GUIDE TO

Historic Landmarks

of

Belmont County, Ohio

BELMONT COUNTY TOURISM COUNCIL
belmontcountytourism.info
67800 Mall Ring Rd, Unit 485
St. Clairsville, OH 43950
740-695-4359

Belmont County Tourism Council, Inc. was formed to promote tourism in Belmont County, Ohio. The office maintains necessary tourist information related to, as well as recreational, cultural, and tourist related activities. The office is also responsible for advertising attractions and events that are located in the county.

The office prepares, prints and distributes brochures, pamphlets and booklets promoting Belmont County. The staff attends conferences, and participates in expos. They carry on all such other duties as may be necessary to promote tourist related activities. Belmont County Tourism is governed by a Board of Directors which consist of seven members. Board members are appointed by the Belmont County Board of Commissioners.

History of Belmont County
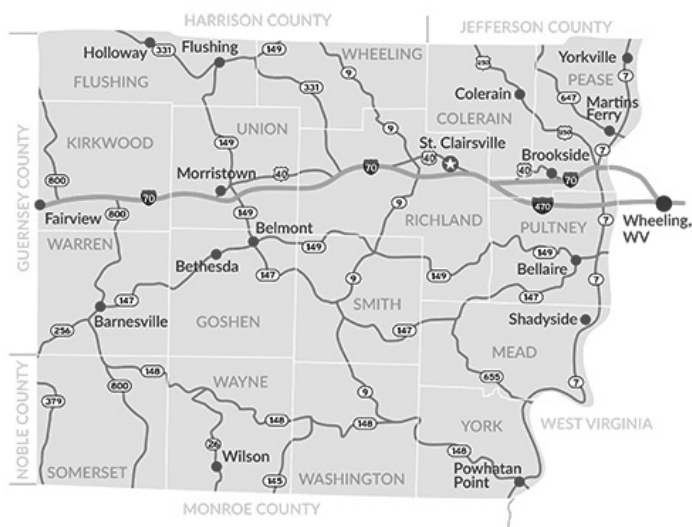
**Belmont County, Ohio
September 7, 1801**

Belmont County was the tenth county formed from the Northwest Territory before Ohio became a state in 1803. Arthur St. Clair, the appointed governor of this territory, formed Belmont County from Jefferson and Washington counties on September 7, 1801.The county received its name from the French word "belle" meaning beautiful and "monte" meaning mountain. The first settlers came as early as 1779 and were known as "squatters" because they came into the Ohio county in defiance of the ordinance of congress. These "squatters" were not outlaws but the bravest of men living in a wilderness by tomahawk. They built their cabins and planted the seeds of progress. Many of their names have been forgotten. Thousands of settlers migrated westward through Belmont County along Zane's Trace. Quakers were among the county's first residents and many of these people became outspoken critics of slavery. Among them was the famous abolitionist Benjamin Lundy.

Belmont County Communities

Barnesville

Bellaire

Belmont

Bethesda

Blaine

Bridgeport

Brookside

Colerain

Flushing

Martins Ferry

Morristown

Powhatan Point

Shadyside

St. Clairsville

Yorkville

Scenic Byways

Belmont County is the only county in the state with a total of three official Ohio Byways: The Drovers' Trail along Ohio 147 and 800, Historic National Road, and the Ohio River Scenic Byway along Ohio 7.

Drovers' Trail

www.dot.state.oh.us/OhioByways/Pages/DroversTrail.aspx

The Drovers' Trail Scenic Byway is located in Belmont County, following State Route 800 between Hendrysburg and Barnesville and State Route 147 from Barnesville to Bellaire.

Historic National Road

www.ohionationalroad.org/resources

Historic National Road has been designated an All-American Road by the Federal Highway Administration, which administers the National Scenic Byways Program.

Ohio River Scenic Byway

ohioriverscenicbyway.org

The Ohio River Scenic Byway spans 14 diverse Appalachian Counties in eastern and southern Ohio. Along its 452 mile stretch you will find an appreciation for history, resources, diversity and natural beauty.

Museums

Belmont County Military Veterans Museum

101 East Barrister Street
(Belmont American Legion Post 312)
Belmont

The Belmont County American Legion Military Veterans Museum is the home of artifacts and history pertaining to the service provided by veterans from Belmont County.

