

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 11 1977
DATE ENTERED	MAY 24 1977

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Julia-Ann Square Historic District

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

*includes cemetery and both sides of Julia-Ann, Ann  
See continuation sheet and 9th STS,*

CITY, TOWN

Parkersburg

\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

\_\_\_ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

STATE

West Virginia

CODE

54

COUNTY

Wood

CODE

107

**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"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

STATE

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Wood County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Third and Market Streets

CITY, TOWN

Parkersburg

STATE

West Virginia

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Volume III, The Annual Preservation Program, State of West Virginia - 1976/77

DATE

1975-1976

\_\_\_ FEDERAL  STATE \_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

West Virginia Antiquities Commission

CITY, TOWN

Morgantown

STATE

West Virginia

# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

EXCELLENT  
 GOOD  
 FAIR

DETERIORATED  
 RUINS  
 UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

UNALTERED  
 ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE  
 MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Julia-Ann Square section of Parkersburg is a representative sampling of residential development and evolution during the concentrated period when the city witnessed fairly rapid and steady growth in population and all the concomitants that attended expansion. Located along the Ohio River at its confluence with the Little Kanawha, Parkersburg had been a crossroads town since first settlement. The initial half of the nineteenth century brought development of the Staunton and Parkersburg and Northwestern turnpikes with termini in the city, thus attesting to its importance. The coming of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad before the Civil War confirmed what had been evident for some time: Parkersburg's economy would be based on what transportation could offer. River, road and railroad brought trade and industry that attracted more residents who needed additional housing.

By the 1880s the central portion of the city was well established, and single and double family residences were being continually constructed in Morehead and Neal's Addition and Deming's Addition north of Tenth Street in the vicinity of Juliana and Ann Streets. Much of the housing of this area bears witness to the time, and the late Victorian-era styles abound in a mixture of a few earlier units and several in the revival styles of the first part of the twentieth century. Queen Anne and Second Empire seem to dominate, but there are representative samplings, either in entirety of design or details of specific features, that indicate the presence of such styles as Gothic, Shingle, Stick, Eastlake, Colonial (Georgian) Revival, and elements of the Greek.

Instances of Gothic lines in the Julia-Ann Square Historic District are far outweighed by other styles, but the house at 916 Juliana Street has vaguely Gothic features in an ogee design in several window lintels, and those at 1024 Juliana and 1024 Ann have pointed-arch windows under some of the gables. Stick and Eastlake designs may be seen in the steep roofs, stick-type work and porch at 1024 Juliana and the porch at 1024 Ann. The major representation of the Shingle style is at 1045 Ann Street where the blending of shingles on wall surfaces above the first floor gives a mellowed effect to the several projections at the side and rear. Among buildings completed after the turn of the century are good examples of Colonial Revival, with those at 1103 Juliana and 924 Ann standing out in overall plan and detailing.

Brick is the most prevalent building material, especially in the area north of Tenth Street. Roof types are generally mansard, gable and hip, but the gambrel appears on occasion. Interesting detail, such as the decorative placing of siding in gables, is often overlooked, yet distinctive designs in horizontal, vertical, diagonal, geometric and mixed patterns are seen quite frequently as in the houses at 1201, 1207 and 1209 Juliana Street. Vergeboards are present in a lesser number than the artistic gables, but there are several buildings along the upper (northern) stretch of Juliana Street which feature these.

The great majority of the houses in the district were constructed between 1875 and 1915, and the predominant architectural styles and details are those of Queen Anne and Second Empire. Many of the pre-1875 residences have incorporated Victorian-era features bespeaking the influence of the time, and homes built after World War I usually have kept the tradition of architectural influences of earlier years alive.

Second Empire variants are found in both frame (944 Juliana Street) and brick (904 and 910 Juliana and 1004 and 1110 Ann); the style reaches its high point at 904 Juliana Street. Mansard roofs have dormer windows with rounded, slightly

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE two

rounded and gabled lintels. An unusual factor is that chimneys in most are subdued, but those at 904 Juliana are high, finely detailed and outstanding in both a figurative and literal sense. Additionally, each of these Second Empire homes has projecting pavilions, and those of brick include a variety in cornice bracketing, the majority employing symmetrically placed pairs or sets of three.

