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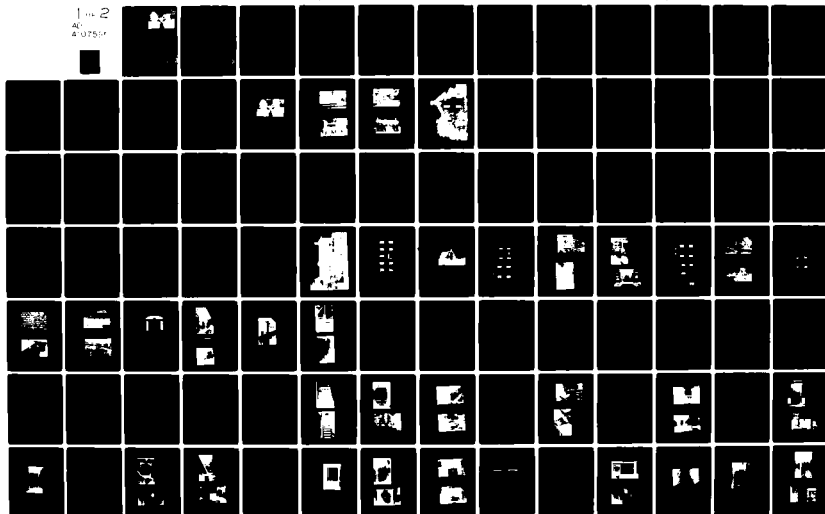
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THE JOSEPH BARKER, JR. HOME: A COMPARATIVE ARCHITECTURAL AND HI--ETC(U)
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US Army Corps
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Huntington District



The Joseph Barker, Jr. Home

A Comparative Architectural
and Historical Study of a
19th. Century Brick and
Frame Dwelling in Washington
County, Ohio

by

Ronald C. Carlisle
and
Ronald L. Michael

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**THE JOSEPH BARKER, JR. HOME:
A COMPARATIVE ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL STUDY OF A
19th CENTURY BRICK AND FRAME DWELLING IN
WASHINGTON COUNTY, OHIO**

by

Ronald C. Carlisle

and

Ronald L. Michael

with Drawings by

Karen and Frank Adkins

A Report Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Huntington District, West Virginia, Under the Supervision of

Ronald L. Michael, Ed.D., in Fulfillment of

Purchase Order DACW69-80-M-1427

February 1981

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors of this report wish to express their gratitude to the many people of the Marietta, Ohio, area who gave freely of their time and information. In particular, the authors wish to acknowledge the contributions of: John Briley, Museum Manager, Campus Martius Ohio River Complex, Marietta, Ohio; Bettye J. Broyles, University of Mississippi; Jerry Devol, Devola, Ohio; Florence Engle, Marietta, Ohio; Juanita Etter, Assistant Manager, Campus Martius Museum, Marietta, Ohio; Paul Hensler and family, Newport Township, Ohio; Robert Ray and family, Marietta, Ohio. The efforts of the staffs of the Washington County, Ohio, courthouse, the Dawes Memorial Library, Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, and the Morgan County Herald are also appreciated.

Thanks are due also to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District office, particularly Dr. Robert F. Maslowski, who authorized the study reported here, and the staff of the Willow Island Locks and Dam.

No list of acknowledgments would be complete without noting the exceptional contributions of Alice M. Sheets of Copan, Oklahoma, who was of tremendous help in understanding the Joseph Barker, Jr. home during the years that it was in the possession of the George H. Holdren family.

Finally, our deep appreciation is extended posthumously to Margaret Barker Meredith who shared with us, as with many others, her knowledge and materials on the Barker family. To her memory this report is dedicated.

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ABSTRACT

The Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling is a combination 2 1/2 story frame and brick structure located on property of the federal government adjacent to the Willow Island Locks and Dam in lower Newport Township, Washington County, Ohio. Previous research suggested that Joseph Barker, Sr., an early settler in the Northwest Territory and the father of Joseph Barker, Jr., may have served as the architect or builder of the home. The elder Barker came to the Marietta area in 1789, the year after the founding of this the first permanent, legal, civilian settlement to be established in the Northwest Territory. He operated a shipyard on the banks of the Muskingum River and is generally credited with the construction of the boats which Aaron Burr is believed to have authorized in a putative attempt to detach the Louisiana Territory from the United States and to establish himself as its ruler. Barker is also generally acknowledged as one of the early house builders or architects in the Marietta area.

On 26 July 1979, the Joseph Barker, Jr. structure was nominated to and accepted for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Although it was used as a Corps of Engineers field office during the construction of the Willow Island Locks and Dam, the home is abandoned today; the Corps does employ an area adjacent to its north (rear) side for general equipment storage, and a cyclone fence encloses the entire structure and equipment area.

Just west of the dwelling and directly adjacent to it is a dredge disposal area that serves as a dump for sand and gravel which accumulate at the downstream entrance to the locks. This area is now nearly full, and the Corps has undertaken an assessment of additional locations which might accommodate this material. One such location would utilize the property now occupied by the Barker dwelling.

As part of its assessment of relative costs and benefits, the Planning Branch of the Huntington District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers authorized the present study. Its primary objective is to provide an intensive historical investigation and architectural recording of the Barker house and to examine the nature of the connection (if any) between Joseph Barker, Sr. and the construction of the dwelling. Furthermore, architectural and synoptic historical comparisons to other structures thought to have been designed or built by Barker are included. The purpose behind the authorization of the study is thus two-fold. First, an in-depth study is necessary to provide the basis for an informed reassessment of the historical importance of the structure as certain "inaccurate" and "vague" statements were made when the property was nominated to the National Register by the Ohio Historical Society. Once nominated, the demolition or removal of the structure by the Corps of Engineers to permit expansion of the dredge disposal area requires satisfactory fulfillment of the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665). The present study therefore has developed as an attempt to resolve some of the lingering questions about the Barker house, its connection with Joseph Barker, Sr. and its importance as a historic property.

A second purpose of the study is to record the architecture of the Barker house exhaustively in the event that its demolition is determined to be the most reasonable course of action for the expansion of the dredge disposal area. In the language of cultural resource management studies, potential adverse impact to the property is to be mitigated by intensive data collection.

The results of the study are mixed. Despite intensive investigation, there are no absolute or verified connections that can be drawn between Joseph Barker Sr. as architect or builder and the construction of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. This is not so much a comment on the legitimacy of the claim that Barker may have built the dwelling as it is on the nature of the historical documentation. In fact, the same comment can be applied to most of the structures in the Marietta area with which Barker is often associated. There appear to be no surviving Barker documents or unambiguous, idiosyncratic architectural design features that indisputably link Barker with the construction of the home. Nor is there sufficient information to clarify his role in this activity. Considering the relatively great amount of secondary documentation that does speak of Barker as an early builder in and around Marietta, however, it is reasonable to assume that he may have had some part in the erection of his son's home. This structure, however, appears to have been completed in two major building phases which are thought to have been separated by some years and which employ two completely different building media. At present, it is impossible to say for which (if either) of the building phases the elder Barker may have been responsible.

While the primary objective of the study has remained elusive, an impressive corpus of data regarding the architecture of the dwelling and its cultural history has been assembled. Tax and deed information has made it possible to trace the history of the property from as early as 1798 until the time of its acquisition by the federal government. Similarly, a house belonging to Joseph Barker Jr. appears on the Washington County tax rolls as early as 1828. A legal history of the structure that encompasses a succession of eight owners and which extends from 1828 to the present has emerged. This information, combined with the exhaustive architectural recording and comparison with other suspected Barker-built structures has resulted in one of the most comprehensive examinations of a structure of this period in the State of Ohio.

INTRODUCTION

Location of Study and an Introduction to the Joseph Barker, Jr. Dwelling

The Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling is a 2 1/2 story, ell-shaped structure located in lower Newport Township (Section 25, Township 2 North, Range 7 West) in Washington County, Ohio. Newport is east to slightly southeast and upriver from Marietta, Ohio, the county seat, which was established by settlers of the Ohio Company of Associates on April 7, 1788 (Figure 1). The straight-line distance from Marietta to Newport is approximately 10 miles (16.1 km). The structure is on the north bank of the Ohio River approximately at river mile 162.3 below Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. During the time of private ownership, the dwelling was located immediately adjacent to Ohio State Highway 7 which originally passed on the south side of the home between it and the Ohio River. The necessity of widening the Ohio River channel for the construction of the Willow Island Locks and Dam necessitated the repositioning of the highway which today passes on the north (rear) side of the structure. The dwelling is ca. 630 feet (ca. 192 m) above sea level. Just north of the structure and in close proximity to it was a barn. After the acquisition of the property by the federal government from its last private owner, Alice M. Sheets (now of Copan, Oklahoma), the barn was sold for salvage rights to Paul Hensler who still resides in Newport Township and who

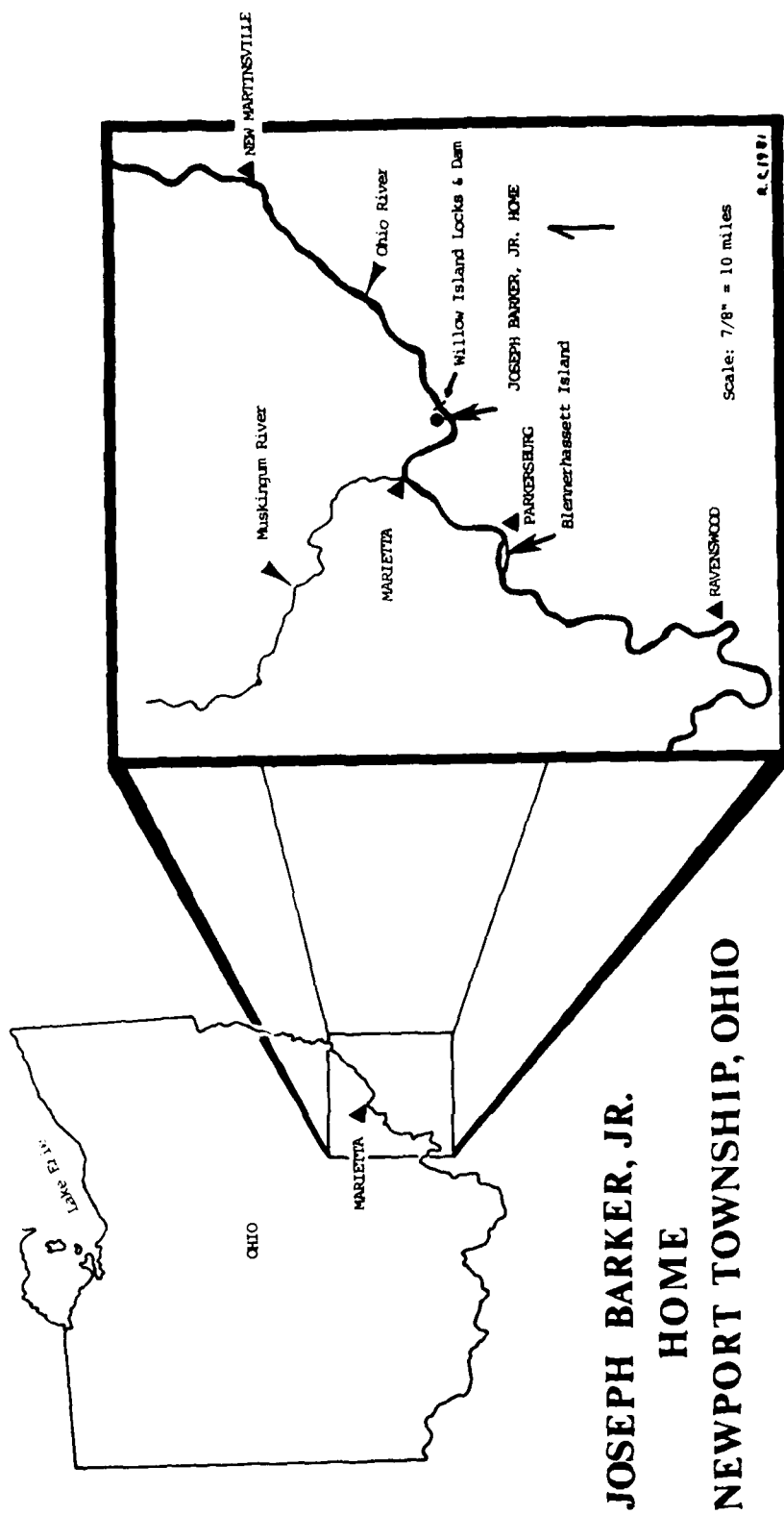


Figure 1. General location of study in lower Newport Township, Washington County, Ohio.

once rented the Barker dwelling from Alice Sheets (Alice M. Sheets 1980, pers. comm.; Paul Hensler 1980, pers. comm.). The grandfather of Alice M. Sheets, George H. Holdren, acquired title to the Barker home in 1889 from Frederick Semons (see Table 1), and it is Holdren's name that identifies the Barker structure on the 1911 Ohio River map (Figure 2). At this time, the landing along the Ohio River was still known as "Barker's Landing," and it was connected to Ohio State Highway 7 by a road that passed through a narrow band of timber and willows strung out along the riverbank. The earliest known picture of the Barker dwelling dramatically underscores its once rural setting along the Ohio River. This photograph was supplied by Alice M. Sheets and is dated ca. 1891 (Figure 3). It was probably taken from Ohio State Highway 7 and shows the south side or facade of the brick portion of the structure. The home is basically unchanged today although profound changes in the area between the house and the river are evident.

There were impressive alterations made in the front yard between ca. 1891 and 1913 when the next known series of photographs was taken. These photos were also provided by Alice M. Sheets, and the originals are dated on their reverse surfaces. The south side or facade of the home is again shown in Figure 4. Unpaved Ohio State Highway 7 is visible in the foreground; the wide gravel walk from the front door of the house has been removed as have the towering cedar(?) trees that previously dominated this side of the property. The yard has a more "well-kept" if less striking appearance than is evident in the ca. 1891 photograph. Of special note is the fact that the beehives clearly present in the earlier photo are not evident in 1913.

A close-up of the south side of the dwelling and of the front entrance as it appeared in 1913 is presented in Figure 6. It is possible at this time that the exterior of the house offered contrasting colors. This is not seen in the ca. 1891 photograph in which the entire south side of the structure with the exception of the entranceway appears to have been monochromatic. In the 1913 photographs, the window lintels and sills as well as the window frames appear to be white while the sash bars and mullions are darker in color. From field examination of the windows, the latter color was a dark green. It also should be noted that the 1913 photographs (see Figure 6) indicate that the south (main) entrance to the house was painted in contrasting colors. The exterior of the front door was not painted white as it is today.

The present "all-white" appearance of the facade of the Barker house appears to have been attained by ca. 1936. A photograph of the home taken approximately in that year by Charles E. Patton (Patton 1936: 61, Plate 3) is presented in Figure 7. This shows that by this time the front door as well as the sidelight frames, the window lintels, sills and sashes had been painted white. When this photograph is compared with the appearance of the structure in 1980 (Figure 8) it can be seen that with the exception of the addition of a cyclone fence, very little of the exterior has been intentionally altered.

A more detailed examination of the architectural history of the structure is provided in another section of this report. Before discussing this aspect, however, a statement of the purpose behind the study is in order as is a summation of our knowledge about the Barker family and its position in the settling of this portion of the Northwest Territory. These comments in turn form a background against which the architectural description of the dwelling can be viewed. Finally, some observations on other structures thought to have been designed or built by

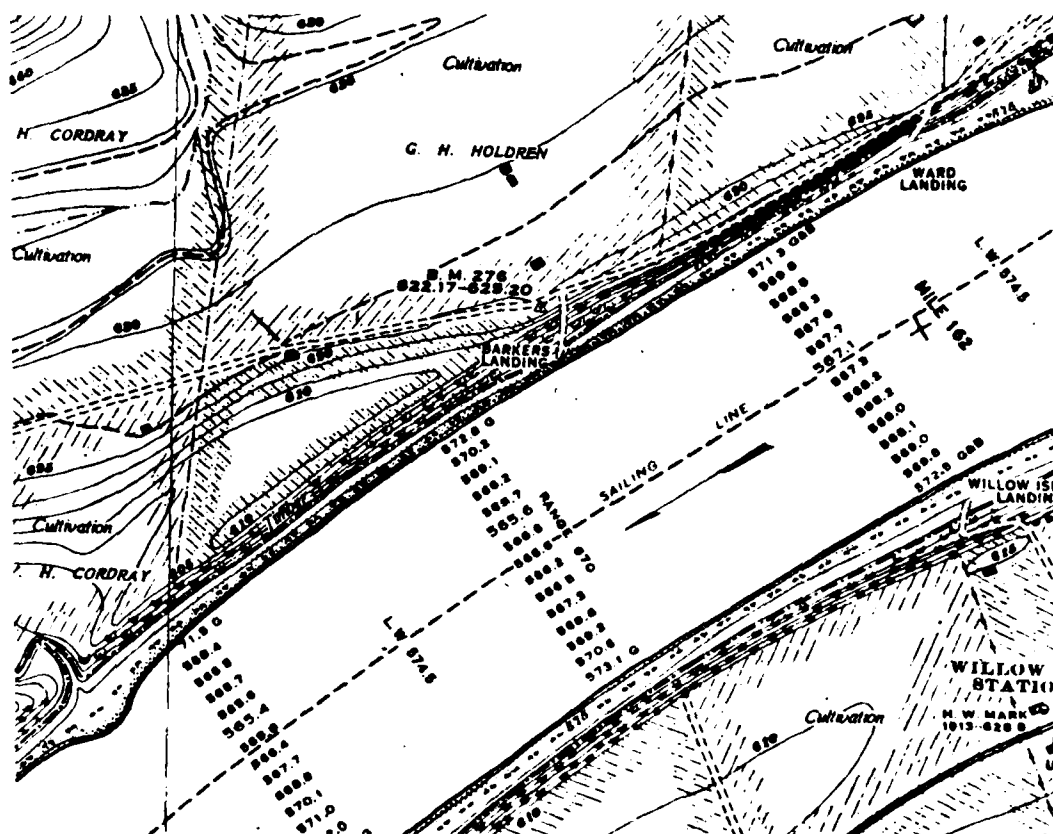


Figure 2. Ohio River map of 1911 identifying the Barker structure by its owner's name at the time, G. H. Holdren, who acquired the property in 1889. Note that the associated river landing, however, is still identified as "Barker's Landing."



Figure 3. The earliest known photograph of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling taken ca. 1891 when the property was owned by George H. Holdren. Note the gravel walkway that linked the south side of the structure with Ohio State Highway 7 (approximately from where the picture was taken). Note also the beehives at left and the dominating cedar(?) trees as well as the remote rural setting of the surrounding terrain. Photo identifications of the Holdrens are provided on the reverse of the original and were clarified by Alice M. Sheets who also supplied the birth dates listed here. On porch: George and Harriet Holdren (holding Alice, b. 1891), Lorena (Odie) (b. 1887) or Vera (b. 1890). Front yard, center; left to right: Ada Rose (b. 1879), Gertude (b. 1885), Clifford (b.1881) and Clyde (b. 1883). At right, Herbert (the eldest son, b. 1874), Millicent (Mazie) (b. 1876) and Stella (b. 1877). Note that the entrance seems to have been painted a darker color than the remainder of the facade at this time.



Figure 4. South side (facade) of the Barker home in 1913. Note the changes in the yard when contrasted with the ca. 1891 photograph. The original location of Ohio State Highway 7 is evident in the foreground. Note also that the house itself appears to have been painted a darker color than is evident in the earlier photograph (or today). The window lintels and sills as well as the entrance contrast strongly with the remainder of the facade (photo courtesy of Alice M. Sheets).



Figure 5. The eastern side of the Barker house in 1913. The brick portion of the structure is at extreme left while the presumably earlier frame portion is in the center. Note the ell-shaped porch on the east and north (rear). The porch covering protected both a wellhead and a baking oven present in the eastern side of the chimney at right of center (Alice M. Sheets 1980, pers. comm.). (photo courtesy of Alice M. Sheets)



Figure 6. Close-up of the south side (facade) of the Barker house in 1913. George H. Holdren is pictured in front of the entrance to the brick portion of the structure that fronts on the Ohio River. Note the contrasting color scheme employed on the windows and trim at this time. (photo courtesy of Alice M. Sheets)



Figure 7. Close-up of the south side (facade) of the Barker house ca. 1936. This photograph was taken by Charles E. Patton in the preparation of a thesis on the architecture of Marietta buildings (Patton 1936). Note that the window sills, lintels and sashes have been painted white as have the entire facade and the entrance. Note car at right. The door on the addition at left was subsequently replaced by a window.

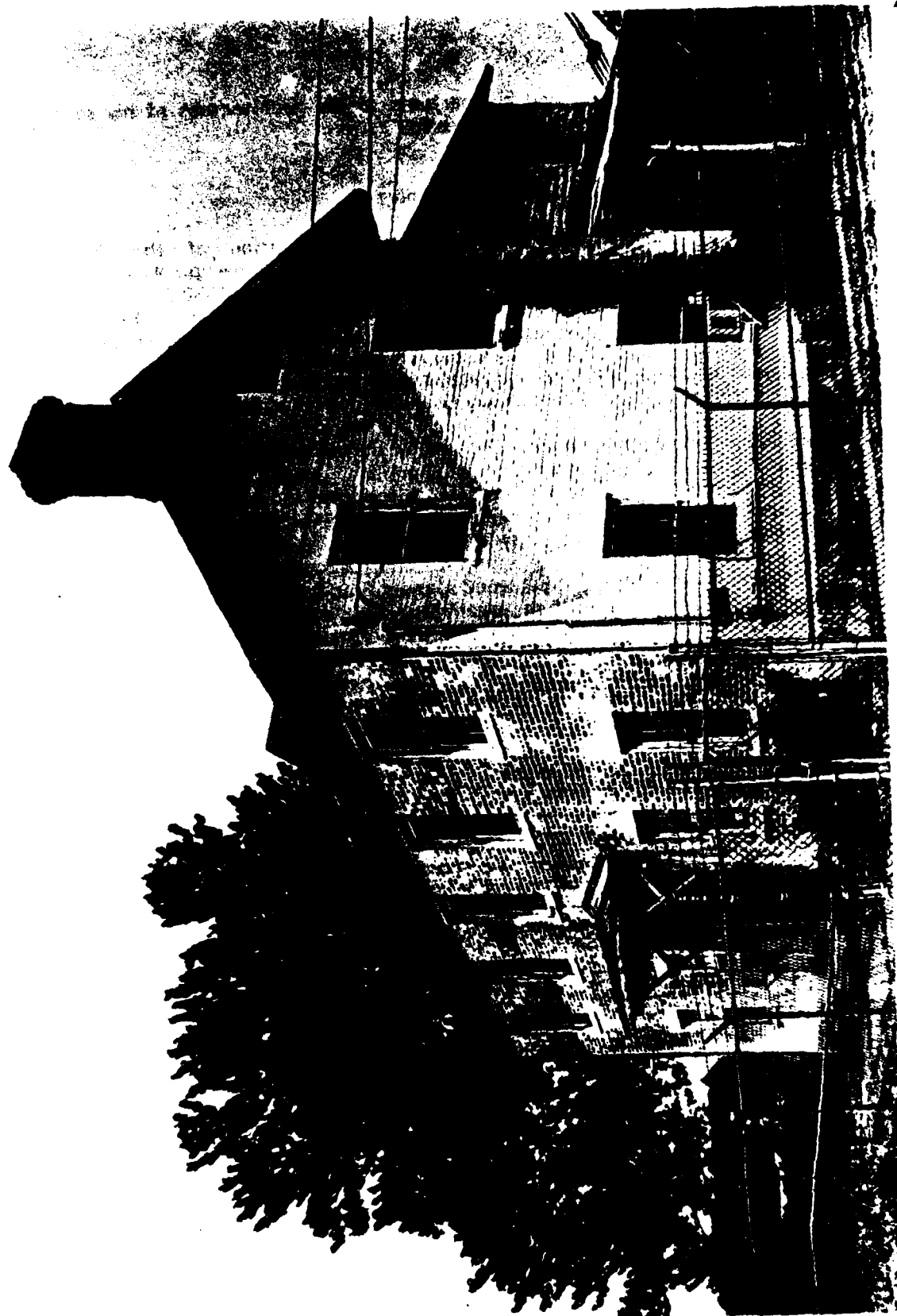


Figure 8. The east and south (front) sides of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling, 1980. This photograph was taken with a Nikon 35 mm wide angle perspective control lens.

Joseph Barker, Sr. are made, and comparisons to the architecture of his son's home in lower Newport Township are discussed.

Purpose of Report

A detailed architectural and historical investigation of the Judge Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling located in lower Newport Township, Washington County, Ohio, was undertaken in the spring, summer and fall of 1980 for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District Office, West Virginia. This work was authorized to provide the Planning Branch of the Corps with sufficient background information to assess the historical integrity and importance of the structure which was nominated to and subsequently accepted for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places on 26 July 1979.

The frame and brick dwelling is situated on the north bank of the Ohio River and is adjacent to the Willow Island Locks and Dam. Joseph Barker, Sr., one of the early settlers in the Northwest Territory, is reported to have been responsible for the construction of the dwelling which was inhabited by his son and namesake, Joseph Barker, Jr. The present study was undertaken (in part) in an attempt to clarify the connection between the structure and its supposed architect/builder. Several factors of circumstantial evidence suggest that the elder Barker may have had a hand in the construction of the dwelling: 1) He is well known to have been present in the Marietta area at the time of the construction of the dwelling ca. 1828-1835(?); 2) The property on which the dwelling stands was owned by Joseph Barker, Jr. at least as early as 1825; 3) Joseph Barker, Jr. was in fact the son of Joseph Barker, Sr.; 4) Joseph Barker, Sr. is frequently mentioned as one of the first builders in the Marietta area.

In direct proximity to the dwelling on the west is a dredge disposal area created by the Corps of Engineers at the time of the construction of the Willow Island Locks and Dam. This dump area receives sand and gravel products from periodic cleaning of the locks. The original disposal area is now nearly full, and the Corps is in need of locating additional sites at which they can dispose of these waste products. For economic reasons, sites in the immediate area of the locks are most desirable as this avoids additional expense in trucking the dredgings to a remote location. Viewed from this one perspective, the most convenient solution would be to extend the dredge disposal area east toward the locks. This, of course, would include the property on which the Barker structure is situated.

As the Barker structure is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Corps of Engineers is obligated to mitigate the impact of any dredge disposal activities on the structure and its physical setting. This is necessary in order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665). The present study consequently was undertaken as a way of re-examining the historical and architectural significance of the structure as a representative of early to mid-19th century Federal or Adamesque architecture and as a possible example of the work of an early Ohio architect or builder.

The Barker Family: A Brief Historical Background

Any assessment of the historical significance of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling must take into consideration the intermingling of the Barker family history and the wider historical currents that surrounded the establishment of the Northwest Territory in the years following the American Revolution.

As in the case of many other early residents of what would become the State of Ohio, the Barker family migrated to the Ohio Valley from New England, specifically from Amherst, New Hampshire, in 1789 (Hood 1958: iii). Barker was born September 9, 1765, in the town of Newmarket, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, the fifth generation to be born in America and the son of Deacon Ephraim and Mary (Manning) Barker (Hood 1958: i). The first of this line of Barkers to come to the New World was James Barker, a tailor who lived in Rowley, Massachusetts in 1640. James had emigrated from the parish of Stradishall, Risbridge hundred, Suffolk, England (Hood 1958: i, xii). Deacon Ephraim Barker (1734-1800) was the seventh son of Noah Barker who in turn was the fifth and youngest son of Barzilla Barker, James Barker's eldest son (Hood 1958: i; Barker 1927: 389).

Joseph Barker's father, Deacon Ephraim, was a housewright and builder of churches in New Hampshire and also worked as a cabinet maker (Hood 1958: ii). Joseph was apprenticed to his father at the age of 14 after having received several years of schooling. He did not attend Exeter Academy, however, as it is sometimes claimed (Hildreth 1852); this school was established in 1781, and Joseph, at 16, already had been apprenticed to his father (Hood 1958: iii, n. 6). In 1788 and 1789, shortly before moving to the Northwest Territory, Barker worked as a carpenter on the meeting house in New Boston (Hood 1958: iii; Patton 1936: 17). While in New Boston, he continued to correspond with Elizabeth Dana of Amherst whom he subsequently married in September 1789 (Hood 1958: iii). Elizabeth Dana was born October 9, 1770, and was the daughter of Captain William Dana and Mary Bancroft Dana (Hood 1958: iii; Barker Genealogy prepared by A. D. Barker, April 1926 and in possession of Margaret Meredith--hereafter cited as Barker 1926). Captain Dana is said to have been a commander of American artillery during the American Revolution (Barker 1926: 2).

Impoverished by the inflation promoted by the Revolution, Dana and two sons traveled to the Ohio country in 1788 in order to seek new lands for settlement. Almost certainly, it was as a result of Dana's trip that Joseph and Elizabeth Barker determined to leave New England for the promise of new lands and new beginnings in the Ohio Valley. In this they were not alone. At a meeting at Bracket's Tavern, Boston on November 23, 1787, a resolution was adopted among the directors of the Ohio Company of Associates to send out an advance party of ship's carpenters to construct the vessels necessary to float the remainder of the company down the Ohio to the mouth of the Muskingum. Fort Harmar had been constructed here by Major John Doughty on the right bank of the Muskingum River in 1785 (Thornbrough 1957; Howe 1902: 785). This advance party gathered at the house of Dr. Manasseh Cutler in Ipswich, Massachusetts on December 3, 1787, and shortly thereafter proceeded to Danvers, Massachusetts, from where they journeyed overland to Pennsylvania (Howe 1902: 798; Williams 1881: 45 indicates that the advance party left on December 1, 1787). They reached Sumrill's Ferry (West Newton, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania) on the Youghiogheny River about 30 miles from Pittsburgh on January 23, 1788 (Williams 1881: 45; Howe 1902: 798).

The establishment of the Ohio Company of Associates (often referred to as the "second" Ohio Company to prevent confusion with the Virginia land speculation company) can be traced to the signers of the Newburgh Petition of 1783 (Howe 1902: 794-795). This document, signed by 288 officers of the Continental Army on June 16th of that year (Hulbert 1917: xxvi) and submitted to General Washington provided the kernel around which the Ohio Company of Associates later formed. In brief, the petition requested grants of land for soldiers as a way of compensating them for the nearly worthless currency issued by the Continental Congress. The fact that General Rufus Putnam was a major force behind both the Newburgh Petition and the establishment of the Ohio Company of Associates was no accident (Hulbert 1917: xxx).

The genesis of the Ohio Company of Associates reached fruition on March 1, 1786, when the convention called together at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston selected a board of five directors and a secretary-treasurer (Hulbert 1917: xlviii-xlix, 4). Shares in the company were sold for \$1000.00 each; no one person was permitted to hold more than five shares, and at least \$10.00 in gold or silver was required (Hulbert 1917: xlviii-xlix). By March 8, 1787, 250 shares had been sold and \$250,000 in cash collected (Hulbert 1917: civ). On August 29, 1787, a prime mover behind the Ohio Company, Dr. Manasseh Cutler, recommended the purchase of 1,500,000 acres in what is today southeast Ohio. This was bounded on the south by the Ohio River and on the east by the western border of the Seven Ranges which had been under survey since shortly after the Treaty of Fort McIntosh in 1785 (Downes 1935: 6; see also Pattison 1964 and Thrower 1966).

The Ohio Company's proposal to purchase this land along the Ohio River was agreed to by the U.S. Board of Treasury on October 27, 1787 (Williams 1881: 42) (Figure 9). The original party of settlers assembled at Hartford, Connecticut, on January 1, 1788. They soon left for the Ohio Valley under Colonel Ebenezer Sproat and arrived at Sumrill's Ferry (Downes 1935: 58-59) on the Youghiogheny in mid-February (Williams 1881: 46; Howe 1902: 798). Here they joined the advanced party and continued to build boats for the trip down the Ohio until April 1 or 2, 1788. By Saturday, April 5th they were at the mouth of Buffalo Creek on the Ohio where a supply of poplar (*Liriodendron* sp.) boards was taken on to serve as construction material in the new lands at the mouth of the Muskingum (Williams 1881: 46).

The small party arrived at the Muskingum on Monday, April 7, 1788, and actually sailed past the mouth of the river and Fort Harmar due to bad weather. A landing was made when they returned later in the day, and in this way the first legal, permanent civilian settlement on the north bank of the Ohio River was begun (see Howe 1902: 778-779).

Captain Dana and his two sons were not among this first group of settlers although they are recorded to have come later in 1788 (Howe 1902: 782). Actually, it is not hard to imagine that young Joseph Barker was receptive to the idea of moving west. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, already mentioned, had published his

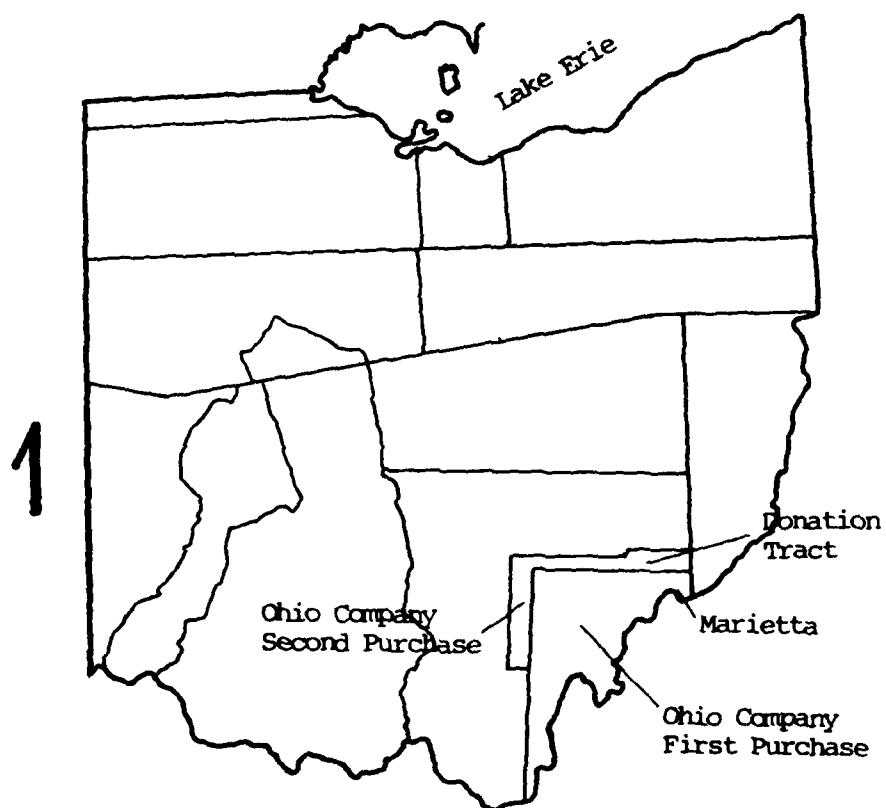


Figure 9. The lands of the Ohio Company of Associates in southeastern Ohio. The town of Marietta became the first permanent civilian settlement on the north bank of the Ohio under the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 (from Utter 1942: 126, Map 4).

tract "An Explanation of the Map of Federal Lands . . ." in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1787. This was a promotional pamphlet designed to attract the interest of settlers and land speculators alike. He was quick to point out the many virtues of the new land even if the (considerable) dangers from Indian attack were underplayed decidedly. He paid particular attention to possible river route connections north to Lake Erie and ultimately to the Hudson River. He also pointed out the relative ease of access to the Monongahela and Potomac drainages as well as the route through the Kanawha Valley to the headwaters of the James River and thence to Chesapeake Bay (Cutler 1966: 12-13). Looking south, the possibilities of trade and commerce along the Mississippi Valley were also stressed; bulky items, it was suggested, could be sent down the Ohio River at least 50% cheaper than they could be hauled overland a distance of 60 miles (Cutler 1966: 18). The potential and fertility of the soil also was touted, and Cutler prefaced his comments by suggesting that all of the statements had met with the approbation of Thomas Hutchins, then Geographer of the United States. Of the potential of attack, Cutler was content to note that the new settlements were not so far from the western boundary of Pennsylvania as to be infested with the "lawless banditti" common to frontier areas (Cutler 1966: 14). No matter to the Reverend Mr. Cutler that at the time, Fort Harmar represented the frontier of colonial American life or that many of the Indians either did not honor the terms of the Treaty of Fort McIntosh or were unaware of exactly what it was they were being asked to forfeit. Peace in this atmosphere was not to be achieved for at least seven years with the signing of the Treaty of Greenville in August 1795 (Downes 1935: 4).

Joseph Barker's first home in Ohio was a small log dwelling that had been built by his father-in-law, William Dana, in 1788. This home stood on Market Square at the southeast corner of Front and Putnam Streets (Hood 1958: iv, n.9). Barker, his wife, Elizabeth, Thomas Stanley of Connecticut and Isaac Barker of Rhode Island arrived at Marietta on November 1, 1789 (Hood 1958: iv) or on November 30, 1789 (Barker 1926: 2).

The agricultural lands along the Muskingum and Ohio rivers soon proved a great attraction to many living at Marietta itself. The first outlying community was established at Belpre in April 1789. Soon thereafter, a group of settlers went up the Muskingum River to establish Waterford and Plainfield; here, they built a dam, grist mills and saw mill on Wolf's Creek (Bond 1941:287). The grist mills were about two miles (3.2 km) from the mouth of Wolf Creek and were constructed in 1789 under the direction of Major Haffield White (Howe 1902: 800). Another saw mill was completed along Duck Creek in September 1789, but it was soon abandoned due to a flood and the onset of the Indian war that continued sporadically until 1795 (Howe 1902: 800). As a matter of interest, a later saw mill along Duck Creek is reputed to have been the source for much of the lumber used in and around the Marietta area. It is also said to have supplied the lumber used in the construction of the "Blennerhassett boats" (Howe 1902: 800). If the "Blennerhassett boats" are synonymous with the boats built by Joseph Barker, Sr. for Aaron Burr in 1806, then the saw mill that supplied the Barker boatyard at Wiseman's Bottom apparently was along Duck Creek.

Another settlement, Big Bottom, was established even further up the Muskingum River by 36 settlers from Marietta in April 1790 (Bond 1941: 287). This settlement was located in Windsor Township, Morgan County, Ohio (Williams 1881: 66). On January 2, 1791, Big Bottom was attacked by Wyandot and Delaware Indians, and 12 settlers were killed (Hildreth 1848: 433). Thus began a

four year period of sporadic Indian raids and atrocities that went unresolved until the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. The last murder in the area around Marietta itself was in February 1795 when Jonas Davis was killed near Crooked Creek between Stone's garrison and Marietta. Davis was killed when he stopped to remove some nails from an abandoned river skiff (Hildreth 1848: 414).

During the time of the Indian war, the people of Marietta and the outlying settlements constructed a series of forts and garrisons for their protection. Among these were Fort Fry (Frye or Freye), a triangularly shaped post on the east side of the Muskingum River approximately one-half mile (0.8 km) below Beverly (Howe 1902: 800) and Fort Tyler at Plainfield (Howe 1902: 800). Fort Fry was large enough to house some 20 families, 10 single men and 8 to 10 soldiers from Fort Harmar (Bond 1941: 288).

Joseph Barker, Jr. was born on February 28, 1790, while his parents were still in residence at the Point in Marietta (The Intelligencer of Marietta, Ohio, January 7, 1860); he was among the first white children to be born in the Northwest Territory. Two years later, he and his family were at another of the posts on the Ohio River, Farmer's Castle, located on the Ohio side of the river opposite Backus' Island (later Blennerhassett Island) (Andrews 1902: 96). Here they lived in building number five together with Isaac Pierce and his family (Williams 1881: 510). Some 220 people lived at Farmer's Castle at this time (Hildreth 1848: 388). Some of them, including the Barkers and William Dana, moved to Captain Jonathan Stone's stockade on the upper side of Farmer's Castle (Bond 1941: 288).

It is worth noting at this juncture that although the threat of Indian attack was very real, nothing had stemmed the tide of interest in the rich lands of the Ohio Valley. As early as May 1788 John May recorded in his journal that during a one day period four "Kentucky boats" left Pittsburgh for Ohio and Kentucky, and he supposed that many more had gone by at night (Smith 1961:39).

Any interest that Joseph Barker may have had in land of his own would have been officially thwarted prior to February 1789 when the Ohio Company agents, in direct contradiction to the company charter, adopted a method for distributing small parcels of not more than 100 acres out of each share in the company's allotment (Downes 1935: 61). The original company charter provided that only company proprietors could own property. Because of this rule, many potential settlers who might have stayed in the Marietta area continued their journey down the Ohio River to Kentucky (Downes 1935: 60; see also Hulbert 1917: cxxii).

The distribution of 100 acre parcels in the Donation Tracts was not conducted without stipulations. A recipient had to build a home at least 18' x 24' in size within five years of taking possession of the land. Clearly, the provisions, which also included the stipulation that the land be developed for farming and that apple, pear and peach trees be set out (see Bond 1941: 283) were instituted to insure that settlement rather than land speculation would take place. If the applicant met all of the provisions, he was granted a deed to the property after the five years had passed. On February 17, 1795, Joseph Barker was one of 32 persons granted 100 acres in the first Donation Tract at Wiseman's Bottom. Both Luther and William Dana also received property there. (Barker's original land grant was in the possession of Margaret Barker Meredith at the time of the research reported upon here. There is a crease in the page at the point where the year of the grant appears, and it is difficult to read. Most secondary sources put the year at 1795, however.)

Barker's settlement at Wiseman's Bottom is summarized in the discussion of the Joseph Barker, Sr. dwelling presented in the comparative structures section of this report. Suffice it to note here that Barker established a boatyard at Wiseman's Bottom that was in operation by the early years of the 19th century at least. In January 1799 he was appointed by Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, as a Justice of the Peace for Washington County, Ohio. (The original document showing this appointment was in the possession of Margaret Barker Meredith at the time this research was undertaken.) In subsequent years, Barker held several elective and appointive offices; these are enumerated and expanded upon in the section on the "second" Washington County courthouse in the comparative structures section of this report (see also Williams 1881: 111). In 1803, Barker was commissioned a major in the militia under General Tupper. (The original appointment document was in the possession of Margaret Barker Meredith at the time of this research.)

It was probably on the basis of his association with Harman Blennerhassett during the time of the construction of the latter's home (see section on the Harman Blennerhassett dwelling in the comparative structures section of this report) and the relationship of both of these men to Dudley Woodbridge of Marietta, that Barker was retained to build 15 flat-bottomed boats to be used in Aaron Burr's expedition down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The mission was apparently an attempt to establish a separate political entity under Burr's control in the American Southeast. Barker's own sentiments and political leanings on the expedition are not clear. It seems absolutely certain that he did construct the boats at his Wiseman's Bottom boatyard. It is also a matter of record that two of his brothers-in-law actually joined Burr prior to the arrest of his forces and the impoundment of the boats on December 9, 1806 (see Williams 1881: 474; Hood 1958: ix; Howe 1902: 806-807 inter alia).

While the depth of Barker's involvement in the Burr matter may not be entirely clear, he did oppose strongly the formation of Ohio as a state in 1803 thus reflecting the Federalist feelings of many of the early Ohio settlers who had come from New England (see Hood 1958: x; Downes 1935: 219-220; Williams 1881: 105-106).

In his later years, Barker devoted much of his time to the development of modern agricultural practices (Williams 1881: 348) as well as (apparently) to building several homes, the "second" Washington County courthouse and possibly several commercial buildings in Marietta (see below). Barker was active in the religious life of his community as well and was a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Marietta, Ohio (Hood 1958: xi).

Of the six daughters and four sons born to Joseph and Elizabeth Dana Barker, Frances Dana Gage was undoubtedly the most famous of her time. She was well known for her work in women's rights and temperance and was also an accomplished authoress, poetess and lecturer (Hood 1958: xi; Howe 1902: 816).

Joseph Barker, Jr. followed heavily in his father's footsteps. He was very active in the pro-slavery/anti-slavery debates of 1836 (Williams 1881: 430) and was deeply involved in Washington County politics. At the arrival of John Quincy Adams during a stop in Marietta, Joseph Barker, Jr. was a member of the reception committee and together with Caleb Emerson and Judge Ephraim Cutler (Williams 1881: 433) continued with Adams up the Ohio River as far as Pittsburgh. Barker was a frequent participant in political discussions at the store

of Joseph Holden (Williams 1881:479; see also discussion of the "second Washington County courthouse in the comparative structures section of this report).

In November 1827 Joseph Barker, Jr. was elected a delegate to Ohio's state electoral convention, and he was nominated as a Whig candidate from Washington County in 1836 (Andrews 1902: 125-127). He was elected to the state legislature in 1829, 1830 and 1834, and he succeeded his father as an associate judge of the Washington County Court of Common Pleas in 1844, a position that he held until the office was abolished in 1852 (Williams 1881: 569).

Education was a primary concern to Joseph Barker, Jr.; he served as a member of the Washington County school association for many years (Andrews 1902: 154, 158-162). The development of the Ohio road system was likewise a topic of interest. Barker served as chairman of the Marietta and Newport Turnpike Road and Bridge Company and also directed the examination of Washington County for possible railroad routes (Andrews 1902: 239; 288-289). Another commercial endeavor involved the establishment of a linseed and castor bean oil mill in lower Newport Township. Despite his efforts, the mill was not a success.

Joseph Barker, Jr. was twice married. His first wife was Melissa Stone of Belpre, the daughter of Captain Jonathan Stone (see discussion of the Captain Jonathan Stone dwelling in the comparative structures section of this report). After her death, Barker married Mary Ann Shipman (Williams 1881: 569). He was the father of nine children and in 1822 joined the Baptist Church of Newport Township where he served as both clerk and trustee (Williams 1881: 569). On January 6, 1859, Joseph Barker Jr. died at his lower Newport Township home.

Joseph Barker, Sr.: Architect or Builder?

The previous section of this report examined the general background, setting and conditions of the Barker family in the early years of the Marietta, Ohio, settlement. The question of whether Joseph Barker, Sr. is best thought of as an "architect" or "builder" is treated here separately because much of the potential significance of the Joseph Barker, Jr. structure is intimately connected and locked up with the possibility that one or both portions of the home were designed and/or constructed by the elder Barker.

In the common way of looking at "historical significance," the question of who built the structure has become one of overshadowing concern. There is a tacit assumption at work here that Barker, the father, was himself a more "significant" personality, both in his own time and from the vantage point of history, than was Barker, the son, who actually owned the structure. This is a relative and subjective point of view obviously but one whose presence has been felt all through the research reported upon here.

In comparison with the concentration on Joseph Barker, Sr., the more customary problem of discerning who may have lived in or utilized the structure under investigation has been relatively easy to resolve. Unfortunately, all attempts to connect Joseph Barker, Sr. with one or more aspects of the construction of the lower Newport Township home and to document that connection have proven to be much more difficult. This is despite the fact that for his time Barker was a literate man with a concept of history that led him to

record certain facts about the early days of the Northwest Territory and his role in them.

The comparative study of other structures ascribed to Barker that forms another section of this report has demonstrated that the general lack of documentation linking architect/builder with structure is not unusual. While the topic itself deserves more intensive investigation before conclusions are drawn, there seems to be a distinct possibility that at this time, in this area and in this aspect of culture--the architectural design and building process--a great deal of documentation may never have existed. This is a notion that must be investigated more thoroughly but which seems to be operating in the case of Joseph Barker, Sr. Patton (1936: 2) discussed this seeming lack of documentation. Speaking specifically of the Marietta area, he recorded:

"Slight importance was attached by intervening generations to the architect or master-builder with the result that in many cases it is impossible to determine who he was or whether he or the owner was presumably responsible for the design."

Various aspects of this idea will be addressed or alluded to in other sections of this report; it is segregated here only to draw particular attention to what may be a peculiarity of the extant data base.

In some sense, any attempt to identify early 19th century "architects" as opposed to "builders" (i.e., those who carry out the ideas of the architects) is spurious. With the exception of Benjamin Henry Latrobe and perhaps a handful of others, few men of the time had reason to expect that they might earn their living from the design of buildings alone (Roth 1979: 67). Samuel McIntire (1757-1811), one of the famous architect/builders of New England was both the son of a woodcarver and a woodcarver himself (Roth 1979: 58). Thus the distinctions among "designer," "artisan," "builder" seem not to have been drawn firmly, and one might suppose that any nascent divisions that might have existed in the east were repressed by the exigencies of life on the American frontier. It is clear from Barker's own life that he pursued many interests and endeavors at various times of which a concern with building formed only one focus.

The rejection of Rococo and Baroque architectural forms and the adoption of eclectic motifs and elements combined in one structure also may have forestalled any tendency toward a separation of architect and builder. The well educated man of the day was steeped in Greek and Latin, and his knowledge of the design and appearance of buildings of the classical period was increased by new interests in the field of archaeology. Excavations at Herculaneum had begun in 1738 and those at Pompeii 10 years thereafter. There were, moreover, expeditions to record the architecture of ancient buildings, and these expeditions such as Robert Adam's to Spalato, Robert Wood's to Palmyra and James Stuart's and Nicholas Revett's to Athens, often resulted in the preparation of printed folios of relatively wide circulation (Roth 1979: 54-55).

Perhaps nowhere was the influence of these works felt more strongly than in New England. New England, in turn, provided the background and inspiration for nearly all of the early architecture of Marietta.

The Federal architectural style that developed in and near Boston between ca. 1785 and 1820 was essentially conservative and functional. It frequently

employed wood to "duplicate" the quoins and other details of classical buildings that originally had been worked out in stone. Barker's New England background and training as a carpenter therefore placed him in the mainstream of emerging American architecture.

Many buildings of the period 1785-1820 or 1830 were undoubtedly "designed" by their owners who had an increasingly large number of detailed builder's manuals at their disposal. Typical books of the period included Peter Nicholson's (1792) The Carpenter's New Guide, as well as earlier books by Palladio (Four Books of Architecture) and James Gibbs (A Book of Architecture). Highly detailed manuals showing architrave design, window, molding and mantle configuration, etc., were produced by Asher Benjamin (The Country Builder's Assistant, 1797; The American Builder's Companion, 1806; The Rudiments of Architecture, 1814; Practice of Architecture, 1830; The Practical House Carpenter, 1830). Many of Benjamin's books and those of his contemporaries were carried to the Northwest Territory where they were employed by such "transplanted" New Englanders as Lemuel Porter, and (one can suppose) Joseph Barker, Sr.

It is unknown at this time whether or not Barker actually owned any of Benjamin's books, but Patton (1936: 22) has recorded that Barker's library did include a 1786 publication (bought by Barker in 1799, the same year that he was in the employ of Harman Blennerhassett) entitled The Town and Country Builder's Assistant by "a Lover of Architect." which was published in Boston by John Norman. At the time of this writing, it has not been possible to locate a copy of this publication, but it is not unlikely that it or others like it may prove to be the ultimate sources, possibly the only written sources, for the design of many of the buildings attributed to Joseph Barker, Sr.

The only primary document clue to Barker's own conception of himself and his profession appears on the original of his grant from the Ohio Company of Associates for 100 acres of land at Wiseman's Bottom. This document (provided courtesy of Margaret Barker Meredith) is dated February 17, 1795 (?--the year is difficult to read) and refers to "Joseph Barker of Belle Prie,(sic) Housewright."

THE JOSEPH BARKER, JR. HOME: PROPERTY HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Property History

A complete search of the Washington County, Ohio courthouse records was made to assemble as much information as possible about the legal history of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. That data is divided into two major areas: tax records and records of deed transfers. This information has been organized into two tables for ease of reference and to shorten considerably the number of pages that otherwise would be required to present it. It should be noted that the first year for which county tax records are extant is 1825. The Barker tax record therefore begins with this year as a result of historic record preservation, not because this is the first year that Barker owned the land. Indeed, the tract ownership record indicates that Joseph Barker, Jr. acquired title to land in Sections 14, 19, 20 and parts of 25 and 26 (the latter two sections include the property on which the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling is located) on May 24, 1815 from John Wilkins and the widow of Alexander Addison. It should be noted in particular (Table 2) that Barker was required to make yearly payments on the property in Pittsburgh; failure to do so would have resulted in the doubling of the

purchase price, a severe penalty indeed at a time when success in river and land travel was subject to so many unforeseeable factors.

Alexander Addison (1759-1807), a Scottish minister, lawyer (admitted to the Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bar in 1788) judge and ardent Federalist, was also a prominent landholder in Washington County, Pennsylvania. By 1787, he had accumulated title to at least 900 acres of property in Washington County, Pennsylvania (Wagner 1951: 6). As Addison died in 1807, Barker's payments were to be paid to his widow. Mrs. Addison may have had some incentive to divest herself of her husband's property by selling to Barker. In general, a recognizable trend developed sometime before 1815 toward resident ownership of Ohio land at the expense of absentee owners (Utter 1942: 132). Resident and non-resident owners alike had to pay taxes in the townships in which their property was located. Although this requirement was subsequently altered, many non-resident owners had to bear the additional expense and aggravation either of traveling to Ohio or of retaining an agent to do so (Utter 1942: 133).

It should be noted in Table 1 that 1828 was the first year in which an assessment was made on a house on Barker's property. It is tempting to suggest that the construction of the frame portion of the Barker dwelling occurred between the time of Barker's purchase of the land in 1815 and the year 1828. On architectural grounds, the frame portion does appear to pre-date the brick portion of the structure (see below). This idea is also supported by the Holdren family history (Alice M. Sheets 1980, pers. comm.; Paul Hensler 1980, pers. comm.).

There is a marked increase in house assessment (Table 1) that can be noted in 1835 when it rose to \$600.00. The increased house assessment may reflect an increased valuation resulting from the construction of the brick portion of the dwelling. However, without comparative tax information on similar structures and land in this area, such reasoning is pure speculation.

Another increase in house assessment can be noted for 1842. In the absence of conclusive information on the construction date of the brick portion of the dwelling, it seems reasonable to conclude that this second major phase in the construction of the Barker house may have occurred either ca. 1835 or ca. 1841-1842.

TABLE 1

Joseph Barker, Jr. Property Tax Assessment

Year	Owner	Acreage Taxed	Assessment	Structures Taxed	Assessment
1825	Joseph Barker, Jr.	None	None	None	None
1826	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283.18	\$954.	None	None
1827	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283.18	954.	None	None
1828	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283.15	954.	House	\$250.
1829	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283.15	954.	House	250.
1830	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283.15	954.	House	250.
1831	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283.15	954.	House	250.
1832	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283.15 191.69	954. 636.	House	250.
1833	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283.15 191.60	954. 636.	House	250.
1834	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283.15 191.60	954. 636.	House	250.
1835	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283.15 191.60	1572.	House	600.
1836	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283.15 191.60	1572.	House	600.
1837	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283.15 191.60	1572.	House	600.
1838	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283.0 191.5	1572.	House	600.
1839	None				
1840	Joseph Barker, Jr.	191.5	None	House	600.
1841	None				
1842	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283	1598.	House	1020.
1843	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283	1598.	House	1020.
1844	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283	1598.	House	1020.

Table 1 (continued)

Year	Owner	Acreage Taxed	Assessment	Structures Taxed	Assessment
1845	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283	1598.	House	1020.
1846	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283	1598.	House	1020.
1847	RECORDS MISSING				
1848	RECORDS MISSING				
1850	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283	4750.	House	950.
1851	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283	4750.	House	950.
1852	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283	4750.	House	950.
1853	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283:	5700. (25 plow 75 meadow 183 woodland)	House	1000.
1854	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283	5814.	House	1020.
1855	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283	5814.	House	1020.
1856	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283	5814.	House	1020.
1857	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283	5814.	House	1132.
1858	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283	5814.	House	1132.
1859	Joseph Barker, Jr.	283	5814.	House	1132.
1860	Joseph Barker, Jr.	475	10,230.	House	960.
1861	Joseph Barker, Jr.	475	10,230.	House	960.
1862	J. Barker and M. Barker (brother & sister and children of Joseph Barker, Jr.)	184.5	4300.	House	960.
1863	J. Barker and M. Buell (same as above)	184.5	4300.	House	960.
1864	J. Barker and Melissa Buell	184.5	4300.	House	960.

Table 1 (continued)

Year	Owner	Acreage Taxed	Assessment	Structures Taxed	Assessment
1865	J. Barker and Melissa Buell	184.5	4300.	House	960.
1866	J. Barker and Melissa Buell	184.5	4300.	House	960.
1867	J. Barker and Melissa Buell	184.5	4300.	House	960.
1868	J. Barker and Melissa Buell	184.5	4300.	House	960.
1869	Melissa Buell	184.5	4300.	House	960.
1870	Melissa Buell	184.5	5214.	House	1601.
1871	Melissa Buell	184.5	5214.	House	1601.
1872	Melissa Buell	184.5	5214.	House	1601.
1873	Melissa Buell	184.5	5214.	House	1601.
1874	Melissa Buell	184.5	5214.	House	1601.
1875	Melissa Buell	184.5	5214.	House	1601.
1876	Melissa Buell	184.5	5214.	House	1601.
1877	Melissa Buell	184.5	5214.	House	1601.
1878	Melissa Buell	184.5	5214.	House	1601.
1879	Melissa Buell	184.5	5214.	House	1601.
1880	Melissa Buell	184.5	5214.	House	1601.
1881	Melissa Buell	40.5 144.0	3030. 3310.	House	770.
1882	Melissa Buell	40.5 144.0	3030. 3310.	House	770.
1883	Frederick Semons	40.5 144.0	3030. 3310.	House	770.
1884	Frederick Semons	40.5 144.0	3030. 3310.	House	770.

Table 1 (continued)

Year	Owner	Acreage Taxed	Assessment	Structures Taxed	Assessment
1885	Frederick Semons	40.5 144.0	3030. 3310.	House	770.
1886	Frederick Semons	40.5 144.0	3030. 3310.	House	770.
1887	Frederick Semons	40.5 144.0	3030. 3310.	House	770.
1888	Frederick Semons	40.5 144.0	3030. 3310.	House	770.
1889	George H. Holdren	40.5 144.0	3030. 3310.	House	770.
1890	George H. Holdren	40.5 144.0	3030. 3310.	House	770.
1891	George H. Holdren	40.5 144.0	2730. 1550.	House	800.
1892	George H. Holdren	40.5 144.0	2730. 1550.	House	800.
1893	George H. Holdren	40.5 144.0	2730. 1550.	House	800.
1894	George H. Holdren	40.5 144.0	2730. 1550.	House	800.
1895	George H. Holdren	40.5 144.0	2730. 1550.	House	800.
1896	George H. Holdren	40.5 144.0	2730. 1550.	House	800.
1897	George H. Holdren	40.5 144.0	2730. 1550.	House	800.
1898	George H. Holdren	40.5 144.0	2730. 1550.	House	800.
1899	George H. Holdren	40.5 144.0	2730. 1550.	House	800.
1900	George H. Holdren	40.5 144.0	2730. 1550.	House	800.

Table 1 (continued)

Year	Owner	Acreage Taxed	Assessment	Structures Taxed	Assessment
1901	George H. Holdren	40.5 144.0	2340. 1510.	House	720.
1902	George H. Holdren	40.5 144.0	2340. 1510.	House	720.
1903	George H. Holdren	40.5 144.0	2340. 1510.	House	720.
1904	George H. Holdren	40.5 144.0	2340. 1510.	House	720.
1905	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	2340. 760.	House	720.
1906	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	2340. 760.	House	720.
1907	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	2340. 760.	House	720.
1908	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	2340. 760.	House	720.
1909	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	2340. 760.	House	720.
1910	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	2340. 760.	House	720.
1911	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	5450. 1500.	House	2190.
1912	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	5450. 1500.	House	2190.
1913	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	5450. 1500.	House	2190.
1914	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	5000. 1500.	House	2190.
1915	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	5000. 1500.	House	2190.
1916	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	5000. 1500.	House	2190.

Table 1 (continued)

Year	Owner	Acreage Taxed	Assessment	Structures Taxed	Assessment
1917	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	5000. 1500.	House	2190.
1918	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	5000. 1500.	House	2190.
1919	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	5000. 1500.	House	2190.
1920	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	5000. 1500.	House	2190.
1921	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	5000. 1500.	House	2190.
1922	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	5000. 1500.	House	2190.
1923	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	5000. 1500.	House	2190.
1924	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	5060. 1580.	House	2600.
1925	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	5060. 1580.	House	2600.
1926	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	5060. 1580.	House	2600.
1927	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	5060. 1580.	House	2600.
1928	George H. Holdren	40.5 72.0	5060. 1580.	House	2600.
1929	George H. Holdren	38.05 72.0	5030. 1580.	House	2600.
1930	George H. Holdren	38.05 72.0	4530. 1420.	House	2340.
1931	George H. Holdren	38.05 72.0	4090. 1170.	House	2030.
1932	George H. Holdren	38.05 72.0	3680. 1050.	House	1830.

Table 1 (continued)

Year	Owner	Acreage Taxed	Assessment	Structures Taxed	Assessment
1933	George H. Holdren	38.05 72.0	3310. 950.	House	1650.
1934	George H. Holdren	38.05 72.0	3310. 950.	House	1650.
1935	George H. Holdren	38.05 72.0	3310. 950.	House	1650.
1936	Millicent Sheets, et al.	38.05 72.0	3310. 950.	House	1650.
1937	Millicent Sheets, et al.	38.05 72.0	3310. 950.	House	1650.
1938	Millicent Sheets, et al.	38.05 72.0	3310. 950.	House	1650.
1939	Millicent Sheets, et al.	38.05 72.0	3310. 950.	House	1650.
1940	Millicent Sheets, et al.	38.05 72.0	3310. 950.	House	1650.
1941	Millicent Sheets, et al.	38.05 72.0	3310. 950.	House	1650.
1942	Millicent Sheets, et al.	38.05 72.0	3310. 950.	House	1650.
1943	Millicent Sheets, et al.	38.05 72.0	3310. 950.	House	1650.
1944	Millicent Sheets, et al.	38.05 72.0	3420. 860.	House	2300.
1945	Millicent Sheets, et al.	38.05 72.0	3420. 860.	House	2300.
1946	Millicent Sheets, et al.	38.05 72.0	3420. 860.	House	2300.
1947	Millicent Sheets, et al.	38.05 72.0	3420. 860.	House	2300.
1948	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 72.0	3420. 860.	House	2300.

Table 1 (continued)

Year	Owner	Acreage Taxed	Assessment	Structures Taxed	Assessment
1949	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 72.0	3420. 860.	House	2300.
1950	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 144.0	3420. 1940.	House	2300.
1951	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 144.0	3420. 1940.	House	2300.
1952	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 144.0	4100. 2330.	House House	2760. 50.
1953	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 144.0	4100. 2330.	House House	2760. 50.
1954	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 144.0	4100. 2330.	House House	2760. 50.
1955	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 144.0	13800. 2060.	House	9700.
1956	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 144.0	6900. 2060.	House	4890.
1957	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 144.0	6900. 2060.	House	4890.
1958	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 144.0	6900. 2060.	House	4890.
1959	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 144.0	6900. 2060.	House	4890.
1960	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 144.0	6900. 2060.	House	4890.
1961	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 144.0	6900. 2060.	House	4890.
1962	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 144.0	7320. 1700.	House	5250.
1963	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 144.0	7320. 1700.	House	5250.
1964	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 144.0	7320. 1700.	House	5250.

Table I (continued)

Year	Owner	Acreage Taxed	Assessment	Structures Taxed	Assessment
1965	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 144.0	7320. 1700.	House	5250.
1966	Alice M. Sheets	38.05 144.0	7320. 1700.	House	5250.
1967	Alice M. Sheets	12.83 144.0	3320. 1700.	(Notation in tax records indicates that Corps of Engineers was paying taxes on house)	

TABLE 2
Joseph Barker Jr. Tract Ownership

Grantor	Grantee	Date of Transaction	Cost	Acreage	Deed Book (Washington County, Ohio)	Comments
John Adams, President of U.S.	John Wilkens	7 Mar 1798		1034 525	9:15-16	1034 acre tract was in Sec. 19, 25, and 26 of Twp. 2, Range 7. Two-thirds of the sale price (which is not given) was paid by Alexander Addison. Addison and heirs, therefore, owned 2/3 of the tract.
John Wilkens and Jean (Jane?) Addison	Joseph Barker, Jr.	24 May 1815	\$6300.	1260	13:249-250	Wilkens, of Allegheny Co., PA, and Addison of Washington Co., PA, sold Barker Sections 14, 19, 20 and parts of Sections 25 and 26. Payments were to be made in Pittsburgh on the following schedule: \$1850 before sealing of deed, \$1433.33 on or before 23 May 1816, \$1433.33 on or before 23 May 1817. These amounts were to be augmented by lawful interest. If Barker failed to meet the schedule, the sale price was to double to \$12,600.
James Ross Peter Mowry and William Addison, Executors of will of Jane Addison	Joseph Barker, Jr.	21 Jan 1825	6300.	1260	19:76-77	Jane Addison had been executrix of Alexander Addison's estate. Same sale as described in previous entry. Conveyance was signed by John Darragh, Mayor of Pittsburgh. Payment was made by Barker on 21 Jan 1825. Evidently, the agreement of 1815 had not been finalized.

Table 2 (continued)

Grantor	Grantee	Date of Transaction	Cost	Acreage	Deed Book (Washington County, Ohio)	Comments
Rufus S. Barker, Ebenezer Battelle Jr., Julia P. Battelle A. B. Battelle Elizabeth M. Battelle (wife) John B. Shipman Maria B. Shipman (wife)	Melissa B. Buell Joseph Barker, III Battelle (wife)	7 Apr 1862	1.00	184 1/2	53:25-26	The grantees were evidently the heirs of Joseph Barker, Jr.
Joseph Barker, III Jennie T. Barker (wife)	Melissa B. Buell	30 Mar 1869	2900.	184 1/2	68:451-452	Joseph Barker, III sold his one-half share of the land to his sister. Transaction subject to rights and interest of Mary Ann (Shipman) Barker, widow of Joseph Barker, Jr. who was apparently living in the dwelling.
Melissa B. Buell	Frederick K. Simon (Simons)	1 July 1882	8750.	184 1/2	91:188-189	--
Thomas Ewart, Admin of Frederick K. Simons	George H. Holdren	1 Apr. 1889	8250.	184 1/2	105:551-552	--
Millicent M. Sheets	Alice M. Sheets	10 Aug 1945	1.00	184 1/2	229:320	7/9 of acreage was included in this quit claim deed. Millicent M. Sheets was the daughter of George H. Holdren.

Table 2 (continued)

Grantor	Grantee	Date of Transaction	Cost	Acreage	Deed Book (Washington County, Ohio)	Comments
Estella M. Sheets	Alice M. Sheets	13 Aug 1945	1.00	184 1/2	229:320	1/9 of acreage was included.
Alice M. Sheets	Estella M. and Henry L. Sheets	24 Aug 1945		184 1/2	231:461	1/9 of acreage was included in quit claim deed. Estella M. and Henry L. Sheets were aunt and uncle of Alice M. Sheets.
Alice M. Sheets	Millicent E. Sheets	1 Feb 1946		184 1/2	240:176	4/9 of acreage was included in quit claim deed. Millicent E. Sheets was mother of Alice M. Sheets. Although the Sheets ownership (Estella and Henry, Alice and Millicent) appears to account only for 8/9th of the property, Alice M. Sheets apparently acquired the other 1/9th by some unknown means. Deed Book 291:344-345 records an affidavit dated 17 Apr. 1937, in which it is stated that Alice M. Sheets owned 4/9th of the property. Therefore, her 4/9th plus the 4/9th of Millicent E. Sheets, and the Estella and Henry Sheets constituted complete ownership of the property.

Architectural Description

Exterior

The Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling as it stands today (Figures 10-31) is a 2 1/2 story medium gable roofed, ell-shaped structure with two shed roof additions. The base of the ell consists of a 2 1/2 story five bay brick white painted structure with centered, single stack brick end chimnies. The bricks on the facade are laid in Flemish bond while the other three sides are laid in common bond with every sixth row laid as a header course (Figure 22).

The first and second floor windows of the facade consist of 6/6 light double hung wooden sashes. They have cut sandstone lintels and lugsills (Figures 10, 11). There are two pairs of two quarter windows, one on each side of the chimnies on the gable ends near the roof line (Figure 23). They have four panes of glass arranged as a fan, radiating brick lintels and sandstone lugsills (Figures 12-14). All of the sandstone used in the dwelling is very fine-grained, almost like a limestone in grain size. There are also two cellar windows on the west side and one toward the front of the east side (Figure 24). They vary between 38 3/4" and 39 1/4" wide; they have no glass, but instead are enclosed by three parallel, horizontally laid diamond-shaped iron or steel bars set into a wooden frame. The bars are supported in the center (Figure 25). The lintels are actually part of the foundation, but the sawn sandstone foundation blocks were carefully centered over the window openings to provide the "appearance" of lintels. The wooden portions of all of the windows in the dwelling are now painted white (see above).

On the rear east side of the structure, instead of a cellar window, there is a doorless coal chute (Figure 16). Above the chute and above the structure's foundation there is a sandstone lintel that measures 1' high x 4' long (Figure 12). The presence of this (apparently) original feature may be an indication of a relatively early use of coal for fuel by the Barker family.

The roof is covered by either raised seam copper roofing which has turned green through oxidization or faded, green painted sheet metal roofing. (Access to the roof was not available.) The roof raking trim is boxed, and the soffit consists of four simple beaded boards (Figure 23). The eaves trim consists of a boxed cornice with a sloping soffit composed of four simple beaded boards. There also is a frieze board on at least the facade and on the east and west sides (the rear of the structure is not visible). Sheet metal gutters are attached to the eaves.

The foundation consists of sawn blocks of sandstone which have been painted gray. On the facade the faces of the blocks are smooth but on the west and east ends of the dwelling they have a hammered or "pecked" finish, with an incised linear line border (Figure 24). The foundation is outset from the brick walls by 1 1/2 inches.

The front entrance (Figures 10, 11, 17, 26, 27) is approached by ascending (from any one of three sides) two sandstone steps to a sandstone landing measuring 40" deep x 83" wide. The landing is bordered with wrought iron foot scrapers on the left and right. There is an additional step to a sandstone threshold which measures 8'1" wide. The entrance (measuring 7'7" wide) consists of an eight panel door bordered by sidelights, situated between engaged columns and pilasters, and an 18 pane fan light. The entryway is covered by a hipped roof supported by brackets and covered with standing seam sheet metal roofing. The door, sidelights, fan and wooden portions of the porch roof are painted white.

The upright of the ell-shaped structure consists of a 2 1/2 story, gable roofed, two bay white frame structure covered with weatherboards. There are single stack chimneys on the west and north sides of the ell. There is a cellar doorway (Figure 28) and a doorway into Room 8 (the kitchen) on the east side; both of these are beneath a porch supported by columns (Figure 29). The windows have 2/2 light double hung sashes. The foundation is composed of cut dressed sandstone blocks (Figures 12, 13).

To the rear of the above described section of the house and to the rear of the main dwelling units is a single story, shed-roof and weatherboarded addition that sits on a concrete slab. This was built by the United States Army Corps of Engineers during the early 1970s when they initially occupied the dwelling and began using it as a construction office during the building of the Ohio River Willow Island Locks and Dam complex (Lock 7) adjacent to the structure (Figures 19, 20).

Although the description presented above portrays the dwelling as it appears today, the original Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling may have consisted of a 2 1/2 story gable roofed frame dwelling of unknown size of which Room 8 (kitchen) and Room 6 on the first floor and Rooms 16 and 17 on the second floor of the current dwelling were a part. Whether or not these rooms composed the entire structure cannot be determined. What seems to be the case is that the rectangular brick section of the present dwelling post-dates the frame section. Examination of exposed portions of the rear wall of the brick structure, visible in the attic and cellar entryway of the frame section, shows that the exterior face of the brick wall was not prepared as an exposed wall. The mortar joints were never struck but were left with quantities of mortar which had oozed between the bricks to cure (Figure 30). Also, the structural members of the frame building, e.g., joist, plate and sill were never secured to the walls of the brick structure as might have been expected if the building units had been built contemporaneously. The plate of the frame unit, on the side where the structures abut, rests on timber posts, and the sill rests on three stone corbells constructed as an integral part of the foundation wall of the brick unit (Figure 31).

It is curious that the wall of the frame unit abutting the brick unit is of timber post construction (Figure 30). It may be that the entire frame unit is built in this way or it may be that part of the frame unit was razed when the brick unit was erected thus necessitating the construction of at least a partial wall. In the latter instance, design and construction of a support structure for the shortened building would have preceded the building of the brick unit. Thus, both the brick and frame units are free standing except that their roof lines are tied together, and the sill of the frame building is supported by (but is not built into) the rear (northern), foundation of the brick building.

Interior

The interior architecture of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling (Figures 30-78, 80, 81) is discussed below by floor and room numbers beginning with the cellar and proceeding through the house to the attic. A north-south section through the structure is presented in Figure 32 that shows the spatial relationships of the floors. Alice M. Sheets (1981, pers. comm.) was kind enough to provide indications of the functions of each of the rooms as they were used during her residency at the house. Naturally, these may or may not have been their original functions during the Barker period of ownership.



Figure 10. South side (facade) of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. The photograph was taken using a Nikon 35 mm wide angle perspective control lens.

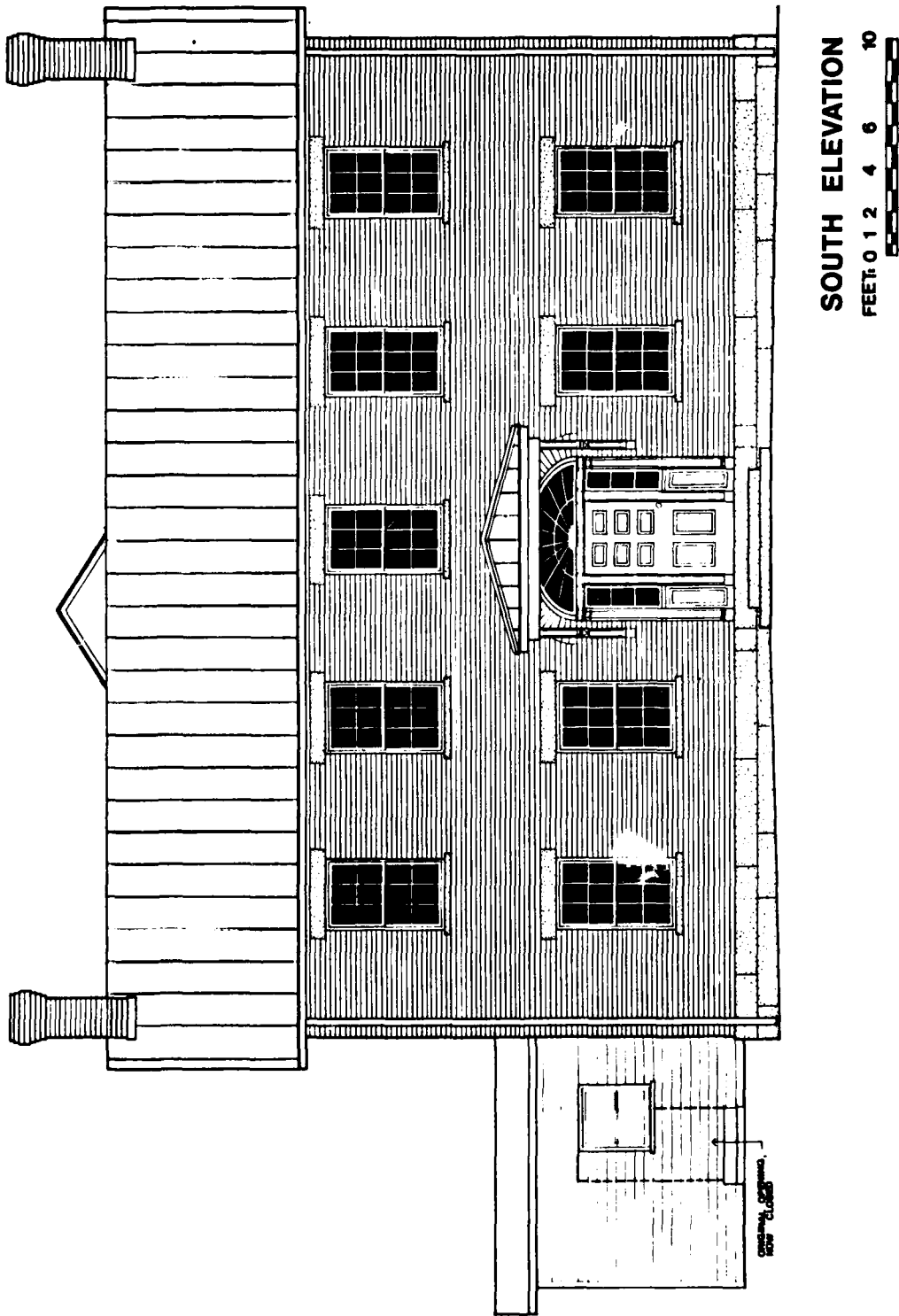


Figure 11. Elevation drawing of south side (facade) of Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 12. East side of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. Note the equipment storage area at right.

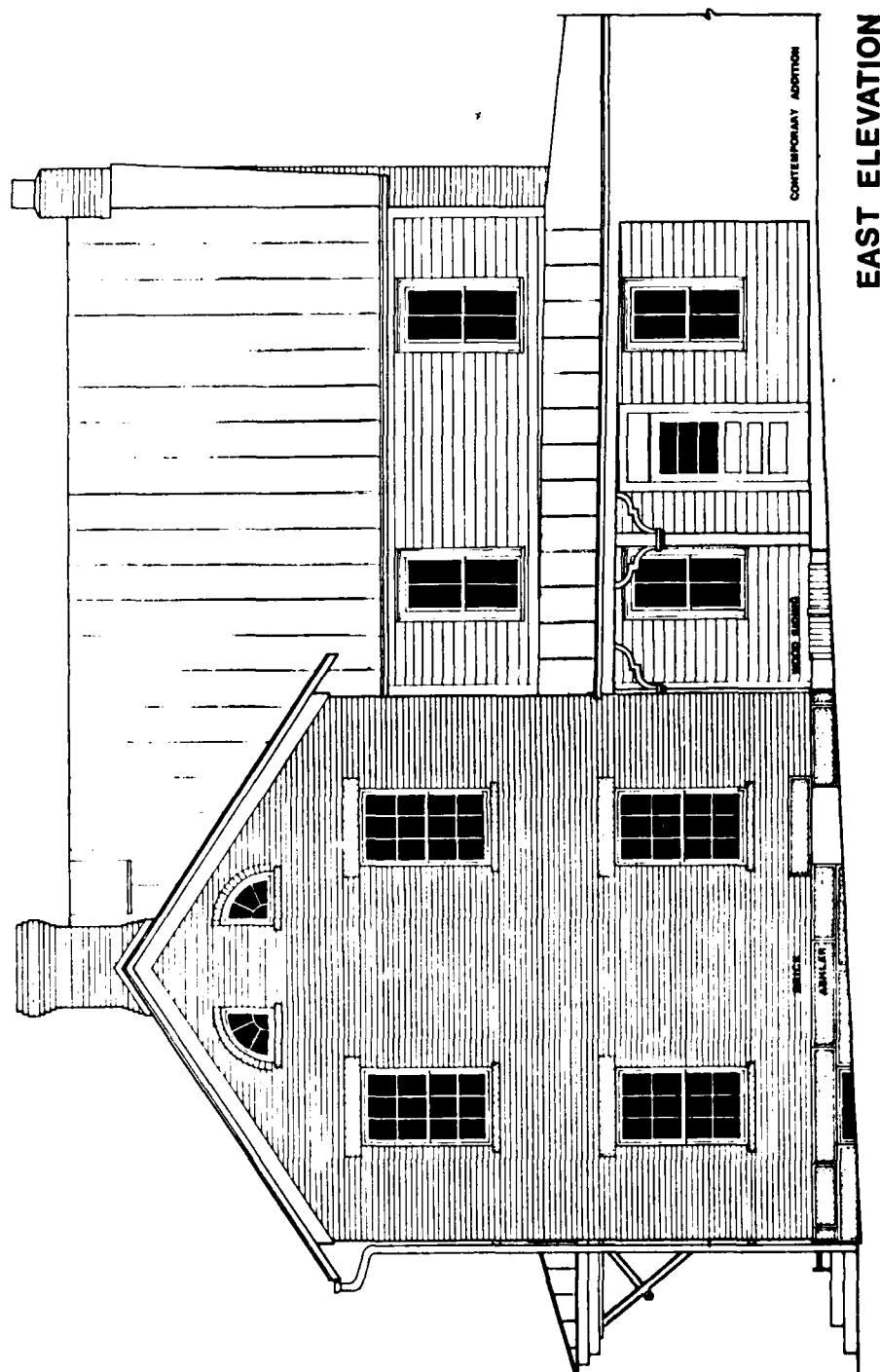


Figure 13. Elevation drawing of east side of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 14. West and south sides of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 15. West side of the brick and the original frame section of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. A cellar window in the brick unit is barely visible.



Figure 16. Coal chute on the east side of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling as seen from cellar Room 1.



Figure 17. Entrance of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling on the south side (facade) of the structure.

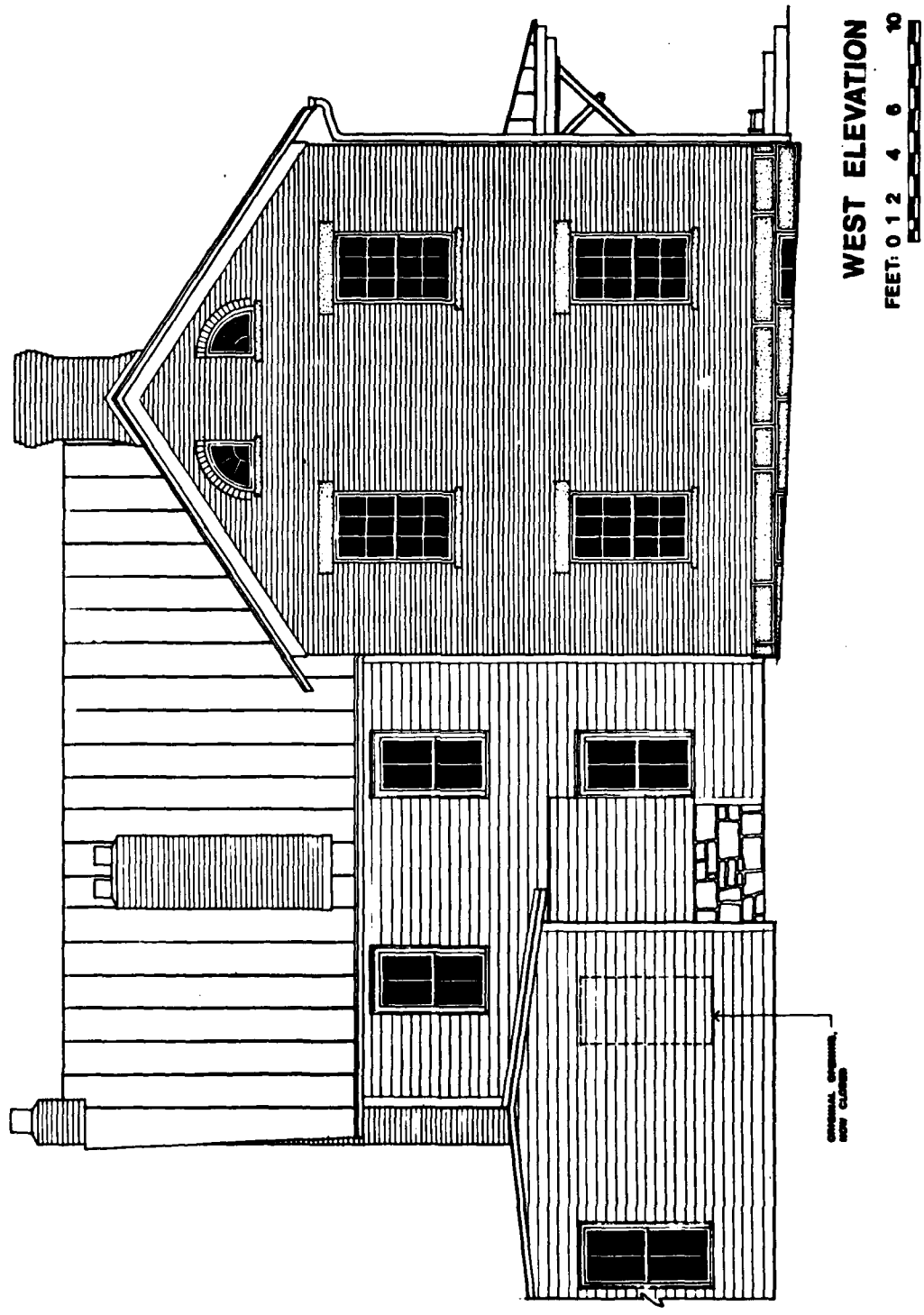


Figure 18. Elevation drawing of west side of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.

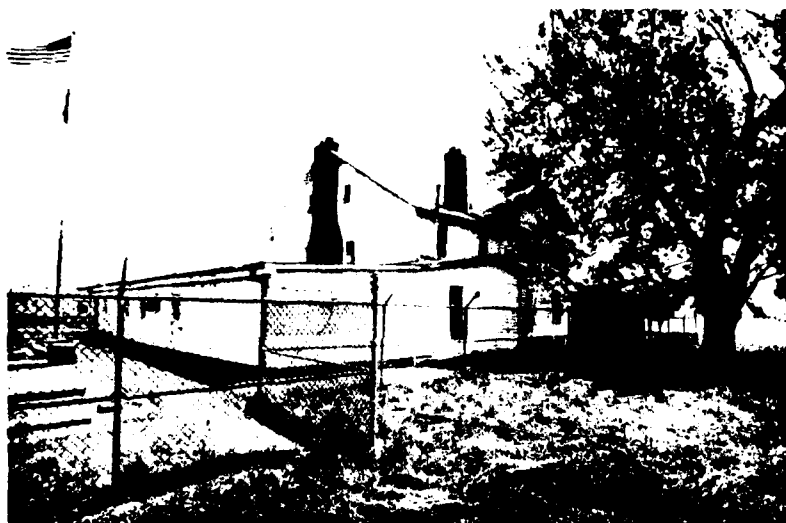


Figure 19. North (rear) and west sides of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. Addition built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is visible at left of center.

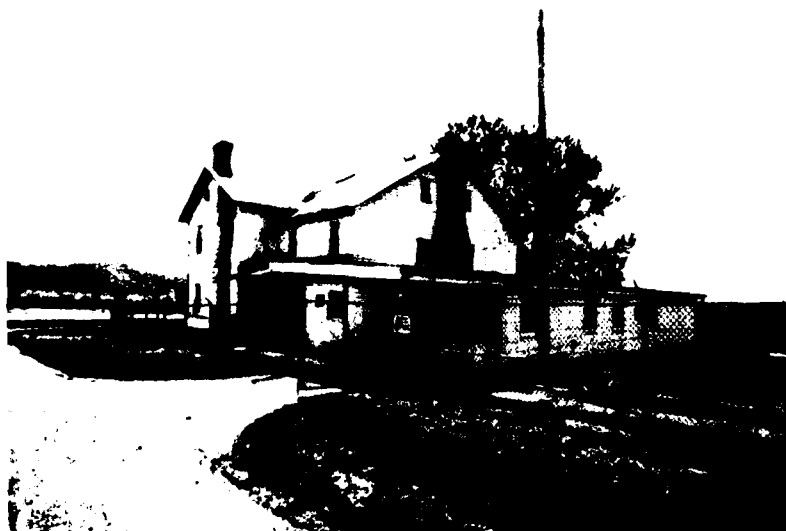


Figure 20. North (rear) and east sides of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. Addition built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is visible at right of center.

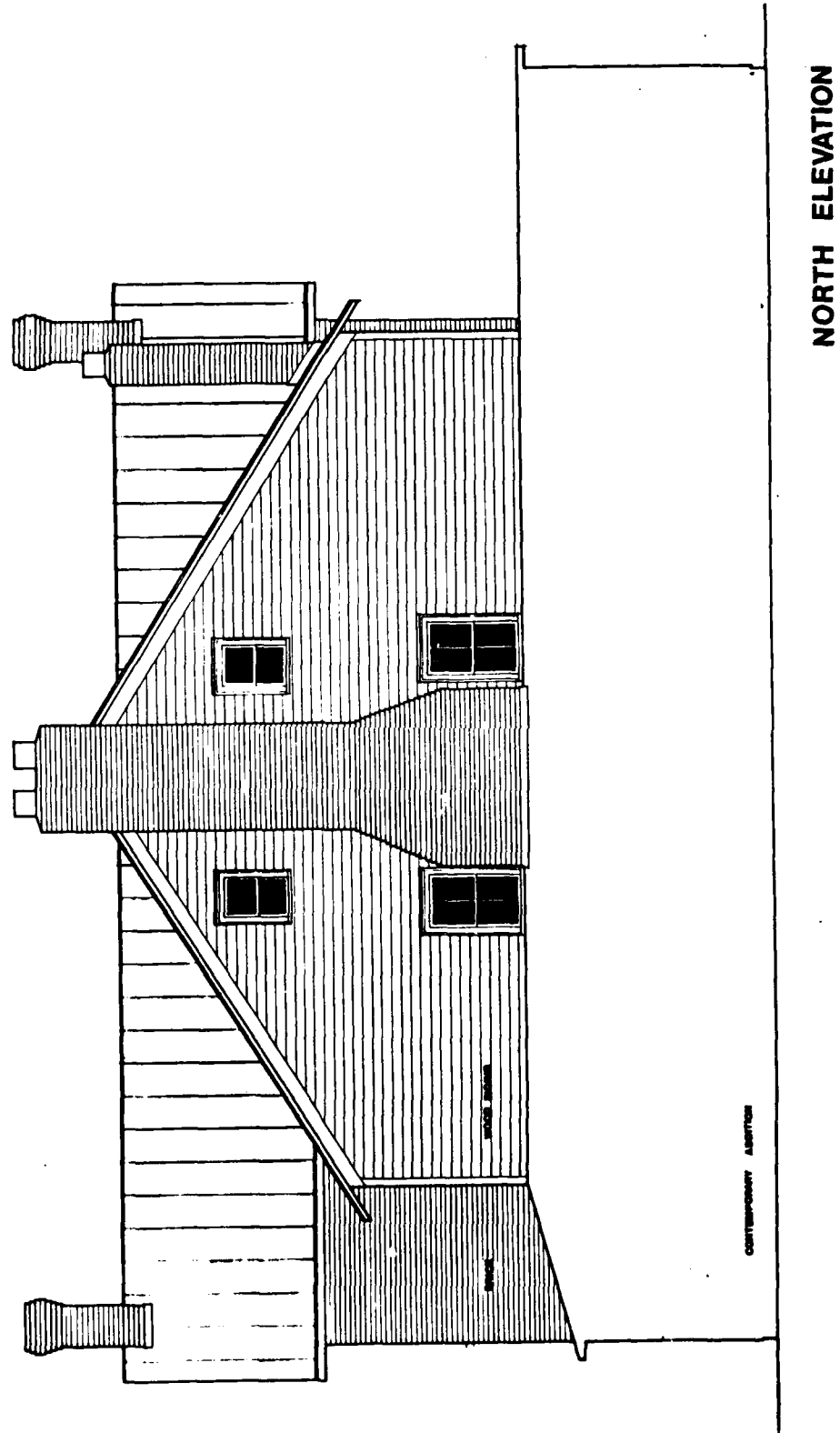


Figure 21. Elevation drawing of north (rear) side of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 22. Flemish brick bonding on south side (facade) of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 23. Quarter windows and four-board soffit on east side of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 24. Cellar window on west side of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. Note the horizontal bar in the window opening and the vermiculate surface of the sandstone blocks. The linear incised line near the outer edges of the blocks can also be seen.



Figure 25. Horizontal iron bars in cellar window opening of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling looking from Room 1 (cellar) to the exterior.



Figure 26. Detail of the south (front) entrance of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 27. South (front) entrance of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling looking east. The porch roof brackets, sandstone steps and foot scrapers are visible.



Figure 28. Exterior cellar door on east side of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.

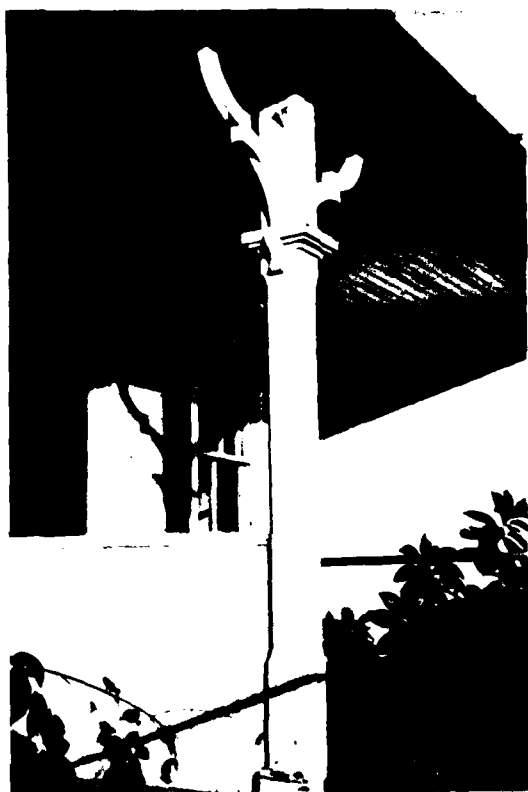


Figure 29. Porch column on the east side of the frame section of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 30. Stairway from Room 8 (kitchen) to Room 2 (cellar) of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. Note the mortar that was never struck when the brick portion of the structure was built.



Figure 31. Stone corbel that supports the sill of the south wall of the frame section of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.

Rooms 1 and 2 (Coal and food storage)

Only the main structural units of the dwelling include a cellar. Access to it can be gained from an exterior set of eight sandstone steps (4' wide x 10" deep x 9" high) located to the left of the exterior door of the frame portion of the original structure (Figure 33) or via a set of 12 wooden steps plus a riser from Room 8. The steps in Room 8 (Figure 34) are directly beneath a stairway that leads to the second floor. The dirt floor cellar is divided into two rooms (Rooms 1 and 2) which correspond to the dimensions of the brick and frame portions of the main dwelling units. The partition wall is actually the rear foundation wall for the brick section of the house. Access to the room beneath the brick unit (Room 1) is gained through a four-board (9-15 1/2" wide by 1" thick with a simple bead), two batten (with beveled edges) door which swings inward. The 4'1" wide x 6'7" high opening is framed with material 2 1/2" thick x 11 1/4" wide. The battens are attached with cut nails, and the door is hung from poorly made wrought hinges attached to screw-type pintles. The door is secured with a forged "gate hook" which attaches to a forged staple (Figure 35). At some previous time, a hasp which slid through two metal staples secured the door from inside Room 1.

The foundation walls for all except the rear wall of Room 1 of the dwelling are sawn blocks of sandstone (Figure 36). Portions of the rear wall appear to have been rebuilt with only the first 5'-8' on the east side of the house (Figure 37) and the top and part of the second course of stone of the west side of the dwelling (Figure 38) being preserved. The restored sections are constructed of unfaced cut and plain fieldstone. The rear wall is 1'10" thick. Previously the cellar walls were whitewashed.

The joists of the floor above the cellar are oriented along the width of the structure except under the first floor hallway where they extend parallel to the long axis of the architectural unit. The joists under the hallway are flanked on each side by a joist or beam 6 1/2" wide x 10 1/2" high. The joists under the hallway measure from 1 7/8"-2 1/4" wide x 8"-9" high; they are on 19"-20 1/2" centers and are mortised into the flanking beams. Support posts resting on stone blocks are centered under the hallway immediately on the inside of the beams (Figure 39).

The joists under the remainder of this section of the dwelling are set into the foundation walls (i.e. there are no sills) and measure 2 3/4"-3" wide x 10 1/2"-11 1/2" high; they are set on 22 1/2"-24" centers. On average they are 6'1" above the dirt floor. All of the joists located here appear to have vertical saw marks on their sides and adze marks on their inferior surfaces.

There is a cut sandstone cooling trough (6'7" long x 1'9 1/2" wide x 8 1/4" high) along the right cellar wall near the coal chute (Figure 40).

The cellar walls under the frame portion of the dwelling are composed of heavily whitewashed plain and cut fieldstones. The joists, which measure 2"-5 1/4" wide x 9"-11 1/2" high rest on top of the stone rear wall while on the partition wall between the two cellar rooms, they rest on a 10" x 10 1/2" hewn log sill supported on three stone corbels that are tied into the partition wall (Figure 31). The joists extend front to back across the room except where they are shortened and tied into the framing for the added support needed in the construction of the cooking fireplace in Room 8 (Figure 41). Two 5 1/4" wide joists extend from the log sill to the ends of the fireplace support where they are

mortised into another similarly sized beam that serves as the front of the fireplace framing.

The distance from the dirt floor to the base of the joists is 7'2" in this part of the cellar. There is a 7" step down from the front cellar into this room.

Most of the first story flooring visible in the cellar appears to have been renewed; there are some older boards evident in the frame section. Room 1 measures 19'9" x 43'3" while Room 2 measures 19' x 36'.

Alice M. Sheets (1981, pers. comm.) has indicated that the cellar was primarily used for coal storage during the Holdren/Sheets occupancy of the house. General storage of some foodstuffs was also in the cellar. Barrels of apples, apple cider, vinegar and potatoes were kept here, and there were shelves at one time for dairy products. She noted that the stone troughs (there apparently was more than one as she recalls) were also used for food storage, most probably for milk and other dairy products.

Room 3 (living room)

Entry to this first floor room can be gained through a doorway off Room 4 (entry hall) or from Room 8, the kitchen (Figure 42). As in the case of all the rooms in the brick structure, the walls are plastered on riven lath (Figure 43) and are covered with wallpaper that has been painted white. Chair rails attached 34 1/4" above the floor circumscribe the room. The window and door surround material is simpler than that in Room 5 (Figures 44, 45, 47). While there is no door between Room 8 and Room 3, and although the door between this room and the hallway is of recent construction, the six panel closet door with a box style lock appears to be original to the construction of this portion of the dwelling (Figure 46). The room has 7" wide simple beaded baseboard. Acoustic tile now covers the plastered ceiling.

A fireplace on the right exterior wall has been closed, but the mantle may be original (Figures 47 and 49). The width of the firebox is 4'. Overall room dimensions are 17' x 26'6".

Room 4 (entry hall)

The focal point of the entry hall is the exterior doorway with side and fan lights (Figures 10, 11, 17, 26, 50). As can be seen in these figures, these windows allowed the hall to be well illuminated by sunlight. The surround material of all of the doorways is identical to that in Room 3. Likewise, the chair rail is identical to that in Room 3 and is positioned 34 1/2" above the floor. The hall has decorative baseboard 6 3/4" wide.

On the east side of the hall and opposite the six panel exterior door which has a 7 1/8" x 4 1/2" iron box lock with brass knobs (Figure 51) is a plain stairway leading to the second story (Figure 52). The walnut railing is semi-round in shape; the white painted rectangular balusters measure 3/4" x 1 1/8". From the floor to a landing there are 10 steps which have a tread depth of 12", a rise of 8" and a 1" nose. At the landing, the steps turn 360°, and there are an additional five steps to the second floor. All of the steps are 3'7 1/2" wide and appear to be pine that has been painted gray; white paint does show beneath the gray, however. Overall entry hall dimensions are 8'9" x 15'.

Room 5 (parlor)

Entry to Room 5 can be obtained either from the entry hall (Room 4) or from Room 6. It is similar in size to Room 3, but the window and door surround material, the chair rail and the baseboard (7 3/4" high) are the most elaborate of all of the rooms in the dwelling (Figures 53-55). The chair rail (35" above the floor) is also narrower than in the other rooms. The door from the hall (Figure 56) and the closet door both have six panels and are probably original. The hall door has a 4 1/2" x 3 1/4" box lock while the closet door is secured by a sliding brass latch. The door to Room 6 has been replaced, but it originally had 2 1/2" wide hinges.

Riven lath are visible in the ceiling. The fireplace had been closed, and the present mantle is almost certainly a replacement for the original one. (Figure 57). Overall room dimensions are 16'9" x 20'6".

Room 6 (master bedroom)

At one time this room may have been part of Room 8, the kitchen although the simple beaded vertical board (6 3/4" wide) parting wall between them (since covered with a fiber board) is seemingly of an early date.

The door surround material also appears to be early, but the door between Rooms 6 and 8 was previously hung on cast butt hinges. There is simple beaded baseboard around the room that is 6 3/8" wide.

A closed fireplace with a brick hearth and mantle on the exterior wall are also present. Overall room dimensions are 11' x 19'6".

Room 7 (nursery and children's play area, later a bathroom)

Although it was originally thought that this shed roofed room constituted a 20th century addition to the original structure, the ca. 1891 photo (Figure 3) definitely shows this room to have been in place by that time. Alice M. Sheets (1981, pers. comm.) has indicated that Room 7 served as a nursery and children's play area. When Paul Hensler's family lived in the house, the room was probably converted to a bathroom with a lavatory and water closet. A urinal (present at the time of the survey) seems to have been added later still. The closure of the south-facing exterior door (Figures 7, 11) from this room was accomplished sometime after ca. 1936 as the door clearly shows in Patton's (1936) photograph of that year. In all probability, the process of restricting the door as well as that of removing the window in the western wall of the room (Figure 18) were probably undertaken at the time of its conversion from nursery to bathroom. Thus, there are apparently marked architectural correlates of this change in room function. Overall room dimensions are 7' x 11'3".

Room 8 (kitchen, dining room, general family room)

Access to Room 8 (kitchen--thus referred to throughout this report because of the presence of the large cooking fireplace) can be obtained from outdoors, as well as from what was an original portion of the porch (Room 10), Room 6 and Room 3. This room, as well as first story Room 6 and second story Rooms 16 and 17, are in the frame section of the main ell-shaped dwelling. This room evidently served as the original kitchen. A thorough examination of this room as well as the

rear porch area (Rooms 9 and 10), made it clear that the current design of the fireplace in the room (even though the mantle was identical to the one in Room 3) was not original (Figure 58). In fact, the present kitchen mantle originally may have belonged in Room 5 where a modern mantle is now used.

The Room 8 fireplace mantle, the modern brick facing and other blocking material of the fireplace were removed to reveal a large cooking fireplace with crane hooks in place on the left side (Figure 59). The original firebox is constructed of sawn sandstone blocks with a long, slender block that serves as a lintel. The opening measures 5'11 1/2" wide x 1'11" deep but narrows to 3'7" wide at the rear. At some unknown date, the firebox was lined with brick. Later still, the firebox was reduced in size by the addition of firebrick. The fireplace mantle is 1'7 3/4" high.

The walls of the kitchen have been paneled with 3' 1/2" high wainscotting that consists of narrow (2 3/4"-4 3/4") boards with a single bead. The wainscotting is capped by chair railing (Figure 58).

Opposite the fireplace and adjacent to the doorway between Rooms 3 and 8, there exists a curious architectural feature. The door appears to have been built into a former arch which was 9'10" wide and 7'10" high (Figure 62). Close examination of the brick that encloses this area reveals that the brick wall is continuous and was not constructed to close an opening. It is believed that this archway once constituted a passage between the Room 8 kitchen and a since razed portion of the frame structure that stood where the brick section of the present dwelling now stands. It would appear that Rooms 6, 8, 16 and 17 were part of an earlier dwelling that was partially razed and replaced by a brick unit. If that is the case, the facade of the dwelling was probably altered from east to south unless the original house was also ell-shaped.

The suggestion that the brick portion of the structure was integrally attached to a pre-existing frame section is reinforced by a close examination of the brick wall in the kitchen. In small areas cleared of plaster in the archway and in the cellar entryway (which is at the southwest corner of Room 8) (Figure 30), the mortar joints between the brick were never struck to remove excess mortar. Thus it seems that what might have been the north exterior wall of the brick structure was never exposed to the elements; the bricks and mortar are unweathered, and they have never been painted.

A most unusual architectural feature was observed in the ceiling of the kitchen about 2'9" from the door to the rear porch (Room 10). An 8" diameter hole had been cut into the ceiling and the floor above in Room 17 and a thick concavo-convex lens was inserted into the floor. This served as a skylight as it is opposite a window in Room 17. To help spread the light reaching the kitchen, a board reflector, wider at the bottom (21 1/2" square) than at the top (7"), was recessed between the ceiling and the second story floor (Figures 63, 64). The reflector is currently painted a light yellow color and the lens has been painted gray. This feature's use as a skylight was confirmed by Alice M. Sheets (1981, pers. comm.).

A window to the right of the fireplace in Room 8 has been closed. Adjacent to the closed archway there is a three board (10 1/4"-13 1/4") four batten door closing a stairway to the second floor (Figure 65). Overall room dimensions are 19'9" x 26'.

Rooms 9 and 10 (summer kitchen, laundry room, kitchen)

Originally or from a very early date, it appears that an enclosed shed roofed porch existed along the north and east perimeter of the frame architectural unit. The dwelling side of Rooms 9 and 10 consists of the exterior weatherboarding of the house. The lower 35 3/4" of the other three sides is covered with wainscoting identical to that used in Room 8. The upper portion of these walls and the ceiling are now covered with fiber board. It is uncertain whether the porch once extended along the entire north side of the frame architectural unit. Consequently, the genesis of Rooms 9 and 10 is unclear. Certainly by the time of the Holdren occupation, the porch was restricted to the area east of the rear of the Room 8 fireplace (Figure 42) (Alice M. Sheets 1981, pers. comm.). The Room 8 fireplace extends a considerable distance out from the dwelling and encompasses a large area of Room 10. All of this area, except a small segment along the eastern side of the fireplace has been enclosed with simple beaded, vertically applied boards thus creating an enclosed storage area around the rear of the Room 8 fireplace.

Simply framed doors provide access to the east and west sides of this area (Figure 66). The exposed fireplace stonework within the enclosed area has been both plastered and whitewashed (Figure 67), presumably to give it a finished and a "lighter" appearance.

The enclosed portion of the porch apparently ended 1'5" from the eastern end of the fireplace. This wall is of frame construction and is sided on the exterior with 4 1/4" white weatherboards. The remainder of the rear porch was roofed but not enclosed and was probably similar in appearance to the extant porch of the east side of the frame architectural unit. In fact, the open rear porch and the extant open porch on the east side of the frame architectural unit were previously part of an ell-shaped porch that wrapped around the corner of the dwelling (Paul Hensler 1980, pers. comm.). Access to the open porch was through a door in the east side of Room 10 as well as from a (now infilled) door in the north wall of Room 8. The porch configuration in 1913 can be seen in Figure 5.

The western portion of the enclosed porch constitutes Room 9. Previously it contained an exterior door as well as a door into Room 7 (Figure 42). The parting wall between Rooms 9 and 10 partially consisted of a chimney for stoves. An opening existed in the chimney in both Room 9 and Room 10 for a cooking stove connection. According to Alice M. Sheets (1981, pers. comm.) Room 9 was used as a summer kitchen and also saw service as a laundry area and for churning. Room 10 served as the Holdren's kitchen with Room 8 used as a dining room and general family room. Room 10 once also contained a sink. The east side of the Room 8 fireplace also housed a brick oven that was accessible from the porch. Insufficient details of this feature remained to enable them to be noted during the survey, and its very existence was brought to attention by correspondence with Alice M. Sheets (1981, pers. comm.). The baking oven is therefore not indicated in Figure 42. According to Miss Sheets, the porch area was utilized for baking and butchering. It served also as a place to heat water in a large iron kettle that sat on top of the baking oven and as a locus for applebutter making. Thus it would appear that many subsistence activities associated at least with the Holdren occupation of the house were performed in what is spatially an intermediate or integrative zone between those areas that are, strictly speaking, "indoors" and "outdoors." The image of a porch as an important locus of subsistence-related (as opposed to leisure) activities is not one generally retained today. It should be

remarked in the same vein that Miss Sheets (1981, pers. comm.) noted the presence of a water well and windlass along the eastern perimeter of the porch just outside the eastern entrance to the frame architectural unit. This is not in evidence today, but its protected position adjacent to Room 8, surely the original kitchen of the dwelling, is hardly surprising and reflects one other subsistence-related activity that occurred on the porch.

The floor of the extant portions of the porch is poured concrete. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers removed a large section (6' wide x 6'10" high) of the rear wall of Room 10 to provide an open area between the porch and a frame addition that they constructed across the entire rear of the earlier dwelling (cf. Figures 19, 20). The roof of the Corps' addition also covered the dwelling porch. Dimensions of Room 9 are 12' x 13'3". Dimensions of Room 10 are 12'1 1/2" x 21'6".

Room 11 (bedroom)

This room, like all of the second story rooms (Figure 68), is plainer in appearance than the first floor rooms. The detail of the window and door surround, the baseboard and the fireplace mantle (Figure 69) is quite simple. Except for the fact that a thin partition wall has been added to the left of the fireplace creating a small storage area and that the fireplace has been modified to accept an exhaust pipe from a gas heater, the room is as it was originally constructed (Figure 70). The flooring in this room, as well as throughout the entire second floor, consists of 4 1/4" to 7 1/2" wide tongue and groove pine boards. The baseboard is 7" high, and floor to ceiling height is 9'5". Overall room dimensions are 17'4 1/2" x 21'1 1/2".

Alice M. Sheets (1981, pers. comm.) indicated that this room was used by the older Holdren girls as their bedroom.

Room 12 (second floor hallway)

One of the most unusual architectural features of the Barker dwelling is the curved hallway on the second floor (Figure 71). It leads from the top of the main stairway to the rear stairway that connects the upper floor and Room 8 of the frame architectural unit. Adjacent to the east side of the hallway, a closet with a curving exterior wall was built with a ceiling height of only 7'5", whereas the hallway ceiling height is 9'5". The space between the top of the closet and the hallway ceiling is open.

The construction of a curved hallway also necessitated that the doorways to both Rooms 14 and 15 be placed along the outer bend of the curving section of the hall wall. The doorway into Room 14 is especially unusual not only in that it has a straight door (not curved to the wall contour) but also because it has a 10 light (each pane measures 7 1/2" x 6 1/2") fixed transom (Figure 72).

The floor in the hall consists of 6 3/4"-9 1/4" wide pine boards. The baseboard is 6 1/4" high and has a simple bead. Overall room dimensions are 8'9" x 12'6".

Room 13 (bedroom)

This room was created by enclosing an area at the head of the main stairway from the first to the second story. The pine flooring is identical to that in the

hallway and varies from 5 1/4"-11" wide. The baseboard is 6 1/2" high and the ceiling height is 9'4 1/2". Overall room dimensions are 7'9" x 8'9".

Alice M. Sheets (1981, pers. comm.) indicated that this small room was used as a boy's bedroom during the Holdren occupancy of the dwelling.

Room 14 (guest room)

This room is entered through a door set into a curved wall which has a transom. Because the room is adjacent to the hall, it also has one curved wall. This room was heated by a stove which once was connected into the chimney that protrudes into the room (Figure 73). The flooring is pine (7 1/2"-9 3/4" wide), and the 6 1/2" wide baseboard has a simple bead. At a distance of 6'6 1/2" above the floor on the east, south and north walls there is a 2 1/4" wide molding with a simple bead on each edge. The floor to ceiling height is 9'4". Overall room dimensions are 11'6" x 17'3". As noted in the discussion of Room 11, the details of the door and window surround material are generally more plain in the upper story than on the first floor. An example of this is presented in Figure 69.

Alice M. Sheets (1981, pers. comm.) indicated that this room, with a good view of the Ohio River, was used by the Holdren family as a guest room.

Room 15 (bedroom)

This room is smaller than Room 9 and has no provisions for heating. The floorboards are pine and vary from 6 3/4"-9" in width. The 6 1/4" high baseboard has a simple bead. As in Room 14 there is a 2 3/8" wide molding with simple beads on both the top and bottom edges on the south wall at 6'6 1/2" above the floor. Floor to ceiling height is 9'5". Overall room dimensions are 8'9" x 9'3".

Alice M. Sheets (1981, pers. comm.) indicated that this small room, like Room 13, was used by the Holdren family as a boy's bedroom.

Room 16 (bedroom)

Apparently this room was originally part of a single large room which comprised the second floor of the frame architectural unit. The room is reached from the front second floor rooms by descending a riser and one step (47" wide x 9 3/4" deep x 8 1/2" high with a 1 1/2" nose) to the head of the hallway or landing at the top of the stairway from Room 8. At present, Room 16 is entered through a doorway off the stairway landing or hallway. However, even though the plasterboard partition between Rooms 16 and 17 appears to be only several years old (perhaps ca. 1970) Paul Hensler, who lived in the dwelling from the late 1930s until 1967, noted that a partition existed during his occupancy (Paul Hensler, 1980, pers. comm.).

The room is plain in appearance. The windows have 2/2 light sashes as do all the second floor windows in the frame architectural unit. A closed fireplace (with firebox offset right) with a wooden mantle and brick hearth extends 24" into the house from the west wall (Figure 74). The flooring consists of 4 1/4"-6" wide pine boards, and there is no baseboard. The floor to ceiling height is 8'4 3/4". All of the door and window surround materials are common boards (3/4"-4") attached with wire finishing nails. Overall room dimensions are 11' x 19'6".

Alice M. Sheets (1981, pers. comm.) indicated that this room, like Room 11, was used by the Holdren family as a girl's bedroom.

Room 17 (bedroom)

This room is plain in appearance, a similarity shared with Room 16. There is a brick fireplace on the rear wall above the kitchen fireplace, but it is of recent construction. The pine floor boards are 4 1/2"-7" wide and are painted gray. Floor to ceiling height is 8'6".

The stairway to the attic is positioned along the south side of the room (Figure 68). The access to the stairway is through a three board (two of which have simple beads) and two batten (beveled edges) door with the battens attached with rose head nails (Figure 75). There are 13 steps measuring 4'1" wide x 9 1/2" deep and 8" high with a 1/2" nose (Figure 76). When closed the bottom of the door reaches just above the tread of the second step. The room was previously partitioned into two rooms (Figure 68). Overall room dimensions are 18'9" x 26'.

Alice M. Sheets (1981, pers. comm.) indicated that Room 17 was used as a part-time bedroom. No other specific use of this space was noted.

Rooms 18 and 19 (attic)

The attic is an unfinished room of the dwelling that extends above both the frame and brick architectural units. The area is floored with 7 3/4"-14" wide pine boards; it is easily accessible and "roomey." The floor of the brick (Room 17) and frame (Room 18) sections are not at the same level as is the case on the second floor. The floor of the frame section is 2'7" lower in elevation.

The roof rafters in the brick section, which are attached to a ridge board, are set on 25-28" centers and consist of 2 1/2"-3" wide x 5"-6" high sawn members. From the frame section, the rafters are lap-joined and pegged (Figure 77) on 22"-29 1/2" centers; they are sawn and measure 3 1/2" x 5' - 4 1/2" x 6'1". The roof sheathing is 6 1/2"-19" in width. There is a quarter window in each end of the brick section (Figure 78), and two double hung sash windows are present in the rear of the frame unit (see Figures 19-21).

A unique feature in the brick section is a 2' x 3'3" opening to the roof on the east gable slope. It is covered by a boxed wood and sheet metal or copper cover (Figure 79) and is reached by a simple nine step stairway from the attic (Figure 80). The stair treads measure 30 1/2" wide and are 10" deep. There are no risers, but the treads are 9" apart.

Added roof supports consisting of small semi-round posts have been inserted into the rafters in the frame section of the attic (Figure 81). Also present in this section are several forged hooks that have been hammered into the rafters (Figure 81).

Doors and Windows

As part of the architectural investigation of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling all door openings and windows were measured, and the accompanying hardware was assessed for its probable originality. The data for doors and windows were tabulated and are presented in Tables 3 and 4 respectively.

TABLE 3

Joseph Barker, Jr., Dwelling: Door Opening Measurements

Position	Size	Style	Early Hardware
Room 1 to Room 2	4'1"x6'7"	Board & Batten	Strap Hinges
Room 2 to exterior	3'9 1/2"x6'4"	Board & Batten	Strap Hinges
Room 3 to Room 4	2'10"x7'	Missing	Previously had cast butt hinges
Room 3 to Room 8	2'9"x7'	Missing	Previously had cast butt hinges
Room 3 to closet	2'9"x7'	6 panel	3 1/2" cast butt hinges, 3 1/8" x 4 1/4" box lock
Room 4 to exterior	3'5"x7'1"	8 panel	Cast butt hinges Box lock
Room 4 to Room 5	2'9 5/8"x 6'11 1/2"	6 panel	5" cast butt hinges, 3 1/4"x4 1/4" box lock
Room 5 to Room 6	2'9 3/4"x 6'11 3/4"	Modern	Previously had 2 1/2" cast butt hinges
Room 5 to Closet	2'9 3/4"x 6'11 3/4"	6 panel	2 1/2" cast butt hinges, sliding brass latch
Room 6 to Room 7	2'6"x6'9 1/4"	4 panel	--
Room 6 to Room 8	2'9 3/4"x 6'5 1/2"	Modern	Previously had 4" cast butt hinges
Room 7 to exterior	3'4"x ca. 7'	Closed	--
Room 7 to Room 9	2'10 1/4"x 6'11"	Closed	--
Room 8 to Room 2	2'5"x6'7"	Board & Batten	4" cast butt hinges
Room 8 to exterior	3'3/4"x6'8"	Modern	Previously had cast butt hinges
Room 8 to Room 10	2'5 1/4"x6'5"	Modern	

Table 3 (continued)

Position	Size	Style	Early Hardware
Room 8 to Room 10	3'2 1/2"x6'8"	Closed	Previously had 3 1/2" cast butt hinges
Room 8 to 2nd floor	2'11 3/4"x7'	Board & Batten	4" cast butt hinges
Room 9 to exterior	2'9 3/4"x 6'9 1/4"	Closed	--
Room 10 to exterior	Modern*	Missing	--
Room 10 to west side of fireplace	2'5 1/2"x 6'1 1/2"	4 panel	--
Room 10 to east side of fireplace	2'5 3/4"x 6'1 1/2"	4 panel	--
Room 11 to Room 12	2'9"x7'	Missing	--
Room 13 to Room 12	2'9"x7'	6 panel	3 3/4" butt hinges
Room 14 to Room 12	2'10"x 6'11 3/4"	6 panels with 10 light transom	Modern
Room 12 to closet	2'9 3/4"x7'	6 panel	3 3/4" cast butt hinges
Across Room 12	2'9"x7'	Missing	Previously had cast butt hinges
Room 12, from brick to frame units	2'9"x 6'11 1/2"	Missing	Previously had cast butt hinges
Room 16 to Room 12	2'10"x6'10"	5 panel	4" cast butt hinges
Room 17 to Room 12	3'x6'6"	Missing	
Room 17 to Attic	2'9 1/2"x 6'10"	Board & Batten	4" cast butt hinges; previously had a 3 1/2"x5" box lock

*Although this door opening has been enlarged, a door did exist previously (Paul Hensler 1980, pers. comm.; Alice M. Sheets 1981, pers. comm.).

TABLE 4

Joseph Barker, Jr. Dwelling: Window Opening, Sill and Pane Sizes
for Brick Unit

Position	Window Opening	Sill Size	No. of Panes	Pane Size
SOUTH SIDE (Facade)				
1st Floor				
Left to Right:	36 1/2"x31 1/2"	1 3/4"x38"	1/1	26 1/2"x15"
	39 1/2"x66"	3 1/2"x44 1/4"	6/6	10"x14"
	39 1/4"x66"	3 1/2"x44 1/2"	6/6	10"x14"
	39 1/4"x66"	3 1/2"x44 1/2"	6/6	10"x14"
	39 1/4"x66"	3 1/2"x44 1/2"	6/6	10"x14"
2nd Floor				
Left to Right:	39 1/4"x66"	3 1/2"x44 1/2"	6/6	10"x14"
	39 1/4"x66"	3 1/2"x44 1/2"	6/6	10"x14"
	39 1/4"x66"	3 1/2"x44 1/2"	6/6	10"x14"
	39 1/4"x66"	3 1/2"x44 1/2"	6/6	10"x14"
	39 1/4"x66"	3 1/2"x44 1/2"	6/6	10"x14"
EAST SIDE				
1st Floor				
Left to Right:	39 1/4"x66"	3 1/2"x43 1/4"	6/6	10"x14"
	39 1/4"x66"	3 1/2"x43 1/4"	6/6	10"x14"
	28 1/2"x56 1/2"	1 3/4"x37"	2/2	11 3/4"x 25 1/4"
	28 1/2"x56 1/2"	1 3/4"x37 7/8"	2/2	11 3/4"x 25 1/8"
2nd Floor				
Left to Right:	39 1/4"x66"	3 1/2"x43 1/4"	6/6	10"x14"
	39 1/4"x66"	3 1/2"x43 1/4"	6/6	10"x14"
	28 1/2"x55"	1 3/4"x37"	2/2	12"x25"
	28 1/2"x55"	1 3/4"x37"	2/2	12"x25"
WEST SIDE				
1st Floor				
Left to Right:	30 1/4"x65 1/2"	1 3/4"x37"	2/2	13 1/4"x30"
	30 1/4"x65 1/2"		CLOSED	
	28 3/4"x54 3/4"	1 3/4"x37"	2/2	12"x25 1/4"
	39 1/4"x66"	3 1/2"x43 1/4"	6/6	10"x14"
	39 1/4"x66"	3 1/2"x43 1/4"	6/6	10"x14"

Table 4 (continued)

Position	Window Opening	Sill Size	No. of Panes	Pane Size
2nd Floor				
Left to Right	28 3/4"x55"	1 3/4"x37"	2/2	12"x25"
	28 3/4"x55"	1 3/4"x37"	2/2	12"x25"
	39 1/4"x66"	3 1/2"x43 1/4"	6/6	10"x14"
	39 1/4"x66"	3 1/2"x43 1/4"	6/6	10"x14"
NORTH SIDE (Rear)				
1st Floor				
Left to Right;	29"x55"		CLOSED	
2nd Floor				
Left to Right:	28 1/2"x45"		2/2	12"x20"
	28 1/2"x45"		2/2	12"x20"
Attic				
Brick Section				
Left End:	23 3/4" high x 23 3/4" wide		Radiating Brick Lintel	4
Right End:	23 3/4" high x 23 3/4" wide		Radiating Brick Lintel	4
Frame Section				
Left to Right:	21"x37"		1/1	14"x17 1/2"
	21"x37"		1/1	14"x17 1/2"
Enclosed Porch				
1st Floor				
Left to Right:	2'6 1/2"x5'4 1/2"		2/2	13 1/4"x29 3/4"
	2'6 1/2"x5'4 1/2"		CLOSED	

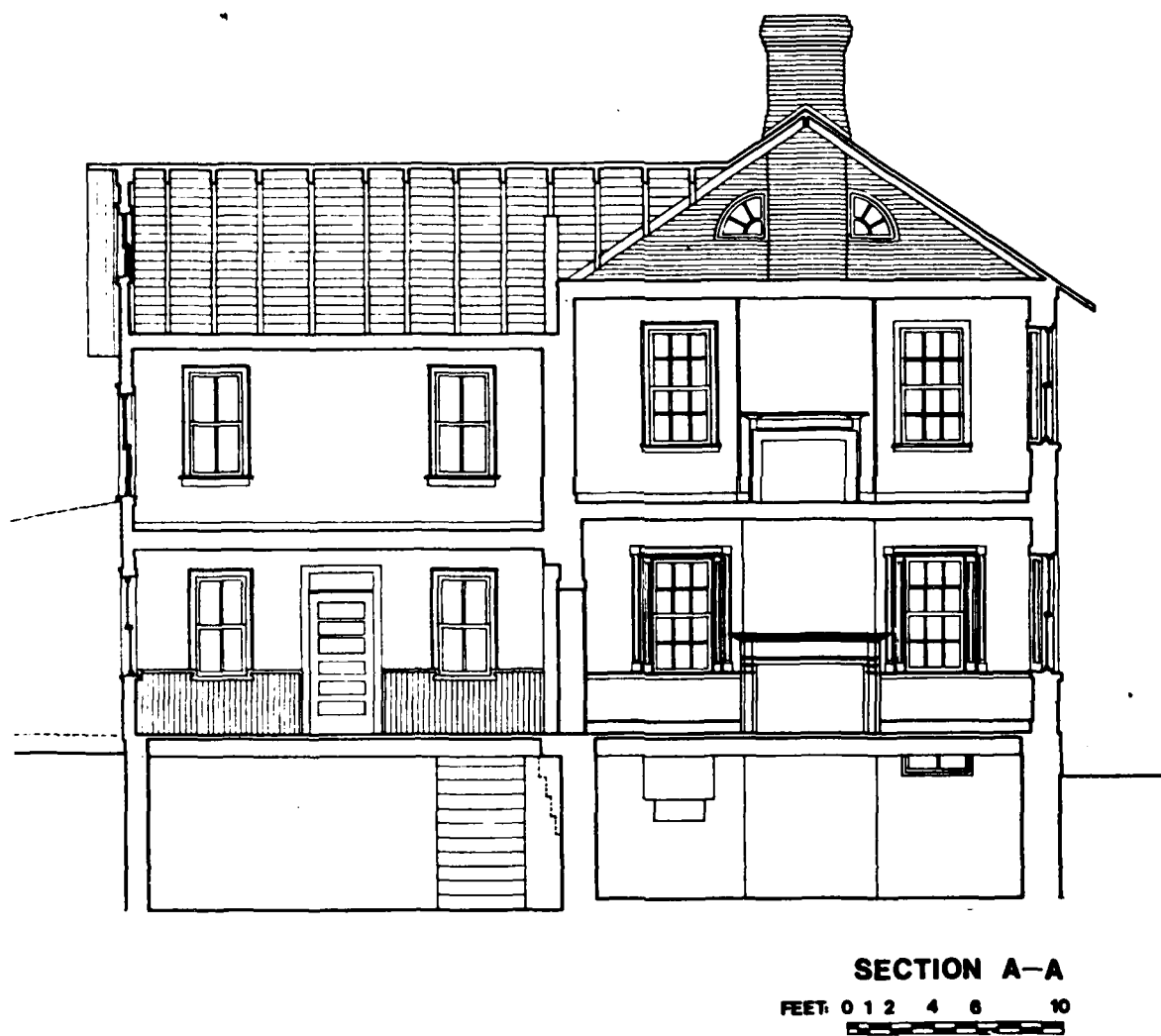


Figure 32. North-south section through the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 33. Sandstone steps leading from Room 2 (cellar) to the exterior of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 34. Wooden steps from Room 2 (cellar) to Room 8 (kitchen) of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 35. Board and batten door between Rooms 1 and 2 (cellar) of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



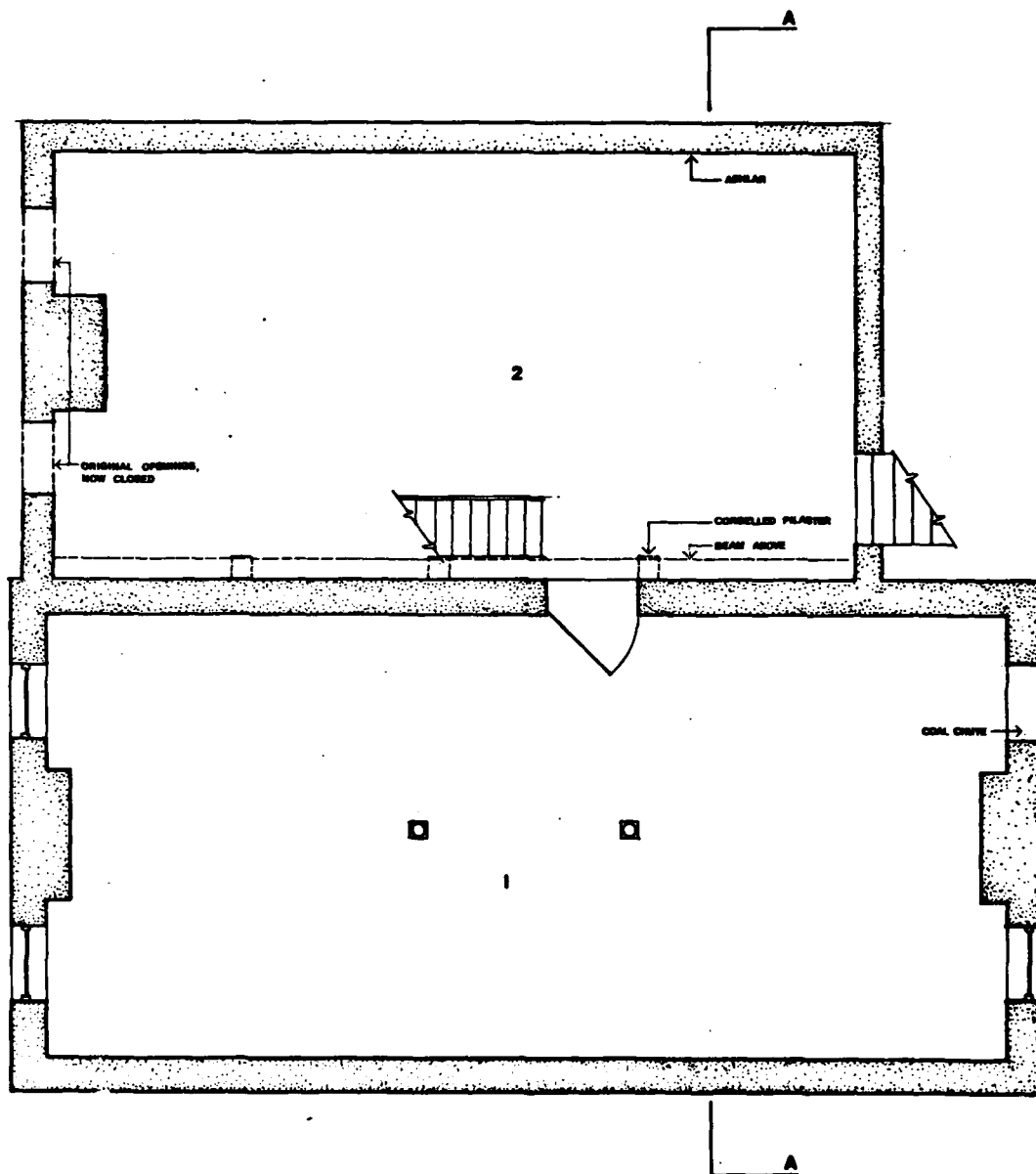
Figure 36. Sawn sandstone foundation blocks of Room 1 (cellar) of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 37. East side of rebuilt rear foundation wall of Room 1 (cellar) of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. Sawn sandstone blocks are at the left and rubble stone is at the left.



Figure 38. West side of rebuilt rear foundation wall of Room 1 (cellar) of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. Rubble sandstone exists below two courses of sawn blocks of sandstone.



BASEMENT PLAN

FEET 0 1 2 4 6 10

Figure 39. Planview of Rooms 1 and 2 (cellar) of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. Fireplace supports are visible at several locations as are two support posts in the interior of Room 1. "A" marks the plane of the section shown in Figure 32.



Figure 40. Probable sandstone cooling trough which sits on the dirt floor on the eastern side of Room 1 (cellar) of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 41. Framing in Room 2 (cellar) of the Room 8 (kitchen) fireplace support of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.

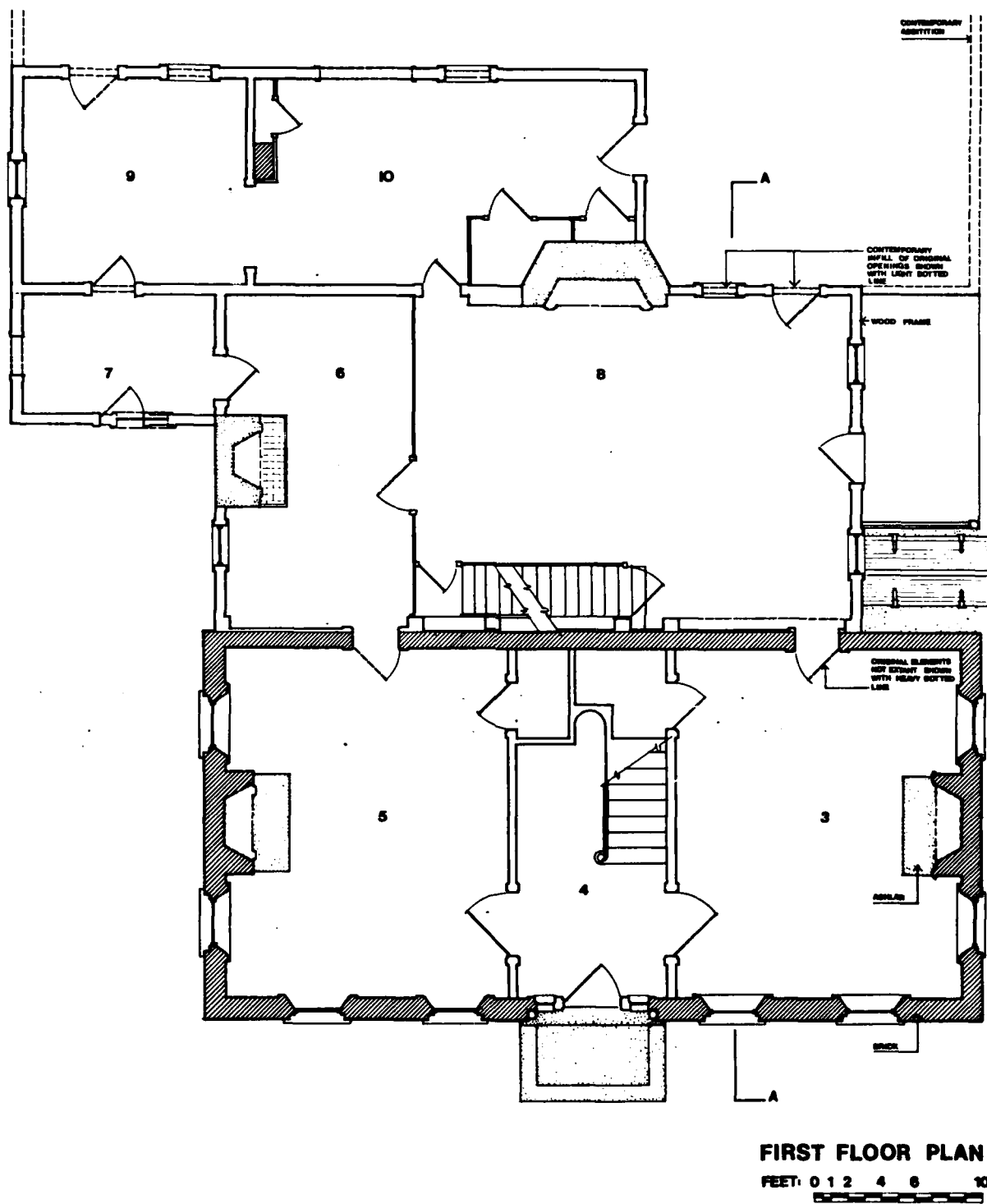


Figure 42. Planview of the first floor of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. "A" marks the plane of the section shown in Figure 32.



Figure 43. Riven lath in the brick section of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 44. View of east wall of Room 3 of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.

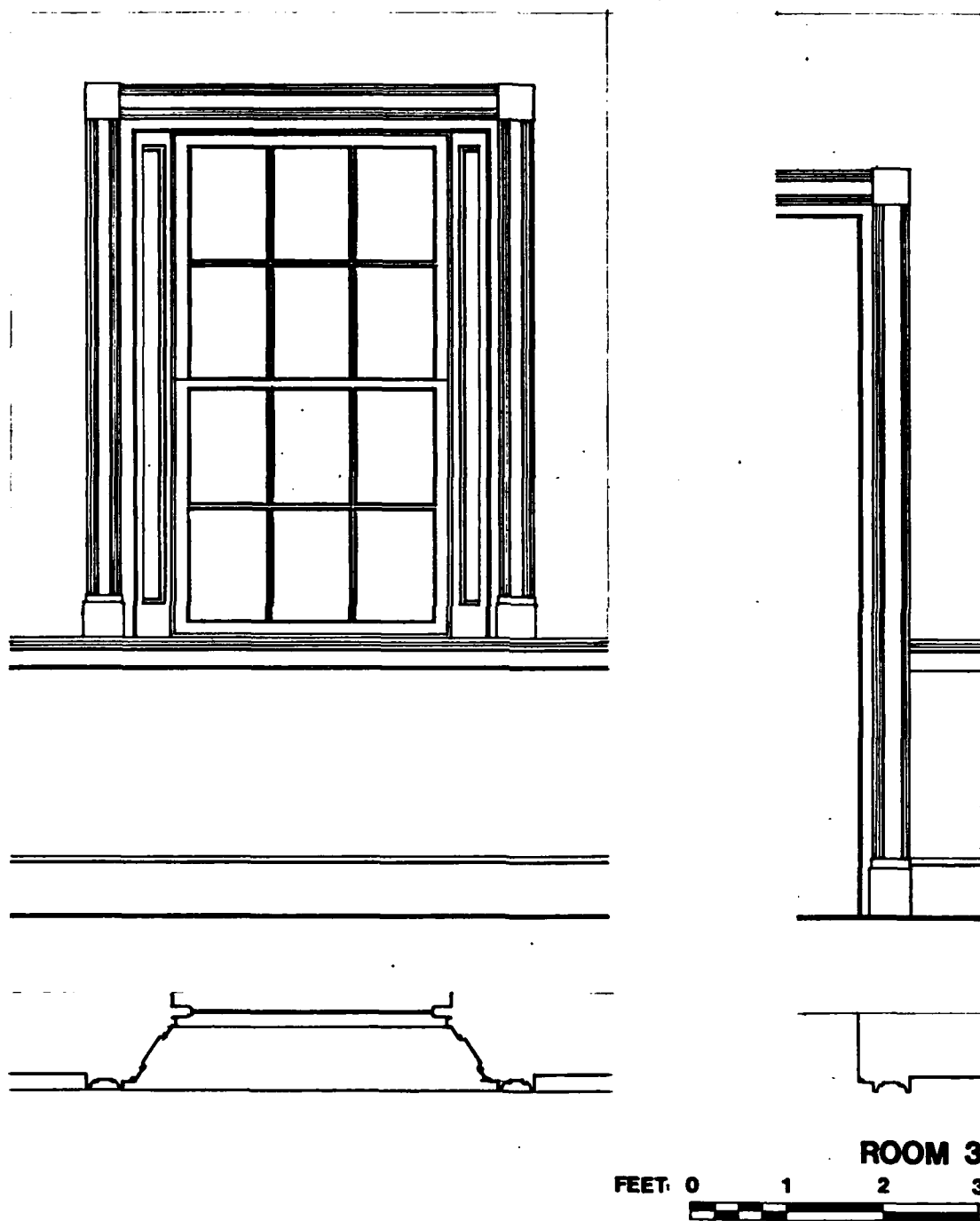


Figure 45. Window and door detail in Room 3 of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 46. Closet door in Room 3 of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. Note the early box lock.



Figure 47. Fireplace in Room 3 of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 48. Window on south end of east wall of Room 3 of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.

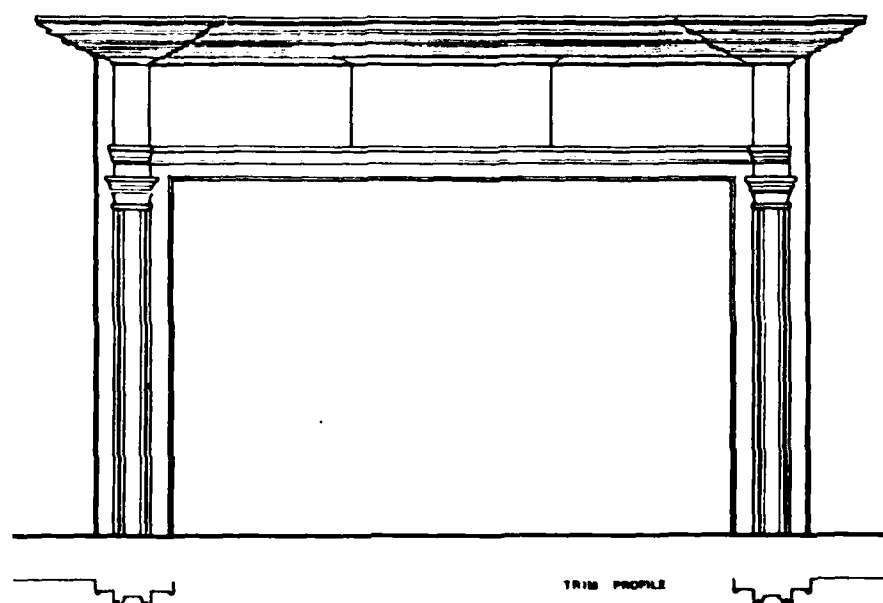


Figure 49. Detail drawing of mantle in Room 3 of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 50. Front entryway of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling taken from within Room 4. Fan and sidelights, eight panel door and box lock are visible.

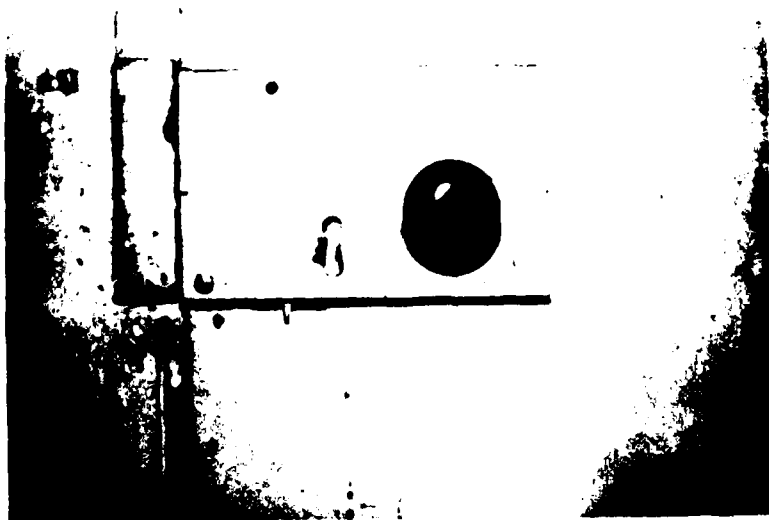


Figure 51. Box lock on door in Room 4 of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 52. Front stairway from Room 4 to the second floor of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 53. West wall of Room 5 in the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. Note the replacement mantle.

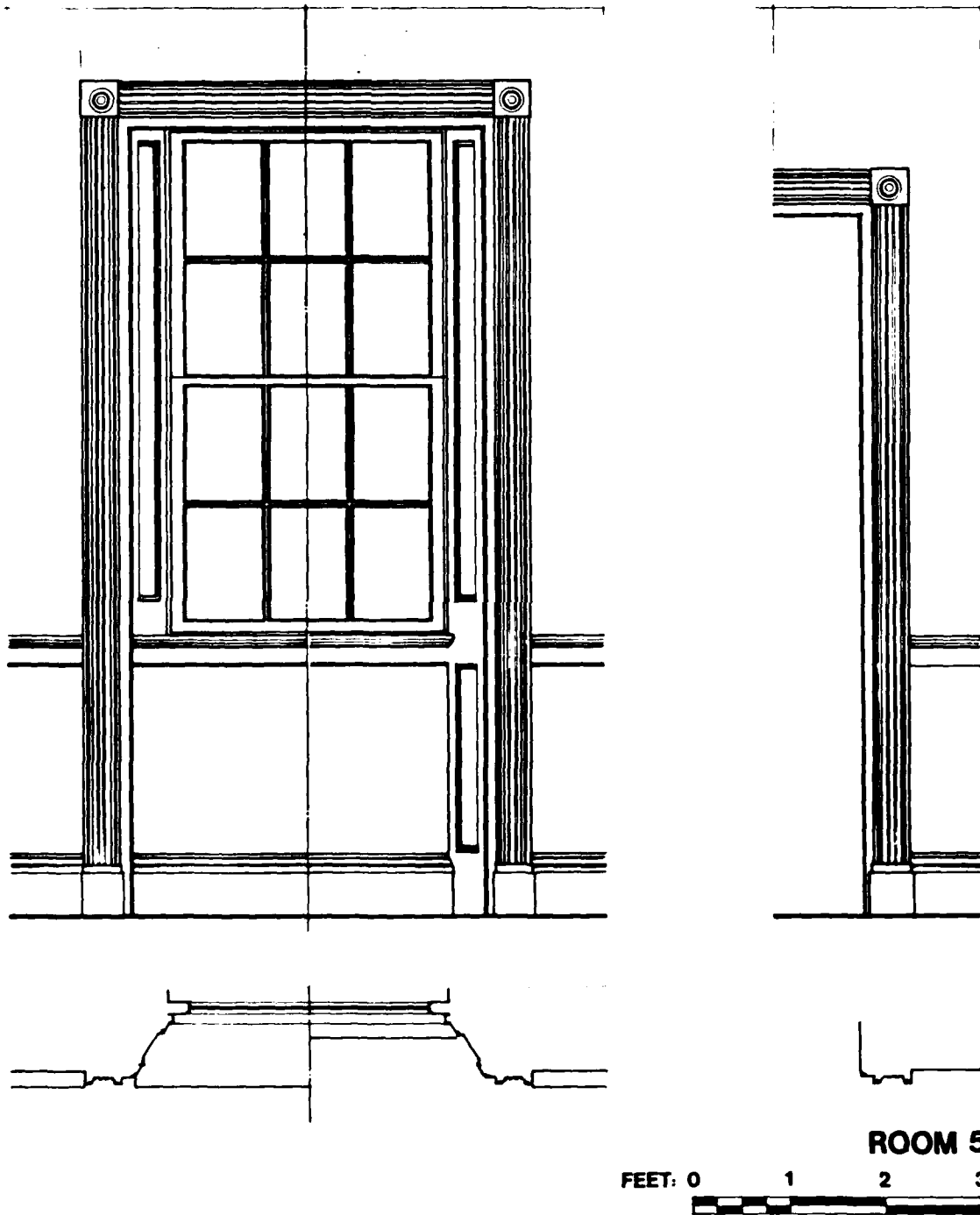


Figure 54. Window and door detail in Room 5 in the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 55. Window in Room 5 of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 56. Door from Room 4 to Room 5 in the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling taken from Room 5.

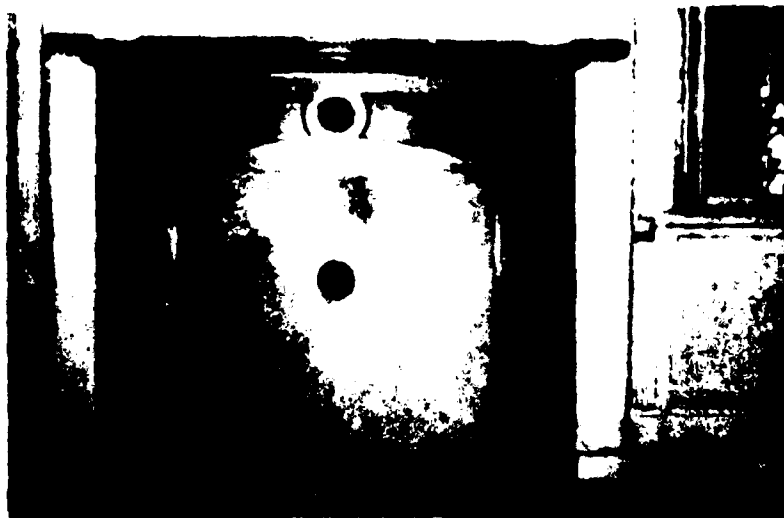


Figure 57. Replacement mantle in Room 5 of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.

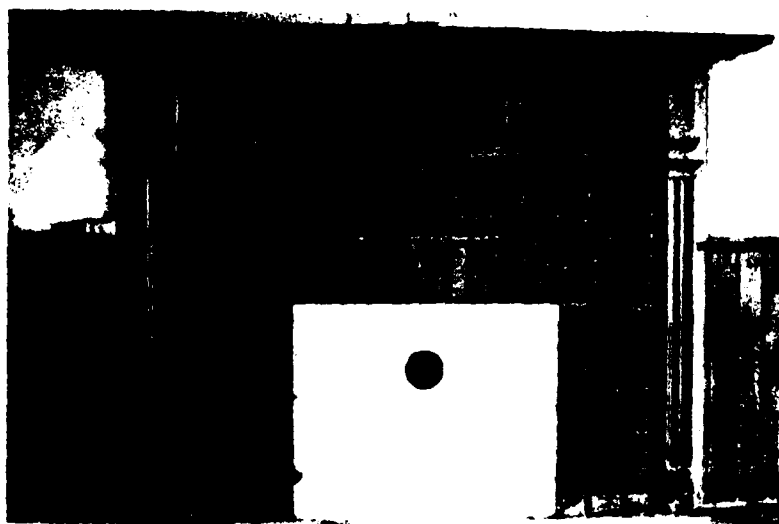


Figure 58. Fireplace in Room 8 (kitchen) of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling before removal of modern brickwork. Wainscoting and chair railing are visible to the right and left of the mantle.



Figure 59. Fireplace in Room 8 (kitchen) of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling after removal of modern brickwork.

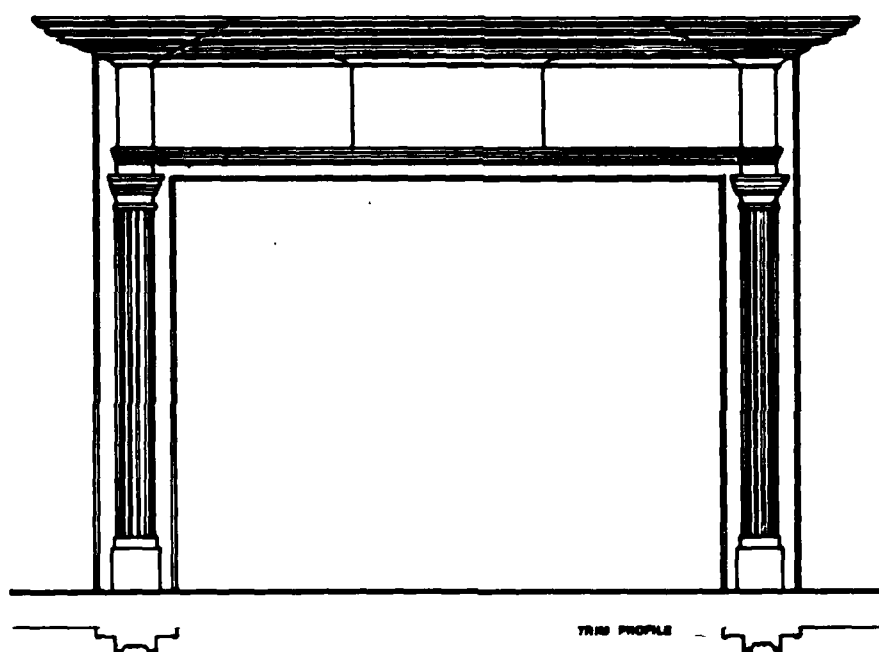
**ROOM 8**

Figure 60. Detail drawing of mantle in Room 8 (kitchen) of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.

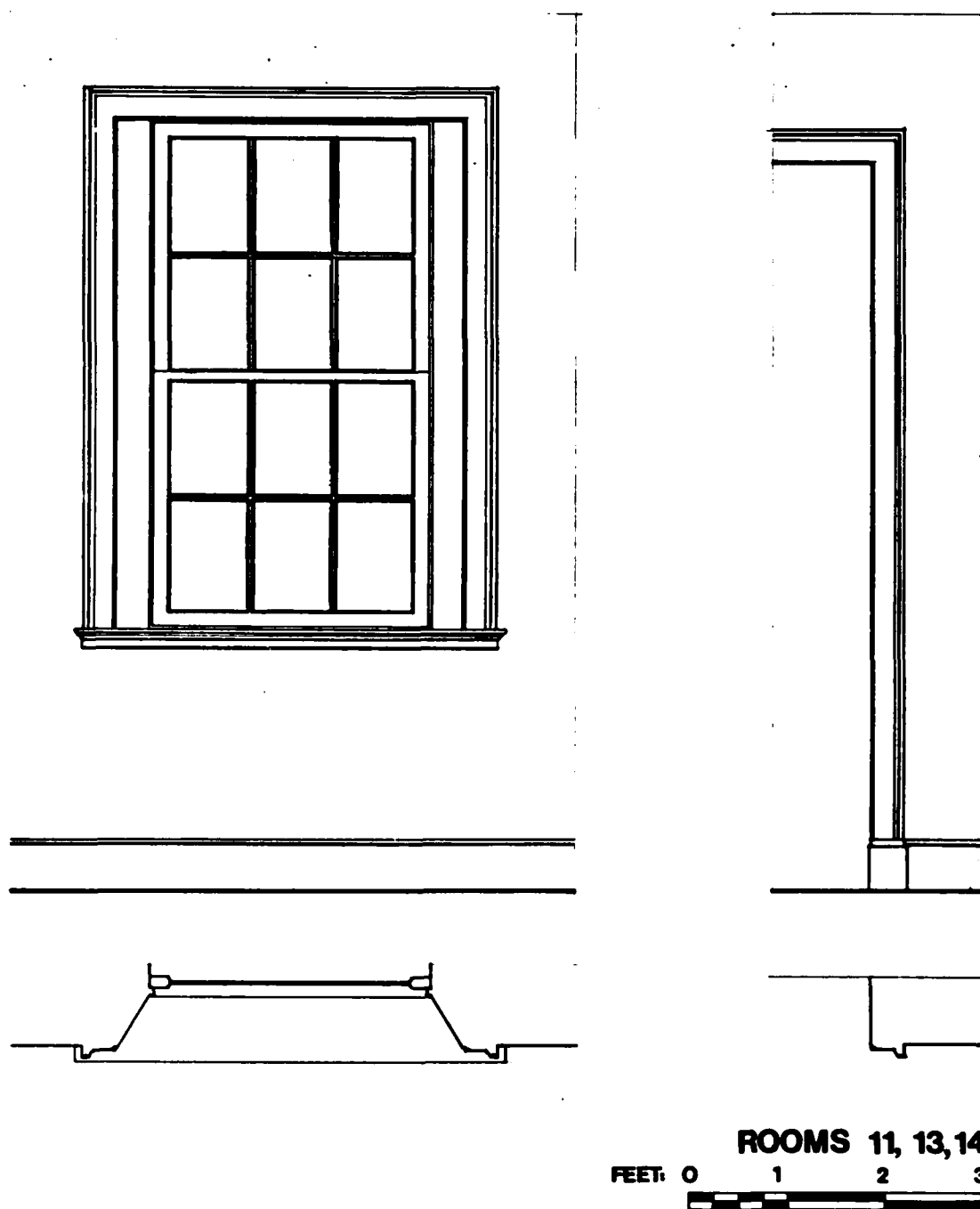


Figure 61. Detail drawing typical of windows and doors in Rooms 11, 13, 14 of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 62. Closed archway between Room 8 (kitchen) and Room 3 of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. The area at the right where the plaster is removed reveals the brick wall of the brick architectural unit.

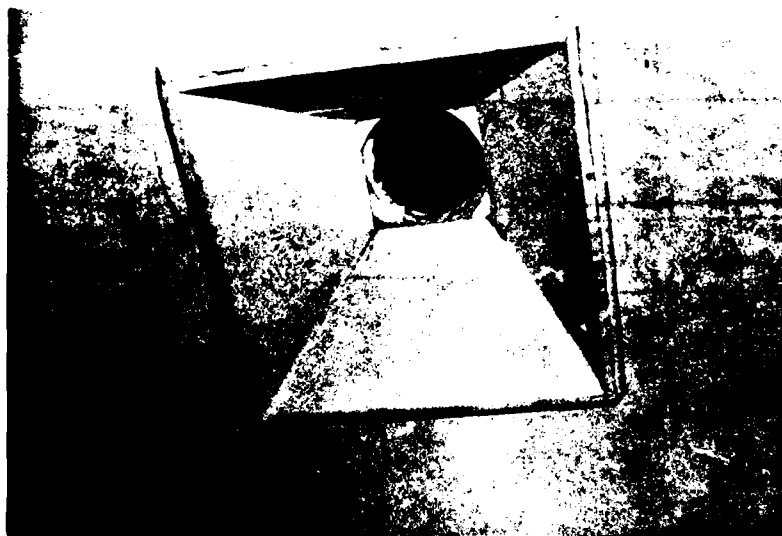


Figure 63. Skylight and reflector in Room 8 (kitchen) of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 64. Skylight lens in floor of Room 17 in the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 65. Stairway from Room 8 (kitchen) to second floor of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.

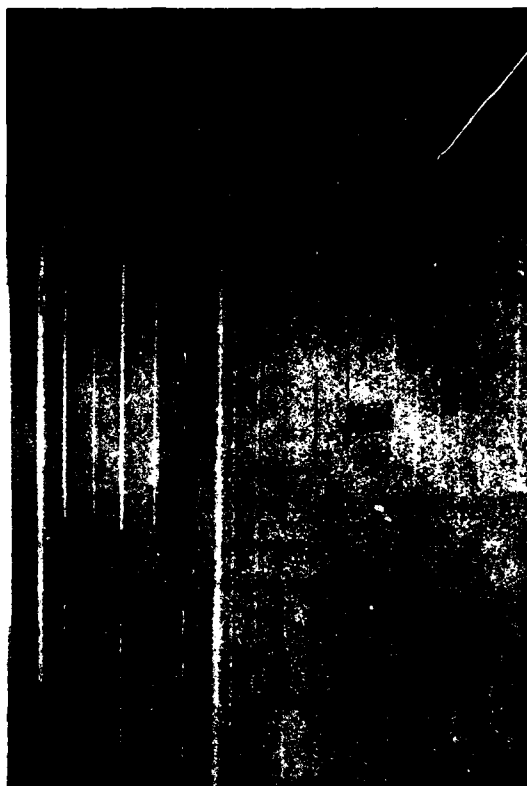


Figure 66. Door on northern side of enclosed storage area at rear of cooking fireplace in Room 10 of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. Vertically applied boards enclosing rear of fireplace are also visible.



View of Room

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THE JOSEPH BARKER, JR. HOME: A COMPARATIVE ARCHITECTURAL AND HI--ETC(U)
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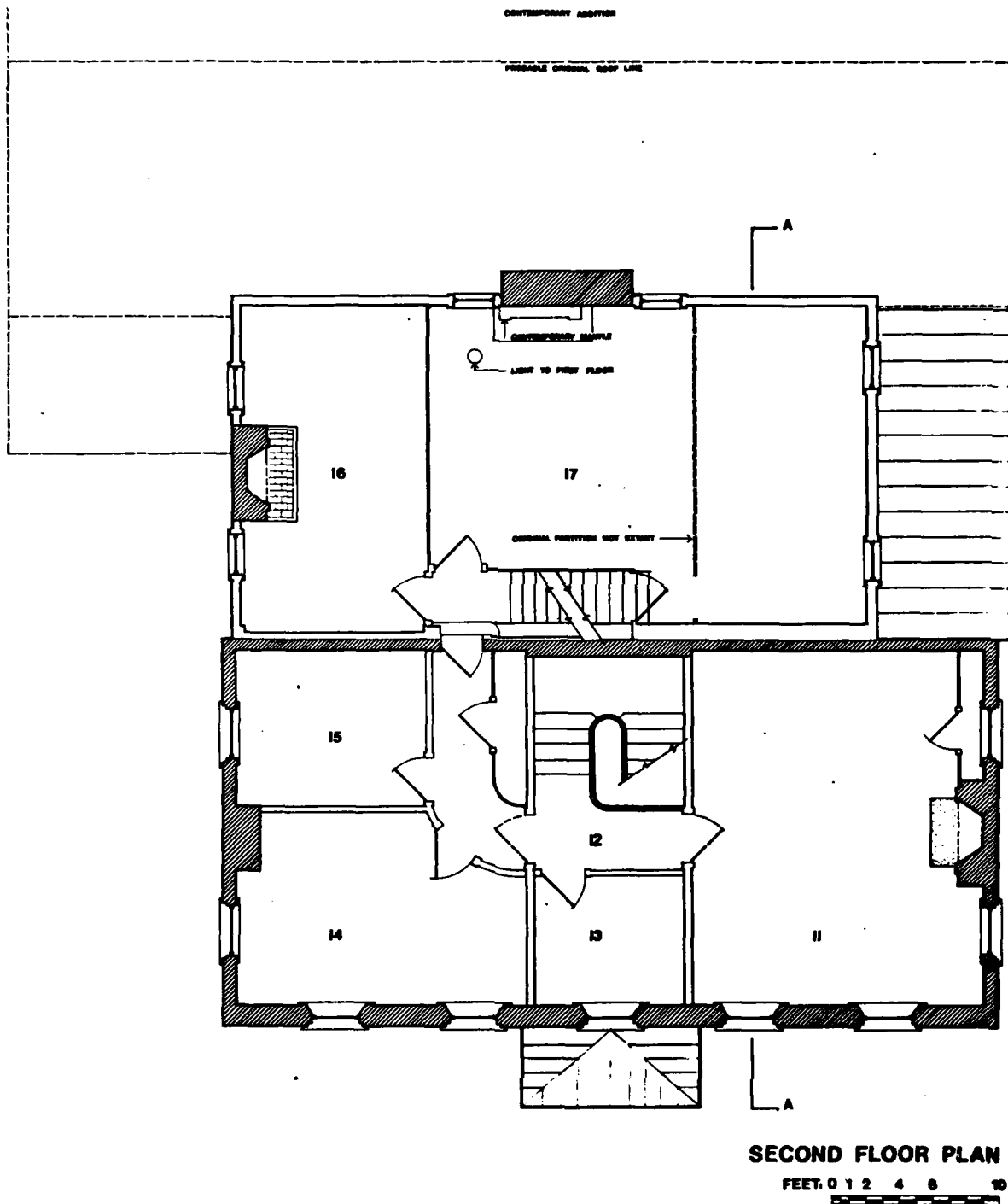


Figure 68. Planview of second floor of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. "A" marks the plane of the section shown in Figure 32.

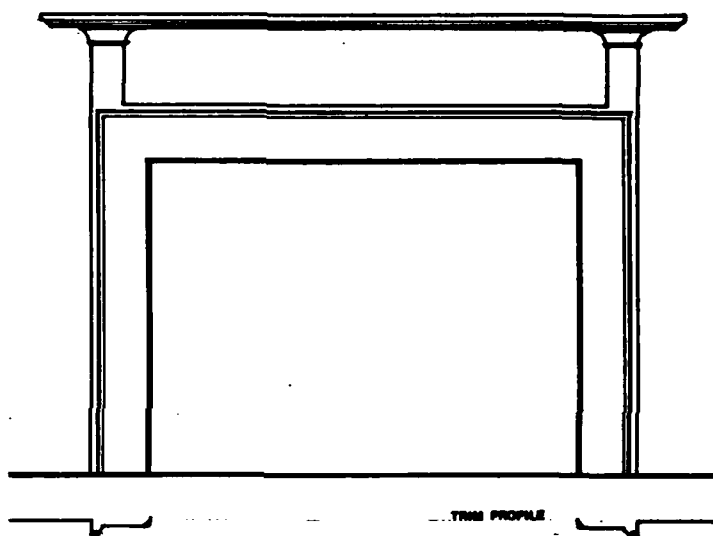
**ROOM 11**

Figure 69. Detail drawing of mantle in Room 11 of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.

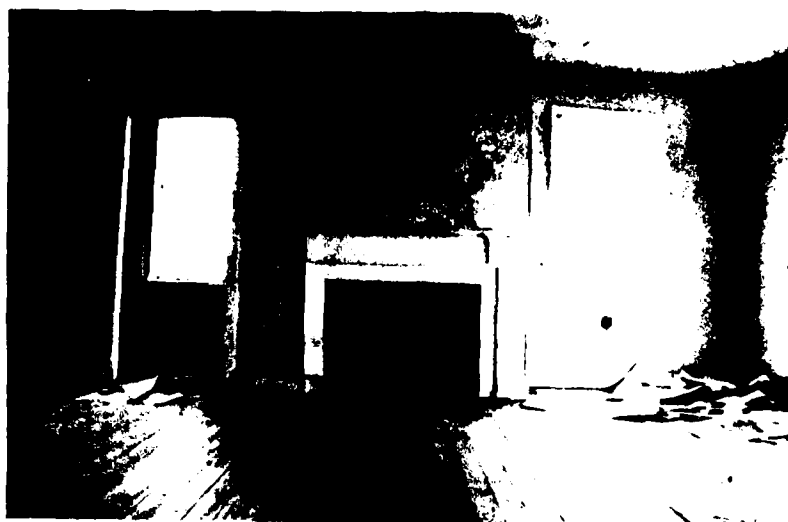


Figure 70. East wall of Room 11 in the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. An added closet is visible at the left of the fireplace. The gas supply as well as the exhaust pipe from a heater are in the center of the photo.



Figure 71. Curved second floor hallway (Room 12) of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. The door and transom of Room 14 are visible in the background.



Figure 72. Door and transom of Room 14 in the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.

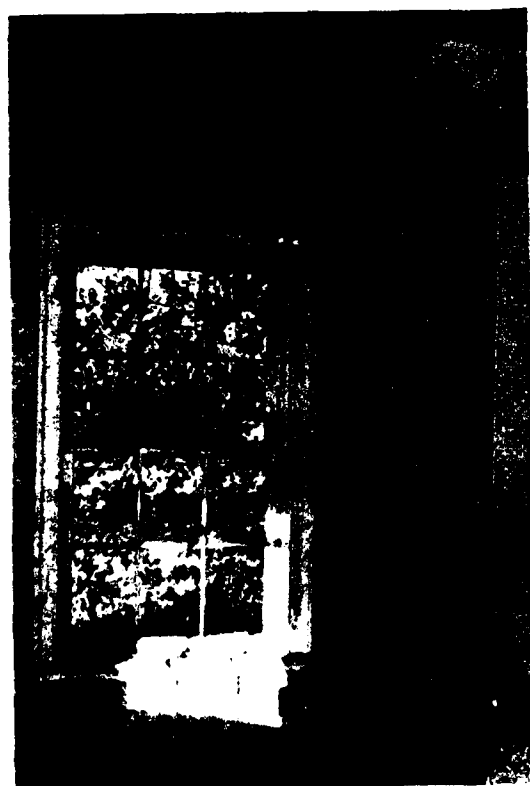


Figure 73. West wall of Room 14 in the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. Chimney can be seen at far right in photograph.

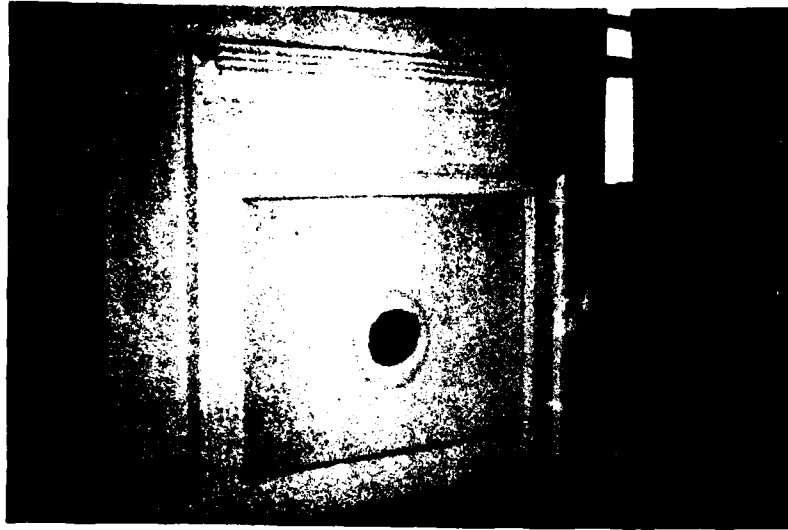


Figure 74. Fireplace in Room 16 of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.

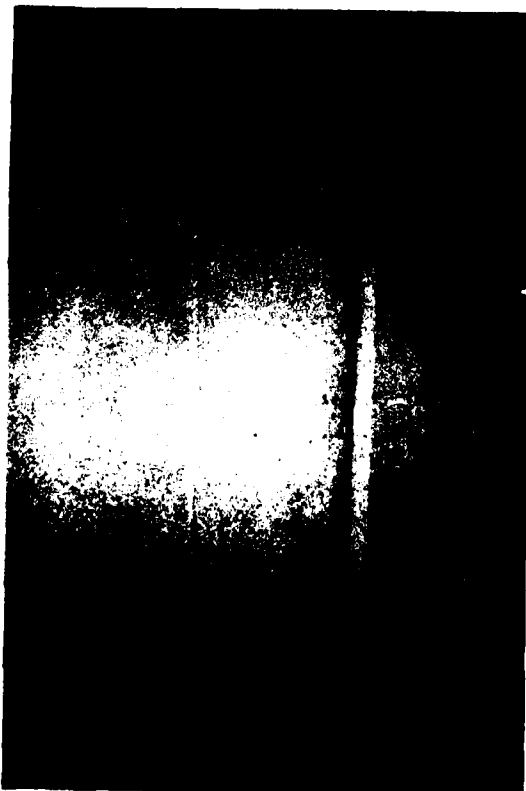


Figure 75. Attic doorway in Room 17 of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. Door is of board and batten construction.



Figure 76. Stairway from Room 17 to attic in the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 77. Lapped and pegged rafters of Room 19 (attic) in the frame section of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 78. Quarter window in west wall of Room 18 (attic) in the brick section of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.



Figure 79. East side of gable roof on frame section of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. An access door to the roof from the attic can be seen near the top center of the photograph.



Figure 80. Stairway to roof opening in Room 18 (attic) of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling.

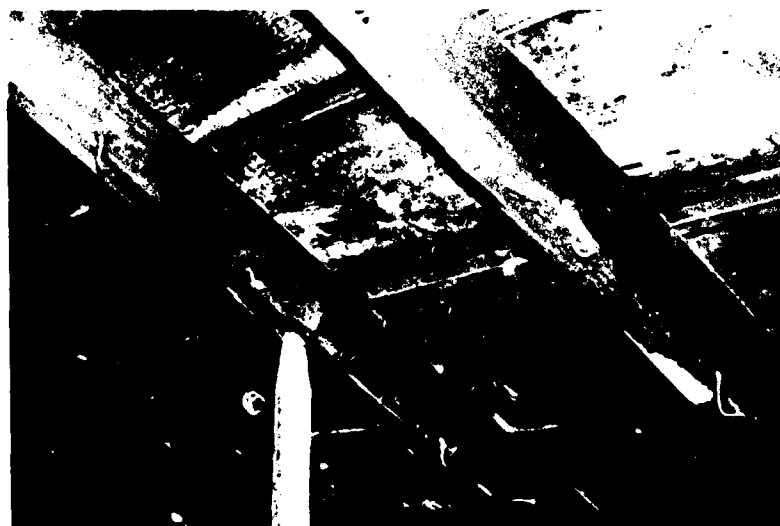


Figure 81. Added roof supports secured to the rafters of Room 19 (attic) in the frame section of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling. Forged hooks can also be seen attached to the rafters.

**COMPARATIVE ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL NOTES ON OTHER
STRUCTURES BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DESIGNED OR BUILT
BY JOSEPH BARKER, SR.**

One of the principal objectives in undertaking the detailed architectural study of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling has been the accumulation of data necessary to compare and to contrast various buildings that have been attributed to Joseph Barker, Sr. as "architect" or builder. The total number of structures that can be ascribed to Barker without qualification is unknown, but 11 dwellings and commercial buildings within and in the vicinity of Marietta, Ohio, have been (at least since the late 19th or early 20 centuries) credited to his architectural or builder's talent. These include:

1. Joseph Barker, Sr. dwelling, Wiseman's Bottom along the Muskingum River;
2. Samuel P. Hildreth dwelling, formerly at 211-213 Putnam Street, Marietta;
3. Levi Barber dwelling, 407 Fort Street, Marietta;
4. Exchange Hotel, formerly on Gilman Street, Harmar;
5. Mansion House, formerly at Ohio and Post streets, Marietta;
6. Washington County Courthouse (second) formerly at Putnam and Second streets, Marietta;
7. Morgan County Herald newspaper office, McConnelsville, Ohio;
8. Nahum Ward dwelling, formerly on Putnam between Front and Second streets, Marietta;
9. Ford Jewelry Store, Front and Putnam streets, Marietta;
10. Jonathan Stone Dwelling, Belpre, Ohio;
11. Harman Blennerhassett dwelling, formerly on Blennerhassett Island in the Ohio River south of Parkersburg, West Virginia.

A thorough architectural comparison of these structures with the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling is severely hampered by the fact that only the Joseph Barker, Sr. dwelling, the Levi Barber dwelling, the Morgan County Herald newspaper office and the Ford Jewelry Store are definitely known to have survived to the present day. Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth's home was razed in 1965 (Cutlip and Etter 1976) or 1967 (Musca 1969a), and the Exchange Hotel was also demolished ca. 1965 (Cutlip and Etter 1976). The Mansion House has perished although it survived long enough to be examined architecturally by Thomas Darby and Jeanne Bradford Phillips (1928) as well as by Charles Patton (1936: 56-57). The Nahum Ward house was torn down in 1897 (Patton 1936: 25). The second Washington County Courthouse was razed ca. 1900 to make way for the present one. The Ford Jewelry Store, though extant, has been remodeled considerably particularly on the lower or street floor which to this day serves a commercial purpose. The Stone dwelling, located in Belpre, Ohio, was examined by Patton (1936) and tentatively assigned on the basis of circumstantial evidence to Barker's design and/or construction. This structure may or may not be standing today, but no attempt was made during the field phase covered in the present report to relocate it for reasons detailed below.

Finally, the most famous and well documented structure associated with Joseph Barker, Harman Blennerhassett's "mansion" formerly located near the head of Blennerhassett Island (previously Backus' Island) down the Ohio River from Marietta, is discussed in limited detail. Although the structure burned to the ground on March 3, 1811, the site has been the subject of an archaeological excavation, and the primary and secondary documentary evidence linking it with Barker is both relatively voluminous and specific when contrasted with the dearth

of information that prevails on Barker's association with the structures enumerated above.

It is fortunate that both Darby and Phillips (1928) and Patton (1936) undertook some architectural, documentary and oral history research when they did. In the case of several of the buildings linked with Barker (e.g., the Hildreth dwelling, Exchange Hotel, Mansion House, Stone dwelling) their joint record provides the only real source of architectural information although unfortunately this too is frequently limited both in breadth and depth. For the most part, one has only the comments of these authors in addition to the general observations of I. T. Frary (1970) and a few photographs present in the Campus Martius Museum upon which to draw. No detailed architectural study of any one of these buildings exists.

A further complication to a comparative architectural study is the fact that of the extant buildings attributed to Barker there are no surviving specimens of commercial architecture. Of the five known examples of domestic (or formerly domestic) architecture (Joseph Barker, Sr. dwelling, Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling, Levi Barber dwelling, Ford Jewelry Store and Morgan County Herald newspaper office), two (Joseph Barker, Sr. and Levi Barber dwellings) are privately owned and are occupied as residences. While the owners did allow the authors to walk through portions of the interior of their homes and to examine and photograph various exterior features, it was beyond the scope of this study to compile complete architectural data on the buildings. Both the Ford Jewelry Store and the Morgan County Herald newspaper office have been extensively adapted to on-going commercial enterprises; this has resulted in modifications that render architectural inspection on a detailed level difficult or impossible to obtain. Therefore, the following architectural "comparisons" of "Barker architecture" are based on very tentative information that has been oftentimes interpreted from photographs, and in some instances it is founded only on secondary sources.

I. T. Frary, in his Early Homes in Ohio (1970: 113) stated that "In spite of the large amounts of construction attributed to Barker, it is difficult to identify his work today with any degree of certainty." Patton (1936: 14-15) had made a similar if more generalized statement about many Marietta buildings. The present authors heartily concur with these sentiments. No single distinguishing architectural characteristic or complex of characteristics has been identified in all of the extant "Barker" structures. Some general characteristics do exist. For example, all of them have two or more stories, medium gable roofs with at least boxed eaves trim with sloping soffit, end chimneys and lugsills at the windows. Moreover, all contain more than four rooms, but in the absence of any unifying "trademark," these traits scarcely can be thought of as characteristic of a Barker "style." All of his structures, except the Blennerhassett dwelling and the Nahum Ward house (and possibly the Stone dwelling) were constructed of brick. He employed (at least in his own home, the Joseph Barker, Jr., Barber, and Hildreth dwellings and the Exchange Hotel) a fan light above and sidelights adjacent to a centrally located exterior door, but the design of the lights varied in each instance. From observations of extant architecture in the Marietta, Ohio, area, the use of such lights was common during the earlier 19th century.

In the Hildreth dwelling as well as in his own home at Wiseman's Bottom, the facade windows were set in recessed arches, also known as "blind arches" (Roth 1979). Patton (1936: 29) indicates that these homes display the only two examples of this architectural device known in the Marietta area. As was common for the period, the windows that Barker installed in his structures consisted of double

hung sashes, however, the number of lights in these windows also varied. At his own home, the windows have 12/12, 9/9 and 6/6 lights while the windows at the Hildreth dwelling also varied; some had 12/12 or 9/9 lights while others had 9/6 lights. In the brick section of the Joseph Barker, Jr. structure all the windows have 6/6 lights.

The Flemish brick bonding (alternating headers and stretchers) used in the facade of the Wiseman's Bottom residence as well as in the Joseph Barker, Jr. and the Barber dwellings may constitute another Barker characteristic. In each instance, common bond (a course of headers separated by a variable number of stretcher courses) was used on the other three sides, but the header course varies from being every fifth row at the Barber dwelling to the sixth row at the Joseph Barker, Jr. and Joseph Barker, Sr. dwellings. However, this practice may have had wide usage. It has been observed by the authors in numerous dwellings in Southwestern Pennsylvania, for instance.

Comparison of interior architectural details in putative Barker structures is even more difficult than is the analysis of exterior attributes. There is nearly a complete lack of comparable data for the buildings. The authors did observe in the Joseph Barker, Sr., Barber and Joseph Barker, Jr. dwellings a use of similar though not identical doorway and window architraves, but the style of the molding used was commonly applied to homes in the early to mid-19th century and it cannot be thought of as unique to Barker.

Also worthy of note is the fact that the Barber dwelling as well as Barker's own home have or may once have had circular, self-supporting stairways between the main floors. The present stairway in the Joseph Barker, Sr. dwelling is not of this type, though the present owner believes that the stairway may have been changed when alterations were made to the house (Robert M. Ray, Jr. 1980, pers. comm.).

It is apparent from the above remarks, that it is difficult if not impossible to distinguish Barker's structures from many other early to mid-19th century buildings on architectural grounds alone. Although well built, the putative Barker structures do not particularly stand out in a community such as Marietta where many fine examples of 19th century architecture exist. Perhaps the most distinguishing architectural feature that Barker may have employed was the occasional use of the recessed or "blind arch" in the window and door construction in some of his buildings. What is possibly a Barker use of fan and sidelights at entryways is striking, however, such entryways are hardly unique to the Marietta area. Furthermore, Barker seems not to have selected a single design for these fans or sidelights. The details of each observed case vary from structure to structure and seemingly represent variations on a theme.

Individuality in each of the putative Barker structures is neither to be unexpected, nor in all probability was it undesired on the part of those who may have been his clients. In this, each such structure stands somewhat apart from the others. This may have been conscious and desired, or it may have derived from a lack of prepared plans for many or perhaps all of the structures. In any event, there seems to be no truly identifiable single attribute or regularly employed complex of architectural features that readily distinguishes Barker's work from those of his contemporaries. This theme has been alluded to earlier in this report. It is the objective of the present section to present a brief summary of each of the 11 structures that purportedly represent the work of Joseph Barker, Sr.

Joseph Barker, Sr. Dwelling

In an earlier section of this report (see **INTRODUCTION**, The Barker Family: A Brief Historical Background) Joseph Barker's move from Marietta/Belpre to his 100 acre allotment at Wiseman's Bottom ca. 7 miles (11.3 km) up the Muskingum River was discussed. As noted there, Barker's presence on his Muskingum River property dates no earlier than April, 1795. Clearly, the well constructed brick and frame structure that is today owned by Robert M. Ray, Jr. dates after this time. Williams (1881: 611) records that Barker first erected a log dwelling 16' square to which was attached a corn crib 4'-5' in width. The Barker family thereafter is believed to have raised a hewed log house with a brick chimney (Williams 1881: 611). This seems to have taken place in 1796. A fire destroyed the earlier log structure which was in use as a general storehouse. It is conceivable that this fire may have destroyed a sufficient number of tools, seed, flax and other farm necessities that Barker turned from farming to his old trade, carpentry. This notion is implied by Williams (1881: 611), and Barker's shipbuilding operation also may have begun about this time. By 1802, he had built the 80 ton schooner Indiana for Edward W. Tupper (Williams 1881: 376), and this was followed the next year by the 160 ton brig Orlando, also constructed for Tupper. The brig Dominic (1802) and the Louisa (1803) were also produced at the Wiseman's Bottom shipyard (Hood 1958: v). Certainly by 1799 or 1800, Barker was involved in one or another aspect of the building of Harman Blennerhassett's home on the Ohio River (see discussion of the Harman Blennerhassett dwelling below).

At what time Barker may have begun work on his extant home at Wiseman's Bottom is not definitely known (Patton 1936: 27). Despite a brief "brush" with the law during the Burr "conspiracy" of 1806, Barker's fortunes do not appear to have dimmed. By 1829, he had accumulated 600 acres of property, and he owned 40-50 hogs (Hood 1958: iv, n. 11). Both his commercial and political endeavors were highly successful.

Affatter and Halley (1979) conducted an interview with Mrs. Margaret Meredith (the great-great granddaughter of Joseph Barker, Sr.) of Devola, Ohio, and suggested that the brick portion of the Joseph Barker, Sr. dwelling was constructed ca. 1811 with the frame addition built ca. 1860. The basis for the assignation of these dates is not clear but presumably rests upon Barker family tradition. No additional evidence has emerged in the present study that either confirms or casts doubt upon these construction date estimates.

After Colonel Barker's death on September 21, 1843, his home was inherited by one of his sons, George Barker (Patton 1936: 27). In the last part of the 19th century and at least up to the time of Patton's work in the mid-1930s, the home was also referred to as the "Stowe place" after the family that then owned it.

Colonel Joseph Barker's homestead on Wiseman's Bttom is a two story, "T" shaped brick and frame structure that originally consisted of the two story rectangular brick dwelling alone. This portion of the home has a medium gable roof now covered with asphalt shingles. The present owner, Robert M. Ray, Jr. maintains (Robert M. Ray, Jr. 1980, pers. comm.) that a portion of an earlier (original?) shake roof is preserved beneath the asphalt shingle roof where the frame addition joins the brick dwelling. There are single stack brick end chimneys, and below the peaks of the roof at each end there are elliptically shaped fan louvers (Figures 82-85).



Figure 82. Late 19th or early 20th century view of the facade of the Joseph Barker, Sr. dwelling. Several outbuildings can be seen to the right and left of the main structure. Original photograph is in the possession of Robert M. Ray, Jr., present owner of the structure. Note also the picket fence.



Figure 83. View of the three bay facade of the Joseph Barker, Sr. dwelling along the Muskingum River above Marietta, Ohio. The photograph is undated but may date to sometime in the first part of the 20th century. Original photograph is in the possession of Robert M. Ray, Jr. present owner of the structure.



Figure 84. View of the three bay facade of the Joseph Barker, Sr. dwelling along the Muskingum River above Marietta, Ohio, 1980. Recessed window arches, also known as "blind arches," are clearly visible on the second floor.



Figure 85. Right side of the Joseph Barker, Sr. dwelling, 1980. The frame addition to the original brick structure is visible in the right half of the photograph. Note the elliptically shaped louver just below the roof peak at left and the ornamental brackets on the porch roof supports.

The dwelling is three bays wide (Figure 83) and has 12/12 light sash windows on the facade. On the second story of the facade, the windows are set into recessed or "blind" arches (Roth 1979) (Figures 82-84, 86). The entryway consists of an eight panel door with both a fan light and sidelights (Figures 87, 88) of reasonably elaborate tracery (Patton 1936: 27). Fluted Doric columns are also present (Figure 87). The lintels above the facade door and windows consist of radiating bricks. There are no windows on the left end of the dwelling, but there are two windows on each floor of the right end. These windows have rectangular stone lintels. All the windows have lugsills. The brick of the house is laid in Flemish bond on the facade and common bond on the other sides and is painted white. This forms a distinct parallel with the Joseph Barker, Jr. home in lower Newport Township.

The raking trim consists of fascia and frieze boards while the eaves trim is boxed with a sloping soffit composed of four boards.

The structure's main floor appears to be largely original in plan. However, as noted previously, the current owner raised the possibility that the present stairway to the second floor, which is straight but with a landing that allows the last several steps to be reversed 360 degrees, may have replaced a circular stairway at the time that the frame addition was built. The door surround on the first floor (Figure 89) is similar to that in Room 5 of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling (cf. Figure 54). It is interesting to note that at the time Patton viewed the Joseph Barker, Sr. dwelling in the mid 1930s, none of the fireplaces were accompanied by mantles (Patton 1936: 27).

In comparing the dwellings of Joseph Barker, Sr. and his son there are equally striking parallels and divergences. Although both are similar in the combination of perpendicularly arranged brick and frame architectural units, the sequence of construction of the respective units appears to have been reversed. In the elder Barker's home, the brick unit is thought to pre-date the ca. 1860 wooden addition while in Joseph Barker, Jr.'s home, a good architectural case has been made for thinking that the east-facing wooden portion was constructed prior to the river-oriented brick section.

An elaborate window or louver treatment just below the peak of the roof is also found in the brick portion of each house. In the father's home this is an elliptically shaped louver while the son's home has quarter windows. Both homes also employ four-board wide soffit arrangements. Another common theme is found in the use of the fan light and sidelights in the main entrance. The sidelights of the father's house are a good deal more ornate, however, and Doric columns are used instead of the round columns on the son's house. The presence of both fan lights and sidelights in Federal/Adamesque architecture is, however, a trait hardly unique to Barker, and as noted elsewhere were it not for the demonstrated connection between the owners of these two structures there is nothing in and of the structures themselves that would lead one necessarily to conclude that the architect/builder of the one served also as the "inspiration" for the other. As an example, the number of bays in the facade of each house is different, and the "blind arches," so often linked with Barker's work, are not found at his son's home.



Figure 86. Close-up of the recessed "blind arch" into which the second story facade windows at the Joseph Barker, Sr. dwelling are set. Photographed in 1980.



Figure 87. Fan and sidelights of the facade entryway of the Joseph Barker, Sr. dwelling, 1980. Note the elaborate tracery of the sidelights and the eight panel wooden door.



Figure 88. Fan and sidelights of the facade entryway of the Joseph Barker, Sr. dwelling as viewed from the interior, 1980.



Figure 89. Ornate door surround of the doorway from the entry hall to the room to its left in the Joseph Barker, Sr. dwelling, 1980.

Samuel P. Hildreth Dwelling

Dr. Samuel Prescott Hildreth was undoubtedly Marietta's leading "Renaissance Man" of the first quarter of the 19th century. Born in Methuen, Massachusetts, on September 30, 1783, he was educated at the Medical Society of Massachusetts from which he was graduated in 1805 (Howe 1902: 813). He traveled to Belpre, Ohio, and established a medical practice there the following year. Two years thereafter, he moved back up the Ohio River to Marietta where he spent the remainder of his life practicing medicine and in compiling one of the earliest archives of Ohio's natural and cultural history. Aside from medicine, his interests ranged from invertebrate paleontology, history and archaeology to biology, geology and meteorology. In 1837 he was a member of the Ohio geological survey, and he compiled the first record of meteorological observances made in Marietta between 1826 and 1859 (Howe 1902: 814).

Dr. Hildreth's home in Marietta from 1809 until the time of his death in 1863 was in an ell-shaped structure that formerly stood at 211-213 Putnam Street (Figures 90-99). As noted previously, the structure was demolished in the 1960s. That portion of the home that fronted on Putnam Street was constructed in 1824 according to Patton (1936: 30) who had the opportunity to examine the structure as did Darby and Phillips in the preparation of their 1928 work. However, no comprehensive, detailed architectural recording of the home was ever undertaken; the observations given here are based on photographs and some of the drawings prepared by Darby and Phillips (1928).

It is generally thought that the rear portion of the structure was constructed by Nathan McIntosh in 1805 for Timothy Gates (Darby and Phillips 1928: 75; Patton 1936: 37). McIntosh's son, Enoch, also worked in the construction of houses in the Marietta area and was responsible for the Benjamin Dana home (1817) among others (Patton 1936: 38-39). Unfortunately, neither Darby and Phillips nor Patton discuss the earlier portion of the Hildreth home in sufficient detail. From the extant photographs and drawings (Figures 90, 91) it can be seen that the structure originally faced the river and Second Street. It had a medium gable roof, was of brick construction (laid in common bond on at least the facade) and had a single stack brick chimney. The "side" doorway (Figures 91, 92), which prior to the construction of the Putnam Street addition was the main entrance, was gracefully done. It employed a six panel door with pediment and pilasters. Patton (1936: 29) noted a comparison with a door at East Taunton, Massachusetts, and ascribes the Hildreth door to McIntosh's architecture.

The three story Putnam Street addition appears to have been built after 1823-1824 cholera (Patton 1936: 30), scarlet fever, smallpox and dysentery (Darby and Phillips 1928: 75) epidemics. Patton (1936: 30), having consulted Hildreth's own Genealogical and Biographical Sketches of the Hildreth Family, indicates that the addition was constructed "by the labor of his debtors." Patton (1936: 29) attributes the Putnam Street addition to Joseph Barker largely on the basis of the "fact" that Barker was the only person thought to have been building houses in Marietta at the time. The use of fan lights, sidelights with ornate tracery and recessed or "blind" arches are also promulgated as Barker "characteristics." In reality, these are common Federal period architectural characteristics with widespread geographic provenience (see Poppeliers, Chambers and Schwartz 1980: 13).



Figure 90. View of the Samuel P. Hildreth dwelling that partially shows the original (1805) gable roofed section at the rear of the later dwelling that fronted on Putnam Street. Original photograph is in the Campus Martius Museum Collection, Marietta, Ohio. At left is the present Washington County Courthouse which replaced the "second" courthouse in 1900-1901.



Figure 91. "Side" doorway of the original section of the Samuel P. Hildreth dwelling (Darby and Phillips 1928). This door faced Second Street.

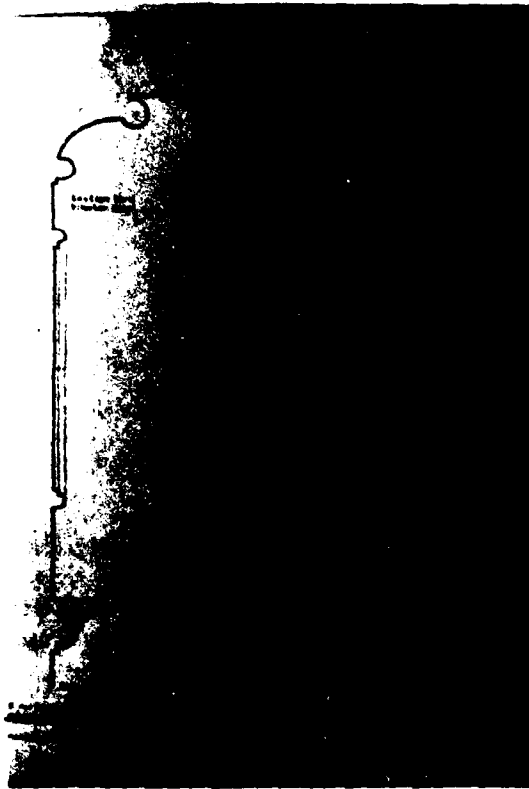


Figure 92. Profile drawings of the "side" doorway of the original part of the Samuel P. Hildreth dwelling (Darby and Phillips 1928).



Figure 93. Facade of the Samuel P. Hildreth dwelling showing the Putnam Street addition built ca. 1824. All of the facade windows were recessed into "blind" arches. Original photograph is in the Campus Martius Collection, Marietta, Ohio.



Figure 94. Artist's conception of the Samuel P. Hildreth dwelling (Darby and Phillips 1928). Contrast with Figures 90, 93.



Figure 95. Artist's conception of the fan and sidelights of the facade entryway of the Samuel P. Hildreth dwelling (Darby and Phillips 1928). Contrast with Figure 93.



Figure 96. Detail drawing of fan and sidelights of second and third story windows of the Samuel P. Hildreth dwelling (Darby and Phillips 1928). Compare the sidelight and fan light tracery with that of the facade entrance at the Joseph Barker, Sr., dwelling (Figure 87).

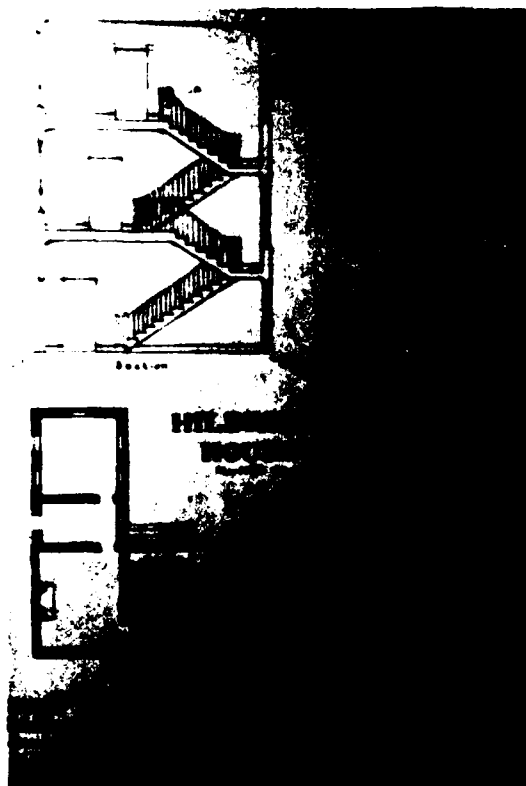


Figure 97. Floor plan, section and stairway detail from the Samuel P. Hildreth dwelling (Darby and Phillips 1928).



Figure 98. Fireplace with anchor designs incorporated into the mantle in the Samuel P. Hildreth dwelling (Darby and Phillips 1928).



Figure 99. View of the Samuel P. Hildreth dwelling after it had been converted to a store. The photo is undated but probably dates to the 1920s or 1930s. Note the large first story windows. Photograph from the Campus Martius Museum Collection, Marietta, Ohio.

It is certain that Barker and Hildreth were more than acquaintances. Hildreth had arrived in the Marietta area some 20 years after its founding. He relied heavily on Barker for information on the early years of the community. Barker's Recollections of the First Settlement of Ohio was used extensively by Hildreth, also the Barker family physician (Hood 1958: xi), in his historical writing (see Hildreth 1848: 326, 382, 383). Barker also supplied details on the type of animals that could be seen in and around Marietta when it was first settled (Hildreth 1848: 496-499). In light of the established connection between Hildreth and Barker, it is not inconceivable that Barker may have had a hand in the construction of Hildreth's home. Unfortunately, neither man, both of whom wrote much about others around them, apparently consigned the exact nature of this relationship to paper. Musca (1969b) quotes a letter of Mrs. D. P. Bosworth dated 1832 that definitely ties Barker to the construction of Hildreth's home.

Interestingly, Hildreth may have decided to build the Putnam street addition to McIntosh's 1805 structure as a result of the construction of the second Washington County courthouse (see below) which was set back from Putnam Street at the behest of Governor Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr. so that the view from Hildreth's home next door would not be blocked. If one can assume that Meigs was concerned about blocking the view from the front of Hildreth's home (i.e., the "original" portion of the home facing Second Street) this may provide some basis for estimating the construction of the Putnam Street addition. Following the construction of the courthouse (also attributed to Barker) which fronted on Putnam, it would have been reasonable for Hildreth to have "followed suit" by reorienting the facade of his home to parallel Putnam Street. As the courthouse seems to have been constructed ca. 1822-1823, Patton's (1936) 1824 date for Hildreth's Putnam Street addition to his home may not be in error.

Following Dr. Hildreth's death in 1863, his widow continued to live in the dwelling until 1868. It was then occupied by the Hildreth's bachelor son, Dr. George Osgood Hildreth until 1903.

The Putnam Street addition was a three story, three bay rectangular brick structure with a hipped roof (Figures 90, 93, 94). The facade of the dwelling was striking in appearance as the windows and doorway were set into recessed or "blind" arches that extended from ground level to the roof line (Figures 93, 94). The left end windows had 9/9 light sashes (Figure 90) and the second and third story facade windows above the entryway had 9/6 sashes with ornate fan and sidelights identical in appearance to those at the entryway (Figures 90, 93, 96). Other windows in the facade used 12/12 light sashes (see Figure 99). The tracery of the sidelights does bear a resemblance to that employed at the front entryway of the Joseph Barker, Sr. home at Wiseman's Bottom (see Figure 87). The three story building was given an illusion of even greater height by the use of the "blind" arches and the fact that the central arch was wider than those at the sides (Patton 1936: 29). The doorway of the Putnam Street facade was bordered by four fluted Doric columns. Barker's own house on the Muskingum, of course, uses pilasters rather than columns. Note that each fan light above the front door of the Hildreth dwelling flattens slightly, thus adding to the "illusion" of greater height (Patton 1936: 29). Patton (1936: 29) noted a comparison between the Hildreth doorway treatment and one in Brockton, Massachusetts, but apparently did not pursue the possibility that the latter served as an actual model for the former.

It also can be seen that radiating brick lintels were employed above the door of the Putnam Street facade and on the windows above. All other windows that can be seen in the photographs of the house (Figures 90, 93) employed straight lintels. The brick end chimneys appear to have been centered on the roof.

Little is known about the interior of the dwelling. The only information is found in the drawings and photos Darby and Phillips prepared in 1928. There was a central stairway which apparently led to the second and third stories (Figure 97). One interesting and perhaps unique interior detail was the anchor design incorporated into at least one fireplace mantle (Figure 98).

In later years the house was converted into a store. In so doing, the left end and right first story facade windows were each replaced by three-section rectangular "store front" windows (Figure 99). Patton (1936: 28) commented on the neglect that already marked the structure at that time. The "side" entrance was "falling to pieces," and one corner of the building had been painted a "vicious red."

Levi Barber Dwelling

The historical information that links Joseph Barker, Sr. with the construction and/or design of the 2 1/2 story brick dwelling with a shed roof frame addition at 407 Fort Street on the west bank of the Muskingum River is largely anecdotal. The dwelling stands adjacent to the site of Fort Harmar and fronts on the Muskingum near its juncture with the Ohio River. Its view of both of these rivers is commanding, but the location has not been without its hazards. According to the present owner, Florence Engle, the structure was flooded on several occasions that she personally could recall. After Levi Barber's death, the home passed to his son, David. During his tenure in the house, it partially burned (Darby and Phillips 1928: 23, Plates 19-21).

According to a date that appears on the facade of the structure near the eaves (Figure 100) the brick portion of the home dates to 1829. Patton (1936: 31) visited the home in the mid-1930s and talked with its owner at that time, Mrs. Lucy Cole, whose grandfather, Levi Barber, is believed to have erected the structure. Barber's sons, it is said, laid much of the brick themselves (Patton 1936: 31).

Assuming that Levi Barber did indeed build the home, he did so after he had already attained considerable prestige both locally and nationally. He was a representative to the Ohio legislature in 1806 (Andrews 1877: 76) and served as the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County from January 1, 1809 to March 1, 1817 (Andrews 1877: 82). In the latter year, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives from the Third Congressional District. Serving his first term until 1819, he was thereafter elected to a second term from 1821-1823 (Andrews 1877: 78). In 1819, Barber served on a committee that reported in favor of the construction of a new courthouse at Second and Putnam Streets, Marietta (Andrews 1877: 35). Barber is also known to have served as one of the presidents of the Bank of Marietta (Andrews 1877: 68) following its establishment in 1808.

At several points in his public life Barber must have known and interacted with Joseph Barker, Sr., for the latter also served as a representative to the Ohio legislature, though this was in 1818 when Barber was in Washington. The two men

certainly also would have become acquainted during the course of the design and building of the second Washington County Courthouse (see below).

As suggested above, there is no hard evidence that links Barker absolutely with the construction of the Barber dwelling on Fort Street. The 1829 date does seem to be a reasonable one as Barber may have wanted to build a home after his return from Congress some years before. Barker became an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1830, a post that he held until the year of his death in 1843. In light of this, it is difficult to say if *one could reasonably expect* that 1829 might have been passed in building Barber's home. Barker himself does seem to have "worn" a number of "hats" in his life seemingly without giving rise to any internal contradictions of purpose. The same can be said for many of the important men of Marietta at this time; not infrequently they successfully interwove private enterprise, legal office, public service and participation in community life.

The 2 1/2 story, five bay white painted brick structure that Barber either built or had built for him is of relatively simple design. It has brick end chimneys with unconnected stacks. The medium pitch gable roof is presently covered with raised seam sheet metal. A frame, shed roof addition is attached to the rear although the date of its construction is unknown. Flemish brick bond is found on the facade while on the other sides, common bond with every fifth row a header course is used (Figures 101-103).

The 6/6 light double hung sash windows on the facade of the brick structure have wooden lugsills and keystone-shaped *single piece* stone lintels (Figure 104). The front entrance has a fan and sidelights (Figures 105, 106) and an eight panel door equipped with what is possibly the original box lock. Patton (1936: 32) noted that this doorway was sometimes compared favorably with the main facade entrance of the Exchange Hotel (see below) and that it was often said that they were duplicates of one another. He pointed out (Patton 1936: 32) that they are not duplicates; he observed differences in the proportions of the columns, the treatment of the pilaster caps and in the molding composition. Patton was struck by the general similarity of the Barber entrance and that at Barker's own home at Wiseman's Bottom (cf. Figures 87, 105, 106). Scrutiny of the respective entryways does show certain similarities, although there are also marked differences, particularly in the ornateness of the fan light and sidelights. There are also noticeable differences in the pilaster caps. In comparing either or both of these entrances to that found on the south facing facade at Joseph Barker, Jr.'s home in Newport Township (Figures 10, 11) it is clear that once again there are general similarities but marked differences in details. The columns, ~~pilasters~~ and pilaster cap details are particularly different. It has been pointed out previously that the publication and dissemination of several builder's manuals by Asher Benjamin, Minard LeFever and others during the first part of the 19th century did much to publicize desirable architectural styles in domestic buildings. In truth, the Federal style entrance so often held up as an example of "Barker's" architecture had widespread acceptance and use. If each of the entrances in question were exact duplicates, this might argue for a genetic relationship to one architect or builder. In fact, they are not identical. This is not to say--on this basis alone--that Barker did not have a hand in the construction of one or another of these three buildings. On the other hand, there is no known documentary evidence to substantiate this idea. Given the geographically widespread acceptance and integration of Federal/Adamesque architectural motifs, one must be cautious of using them alone as indicators of the work of a particular builder.



Figure 100. 1829 date on facade of Levi Barber dwelling. Note the four-board wide soffit. Photographed in 1980.



Figure 101. Earlier 20th century view of the facade of the Levi Barber dwelling.



Figure 102. Facade of the Levi Barber dwelling, 1980. Note that the sheet metal roof varies from the roof in Figure 101 and that the front porch has been altered.



Figure 103. Rear and right sides of the Levi Barber dwelling, 1980.



Figure 104. 6/6 window on facade of the Levi Barber dwelling. Note the keystone lintel, wooden lugsills and early wooden shutters. Photographed in 1980.



Figure 105. Fan and sidelights of front entryway of the Levi Barber dwelling, 1980.



Figure 106. Exterior view of eight panel front door of the Levi Barber dwelling. Note the relatively simple fan light and sidelights as well as the columns that flank the door (from Patton 1936).



Figure 107. Circular stairway of the Levi Barber dwelling (Darby and Phillips 1928).

On the second story of the Barber home, directly above the front entryway, there is a recessed 6/3 light sash window with a fan and sidelights (Figures 101, 102). The fan and sidelights of the entryway and window above are of the same design. This window and the door below it have radiating brick lintels. "Blind" arches are not used, however, thus tending to diminish any comparison with the Hildreth dwelling (see above). The treatment is not unlike that used in the facade of the Exchange Hotel, however (see below). The present porch at the front entrance of the Barber home is of concrete and is of recent origin (cf. Figures 101 and 102).

The second story windows at the rear of the structure have 8/12 lights (see Figure 103). The arrangement of the windows on the left and right ends of the structure is unusual (Figure 103). In the first story there are three windows, however, in the second story and at the attic level there is but a single window in the center of the wall.

The eaves and raking trim are boxed, and the raking trim has a sloping soffit. The foundation consists of cut stone stuccoed with mortar.

The interior of the dwelling appears to have changed little over the years. Noteworthy features include the use of six panel doors, fireplaces that are flush with the room walls (i.e., the fireboxes do not extend into the room beyond the plane of the wall) and a circular central stairway (Figure 107). The handrail of this stairway ends in a scroll and is supported on square, black balusters some of which are composed of iron to lend structural support (Patton 1936: 32).

Patton (1936: 32) remarked on the presence of "... a solid mass of masonry shaped like a chimney which extends from the foundation into the attic, a peculiarity of construction the purpose of which is not known" Unfortunately, it was not possible to examine this interior feature of the home during the present study, but such a feature does not appear in the Joseph Barker, Jr. structure.

Exchange Hotel.

The first public building to be discussed here that is often attributed to Joseph Barker's design and/or building is the Exchange Hotel that stood on Gilman Street in Harmar, Ohio. This was situated near the Ohio River. It has been demolished, but fortunately, both Darby and Phillips (1928) and Patton (1936) were able to visit it and to record certain architectural details. They also provided several photographs of the hotel and offered brief comments on its architecture. Patton (1936: 30-31), largely on the basis of the Federal style entrances and the arrangement of fan lights and sidelights above one of the acentrically positioned doors (Figure 108), attributed the building to Barker's work.

The Marietta hotel "district" was located, for good reason, near the Muskingum and Ohio rivers. The first inn and tavern was constructed in the 1790s by Joseph Buell and Levi Munsell and was known as the Old Red Buell House (Blazier 1958: 20). Many other hotels were located along Greene, Second and Ohio streets. Included among these were the Shepard Tavern on Greene between Third and Fourth streets, the McFarlan House on Ohio Street, the Browne House on Greene Street, the Bradford, Clay City and the Evans on Ohio between Second and

Third streets. There seems also to have been another Exchange Hotel at 317 Greene Street. The Mansion House, also often attributed to Joseph Barker (see below) was at Ohio and Post Street (Blazier 1958: 20-21).

Unfortunately, the present study is not of sufficient scope to undertake the detailed research necessary to resolve the question of Joseph Barker's involvement in the design or construction of the Gilman Street Exchange Hotel. If he was involved in some facet of its construction, that involvement apparently was not documented. Darby and Phillips (1928: 16-17) suggest that the construction of the hotel probably pre-dated 1810. They recorded that it was operated by Isaac Mixer, then by a Mr. Wells, Ansel Wood and ca. 1819 by Timothy Love. Patton (1936: 30), on the other hand, dated the construction to ca. 1832-1836 and stated that it was built for one A. Brooks. Patton (1936: 30-31) cited a notice in the Marietta Intelligencer of March 10, 1842, by Brooks saying that he arrived in Marietta in 1832, that he expended \$30,000 in building (though on what is not specifically identified) and that he had paid \$4000 per year interest on the borrowed money for the last six years (i.e., since 1836). Patton (1936: 31) also pointed out that the structure had been used as a residence and as an organ factory and that in 1936 it was in use as a sign studio (Figure 109).

The Exchange Hotel (Figures 108-111) was a 3 story (i.e., above street level -- there also seems to have been a basement with one street level entrance) brick construction building that employed Flemish brick bond at least in the facade (Figure 109). The roof sloped to a parapet (Patton 1936: 31). There were two acentric facade entrances off Gilman(?) Street (Figure 108). The entrance on the right in Figure 108 appears to have been the principal entrance and was approached from street level by ascending six stone steps and a riser. Wire hurdle style metal railings framed both entrances. The door at this entrance was of eight panel construction. The door lock was positioned at the left of the door, unlike that at the Joseph Barker, Sr. and Jr. dwellings (See Figures 8 and 17) but similar to the arrangement at both the Hildreth house (see Figures 93-95) and the Levi Barber dwelling (see Figure 106). This doorway also incorporated the use of a fan light with a decorative tracery as well as sidelights with both vertical and horizontal mullions (Figure 109). Pilasters and Doric columns framed the door, but as Patton (1936: 31) pointed out, the latter were "less attenuated" than those used on domiciles, thus befitting the larger size of the hotel. Radiating brick lintels were employed above the arches of both facade entrances (Figures 109, 110), but the door on the left, although framed on either side with columns, had neither pilasters nor sidelights. By 1936 (at least) this door also contained a window (Figure 110).

It can be seen faintly in Figure 108 that the 6/6 light windows above the main (right) entrance were also surmounted by fan lights and sidelights. All of the facade windows in the upper three stories were of 6/6 light, double hung sash construction. The "stacking" of fan and sidelights on the windows above the main entrance suggests (and did so to Patton 1936: 31) the similar technique used in the Hildreth house (see above) as well as in the Levi Barber house, (see above) though the latter is only a 2 1/2 story structure. In contrast to the Hildreth house, however, recessed or "blind" arches were not adapted to the facade of the Exchange Hotel. It is worth noting that Barker's own home does not have fan and sidelights above the facade entrance (see Figure 83) nor does Joseph Barker Jr.'s



Figure 108. Facade of the Exchange Hotel. Note the acentrically positioned doors (Darby and Phillips 1928).



Figure 109. Fan and sidelights of the right entrance of the Exchange Hotel (Darby and Phillips 1928).



Figure 110. Detail of left entrance of the Exchange Hotel. Note the absence of the sidelights and pilasters that are used on the right entrance (Patton 1936).



Figure 111. Window detail of the first story and "upper" story of the Exchange Hotel (Darby and Phillips 1928).

home in lower Newport Township (see Figure 11). Thus, while certain architectural motifs might be interpreted to be unifying themes suggestive of the work of one man, other motifs are missing. Moreover, a comparison of the available photographs of the fan lights, sidelights, columns and pilasters used at the entrances to the structures discussed thus far demonstrates that each of them incorporates very definite differences in detail.

Of the interior of the Exchange Hotel, little is known. The stairways to the second and third floors seem to have been directly above each other in straight runs and were offset; one room was placed to one side while four rooms were positioned on the other side of the stairs (Darby and Phillips 1928: 16-17).

Mansion House

Data linking Joseph Barker, Sr. with the design or construction of the Mansion House hotel are ephemeral. At the present time, it is difficult to know what the origin of the belief that the two were related to each other may have been. The structure no longer stands, and although both Darby and Phillips (1928) and Patton (1936) observed the building, their descriptions and investigation of its history are not definitive.

According to Patton (1936: 56), an article in the Marietta Gazette on January 3, 1836, bore the notice of the opening of the hotel whose owner, John Lewis, had built it in 1835. The Mansion House (Figures 112, 113), later known as the St. Charles Hotel, was located near the Muskingum and Ohio Rivers on Ohio Street. Patton (1936: 56) stated that its commercial success was due to the fact that it served as the point of origin for the stagecoach lines serving Marietta.

Patton (1936: 56) wrote of the building: "It has been suggested that it may have been designed by Joseph Barker. . .". Again, this conclusion appears to have been based almost exclusively on superficial comparisons of the fan light at the Mansion House (Figure 112) with the fan lights that Barker is thought to have employed as an architectural "theme" in other buildings. Patton himself (1936: 56-57) was highly skeptical of attributing the building to Barker. Although chronologically Barker could have had a hand in the building, if he did so, the product represented a radical departure from other buildings that have been attributed to him. The Mansion House, even to the untrained eye, is less "majestic" than either the Exchange Hotel (which may be a contemporary) or Dr. Hildreth's house. While it is always possible that this change in architectural thinking may have reflected a client's wishes, different clientele or other factors, the observation remains that the building was quite unlike any other associated with Barker. Patton (1936: 57) enumerated several reasons for not accepting Barker as the architect/builder of the Mansion House: 1) no effort was made to accent the vertical dimension (e.g., by use of recessed or "blind" arches); 2) the cornice projected less and was of a different design than that usually attributed to Barker; 3) the gable treatment was also of different character. To this list, Patton might have added the connected double stack chimneys (Figure 113) and the use of 2/2 light windows (presuming that the latter were original to the construction of the building). As indicated above, in the absence of additional data that directly connects Barker with the construction of the Mansion House, any association between the two must be considered tenuous in the extreme.

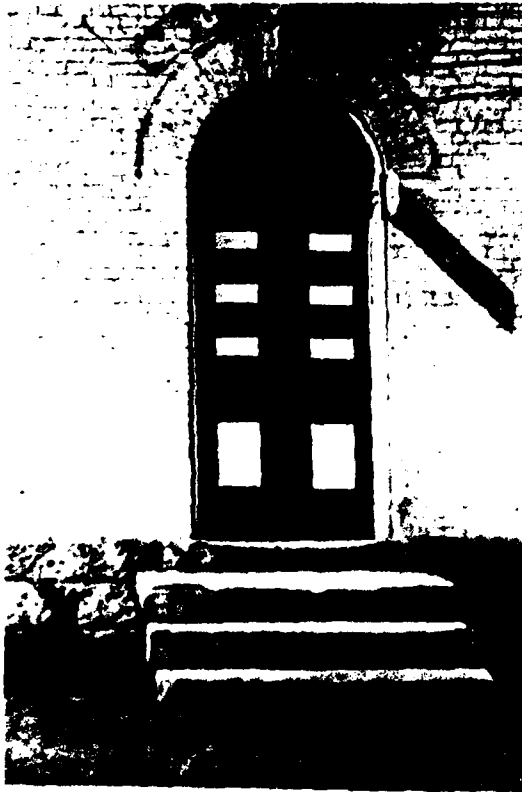


Figure 112. Photograph of the center entrance of the Mansion House hotel on Ohio Steet, Marietta, Ohio. Note the radiating brick lintel and the somewhat faded painted sign bearing the later name of the hotel, the St. Charles (Patton 1936).



Figure 113. Facade and right end of the Mansion House hotel. Note the shed roof porch(?) and enclosed yard(?) in the foreground. Note also the connected double stack chimneys and the 2/2 light windows (Patton 1936).

"Second" Washington County Courthouse

In the history of Washington County, Ohio, four locations have served as meeting places of the courts (Musca 1969a). The first court met after September 9, 1788, in the southeast blockhouse of Campus Martius built by the Ohio Company of Associates. After 1794 but before the erection of the "first" courthouse (i.e., one actually built for the purpose), the court sat at the Point, a garrison close to the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers. Here, the lower floor of a building was used as a jail, and the upper floor served for trials and hearings (Musca 1969a). Some remodeling or renovation work may have been necessary at this structure as Andrews (1877: 35) refers to a December 1797 bill submitted by Nathan McIntosh (see discussion of the Hildreth house for more on McIntosh) for use at the Point courthouse.

In 1798 (Musca 1969a) the "first" courthouse (see Hildreth 1842), a poplar (*Liriodendron* sp.) log 2 story construction 39' in width and 45' long, was constructed by Griffin Greene and Dudley Woodbridge. Andrews (1877: 35) gives a somewhat different account. He indicated that in 1799, Griffin Greene and Timothy Buell were appointed commissioners to build a new courthouse and jail. This structure was completed in 1800 (Andrews 1877: 35). Joshua Wells was to raise the building while Joshua Shipman was to weatherboard and shingle it; James Lawton was to do all of the masonry work. Gilbert Devol was retained to do the blacksmithing. This courthouse stood on the southeast corner of Second Street and Putnam Street in Marietta.

In September 1819 Governor Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., Levi Barber (see above) and Daniel H. Buell were appointed to determine the site for a new ("second") courthouse for the county. The three men agreed on a site across the street from the "first" courthouse along Second and Putnam Streets (Andrews 1877: 35; Musca, 1969a). This area, which had served as the site of the seldom used stocks, pillory and whipping post of the "first" jail and courthouse (Graham 1978: 2; Andrews 1877: 37) was, apparently, almost a common (Williams 1881: 364). It has already been noted (see discussion of the Samuel P. Hildreth dwelling) that the original or "back" portion of the Hildreth house, constructed ca. 1805, faced Second Street across this "common." This arrangement made perfect sense prior to the erection of the "second" courthouse which was placed (after much debate) between this portion of the Hildreth dwelling and Second Street.

While Meigs, Buell and Barber returned a report favoring the Second Street and Putnam location (the site in fact of the present courthouse built 1900-1901), and although Joseph Holden, then County Treasurer, was asked to collect the materials for the new courthouse, an advertisement requesting the submission of plans for the building was not posted until November 9, 1821. This advertisement is reproduced in Patton (1936: 24) from the *American Friend*. It is informative for what it implies about how an "architect" or builder was then chosen:

Court House

A Plan for a court house forty-eight feet square, with fireproof offices in each corner sixteen feet square, will be received from any person who conceives he has a taste for drawing and who is willing to contribute his knowledge to the convenience and elegance of a building of this kind--until the 1st day of March next, to be left at the auditor's office. (Emphases have been added.)

Thus, "a taste for drawing" and a "knowledge . . . (of) . . . convenience and elegance" were the primary determinates in this age of greater sensibilities. It saw no particular contradiction (not to mention conflict of interest) in receiving and accepting a plan from Joseph Barker, a man who had worked as a shipbuilder, a builder of homes, a member of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace (Andrews 1877: 75), a representative to the state legislature in 1818 (Andrews 1877: 76), a county commissioner in 1800 and who was again elected to the last post (elective after 1804) for two consecutive three year terms in 1822 and 1825.

Shortly after the advertisement for the courthouse had been placed, Barker was among those who signed a petition on December 4, 1821, to move the site of the proposed courthouse 20' north (i.e., away from Putnam Street toward Scammel) of its original siting leaving yards 12' wide on the west and east and 32' wide north and south (Graham 1978: 2). There is reason to think that the site was moved to avoid shutting off the view from Dr. Hildreth's home, i.e., the ca. 1805 portion of it which (as has been noted) faced the river at this time (see above) (Patton 1936: 24, n. 5).

Hildreth (1852: 460) himself recorded that Barker was the successful competitor for the design of the courthouse, but once again it is difficult to say what part the latter may have played in the actual construction. Patton (1936: 24 and 24, n. 6) citing an 1841 entry in the Hildreth Journal at the Marietta College Library, recorded that Alexander Hill, a cabinet maker, was retained to lay the foundation walls for the new courthouse. This provides yet another example of the fluidity apparent in the building trades of the first quarter of the 19th century prior to the development of rigid codes and building regulations as well as trade unions. Unfortunately, Barker's plans for the courthouse are unknown to these writers; whether they survive somewhere among the family papers is a topic worthy of further research.

The "first" courthouse and jail, across Putnam Street from Barker's courthouse, finished in 1822 (the same year Barker was again elected a county commissioner, see above), continued to be used as a jail until 1848 when a new brick structure was built. Musca (1969a) reproduced a picture of this jail (although the picture caption is reversed with another photograph). It was not possible to obtain a reproduceable copy of this picture, but from the much faded newspaper clipping in the files of the Campus Martius Museum, the 1848 jail had a hipped roof surmounted by a "widow's walk." Of further note is the observation that it also seems to have included the use of recessed or "blind" arches. This is important in demonstrating the persistence of an architectural motif in the Marietta area that cannot have been connected with the work of Joseph Barker, Sr. who died in 1843. If this interpretation of an admittedly faded picture is correct, it seems unlikely that the "blind arch" motif can be connected solely with Barker's work as is sometimes implied (Patton 1936: 29).

The jail was originally intended to share the courthouse lot on the north side of Putnam Street. Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth and Mrs. Martha B. Wilson donated \$500.00 to have the jail site moved across the street to the location of the "first" courthouse (Andrews 1877: 36).

Little is known of the physical appearance of the "second" Washington County courthouse designed by Joseph Barker. One photograph (Figure 114) of the structure, apparently taken sometime between 1854 (when the Gothic Revival

style addition was made to the north side of the structure) and 1876 (Andrews 1877: 36; Musca 1969a) or 1879 (Summers 1903: 151-153) when the structure was extensively remodeled, lengthened and heightened (Figure 115) was found in the files of the Campus Martius Museum. Close examination of this photograph reveals that the building probably did adhere closely to the wishes of the original proposal. It was square in shape with three bays (at least on the south and west sides). The Putnam (south) and Second Street (west) facades appear to have been nearly identical with the exception of the window treatment (see below). The building was of brick on a stone (sandstone?) foundation. A stringcourse or belt course marked the point of division of the 2 stories. Three single stack brick chimneys are evident at the corners of the low, hipped roof which was surmounted at its peak by a louvered(?) cupola. A fourth chimney probably occurred at the northeast corner that is not visible in Figure 114. Buttresses(?) may have been used at the corners of the courthouse. In this severely plain structure, both the south and west facades were ornamented only by the use of hood moldings over the entrances and over the window directly above each entrance. The Putnam Street (south) facade may have been considered to be the main entrance as its windows were of a 12/12 light double hung sash type while the Second Street (west) facade incorporated windows with fewer lights (6/6?, 9/9?) in each sash. Fan lights and sidelights seem not to have been used although this is less certain in the case of the fan light. Note in Figure 114 that both the entrance and the window above on the Putnam Street (south) side of the building (the picture is less distinct for the west side) employed arched lintels in distinction to the straight lintel windows on either side. This may parallel in some fashion Barker's hypothesized concentration on ornamentation at the main entrance and at the window above the main entrance (cf., Hildreth house, Exchange Hotel, Levi Barber house). Windows with 12/12 light double hung sashes were also used, of course, for the windows at the side of the Putnam Street facade of the 3 story Hildreth house addition which has also been linked with Barker's work (see section on the Samuel P. Hildreth dwelling). Hildreth's dwelling stood just east of the "second" courthouse (see Figure 115). Windows with 12/12 light sashes are also a feature of the facade of Barker's home at Wiseman's Bottom (see Joseph Barker, Sr. Dwelling).

By the turn of the century, the "second" courthouse had served its purpose, and it was demolished in 1900 to make way for the "third" or present courthouse which occupies the same location. The "second" courthouse was dismantled and removed by Douglas P. Price for \$100.00 (Musca 1969b).

Morgan County Herald Newspaper Office

Luther Dana Barker was one of Joseph Barker, Sr.'s sons; he was born December 17, 1794. He married Maria Devol, the daughter of Jonathan Devol. Between 1817 (A.D. Barker to Alice M. Sheets 1953, pers. comm.) and 1825 (Dougan 1967) Barker moved to McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio, together with his sister, Elizabeth Barker Stone and brother-in-law, Rufus D. Stone. About 1828 (Dougan 1967) he built a home in McConnellsville that today serves as the Morgan County Herald newspaper office (Figure 116). Luther Dana Barker died in 1845 (Williams 1881: 569).

As of this writing, no information has come to light that affirms the idea that Joseph Barker, Sr. built the structure for his son. The five bay front is reminiscent of both the Joseph Barker, Jr. home in lower Newport Township in



Figure 114. "Second" Washington County, Ohio courthouse designed by Joseph Barker, Sr. and finished in 1823. The Gothic Revival turreted addition was added in 1854. Note the condition of Putnam Street in the foreground (Campus Martius Museum photograph collection).



Figure 115. "Second" Washington County, Ohio courthouse after the ca. 1876-1879 additions and modifications. Additions to both the rear (north) and front (south) of the structure as well as a new roof had been added to the original structure (in the center behind the tree) by the time this photograph was taken. Extensive changes also were made to the windows facing Second Street. Note the wellhead and trough in foreground. In the lower right foreground the ca. 1805 portion of the Samuel P. Hildreth dwelling can be seen as well as a section of the 3 story Putnam Street addition attributed to Joseph Barker, Sr. (Campus Martius Museum photograph collection).



Figure 116. Morgan County Herald newspaper office in McConnellsville, Ohio. This building was constructed ca. 1828 by Luther Dana Barker, a son of Joseph Barker, Sr. (courtesy of Morgan County Herald).



Figure 117. Nahum Ward dwelling (left) and land office. The dwelling was on Putnam Street between Front Street and Second Street, Marietta, Ohio. It was demolished in 1897 (Patton 1936).

Washington County, Ohio, and the Levi Barber dwelling. Moreover, the one piece window lintels in the facade of the Morgan County Herald office are suggestive of the lintels employed in the Levi Barber dwelling in Marietta. The Flemish bond brick work in the facade of the newspaper office also parallels many of those buildings attributed to Barker.

Patton (1936) did not include the Morgan County Herald office in his survey of Barker's work, and at present there is little supporting data other than "anecdotal" evidence to link Barker with the building's construction. Much more detailed research and field examination would be necessary to resolve this hypothesized connection.

Nahum Ward Dwelling

The Nahum Ward dwelling (Figure 117) which until its demolition in 1897 (Patton 1936: 25, citing a statement of Mrs. W. H. Wolfe, Ward's great-granddaughter) stood on the north side of Putnam Steet between Front Street and Second Street (Williams 1881: 478). Built somewhere between 1797 and 1803 (Patton 1936: 25), the home was originally the property of General Edward W. Tupper who sold it in 1811 to Joseph Wilcox for \$2200.00. Six years afterward, the house returned to Tupper's ownership and was sold in 1818 to Nahum Ward. Mr. Ward, born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, in 1785, left for Marietta in June 1809. He returned to Massachusetts and began an accumulation of Ohio Company land that was to make him a very wealthy man. In 1811 he again traveled to Marietta and before his death in 1860 had purchased nearly all of the remaining shares of Ohio Company land. Over his lifetime he acquired title to approximately 100,000 acres (Williams 1881: 476-477). His home was said to have been the most elegant in Marietta (Williams 1881: 478).

Due to the relatively early date of its demolition, little information on the architecture of the Ward home has been preserved. Joseph Barker's connection with the construction of the dwelling is tenuous though plausible. Certainly he was present in the Marietta area at the time of its construction. Moreover, he was involved in building ships for Tupper at about the same time that the house is thought to have been built (see discussion of the Joseph Barker, Sr. dwelling).

Patton (1936: 26) was unable to see the home itself but did talk with Ward's great-granddaughter, Mrs. W. H. Wolfe, who related the persistence of a Ward family "tradition." She told him that the man who built Nahum Ward's home was the same one who built Aaron Burr's flotilla. This, of course, was Joseph Barker, Sr. (Barker's connection with the Burr boats is discussed by Hildreth (1852: 457) and Williams (1881: 376)).

The information that is available on the Ward home is given in Patton (1936: 25-26). The house was constructed of wood although it used quoins at the corners that imitated stone construction. This fact may increase the chance that Barker was involved as he is well known to have worked as a builder of wooden ships in the Marietta area and prior to leaving New England learned his skill as a carpenter on the New Boston meeting house (see **INTRODUCTION**, the Barker Family: A Brief Historical Background). His thorough familiarity with wood as a construction medium therefore is unquestioned.

Patton (1936: 25) described certain features of the home: "... its central motif (was) marked by pilasters carrying a fragment of an entablature ... a not unusual feature in New England." As both Barker and Tupper were originally from New England, the incorporation of such "New England" architectural features into the house need not have been a function of the architect or builder alone. It may very well have resulted from Tupper's own tastes, tastes which Ward, another in the long list of New Englanders who became important men in early Ohio (see Jordan 1940), may have shared.

Other architectural details on the Ward dwelling are limited to a few observations made by Patton (1936: 25-26) on an elliptically-shaped arch used in the home and certain features evident in the only photograph of the facade of the home that has come to attention. This photograph (Figure 117) shows that the home was 2 stories in height and had a low, hipped roof with an interior single stack chimney at each end. It had a five bay facade.

Ford Jewelry Store

The Ford Jewelry Store is located at the corner of Front Street and Putnam Street in Marietta, Ohio. The building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is believed to have been constructed in 1806 for or by Ichabod Nye. It was subsequently (ca. 1819) used as the first post office (Summers 1903: 246) in the city. Its connection with Joseph Barker, Sr. is not well documented, and a great deal more research on the building itself would be necessary to gather further details on any possible association.

The lower floor of the building has been extensively remodeled and has seen use as a pharmacy and a jewelry store (at least). One window opening in the upper story had been enclosed at the time the field phase of this project was undertaken in 1980. The bricks of which the building is composed are a light orangish red, and they are laid in common bond. Other windows in the structure were shuttered at the time of the observation of the building by the present authors.

Considering the continuing adaptation of the structure to various commercial enterprises, an in-depth architectural survey would be necessary to begin to understand its original configuration and the changes that have occurred since its construction. Patton (1936) did not include the building in his enumeration of "Barker" structures in the Marietta area, and it is uncertain to the present authors where the idea connecting Barker with its construction may have originated. On present evidence, at least, it appears to offer none of the usual architectural motifs that might be associated with Barker's work. Any such association will require much more research on both extensive and intensive levels.

Jonathan Stone Dwelling

In his 1936 study of architecture in the Marietta, Ohio, area, Charles Patton included the Jonathan Stone dwelling (Figure 118) in Belpre, Ohio, which is downriver from Marietta, just upstream from Blennerhassett Island and on the bank opposite Parkersburg, West Virginia. Patton (1936: 34) ascribed the house (the oldest then standing in Belpre) or at least the fine paneling and molding to Barker's advice if not actual construction. This speculation appears to have been



Figure 118. Facade of the Captain Jonathan Stone dwelling in Belpre, Ohio. Note the use of 12/12 light double hung sash windows, at least in the lower story (Patton 1936).



Figure 119. Close-up of six panel door in facade of the Captain Jonathan Stone dwelling in Belpre, Ohio. Note the five light transom and the dentil-decorated architrave (Patton 1936).

based upon several pieces of circumstantial evidence: 1) at the presumed time of the building's construction (1799), Barker was in the employ of Harman Blennerhassett in at least some phase of the construction of the latter's home on Blennerhassett Island (see below); 2) during a portion of the Indian Wars (1790-1795), the Barkers occupied a log dwelling within Captain Stone's garrison built in 1793 on the upper side of Farmer's Castle at Belpre (see the plan of the garrison reproduced in Barker 1958: xii). The stockade was home to 12 families that included approximately 40 children, and Joseph Barker is said to have taught school in the stockade (Williams 1881: 514). Patton (1936: 34) also noted that the Stone and Barker families were "close friends." Actually, there was considerable intermarriage between these two pioneer families. Joseph Barker, Jr.'s first wife was Melissa Stone, the daughter of Captain Jonathan Stone. Stone's son, Rufus Putnam Stone, married Joseph Barker's daughter, Elizabeth. Grace Stone, another of Jonathan Stone's daughters, married Luther Dana, the brother of Joseph Barker's wife, Elizabeth Dana (Hood 1958: iv, n. 10). While there is ample evidence linking the Stone and Barker families, the fact remains that in this as in so many other cases, Joseph Barker apparently never committed to paper (or at least such items have never come to light) the nature or extent of any building activities with Jonathan Stone. A great deal more research is necessary to investigate this problem. Within the scope and timetable of the present work, it has not been possible to visit Belpre. The Stone dwelling was standing in 1936 when Patton examined it. It was not at its original location, however, as it had been moved away from the river in June 1825 (Patton 1936:33). Whether it stands today is not known to these writers. A possible Barker-Stone dwelling connection was not examined in detail in the compilation of this report primarily because Patton (1936) himself noted the absence of documentation of the point. Moreover, the architectural observations and pictures provided by Patton (see Figures 118, 119) do not appear to demonstrate any immediately obvious motifs or idiosyncratic connections to other structures with which Barker is associated more frequently. This may be due to several factors, not the least of which is the potentially early date of the Stone home. If a Barker role in the design/construction of the home ultimately can be determined, this would be the earliest known example of Joseph Barker's work in domestic architecture in the area.

One interesting feature of the Stone dwelling noted by Patton (1936: 33) was the use of ovens built into the kitchen fireplace. While not an uncommon feature of the time, this does form an interesting parallel with the same feature in the older frame portion of the Joseph Barker, Jr. home. Similarly, 12/12 light double hung sash windows (Figure 118) in the facade are suggestive (but no more than that) of Barker's own home at Wiseman's Bottom.

Harman Blennerhassett Dwelling

In addition to the "second" Washington County, Ohio, courthouse discussed previously in this report, Joseph Barker, Sr. has been associated very frequently with the design and/or construction of the frame home of Harman Blennerhassett that stood between ca. 1798 and March 1811 near the head of Blennerhassett Island, 14 miles (22.5 km) below Marietta, Ohio. There is abundant historical information that links Barker with Blennerhassett and both men to Aaron Burr in a number of ways. The connection that has received most of the attention is the fact that Barker undertook the construction of 15 flat-bottomed boats for Burr in 1806. It is most likely that Barker met or was introduced to Burr by way of his

previous business relationship with Blennerhassett, Dudley Woodbridge and Edward Tupper.

Some of the historical data that links Joseph Barker, Sr. with Burr's "conspiracy" to establish an independent country in the American Southeast has been mentioned previously (see **INTRODUCTION**, The Barker Family: A Brief Historical Background). In this section some of the architectural information (much of it developed relatively recently and not well circulated) that pertains to the Blennerhassett "mansion" itself will be discussed in a necessarily abbreviated fashion. What follows here has drawn heavily upon two reports, Broyles (1975) and Swick (1975). There is no dearth of historical information on Blennerhassett and his relationship to the Burr conspiracy (see Schneider 1938; Broyles 1975; Swick 1975 among many others), and the interested reader is referred to these publications and reports for additional details.

Harman Blennerhassett was born in 1767 in Hampshire, England, although his family resided in County Kerry, Ireland, at their home, Castle Conway (Williams 1881: 473). He was educated at the Westminster school and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was admitted to legal practice in 1790. Although well-to-do, Blennerhassett became embroiled in Irish republican politics (see Swick 1975) and arrived in America with a new bride, Margaret Agnew Blennerhassett (who also was his niece, the daughter Harman's sister Catherine) in 1797. The Blennerhassetts arrived in the Marietta area and passed late fall of 1797 and the early winter of 1798 in Marietta where Dudley Woodbridge's acquaintance was made (Williams 1881: 473). The Blennerhassetts decided to build their home on what was then Backus' Island in the Ohio River just opposite Farmer's Castle at Belpre. It may have been, in part, Barker's familiarity with this area as well as his affinal ties with the Stone and Dana families (see above) that recommended him for the construction of Blennerhassett's home.

In March 1798 the Blennerhassetts were residing in a blockhouse previously constructed by Captain John James about one-half mile (0.8 km) below the head of the island (Swick 1975, Part I: 2). This blockhouse was known also as Fort Backus after Elijah Backus who purchased the island in 1792. Backus sold 179 acres to Blennerhassett and Joseph L. Lewis for \$4500.00 (Broyles 1975: 3).

Late in 1798 Blennerhassett apparently engaged Joseph Barker, Sr. to devise plans for his home, to supervise or to participate in the construction of it. Barker's actual role in the building of the house is a matter of no little confusion. Samuel P. Hildreth, who settled in the Marietta area in 1808, four years before the mansion burned, surely visited the house (Swick 1975 Part I: 8) as did his wife prior to their marriage. Hildreth's own description, however, (Hildreth 1852) concentrates almost entirely on the gardens and grounds giving very few details of the appearance of the structure itself (Swick 1975 Part I: 8). Hildreth noted at one point (Hildreth 1852: 457) that Barker did build the home, but at another place (Hildreth 1852: 495) he indicated that Barker was "one of the principal architects." Swick (1975 Part I: 3) examined Hildreth's original notes for his 1852 publication and recorded that they seem to show some hesitation or uncertainty on Hildreth's part about the extent and nature of Barker's involvement. The original Hildreth manuscript reads (as quoted by Swick 1975 Part I: 3):

" . . . Col. Barker, one of the principal architects . . . or had the outlines on paper"

Swick noted that Hildreth removed the part "or had the outlines on paper" prior to publication.

Both Swick (1975 Part I: 3) and Patton (1936: 23) have written that Wilson Watters' 1884 publication, The History of Saint Luke's Church, Marietta, Ohio recorded that in the 1830s, these "outlines on paper" were in the possession of Mrs. Caleb Emerson, one of Joseph Barker, Sr.'s daughters. Why they were in Mrs. Emerson's possession is not known. Barker himself did not die until 1843, and it is unclear why he evidently had not retained them.

Ronald Ray Swick interviewed Margaret Barker Meredith in the preparation of his report on Blennerhassett Island and asked her about the plans for the house. She told him (Swick 1975 Part I: 3-4) that she previously had the plans in her possession but made a loan of them to someone who never returned them. Swick (1975 Part I: 4) also recorded that at other times, Mrs. Meredith indicated that it had been her father, A. D. Barker, who made the loan. During the interview conducted with her in the preparation of this report, and shortly before her death, Mrs. Meredith repeated her claim that her father had lost the drawings.

Swick, largely on the basis of the examination of the original Hildreth (1852) notes concluded that Barker probably was not the sole "architect" of the Blennerhassett home (Swick 1975 Part I: 3). He also pointed out (Swick 1975 Part I: 4) that Vergil Lewis' 1889 History of West Virginia credited a Mr. Greene of New Castle, Pennsylvania, with the design of the structure but that no data were presented to support this idea. Perhaps this "Mr. Greene" was the same one mentioned as the stone cutter in a letter from Margaret Blennerhassett to Dudley Woodbridge in 1799 or 1800 (West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey 1977: 7).

The artist Sala Bosworth, commissioned by Hildreth to prepare a painting of the mansion for Hildreth (1852) did consult with "Col. Barker" (i.e., Joseph Barker, Sr. not to be confused with "Judge Barker," the usual epithet of Joseph Barker, Jr.) on the appearance of the mansion. Swick also interviewed William Dana and others. Bosworth obviously must have talked with Barker prior to 1843 and stated that Barker had a better idea than any of the others how the home had appeared. Bosworth's impression of Barker, however, was that he was "one of the workmen" (see Swick 1975 Part I: 38). There is another curious point. Apparently the informants quite often disagreed among themselves about the appearance of a particular architectural feature, yet Bosworth made no mention of any plan or drawing that Barker might have produced to reinforce his points. This may cast serious doubt on the prospect that Barker ever devised plans (perhaps other than quick field sketches) for the structure or that if they did once exist that they survived their author.

Blennerhassett himself may have had a heavy hand in the design and construction of his home. This is a theme that Swick (1975 Part I: 4-5) has developed. He suggested that Castletown House, a well known country house in County Kildare, Ireland, near Celbridge some 15 miles (24.1 km) west of Dublin served as the inspiration for the Blennerhassett mansion. Castletown House consists of a central 2 1/2 story main house connected to two smaller dependencies.

Similarly, the report of the archaeological excavations on Blennerhassett Island (West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey 1977: B-23, Figure 29)

illustrates Mount Airy in Richmond County, Virginia (built 1758-1762) taken from Paul H. Pierson (1970) American Buildings and Their Architects, The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles that also approaches in planview the reconstruction of Blennerhassett's home. Swick (1975 Part I: 5) also has remarked that The Western Spectator of 1811 recorded that the Blennerhassett house was built under the direction of the owner himself.

Mrs. Margaret Barker Meredith was kind enough to share with the authors of this report the original ledgers of Joseph Barker, Sr. which to the best of our knowledge were not examined by Swick. Several of the pages are reproduced in Figures 120 and 121. The heading of the ledger pages clearly states "Joseph Barker Esq. in Assc. with Harman Blennerhassett." All of the pages date to 1799, during which time Blennerhassett is known to have undertaken the construction of his home. Although difficult to read, the ledgers are very instructive in attempting to understand the nature of the Blennerhassett/Barker relationship. While some of the entries may correspond with items related to the building of the house, many other entries are for a wide range of sundries: whiskey, butter, cloth, salt pork, muslin, stockings, duck frocks and trousers, etc. On the basis of these ledgers it would appear that Barker was serving in other than simply a builder's or architect's role. Perhaps he was serving as a type of purchasing agent, buying necessary items for the Blennerhassetts in Marietta and arranging for their delivery by boat to the island.

It is reasonable to think that Blennerhassett's decision to build his home of wood, ostensibly to offset dangers from earthquakes, may have played a part in his selection of Barker to assist in the building's construction. As indicated elsewhere in this report, Barker's training was as a carpenter, and he also was involved in the construction of wooden ships. His familiarity with this building medium may therefore have recommended him highly to Blennerhassett.

Blennerhassett's misgivings about earthquakes were not necessarily misplaced although his opinions that a wooden structure would be safer than one of stone or brick may have been. The New Madrid earthquake of December 1811 did hit the middle Mississippi River Valley, and the shock waves reached into the Ohio Valley as far as Marietta with damage recorded to some buildings in that city (Swick 1975 Part I: 6). It did not topple the chimneys of the Blennerhassett house, however, which were left standing after the fire of March 1811.

The Blennerhassett mansion was the subject of archaeological investigation by the West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey in 1973 and 1974. The work was conducted under the overall supervision of Bettye J. Broyles who prepared a draft report (Broyles 1975) that served as the basis for a later publication on the site (West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey 1977).

The 1973 excavations were conducted to establish the position of the building's foundation (Broyles 1975: 12). This work succeeded in locating a significant portion of the dwelling. The foundation was discovered to consist of waterworn river cobbles and fieldstone mortared together. With the exception of one 4" thick wall in the middle of the main or center building, all of the walls were ca. 2' in thickness. Overall dimensions of the main portion of the structure were 38' 6" wide by ca. 54' 10" long. The east side was discovered to have a ca. 7' 10" by 13' stoop. The building also made use of curved porticoes 42' in length and 12' 6" in width that constituted two quarter sections of a circle 24' in radius. (cf. Swick 1975 Part I: 4 who says that the porticoes were "half-elliptical.") At the

[illegible]

Figure 120. Sample page from Joseph Barker, Sr.'s ledger of his account with Harman Blennerhassett in 1799 (courtesy of Margaret Barker Meredith).

D. Bondi. Barber. & Co.		Wm. Harrison. Ben. Hapell	
100 lbs. of No. 1 wool	100	254.25	
100 lbs. of No. 2 wool	100		
100 lbs. of No. 3 wool	100		
100 lbs. of No. 4 wool	100		
100 lbs. of No. 5 wool	100		
100 lbs. of No. 6 wool	100		
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100 lbs. of No. 9 wool	100		
100 lbs. of No. 10 wool	100		
100 lbs. of No. 11 wool	100		
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100 lbs. of No. 99 wool	100		
100 lbs. of No. 100 wool	100		

Figure 121. Another example of Joseph Barker, Sr.'s ledger of his account with Harman Blennerhassett in 1799 (courtesy of Margaret Barker Meredith).

terminus of each portico arch was a 26' square dependency. From most accounts the one on the south was used as a kitchen or scullery while that on the north served as Blennerhassett's library with what was probably a wine cellar beneath it (Broyles 1975: 20). The porticoes were probably open on the convex (west) side as six features interpreted as supports for columns were observed in the excavations. The plan of the building's foundation is reproduced in Figure 122.

It should be pointed out that no detailed account of the above-ground appearance of the structure is available (Swick 1975 Part I: 36). The few drawings that are known are almost certainly inaccurate representations (see West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey 1977: B-3, B-4, Figures, 3-5). It is uncertain whether the dependencies at the ends of the porticoes were one or two stories in height (Broyles 1975: 34), but Broyles (1975: 24) speculated that the center section as well as both dependencies had hipped roofs. A hypothetical reconstruction of the facade of the main portion of the building is given in the West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey's (1975: B-63, Figure 93) report.

The extent and nature of Joseph Barker, Sr.'s participation in the actual construction of the Blennerhassett house, as noted previously, is far from clear although he was keeping a ledger of his account with Blennerhassett by 1799. Despite the fact that the mansion may have been "largely finished" (Swick 1975 Part I: 7) by 1800, various supplies and accessories were still being ordered, often by Blennerhassett himself in 1801 and 1803. (The reader should consult the selected correspondence presented in the West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey 1977: 27-35.) Barker requested 1000 poplar clapboards for the house from Dudley Woodbridge, Jr. in 1801 (West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey 1977: 27-28). The previous year Blennerhassett remarked that he was in need of additional "Bohemia Glass" from the Gallatin glass works at New Geneva, Pennsylvania. (For more on Gallatin, see Carlisle and Michael 1979.) At the time, Barker seems to have been working on re-cutting the window glass for the sashes as much of it as sent from the glass works was either too large or too small. Barker at various times may have served as "general contractor" and at other times as an artisan himself. Whether he was concerned personally with elements of the house other than the windows is uncertain, but Swick (1975 Part I: 7) has written that the house took three days to raise, that this was overseen by Captain William Dana and that it employed many of the men of Belpre and Parkersburg. William Dana, of course, was Joseph Barker's father-in-law. On June 28, 1801, Barker wrote to Dudley Woodbridge on behalf of Blennerhassett and requested him to pay Peter Lot Lupordis the sum of \$20.00 for carpentry work performed for Blennerhassett (Blennerhassett Papers quoted by Broyles 1975). On March 3, 1802, Woodbridge wrote to Blennerhassett that he would be stopping off at the stockade on his way to Barker's home (Blennerhassett Papers quoted by Broyles 1975).

From the information given above, it seems obvious that Joseph Barker was employed by Harman Blennerhassett to assist him, perhaps in many ways, in the construction of his home on Blennerhassett Island. In all probability, Blennerhassett himself did devise the overall plan for his basically Georgian style house. The origins of these plans may have been in Ireland as Swick (1975) has suggested, or they may have derived from one or more of an ever increasing number of publications that presented plans and construction details that would have been specific enough for any competent housewright or shipwright such as Joseph Barker to work out. While one can say little of the above-ground appearance of the Blennerhassett "mansion," the archaeological data recovered in 1973-1974 argue that to whatever extent Barker was involved, this building represented a radical departure (in plan at least) from any other dwelling with

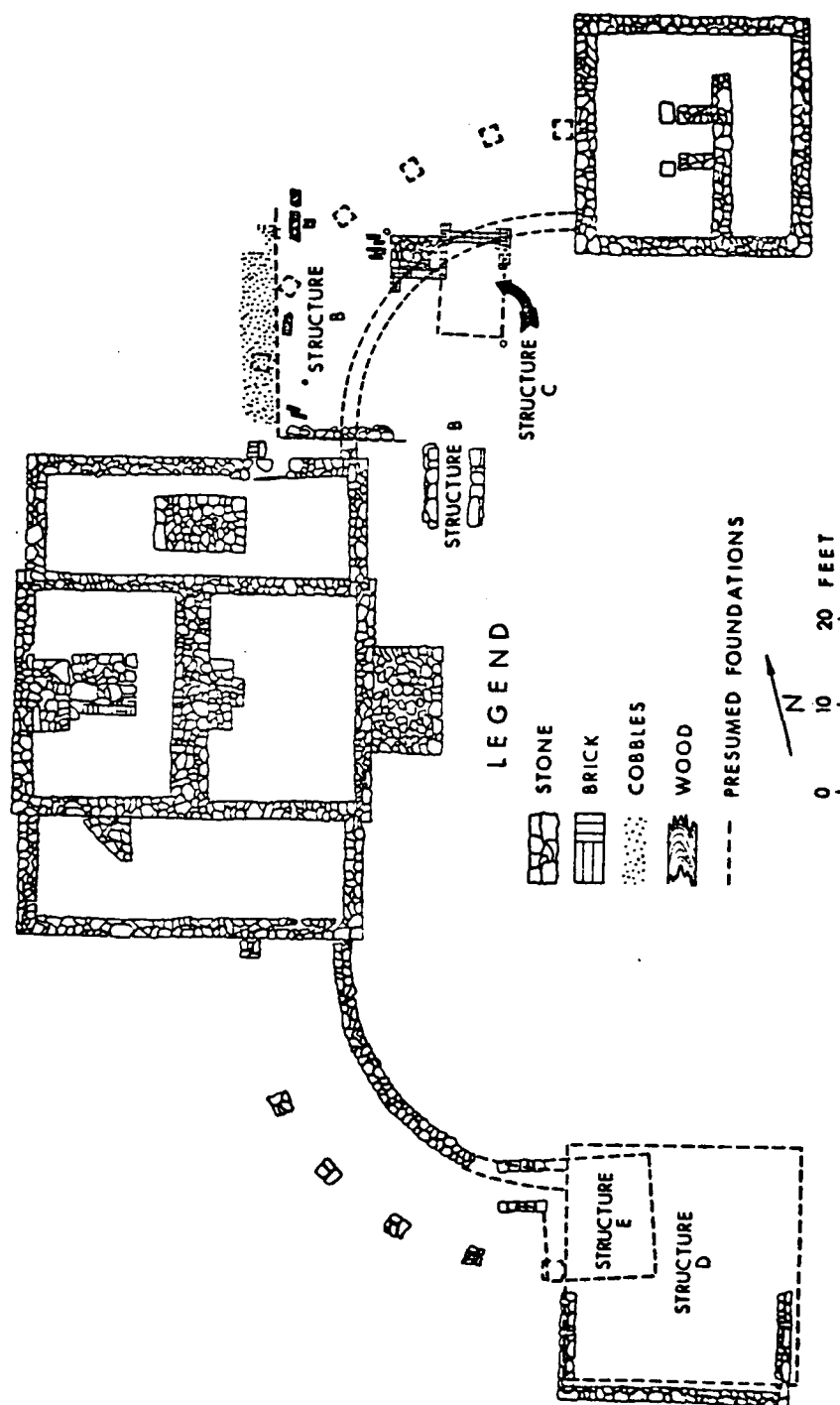


Figure 122. Plan of the Blennerhassett "mansion" based on the 1973-1974 excavations by the West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey (from West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey 1977: B-5, Figure 16). The excavations were conducted under the supervision of Bettye J. Broyles who prepared the original plan from which this version was subsequently produced.

which he is known or believed to have been associated. Although the facades, windows and other architectural details may once have reflected certain "characteristics" of Barker's work that formed parallels to other homes constructed by him in the Marietta area, that evidence perished in the fire of March 1811 apparently without ever having been sketched, painted or described in sufficient detail.

Other Structures Thought to Have Been Designed or Built by
Joseph Barker, Sr.

In addition to the domestic, county and commercial buildings discussed above, Joseph Barker's name is usually linked with the erection of the homes of Daniel Story, William Skinner and Paul Fearing as well as the men's building of the Collegiate Institute in Marietta and the Muskingum Academy (see Patton 1936: 20; Frary 1970: 111; Hildreth 1852: 456; Hood 1958: v, n. 13; Williams 1881: 611). In 1936, the Skinner house was still standing but had been heavily remodeled; it was then owned by Governor White. All of the other buildings had been destroyed by the time that Patton was conducting his field work.

The men's building of the Collegiate Institute was constructed before 1834; it was brick, 5 stories in height and surmounted by a cupola (Patton 1936: 11 quoting J. Delafield, Jr., A Brief Topographical Description of the County of Washington in the State of Ohio: 35). Unfortunately, no other data supporting the connection to Barker are known although this topic deserves much additional research.

Barker's association with the Muskingum Academy as its builder was advocated by Williams (1881: 611), but Howe (1902: 799) records that the academy was built on Marietta city lot 605 (subsequently moved in 1832) and that the plan for it was submitted by Rufus Putnam, Paul Fearing, Griffin Greene, Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., Charles Greene and Joshua Shipman. There is no mention of a person who may have drafted the plans, but Joshua Shipman was himself a builder in the Marietta area.

Daniel Story was a Protestant minister brought to the Northwest Territory by the Ohio Company of Associates as their first permanent, paid minister in 1789. Story died in Marietta on December 30, 1804. Although he undoubtedly knew Joseph Barker, Sr., no further information is presently available that supports Barker as the builder of Story's residence. The same situation prevails in the case of Paul Fearing who was the first lawyer in the Northwest Territory (Williams 1881: 54) and a representative to Congress from 1801-1803 (Williams 1881: 111).

CONCLUSIONS

The majority of this report has been devoted to an examination of the architecture of the Joseph Barker, Jr. home and a limited discussion of the history of the Barker family, in particular Joseph Barker, Sr. Within the available time and imposed topic limits, the researchers have also examined the evidence for other presumed Joseph Barker, Sr. structures as examples of the craftsmanship of one of the early architect/builders of the Marietta area.

Clearly, some of the goals and objectives with which the report are concerned have not been achieved. Despite the historical research, informant interviews and architectural recording, it is not possible to prove that Joseph Barker, Sr. was responsible for either one or the other portion of Joseph Barker, Jr.'s home. Firm construction dates for the frame and brick portions of the dwelling also remain unknown. A case has been made for thinking that the frame portion may date prior to the brick portion, and this idea certainly agrees with the oral tradition in the Holdren family who owned the property for many years after 1889. On the basis of property tax information, it seems plausible that the frame section of the dwelling may date to the late 1820s, possibly 1828 with the brick section added to it sometime thereafter, possibly ca 1835 or 1841-1842. As Joseph Barker, Sr. died in 1843, it is conceivable that he may have made architectural or design suggestions to his son on one or the other (or both) sections of the house.

To the extent that Barker employed certain architectural "themes" in the design or building of other homes in the Marietta area, his "hand" would seem to these writers to be more evident in the brick portion of the Joseph Barker, Jr. home. This is a suggestion only, and it cannot be stressed too strongly that the search for a Barker "style," if by that word is meant a *complex of architectural traits* that are found together in the work of one man in other than chance occurrences, is highly elusive. Barker himself does not appear to have discussed the concept in any recorded fashion despite the fact that he was far from illiterate. Indeed much of our understanding of early Marietta has apparently filtered through from Barker's writing by way of the pen of Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth. Barker's writing does not suggest that he was a man of great formal education. His was the world of actions and deeds, one feels, more than personal reflection. There is a selflessness here, too, for while he wrote much about others, his recollections are remarkably unsatisfying about his own life. Perhaps the same can be said of the buildings for which he was responsible -- practical, plain and functional. If this is the case, it should not be too surprising that function, purpose and the wishes of those for whom he worked may have dictated architectural shape and form far more than any concept of a personal architectural style. With the possible exception of an innovative few, this was not yet the age of the professional architect. There were few clear dividing lines between those who conceived of architectural ideas and those who tended to the reification of those ideas, their working out in wood, stone and brick. On a subjective basis, Barker has come down to the present as a man possessed of a multitude of interests; his attentions were not devoted solely to the design of buildings by any means. He was at various times and in various combinations a shipbuilder, farmer, housewright, politician and judge. It seems highly unlikely that participation in such a plethora of "professions" and pursuits would culminate in the development of a personal architectural style that could be differentiated readily from the work of other competent, skilled craftsmen of his time and who almost to a man shared the same New England background. In any attempt to

identify the "fingerprints" of Barker's work, those traits that clearly mark his work as different from others, it is important not to equate the selection of one or another architectural motif (e.g., fan light and sidelights at an entrance) with an idiosyncratic trait of a craftsman. Clearly, no two craftsmen ever produce the "same" product in the same way (see Carlisle and Gunn 1977). It is also manifestly obvious that the option to use a fan light and sidelight motif in the construction of an entrance cannot be considered to be an idiosyncrasy of any one builder.

The case of Joseph Barker, Sr., involves an insufficient data base upon which to build good architectural comparisons. The motifs that are supposedly "characteristic" of Barker's work and which in fact may have been favored design motifs are the use of recessed or "blind" arches, fan lights and sidelights with elaborate tracery, an accentuation of building height by "stacking" fan lights over principal entrances, and the use of Flemish bond brickwork in the facade coupled with common bond in the other walls. In truth, these traits are so general and so widespread in their distributions that their use as indicators of Barker's work in the Marietta area is severely limited. Had his work or background departed radically from those of his contemporaries, such motifs might be definitive of his work. Alternatively, had Barker left a record of the buildings for which he was responsible and the dates of their completion, a comparative study of architectural traits would be very profitable in attempting to define the dynamics of his work and the development of a Barker "style." Unfortunately, in the first case Barker's work was heavily influenced by the New England background from which he and most of the early residents of Marietta derived. In the second case, Barker apparently left no extensive record of his building activities so that it is not known in most cases what buildings he may have worked upon or in what capacities. While his connection with the "second" Washington County courthouse and the Blennerhassett dwelling is a matter of record, we really know little of the extent of his involvement with these projects. Thus, although there is an excellent possibility that Barker contributed his building skills and knowledge to his eldest son and namesake's home, that supposition cannot be documented on the basis of the research undertaken here.

In considering the information presented in this report, it is well to ask what if any significance the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling demonstrates or retains. This is crucial to a determination of the role that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers should play in the management of this National Register historic property.

It is the contention of the authors of this report that the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling in lower Newport Township, Washington County, Ohio, does demonstrate significance as a historic property as demonstrated in 36 CFR 60.6. Specifically, the structure does possess integrity of location, materials and workmanship. The structure is, by virtue of this study as well as those of Darby and Phillips (1928), Patton (1936) and Williams (1881) intimately associated with the life of Joseph Barker, Jr., a locally and regionally important political and civic figure of Washington County, Ohio, during the first half of the 19th century. Barker is usually credited with being one of the first children to have been born to the New England settlers of the Marietta region. Barker's father, Joseph Barker, Sr. has been shown to be an early housewright in the Northwest Territory, who also was active as a shipwright, justice, judge, farmer and politician.

The elder Barker is known to have participated in one or another aspect of the construction of the Harman Blennerhassett dwelling, built ca. 1798-1801 and destroyed by fire in March, 1811. Barker was also responsible for the design of

the "second" Washington County, Ohio, courthouse in Marietta which was demolished without detailed architectural recording in 1900. Barker also is believed to have been responsible for the design and/or construction of other domestic and commercial buildings in and about Marietta. There is a reasonable chance that the elder Barker may have built or devised the plans for one or more sections of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling, though this point has not been established conclusively on the basis of the present research. There is a distinct possibility that future research of a more detailed nature may be able to establish this link.

Regardless of the ultimate source of its design, the structure displays a distinguished simplicity of appearance and a lack of interior remodeling that renders it an excellent example of American eclectic architecture of the first part of the 19th century. Furthermore, certain architectural features of the Barker home are possibly unique to the Marietta area. These include the use of a curved hallway in the second floor of the brick portion of the dwelling, a fixed-pane, multi-light transom, also on the second floor, and the incorporation of an interior skylight. No architectural features of this sort were noted in comparing the Barker structure with others attributed to him in the Marietta vicinity.

The investigation undertaken in this report suggests that the frame construction portion of the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling may date to ca. 1828. If this date is correct, this portion of the dwelling is almost certainly one of the oldest domestic constructions of this type remaining in this part of Ohio. Although a generalization, it is a fact that the structure, by virtue of the architectural recording, historical research and gathering of informant data undertaken in this study is now one of the best known such structures in this portion of the state.

A final point of significance involves the *integrity* of the property upon which the Joseph Barker, Jr. dwelling stands. Although a barn that stood on the north side of the structure (Alice M. Sheets 1980, pers. comm.) has been destroyed and much of the bank between the structure and the Ohio River was removed in the creation of the Willow Island Locks and Dam, the remainder of the property immediately surrounding the structure offers the potential for the recovery of subsurface cultural resources that may reflect: 1) the different methods used in constructing the frame and brick portions of the dwelling; 2) the type, quality and dynamics of material culture elements associated with occupancy of the structure; 3) the type and nature of dependencies (e.g. outbuildings) associated with the occupation/utilization of the structure.

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