The building was the location of the Belmont United Methodist Church up to 1919. The Belmont American Legion organized in Belmont in 1920 with World War I veterans and met in another building near the train station. After World War II, they bought this building and added a kitchen, front porch, and a room across the west side of the front where smaller meetings were held. At the peak time of membership there were 155 members after WW II.

The unmarked graves of Joseph Wright (founder of Wrightstown later changed to Belmont) and other founders of the first Quaker church in town are behind the building. Prior to construction of the frame structure of the current building, there was a log Quaker meeting house on this site.

The purpose of the museum is to honor those who have served our country and to educate future generations that the price of freedom is not free. The museum is open by appointment. There is no admission fee, however, donations are welcomed.

Belmont County Sheriff's Residence Museum

**101 East Main Street
St. Clairsville**

Formerly under Ohio law, the sheriff was required to live on the premises of the jail. From 1888 until 1976, all sheriffs and their family lived in what was called the sheriff's residence, which was connected to the jail. The Victorian Romanesque architectural style building was designed by noted architect Joseph Warren Yost, and matches the style of the attached jail and the adjacent Belmont County Courthouse, both of which he also designed. Yost was instrumental in organizing the Association of Ohio Architects and had the distinction of being named a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1889.

The long and colorful history of the building includes the county's only legal execution in 1870 when Thomas Carr was hanged on the premises after admitting to killing his 13-year-old fiancée, Louiza Fox, in the Egypt Valley Area. Carr also claimed to have murdered as many as 14 men.

The structure, fully restored to its historical significance, now houses the county's past. In addition to displays about the county's sheriff's, each room houses displays from the county's communities representing their industries, landmarks, and important historical figures. The displays bring the spirit and history of each area together under one roof.

Inside are artifacts and photos of what made this county great. From the designer of the *USS Constitution* to a major role in the glass industry, people can discover hidden gems that Belmont County is proud to hold in its history.

Great Western Schoolhouse

45425 National Road West
St. Clairsville
(On the campus of Ohio University-Eastern)

The Great Western School, located just west of St. Clairsville in Belmont County on Ohio University' Eastern Campus, was built in 1870 by the Clark Construction Company. The bricks for the school were hand-kilned from clay taken from the banks of the farm pond located at the bottom of the hill from the school.

While many of the schools were named for a family who donated the property or financially contributed to its construction, the name "Great Western" has an unusual origin. An Englishman who had crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a record 15 days on the steamship, "Great Western", was sitting (and perhaps sipping suds!) at the Lentz Tavern when discussion ensued as to what to call the newly constructed "modern" school building. He suggested that perhaps "Great Western" would be a suitable name for the school, and 148 years later, the name has remained.

The Great Western was the last active one-room school in Richland Township. It was closed in 1952 due to declining enrollment and the district's consolidation program. Presently, it remains the only such building in Belmont County which has not been made into a dwelling, a storage barn or simply collapsed from lack of attention. After the closing of the school, it was used as a meeting place and a venue for local square dances. It was finally abandoned altogether and fell into disrepair . . . that is until National Trail Chapter #348 of Questers International took on the task of restoring it as a Bicentennial project in 1976.

Visitors will find wooden desks, recitation benches, a slate board, a schoolmaster's desk, a pot belly stove and McGuffey Readers in the building. The iron bell, cast by the J.B. Foote Company in Fredericktown, Ohio is still rung when visiting groups arrive. Two 'outhouses' can be found behind the school.

The Great Western School continues to be an inviting place to "come and spend the day reliving the past".

