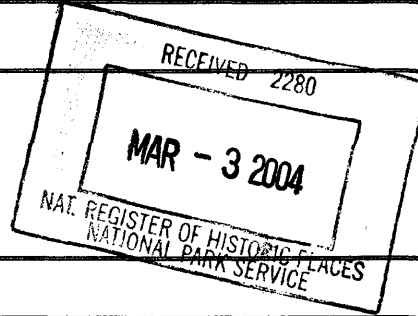


United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Johnston-Meek House
other name/site number: N/A



2. Location

street & number: 203 6th Avenue not for publication: N/A
city/town: Huntington vicinity: N/A
state: West Virginia county: Cabell code: 011 zip code: 25701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally.
(___ See continuation sheet.)

Susan M Pierce 2/26/04
Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

for Signature of Keeper Date of Action
Beth Sarge 4-14-04

- entered in the National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the
 National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the
 National Register
- removed from the National Register

___ other (explain): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:
(Check as many boxes as apply)
 private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)
 building
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		building
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		TOTAL

Name of related multiple property listing N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Johnston-Meek House
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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

WORK IN PROGRESS: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival

Materials

Foundation: Sandstone

Walls: Brick

Roof: Rubber

Other: Decorative Elements – Wood

Entrance Deck – Terra Cotta Tile

Narrative Description

(See continuation on sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

ca. 1832 - 1941

Significant Dates

1832, 1838, 1923, 1941

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Day, Sidney L., Architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

(See continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of Repository: Marshall University Library
Cabell County Court House
Property Owner
Internet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: Less Than One Acre

UTM References

Quad Map Name: Huntington, West Virginia

17 373017 4252686
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(See continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(See continuation sheet.)

Johnston-Meek House
Name of Property

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County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Organization: Same as above

Date: October 1, 2002

Street & Number: 612 Main Street

Telephone: (304) 765-5716

City or Town: Sutton

State: WV ZIP: 26601

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name: Carlton D. Bailey & Elizabeth D. Caldwell

Street & Number: P.O. Box 81

Telephone: (304) 525-5264

City or Town: Huntington

State: WV

Zip: 25706

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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The Johnston-Meek House is a brick, two-story, Colonial Revival style residence located on the southeast corner of Second Street and Sixth Avenue, facing Sixth Avenue, in Huntington, Cabell County, West Virginia. The house sits on a broad, flat lawn with large trees around it in a residential neighborhood consisting of a large number of two-story, Four Square style houses, Bungalows and one or two Colonial Revival style houses displaying much less elaborate design than the Johnston-Meek house. The front lawn, contiguous to the north elevation of the house, is a very flat, broad expanse stretching to Sixth Avenue and the corner of Second Street. The west elevation fronts a narrower expanse of flat lawn that parallels Second Street. The flat lawn on the south elevation ends at a concrete wall that separates the property from the neighboring lot and the property joins a split rail fence on the east elevation dividing it from the neighboring lot on that elevation. The lot measures 52 ft. 3 in. x 37 ft. 4 in. or .04 acres. The neighborhood is representative of the 1920's and 1930's merchant, middle class housing. The Johnston-Meek house is the only house in the neighborhood exhibiting specific architecturally designed elements.

The exterior of the Johnston-Meek house is two stories tall with a sixth course common bond, red brick façade. The front and west side elevations have a more decorative Flemish bond design every seventh row. The brick is smooth hard fired and has narrow "butter" joints. The original plan of the house was a rear facing "T" when it was built in 1832. Additions in 1838, 1923 and 1941 have changed the original plan to a compound plan. On the west elevation, the three time periods of construction are visible. The center section with the browner color of brick and the interior slope chimney is the original wall of the house. The front section with the interior slope chimney and the lighter color of brick is the 1838 addition, and the side section with the exterior eave wall chimney and the lighter color brick is the 1923 addition. The two-story garage attached to this addition was built in 1941.

The two-story, shallow hip roof house has a rubber slate substitute roof and six brick chimneys. Three of the chimneys are exterior eave wall chimneys, two are interior slope chimneys, and one is a central interior ridge chimney. All of the windows in the house are 6/6 double-hung wood sash. The windows in the original section and the late 1838 addition of the house have sandstone lintels and sills. The paneled entrance door has a segmented transom above and the windows in the 1923 addition have soldier course lintels and sandstone sills. The original section and the late 1838 addition are supported by a large ashlar cut sandstone foundation and the 1923 and 1941 additions have a poured concrete foundation.

On the east elevation, there is a large, rectangular sunporch that was part of the 1923 addition. It is enclosed with 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows and brick pilasters with caps and recessed panels. There is a frieze band at the top to match the frieze bands in the original house and earlier addition. Also built in 1923 is the porch attached to the rear of the sunporch on the southeast corner with an enclosed sleeping porch above it. On the rear of the house is a two-story, breezeway connector that connects the house to the garage.

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At the time of the 1923 additions, the Colonial Revival entrance portico was added on an open porch with a terra cotta tile deck and a Colonial Revival hood with scrolled brackets was added over the door on the north elevation that accesses the library.

The first floor plan consists of the entrance hall into the living room with a 90 degree stair on the east wall of the room. There is a doorway on the west end of the back wall of the living room into the library and a doorway on the east end of that wall into the dining room. On the east wall of the living room is a door into the enclosed sunporch, and there is also another door on the east wall of the dining room into the sunporch. The long, rectangular sunporch can also be accessed from the exterior through a front door and a rear door that enters from the terrace on the southeast corner. From the dining room, there is a rear door that leads into the kitchen area. There is a rear set of steps here to the second floor in a pantry area that may be an enclosed porch. From this area, there is a door that accesses the kitchen itself. The kitchen can also be accessed from a rear door in the library.

The wood floors on the first floor are narrow, oak tongue and groove from the 1940's or 1950's era that have been installed over the original wider tongue and groove flooring. The walls in the entrance hall and living room are plaster and the ceiling is plaster. The trim around the doors and windows is a simple trim with a cove detail on the interior of the trim. The baseboards here are simple wood baseboards with the cove detail at the top. The entrance door, on the north, has a flatheaded segmented transom above. There is a fireplace in the living room that was installed during the 1923 construction. The fireplace mantel and surround are Prairie style and the brick is from the 1920's era. The 6/6 windows in the living room have an unusual muntin design. Instead of an ogee shape, there is just a simple flat shape, probably dating from this period. This muntin configuration is one of two profiles found throughout the house.

In the library, the original floor boards are visible. It is apparent here that they added sleepers and nailed the narrower tongue and groove flooring over it. This is the case in most rooms of the house. The baseboards here have the simple chamfer at the top and a shoe mold at the bottom. The door surrounds are butt headed at the top and the doors are four vertical panel doors. There is a simple dado in the wall.

The dining room has the same ceiling molding as in the library and the same door and window trim, however, the baseboard here is slightly different. It has the same bevel or chamfer at the top with an additional crown added above to give it a more decorative look, probably dating to the 1920's. There is a fireplace in this room that dates from the 1950's. The mantle of the fireplace is made of stretcher course red brick with an arched soldier course above the firebox opening. The hearth is also constructed from red brick. The muntins in the 6/6 windows in this room have a more traditional design. They are not flat but have the ogee appearance.

The sunroom, east of the living room, on the east end of the house, dates from the 1923 construction. There are plaster walls and ceiling in this room and a terra cotta tile floor. The 6/6 windows have the mullions with the ogee appearance and the window and door surrounds have the cove detail on the interior, close to the opening. There is a modified French door into the room and a rustic stone fireplace. There is also a French door into the entrance hall.

From the dining room there is a door that passes rear stairs into the pantry area. This is the area that may be an enclosed porch. There are plaster walls in this room with the narrow tongue and groove floors. The door trim has the same cove detail on the inside of the boards.

A door in the west wall of the pantry area leads into the kitchen. Most of the finishes in this room date to the 1923 period. The walls are drywall in this room and the floor is covered with linoleum. There is plaster covering the brick exterior walls and a beaded tongue and groove ceiling. There are built-in cabinets dating from the 1920's, 1930's and 1940's time periods. Adjoining the kitchen is the butlers pantry with the same built in cabinets of the same time period. There is an arched detail on the ends of the cabinets that is typical of the 1920's time period.

South of the kitchen is a breezeway dating to the 1923 addition and illustrating the Colonial Revival style. During this time period it was used as a porch, until revisions made during the 1941 garage addition. This breezeway connects the kitchen to a room above the garage. The stairs at the end of the breezeway lead up to a room with plaster walls, knee walls and plaster ceilings. The windows are 6/6 with pine trim and the tongue and groove floors are wider than in the main house.

The second floor consists of the master bedroom, owner's bedroom on the plans, three smaller bedrooms, two bathrooms and a sleeping porch. This area can be accessed from the stairs in the living room or the rear stairs mentioned earlier between the dining room and the pantry. All of the floors on this level are the oak, narrow tongue and groove installed over the wider tongue and groove boards.

At the top of the rear stairs, to the south, is the owner's bedroom, or the master bedroom. There is a mantel and fireplace in this room dating from the 1923 Sidney Day additions. The mantel is painted wood with simple ogee molding surrounding the firebox. The firebox is lined with tan colored terra cotta tile. The room has plaster walls, drywall ceiling, and 6/6 double hung wood sash windows with the more traditional ogee shape muntins. The surrounds are similar to the ones in other rooms with the exception of an addition of a stop on the back band around the outside edge of the trim. The baseboards in this room are the same as in the dining room but they do not have the decorative cap at the top. There are several built in drawers and storage cabinets in the closet in this room. East of the bedroom is the master bathroom, currently being remodeled.

East of the master bathroom is the small sleeping porch that is above the built-in porch on the first floor. This room has plaster walls and 6/6 windows. This room is also in the process of rehabilitation.

Directly across the hall from the master bedroom, to the north, is another bedroom. The wall that separates this room from the rear stairway is the original exterior wall. This wall originally ended above the existing doorway but has been extended out to the west, a result of the 1838 addition. This room has plaster walls and ceilings. The windows are 6/6 but have a small ramp style in the muntin similar to a Craftsman or Prairie style. The trim in this room does not have the cove shape on the interior around the openings. The surrounds here are a butt jointed simple treatment. There is another smaller bedroom to the east of this room with the same finishes.

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In the hallway, at the top of the front main stairhall the stairs, balustrade and rail appear to all be original to the 1838 time period of the house. The treads and risers are wide tongue and groove and the round handrail is mahogany with a turned balustrade. The floor at the top of the landing is the narrow tongue and groove identical to the rest of the house. The baseboard in the landing area is the same as the one in the dining room without the cap identical to the ones in the master bedroom. The trim around the doors off of the landing is simple without the cove detail.

In the bedroom on the east side of the second floor, there is an original mantel around the fireplace. This is the only mantel remaining in the house dating to the original, 1832, time period of construction. There is a picture rail that is not original to the construction of the house, but was added at a later time. This room has plaster walls, drywall ceiling, and 6/6 windows with the ogee shape muntins, and the simple surrounds with the cove shape on the inside of the trim.

The room in the northeast corner was a bathroom off of the entrance hall. It is in the process of being remodeled but the remaining fixtures appear to be Art Deco 1930's or 1940's. There is also a 6/6 window that does not have the ogee shape mullions.

Summary:

The Johnston Meek house is in good condition. The original portion of the house is an excellent example of design and construction during the early settlement of Huntington. This portion of the house is constructed from handmade brick and mortise and tenon framework secured with treenails. These details can be seen in the attic and in the basement. The 1923 and 1941 additions, designed by local architect Sidney L. Day, that surround the original section of the house, are characteristic examples of Colonial Revival construction and are the only remaining examples of his residential work in this style in the city of Huntington.

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The Johnston Meek house is significant under Criterion A for its association with the early exploration and settlement of Huntington in the mid to late 19th century, through association with the early settlers of the Frampton and Johnston families and, as an early settlement house, it was one of the first masonry houses in this section of town. The alignment of the house and its relation to the Ohio River and Old James River and Kanawha Turnpike places the house in the early settlement period of Huntington. The house was also rumored to have been a station on the Underground Railroad in the early 1800's, but that has not been substantiated. It is also significant under Criterion C for its association with the architecture and type of structure common to the settlement period. It is significant now as an example of the Colonial Revival style, evident in the 1923 and 1941 additions, and a unique example of local architect Sidney L. Day's style of residential design in the city of Huntington.

The property that the house is located on was originally part of the Savage Grant of 1772. The grant was for 28,628 acres to John Savage and sixty other people for military services in the French and Indian Wars. This boundary of land extended along the Ohio River from a point below the mouth of the Big Sandy to a point above the mouth of Nine Mile Creek, and up both sides of the Sandy to the forks. In 1809, a number of part owners instituted a law suit insisting that the original division of the land was unjust and demanded a new commission be formed and the land re-divided. The Commission completed its work in December of 1818 and the first recorded owner of this lot was Thomas Stribbling in 1821. The property remained in the Stribbling family until October of 1832 when it was sold to Henry Clark.

Henry Clark built the original house on this property in 1832. The original plan of the house was a rear facing "T" made from handmade bricks in the Adamesque style. The house was built to face the Ohio River, a characteristic of most houses of this time period in Huntington, since the river and the Old James River and Kanawha Turnpike were the main sources of transportation. The turnpike was located in the proximity of present day 5th Avenue and turned with the river on 1st Street. The house is the only existing structure that is positioned on a city lot turned in this manner.

In 1838, Clark put the land up for collateral for a note for \$1000 to build the first additions to the original floor plan of the house. The front of the house, facing the Kanawha Turnpike and Ohio River was changed with a two-story addition. The present day dining room and second floor were pushed out to double the size of these rooms. Evidence of these additions is found in the basement. The upper half of the foundation stones have been pushed out in the dining room area an additional eight feet. The original foundation wall was supported with a 6 x 6 post placed in the center of the wall. In the attic, the roof line of the original house still exists and divides the second floor room in half. According to local historical information, circular saw marks appeared in Cabell County in 1840. These additions, having similar masonry color and texture, show circular marks on the joists. The circular saw marks are also present in the attic in

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the location of this addition. The additions to the house apparently were tied into and built over the original roofing members. The original roof line still exists in the attic, including the original cedar shingles still on portions of the roof.

Henry Clark and his wife Elizabeth sold the house and property to Sampson Saunders in December of 1843. Saunders was a successful businessman and was nominated County Justice in 1830. The records indicate that he owned and operated two very successful farms and a large mill around the Guyandotte River and the Mud River. Between 1825 and 1847, the mill became the county's largest producing flour mill. It produced corn and wheat flour, had a wood lathe and loom and sawed timber. He also operated a blacksmith shop, mercantile store and whiskey still. It was the center of a thriving community. There is no evidence that Saunders ever lived in the house that he purchased from Henry Clark. At this time in his life, he was acquiring land as payment for services at his mill, as well as purchasing property to increase his wealth to finance his plan to provide for members of his family, and to free his slaves after his death. Sampson Saunders died in 1849 and his will stated that \$15,000 was to be paid out of his estate for the purchase of property for his slaves, approximately fifty in number. They were allowed to pick out the livestock they would need on their new land from Saunders' farms and transportation was provided for them to their new home in Cass County, Michigan. At this time, land in Michigan was selling for eight dollars an acre and there was plenty of land available. Michigan also had the most lenient laws in the nation concerning former slaves. After a long journey beginning on rafts on the Ohio River changing to trains in Cincinnati, Ohio and culminating in wagons to Michigan, the freed slaves chose their land and went to the court house to record their deeds.

At the time of Saunders' death in 1849, the house and land were left to his sister Hetty Kilgore and her husband Thomas. In 1850, the Kilgores sold the land to Isaac Frampton, a large landowner across the river in Burlington, Ohio. In the fall of 1849, he sold 640 acres there for housing 37 freed slaves and moved his family to the house in Huntington in 1850. Isaac did own slaves, but in 1859, at the time of his death, his will stated that his slaves were to be freed when his son came of age. The will also stated that the house and land went to his young son Isaac who was to be in the care of his daughter's husband Charles Everett. Charles Everett was to live in the house and receive a percentage of the farm's assets until young Isaac came of age. Eventually, all of the children transferred the property to their brother David in 1863.

David Frampton sold the house to William L. and John L. Johnston in 1863. The Johnstons originally came from Ireland and came to America in 1817. In 1820, they came down the Ohio River on a flatboat and settled in Burlington, Ohio and Huntington, WV. James bought a farm

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between what is now 5th and 9th Streets West in Huntington and built his Federal style structure ca. 1830. James and Martha had eight children including William L. and John L. Johnston. William had ten children. One of his daughters, Mary Martha Johnston graduated from Marshall College and married one of Huntington's most distinguished architects Robert L. Day in 1884.

The Johnston family, originating with Samuel Woodrow Johnston, bought land in this area until they owned the entire section of land lying between what is now First Street and Fifth Street West, from the Ohio River to the hills. This Johnston farm was noted for its superior products such as apples, wheat and other grains. The produce, as well as the livestock, raised required frequent shipping to the markets of Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. To make the hauling more convenient on his farm, Samuel Johnston opened a way through his land which has become famous in the city's history as Johnston Lane. This lane extended down to the Ohio River where a boat landing was established. At anytime, day or night, a white streamer or a lantern tied to a pole would signal a ship to stop for a load of grain, apples, or livestock. Although a private road on his land, Mr. Johnston eventually turned the road over to the public and it became a public thoroughfare.

During the Civil War, the original county seat was established in Barboursville, but Confederate raids eventually made it necessary to move it to Guyandotte. At the war's end, the county seat was moved back to Barboursville. During the late 1800's, the area served by the Ohio River and the Turnpike became the town of Huntington, founded by railroad magnate Collis P. Huntington in 1871. He intended it to be the western terminus of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway on the Ohio River. In 1880, Huntington's population was less than 2,000, but by 1890, the population stood at over 10,000. In that decade, Huntington had acquired a water company, paved sidewalks, telephone system, electric lights, an electric street car line, and natural gas service. In 1887, with the city being the center of business activity in the county, the county seat was moved to Huntington.

By the turn of the century, the southern West Virginia coalfields had matured into major fuel producers for a national and international market. Huntington, as a transportation center, became the natural location for the coal producers' marketing agencies.

In 1919, as the city of Huntington expanded and prospered, attorney John E. Meeks acquired the house and, in 1923, began the major Colonial Revival additions designed by local architect Sidney L. Day. Sidney Logan Day was born in Huntington on December 4, 1887. He was the son of architect Robert L. Day who had married Martha Johnston in 1887. Sidney graduated from Marshall College in Huntington and entered the Architectural Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. He graduated from there in June of 1912. He was employed for a year with the firm of Gaber & Woodward of Cincinnati, Ohio, working on

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the 34 story building of the Union Central Life Insurance Company in Cincinnati. Sidney L. Day returned then to Huntington to work with his father, Robert L. Day as an architect.

At the time of the Day renovation, the sun room with a large, stone fireplace was added. A back west side addition enlarged the dining room and kitchen and included a butler's pantry. A breakfast room was added and another stairway to the second floor in that area, and a master bedroom and bath on the second floor was added. The dividing wall between the hall and living room was removed and a brick terrace replaced the front entrance (see enclosed plans). The entrance itself was converted to the Colonial Revival style characterized by the accentuated front door with decorative crown, or pediment, extended forward and supported by columns to form the entry porch. The porch, noted as the terrace in the plans, is a small, brick entry porch covering less than the full façade width. The windows were changed to the Colonial Revival rectangular shape with double-hung sashes with 6/6 pane configuration. The additions were tied into the original footprint of the house with hipped roofs.

John E. Meeks lived in the house until his death in 1940. John B. Meek, son of John H. Meek, inherited the house. In 1941, he hired Sidney L. Day to design a two-story, garage addition to the house. The two-story, side gable garage is also very Colonial Revival in style. It has a brick façade and a wide cornice over the two, one-bay, garage entrance doors. There is a single, end gable dormer on the front elevation with a double-hung, 6/6 window and a single, shed roof dormer on the rear with paired, double-hung, 6/6 windows.

The Day architectural firm was responsible for the design of other buildings in the city of Huntington. It seems that the firm was very versatile in design when examples of their work are studied. The Foster Memorial Building is another example of their Colonial Revival style, although much more decorative than the Johnston-Meek house; the Huntington Wholesale Furniture Building is a commercial example of the Art Deco style; the First Church Christ Scientist is an example of the Romanesque Revival style; Highlawn Presbyterian Church, an example of the Neo-Classical style; the George Caldwell residence illustrates the Craftsman style; the Campbell-Hicks house, is an example of the Queen Anne style; the Watts-Ritter & Company building, illustrates a very decorative Commercial style building; the Cabell County Court House Addition is another example of the Art Deco style and illustrates the firm's ability to work with concrete; the Advertiser Building, 10th Street & Fifth Avenue is an example of a commercial interpretation of the Gothic Revival style; and the First Presbyterian Church Recreation Building illustrates the Gothic Revival style.

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In summary, the Johnston-Meek house is significant under Criterion A, for Exploration/Early Settlement, through its association with the early settlement families of Frampton and Johnston in the development of the city of Huntington. It is also significant under this criterion as the only extant residential example of the alignment to the Ohio River and the Old James River and Kanawha Turnpike typical of the early settlement period. Houses constructed prior to 1830 were constructed on the river. After 1830, houses were constructed along the James River Kanawha Turnpike, which was located around 5th Avenue in Huntington. The James River Kanawha Turnpike "turned" with the river on 1st Street and houses built during this time period were positioned on their lots at an angle to reflect this turn. The Johnston-Meek house is the only existing structure remaining that is positioned on a city lot turned in this manner. (See city map 1903, lot 21)

The Johnston-Meek house is also significant under Criterion C, for Architecture, as an extant example of the construction techniques of early settlers as well as an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style as illustrated by the later additions designed by architect Sidney L. Day. The Johnston-Meek house is one of the first masonry buildings in this section of town, and it is also the only remaining extant example of Day's Colonial Revival residential design in the city of Huntington.

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Johnston-Meek House
Name of Property

Cabell County, West Virginia
County and State

Section number 10

Page 11

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the 52.3 X 37.4 lot containing the Johnston Meek House National Register Nomination are shown on the enclosed site plan of the area. The copy of the 1923 hand drawn site plan illustrates the boundaries and location of the building associated with this nomination. The site plan is used as the verbal boundary description.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Johnston Meek National Register nomination encompasses the 52.3 x 37.4 lot and the house located on that lot. The boundary on the north is 6th Street, the boundary on the west is 2nd Street, the boundary on the south is a concrete wall that separates the property from the neighboring lot, and the boundary on the east is a split rail fence adjoining the neighboring lot on that side.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

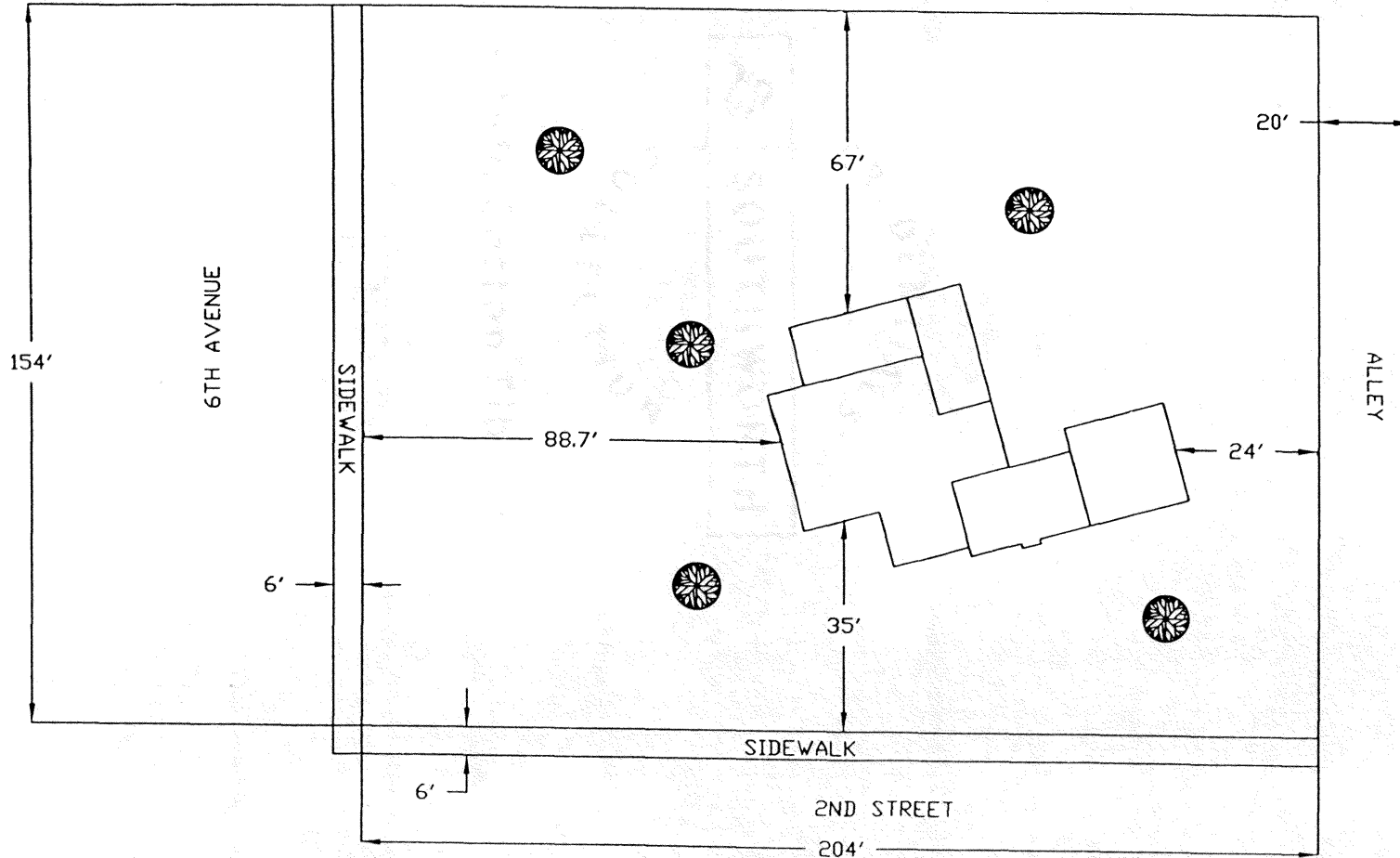
Johnston-Meek House
Name of Property

Cabell County, West Virginia
County and State

Section number Photo

Page 13

Photo 11 of 15	Corner Cupboard in Dining Room, Looking Northeast
Photo 12 of 15	Stairs and Balustrade to Second Floor in Living Room
Photo 13 of 15	Fireplace in Library, Room 104, Looking East
Photo 14 of 15	Original Mantel, Second Floor, East Bedroom, Looking West
Photo 15 of 15	Fireplace in Northwest Corner of Second Floor, Looking West