Irregularity of plan and high and multiple roofs are evident in the many Queen Anne houses, and most of the more defined examples are in brick. The greatest number of windows are flat topped, with several examples showing multi-paned upper sections. Bay projections are frequently seen, but it is the tower that dominates many buildings and its variety is of interest. Quite a large number are round or circular as at 1011 Ann Street and 1040 Juliana Street, but there are also the hexagonal examples at 918/20 Ann, 1034 Ann and 1125 Juliana. The tower on the house at 1008 Ann Street is circular on the first two levels and then extends another  $1\frac{1}{2}$  stories in a hexagonal form. Many buildings also feature high chimneys with decorative bands, panels and caps.

The feeling of the neighborhood comes from the combination of all of its elements, but the following pivotal structures offer to one its essence:

1. 1011 Ann Street. The predominant feature of this c. 1900 house is the huge, three-story round tower to the left of the main entrance. Of brick construction, the building has stone sills and lintels at most openings. Brick bands projecting from the surface form several belt courses, including two below first-floor windows and three between first and second levels. This same banded effect is repeated in chimneys.

2. 1035 Ann Street. Believed to have been constructed in the 1870s, this small frame house is one of the older residences in the district. It is two-stories high with both hip and gable roof sections above which project brick chimneys with decorative bands and caps. Windows on the front portion of the first floor are approximately nine feet high, and the porch that crosses this section of the house has turned posts and scroll saw-type brackets.

3. 1039 Ann Street. This is also one of the earlier houses dating from the 1870s, and its lines are rather straight and simple. It is of frame construction with a three-bay front and ell extending to the rear. The main gable roof is punctuated on the south side by a high brick chimney, and other interesting details include a front entrance with overlight and sidelights and a semi-circular, louvered vent in the north gable.

4. 1045 Ann Street. Although the district's only Shingle style building, the overall effect of this house blends well with the neighborhood. The first level is of horizontal siding, with all wall surfaces above having applied shingles. Many features are Queen Anne, such as the projecting bays and tower and the multi-paned upper sash used throughout. Additionally, there are massive brick chimneys that contribute to an impressive roof-top view of the entire area.

5. 1109 Ann Street. Even with the basic lines and details of this house being Queen Anne, the front is now dominated by a two-story, semi-circular Colonial Revival

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JULIA-ANN SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT, PARKERSBURG, WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE three

portico with a balustraded balcony at the second floor. The building is of brick, includes a three-story octagonal tower, and has elaborately detailed brick chimneys piercing the roofline at the south and north ends.

6. 1121 Ann Street. Located in a setting well back from the street line, this 2½-story, brick house has a number of porches across the front and at the north side. Windows on the second level have a slightly-rounded arch and those in the dormers repeat this feature. As has been expressed about many buildings in the district, this too has high and decorative chimneys.

7. 1203 Ann Street. At one time the Episcopal Bishopric for the Diocese of West Virginia, this delightful 2½-story, brick house is picturesque. The main section is square with a bay projection on the south side and an extension to the rear of the north elevation. The roof is hipped with a gable over the center of the front, but the effect is almost that of a mansard. Small dormers protrude from the roofline in some sections, and there is a free-standing dormer sitting atop the center of the roof that is somewhat like a cupola.

8. 1209/11 Ann Street. This large house has many interesting, but seemingly out-of-place features. The three-story main section with hip roof, round tower and four-sided projection with crenellated top has a 2½-story unit with hip roof and wall dormers attached to the north. Brick is the primary building material, but the house incorporates stone in sills and lintels. Several brick belt courses are located between levels. Along the front, and continuing to the south side where it forms a port-cochere, is a deep, Colonial Revival porch with pediment above the entranceway, Ionic columns, and a cornice of dentil molding and brackets. The dentil effect is repeated in the cornice of the three-story section. Although the house is not stylistically appealing, in an earlier, simpler state it was the home of Peter G. Van Winkle, one of the area's most prominent residents.