If the flag is flying, guests are welcome to "come and sit a spell" to hear the history and numerous stories of this one-room school.
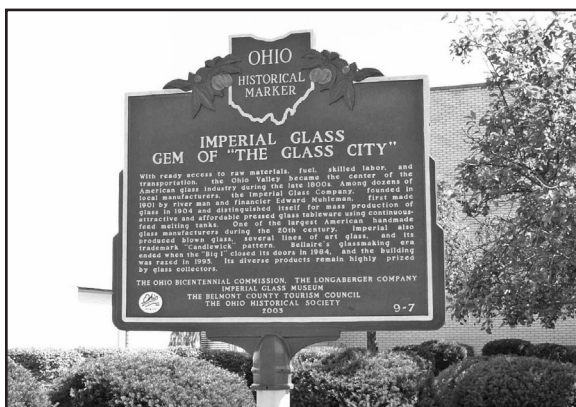
National Imperial Glass Museum

www.imperialglass.org
Find them on Facebook

3200 Belmont Street
Bellaire
(St. Rt. 7 to 26th St. exit. North
on Belmont St. to 32nd)

This museum is dedicated to preserving the history of the Imperial Glass Corp, paying tribute to its employees, educating the public, and providing research opportunities. For 80 years Imperial was one of the largest handcrafted glass companies in America and was located at Imperial Plaza on Belmont St. NIGM is a "must visit" for glass enthusiasts

On display at the Museum are many fine examples of Imperial glassware created from 1904 to 1984 including Candlewick, Cape Cod, Carnival, milk glass, slag and more.

Begin your visit to the Museum by viewing a video presentation tracing Imperial's eighty-year history. After touring the glass display rooms, take the time to peruse the gallery of portraits, original photographs and advertising materials.

These will provide an additional insight into Imperial's history, including some of the people who played a significant role in creating such beautiful glassware. In a separate display area are numerous tools and implements originally used in Imperial's Mould Shop. This specific display has been coordinated by Island Mould Co. of Wheeling, WV. Other original implements and glass from Ohio Valley Glass & Artifacts Museum (OVGAM) can also be viewed.

The museum is open April through October, Thurs- Sat. from 11 a.m.- 3 p.m. or by appointment for groups. Admission is $3 per person. The building is handicapped accessible and there is a gift shop.

For more information, call (740) 671-3971 or e-mail: info@imperialglass.org

The Sedgwick House Museum

627 Hanover Street
Martins Ferry

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The Sedgwick House Museum was established by the Martins Ferry Area Historical Society in 1970 to house historical artifacts pertaining to the Martins Ferry area. The house, constructed approximately 1870 for the Henry Helling family, was the home of the Leroy Sedgwick family from 1900 until the 1960s. A visitor to the museum can view items that range in time from pioneers such as the Zane and Martin families, to the space shuttle. Exhibits include period furniture, glassware, textiles, school and sports memorabilia, and commercial and industrial materials.

An upstairs bedroom contains antique furniture, quilts and clothing, including a dresser and mirror that belonged to Jonathan Zane and a mirror that belonged to Betty Zane.

In the second-floor school room, visitors can find memorabilia from Martins Ferry schools such as pictures, yearbooks, crayons, textbooks and paddles.

The business and industry room features carpeting that was in the old Fenray Theater, a desk from the Selby and Reed drugstore, bottles from the Belmont Brewery, old adding machines, and signs from various businesses that were located in Martins Ferry.

The town had its inception in 1787 when the ground upon which the city is located was purchased by Captain Absalom Martin, one of the surveyors of the Seven Ranges of the Northwest Territory. Absalom started operating a ferry in 1789. Thus the name Martins Ferry. In 1835, his son, Ebenezer, platted and laid out the town.