SITE PLAN
 JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
 HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

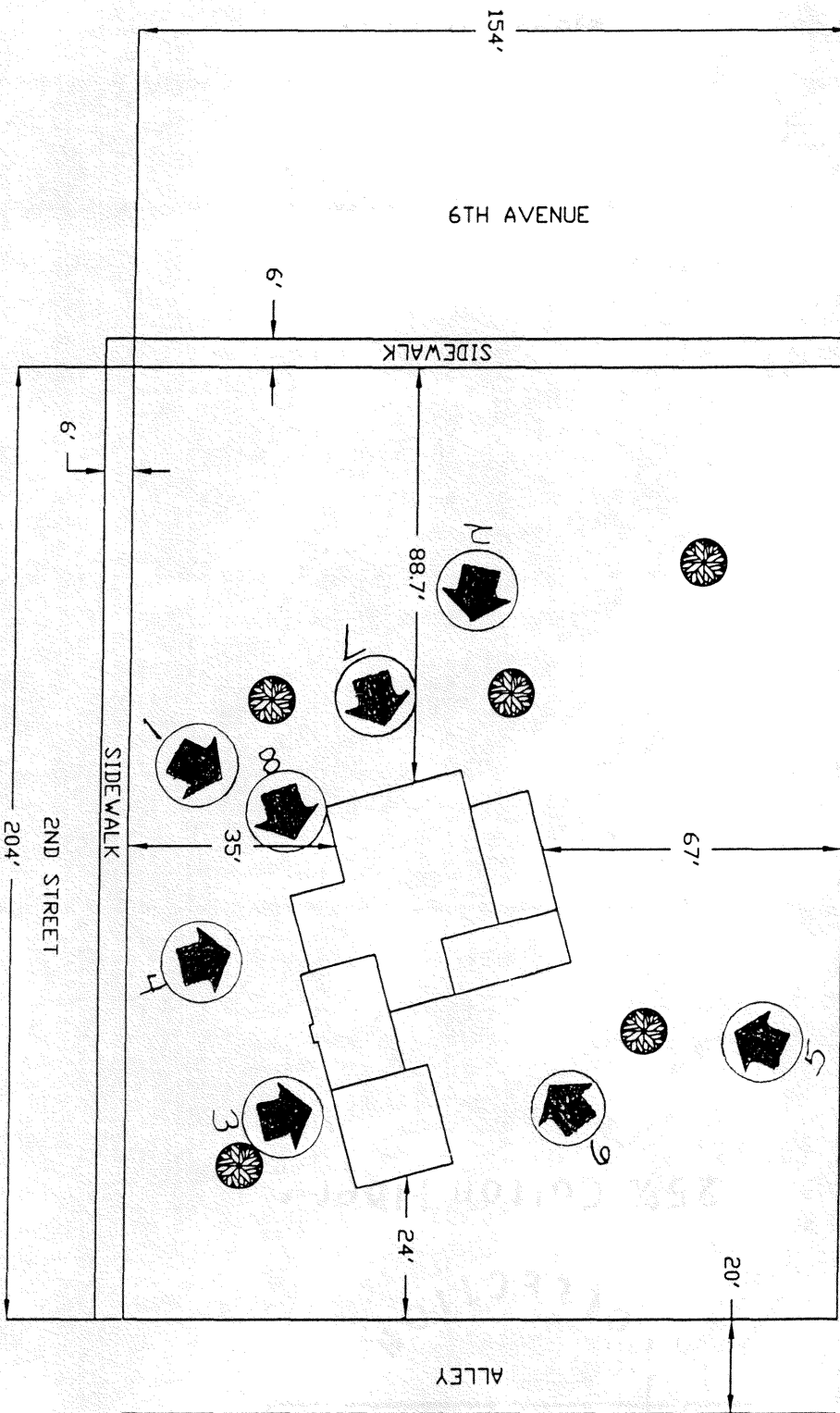
SCALE
 10.6' = 401'6"

Date
 OCTOBER 2003

Michael Gioulis
 Historic Preservation Consultant
 612 Main Street
 Sutton, West Virginia
 (304) 765-5716

Verbal Boundary Description
 Johnston-Meek House
 Cabell County, West Virginia

DWG.
 1 OF 2



Date
OCTOBER 2003

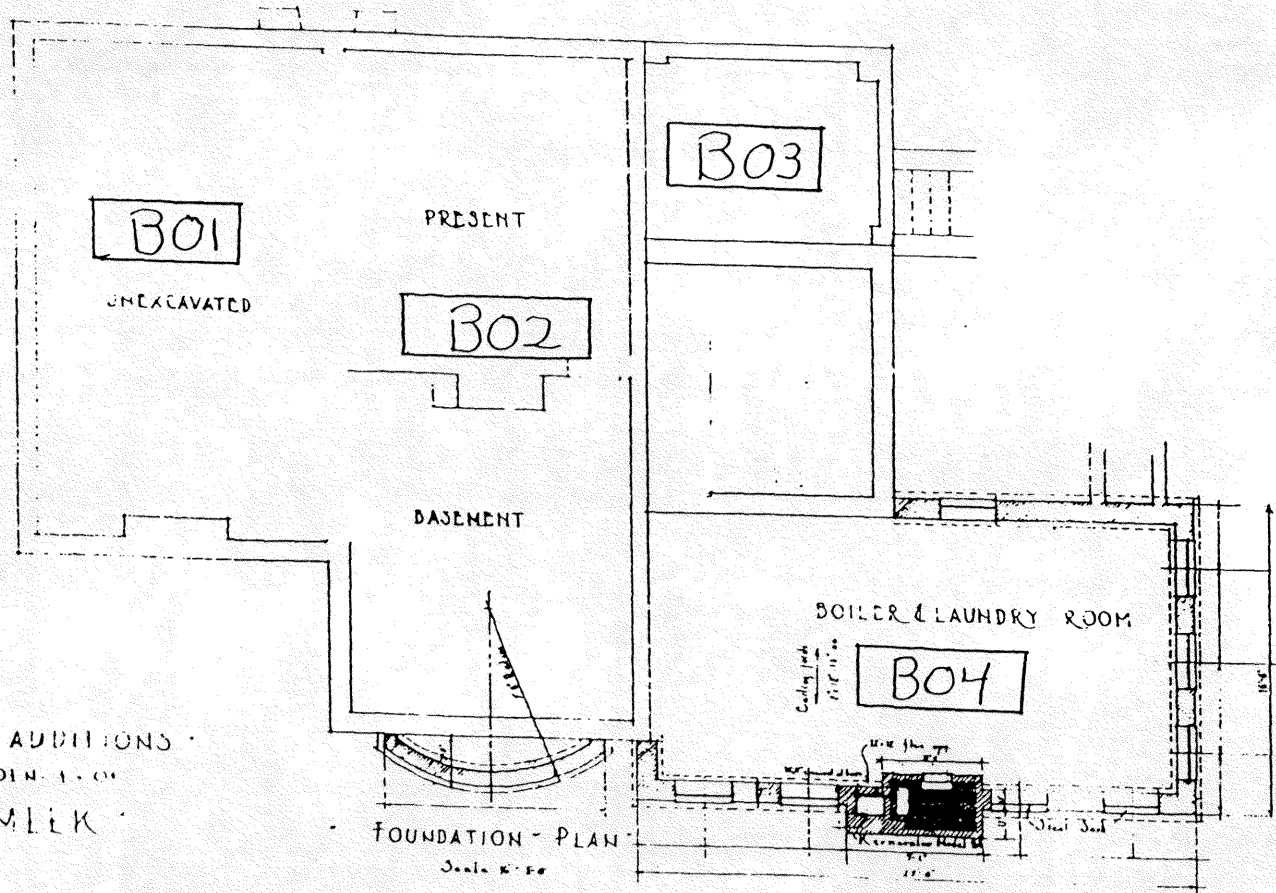
Michael Gioulis
Historic Preservation Consultant
612 Main Street
Sutton, West Virginia
(304) 765-5716

Verbal Boundary Description
Johnston-Meek House
Cabell County, West Virginia

DWG.
1 OF 2

SCALE
10.6' = 401.6'

PHOTOGRAPH LOG
JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA



• REMODELLING & ADDITIONS •
 TO THE RESIDENCE OF
 • MR. J. H. MEEK •
 JLD ARCH

FOUNDATION PLAN
 Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

Sheet No. 3
 Sept. 1923

KEY

Room Number

PHOTOGRAPH LOG
 JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
 HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Date
 OCTOBER 2003

Michael Gioulis
 Historic Preservation Consultant
 612 Main Street
 Sutton, West Virginia
 (304) 766-6716

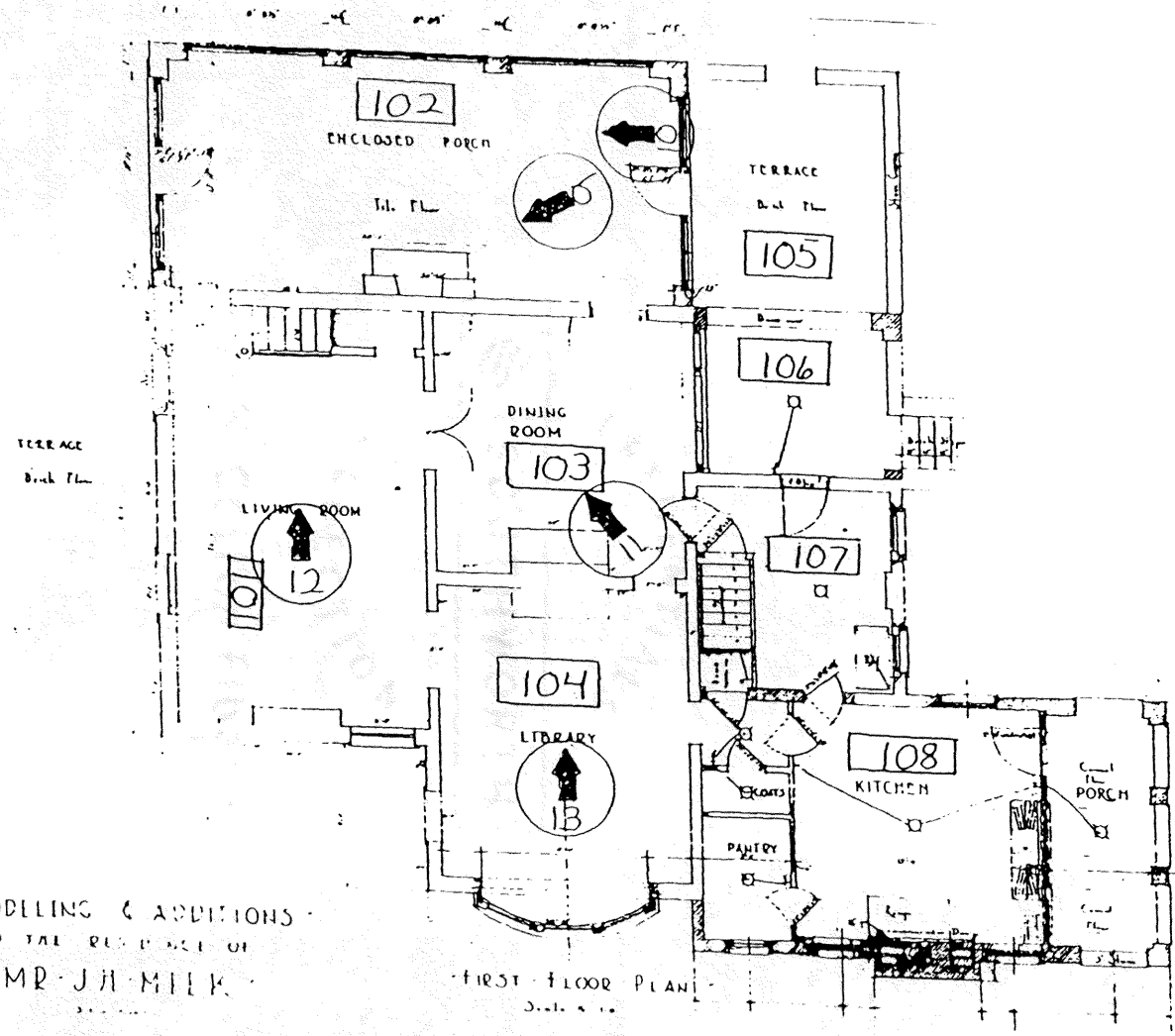
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 Johnston-Meek House
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Date
OCTOBER 2003

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Historic Preservation Consultant
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(304) 766-6716

