# **United States Department of the Interior**

National Park Service

# **National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

Signature of certifying official/Title:  State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Go  In my opinion, the property meets does criteria.  Signature of commenting official:	
X A B X C D  Signature of certifying official/Title:  State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Go In my opinion, the property meets does	overnment
X A B X C D  Signature of certifying official/Title:	
<u>X A B X C D</u>	Date
level(s) of significance: nationalstatewideX_loc Applicable National Register Criteria:	al
In my opinion, the property X meets does I recommend that this property be considered significantly of significantly.	
I hereby certify that this X nomination required the documentation standards for registering propertice. Places and meets the procedural and professional recommendations.	es in the National Register of Historic quirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
As the designated authority under the National History	oric Preservation Act, as amended,
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
Not For Publication: Vicinity:	
Street & number: 5 Crim Avenue City or town: Belington State: WV	County: Barbour
2. Location	
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple pro	perty listing)
N/A	<del></del>
Name of related multiple property listing:	
Historic name: <u>Citizens National Bank of Belingto</u> Other names/site number:	<u>n</u>

antizens National Bank of Belington  ame of Property	County and State
4. National Park Service Certification	
I hereby certify that this property is:	
entered in the National Register	
determined eligible for the National Register	
determined not eligible for the National Register	
removed from the National Register	
other (explain:)	
Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
5. Classification	
Ownership of Property	
(Check as many boxes as apply.)	
Private: X	
Public – Local	
Public – State	
r ubite – State	
Public – Federal	
Category of Property	
(Check only <b>one</b> box.)	
Building(s)	
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Citizens National Bank of Belington Name of Property	Barbour County, WV County and State
Number of Resources within Propert (Do not include previously listed resour	
Contributing1	Noncontributing buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	Total
Number of contributing resources previ  6. Function or Use Historic Functions	ously listed in the National Register0
(Enter categories from instructions.)  COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution  COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store  COMMERCE/TRADE/professional	<u>tion</u> —
Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)  DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling  COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store	

Citizens National Bank of Belington Name of Property	Barbour County, WV County and State
7. Description	
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)  LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque Revival	

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.) Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: stone Walls: brick, stone Roof: EPDM

Other: wood, metal, synthetics

### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The former Citizens National Bank of Belington sits on a downtown corner lot at 5 Crim Ave, Belington, WV. It is a 3-story, brick, Romanesque Revival style commercial building with two primary facades facing Crim Avenue to the east and Bridge Street to the south. These elevations are defined by their grand stone detailing and arched windows. The ground level features a primary commercial space with corner entrance and two additional commercial spaces with secondary storefronts on the northeastern end. The upper floors house several apartments/offices. Despite some modern alterations (most notably the renovation of the rear storefronts and framing added to convert upper levels to apartments), the interior and exterior retain a fair and high degree of integrity respectively.

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# **Narrative Description**

The former Citizens National Bank of Belington is located at 5 Crim Avenue, Belington, WV 26250, on the northwest corner of Crim Avenue and Bridge Street (Parcel ID: 01-02-0007-0216-0000). The site is a city lot fully occupied by the structure, bounded by sidewalk/streets to the south and east and by adjoining buildings to the north and west.

#### Exterior:

The former Citizens National Bank is a 3-story, red brick, Romanesque Revival-style, commercial structure with two primary street-facing facades. The south elevation is three bays wide. Each bay features a grand stone block arch on brick pillars at ground level, a paired 1over-1 doublehung wooden window with flat stone lintel and sill at second level, and a paired 1over-1 doublehung wooden window with leaded fanlight transom under rusticated stone arch at third level. The upper bays are recessed and divided between brick pilasters with rusticated stone bases and caps. At ground level, the two western bays feature nearly full-length display windows in wood frames and leaded fanlight transoms. The eastern arch is open to a recessed corner entry with commercial storefront featuring a single-lite wooden door, large sidelites, and transoms in wooden frame. The upper transom row is divided by decorative Corinthian-style mullions and is separated from the lower storefront by a metal cornice. While the historic door and storefront configuration have been retained, it appears to have had its finishing trim removed leaving the internal framing exposed on the exterior. An elaborate belt course with rusticated stone over dentiled and egg-and-dart brick molding spans the south and east elevations. A non-original projecting metal cornice of pressed tin tiles and scrolled nonstructural corbels also spans these elevations.

The east elevation is six bays wide. The southern most bay mimics the south elevation with open arch at ground level and arched third floor window. The second and third bays each feature a slightly wider display window with fanlight and stone block arch at ground level, paired 1-over-1 doublehung wooden window with flat stone lintel and sill at second level, and a paired 1-over-1 doublehung wooden window with square transoms and flat stone lintel with keystone at third level. The upper bays are again recessed and divided by pilasters as previously described, but with a row of stacked brick corbels along the top edge of bays two, three, five, and six instead of stone arches. The fourth bay is narrower and corresponds to the interior stairwell, featuring a door at ground level and single 1-over-1 windows on upper levels. The fifth and sixth bays have additional storefronts at ground level corresponding to the second and third commercial spaces. These have been remodeled with modern materials. Each storefront features a 9-lite steel door under Italianate hood, display windows and 3-lite transom row in wood frames, projecting molded cornice, and beadboard-style wall paneling.

The north and west elevations are solid brick walls shared with the adjoining structures. Parapet walls with stone coping on all elevations hide the roof from street view. The roof has an EPDM membrane system with one central ridge and two sloping planes from the midpoint to internal roof drains at the north and south parapets. The foundation is made of stone.