Open by appointment by visiting www.rootsweb.com

Stillwater Meeting House
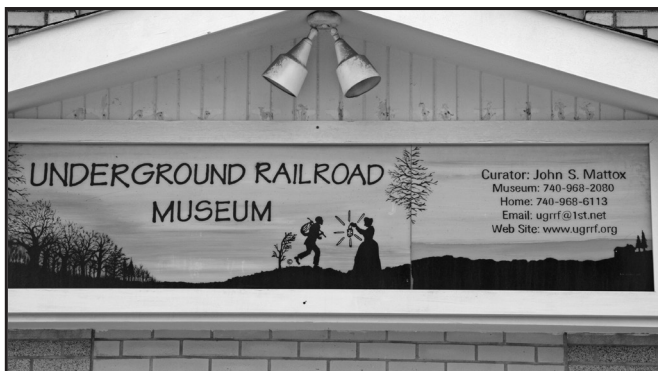

61830 Sandy Ridge Road, Barnesville

The plain federal style brick building seats 1,500. Built in 1878 to house the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Conservative Friends. The Stillwater Meeting was established as a result of the great tide of Quaker migration which swept up from the Southern states after 1800 as Quakers sought to raise their children in new lands free from the evils of slavery. One of these groups of Friends, Robert Plummer and his son's family, had reached Warren Township by 1801. By 1803 enough had arrived here to hold meeting in a log cabin near what is still known as the Township Graveyard. A year later a log meetinghouse, described by Hosea Doudna as a "log pen scotched down", was built in what is now the northwest corner of the Stillwater graveyard, part of a 10-acre plot purchased for $40. It is thought to have been the first church in the township. Meetings for worship have been regularly held in this spot from 1804 to the present. The name "Stillwater" was probably chosen because the earliest Friends settled near the headwaters of that stream, and the present meetinghouse is on high ground just beyond these headwaters.

In 1808 Stillwater was elevated to the status of "monthly meeting" which gave it more control of its own affairs and included responsibility for other preparative meetings which now began to develop around Barnesville. This was the year that Barnesville, until then a wilderness, was laid out and its lots offered for sale by James Barnes, a Quaker.

The members of Ohio Yearly Meeting built the structure in 90 days for $9,000. The first meeting in the new building was attended by a grand gathering of 1,500 people. Like most old meeting houses, it is divided into two identical parts, one side for the women, and one side for the men. The building, on the National Register of Historic Places, contains a Quaker Heritage Museum. Open by appointment. Donation.

Underground Railroad Museum

121 High Street
Flushing

The Underground Railroad Museum features an extensive collection of publications, books, memorabilia and other articles. The museum was founded in 1993 by Dr. John Mattox and his late wife, Rosalind to preserve the past for future generations. The exhibits portray what is known about slavery and the Underground Railroad in Ohio, and presents an understanding of the culture in the 1800's. Much of the information and artifacts Mattox has gathered came from local sources.

Mattox and the museum were accepted to the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program. The museum was honored by Heritage Ohio in 2017.

Visitors to the museum will hear stories from Mattox and are encouraged to tell him their own stories and to ask questions as they peruse the 15,000-18,000 objects, artifacts and documents of the three-story building. His goal is to demonstrate what we all have in common today rather than placing blame and to prompt young people to seek additional awareness and wisdom.

The Ohio Valley area was very active in the Underground Railroad during the 19th century, having been home to many Quaker settlers who were ardent abolitionists.

Open by appointment. Donations appreciated. Take a virtual tour of the museum at ugrrf.org

The Underground Railroad Tour is a four and a half to five-hour event. From whence we came is an experience retracing historical sites in the Ohio Valley. The tour can be customized and normally begins at the Museum and moves on to visit other historical site in the local counties, and then across the Ohio River to the Market House site and Independence Hall.

Watt Center for History and the Arts

515 Watt Avenue, Barnesville

The Watt Center for History and the Arts provides a museum to preserve and display artifacts illustrating the rich historical record of business, industry and agriculture of Barnesville, and the surrounding area.

Art displays and classes are offered to encourage appreciation and creativity.

Visit this unusual building that served as offices for the Watt Car & Wheel Co., founded in 1863. Discover six unique vaults, original wood paneling, many lovely tin ceiling designs, and a steam whistle that was used to signal the weather for local communities.

Explore displays featuring nuggets of local history and small-town retail business. Exhibits change periodically.

A Bicentennial Marker was dedicated in front of the building on May 16, 2003, commemorating the history of The Watt Car & Wheel Company. The company was known throughout the world for nearly a century, not only for the production of mine cars and self-oiling wheels, but also for ore and rail cars and fabricated longwall mining equipment. At one time, The Watt Car & Wheel Co. maintained sales offices in New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, Birmingham, Pittsburgh and Huntington, W.Va.

On display at the museum are many of the company's records including the original patents that gave the company its start; the hand-written minute books of the corporation's board of directors; many, many of its product drawings, including a selection of glass negatives, and an assortment of tools, molds and other items. The company, which started as the Watt Mining Car Wheel Co., was sold to a German firm in 1966 and continued to operate under the Watt name until 1996 when it closed. The firm's grounds and various buildings were given to the village of Barnesville after its closing, and the Watt Center proponents negotiated a 99-year lease on the beautiful and distinct office building which stands as a continuing memorial to the Watt family and to the Barnesville residents who worked there over more than a century.