PHOTOGRAPH LOG
Johnston-Meek House
Cabell County, West Virginia

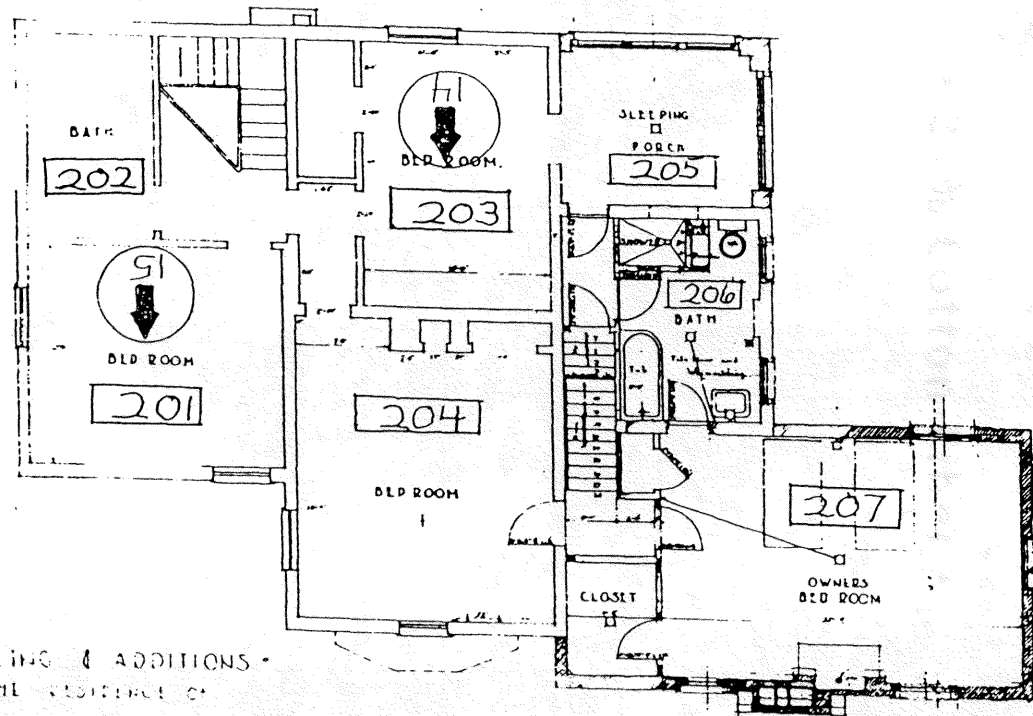
DWG.
2 OF 3



KEY

 Room Number

PHOTOGRAPH LOG
JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA



• REMODELLING & ADDITIONS •

TO THE RESIDENCE OF

Added to Second Floor
2nd to Second Floor Ceiling

MR. J. M. MILK

SECOND-FLOOR PLAN

Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

624 147
3/27/03

KEY

Room Number

**PHOTOGRAPH LOG
JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA**

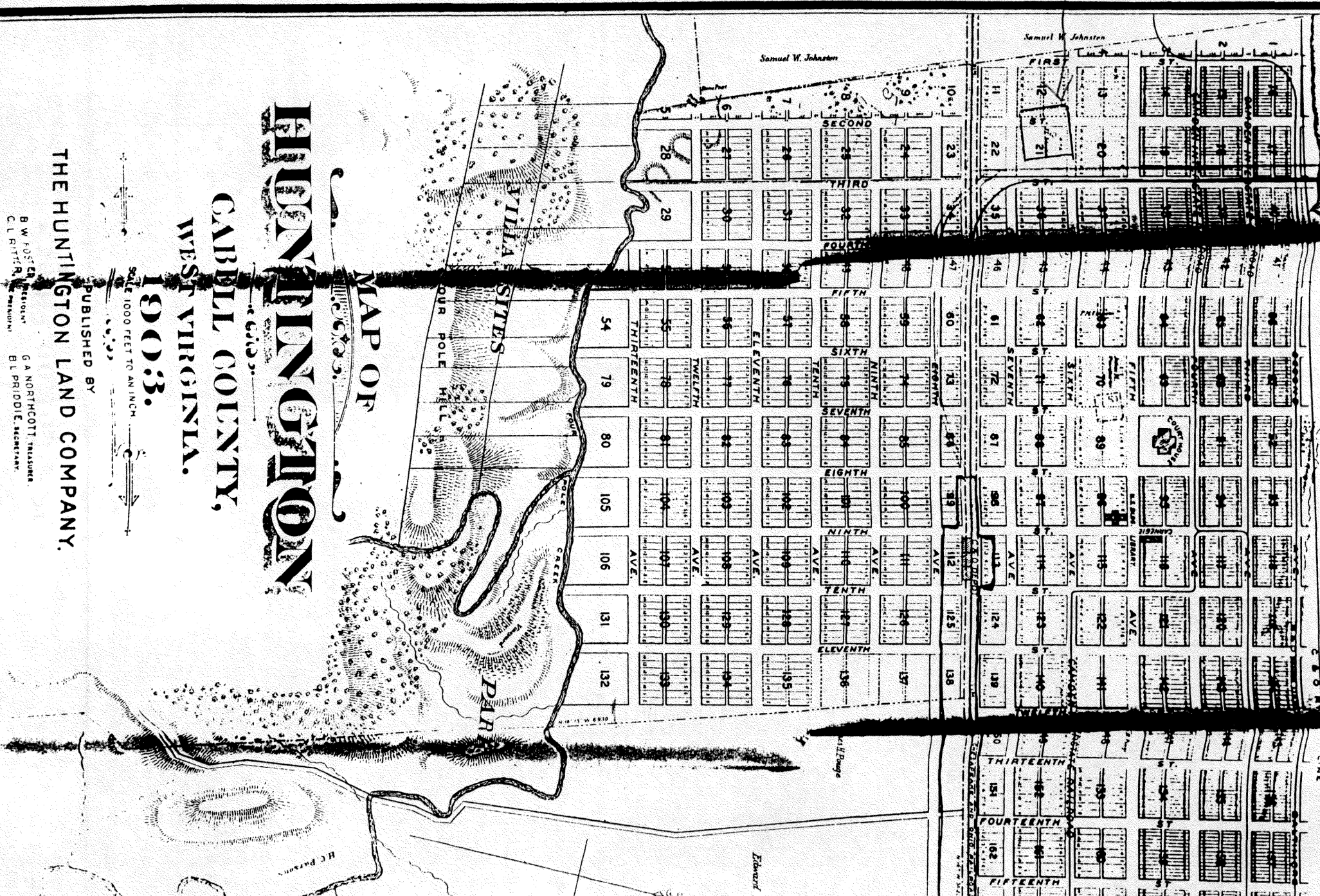
Date
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Michael Gioulis
Historic Preservation Consultant
612 Main Street
Sutton, West Virginia
(304) 765-6716

PHOTOGRAPH LOG
Johnston-Meek House
Cabell County, West Virginia

DWG.
3 OF 3

JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
HISTORIC AREA MAP--1903



HUNTINGTON

CABELL COUNTY,
WEST VIRGINIA.

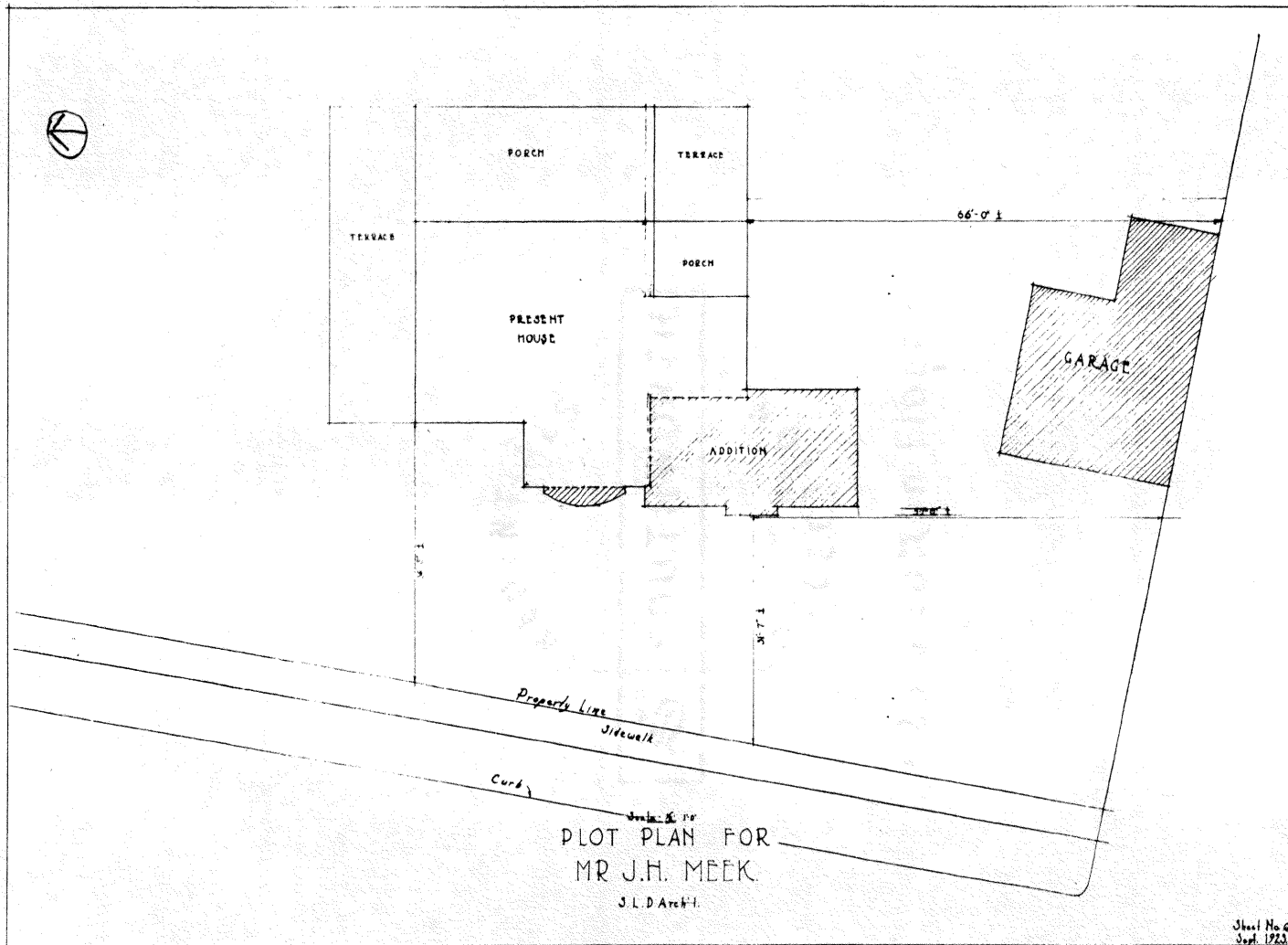
MAP OF

1903.

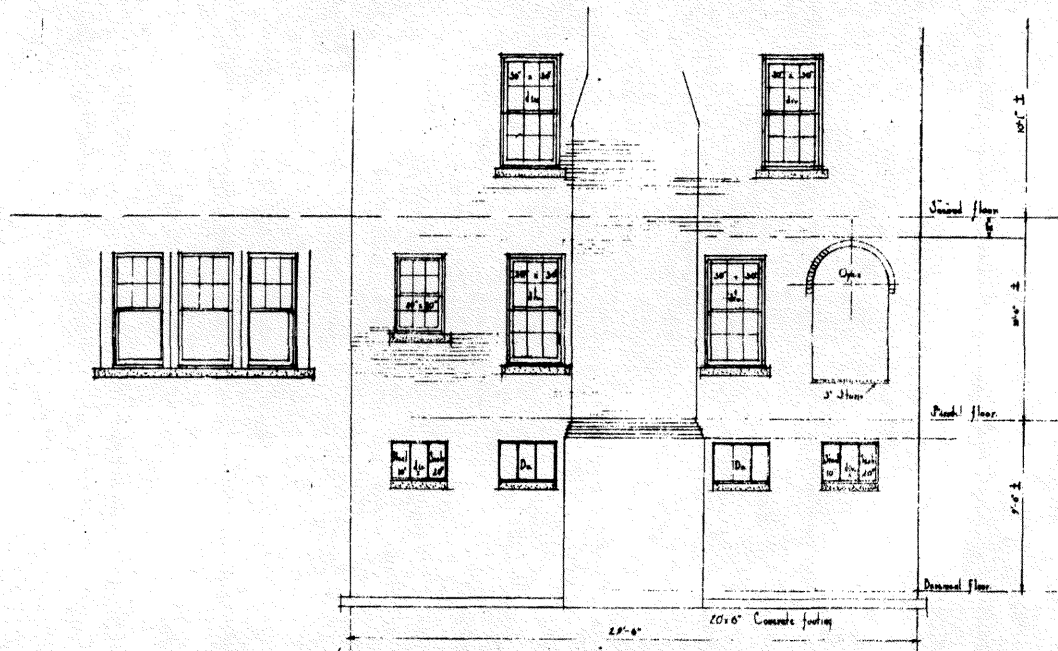
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JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
HISTORIC SITE PLAN



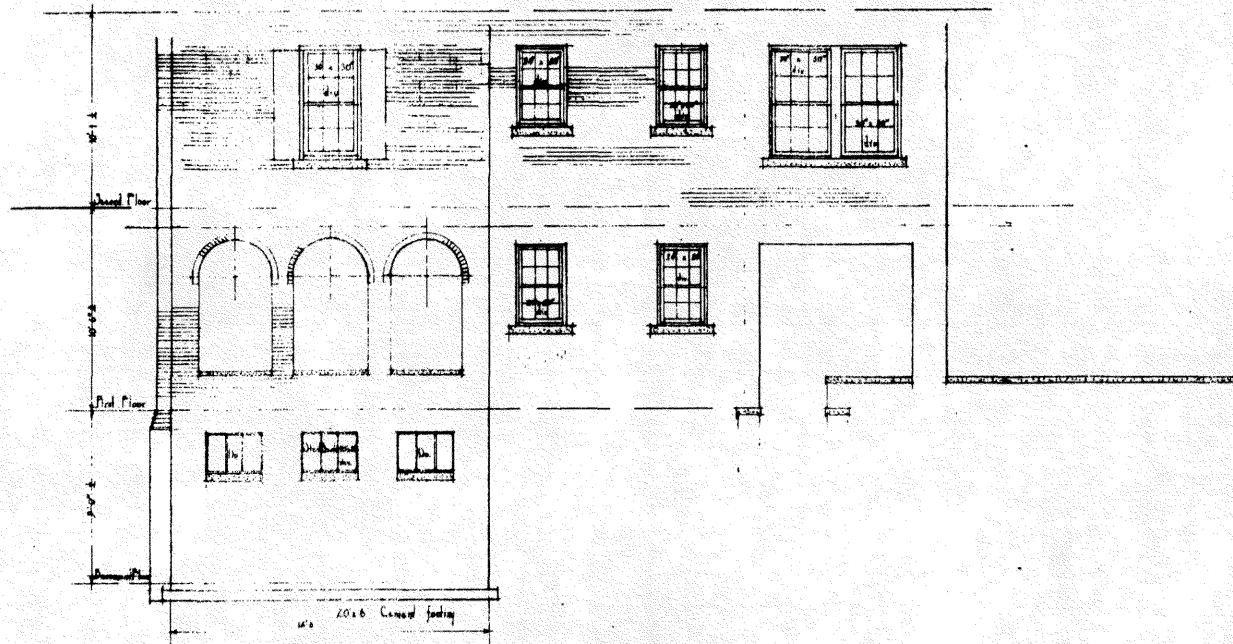
JOHNSTON MEEK HOUSE
HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
HISTORIC ELEVATION



WEST-ELEVATION
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

REMODELING & ADDITIONS
TO THE RESIDENCE OF
MR. J. H. MEEK
J. L. D. ARCHT.

JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
HISTORIC ELEVATION



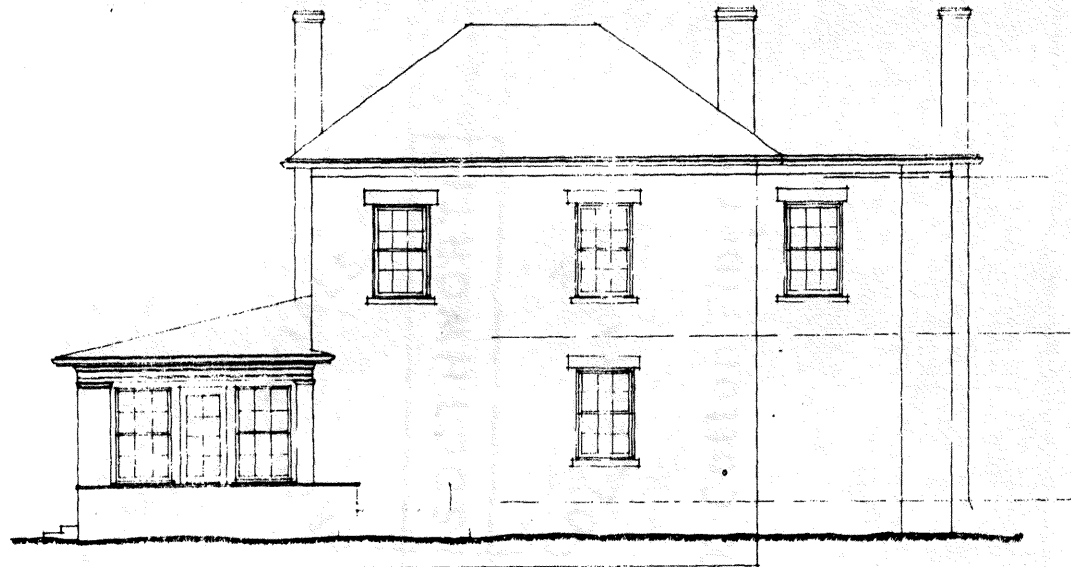
REAR ELEVATION
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

REMODELING & ADDITIONS
TO THE RESIDENCE OF
MR. J. H. MEEK

J. L. D. ARCHT

Sheet No. 3
Sept. 1923

JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
HISTORIC ELEVATION

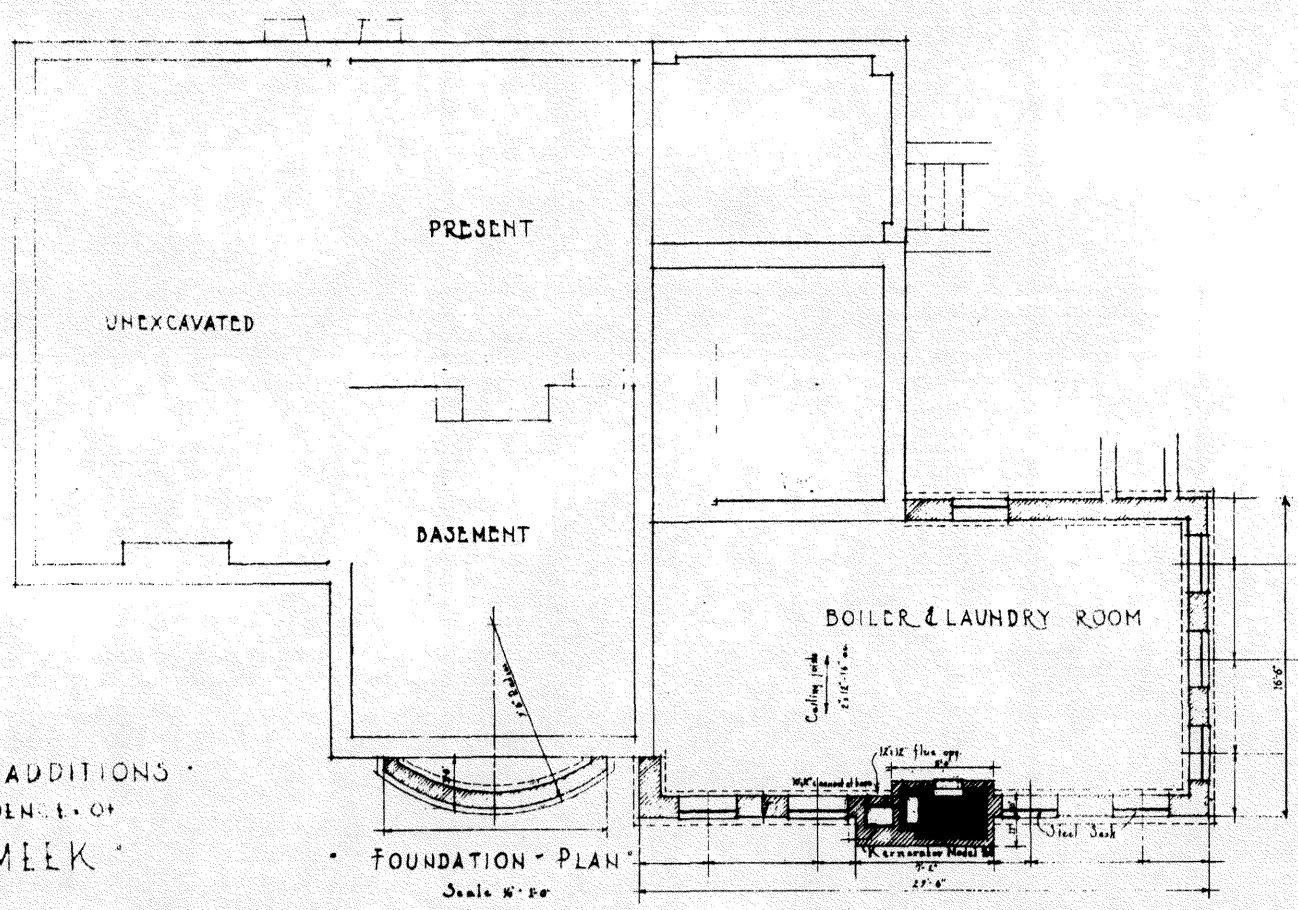


FRONT ELEVATION
J. J. W. '06

REMODELING & ADDITIONS
TO THE RESIDENCE OF
MR. J. H. MEEK
S. I. B. ARCHT

Shel M.
Sept 1925

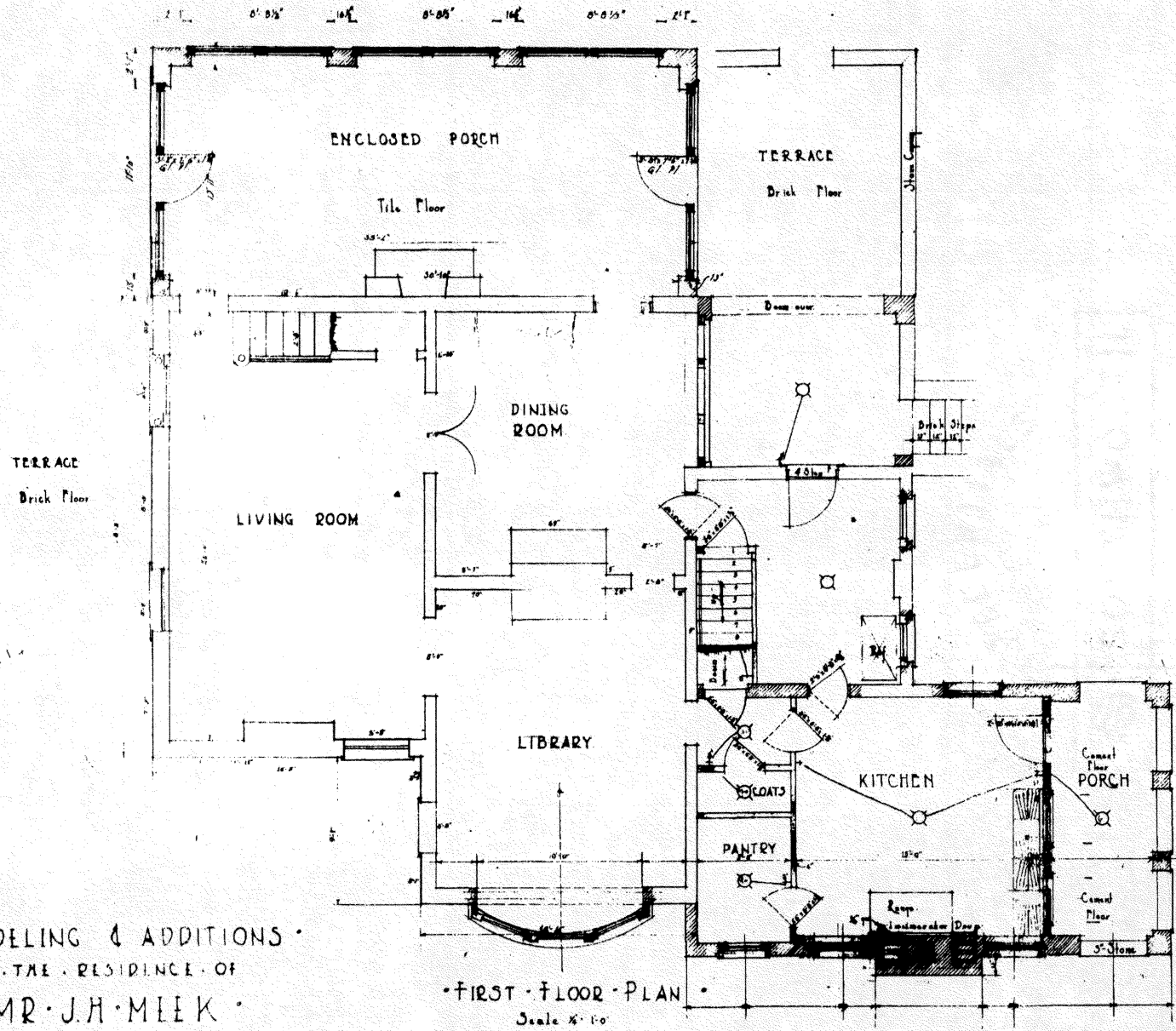
JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
HISTORIC FLOORPLAN



• REMODELING & ADDITIONS •
TO THE RESIDENCE OF
• MR. J. M. MEEK •
J.L.D. Archt

• FOUNDATION PLAN •
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

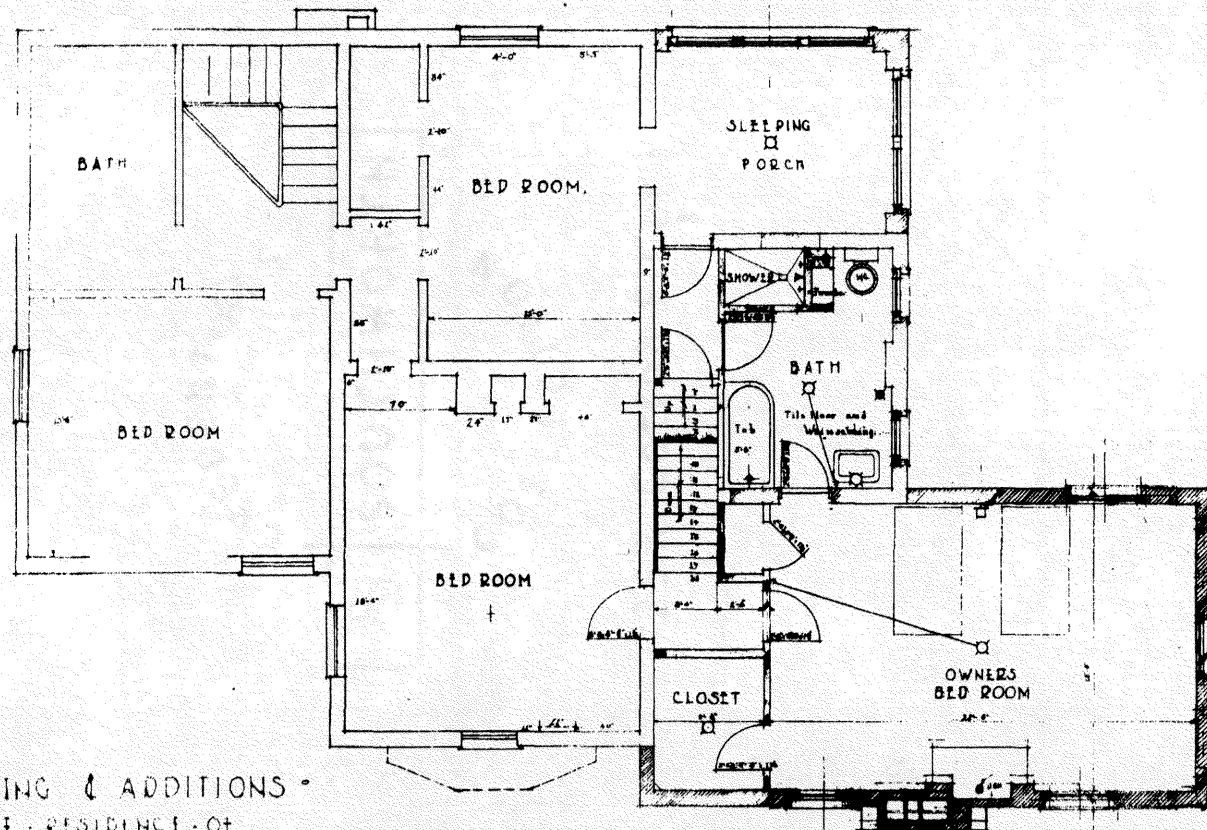
JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
 HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
 HISTORIC FLOORPLAN



REMODELING & ADDITIONS
 TO THE RESIDENCE OF
 MR. J. H. MEEK
 S. L. D. ARCHT.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
 HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
 HISTORIC FLOORPLAN



◦ REMODELLING & ADDITIONS ◦
 TO THE RESIDENCE OF

10'-0" - Floor To Second Floor.
 10'-0" - To Second floor Ceiling.

◦ MR. J. MEEK ◦

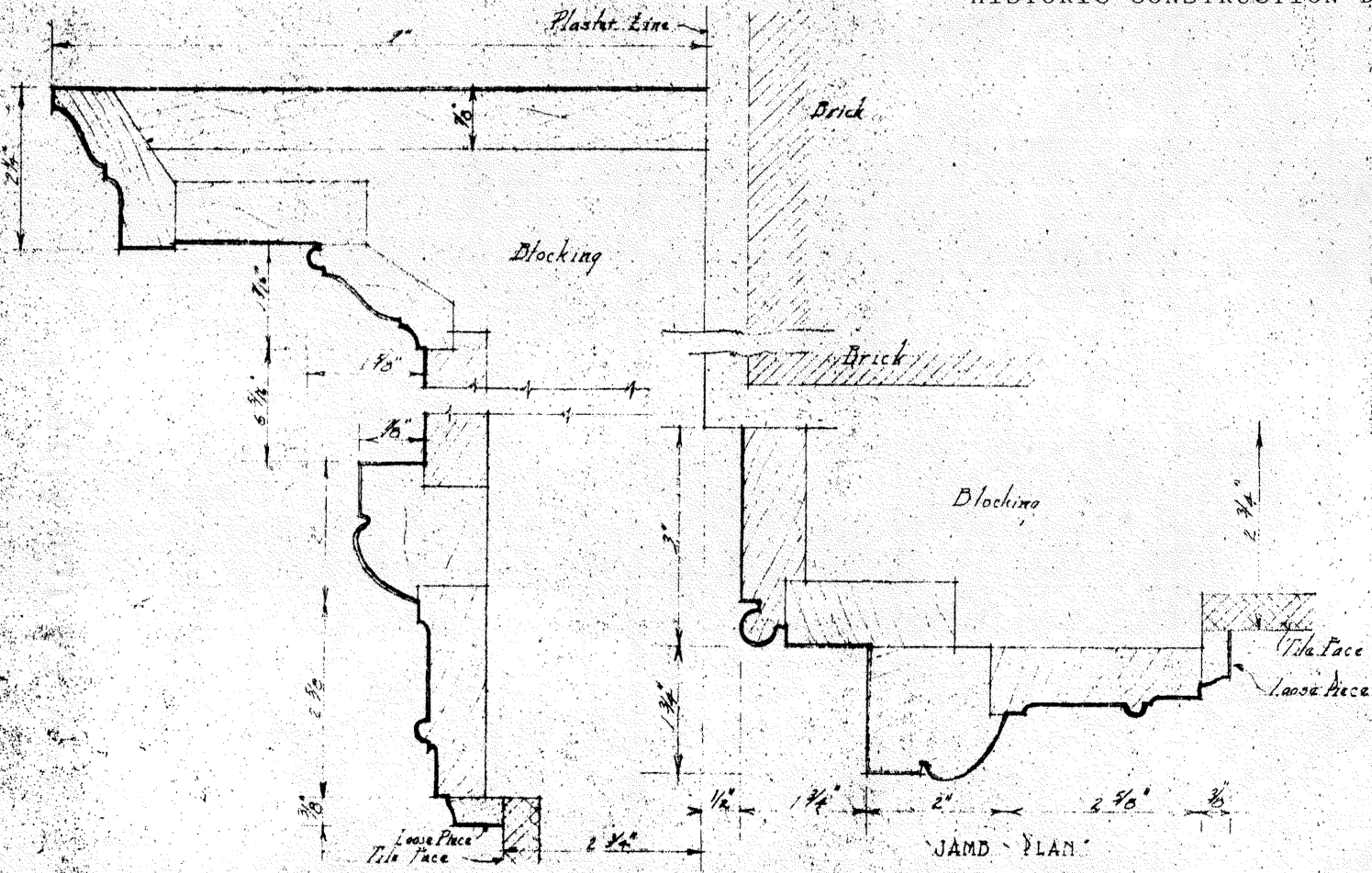
◦ SECOND FLOOR PLAN ◦

Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

Chas. S. Archt.

Sheet No 7
 Sept. 1923

JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
 HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
 HISTORIC CONSTRUCTION DETAILS



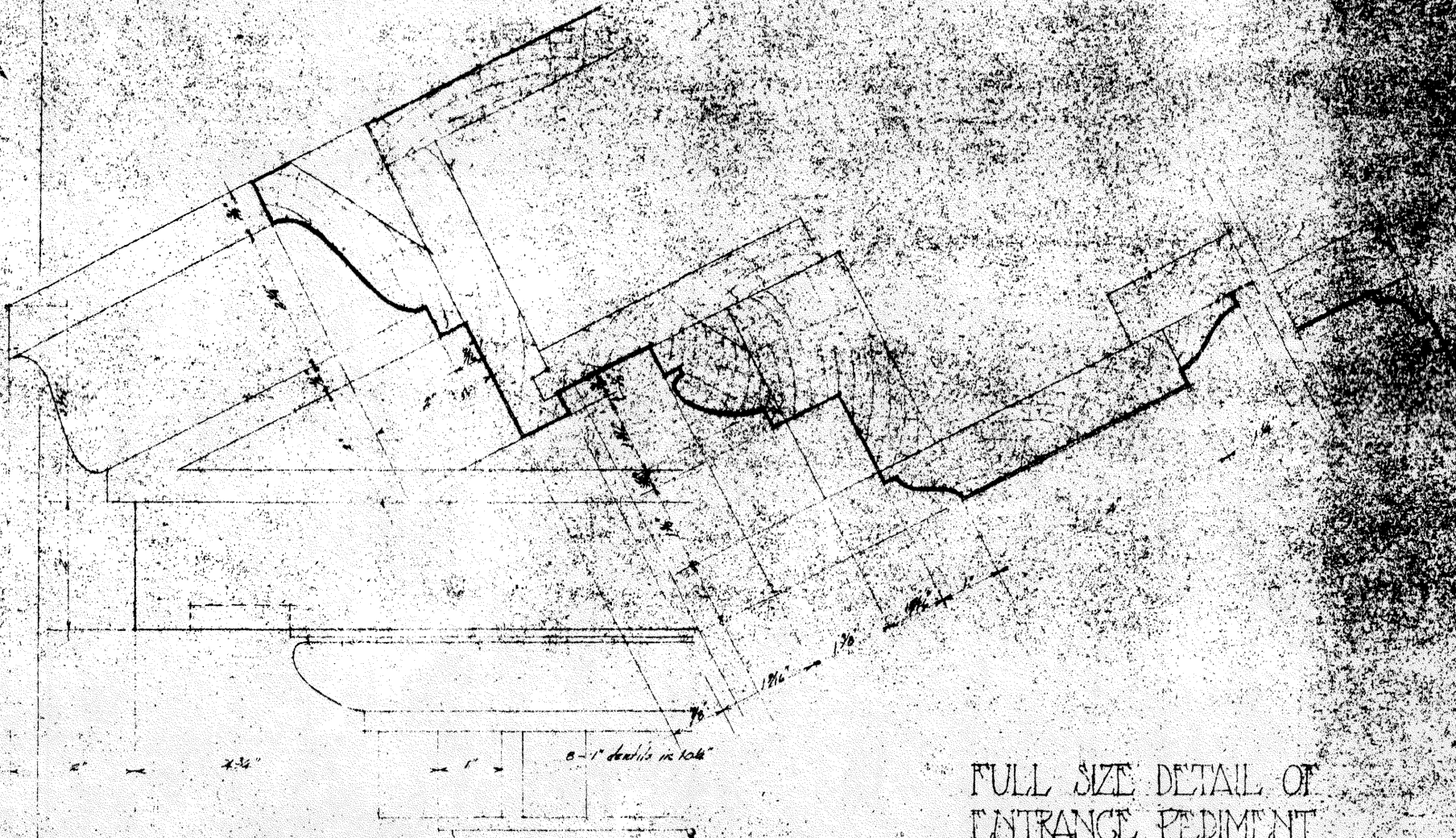
SECTION

JAMB PLAN

Wood Poplar

FULL SIZE DETAILS
 BED ROOM MANTEL
 RES. MR. J. M. MEEK
 F.L.A. & S.L.D. ARCHTS

Jan. 5, 21



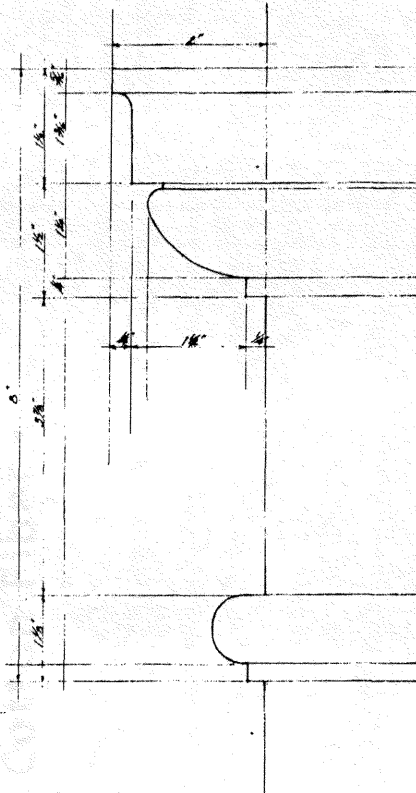
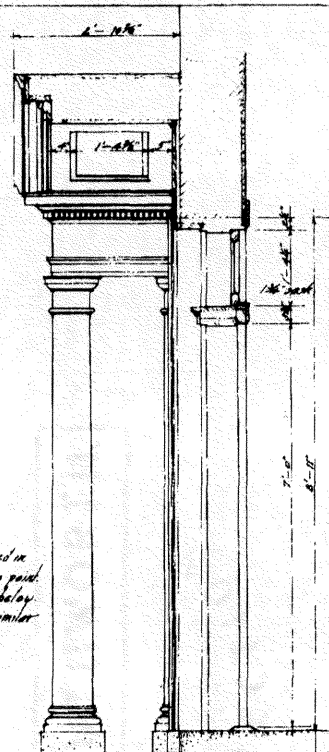
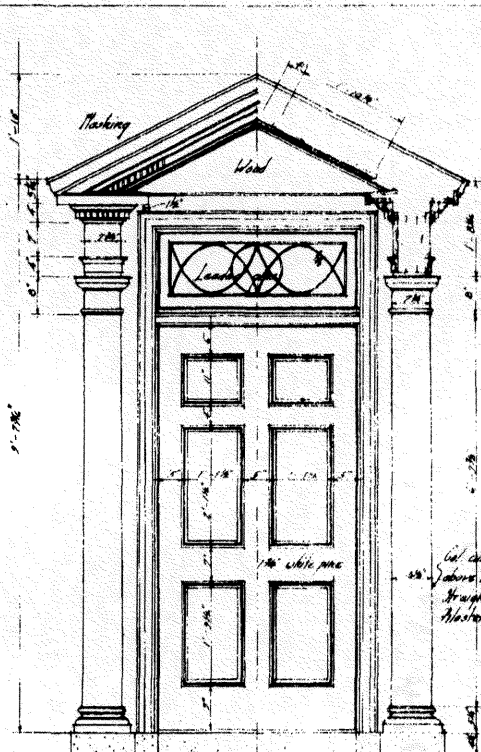
JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY,
WEST VIRGINIA
HISTORIC CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

FULL SIZE DETAIL OF
ENTRANCE PEDIMENT
RESIDENCE FOR MR. J. MEEK

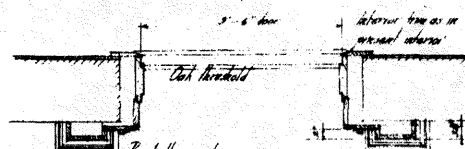
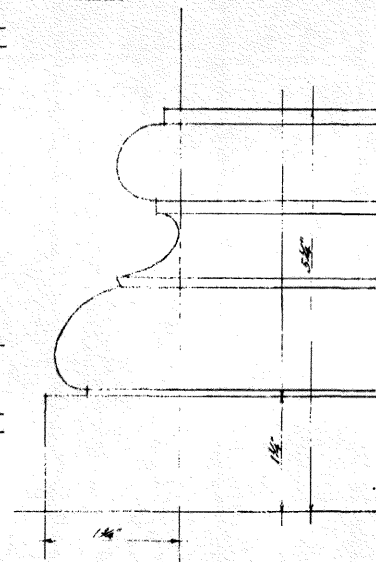
AUDNEY L. DAY, Arch.



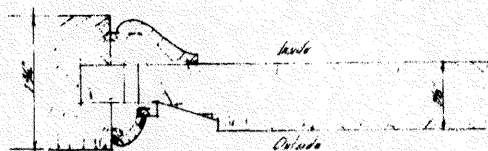
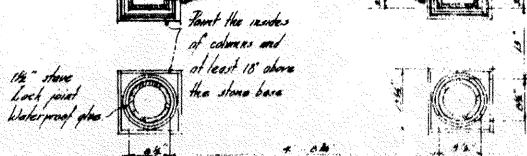
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 HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
 HISTORIC CONSTRUCTION DETAILS



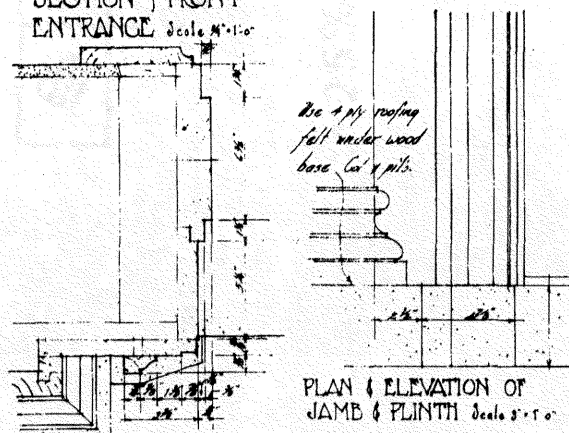
MOULDINGS FOR GAPS
 & BASES OF COLUMNS
 & PILASTERS
 Full size



ELEVATION, PLAN &
 SECTION of FRONT
 ENTRANCE Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION THRU DOOR PANEL MOULDS



PLAN & ELEVATION OF
 JAMB & PLINTH Scale 3/8" = 1'-0"

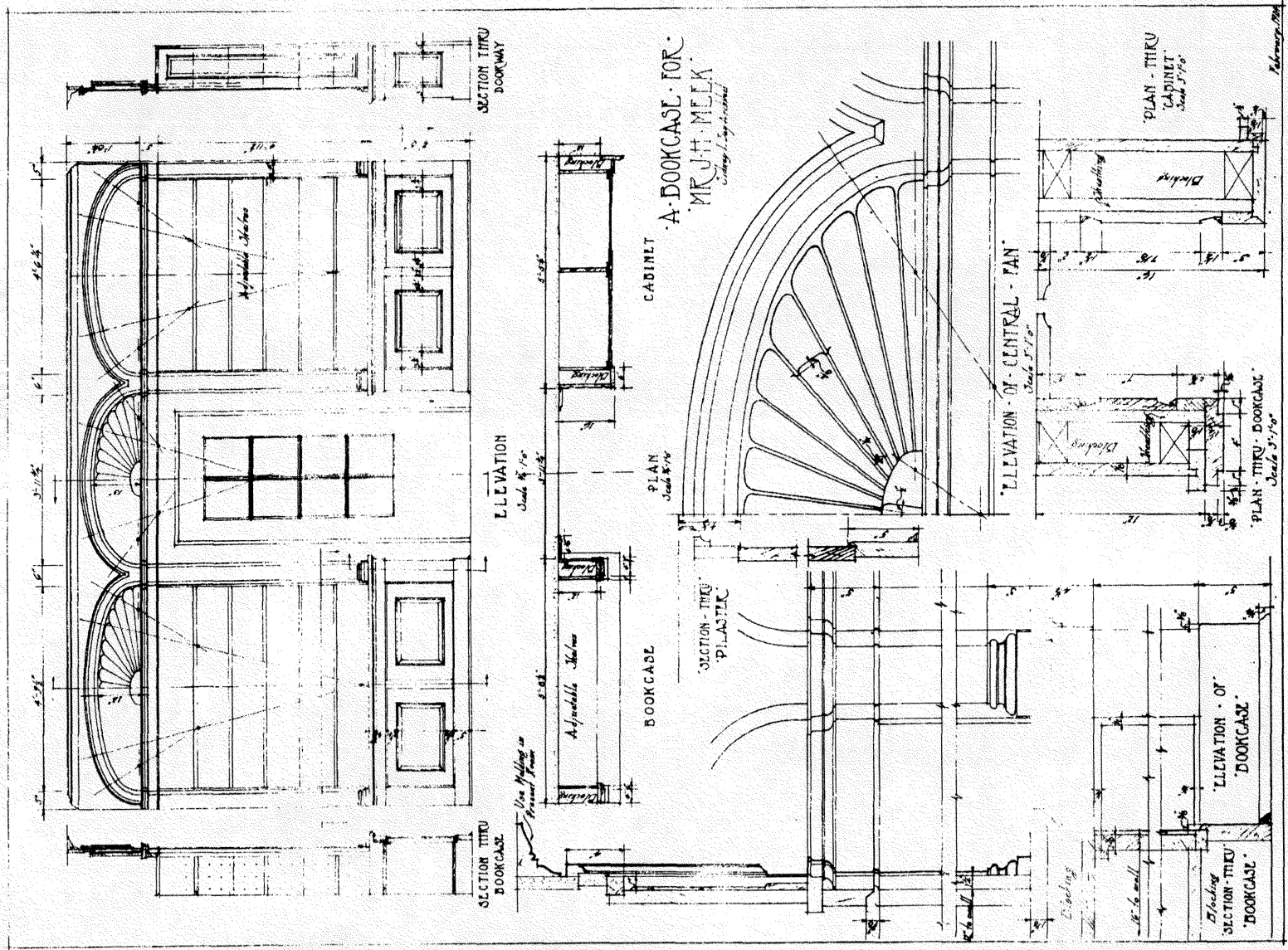
FRONT ENTRANCE OF
 RESIDENCE OF MR. J. M. MEELK

SIDNEY L. DAY Arch

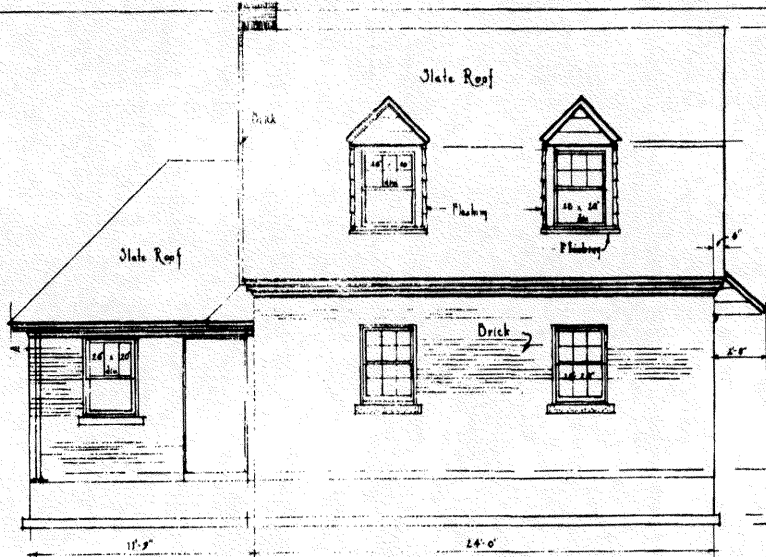
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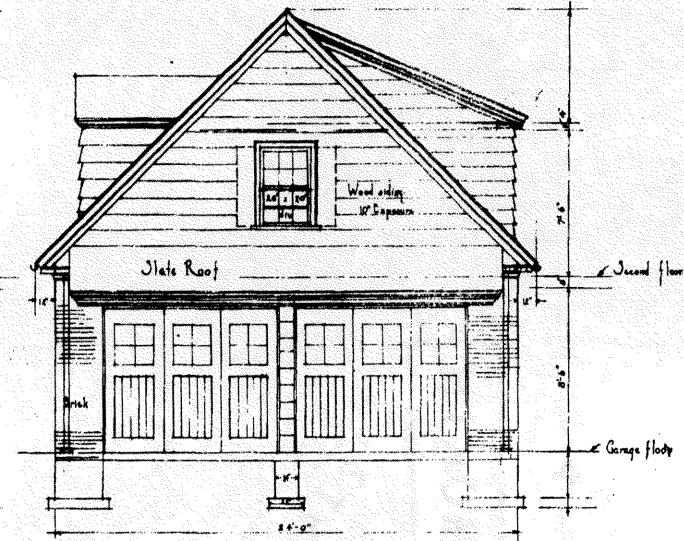
JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
 HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
 HISTORIC CONSTRUCTION DETAILS



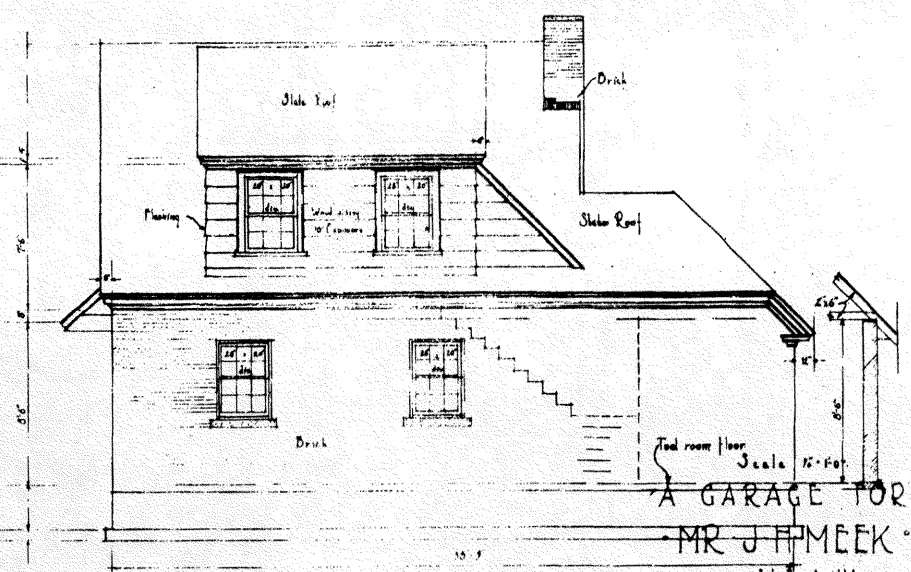
JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
 HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
 HISTORIC ELEVATION



NORTH-ELEVATION

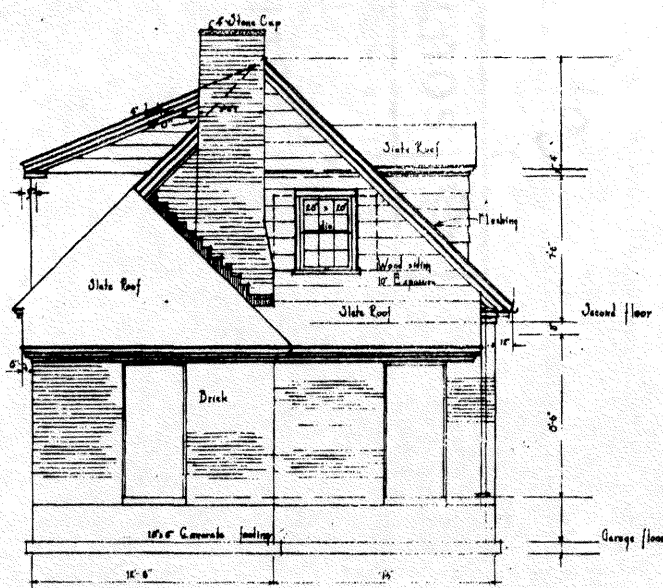


WEST-ELEVATION



A GARAGE FOR
 MR. J. MEEK

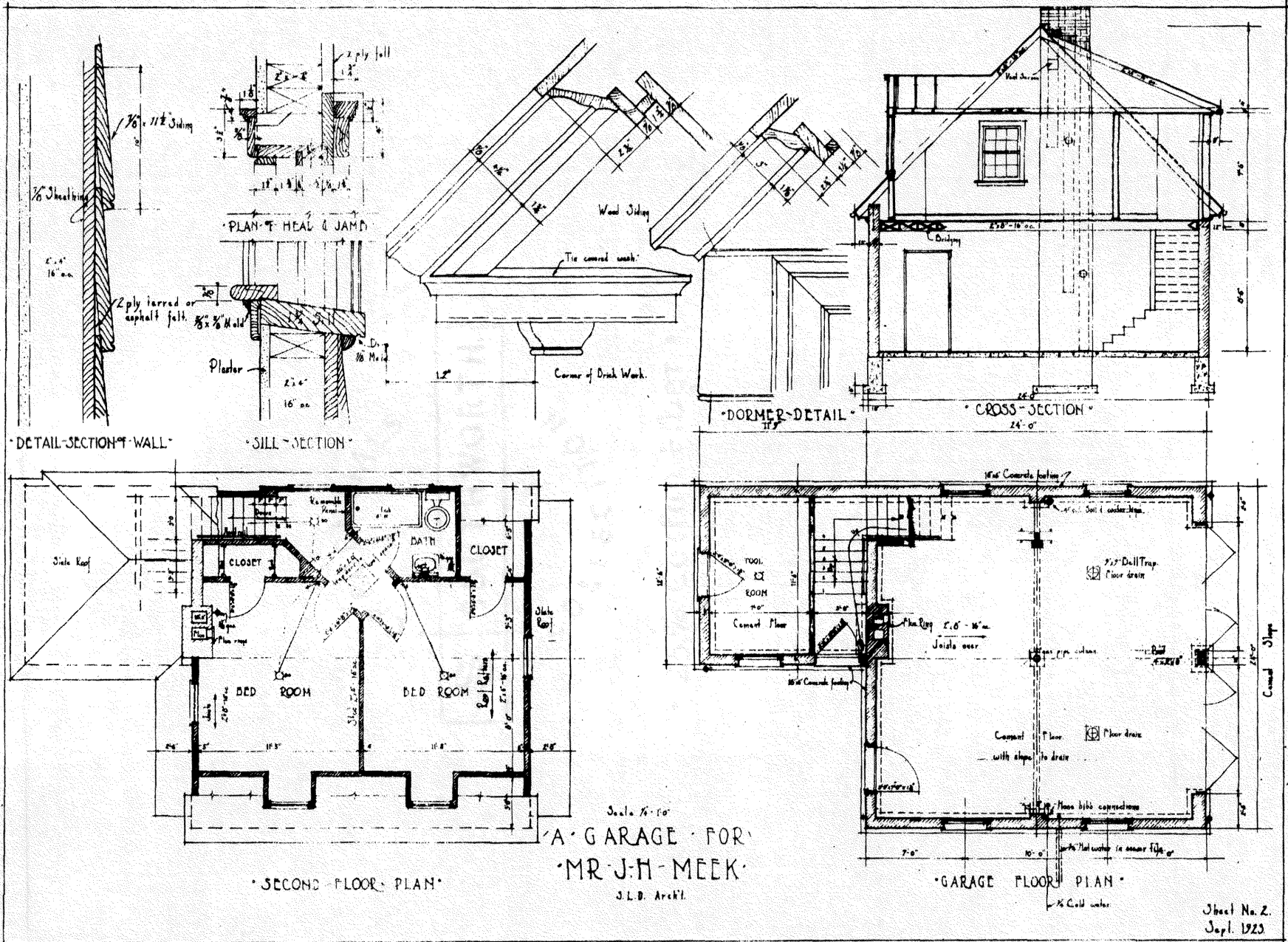
J. L. B. ARCHT.



EAST-ELEVATION

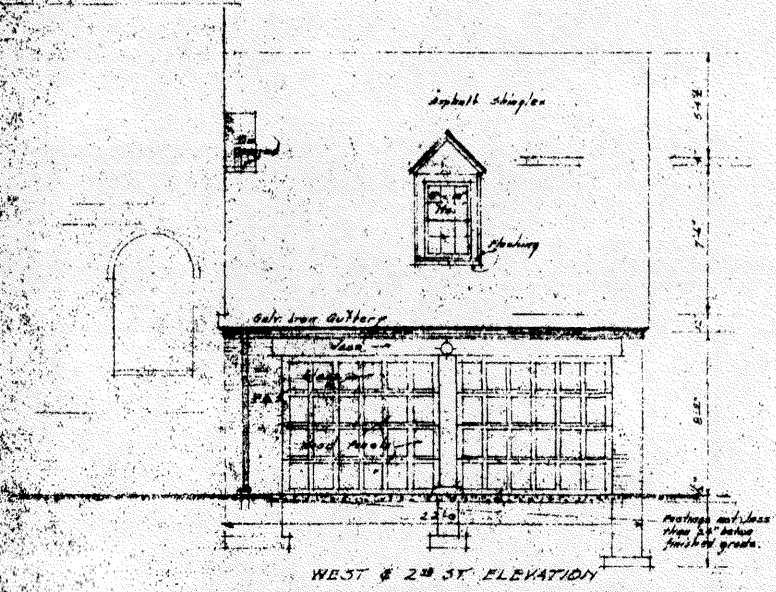
Sheet No. 1
 Sept. 1923.

JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
 HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
 HISTORIC ELEVATION



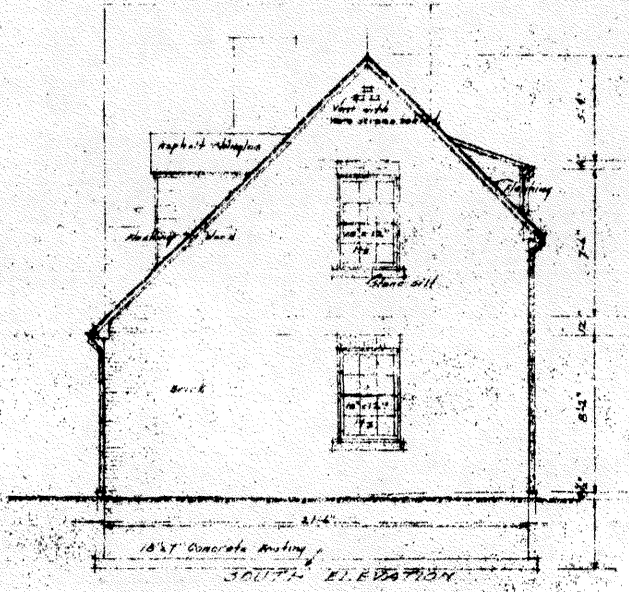
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 MR. J. H. MEEK
 J. L. B. Archt.

Sheet No. 2.
 Sept. 1923

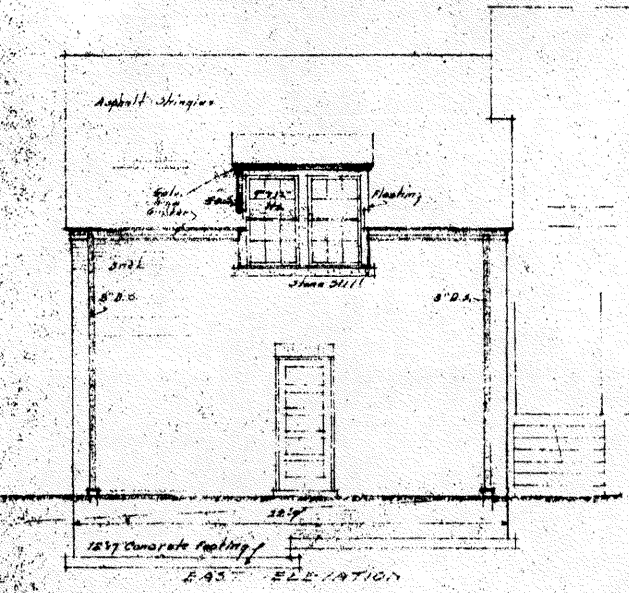


WEST & 2ND ST ELEVATION

Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION



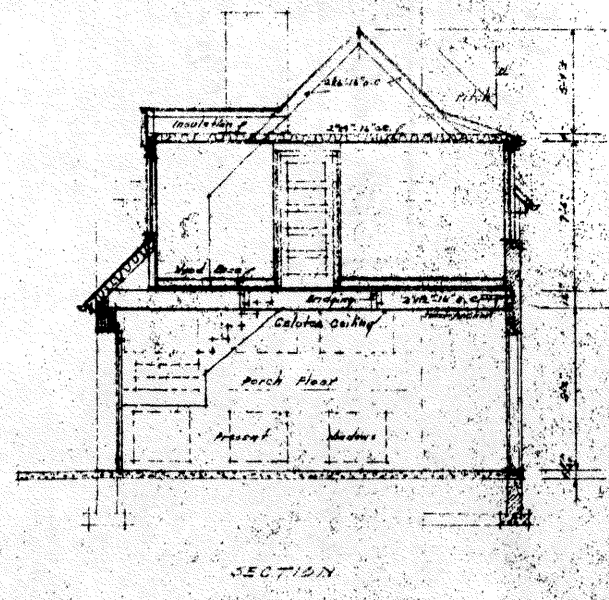
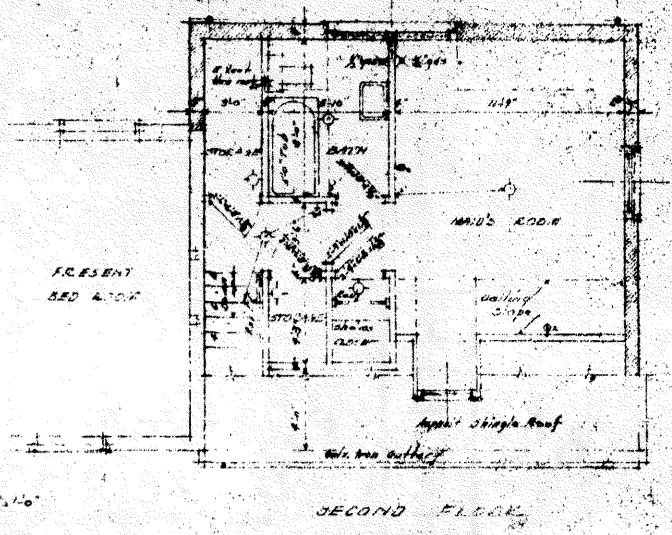
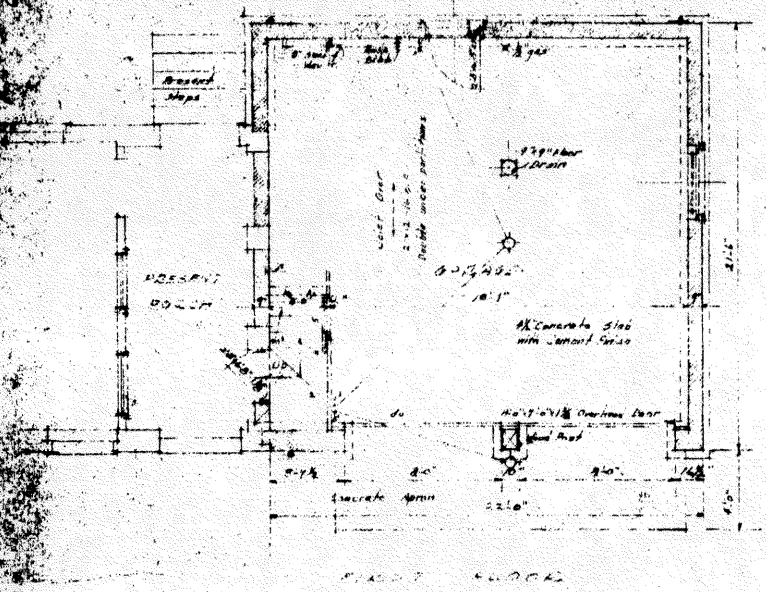
EAST ELEVATION

A GARAGE FOR
 MR. JACK MEEK
 208 4TH AVENUE
 HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
 SIDNEY L. DAY, ARCHITECT

JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
 HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY,
 WEST VIRGINIA
 HISTORIC ELEVATIONS

February 1941
 Sheet No. 1

JOHNSTON-MEEK HOUSE
 HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY,
 WEST VIRGINIA
 HISTORIC FLOORPLAN



A GARAGE FOR
 MR. JACK MEER
 203 4th AVENUE
 HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
 SIDNEY L. DAY, ARCHITECT

PH