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Interior:

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The interior of the building includes three floors and a full basement, each covering approximately 2000 sq. ft. The primary commercial space is a single large room featuring a 15ft. ceiling with pressed tin tiles, modern schoolhouse pendant light fixtures, plaster and exposed brick walls, newly framed bathroom and mechanical closet at rear, and woodgrain-pattern ceramic tile flooring. An arched doorway on the rear/north wall leads to the central stairwell with plaster walls, pressed tin ceiling, and wooden baseboard trim. The stairs are dark stained wood with coffered paneling, wooden balustrade, and decorative newel posts. The second and third commercial spaces are nearly identical, featuring pressed tin ceilings, modern schoolhouse pendant lights, plaster walls with modern peg board shelving, carpet flooring, and modified columns inside the storefront door denoting configuration of original recessed entrance.

The second floor is divided into four apartments along the eastern wall and a central corridor along the western wall. The corridor retains its historic hardwood floors, plaster walls, wooden baseboard trim, wooden doors and doorframes with transoms, and exit door at north end of the hall to adjoining building (now blocked off). The apartments were originally offices and have been renovated for residential use with c1980s kitchen appliances, cabinetry, bathroom fixtures, carpet or vinyl flooring, and drop grid ceilings. The third floor, originally featuring two large spaces flanking the central stairwell, has been further subdivided into three apartments with similar c1980s modifications/materials as below. While most of the original baseboard, door, and window trim remains in place throughout this level, a short section at the top of nearly each window and door frame was cut away by previous owners to allow installation of the drop grid ceiling. Floors on this level are carpet or vinyl over plywood. Original 14ft. plaster ceilings show extensive water damage from previous roof leaks, especially in the southern apartment. A closet staircase west of the main stairwell provides access to an open-frame attic approximately 4-7 ft high spanning the length of the building.

The basement is divided into four sections corresponding to the three first-floor commercial spaces and stairwell. The roughcut stone foundation forms the floor and walls. This space is prone to flooding and therefore unoccupied with the exception of utilities, including three HVAC boiler/condenser units and gas service entrance. Heating and cooling service includes gas forced air minisplits on the first floor, electric baseboard heat and window AC units on the second floor, and no service on the third floor. A central hot water boiler for heating is located on the 2nd floor, and is not functional. Electrical services are located inside the central stairwell and second floor corridor.

### Condition & Integrity:

The building's exterior retains an overall high degree of integrity. The footprint, bay configuration, and fenestration pattern remain unaltered. The masonry remains unpainted and in generally good condition. All historic window sashes and frames have been retained on the upper levels. While the commercial windows have been replaced, they have been installed within the same penetration dimensions using same large display-style units. The two most notable alterations are the renovations to the second and third storefronts previously described, and the installation of the current projecting metal cornice in place of the original one. Historic photographs c1995 show no projecting metal cornice present, meaning the original was lost by

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that time and that the current one and new corbels were added in the last 30 years. However, the use of pressed tin tile gives a historically sympathetic feeling to the alteration and does not drastically detract from the overall character of the building.

The interior of the building has fair integrity. The first floor also retains the original configuration and footprint of its commercial spaces and circulation patterns. Some historic materials such as plaster and wood trim survive throughout in a range of conditions, while others like the hardwood flooring and light fixtures have been replaced by previous owners. (Note: It is unclear whether the pressed tin ceiling tiles are original or modern replacements. The tiles used in the third commercial space differ from those throughout the rest of the floor, suggesting that section has been modified. However, the rest of the tiles are the same as those used to construct the new exterior cornice - suggesting that either some historic tiles were removed and repurposed for the cornice or that this style are all modern replacements installed at the same time.) Even so, the current materials and fixtures in the primary commercial space and stairwell still support the historic nature of the space. The rear commercial spaces retain little historic material. On the upper floors, the stairwell/corridor configuration remains intact and original room layouts are still discernable despite the modern framing for residential conversion. Nearly all original doors remain with few additional penetrations, and examples of historic trim, plaster, and flooring survive in fair to good condition

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8. St	tatement of Significance	
	cable National Register Criteria "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for .)	National Register
X	A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant broad patterns of our history.	contribution to the
	B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in or	ır past.
X	C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses his or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose continuity individual distinction.	gh artistic values,
	D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important history.	nt in prehistory or
	ria Considerations "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	
	A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes	
	B. Removed from its original location	
	C. A birthplace or grave	
	D. A cemetery	
	E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure	
	F. A commemorative property	
	G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the pas	t 50 years

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)  ARCHITECTURE  COMMERCE	
Period of Significance	
<u>1901-1938</u>	
Significant Dates	
Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)	
Cultural Affiliation	
Architect/Builder	

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The former Citizens National Bank of Belington was constructed in 1901 and stands today as the town's oldest surviving bank building. It is locally significant under Criterion A: Commerce for its leading role in Belington's financial development, and Criterion C: Architecture as an important example of the late Romanesque Revival style in America. Its period of significance is 1901-1938, stretching from the year of construction to its closure and sale, marking the end of its historical banking/financial function.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

#### Criterion A: Commerce

European development of Belington began at the end of the eighteenth century. The area was first known as Barker Settlement after brothers Elias and William Barker, who received a land grant for 1,400 acres there in 1781. At least four other known settlers (George Yeager, John Yock, John England, and Jacob Teter) and their families had moved to the area by 1800, followed by dozens more in the coming decades. By 1843 there were enough residents to warrant their own county, and that year a new one was created by the Virginia General Assembly from portions of Lewis, Randolph, and Harrison Counties. Barbour County, as it was called, was named in honor of Philip P. Barbour of Orange County, VA. Barbour was a highly respected politician who served in the Virginia House of Delegates and US House of Representatives, as well as being the president of the Virginia Constitutional Convention and an associate justice of the US Supreme Court. Barker Settlement was renamed Belington in 1855 after John Bealin, a Jewish merchant from Philippi who opened a store on the Beverly-Fairmont Turnpike (now Crim Ave). The town was officially incorporated on August 22, 1894; the Alston district on the western side of the Tygart's Valley River was then annexed in 1906, expanding the town to its current limits.