Open by appointment May-Oct.

Belmont County Victorian Mansion Museum

532 North Chestnut Street
Barnesville

Visitors of all ages thrill to the splendor and elegance of this award-winning mansion. Built for John and Sarah Bradfield in the Romanesque style, it was completed in 1893. Twenty-six rooms are skillfully restored and furnished with the finest of the Victorian era. Superbly carved oak fretwork, butternut and hand-carved wood mantels are just a few of the finely crafted features inside. Over a century ago a great architect worked with gifted craftsmen of the day from 1888 through 1893 to create this fine mansion.

It remained in the Bradfield family until 1966 when the Belmont County Historical Society acquired the property and established a museum.

Guided tours are conducted May 1 through October 1, Wednesday through Sunday, from 1-4 p.m. Admission is $5 for adults and $2 for ages 6-18. For more information or to make an appointment, call (740) 425-2926. Private and bus tours may be arranged day and evening by calling or writing, Belmont County Museum, 532 N. Chestnut St., PO Box 434, Barnesville, Ohio 43713. Visit www.belmontcountymuseum.com
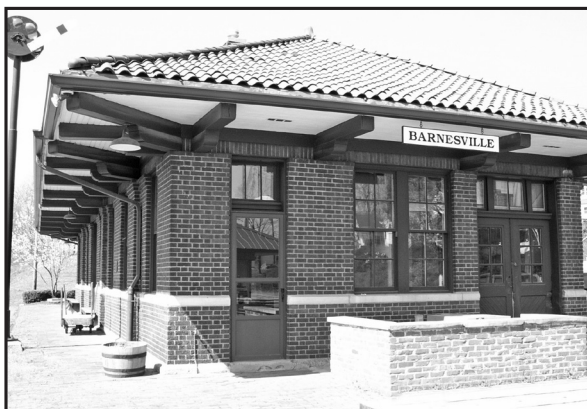
Historic Landmarks

Barnesville B&O Railroad Depot

300 East Church Street, Barnesville

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The Barnesville Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Depot lies between Mulberry and Railroad streets in Barnesville, Ohio. It is the last remaining train station on the Baltimore and Ohio's Pittsburgh-Columbus main line in Belmont County. The building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on August 8, 1985.

The depot is built in a Federal style with Spanish Mission elements. The building is a rectangular one-story structure built with buff red bricks in Flemish bond with a stone water table. The depot is surrounded by a brick road leading uphill to Church Street .

Flat arched windows are double-sashed and contain either 6/6 or 4/4 panels and are set back from the exterior wall. A central door surrounded by a fanlight and side panels rest in the middle of the building. To either side of the door is a window and an unadorned pilaster. A double panel window lights either side of the building. The last 8 feet of the building then sets back from the footprint.

The roof protrudes about five feet from the wall and is supported by solid molded brackets. The roof is tiled in a reddish colored clay. The roof is protruded by a Mission-style dormer, the window is surrounded by a pillar topped by a stone ball. The dormer rises in a step/curved pattern to an arch. The stylized window lights the waiting room below.

The design of the depot reflects many others built by the B&O Railroad during the early 1900s.

The historic structure was saved through a community fundraising campaign in the 1980's. The building is owned by the village of Barnesville and maintained by a committee.

A museum is located inside and open for special events. A caboose and the Roby Cigar Museum building are located on the grounds. A farmer's market is held in the outdoor pavilion in the summer.

1828 Blaine Hill "S" Bridge

Pasko Road
Bridgeport

Enjoy your walk on Ohio's Official Bicentennial Bridge and Ohio's oldest bridge and longest "S" bridge.

Begin by reading both sides of the historical marker to understand the significance of the site, the area, and the extraordinary artifact you are about to walk upon.

Then enjoy some points of interest as you put your feet in the footsteps of history.