9. 918/20 Ann Street. Apparently a duplex by design, this 2½-story, brick building is especially interesting for the two hexagonal towers on its west (front) elevation. The steep, gabled roofs add to its impression of height as one looks up the hill upon which it was constructed.

10. 1004 Ann Street. This Second Empire house is of red brick with gabled dormers on the initial slope of the mansard roof. A double-doored entrance is enclosed by a small porch of beautifully worked wrought iron, and there is another wrought-iron porch on the north elevation. With the exception of characteristic Renaissance Revival lintels and bracketed cornice, the building is simple and plain in its lines.

11. 1008 Ann Street. Late Victorian-era (predominantly Queen Anne) features abound in this 2½-story, brick house. The roof is arranged with ridges meeting at right angles, and a 3½-story tower (round to the third level and hexagonal above) is at one corner. Stone belt courses break the facade, heavy wooden cornices appear on the tower, and interestingly designed brickwork appears as a band between second and third levels. The multiplicity of window styles is catching, for there are some that are narrow, some wide, some with curved glass, and even a few with small

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE four

sashes in the top portion of the tower.

12. 1024 Ann Street. Constructed in the 1880s, this house includes elements of a variety of styles, but its main lines are basically Eastlake. The building is a rectangle with a hip roof, but gabled projections of wide (but not too deep) dimensions are on several elevations. A number of high chimneys with distinctive caps dominate the roofline. Most windows have flat tops, yet those in the gables have a pointed arch. A porch is across the front elevation, and it features nicely turned columns and bracketing below a lattice-work upper portion. There is a small, balcony-type projection in the center of the house above the main porch, and the gable on this elevation includes a panel with a saw-tooth effect at its base.

13. 1034 Ann Street. Basically Queen Anne in form, this building incorporates many features of the Colonial Revival, marking it as late for its style. A few of the outstanding features of this 2½-story, brick house are the porch that extends across the front and about half of the north side, the smaller porch on the second level, the huge dormers, the Palladian window in the main west gable, and the high and heavy chimneys. Of added attraction are the vertically divided panes in the windows of the dormers and the third floor of the tower.

14. 1110 Ann Street. Another of the French Second Empire buildings in the district, this brick house has attractive segmental- and curved-arch windows, the lintels on the first and second levels forming hood molds. Openings are almost floor length; there are five on the two floors of the front with three dormers projecting from the mansard roof. Entrance is through double doors, and this effect is reproduced on the second level in double windows that are slightly shorter than other openings. A fine, columned porch is across the facade; the cornice features sets of brackets placed between windows. This house was constructed during the 1870s.

15. 1208 Ann Street. Both unusual and captivating, this 2½-story house is of stone with a diamond-shaped tile covering as a siding above the first level and on the roof. The plan is irregular and openings variously shaped. Perhaps the most striking feature of the building is its high and finely detailed stone-and-brick chimneys with clustering of diamond-shaped stacks. That on the south elevation includes three flues and that on the north has about seven. Near the apex of the stacks are projecting brick bands, and the top is capped with a rectangular plate.

16. 111 Eleventh Street. This two-story brick house was constructed in the late 1890s. It is not outstanding in style or lines, but it is representative of the well built and maintained homes which form the district. Some interest attaches to the two-story bay projection at the right of the front entrance, the hip roof that approaches the dimensions of a mansard, and the decoratively capped chimneys. A former carriage house behind the main building has a mansard roof with projecting gabled dormers and square tower.

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JULIA-ANN SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT, PARKERSBURG, WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE five

17. 109 Twelfth Street. Fine detailing and lines are represented in the irregular plan of this 2½-story, brick house. Projections extend from all elevations except the front, but the latter is dominated by an added wrought-iron porch with second-floor balustrade. Several chimneys reach high above the house, gabled dormers with round-arched windows project from the hip roof, all windows on the first and second floors of the front have slightly arched lintels, several openings on other elevations have flat tops, there is a high Palladian window on the west side, the main entrance door features a fanned overlight, and the cornice is fairly deep and bracketed.

18. 118 Twelfth Street. At first glance this 2½-story, brick dwelling looks plain and regular, but a more thorough evaluation reveals interesting detail. A gabled roof extends from front to rear, but a gambrel-roofed projection has been placed beside a high, paneled brick chimney on the west side. The northeast corner includes porches at each level of the indentation in the facade, the first-floor roofline extending beyond that of the second level which features a small brick gable within the main gable of the north elevation. The latter also houses a Palladian window, much distinguished from the flat-topped openings elsewhere.

19. 1103 Juliana Street. This imposing 2½-story, brick structure combines elements of various styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Basically rectangular, it has a rounded bay on the south side next to which is a small wooden projection that provides light for a stairwell. High chimneys, dormers and a heavy cornice with brackets and dentil molding stand out to some extent, but the building is dominated by the horseshoe-shaped, two-story portico at the front. The supports for this are heavy Doric columns (originally Ionic) and Ionic pilasters. When first constructed in the early twentieth century, the portico included a balustrade on its roof that matched the design in the second-floor balcony that still appears under this entrance feature.

20. 1117 Juliana Street. One of the oldest houses in the Julia-Ann Square Historic District, this frame building also combines features of a variety of styles. Three rectangular blocks placed in succession form the structure, the one nearest the street having a gabled roof with paneled and bracketed cornice, that to its rear displaying a gambrel roof, and the last being the kitchen unit. The front elevation is symmetrical, consisting of three openings on each level, with the main door having an overlight and shuttered side panels. Windows are abundant throughout, and those on the first level of the front section have high, bracketed lintels. Porches are on the front, the south side and the rear, with a balcony being enclosed under the gambrel roof on the south. Interesting features are false windows on the north elevation of the original section, fine paneling throughout the cornice of this unit, and high brick chimneys.

21. 1125 Juliana Street. Primarily Queen Anne in style, this 2½-story, brick house has been painted white. The ridges of the multiple roofs dissect, and gabled ends are prominent. The east (front) elevation has a three-sided bay

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE six

beneath the gable and a three-story, hexagonal tower at the southeast corner. Windows have flat lintels with the exception of a large, semi-circular opening on the first floor of the north side. Brick and stone belt courses or bands are at several different heights on the building.

22. 904 Juliana Street. This 3-story, brick, French Second Empire house is the most elegant building in the district. Pavilions project from front and side, chimneys are finely detailed, and interestingly bracketed cornices seem everywhere. Stone quoins appear at each major corner, high and flat-linteled windows are employed on the first two levels, and rounded arches are above openings on the roof. The tower in the front center rises four stories and is crowned with an iron cresting. Even the old brick carriage house to the rear features the mansard roof and a central tower with louvered panels.

23. 910 Juliana Street. Although overshadowed, even dominated, by its neighbor at 904 Juliana, this simple Second Empire house is nonetheless impressive. Constructed of brick, it features rounded stone lintels with keystone projections on the second level and nicely detailed dormers. The cornice under the mansard roof contains sets of brackets to either side of each opening, with a simple horizontal design between. A Colonial Revival porch that curves around the north side from the front has been added.

24. 916 Juliana Street. This two-story house with three-story tower is one of the most appealing buildings in the area despite (or because of) its quiet lines and subdued appearance. Its entrance is approached from a deep but fairly narrow porch with columned supports and a pointed roof that has an intricately arranged gable. The brickwork is broken by stone at the corners and in bands between floors. An ogee design is in the stone lintels of most windows, but the wall dormer on the front of the tower is topped with a sunburst motif.