These later years were paralleled by substantial industrial growth in Belington. The most significant catalyst for economic development was the introduction of several railroads, opening up greater possibilities for travel and trade throughout the region. The Grafton and Belington Railroad was the first to reach the town in 1887, followed by the WV Central and Pittsburg Railway in 1891 and the Roaring Creek and Belington Railroad by 1899. These regional lines were soon bought out by larger ones: the G&R by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1894, the

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  Hu Maxwell, *History of Barbour County*, (Morgantown, WV: Acme Publishing Co, 1899), p.370.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Barbara Smith and Carl Briggs, *Images of America: Barbour County*, (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2000), p.60.

 $<sup>^{3}</sup>$  City of Belington, "About Belington," City of Belington, Accessed 7 June 2025.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Maxwell, History of Barbour County, p.326; Smith, Images of America, p.14.

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WVC&P by the Western Maryland Railroad in 1905, and the RC&B by the B&O in 1916.<sup>5</sup> These, along with the Beverly-Fairmont Turnpike completed earlier in 1852, connected Belington via road and rail to the rest of the country and broader markets. This allowed new industrial enterprises to flourish and by the early 1900s a brick plant, a steel mill, and the Abbott coal mine had all been successfully established there.<sup>6</sup>

Thanks to this industrial success, Belington's population and commercial activities also grew at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. As noted by local historian Hu Maxwell in 1899, "the town now has 700 people, three churches, three hotels, fourteen business houses, and is the terminus of the B.&O., the W. Va Central, and the Roaring Creek Railroads." The United States Census of 1910 lists the overall Barbour County population rising from 12,702 in 1890 to 15,858 in 1910, with Belington specifically climbing from 430 to 1,481 residents (9.3% of the county population).<sup>8</sup> The creation of banks to serve these new residents and businesses was the natural next step in the town's development. As of 1899 only three banks had been established in Barbour County, all of which were located in the county seat of Philippi. The Bank of Philippi was founded in 1855 by President Lair D. Morrall and Cashier Charles W. Parratt but was short-lived, closing in 1861 before the town's impending invasion in the Civil War. The second was the Farmers' Bank, founded in 1875 by President A.B. Modissett and Cashier J.W. Talbott. Farmers' Bank closed April 1, 1886, when sold to the new Tygart's Valley Bank, which opened the next day and "attained and held a leading and influential position in the financial and business affairs of the county." Two larger national banks, the First National Bank and the Citizens National Bank, subsequently opened branches in Philippi in 1902.

As Belington's economic prospects grew to match those in Philippi, banks set their sights there as well. Three banks were opened within just two months of each other in the spring of 1903 competing to meet the new demand. The Citizens Bank of Belington was the first of these. CBB purchased a prime corner lot at the intersection of Crim Ave and Bridge Street on January 18, 1901, and finished constructing a grand 3-story building there the following year. Citizens Bank was reestablished as the Citizens National Bank (national bank charter #6618), which was organized January 26<sup>th</sup>, chartered February 9<sup>th</sup>, and opened February 12<sup>th</sup> under President R.E. Jackson and Cashier Harry H. Jones. 11 In addition to CNBB in the primary commercial space, the building also featured two secondary commercial spaces on its ground floor housing a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> L. Wayne Sheets, "West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railway," e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia, 14 February 2024; Donald L. Rice, "Coal & Coke Railway, " e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia, 08 February 2024.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Smith, *Images of America*, p.26 and p.56.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Maxwell, History of Barbour County, p.326.

<sup>8</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, "Statistics for West Virginia," 1910 Census of the United States. Note: The discrepancy between the Maxwell and Census c.1900 population numbers is most likely due to differing boundaries, with Maxwell including the adjacent Alston neighborhood and the Census excluding it until after its 1906 annexation into the town limits.

<sup>9</sup> Maxwell, History of Barbour County, p.282.

<sup>11 &</sup>quot;U.S. National Bank Lookup (1863-1935): Bank Info for NB Charter 6618 (1903-1925), " Society of Paper Money Collectors, Accessed 9 June 2025.

#### Citizens National Bank of Belington

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jeweler and a barber, professional offices on the second floor, and a meeting hall on the third floor. The second bank established was the First National Bank of Belington (n.b.c. #6619), organized February 4<sup>th</sup>, chartered February 9<sup>th</sup>, and opened March 26<sup>th</sup> under President Arthur Lee and Cashier George H Balsley. FNBB was competitively located directly across from CNBB on Bridge Street, though in a much simpler 1-story commercial Italianate brick building with no other tenants. A third rival, the Belington National Bank (n.b.c. #6634), was organized February 14<sup>th</sup>, chartered February 17<sup>th</sup>, and opened April 2<sup>nd</sup> under President Frank Pierce Rease and Cashier B.B. Rohrbough. However, BNB was liquidated just three years later and absorbed into FNBB.

CNBB and FNBB remained the town's primary (possibly sole) banks into the 1920s, with the former generally outperforming the latter. Prior to 1925, CNBB reported higher total resources every year, peaking at \$516,903 in 1920 compared to FNBB's peak of \$452,306 in 1923. Despite this trend, on March 8, 1925, CNBB was also liquidated and bought out by FNBB. FNBB purchased the CNBB building the following day for the sum of \$30,804.22 for its own use. After this merger, FNBB reported its highest ever annual balance of \$739,888 in 1927. Unfortunately, this prosperity was inevitably cut short by the stock market crash of 1929 and ensuing Great Depression. FNBB fell into receivership status on October 13, 1931, before closing, and the former CNBB building was publicly auctioned off on September 14, 1938, for the sum of \$4,600. This marked the end of the building's use for banking/financial functions. As the largest bank in Belington for nearly forty years, as well as the most prominent corner building at the town's main intersection, the site was an essential hub for most residents to conduct their financial business. The structure therefore played a pivotal role in the town's early commercial and economic development and the day-to-day life of the Belington community.

Following the bank's closure, the building continued to be occupied by retail and professional tenants throughout the mid-twentieth century. The upper levels were then converted to apartments in the c.1970s-80s. The site sadly fell victim to vacancy and deferred maintenance over the late 1900s and early 2000s as Belington, like much of the state, faced general industrial decline and economic hardship. In spite of this, the building has remained the anchor of downtown Belington's historic streetscape and still stands today as the strongest reminder of the city's turn-of-the-century commercial boom period.

#### Criterion C: Architecture

The former Citizens National Bank of Belington has further historical significance as an important example of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture executed in a rural West Virginian community. The namesake Romanesque style initially took hold throughout Western Europe between c.1000-1200 AD, when the knowledge and skill to replicate ancient Roman building forms was rediscovered after the Dark Ages. The style was typically used for churches and emphasized quintessential Roman features such as rounded arches, stone masonry walls with heavy massing, recessed windows and doors accentuated by orders, and elaborate ornamentation

 $<sup>^{12}</sup>$  "U.S. National Bank Lookup (1863-1935): Bank Info for NB Charter 6619 (1903-1931)," Society of Paper Money Collectors, Accessed 9 June 2025.  $^{13}$  "U.S. National Bank Lookup (1863-1935): Bank Info for NB Charter 6634 (1903-1906)," Society of Paper Money Collectors, Accessed 9 June 2025.

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like geometric patterns, animals, grotesques, and anthropomorphized figures. <sup>14</sup> Romanesque was eventually replaced by later styles, but a renewed interest in its stately and dramatic aesthetic led to the Romanesque Revival movement of the nineteenth century. After first resurging in Europe, the Romanesque Revival style reached America in the mid-1800s, with one of the earliest notable examples being James Renwick's famous Smithsonian Institution Building in Washington, DC completed in 1851. This iteration of the style retained the same characteristics as its predecessor, but now integrating the potential use of brick and typically with much more restrained ornamentation and archwork. It remained a popular choice for churches, as well as large public buildings like courthouses, campus halls, libraries, and banks that could afford the cost of the expensive masonry construction and stonework. By the end of the century more simplified expressions of the style could be found on downtown commercial and residential buildings, along with the grander and more eclectic Richardsonian variant created by architect H.H. Richardson.

As previously described, the CNBB building displays many of the physical features that are hallmarks of this style. Its large rusticated stone arches are the defining characteristic of the facades. These are further accentuated by the heavy stone detailing used for the bases and caps of the pillars and pilasters, lintels and sills of the windows, and pronounced decorative belt course. The recessed upper-level bays are also reminiscent of Romanesque blind arcades, while the contrasting masonry colors reflect the historically common use of polychromal elements. However, the structure's use of brick, glass storefronts, and flat roof are clear indications of the style's integration with modern commercial features that characterize the later end of the Romanesque Revival period. While there are a few examples of less formal Italianate-style commercial buildings in downtown Belington, this is the only one that exhibits enough of the key characteristics to be truly classified as the Romanesque Revival style. This complexity and grandeur in its design attests to its singularity and preeminence above the surrounding structures during the period of significance.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Carol Davidson Cragoe, *How to Read Buildings*, (New York, NY: Rizzoli International Publications Inc., 2008), p.30, 80, 93, and 162.

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Name of Property	

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Citizens National Bank of Beli	ngton	Barbour County, W\	/
Name of Property		County and State	
10. Geographical Data			
Acreage of Property _	0.05		
Use either the UTM sys	tem or latitude/longitu	de coordinates	
Latitude/Longitude Condition Datum if other than WC (enter coordinates to 6 condition). Latitude:	GS84: lecimal places)	itude:	
2. Latitude:	Long	itude:	
3. Latitude:	Long	itude:	
4. Latitude:	Long	itude:	
Or UTM References Datum (indicated on US) NAD 1927 or	SGS map):  X NAD 1983		
1. Zone: 17N	Easting: 592130	Northing: 4320112	
2. Zone: 17N	Easting: 592119	Northing: 4320114	
3. Zone: 17N	Easting: 592132	Northing: 4320144	
4. Zone: 17N	Easting: 592139	Northing: 4320141	

Citizens National Bank of Belington	
Name of Property	

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary follows the exterior walls of the structure, forming a rectangle fronting approximately 28ft. on Bridge Street and 81ft. on Crim Avenue as shown in the attached map. (see Figure 2)

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary encompasses the physical footprint of the structure and location of historic activities.

11. Form Prepared B	11.	Form	Prepa	red	By
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name/title: Kelsey Hartmann, Preservation C	<u> Consultant</u>		
organization: Hartmann Preservation Services LLC			
street & number: 626 Yokum Street			
city or town: Elkins	state: WV	zip code: <u>26241</u>	
e-mail: kelsey@hartmannpreservationservices.com			
telephone: <u>540-622-7254</u>			
date: June 13, 2025			

#### **Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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# Figure Log:

- 1. USGS Topographical Location Map
- 2. Boundary Map with UTM Points
- 3. Site Plan and Photo Key
- 4. Floor 1 Plan and Photo Key
- 5. Floor 2 Plan and Photo Key
- 6. Floor 3 Plan and Photo Kev
- 7. Basement Plan and Photo Key
- 8. Historic photo, Bridge St. with southern façade of bank building at mid-left, 1902.
- 9. Historic photo, southeast corner and facades, c1900s.
- 10. Historic photo, southeast corner and facades, c1908.
- 11. Historic photo, southeast corner and facades, c1910.
- 12. Historic photo, southeast corner and facades, 1995.

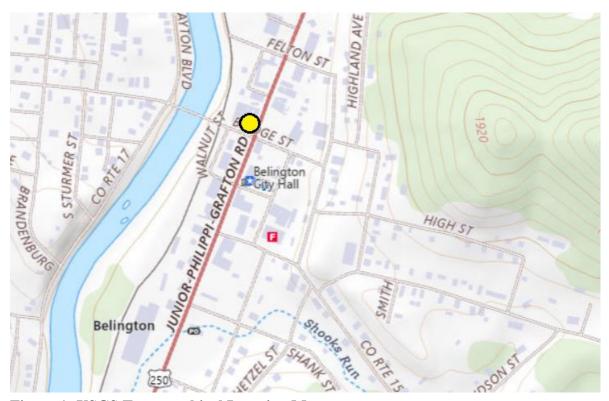


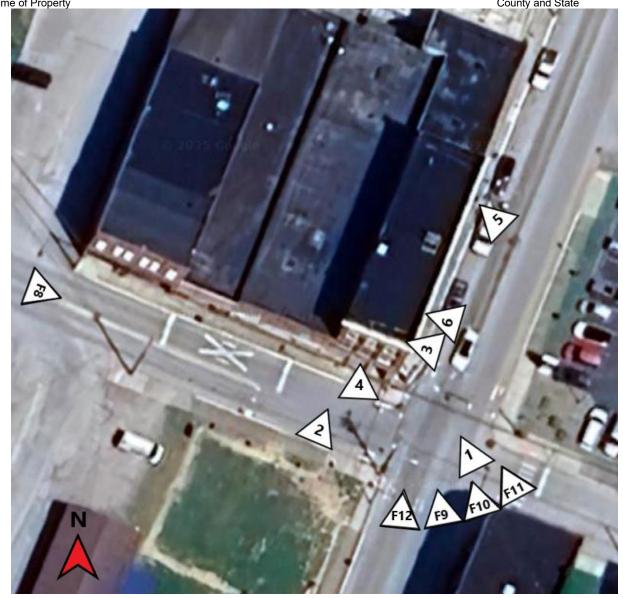
Figure 1: USGS Topographical Location Map

Citizens National Bank of Belington Name of Property

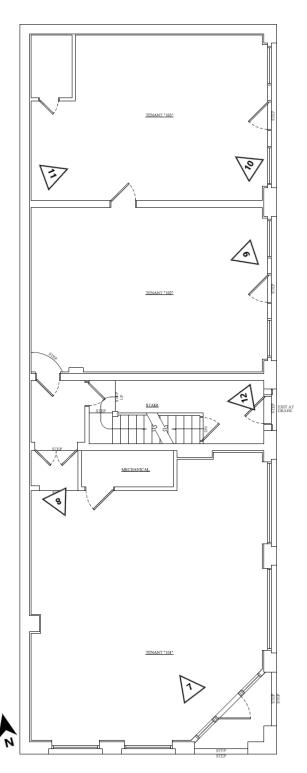


2. Boundary Map with UTM Points

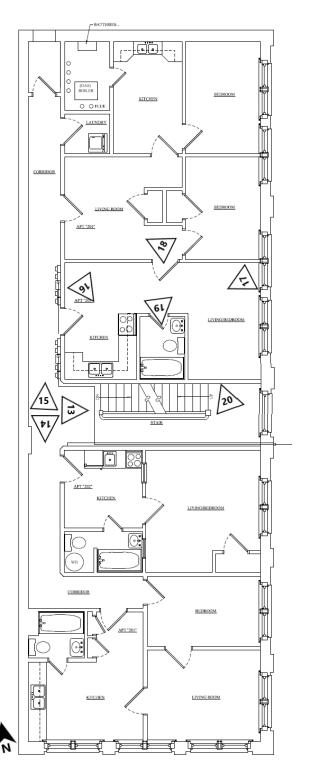
Citizens National Bank of Belington Name of Property



3. Site Plan and Photo Key

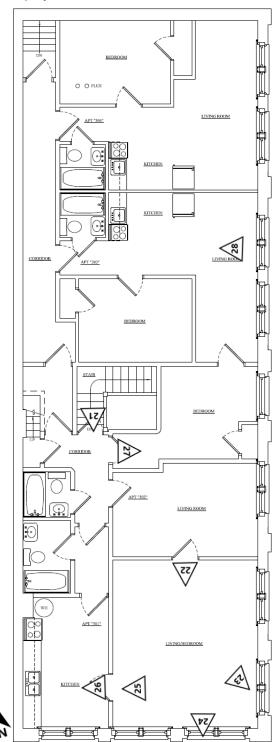


# 4. Floor 1 Plan and Photo Key



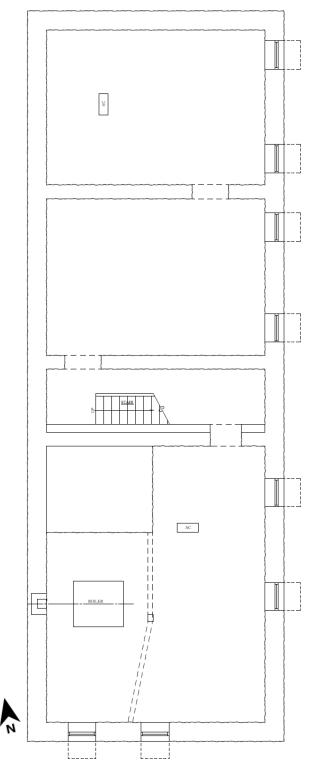
5. Floor 2 Plan and Photo Key

Name of Property



6. Floor 3 Plan and Photo Key

Name of Property



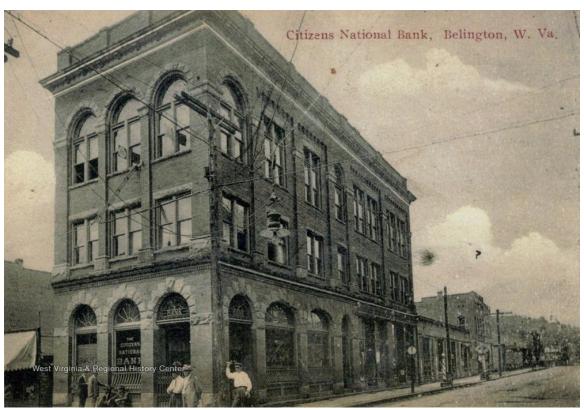
# 7. Basement Plan and Photo Key

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8. Historic photo, Bridge St. with southern façade of bank building at mid-left, 1902.



9. Historic photo, southeast corner and facades, c1900s.

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10. Historic photo, southeast corner and facades, c1908.

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11. Historic photo, southeast corner and facades, c1910.

Citizens National Bank of Belington Name of Property Barbour County, WV

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12. Historic photo, southeast corner and facades, 1995.

#### **Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

# **Photo Log**

Name of Property: Citizens National Bank of Belington

City or Vicinity: Belington

County: Barbour State: WV

Photographer: Kelsey Hartmann Date Photographed: March 14, 2025

Name of Property

Barbour County, WV

County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 28. View: southeast corner and facades, facing northwest WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0001

2 of 28. View: south facade, facing north WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0002

3 of 28. View: southeast corner, facing west WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0003

4 of 28. View: south façade detail, facing north WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0004

5 of 28. View: east facade, facing west WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0005

6 of 28. View: east façade detail, facing west, looking up WV BarbourCo CitizensNatlBankofBelington 0006.

7 of 28. View: first floor interior, facing northwest WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0007

8 of 28. View: first floor interior, facing southeast WV BarbourCo CitizensNatlBankofBelington 0008

9 of 28. View: first floor interior, facing southwest WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0009

10 of 28. View: first floor interior, facing northwest WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0010

11 of 28. View: first floor interior, facing east WV BarbourCo CitizensNatlBankofBelington 0011

12 of 28. View: first floor interior stairwell, facing west WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0012

13 of 28. View: second floor interior stairwell, facing east WV BarbourCo CitizensNatlBankofBelington 0013

14 of 28. View: second floor interior hallway, facing south WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0014

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15 of 28. View: second floor interior hallway, facing south WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0015

16 of 28. View: second floor interior, facing southeast WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0016

17 of 28. View: second floor interior, facing west WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0017

18 of 28. View: second floor interior, facing northwest WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0018

19 of 28. View: second floor interior, facing south WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0019

20 of 28. View: second floor interior stairwell detail, facing north WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0020

21 of 28. View: third floor interior hallway, facing south WV BarbourCo CitizensNatlBankofBelington 0021

22 of 28. View: third floor interior, facing south WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0022

23 of 28. View: third floor interior, facing southeast WV BarbourCo CitizensNatlBankofBelington 0023

24 of 28. View: third floor interior detail, facing east, looking down WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0024

25 of 28. View: third floor interior, facing west, looking up WV BarbourCo CitizensNatlBankofBelington 0025

26 of 28. View: third floor interior, facing west WV BarbourCo CitizensNatlBankofBelington 0026

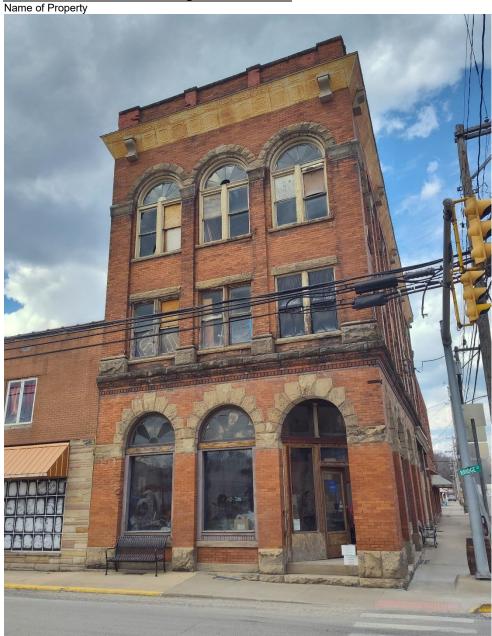
27 of 28. View: third floor interior, facing east WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0027

28 of 28. View: third floor interior, facing west WV BarbourCo CitizensNatlBankofBelington 0028

Barbour County, WV



Photograph 1. View: southeast corner and facades, facing northwest WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0001



Photograph 2. View: south facade, facing north WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0002



Photograph 3. View: southeast corner, facing west  $WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0003$ 



Photograph 4. View: south façade detail, facing north WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0004

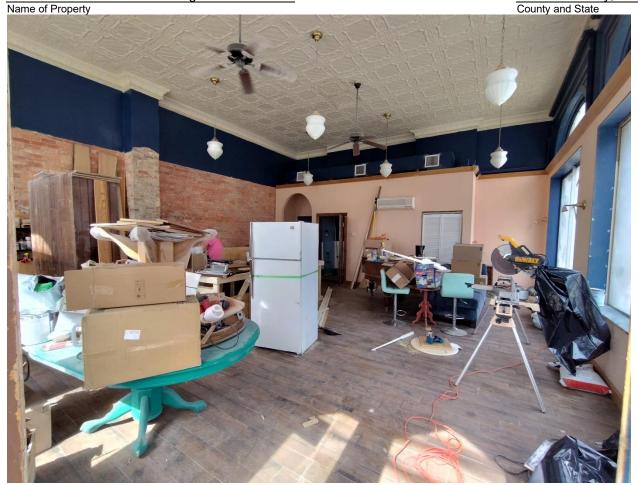


Photograph 5. View: east facade, facing west WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0005

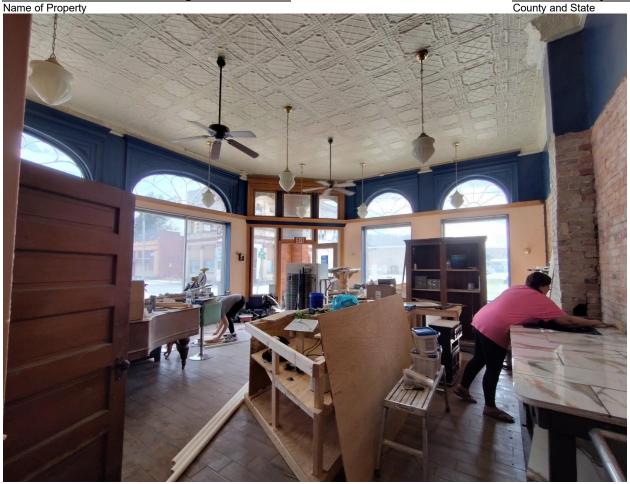
Barbour County, WV



Photograph 6. View: east façade detail, facing west, looking up WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0006.



Photograph 7. View: first floor interior, facing northwest WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0007



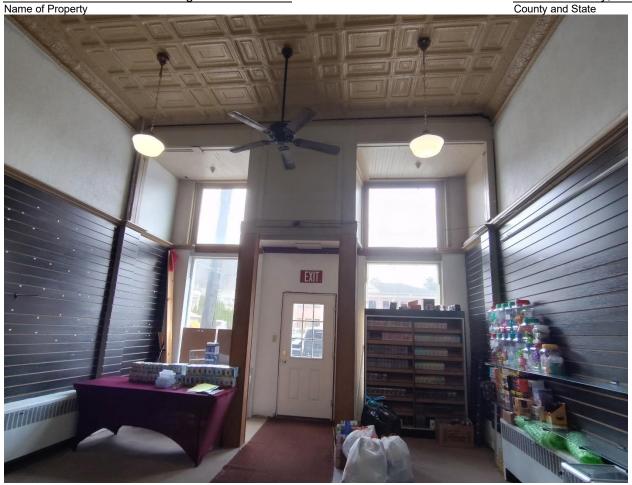
Photograph 8. View: first floor interior, facing southeast WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0008



Photograph 9. View: first floor interior, facing southwest WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0009



Photograph 10. View: first floor interior, facing northwest WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0010



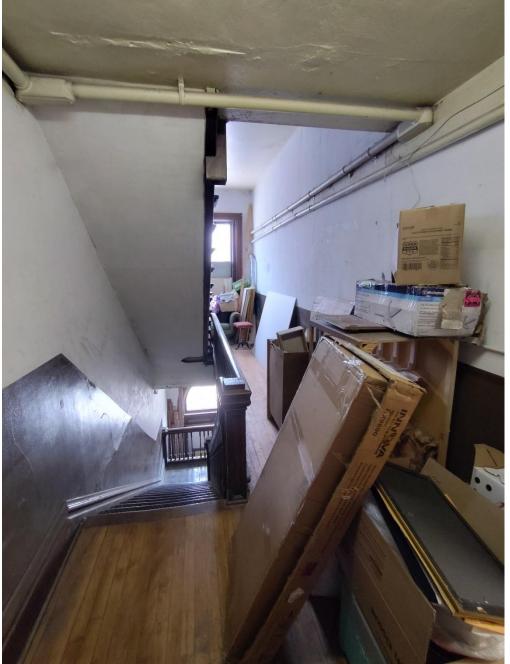
Photograph 11. View: first floor interior, facing east WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0011



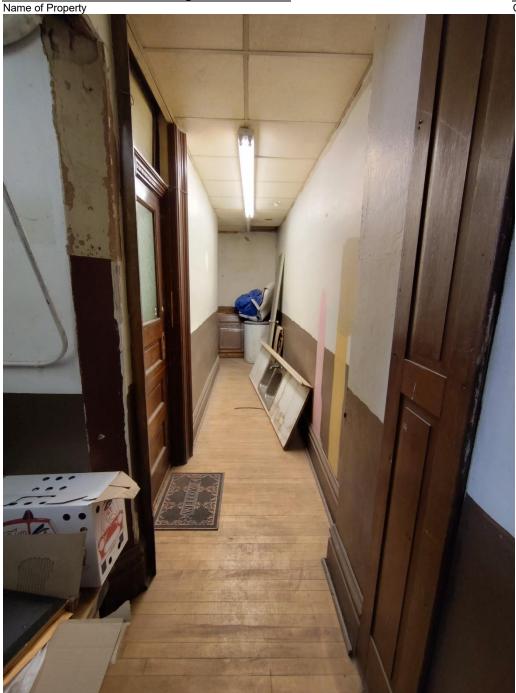
Photograph 12. View: first floor interior stairwell, facing west WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0012

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Photograph 13. View: second floor interior stairwell, facing east WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0013



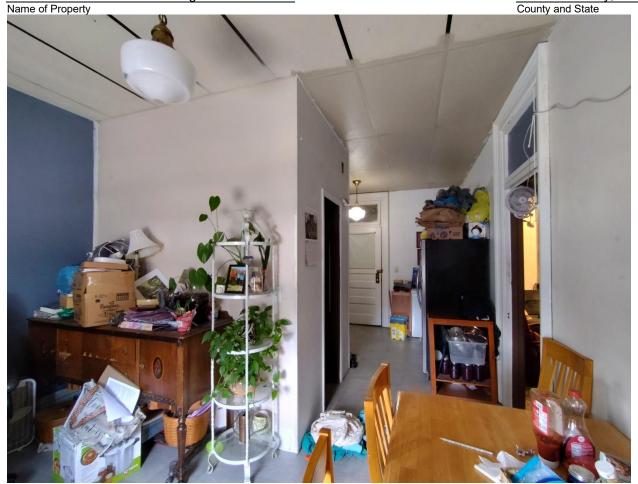
Photograph 14. View: second floor interior hallway, facing south WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0014



Photograph 15. View: second floor interior hallway, facing south WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0015



Photograph 16. View: second floor interior, facing southeast WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0016



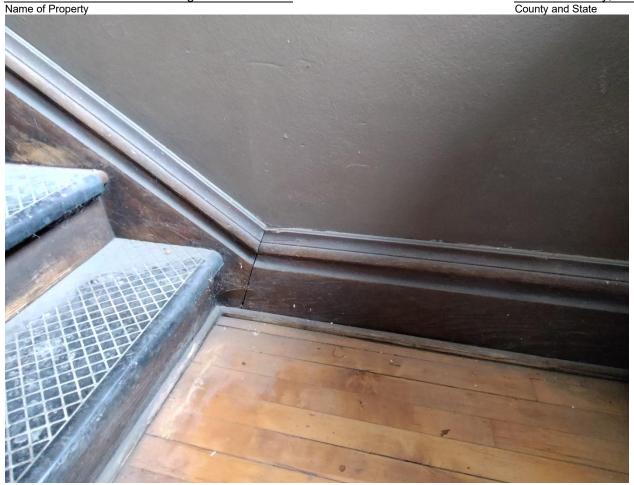
Photograph 17. View: second floor interior, facing west WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0017



Photograph 18. View: second floor interior, facing northwest WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0018



Photograph 19. View: second floor interior, facing south WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0019

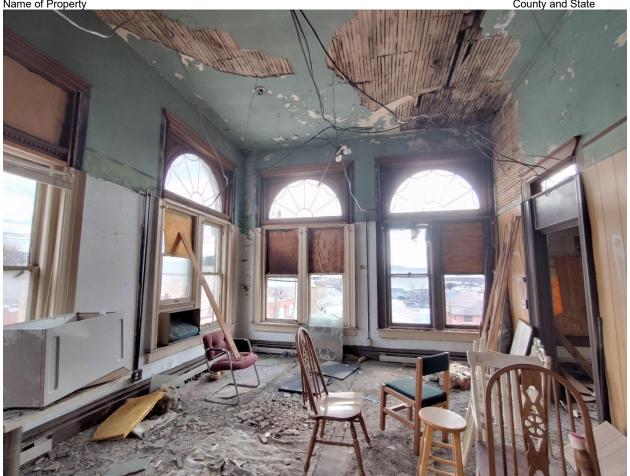


Photograph 20. View: second floor interior stairwell detail, facing north WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0020



Photograph 21. View: third floor interior hallway, facing south WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0021

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Photograph 22. View: third floor interior, facing south WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0022

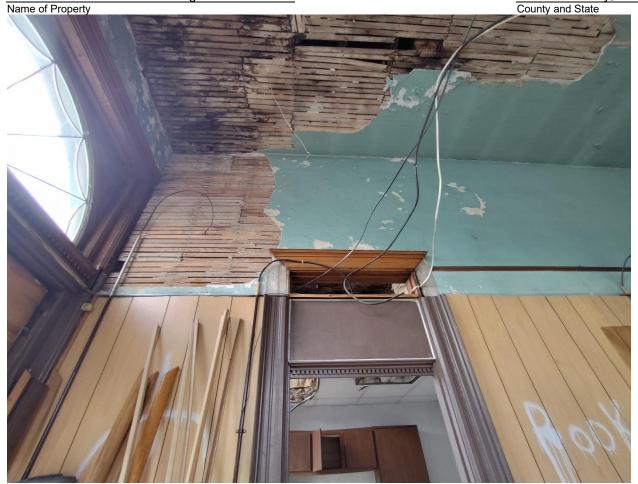
Citizens National Bank of Belington Name of Property



Photograph 23. View: third floor interior, facing southeast WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0023



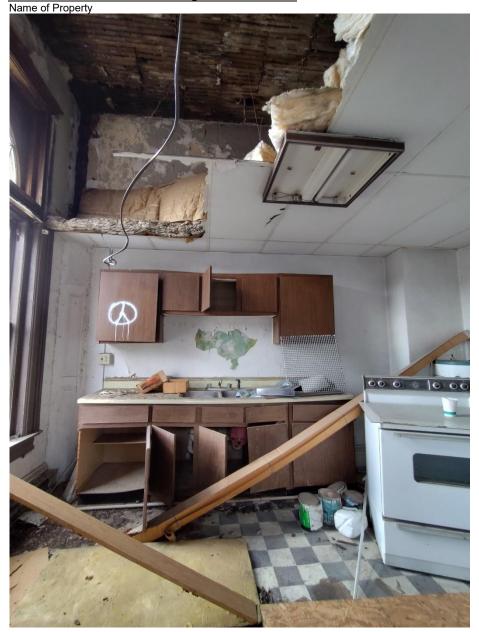
Photograph 24. View: third floor interior detail, facing east, looking down WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0024



Photograph 25. View: third floor interior, facing west, looking up WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0025

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Photograph 26. View: third floor interior, facing west WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0026

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Photograph 27. View: third floor interior, facing east  $WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0027$ 

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## Citizens National Bank of Belington

Name of Property



Photograph 28. View: third floor interior, facing west WV\_BarbourCo\_CitizensNatlBankofBelington\_0028

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900
OMB Control No. 1024-0018

Barbour County, WV

County and State

Name of Property

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement**: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours

Tier 2 - 120 hours

Tier 3 - 230 hours

Tier 4 - 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.