The bridge is on the original section of the Historic National Road as it continued into the Ohio lands in 1826-1828. The land it is on has been a major North American transportation artery since Native Americans used it as a footpath, Ebenezer Zane blazed it as a trail, Braddock marched troops over it in the American Revolution, and WWI convoys carried men and supplies over it.

The Roman-style stone bridge is 345 feet long, and rises at a 6.3% incline going east to west, to a 500-foot climb to the top of the hill. Its arches are 25 feet, 35 feet, and 45 feet in length, and were originally earthen-filled. The "s" shape was designed for structural strength over the strong currents of Wheeling Creek.

It is the largest and last remaining structure of its kind on the entire six-state Historic National Road system.
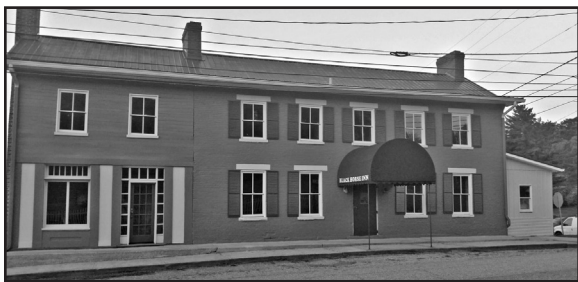
The preservation of the bridge was made possible through a collaboration between community members and local, state, and federal government officials. In 2001, the Blaine Bridge Community Preservation Project began and by 2005 the restored site was dedicated.

www.blainebridge.org

Black Horse Inn

203 Cross Street, Morristown

There are many historically significant buildings in Morristown, yet one stands above the others – the Black Horse Inn.

From its beginnings as an important stagecoach stop along the bustling National Road to its reputation as a fine country dining facility, the Black Horse has been a factor in the lives of villagers and travellers alike. Indeed, when one mentions Morristown to anyone who knows the place, the inevitable question is asked: "Is the Black Horse Inn still there?"

The Black Horse had humble beginnings as a small, frame structure built in 1807 by Duncan Morrison, an early settler, Justice of the Peace and innkeeper for whom Morristown is named. In 1836, William Swaney built the brick edifice onto the existing frame.

As the third stagecoach stop from Wheeling, Morristown prospered from the trade that came along that route and the village had 600 residents and numerous trades and professions. And the Black Horse was there, known during those years by names like the Horner House, Wright Hotel, Lippencott Hotel, and Union Hotel.

By the mid-20th century, the Black Horse Inn did not entertain overnight guests, but was known for good, home-cooked meals. After that, the Black Horse became an apartment building, nursing home and banquet facility.

By 2013, there had been no activity there for many years. It was for sale, but no one was buying. Indeed, restoring a building of this size is daunting for even passionate preservationists.

Passion, however, is exactly what made the sale happen and a restoration project of unprecedented proportions began along Main Street in Morristown.

In April 2013, a group of people, led by the Morristown Historic Preservation Association, decided they could not see this Morristown landmark fall. Their passion for this iconic landmark brought them together to purchase the Black Horse Inn.

The owners understood the inn's importance and agreed to sell it at a reduced price to MHPA. Fundraising among the group began in earnest. Soon, the Belmont County Tourism Council recognized the potential of a restored Black Horse Inn as a tourist destination and donated the purchase price to the Preservation Association.

And so began another chapter in the long, storied history of the Black Horse Inn.

By August 2016, exterior restoration was nearly complete, thanks to the generous and continued support of the Belmont County Tourism Council. Other funders have included the Glenn Harper Endowment Fund and the Smith-Goshen-Rice Enrichment Fund.

Concord Quaker Meetinghouse

Negus Road (Twp. #456)
Colerain

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This was the first Quaker Meeting in the Northwest Territory. When the Northwest Territory opened for settlement, Quakers living in slave states in the south moved here to settle in what was a slave-free territory.

Built 1813, it was remodeled in 1863 and 1898. A group of descendants has restored the building which includes three bricks-thick walls, and the original wooden pegged benches. The building is on both the Ohio and National Historical Registers.

In 1826 Concord Monthly Meeting had 279 members. In 1898 the building was reduced in size because of the difficulty in heating the large meeting house and smaller attendance due to westward migration. In 1911 Conrrod reported only 21 resident members. The Concord Meeting was "laid down" in 1919.

Quaker Josiah Fox, Father of U.S. Navy, is buried in the adjoining cemetery. He helped design the *SS Constitution* ("Old Ironsides") and her sister ships the *United States, Constellation, Congress,* and *President.* The U.S. Navy placed a bronze plaque listing the ships he designed on his grave in 1976.

Epworth Park Cottages

Bethesda

Epworth Park, or the "Garden of Oaks" was established in 1870 as a Methodist Camp Ground, a place for spiritual fellowship, instruction, and renewal.

The Camp Meetings were immediately successful, and by the year 1875 the weekend crowds arriving by horse-drawn wagons and trains often numbered 10,000 to 15,000. Along with the popularity and success of Camp Meetings came the need for meeting accommodations, and housing for the attendees. The cottages were built between 1870 and 1900, by people from nearby towns, as a weekend retreat from city life. A hotel was also built during this time, near the current site of the concession stand, which provided inexpensive room and boards for the growing number of guests. The auditorium was built around this time on its present site, and the lake was also constructed, adding to the beauty of the park and providing water activities such as swimming and boating.

In the early 1900's, the Camp Meetings were replaced by the Chautauqua movement, a huge, national movement which began at the Methodist retreat in Lake Chautauqua, New York. The Chautauqua assemblies were grand affairs, attracting the most famous actors, musicians, and lecturers of the time. The Chautauqua movement reached its peak in the mid 1920's, but by the 1950's it was replaced by new, more modern forms of entertainment. Today, the park celebrates the Chautauqua Homecoming during the second full weekend in July. Concerts are also held throughout the summer in the open-air, covered auditorium.
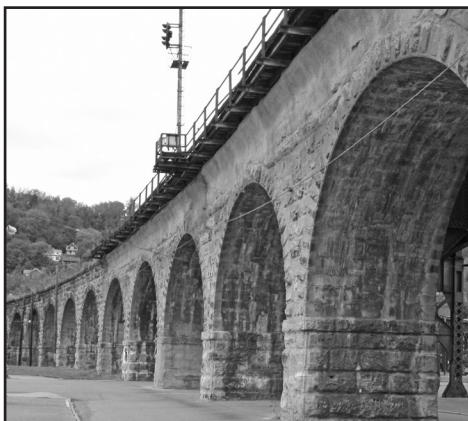
The park continues to instill the peace and serenity which offers an escape from the fast-paced lifestyle that we know today. Nestled among the grove of majestic oak trees are 61 privately owned, Victorian cottages that invite you to walk in the footsteps for our ancestors and to experience the happiness of days gone by.

www.epworthpark.org

Great Stone Viaduct

31st Street, Bellaire

Construction of this Great Stone Viaduct began in 1870 at Union Street as an Ohio approach to the railroad bridge spanning the Ohio River. It was completed to Rose Hill in April 1871, and the entire bridge span connecting Ohio to West Virginia, of which the Viaduct is a part, was opened to rail traffic on June 21, 1871. Jointly constructed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Central Ohio Railroad, its sandstone piers rise in varying heights 10 to 20 feet above the streets, from which are placed 43 stone arches supported by 37 ring stones (18 on each side of a keystone) intended to symbolize a united Union consisting of 37 states. Placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976, this Ohio River crossing became known as the "Great Shortline to the West."

The B&O Railroad's first bridge across the Ohio River, built in 1857, served as a rail line through Parkersburg, West Virginia. But the growing center of Chicago, Illinois made a span between Benwood, W. Va. and Bellaire more desirable.

In 1865, the B&O obtained the Central Ohio Railroad and later the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad. These acquisitions linked Bellaire to the port of Sandusky on the shore of Lake Erie, and thence to Chicago. The proposal to build a bridge at Bellaire threatened a ferry business there, whose owners sought and obtained an injunction that was filed in court. The railroad fought the injunction to the U.S. Supreme Court and won.

Discussions into the building of the bridge began in the late 1860s and it was decided that the bridge would be a long-span wrought-iron-truss. The design of the bridge was handled by Jacob Linville, president of the Keystone Bridge Co., which manufactured its trusses. The bridge was completed in 1871. The approaches are made of cut sandstone blocks that elevate the rail line to the recommended height. The bridge itself consists of all wrought-iron trusswork resting on six cut stone piers sunk into the river bed.
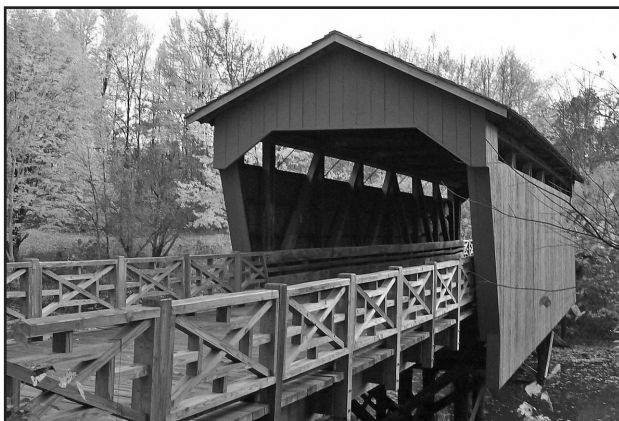
The bridge was featured in the 2010 film *Unstoppable* starring Denzel Washington. Filming on the bridge in Bellaire ran from November 9 to 14, 2009.

Shaeffer Campbell Covered Bridge

**West St. Clairsville at Ohio University Belmont Campus
St. Clairsville**

The bridge stands east of the Ohio University Eastern Campus, I-70 Exit 213, overlooking a pond. It was originally built in 1891 in Fairfield County and rescued from destruction in the late 1960's. It was reconstructed on the present site in 1975. The bridge was once located in Fairfield County, south of Amanda on Clear Creek. The bridge was built in 1875 in the multiple kingpost truss style. The county contains many examples of that style built by Fairfield native and expert covered bridge builder, James W. Buchanan, the man credited as being the builder of the Shaeffer Campbell Bridge.

The bridge was damaged when a farm tractor fell through the floor in 1973, and it was donated to Belmont County in 1975. Belmont County did not have any covered bridges at the time, as its last covered bridge over Captina Creek had collapsed under the weight of a coal truck in 1953. The bridge was dismantled and taken to a county garage in Lloydsville, where it was reassembled and reconditioned. The bridge was placed over the College Pond in 1975 with a dedication by the county engineer, R.J. Boccabella.

Walnut Grove Cemetery

North Fourth Street, Martins Ferry

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(Rt. 7 north, Hanover St. exit, north on Fourth St.) Dating from 1795, the cemetery is Martins Ferry's oldest pioneer landmark. It is the resting place of the Zane and Martin families, as well as veterans dating from the Revolutionary War.

A veteran of the Mexican War is buried there, with the date on this stone being 1849. The Betty Zane statue, at the entrance of the cemetery, is a reminder of the heroine of the last battle of Fort Henry. She was named the foremost American heroine by President Theodore Roosevelt for her famous run for gunpowder to save Fort Henry. The monument was financed by Martins Ferry school children and dedicated in 1928, a century after her death.

Ebenezer Zane carved Zane's Trace through the wilderness and helped to establish at least three cities; Wheeling, Zanesville, and Lancaster.

When Captain Absalom Martin died in January, 1802, at the age of 43, he was buried in the upper end of a fine stand of black walnut trees on a bluff overlooking his farm on the bottomland beside the Ohio River. When his young son, Ebenezer, grew up and took over management of the farm, he continued to use that spot as a private burying ground for his relatives. However, the town he founded in 1835 had no public cemetery, so he surrounded the family area with a wall, and allowed the townspeople to bury in the open spaces of the grove.

Originally, Walnut Grove was 20 acres and contained around 100 trees. A tornado hit Walnut Grove in 1887 and only 17 trees were left standing. Today, it consists of one acre. Ebenezer and Minerva Zane Martin sold the cemetery's land to the town of Martins Ferry in 1866 for $100.

The cemetery also contains a Civil War cannon used by the Confederate forces.

A historical marker was dedicated there in 1999.

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(70)

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(148)

(800)

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(379)

(148)

(26)

Wilson

SOMERSET   (145) WASH...

MONROE COUNTY

Notes: