 buildings in the Salem Historic District. The boundary lines clearly enclose the commercial district which is the result of that construction effort in 1902. This nomination covers the business district and is terminated by the Percy-Randolph House on West Main. Due to the large commercial development of the district area, there is little potential for archeological discoveries.

The District is commercial with the exception of a few residences. Many of the buildings contain apartments or storage spaces on the second level above the shops. The buildings are in good structural condition. Some renovation work is evident on the facades of several of the buildings, and is mainly located on the ground level, leaving the upper levels intact.

The mixture of building styles are representative of styles from the 19th century to the present. The majority of buildings are only two-stories tall and are of the row type design with several sharing common halls. Detailing on the buildings represent an era of fine craftsmanship and quality. Most of the buildings are of brick structuring with facade applique of stone and wood.

No major renovation has been done thus far with the exception of individual building owners. A study is being conducted for the purpose of renovation of all store fronts in the commercial district.

### BUILDINGS OF NATIONAL, MAJOR, AND PIVOTAL SIGNIFICANCE:

#### 1. B & O Railroad Station , c. 1912

One story brick structure significant to the development of industry of Salem. The distinctive architectural features of the building includes its flared-hip tile roof, stone belt courses, reverse-curved wood eaves and bracketed eaves of the gable roofs that shelter the large fan shaped windows that brought north and south light into the original ticket/waiting lobby. The walls below the window sill belt course is battered. Built by Issac F. Randolph.

#### 2. Cozy Corner , c. 1902 S.W. corner of Main St. and Erwin St.

This two-story brick structure originally housed the Reymond Brewing Company and in 1934 became the location of the A.M. Ritter and Sons meat business. Notable architectural features of the building include

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arched windows with stone sills, arched entrances with stone voussiers, corbeled parapet with stone coping, brick belt course and 45° angle corners at each end of the east elevation. The design of the brickwork tested the skill of its masons and the craftsmanship is of highest quality. The wood trim is also unique in the town showing twin arches and carved astragal columns in the Main Street entrance.

3. Salem Baptist Church c. 1913 153 East Main St. Constructed on a site which originally held the old Mountain State Hotel (1868) this fine masonry building is principally Romanesque Revival in style with elements of Italianate skillfully blended in. The building is basically brick decorated with cut stone belt courses, sills, copings, and keystone in arched openings. The foundation is random coursed ashlar stone. The Main Street entrance is approached by concrete steps which begin at street level and end at the sidewalk in front of the Church. The steps are flanked by retaining walls constructed of large cut stones. Similar stone walls retain the lawn of the church grounds.
4. First National Bank c. 1902 101 E. Main Street. Three-story stone structure was originally the first brick structure in Salem until it burned in the fire of 1901. The masonry design includes deep recessed horizontal banding between large arched windows of the first floor, tall second and third story windows, and a garland-decorated architrave below a denticulated cornice. There are quoined pilasters and a curved corner bay which contained the original bank entrance.
5. U.S. Post Office c. 1941 121 W. Main Street. One-story International style structure. The Postal service was established in 1831 and before its present site was located in a tavern, railroad station, and hardware store. The white stucco-faced masonry building has recessed fenestration panels and a decorative recessed main entrance. The severe architectural style is carried throughout the entire structure including loading dock canopy, perforated wall panels for ventilation, and retaining walls which define site boundaries. A canvas wall mural is located on an interior wall and is representative of business and industry in Salem. The painting includes the glass factories, the oil and gas industry, the farming industry, a student representing the educational field and a figure of Mr. G.C. Ross, Salem's first postmaster.

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6. Brissey Insurance Building c. 1902 105 W. Main Street. Two and one half story, masonry building on the N.W. corner of Main and Water St.. This is one of the most imposing structures in the district with a stone water table, columned entry, wood and glass storefronts, and arched windows using stone voussoirs. The pilasters of the central portion are topped with carved stone capitals and the entire area is terminated with a projected stone band. The half-story entablature is pierced with fenestration panels directly above first and second story windows. The decorative metal is capped with a deep extended parapet cornice. The corner of the building is rounded.
7. Pearcy-Randolph House c. 1900 157 W. Main Street. Two-story Queen-Ann structure, former home of Jennings Randolph, Senator in the U.S. Congress since 1958. Senator Randolph first entered public service as a Congressman in 1933. The Queen Ann house has a hip roof and steep gables. There is a projecting gable and a hexagon shaped turret. The porch encircles the house extending from the front to the side entrance.
8. Wilson Building c. 1902 102 E. Main St.. Two-story brick building is a companion to the 50 State Real Estate building. One of the more elaborate buildings in town, the architectural features include bracketed wood cornice work at the parapet, three fine wood framed 45° bay windows with dentiled cornices and paneled spandrels, and a dentiled cornice across the storefront areas just below the bay windows. Much of the original wood trim for the storefronts has been preserved.

### BUILDINGS SIGNIFICANT AS CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL AMBIENCE OF THE ENTIRE DISTRICT

1. IOOF Building c. 1895 Valley St. Two-story wood frame building with clapboard siding. This building is typical of the commercial buildings destroyed in the 1901 fire. The top floor was removed in the 1960's.
2. VFW Building c. 1902 High St. and Valley St. Three-story brick commercial structure.
3. Fancher's Meat c. 1902 117 Main St. Two-story wood frame

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- building with original storefronts. There are no distinct architectural features about this building.
4. College Inn c. 1902 115 W. Main St. Two-story wood frame building. Original storefronts and 45° bay window.
  5. State ABC Store/Genetta's Fashion c. 1902 109 Main St. Two-story brick structure divided into two individual stores, original storefront on 1/2 facade.
  6. Salem Auto Store C. 1902 59 Water Street. Two-story brick structure with flat arch window heads, stone sills, bracketed parapet cornice and typical storefront framing and cornice of carved wood.
  7. Heritage Market c. 1902 106 E. Main St. The Heritage Market embraces three separate building facades. The three buildings lack architectural importance in the second stories, being different heights and varying in degrees of brick decoration. The first floor storefronts are completely covered by an insensitive skin of aluminum siding which hides and ignores the original fabric.
  8. McIntyre Upholstry/Sears c. 1902 123 E. Main Street. This building shows three separate facade divisions. The first floor has two store front bays separated by a door to the center stair well. The second story has 2 extended bay windows centered over the storefronts and an arched head window located over the center door. The third story has six arched head windows and the entire building is topped by a corbeled and decorated brick cornice.
  9. Carpet Barn/Bud's Lunch c. 1902 133 E. Main St. A diamond shaped pattern of light-colored bricks decorates the architrave of the building directly below an extended parapet supported by corbeled dentils. Second floor windows have bracketed stone lintels and a common continuous stone sill across the building. There are two storefront sections and a center entrance to the second floor stair.
  10. Moore's Restaurant/ H & P Store c. 1902 137 E. Main Street. Two-story brick structure embraces two separate facade divisions. The Restaurant has a canopied entrance over the original storefront. The original storefront of the H & P building has been

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completely renovated but the second floor shows a continuous band of stone across the building that serves as window sills as well as decorative elements. Above the windows a two foot high corbeled brick area is topped by another band of stone. The parapet extends above this band.

11. Dollar General Store c. 1902 143 E. Main Street  
Three-story brick structure on N.W. corner of Main Street & Erwin Street. Former site of Furbee House, built by the Randolph family. Architectural significance of this all masonry building is noted by the decorative use of multicolor brick for coping, pilasters, window sills and frieze at third floor ceiling line.
12. Salem Drug Store c. 1902 100 W. Main Street  
Two-story brick building. Two storefront bays which have been renovated and an entrance bay for the second floor occupancy. A simple cornice tops the building and a similar cornice banding marks the head of all storefront bays.
13. 50-State Real Estate/Nationwide Insurance c. 1902 97 E. Main St.  
Two-story brick structure with one center bay window. The bay is flanked by identical windows having a continuous lintel band in line with the frieze of the bay window. Charles A. F. Randolph, builder.
14. E & E Pizza c. 1902 106 Main Street  
Two-story brick commercial building. Many elements of original fabric remain in the facade of this building with decorative mullions and cast iron pilasters of the storefront, stone window lintels and sills, and a simple three-piece fascia at the parapet level.
15. Cardinal Realty/Rhea's Beauty Bar c. 1902 110 E. Main Street  
Two-story brick building with many original 1902 materials still retained. Upper windows have stone lintels and sills. The projecting parapet cornice is covered by modern materials.
16. Salem Florists/Helenes Beauty Salon c. 1902 112 E. Main Street  
Two-story commercial brick building. A typical early 19th-century brick storefront building. The facade is broken by a horizontal cornice above the original storefront openings, and vertically by slightly projected pilasters.

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17. The Huddle    c. 1902    118 E. Main Street  
Two-story commercial brick structure. Decorated with corbeled brick cornice, stone lintels and sills and typical early 19th-century storefront dimensions.
18. Salem Furniture    c. 1930's    144 E. Main Street  
This one-story structure is composed of three separate units. The wood frame portion of the building is typical of vernacular storefronts of the nineteenth century. The brick building, formerly an automobile service station, is typical of franchise building design erected by the Pure Oil Company throughout the United States in the 1930's and 1940's. The significant architectural features of these buildings include steep tile roofs, brick construction with occasional projecting stretchers, bay windows with metal hoods, and the downspouts have leader heads with monogrammed "P" on them. The stations were generally painted white with blue trim.
19. Dairy Dream & Lunch    c. 1st quarter 19th-century    154 E. Main St.  
The building is a well preserved vernacular wood frame building with drop siding, corner trim, and stock wood doors and window sash.

### NON-CONFORMING STRUCTURES DETRACTING FROM THE INTEGRITY OF THE DISTRICT

1. Cost Plus Tires    Valley Street  
One-story modern commercial building.
2. Garage & Storage    Valley Street  
One-story modern commercial building.
3. Dairy Mart Foods    119 Main Street  
One-story modern commercial building.
4. Mike Flannigan Ford Sales    57 High Street  
The site was previously occupied by "The Palace Livery".
5. Main Street Parking    119 Main Street  
The site was previously occupied by "The Palace Livery" with the site above.



