



LATE FEDERAL

The Federal style of architecture, which encompassed Georgian-holdover and Adam-style structures, is seen in the first important building block of Main Street development in the Midwest. Merchant Samuel Hanauer built his Federal home in 1841 with classical trim generally associated with later Greek Revival homes.

BRICK HALF HOUSE

Travelers finding themselves in Morristown are captivated by its early- to mid-19th-century buildings in Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate styles. Wagon-maker Jonas Bernhard built this brick half-house in 1838; it is one of the few in Ohio still standing along the National Road. Bricks were fired on site and laid in Flemish bond pattern. Wooden pegs—no nails—were found during repairs to the original frame section 50 years ago.

LOG HOUSE CORE

This one was built on Zane's Trace, the early frontier road constructed in 1797 following existing Native American trails. John Lippincott operated a hotel at this log house in the mid 1800s, entertaining Daniel Webster and other early dignitaries passing through. The log structure was improved upon in later years.

FIRST A LOG DWELLING



"I remember sitting on the Storehouse steps, listening to the old-timers tell their tales of Morristown. We're keeping their stories alive and adding new ones for the future."

TOM McCORT



THE BLACK HORSE INN has a frame portion dating to 1807; the brick edifice was added in 1836. Duncan Morrison, for whom the town was named, operated a tavern here. Now it's owned by the town's historic preservation association. "We sit here eating breakfast and reading the paper," muses a local resident, "and, one day in the past, so did another resident reading about Lincoln's assassination!"

Morristown / *on the National Pike in Ohio*



Platted in 1802, the quiet town is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Morristown is located along the original National Pike, precursor to the National Road, the nation's first federal highway. A well-preserved example of a Pike town, Morristown was an important stagecoach stop, prospering from 1830 to 1850, when hotelmen, blacksmiths, tailors, merchants, and stonemasons were counted among its 600 residents. When the railroad bypassed the town to the north in the 1850s, the trade went with it. When 20th-century improvements shifted the National Road, now U.S. Route 40, traffic no longer passed through and the few remaining businesses along Main Street closed. The community of just 300 people is important simply because it is still here. **Text and photos by Carolyn Bates**



GREEK REVIVAL MERCANTILE

With its heavy cornice and large pediment, this little Greek temple was built in 1866. The two display windows flanking a central door reveal the purpose of what residents call the Original Storehouse, which operated as a shop through the 1960s.

CARPENTER GOTHIC

Robert Davidson was a blacksmith who in 1847 built this Carpenter Gothic home. Constructed with a red oak, mortise-and-tenon balloon frame requiring no nails, it has a two-over-four floor plan. The building served as the Methodist church parsonage from 1917 until 1964.

HILLTOP CLASSIC

Dr. Ephraim Gaston built this neoclassical house in 1845 during the national Greek Revival craze. It sits on a knoll on the Wheeling Road, which was the only road to Morristown before the National Road was built in Ohio. This architectural style was brought by Scotch-Irish who were emigrating from eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware.