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BIP. 87-784

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received MAY 26 1987  
date entered JUL 10 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic NA

and/or common Sutton Downtown Historic District

2. Location

street & number NA not for publication

city, town Sutton NA vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~

state West Virginia code 007 county Braxton code 54

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number NA

city, town Sutton NA vicinity of state West Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Braxton County Courthouse

street & number Main St.

city, town Sutton state WV

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Sutton Historic Resource Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date Phase I 1985, Phase II 1986  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records West Virginia Department of Culture and History

city, town Capitol Complex, Charleston state West Virginia

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u>NA</u>

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

The Sutton Historic District consists of approximately 11 square blocks in the downtown section of the Town of Sutton. The Town has a population of approximately 1100 and is situated in Braxton County, a small rural West Virginia county. The old Weston and Gauley Bridge Turnpike, chartered 1848, runs along the Main St. from the west boundary of town to the southeast, crossing the Elk River in the location of an 1852 suspension bridge, modeled after the Wheeling Suspension Bridge. The bridge was replaced in 1930 with a camel back through truss. The original portion of the town is situated on the plain of the river, between it and a steep bluff to the north, as a result of the alignment of the turnpike. Some of the early prestigious residences, as well as early settlement residences and transportation related structures such as inns occur on the turnpike in this vicinity. Also as a result of the turnpike and the turn to the bridge on Second St., the commercial core developed in the plain. Three blocks of Main St. are still paved in the 1904 brick paving as well as some other streets in town. New road construction in the late 1930's and 1940's resulted in a slight shift in focus to the west entrance of town on the southern route of the Elk River road. The town itself was incorporated in 1826, and reincorporated in 1883. The county was established in 1836. The town has always been considered the geographic center of West Virginia.

The residences date predominantly from the mid-19 century to early 20 century. The town was burned during the civil war and research indicates three ante bellum houses survive today. The majority of the remainder are from the 1870 to 1935 period. Most are single family detached dwellings on about one half to one acres, wood frame, one and two story with clapboard or German siding. There are some masonry residences, mostly brick and one 1908 molded block Sears house. The earliest brick residence is the 1880 Uncle Charlie Frame Residence (50). Residential architectural styles represented in the district include a large number of Vernacular Federal Farmhouses on the east end of Main St., some four Square ca. 1900-1910 residences, and a few Victorian styles such as the Early Colonial Revival Berry Residence.

The commercial structures line Main St. for two blocks on either side of Second (Bridge) St. These are mostly two and three story masonry late 19 century buildings. Most are brick with a few stone. The predominant style is Romanesque or any of its Revivals. There are some Renaissance Revival structures and other early 20th century styles.

The Braxton County Courthouse occupies one square block in the center of town. It shares the tree lined Courthouse square with the 1905 Jail. The lawn is raised above the streetline and has a stone retaining wall which once contained a metal fence.

There are some non contributing structures in the district, mostly on the western edge as a result of insensitive infill construction or rehabilitation. An example of the former is (cont.)

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building no. 14, a ca. 1960 commercial storefront. The latter case is exemplified by building no. 21, a 1890 brick two story commercial structure that has been altered and clad in a non-historic metal siding. Little of the original integrity of this structure remains. Some of the more significant structures include:

The Braxton County Courthouse (54), 1881-82, a two story brick structure, Romanesque Style, with rounded arch windows, stone belts at intermediate levels, a central bell tower or cupola with a convex roof, and a projecting three bay entrance block with arched door and windows. It was constructed by Wood and Atchison, contractors, after plans and specifications by C.C. Kimble. The original concept for the design is reported in the County records as coming from Felix J. Baxter, a local resident.

The Sutton Bank Building (17), 1891, the town's first bank structure. It is a two story brick Victorian Romanesque Style with three bays, round headed windows, corbeled arched panels in the front facade, 2/2 windows, and an offset entrance in the east bay.

Farmers Bank and Trust (10), 1909, a three story four bay Richardsonian Romanesque building. The cornice is corbeled brick. The major significant architectural feature is the main facade on the first floor. It is rusticated stone with a central elliptical arch over a large display window. This is flanked by two entrance doors with arched openings and porthole windows over each. The stones over the central arch form vousoirs and there are stone dentils separating the first floor facade from the brick upper levels.

Bank of Sutton (12), ca. 1900, two story brick Renaissance Revival Style. The facade is divided into four bays by paired brick pilasters with stone plinths and caps. The windows on the second floor have stone jack arches with exaggerated keystones. The first floor is divided into two sections. On the west side is a recessed storefront flanked by display windows. This is all topped with a prism glass transom. On the east, there are three arched windows with arched entrances on either side. The eastern one was an entrance to the bank. Beneath the windows are rusticated coursed ashlar stones and a water table. The arches are framed with pressed brick. This is a very fine example of the Renaissance Style in central West Virginia.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, (25), 1896. This is a brick Gothic Revival church with steep cross gable roofs and a corner entrance/bell tower. The tower has a wooden campanile with tripled arched openings and corner buttresses. There are

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projecting gable dormers on the tower and a steep pointed hip roof with finial. Windows in the main building are large pointed arch trefoils flanked by tall slender pointed arch lights. All glazing is colored leaded glass in geometric patterns. The gable ends have shingle siding. Hoods over the fenestration are of pressed brick. On the interior, the ceiling is beaded board and there are hammer beams with drop finials. The floor of the sanctuary slopes to the central pulpit.

T.J. Berry Residence (39), ca. 1899, a Colonial Revival buff brick residence, two stories tall consisting of a central square plan with projecting irregularly massed gables. The center of the front facade has a three sided dormer with a pyramid roof. The roof is a truncated hip and there once was a wrought iron balustrade. The first floor is banded bricks simulating rustication. On the second floor the body of the house contains smooth stretcher joints and brick quoining. The gable ends are sided with pressed metal shingles with porthole windows. Each of the main facades has a projecting one story portico; the front and east side being porches, and the west one a porte cochere. The porticoes have pedimented ends supported by paired ionic columns. Windows in the first floor are large with transoms and sidelights all of which are leaded glass. On the second floor they are double hung sash with the upper being multipaned leaded glass. This house is very significant for its association with Mr. Berry, a prominent business person in the late 19 century, and the Berry family, as well as for its architectural significance in this small town.

Kelly/Fisher House (43), ca. 1870, the oldest remaining inn on Main St. This is a two story frame structure with German siding, irregular massing, projecting side bays, and a one story porch that wraps around the front and side. The most interesting aspect of the house is the large overhang on the roof giving it an almost Prairie Style appearance. The porch is sided in shingles and the entrance door has sidelights and a transom with beveled glass. Windows are double hung with the upper sash divided into many vertical lights. There is also a wide plain frieze band below the cornice. The house is significant for its association with the transportation on the Turnpike as an early inn and the association with the Fisher family.

The "Old Byrnes" residence (49), ca. 1855, Greek Revival. This is a simple house, one story frame, "T" shaped. It has been covered with siding, but is believed to be one of six structures to survive the burning of the town in 1863, and one of three extant.

"Uncle" Charlie Frame Residence (50), 1880, two story brick

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Federal Style house, with a shallow hip roof and side porch. There are end interior chimneys. The windows are tall 2/2 with shutters. There is a one story entrance portico with a pediment with partial returned cornice. The structure is the first brick building in town.

Braxton County Courthouse (54), 1881-2, a two story Early Colonial Revival structure with a shallow hip roof and projecting center entrance bay on the front. The fenestration contains round headed windows and doors with stone bands that form a string course. There is a bell tower with a convex bell shaped roof on the front, and flat pilasters with stone doric capitols on the main facade. The entrance has a fanlight. It is one of the earliest remaining courthouses in the state. It was designed by C.C. Kimble.

Braxton County Jail (55), 1905, a two story small Romanesque Style structure built of rusticated ashlar stone. The main facade has a projecting bay with an arched entrance with a segmented fanlight and sidelights. The second floor has three arched windows. Each corner of the building has a corbeled turrel with battlements. The roof is a shallow pitch hip.

Elk/Midway Hotel (60), 1894. A Vernacular Federal structure, three stories tall with arched windows. The facade is covered in stucco, scored to imitate stone blocks. This was done ca. 1910, when the Home National Bank moved into the first floor. This is also when the corner entrance was cut out and the doric column added. The first floor facade is a series of arched openings with flat pilasters with a string course/capital on each. This is the earliest large hotel in the town and changed its name when the West Virginia Bus Co.. used it as a mid-way stop. The original owner, J.C. Hyer, was a prominent business man and Republican candidate for State Auditor in 1892 and the West Virginia House. He was also on the board of the State Hospital in Weston and President of the Sutton Bank.

Katie B. Frame Residence (86), ca. 1880. A small one story frame Greek Revival residence with German siding, corner boards with capitals, a shallow frieze band beneath the cornice, and shallow pedimented window hoods. Mrs. Frame was an early female West Virginia Legislator, taking her husband, John Johnson's seat in the House of Delegates, after his death in 1945. She served 1945-6.

The district contains 112 structures, 87 contributing and 25 non contributing. The following lists describe all contributing and non contributing structures in the district. They are divided into the two categories and the numbers preceeding the properties

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name refer to the sketch map.

Contributing Structures

#9. PB Berry & Sons Store, 193 Main St. Three story three bay brick structure with round headed third story windows, 2/2. There is a stone string course at the third level. ca. 1900, Victorian Romanesque.

#10. Farmers Bank and Trust, 195 Main St. Three story, four bay brick commercial building with rusticated stone first floor facade. The cornice is corbeled brick. The first floor has a central elliptical arch with flanking porthole windows. ca. 1909, Richardsonian Romanesque. This was also once the Masonic Building.

#11. Hines Block, 213 Main St. Two story, eight bay stone commercial building. The facade is rough cut ashlar sandstone. The deep cornice has paired brackets and frieze. The first floor has three storefronts with glass transoms. 1910, Italianate Commercial.

#12. Bank of Sutton, 215 Main St. Two story, eight bay brick building with thin butter joints and pressed brick detailing. The bays on the second floor are divided into pairs by pilasters with flat stone lintels and plinth blocks. The metal cornice has garlands in the frieze. The first floor has an arched entrance and three arched windows for the bank. There is a large entrance with paired paneled doors and a stone water table. ca. 1900, Renaissance Revival.

#13. Brown Building, 219 Main St. Two story, six bay rough cut ashlar sandstone commercial building. There are a pair of over-size rough cut corbeled brackets at each end of the cornice. The central bay of the first floor is a recessed arch with entrances to the two storefronts and a stairway. The side bays have stone jack arches with prism glass in the transoms. 1915, Richardsonian Romanesque.

#15. P&R Pizza, 221 Main St. One story commercial building with brick corbeling at the top and large window openings. ca. 1925, Commercial.

#16. Gorrell Building, 223 Main St. Two story, two bay molded concrete block commercial building. The first floor has two storefronts with recessed central entrances and prism glass spandrel panels. The second floor has paired windows. 1910, Commercial.

#17. Sutton Bank Building, 227 Main St. Two story, narrow, brick three bay commercial building with entrance on first floor in side bay. The first floor 2/2 windows are roundheaded and the top of each bay has a corbeled arch. 1891, Victorian Romanesque.

#18. Curtin-Newlon Block, 301 Main St. Two story eight bay

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brick commercial building. There are three recessed storefronts on the first floor with a stone water table. The windows on the second floor have been altered. 1896, Victorian Commercial. It is associated with Col. Curtin, of the Pardee Curtin Lumber Co. and with W. P. Newlon, Senator Johnson Camden's personal physician.

#23. Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 405 Main St. One story, cross gable, brick with a steep roof and square bell tower on the corner. The entrance is in the tower. There are large trefoil leaded glass windows in all elevations with the main one on the front elevation. Each window is flanked by a narrow pointed arch window. The arches have molded brick hoods. There is a rusticated water table, and the entrance level is raised. The interior has timber hammer beams and beaded board ceiling and wainscoting. The floor slopes to the central pulpit and the pews form concentric ellipses. There is a front room separated from the sanctuary by sliding wood and glass doors. 1896, Gothic Revival.

#24. Mountain Cap, 407 Main St. Previously, the parsonage for the Methodist Church. Two story, frame, L shaped residence with interesting ogee german siding. It has a gable roof with spindles in the gable ends. There is a beltcourse of fishscale shingles between the first and second floors. 1906, Eastlake.

#25. Braxton Democrat/Citizens News, 501 Main St. Two story end gable with closed in porch. The building is covered in clapboard siding. ca. 1880, Commercial.

#26. Citizens News, 501 Main St. Former church building. One story end gable with projecting three sided bay on gable end. Clapboard siding. ca. 1890. Greek Revival.

#29. Thomas Residence, 507 Main St. One and a half story side gable with shed dormer in the center of the roof, overhanging eaves, flat roof porch with square posts. ca. 1900, Bungalow.