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- X 6. Ben Franklin Store 119 E. Main Street  
One-story modern brick commercial building. The store embraces two separate storefronts. The other portion being erected in 1905 but has little architectural significance.
7. Wood Stove Shop 58 E. High Street  
One-story structure with storefront adaptation in the opening of a former garage.
8. Doctor's Office 151 E. Main Street  
Two-story 20th-century masonry building.
- X 9. Mid-Town Auto Sales Main Street  
The only architectural significance of the building is noted in the decorative brickwork and architectural shapes contained in the roof parapet.
10. Vacant Building East Main Street  
Single-story wood frame structure which is currently vacant.
11. City Restaurant/The Planter Room 104 W. Main Street  
This brick structure is a combination of a two-story and one-story building. There is little architectural ornamentation on either facade.
12. Scott Oil and Gas Lot Southwest Corner of Valley and High St.  
One-story commercial brick building which is joined to the three-story VFW building. There are no architectural features of note.
13. Randolph Residence c. 1968 64 E. High Street  
Single-story brick structure with aluminum siding on one facade. Located on the site of a former hotel building of c. 1938.
- X 14. G & E Dry Cleaners c. 1902 120 E. Main Street  
Two-story commercial brick structure. This masonry building has no historic or architectural significance except for colored brick banding and trim to contrast with the buff basic building brick.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1902-41

Builder/Architect

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Salem Historic District is historically and architecturally significant in that most of its Main Street buildings date directly to a specific point in the history of the town's development. The period is 1901-1902 after a great fire had destroyed the commercial community. The fire was the result of conflict between the "wet" and "dry" moral factions of the town who were warring over the so called "moral deterioration" of the community during the late nineteenth century oil boom which brought an instant population explosion. The great influx of oil-field workers and those "support" businesses which followed disrupted the life-style of a previously agrarian society. Conflict was inevitable.

Immigrants moving into Harrison County consisted of Scotch-Irish settlers and Revolutionary war veterans. Harrison County was formed from Monongalia County in 1784 and named for Benjamin Harrison, a native of Charles City County, Virginia. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Governor of Virginia from 1781-1784, and father of General William Henry Harrison, President of the United States.

The first settlers to come to "New Salem" in 1790 were forty families of members of the Church of the Seventh Day Baptist denomination. The families had first migrated to White Day Creek, Monongalia County, Virginia and were persuaded to move to Salem by Samuel Fitz Randolph. Randolph, a native of southwestern Pennsylvania, had purchased four hundred acres of land from the widow of Joseph Swearingen for the purpose of establishing a settlement in New Salem.

The settlement, located on the headwaters of Tenmile Creek, consisted of crude log cabins surrounding a central stockade which was built for protection from Indian attacks. The pioneers had arrived in Salem with only the possessions they could carry and knew farming as the only way of life. Providing food for the large number of people was difficult.

A new group of settlers came to the Salem area in the early 1800's. They were Irish and were regarded as strangers. They were excluded from the social activities of the original settlers principally because they brought with them a new religion strange to the village. It was said that they did not fit in with such an "aristocratic town".

The Northwestern Turnpike was built through Salem in 1838 by a Mr. Fenton, who immigrated to Salem for the purpose of establishing a contracting business. He built a log building across from Samuel Fitz Randolph's tavern and opened the first store to exist in Salem.

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Randolph's tavern became a stop for the stage coaches that traveled the turnpike, and as such had its most prosperous years. The tavern provided a rest stop for passengers and horses alike and it was also used as a delivery point for the Salem mail. The need for the tavern diminished when trains began to run through Salem in 1857.

The construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completed in 1856 and Isaac F. Randolph was contracted to build a railroad depot. With the establishment of the railroad, commercial buildings sprung up within the area to satisfy the demands of a growing town. Food supplies improved for the community because by 1890, wheat flour could be carried into Salem by the railroad.

The latter part of the 1880's and early 1900 brought a spirit of hope for the small community. Wells were being drilled in search of oil under the land. Oil workers and their families began moving to Salem in hopes of entering the oil profession or establishing supporting businesses. Consequently, the population doubled and the discovery of oil created a "boom" for the town. Strangers poured into Salem and carpenters built cavernous, jerry built houses to rent to the oil workers. Oil supplier's arrived to serve the needs of the petroleum industry and supported Salem's first industry. The Salem Bank, the town's first financial institution was opened in 1898, signifying the growth of Salem.

Along with the newcomers came a new style of living for the community. Gambling dens and saloons were opened to satisfy the whims of the oil workers and to help separate them from their earnings. In 1901 there were fourteen saloons, of which only one was licensed. Led by the clergymen, many of the established citizens of the town, "the drys", immediately began to wage a two year long war on the town undesirables whom they termed the "wets". The "wets" bought the town newspaper business expecting to "educate the town in favor of liquor licensing." Five clergymen organized a company and bought the newspaper business back in an attempt to extinguish the publicity campaign of the "wets".

Within two hours of the sale, a fire was started in the print house. The fire raged out of control and steadily burned all the buildings on Main Street (formally called Pike) from Water Street to Erwin Street and then southward. Consequently, the 1901 fire burned out the excesses of the boom days for Salem.

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The citizens of the town joined together in an attempt to rebuild their business district. By 1902, Salem had new rows of brick buildings to replace the wood structures which had been put up haphazardly in the 19th century. Evidence of this construction period remains today as the primary historically significant feature of downtown Salem. It is unique to have such a large area of a town erected under one major construction program.

The two mile long Main Street has changed very little in appearance since the business district was rebuilt after the 1901 fire, according to Dorothy Belle Davis, native and historian of Salem. There have been a number of modern intrusions with the District, but its character is still intact and provides an excellent opportunity for mass renovation.

In 1902, a new industry was brought to the town. A glass manufacturing plant was built due to the availability of natural gas as fuel for its furnaces. An influx of workmen and skilled glass blowing craftsmen from Belgium and France filled all available housing. Glass factories sprung up rapidly and Salem again enjoyed a period of prosperity and security.

Social activities again played an important role in the lives of Salem residents. A clubhouse was built where everyone gathered to dance, play cards, picnic etc. Downtown Salem was also a major center of entertainment. Crowds of people gathered at Salem Drug Store to catch up on gossip or just to "people-watch". The Salem Drug Store was typical of such establishments of the early 1900's. The stores served many more needs than the drug store today, such as a gathering place, ticket office, and food supply center. The tradition of the Saturday night gatherings ended with the advent of the television in the 1950's.

During the mid 1920's, glass factories in other communities began developing machine-blown glass products which increased production and were more economical. Thus, the demand for handblown glass workers decreased and many of the workers left Salem for other communities, ending another "boom" era for Salem.

Salem's primary contribution to the area was education. Innovative ideas in education were begun by Preston Randolph who started the Academy in Salem after the Civil War. Community

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support is evident in the development of an Industrial School in the late 1800's. In order to raise the large amount of money needed to buy land for the school, Salemites sold shares of stock to each other until the land was paid for. The Industrial School and the establishment of Salem College brought much attention to the town.

Before school buildings were built, class were held in private homes and on the second floor of the Independent Order of Oddfellows Building, which is still standing on Water Street. By 1906, there were four high schools in the county. Although there is no record of the person who created the idea of early childhood education, Salem was one of the first towns in West Virginia to have a kindergarten.

Unaware of the long term effects of their plan, the first settlers of Salem developed Main Street and several business areas over the bed of Jacob's Run just before the stream flows into Tenmile Creek. This location of community elements caused severe flooding and destruction in the business district.

After gaining the federal governments approval, the Upper Tenmile Watershed Flood Control Project was implemented in 1957 with a Federal Grant of \$366,000.00. The plan stabilized and controlled the amount of water running down channels of Salem Fork of Tenmile at a given time, allowing the treated land to soak up the water, slowing down the rate of surface water runoff. Since the project's completion in 1958, Salem has not suffered a flood. The Upper Tenmile Watershed project won the honor of being the first of several watershed projects authorized by Congress to be finished within the time specified.

Salem has changed from a booming industrial center to a quiet but viable residential town. Even though progress has supplanted tradition, the Salem community forefathers left evidence of what the boom days had produced.

The rebuilding of downtown Salem has left a significant record of particular architectural styles, building methods and individual craftsmanship. It is unique when an entire district can be documented to a particular time in history. This is true with second generation downtown Salem.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Davis, Dorothy, History of Harrison County, McClain Printing Company, Parsons, West Virginia, 1970.

Davis, Dorothy, "1776-1976 In Salem", The Salem Herald, a collection of newspapers. Located in home of Dorothy Davis, Salem, WV.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 14.8

Quadrangle name Salem

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

### UMT References

A 

1	7
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5	37	8	40
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4	3	48	1	20
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B 

1	7
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5	38	2	40
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4	3	48	1	10
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C 

1	7
---	---

5	3	8	2	40
---	---	---	---	----

4	3	47	9	60
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D 

1	7
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5	3	78	5	0
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4	3	47	9	60
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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

From the South side of Main St. on the south to the north side of High St. on the north. From the west side of Valley St. on the west, to include the Percy-Randolph House, U.S. Post Office and Dairy Mart Foods, to the east

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

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul D. Marshall, AIA , Jill Ziegler

organization Paul D. Marshall & Associates, Inc. date July 1980

street & number Suite 406 1033 Quarrier St. telephone (304) 343-5310

city or town Charleston state West 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 \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

For HCRS 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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

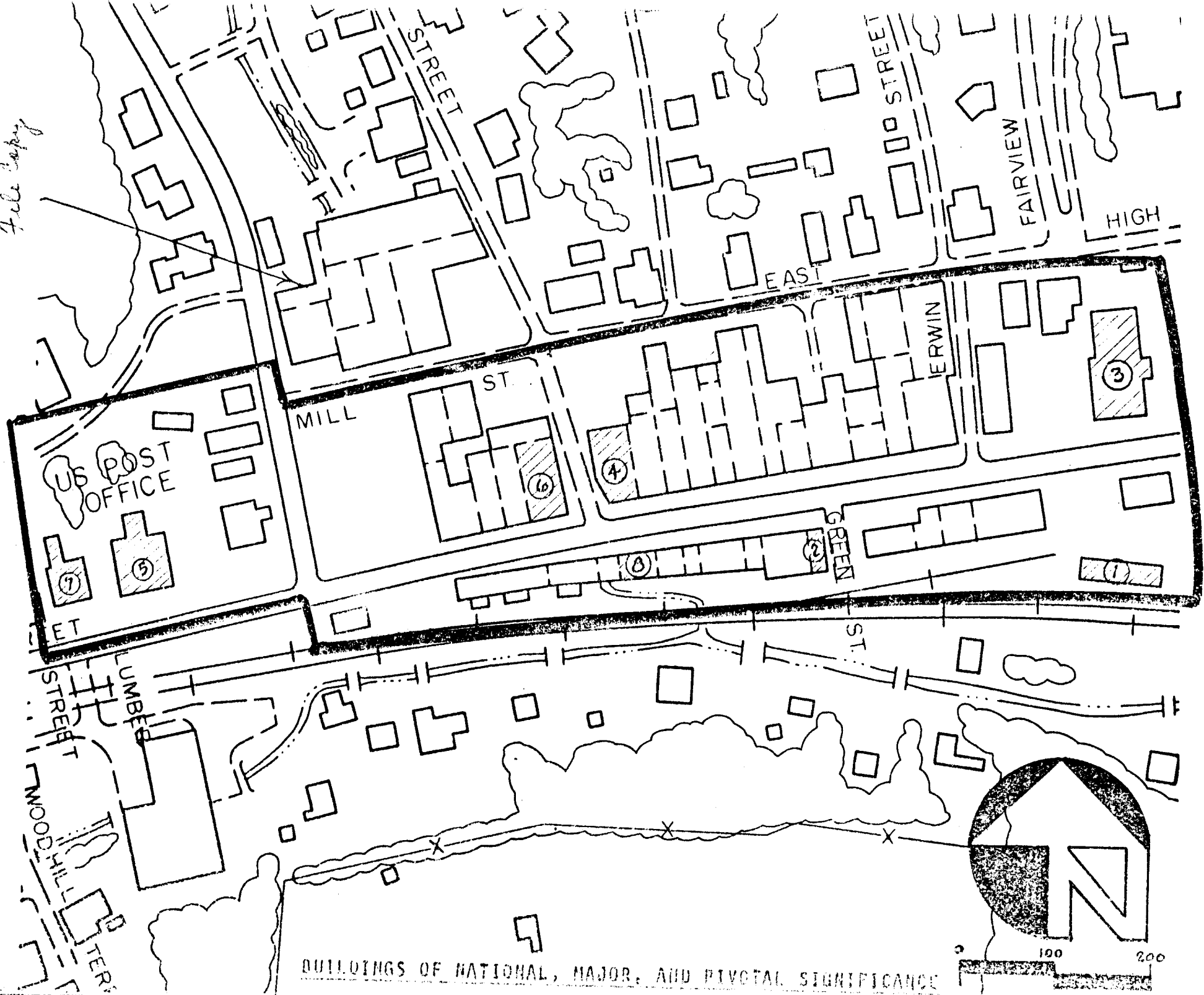
Salem Historic District Salem, Harrison County, WV

CONTINUATION SHEET Bibliograph. ref. NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

Paul D. Marshall & Associates, Inc., "Salem Historic District Survey, Salem, West Virginia". February 1980. Copy on file with the Historic Preservation Unit, Department of Culture and History, Charleston, WV

10. Geographical Data Con't. (Verbal boundary description)  
side of Erwin St. on the east, to include Salem Baptist Church.

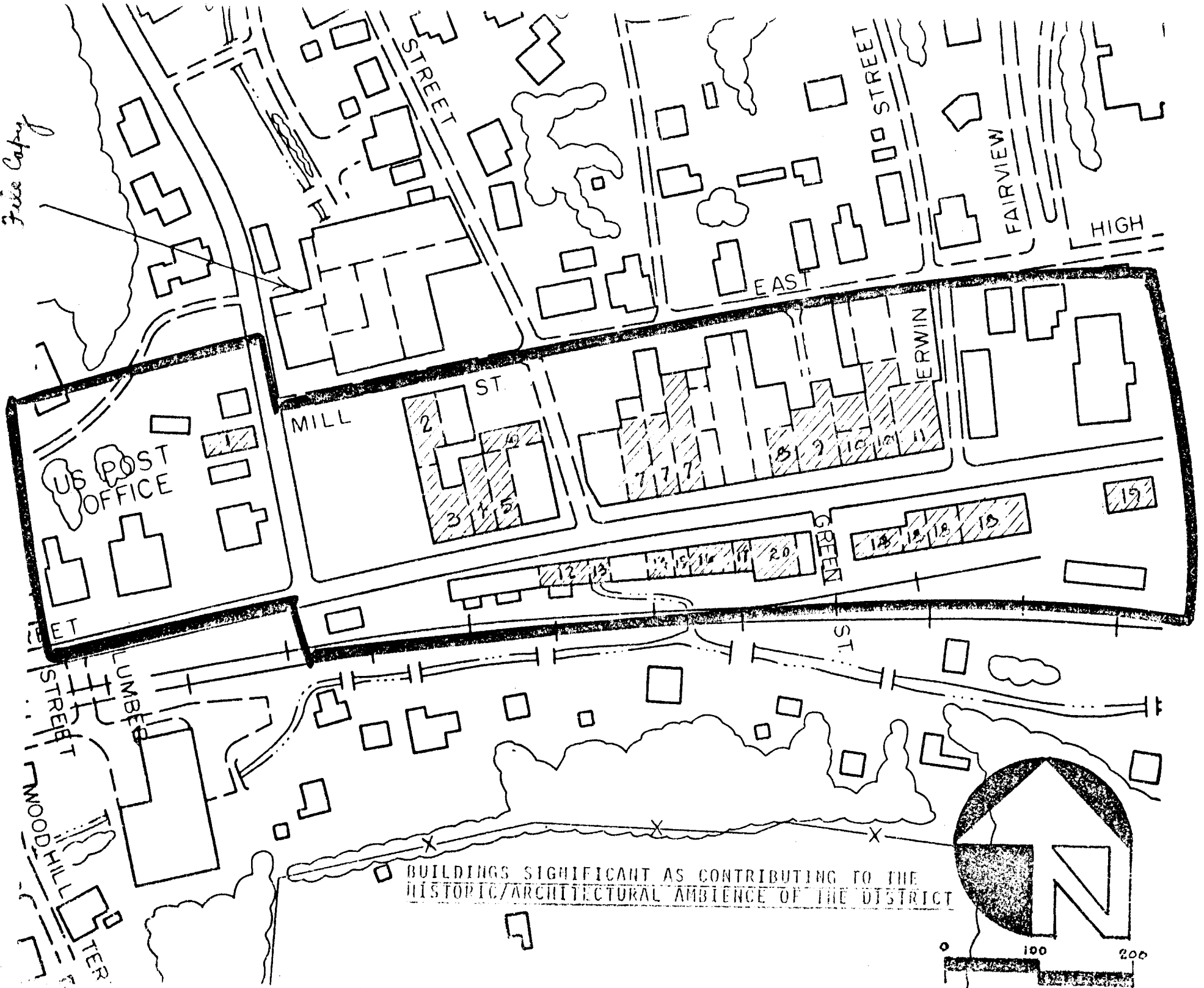
File Copy



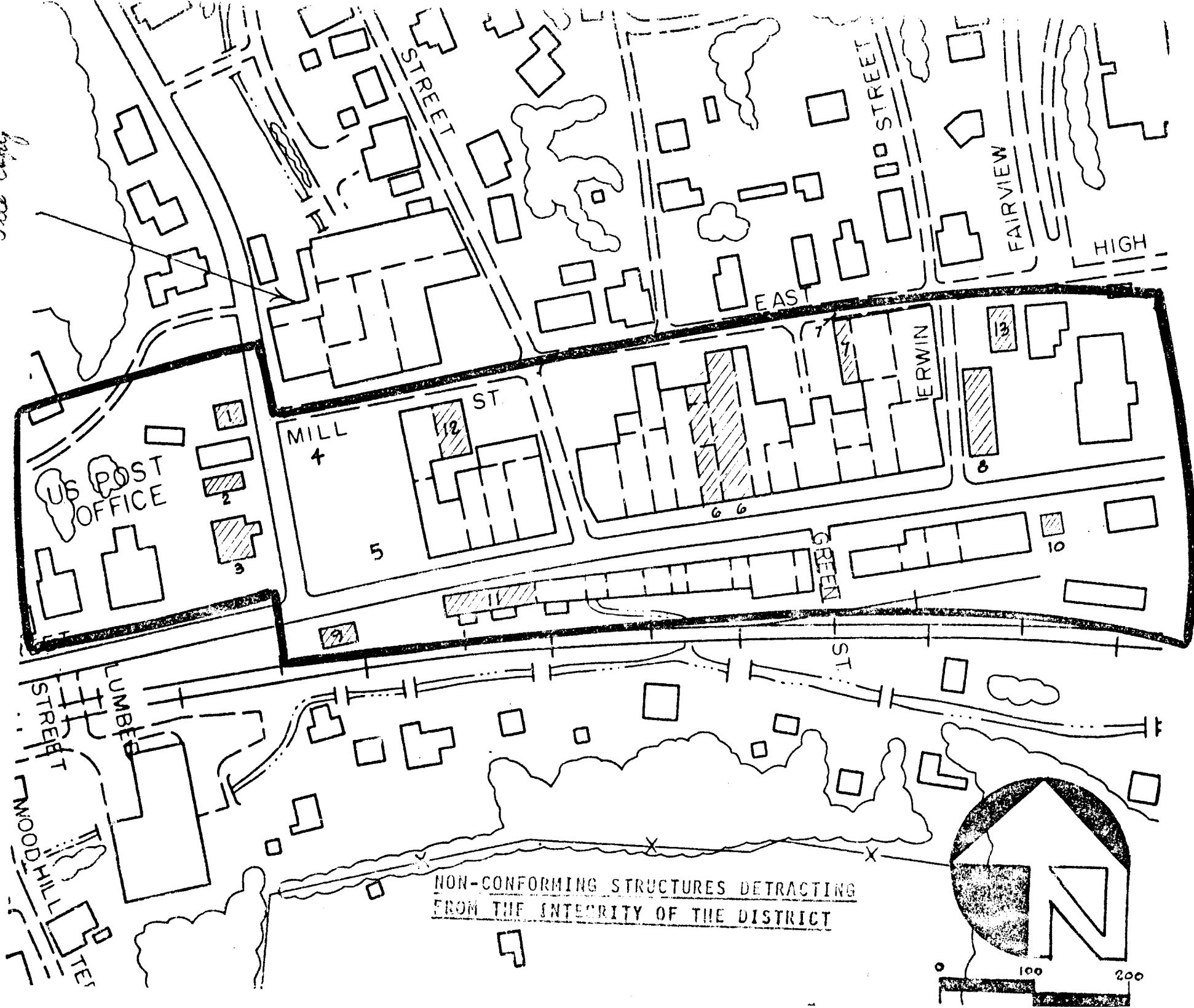
BUILDINGS OF NATIONAL, MAJOR, AND PIVOTAL SIGNIFICANCE



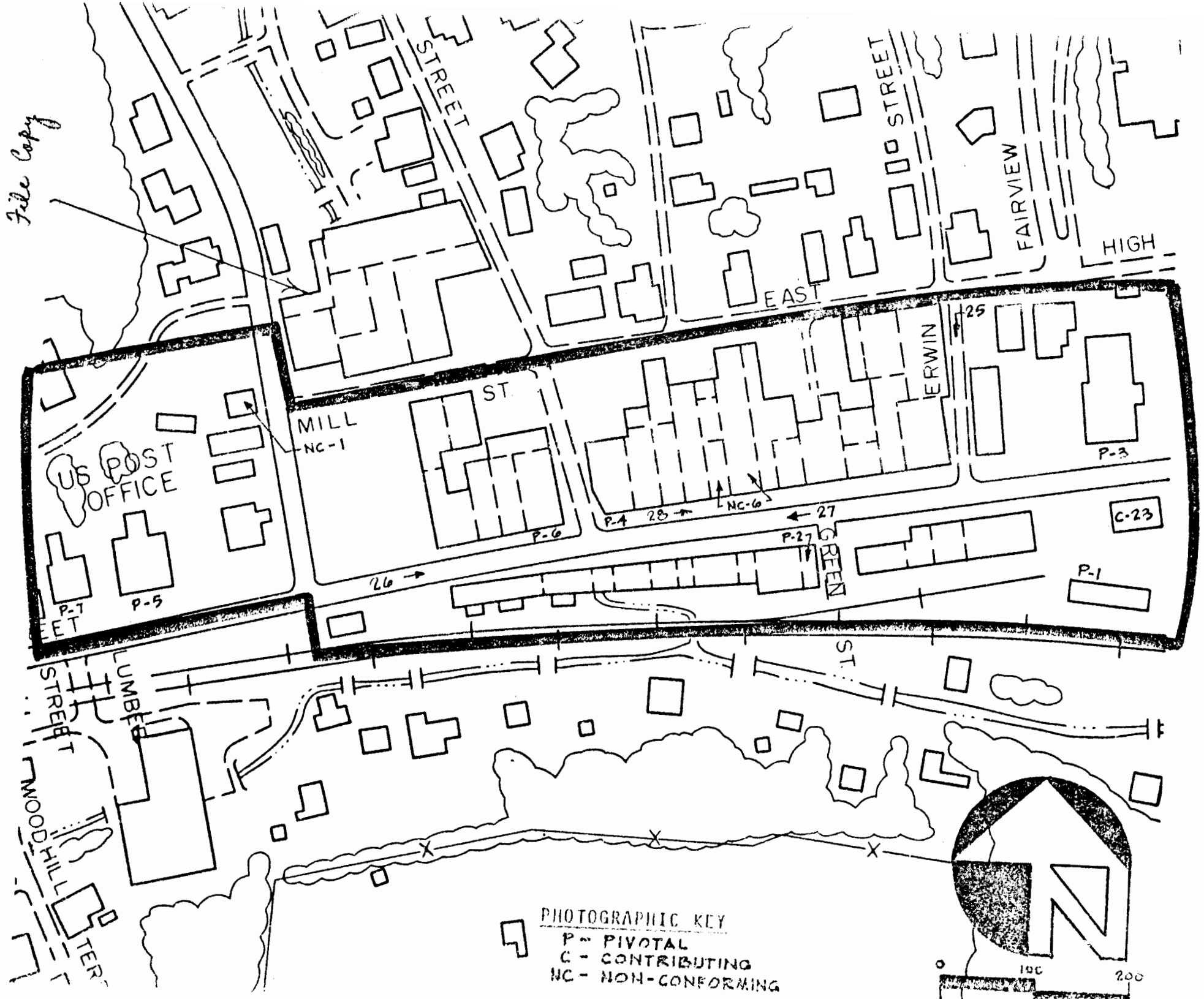
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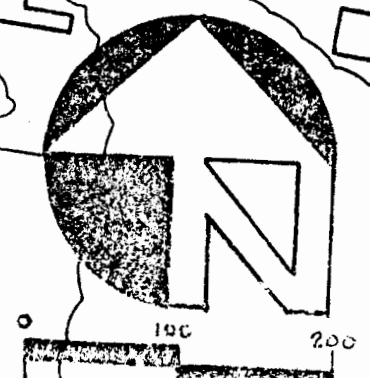
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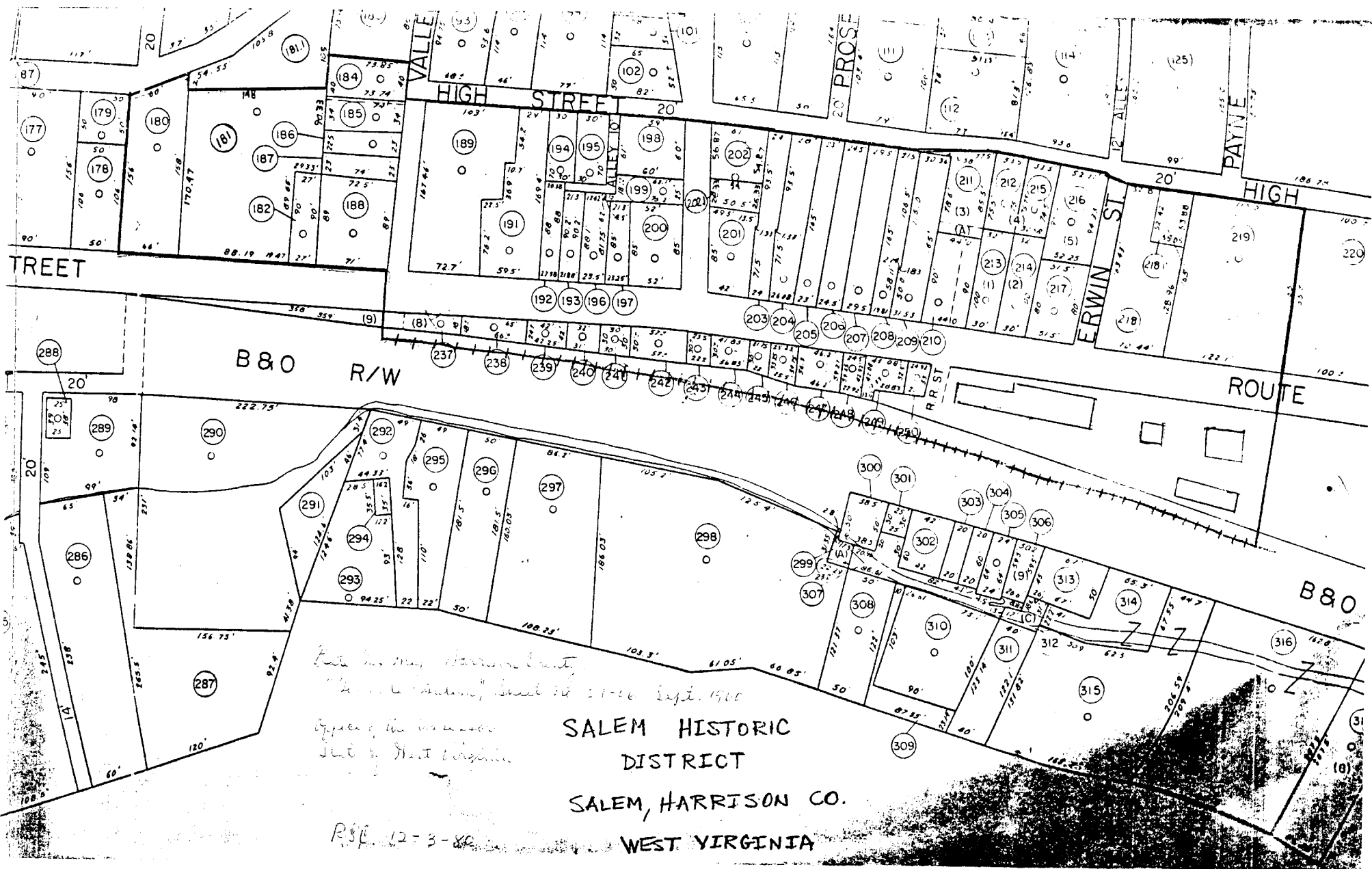


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PHOTOGRAPHIC KEY  
P - PIVOTAL  
C - CONTRIBUTING  
NC - NON-CONFORMING





Plat of the Salem Historic District  
Harrison County, West Virginia  
Surveyed by the Harrison County Surveyor  
Date of Survey: 12-3-80

SALEM HISTORIC  
DISTRICT  
SALEM, HARRISON CO.  
WEST VIRGINIA





THE WORLD

ANGLE'S  
NEWS STAND  
Royal Crown  
Cola

NATIONAL  
INSURANCE  
OCCASIONALLY  
KELLEY

505  
RE  
EST

OFFICE  
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