#30. Corley/Walker Residence, 601 Main St. Two story L shape with gable roof and one story porch in front. Asbestos shingle siding. Front gable end has chambered sides in bay. 1892, Vernacular. Rear stone cellar house with gable and wood sided second level, contributing.

#31. Evans Residence, 603 Main St. One story side gable with full length front porch with square posts and enclosed skirt. Asbestos shingle siding. 1866 Vernacular Federal.

#32. Skidmore/Hickock Residence, 605 Main St. One story side gable with full one story porch half enclosed. Vinyl siding 1867, Vernacular Federal. Rear cellar house wood sided, contributing.

#33. Hyer/Holcomb Residence, 607 Main St. One story side gable with full front porch and side chimney. Covered in vinyl siding. ca. 1867, Vernacular. Rear shed outbuilding with wood siding, contributing.

#34. Bland/Bright Residence, 609 Main St. One story side gable with projecting cross gable at end. One story porch in front

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with turned posts. Asbestos siding. ca. 1884, Vernacular. Rear cellar house, stone and concrete first level, wood sided second level, contributing.

#35. Crowley Residence, 611 Main St. One story side gable with central chimney, standing seam metal roof, German siding. ca. 1870, Vernacular Federal.

#36. Greene Residence, 613 Main St. One story side gable with full front porch. Rear additions. German siding. ca. 1880, Federal.

#37. Walker Residence, 619 Main St. Two story side gable with one story wrap around porch. Center of front elevation has a porch on the second floor one bay wide with a gable roof. Porches are enclosed on the bottom with wood shingles. Asbestos siding. ca. 1900, Greek Revival. Gable garage with German siding, contributing.

#39. T.J.Berry Residence, 616 Main St. Two story blond brick residence with a hip roof and projecting gable dormers. Center bay of front elevation is recessed with half hexagonal turret above it with pointed roof. The first floor brick work is rusticated into bands. There are tripartite windows on the first floor with brick voissoir above them. The second floor has brick quoining. Front entrance portico has a pediment supported by paired Ionic columns. The side elevation has a matching portico. 1899, Colonial Revival. Brick gable outbuilding, contributing.

#40. Taylor Residence, 614 Main St. Two story blond brick residence with metal diagonal tile hip roof. Front porch has hip roof also. ca. 1925, Four Square. Blond brick two car garage with gable roof, contributing.

#41. Rider Residence, 612 Main St. Two story molded concrete block Sears House with slate hip roof and front one story porch with standing seam metal roof. There are three gable dormers in the front elevation and one on each side. The roof overhangs with brackets. 1908 Four Square. Gabled, board sided garage, contributing.

#43. Kelly/Fisher House, 608 Main St. Two story irregular house with central block and projecting bays on side. German siding and shallow pitch gable roofs with large overhangs. The gable ends of the projections are deeply recessed. One story porch wraps around the house. The entrance has leaded sidelights and transom. Windows are multiple vertical panes over one. The front yard has an iron hoop fence. Rear garage of molded concrete, cont. 1872, Bungalow/Prairie Style.

#44. Fisher/Robertson Residence, 606 Main St. Two story brick residence with hip roof. Full front one story porch has brick piers. Stone raised foundation. Some Craftsman Style detailing. 1923, Four Square. Two outbuildings, one garage, contributing.

#45. Boggs/Skidmore/Fisher Residence, 604 Main St. Two story T shape with gable roof and gingerbread work in barge. One story porch with Doric posts. ca. 1890, Gothic Revival. Brick



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outbuilding with hip roof and arch windows, possible serving kitchen, board garage cont.

#48. Hyer/Kidd Residence, 502 Main St. Two story side gable with end chimneys, vinyl siding. 1873, Vernacular.

#49. "Old Byrnes" Residence, 500 Main St. One story T shaped with gable roof, vinyl siding. ca. 1855, Vernacular Greek Revival.

#50. Uncle Charlie Frame Residence, 406 Main St. Two story brick residence with shallow hip roof and interior chimneys. Front entrance portico with pedimented gable roof and brick piers. First brick residence in town. ca. 1886, Federal. Car garage, cont.

#51. W.P.Newlon Residence, 404 Main St. Two story T shape with gable roof and two story porch in crook of T. Windows are 2/2 with shallow pedimented hoods. There is a two story addition on the side. Weatherboard siding. 1887, Greek Revival. Small gable frame outbuilding, cont.

#52. Ervin Residence, 402 Main St. Two story stucco residence with hip roof with metal diagonal tiles and shed dormers. The roof has broad overhangs. There is a front one story porch with hip roof. ca. 1910, Four Square.

#53. Lee Hardware/Board of Education Building, 400 Fourth St. Three story large molded block commercial building with recessed storefront in the end of the front elevation. The side has diamond shaped windows on the first floor. Asbestos shingle siding. ca. 1900, Commercial.

#54. Braxton County Courthouse, Main St. Two story brick end gable five bays wide. Entrance is in the center three bays which project slightly and are topped by the bell tower with a bell shaped metal roof. Windows are round headed with stone belt course outlining the arches. The front elevation has flat pilasters with stone doric capitals. The entrance has a fanlight. 1881-82, Early Colonial Revival.

#55. Braxton County Jail, Main St. Two story, rough faced ashlar sandstone, one by three bays. The entrance bay projects from the plane of the facade and the door has sidelights and a round tympanum. All corners have corbeled turrets with crenellations. The roof is a shallow hip. There is a stone water table. 1905, Romanesque.

#56. P.J.Berry store, 226 Main St. Two story brick commercial building. It is four bays wide, the east two being a 1898 addition. The second floor has an arched triple window with a fanlight above it on the west bay. This bay has a chamfered corner. There is dog toothed dentilation in the frieze and a corbeled cornice. Windows on the second floor are round headed. On the side is a 1905 advertising mural painted by Carol Evans. ca. 1890, 1898, Victorian Romanesque.

#57. Braxton Motors, 210 Main St. Three story large brick commercial structure. First floor has large bays which were once

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- garage entrances. The top is corbeled. ca. 1921, Commercial.
- #58. Juergens and Walker Drug Store, 208 Main St. Two story three bay brick commercial building. First floor has central recessed entrance with flanking display windows and prism glass spandrel panels. The interior of the first floor is intact with tile floors, wood display cases, pressed metal ceiling and electric fans. ca. 1910, Commercial.
- #60. Elk/Midway Hotel, 200 Main St. Three story large (7x6 bay) stucco building. The stucco is scored and painted to imitate stone. It was originally brick, covered ca. 1910. The first floor has a corner entrance recessed behind a Doric column. This once was the entrance for the Home National Bank. The entrance to the lobby is on the side and has a transom. All first floor windows are arched as are the third story ones. 1894, Vernacular Federal.
- #62. Holcomb Billiard Parlor, 194 Main St. Two story, four bay, stucco masonry commercial building. ca. 1923, Commercial.
- #63. Elk Theater, 192 Main St. Two story brick theater building with three windows on the second floor and a marquee and entrance on the first. ca. 1930.
- #65. Methodist Church, 190 Main St. Two story blond brick with a projecting pedimented central raised entrance portico, supported on square brick columns with stone plinths. There is a flat frieze in the cornice. 1930, Classical Revival.
- #66. Givens, 186 Main St. Three story, 10 bay brick structure. Full storefront on first floor was originally an auto showroom. Blond brick panel in front parapet. ca. 1925, Commercial.
- #67. Given Residence, 180 Main St. One and a half story residence with side gable roof. ca. 1920, Bungalow.
- #68. Beauty Parlor, 178 Main St. One story one bay end gable residential structure. ca. 1930, Vernacular.
- #80. Braxton Motor Storage, 202 Riverview Dr. One story side gable garage type building with German siding. ca. 1920, Garage.
- #81. 204 Riverview Dr. Same as above with concrete block facade.
- #86. Katie B. Frame Residence, 500 Riverview Dr. One and one half story, gable, L shape with German siding. There is a shallow frieze and corner boards with plinths and caps. There is also a one story porch in the crook of the L, and shallow pedimented window hoods. ca. 1880, Greek Revival.
- #87. Residence, 504 Riverview Dr. One and a half story gable, three bays wide. There is a side shed dormer and brackets on the roof overhang. ca. 1910, Bungalow.
- #88. Perkins Residence, 506 Riverview Dr. One and a half story, end gable with side shed dormer and brackets. ca. 1910 Bungalow.
- #89. P.J.Berry and Son Funeral Home, 600 Riverview Dr. Two story residence with truncated hip roof and enclosed front one story porch. Side addition, vinyl siding. ca. 1880, Four Square.
- #90. Robertson Funeral Home, 602 Riverview Dr. Two story

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- clapboard sided residence with hip roof. ca. 1890, Four Square.
- #93. Morrison Residence, 102 Fifth St. One and a half story gable residence with clapboard siding and one story porch with shingles on the enclosing panels. ca. 1900, Bungalow.
- #94. Braxton Motors Storage, 203 Riverview Dr. One story wooden storage shed. ca.1920, Shed.
- #95. Braxton Motor Storage, 201 Riverview Dr. Two story commercial painted brick building with corbeled parapet. ca. 1930, Warehouse.
- #98. Given Tire, Lion St/186 Main St. One story garage with shed roof. ca. 1930, Garage.
- #100. Traders, 111 Bridge St. Two story, brick, commercial building with recessed front storefront. 1923, Commercial.
- #101. Morrison Paint, 109 Bridge St. Two story, stucco, commercial building with recessed storefront. 1923, Commercial.
- #102. Midway Annex, Bridge St. One story four bay painted brick with round headed windows. ca. 1895, Italianate Commercial.
- #103. Arlenes Hairdressing, 106 Bridge St. Two story, side gable residence with German siding and enclosed front porch. ca. 1920, Vernacular.
- #104. Second Hand Store, 104 Bridge St. Two story, two bay concrete block commercial building. ca. 1925, Commercial.
- #105. Recruiting Office, 102 Bridge St. One story one bay storefront. ca. 1930, Commercial.
- #106. WR Grose Building, 102 Bridge St. Two story five bay molded concrete block commercial building with three bay storefront on first floor. ca. 1910, Commercial.
- #107. Braxton Motors Storage, 201 Riverview Dr. Two story wood shed. ca. 1930, Shed
- #113. Haymond Building, 101 North Hill Rd. Two story, two bay rough cut ashlar stone commercial building. The cornice has wood dentils supported by stone modillions. 1892, Romanesque.
- #114. Braxton Central Offices, 250 North Hill Rd. One story side gable residence with German siding. ca. 1890, Vernacular.
- #115. Odd Fellows Building, 260 North Hill Rd. Former First Presbyterian Church. Side gable one story German sided church with corner square bell tower and entrance with pyramid roof. Pointed windows with colored glass. ca. 1880, Gothic Revival.
- #120. Berry Barn, 620 Main St. One story German sided barn with a hip roof and cupola. 1905, Barn/Four Square.
- #121. Bridge over Old Woman Run. 1892 through truss metal bridge.
- #122. Bridge over Elk, rt. 19. 1930 three span camel back central truss with pony approach trusses. Site of 1853 suspension bridge.

87 Total Contributing Buildings, 78%

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Non Contributing Sites

- #14. Braxton Democrat, 221 Main St. ca. 1960 one story brick commercial building.
- #19. Old Braxton Hospital, 307 Main St. Four story blond brick building with a raised basement and metal casement windows. There are seven bays and the central one contains the stair tower and projects with a penthouse on the roof. ca. 1940, International Style.
- #20. Fisher Auto Parts, 309 Main St. Metal building. ca. 1960.
- #21. Fisher Auto Parts, 309 Main St. Two story former Juergens Drug Store. Brick commercial building, covered in metal siding. ca. 1960. It no longer contains integrity. ca. 1890.
- #22. Sutton Volunteer Fire Department, 401 Main St. Metal garage built ca. 1965 and enlarged 1983.
- #27. Citizens News, 503 Main St. Two story gable garage built 1985.
- #28. Emergency Squad, 505 Main St. Gable block garage built 1985.
- #38. West Virginia Water Co., 621 Main St. Brick garage building with side office bay and pumphouse. ca. 1965.
- #42. Sutton Baptist Church Manse, 610 Main St. One story brick Ranch house, ca. 1970.
- #46. Clowser Residence, 600 Main St. Brick English Cottage, ca. 1945.
- #47. Sutton Baptist Church, 506 Main St. Gable church, brick, 1980.
- #61. Butler Real Estate, 190 Main St. Two story plywood with one story mansard roof office built ca. 1970.
- #64. Gift Shop, 190 Main St. Two story two bay brick commercial building. ca. 1945.
- #79. Gas Station, 200 Riverview Dr. ca. 1970 gas station and office.
- #83. Post Office, 306 Riverview Dr. One story brick Post Office, ca. 1965.
- #84. Telephone Building, 400 Riverview Dr. One story brick garage and office, ca. 1970.
- #85. McPherson Residence, 406 Riverview Dr. One story ranch residence built ca. 1970.
- #91. Robertson Funeral Home Garage 601 Riverview Dr. built 1986.
- #92. Residence, 600 Sixth St. One story English Cottage, ca. 1945.
- #99. Warehouse, Lion St/behind 109 2nd St. Brick warehouse ca. 1960.
- #109. Board of Education Garage, 402 Fourth St. Two story cream colored glazed Terra Cotta with two garage entrances on the first floor and a central entrance with multipaned transom and side-lights. The central bay has a pediment with a chevron pattern and flagpole. ca. 1935, Art Deco.

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#110. City Hall, 400 Fourth St. Two story four bay random coursed ashlar sandstone building with a central bay of flanking narrow glass block vertical ribbon windows and a recessed entrance. Metal casement windows. 1940, WPA.

#108. Dentist Building, 101 Third St. One story brick Ranch building, ca. 1970.

#111. Marple Apartments, behind 306 Riverview Dr. Two story motel type houses built ca. 1970.

#112. Residence, 604 Fifth St. One story brick residence built ca. 1950.

25 Total Non Contributing Buildings, 22%.

112 Total Buildings In District

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1935	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** ca. 1870-1935

**Builder/Architect** C.C. Kimble

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The Sutton Historic District is significant for its contribution to the settlement of the interior counties of Western Virginia (West Virginia) and Braxton county in particular. It is significant as the government center for Braxton County and its role in the formation of the State of West Virginia, as well as the formation of Nicholas County (1818)) and Braxton County (1840). It is significant for the transportation axis through the center of West Virginia particularly the north-south route. It is also significant in the Civil War in this region of the country. Its other significance is as a center of commerce and finance for the developing county and region in the late 19 century, particularly for the natural resource extraction industries. The extant built environment reflects the architectural styles and construction techniques of the period in rural small towns.

The period of significance of the Sutton Historic District is from ca. 1870 to ca. 1935. Prior to that time the town contributed to the development of the county and the state through its existence as a county seat and the location of the residences and places of business of a number of persons influential and contributing to the development of the State. Most of the sites associated with these events and persons were destroyed during the Civil War, though. The few remaining structures, six, have since been lost to development or alterations, till only three survive today from the ante bellum period. The primary significance therefore begins in the reconstruction period following the Civil War. The period then continues during the last decade of the 19 Century and the beginning decades of the 20 Century with the development of the timber extraction industry in the county and Sutton as a commercial and government center for Central West Virginia. The period begins to fall off with the coming of the Great Depression. Some construction and activity occur during and immediately following the Depression, but this is limited in scope. The ca. 1935 period, following roadbuilding and transportation related development in rural West Virginia is the last major historic period in Downtown Sutton's life.

(cont.)

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 27

Quadrangle name Sutton, W. Va.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

### Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

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

state	NA	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael Gioulis Historic Preservation Consultant

organization NA date February 18, 1987

street & number 612 Main St. telephone (304) 765 5716

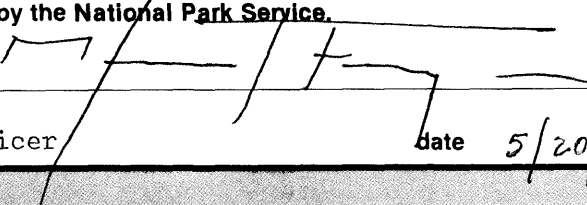
city or town Sutton state West Virginia

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 5/20/87

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Patrick W. Andrews date 7/10/87

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration

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Sutton was first settled or visited in 1792 by Adam O'Brien, who came from Bath County Virginia. He had been involved in surveying the region in 1784 and returned when completed. Other early settlers moved into the region, particularly in the Bowling Green vicinity, 3 miles to the south of Sutton. John D. Sutton came to the location in 1809 at the confluence of Granny Creek and the Elk River, where he established a residence. His nephew Felix also settled in Sutton. Other early settlers were Gustavus Taylor, who was present at the 1861-2 Wheeling Convention, and Andrew Skidmore, 1812, a Revolutionary War veteran.

The post office of Suttonville was laid out in 1835 by Solomon Wyatt. The village was named for John Sutton, the original settler who donated the land for the public square and streets. Prior to this, the village was known as Newville, and William and Robert Jackson maintained a mill on the River importing goods from Clarksburg. Another prominent settler in the region, though not at the specific Sutton location was Asa Squires. He settled in the vicinity of Bulltown, a friendly Indian village at Salt Lick, about 10 miles north of Sutton, in 1807 and established a salt works on what became the Weston and Gauley Bridge Turnpike. He contributed to the formation of the County as well as to events that led to the formation of Nicholas County in 1818.

Nicholas County was originally part of Kanawha County. In fact the majority of the early settlement occurred south of the Gauley. As the county developed it was deemed necessary to form a county of its own. It petitioned the State of Virginia in 1816 and was refused, but through political maneuvering succeeded in 1818 to form Nicholas County, named for former Governor Wilson Cary Nicholas. The major personages involved were from the southern portion of the County, though the residents in the north played a role. These included Asa Squires, and John Skidmore, relative of Andrew, who was a justice of Nicholas County in its first court, and was instrumental in the conflict that resulted in Summersville becoming County seat. Another justice in that court was Tunis McElwain, from the mouth of Granny Creek. Also involved in that controversy from what is now Braxton County was A. P. Frame and his brother David. A number of persons represented Nicholas County in the Virginia Legislature from what is now Braxton County. These included John Haymond who served in the Senate. John was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, and settled in Nicholas County in 1807. His son William was a surveyor and is associated with the majority of early land claims in the region. Another son, Thomas, had descendants who later played a role in the financial development of the County in the late 19 Century. This is W. E. Haymond. Addison was another Virginia State Legislator from Braxton County in 1821, 1822, and 1826.



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As the region developed, residents of the northern portion of the county saw a need for the creation of a county of their own. The population, which included portions of Nicholas, Lewis and Kanawha Counties, was 2371. A petition was successful in 1836 and the new County was named for Carter Braxton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The first court was held in John Sutton's residence, in Sutton, on April 11, 1836. Early justices included William Newlon and Gideon Camden. Persons influential in that first court included names that were familiar from the formation and early records of Nicholas County such as William Given former Commissioner of Accounts of Nicholas County in 1818, Asa Squires, John Byrne, Joseph Wyatt and others.

The State of West Virginia was formed from the conflict of the Civil War as a result of a number of geographic, economic, and strategic considerations. When Virginia voted to secede from the union, Braxton County was represented in the Senate by Nicholas County resident Joseph Alderson. The significant events leading to the formation of the Restored Government of Virginia and subsequently to the State of West Virginia are too involved to detail here. Suffice it to say that Braxton County's citizens were ably represented in the events. Braxton County was not represented in the first convention of May 1861, nor in the second, June 1861, but was in all the remaining activities. Felix Sutton was the local resident who supported the new State. After two conventions and the government of the loyalist Restored Virginia, President Lincoln signed into effect the bill creating the State of West Virginia in 1863. The new legislature met in Wheeling, and Felix Sutton was a member of the first House of Delegates and W. D. Rollyson from Braxton Courthouse represented the sixth district in the Senate. Other subsequent representatives from Sutton include: Harvey F. Hyer, 1865; James Given, 1866; Wm. Rollyson, 1871, 1872; Benjamin Fisher, 1877, 1881, 1885; E. S. Hyer, 1879; Jake Fisher, 1899, 1891; R.M. Cavendish, 1905, who also surveyed the town of Sutton; M.T. Morrison, 1913; J.W. Johnson 1943-5, who was succeeded by his wife, Katie B., 1945-6, the first woman in WV legislature; Lee Rader, 1917; John D. Sutton, 1923-7, also the author of "History of Braxton County and Central West Virginia".

Sites associated with the above list extant in the Sutton Historic District include the Katie Frame House (86); the Rider Residence (41), Morrisons' law partner and son-in-law; the Fisher Houses (43,44,45); and the Hyer decendant's house (48);

The reason for Sutton's location was most probably the access to water transportation on the Elk River, navigable to the Kanawha River and Charleston, and the transfer to road travel through central Western Virginia. Prior to the Turnpike system in

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Virginia, there was a road from Clarksburg through Weston and Sutton to the Gauley River and the Kanawha Valley to Charleston. This connected to the Staunton, Virginia Road in the north and the James River Road in the south. It provided access and outlets for goods as exemplified by the existence of the Jackson Mill in Newville and Asa Squires' salt works. With the initiation of the turnpike system, Western Virginians were quick to realize the benefits of easy travel. The Weston and Gauley Bridge Turnpike, which basically followed the same road, was chartered in 1848. The major subscribers in this region were from Braxton County, outbidding Nicholas and Lewis Counties. Asa Squires was of course one of the most visible proponents. Although there was a ford at Sutton, a wire suspension bridge was constructed at this crossing ca. 1852, following the success of the Wheeling Suspension Bridge. This was one of five such crossings in Western Virginia.

The road had its expected result, opening central Western Virginia to trade and settlement. Industry and residents continued to come to Sutton in the years that followed. A number of mills took advantage of the transportation and the water power, unfortunately to be flooded by the Elk in a short time. Beirne operated an early and successful general store, a tannery opened on Granny Creek in 1850 and Huffman's Mill in 1865.

Other forms of transportation also contributed to Sutton's growth. At one time a floating casino operated on the Elk to the south and Gassaway, 8 miles distant. The railroad came to Sutton late in the 19th, and early 20th century, following the timber industry.

The Civil War played a part in Sutton's development, or more accurately, in the course of its history. As was explained, when the war broke out, Sutton was located on one of the major north-south routes through the region. It afforded access to Gauley Bridge and the Kanawha Valley, a significant strategic point. The Turnpike was used extensively for troop movements by both sides and many battles and skirmishes were fought for its control. Roy Cook, in his interpretation of the Battle of Carnifex Ferry published in 1931 described the Town of Sutton on September 5, 1861 as a most important military post in the interior. It was occupied by 5000 troops and the Camden Hotel, later burned, was used as officers' quarters. The suspension bridge was filled with soldiers from Co. B, left to guard the town. In 1861, Gen. Rosecrans bivouaced 10,000 troops in and around Sutton on his way to an engagement at Carnifex Ferry, near Summersville in Nicholas County. They stayed a number of nights and counted among them was William McKinley, later President of the United States. McKinley returned the following year to visit with Dr. Humphreys

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at his home. This is supposed to be the "Old Byrne" Residence (49). Another Humphreys significant to the war was Sgt. Milton Humphreys, who spent summers in Sutton while attending the Academy in Buffalo prior to the war, probably at the Dr. Humphreys residence. After leaving the Academy, he attended Washington and Lee University until 1862 when he mustered in the Confederate Army as a Sergeant in the artillery. His major contribution is reported to be the first use of indirect artillery at the Battle of Fayetteville, May 19, 1863. This of course lead to modern warfare practices. Humphreys taught at Washington and Lee after the war and wrote a number of books on the campaigns in the west and treatises on Indians. He was the last remaining member of Lee's staff at his death in 1928.

The circumstances surrounding the Humphreys family is indicative of the division that was prevalent in this portion of the country at the time. All of Western Virginia was split and the war degenerated in the later years to a series of bushwackings which are more appropriately characterized as renegade thieving and murder.

The worst effect of the war on Sutton occured on December 29, 1861. Confederate soldiers routed a contingent of Federals from the Town and proceeded to burn it. Before they could be stopped, all but six structures were destroyed, including the court records. After this, Sutton's, and the area's involvement in the war decreased to the above mentioned geurilla activities.

After the war Sutton continued its growth. Homes and businesses were constructed. Hotels and Inns sprang up along the Turnpike road on the entrance to town from the north. Although the turnpike had deteriorated during the war, it was still a major thoroughfare for the state. The Kelly House (43) is one of these inns. It once catered to salesmen and travelers as is indicated in some of the early newspaper advertisements. The earliest residences to be reconstructed after the war generally occupied the north side of Main St. near the east end of town. They were built in a simple manner, probably to provide quick housing. They are generally a variation on the Federal Style of architecture or a vernacular interpretation of it. These include the Holcomb House (34), the Bright/Bland House (35), and the Greene House (36). The Town was reincorporated in 1873. P.B. Berry opened a casket and cabinet shop providing goods not previously available. Some of his handmade furniture still exists in the homes of the county. Other Berrys assisted him and opened businesses of their own, including P. J. Berry's general store (56). Thomas Shuttleworth established a foundry and mill in town which survived into the mid-twentieth century. The marble works opened in 1880 and brick manufacturing began in 1881, supplying mate-

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rials for a number of structures in town. These of course followed the architectural styles of their period. The Frame Residence (50) is an example of late Federal Style architecture in a central West Virginia community. The County Courthouse (54) is an example of the early Colonial Revival Style that was prominent in the late 19th Century in the country. It is unusual for such a rural location. The Methodist Church (23) is a fine example of the popular Gothic Revival Style of architecture for religious structures in the 1880's and 1890's. All of these represent Sutton's participation in the architectural dialogs occurring in the country at the time. It is not an isolated little hamlet. It is in tune with the major factors influencing the nation and many of these structures remain relatively intact today, attesting to the progressiveness and importance of Sutton.

The newspapers were not far behind this development. The Mountaineer began in 1876; The Braxton Democrat in 1882 (25); and The Braxton Central in 1883 (114).

To keep up with this development, and to finally replace the courthouse and records destroyed during the War, a new courthouse was planned. It was constructed in 1881-2 in a style that may be considered progressive for its day. It is constructed of locally made brick in an early interpretation of the Colonial Revival Style. The Courthouse still stands today as a testament to the construction and progressiveness of the era.

The big boom came in 1888 with the establishment of the Curtin and Pardee Lumber Mill on the west end of town. This was in conjunction with the opening of the timber extraction industry throughout the region. It was one of the largest mills in existence at the time and had a large boom on the Elk. Mr. Curtin constructed his home on the rise overlooking his mill. He also participated in the construction of the Curtin-Newlon Block (18) in downtown Sutton for office and commercial space. His industry paved the way for introducing the railroad to the county, and efforts began for construction. The first was the West Virginia and Pittsburgh in 1891 connecting to Elkins, followed by a Charleston connection through Gassaway in 1905.

Much of the downtown seen today was constructed during this period. Banks were chartered to handle the investment; The Sutton Bank (17) in 1890 established by what was described in the local newspapers as Sutton's progressive "industrialists". Home National Bank was started in 1909, in the Elk Hotel (60). The Bank of Sutton opened its offices in 1900 in a handsome modern brick building (12). All of these structures followed the prevailing styles and methods of construction of the day. They were all built of brick or stone in manners befitting the solidity of

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a bank. The Sutton Bank, the first, is a good simple example of the Romanesque Revival Style with its round headed windows and corbelling. The Bank of Sutton is one of the most impressive, with its delicate interpretation of the Renaissance Revival Style utilizing pressed brick with very thin mortar joints, tinted to match the brick, and molded hoods over the windows. The Home National Bank also followed the architectural style of its period when it remodeled the Elk Hotel for offices. Lawyers also flocked to the town following the scent of money. Mr. Haymond, one of the officers of the Sutton Bank constructed a building adjacent to the bank for his practice (113). The Hines Block (11) also contained the offices of a number of prominent lawyers. These also are good examples of the architectural styles in the country. The Hines Block is an Italianate Commercial structure with deep brackets.

Other businesses grew to service the government, industrialists, and lawyers. These included P.J. Berry's store in 1890, expanded in 1897 (56); the Juergens Drug Store 1891; The Sutton Drug Store (58) 1898; Lee Hardware Store (46) 1900, one of the few commercial structures in the town that is of frame construction; and a number of office and professional "blocks". One of the more imposing is the Elk Hotel constructed in 1894. It was built by J.S. Hyer who apprenticed in a general store in Weston and at the circuit clerk's office there. He returned to Braxton County and established himself as a leader of the times. A Republican, he ran for State Auditor in 1892, and the House, though lost due to the prevailing strength of the Democratic Party in West Virginia. He was also the president of the Sutton Bank. The hotel was original constructed of bricks in a simple yet dignified Federal Style. It was covered in scored stucco and the first floor altered when the bank moved in to reflect a style considered more appropriate for a banking institution. The hotel changed names to the Midway in the 1930's when the West Virginia Bus Co. used it as a mid-point stop.

Residences also were constructed to house these influential men of Sutton, again, in styles befitting their positions. The Hyer Residence (48) is a good example of vernacular architecture, while the Rider Residence (41) more accurately reflects a growing American tradition. It is constructed in the Four Square Style, a common style of the period, but is more significant as an example of mail order housing of the time. It is a Sears house, a typical application in small rural America made possible by the railroads. The T.J. Berry House (39) is a good example of the type of residence that successful merchants were constructing at the time. It is a more formal and "styled" house than any of the others in the district, though of a style that was popular for the wealthy.

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The boom died out in the early twentieth century before the great depression hit the rest of the country. By that time central West Virginia was already in a slump. In the immediate years preceeding the depression, some construction ocured, mostly in the public sector. The most notable structures in town from this era reflect the increased importance of the automobile to the transportation of the county and State, as indicated by road construction on route 4 to the south along the River. The new bridge over the Elk (112) is a remaining example of the period.

Some of Sutton's contributions to literature include the work of John D. Sutton as an able historian, who wrote " History of Braxton County and Central West Virginia". Another writer of note is Mr. W.E.R. Byrne. He wrote for the State's newspaper, and an anthology of his writings was published in 1940, "Tales of The Elk". It is considered one of the best examples of rural folkways anecdotes existing. He is associated with the "Old Byrne" Residence. He also lived in Sutton when he was Prosecuting Attorney in 1895. His written recollections of the town have served as invaluable documentation of the built environment of his residence period and the persons who inhabited the county seat.

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1. Braxton Democrat various issues, including Vol 16, No. 35, Oct. 6, 1898.
2. General Order books, 1875-1890, Braxton County Courthouse.
3. History of Braxton County and Central West Virginia, John D. Sutton, 1919.
4. Battle of Carnifex Ferry, Roy B. Cook, 1931.
5. Dictionary of American Biography, Vol IX.
6. Interview with Robert Pullen, Historian.
7. Legislative Handbook and Manual, 1917, John T. Harris; 1919, John T. Harris.
8. Official Records of the War of the Rebellion.
9. Semi Centennial History of West Virginia, J.M. Callahan, 1913.
10. Survey of Downtown Sutton, Braxton County Historic Landmark Commission, 1986.
11. Sutton on the Elk, W. Va. Writers Project, 1941.
12. Tale of the Elk, W.E.R. Byrne, 1940.
13. West Virginia Blue Book, Vol. 64, 1980, Todd Willis.
14. West Virginia Heritage Encyclopedia, Richwood, WV.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Begining at a point on the northeast corner of the intersection of the extension of Main St. and Old Woman Run to include the 1892 iron through truss bridge; thence south along the east bank of the creek to the intersection of the Elk River; thence west along the south bank of the Elk River to the west side of Second (Bridge) St. to include the 1930 bridge; thence north along the west side of Second St. to a point on a projection of the property line of site no. 101, Morrison Paint, 109 Second St.; thence west along the south boundary of site no. 101 and its extension to the intersection of the east side of First St.; thence north to the intersection of the south side of Main St.; thence east to the intersection of the east side of No. Haymond St.; thence north to the projection of the rear property line of the buildings on the north side of Main St.; thence east along the rear of the property lines to the east side of No. Hill Rd.; thence north to the north property line of site no. 115, Odd Fellows Building; thence east along the rear property lines of the buildings on the north side of Main St. to the intersection of the east bank of Old Woman Run; thence south to the point of origin.

JUSTIFICATION

The justification for establishing the boundaries as described above were determined in the 1986 Historic Resource Survey of the downtown portion of Sutton. The east boundary of the district is determined by the geographic feature Old Woman Run. It also coincides with the alignment of the old turnpike road, the Weston to Gauley Bridge Turnpike. The town literally ends at the bend in Main St. No sites associated with the period of significance exist beyond this point. On the south, the Elk River also forms a natural boundary for the district. The early development of the town occurred on the north side of the river. Sites located along the south side are not associated with the commercial core or this period of development. At Second St., the 1930 bridge is included as a contributing site for its importance as an indication of the road/transportation system revitalization occurring in the state during that period. It is also in the same alignment as the older 1850 suspension bridge. The sites to the west of Second St. include a few structures that are of the period of significance, but have lost their integrity through alterations. Also to the west are a number of more modern intrusion such as the Home National Bank building, 1965. The boundary then follows the south property or building line of site no. 101, which is the southernmost of the row of commercial structures constructed



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For NPS use only

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Continuation sheet

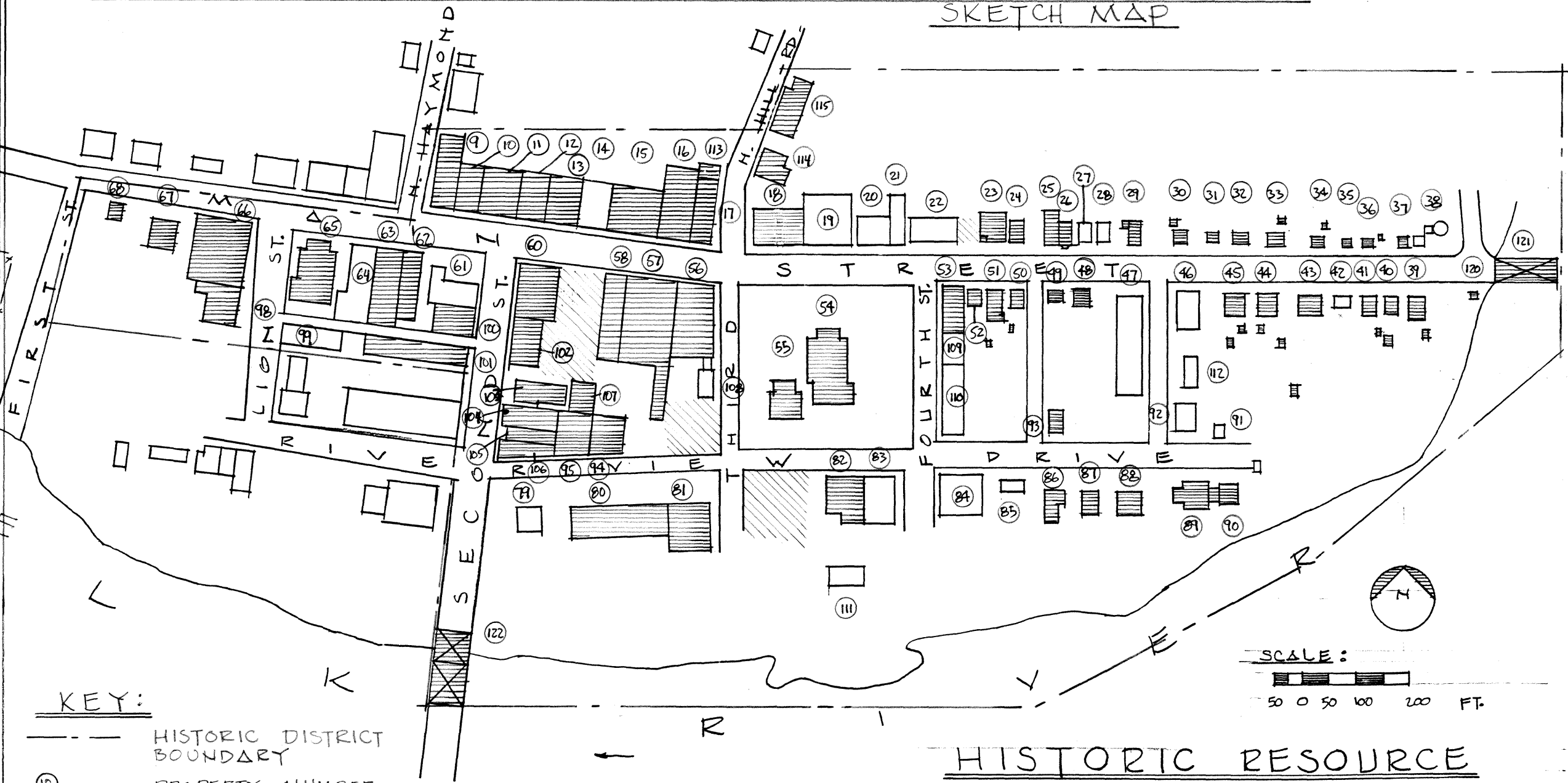
Item number 10

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

after a ca. 1920 fire destroyed this portion of the downtown. The area to the west of First St. includes the modern town swimming pool, the ca. 1965 Foodland supermarket and a gas station. These all are not of the period of significance. On the north side of Main St. to the west of No. Haymond St., the buildings are generally of the period of significance, but have lost their integrity through a loss of fabric to insensitive alterations. There are also a number of modern structures such as a trailer and a 1981 tract house. On the north, the steep bluff of "Town Hill" separates the downtown from the slightly newer residential areas. This forms a geographic barrier as well as one of significance of the associations of the structures. This is true of the north boundary of the whole district.

# SUTTON DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

## SKETCH MAP



KEY:

-  HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
-  PROPERTY NUMBER
-  CONTRIBUTING SITE
-  NON CONTRIBUTING SITE
-  VACANT LAND

## HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY - SUTTON WV

MICHAEL GIOULIS - NOVEMBER 1985

MAP FROM 'SUTTON BUSINESS DISTRICT LAND USE 1966'

MAY 26 1987