25. 940 Juliana Street. Another of the district houses that is not outstanding in style or detailing but contributes greatly to the overall quality of the neighborhood, this two-story brick dwelling presents a pleasant facade. It is topped by a hip roof and is one of the few buildings which have incorporated a deck, this one having an iron railing. Basically a rectangular-planned structure, there is a bay-type projection on the south elevation. The porch across the front is Eastlake in design and features detailed brackets at each post.

26. 1024 Juliana Street. This is a 2½-story house of white-painted brick. Its depth makes the front seem narrower than it really is, and projections along both sides give the center the appearance of bulging. The central roof is hipped, but a gable is located over the middle of the west elevation and a dormer is on the main roof above this. Bracketing of its spacious porch along with the detail of the wood work above the supports and on the balustrade present an inviting entrance. Stick-style features stand out in the ornamentation of the main gable and dormer gable on the front elevation, and Gothic Revival lines are evident in the steep-pitched gables.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE seven

27. 1036/38 Juliana Street. As with the dwelling at 940 Juliana, this 2½-story, frame house contributes much to the district without being outstanding. It is of frame construction with a gable roof perpendicular to the street line. One of its major features is the small, four-paned, oval-shaped window in the front gable. The porch across the front is Eastlake and displays interesting ornamentation in curved brackets that form three arches along the front and one on each of the sides.

28. 1040 Juliana Street. This is a 2½-story, brick house with a 3½-story circular tower on the northwest corner and a 3-story rounded bay along the north side. Dormers pierce the hip roof regularly, and their low profile blends with the short, single-paned, frieze windows on the third level of each of the projections. Heavy cornices at the main roof include a dentil molding, a feature that is repeated along the tower, bay and in each of the dormers. Above the cornice on the tower is a second set of short frieze windows with a louvered covering.

29. 1102/04 Juliana Street. This frame house is unusual, not only in its being unique within the neighborhood because of design and massing, but also because it is an irregular grouping of rectangular blocks that house some interesting features. The three-story section on the south, for instance, is constructed with a roofline that makes the third-floor windows on the front look as though they are out of place. The two-story section attached to the north extends much farther toward the street and has a more gently sloping roof. The latter also includes a small projection on the front that protrudes midway between first- and second-floor windows. Although the date of construction is not known and it is probable that it was built in sections at different times, this is thought to be one of the oldest houses in the district.

The Julia-Ann Square Historic District is situated in an area that gently slopes upward from Ninth Street to about Eleventh Street and then levels off toward the old Riverview Cemetery. Houses in the block between Ninth and Tenth Streets, especially those facing Ann Street, are generally constructed high above street levels with retaining walls at the sidewalk line or gently sloping lawns approaching the street.

As has been expressed, the styles of buildings are generally those of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. One finds an abundance of outstanding Second Empire and Queen Anne features, but a gamut of types and designs is represented. Most houses are not of a pure architectural style, many have a mixture of Victorian-era features, and a large number have incorporated the high styles of the 1860-1890 period with those of the later revivals.

Although brick is the predominant building material, especially in the northern section of the district, frame dwellings are numerous and stone and stucco are often seen. Many brick structures were initially of the red color of the buildings material, but a great number have been painted in a variety of subdued colors as well as white. Brick units of the twentieth-century revival styles are often buff, and



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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE eight

frame houses have been painted many colors with white predominant.

It can be said with reasonable accuracy that the Julia-Ann Square Historic District is one of Parkersburg's greatest concentrations of fine buildings of the roughly 1875-1915 period. Many of the houses located here evolved from one style to another or incorporated alterations suitable to the period. Most, however, were constructed from architectural plans and patterns that were products of the time and location. Such local architects as William Howe Patton and R.H. Adair are no doubt well represented in the district, but many of the dwellings were constructed by contractors who provided standard plans or by residents who brought many of their own ideas into play in the design.

Buildings are generally all of the same two-to-three-story dimensions and sit on lots of about equal size. Most structures along Juliana Street are near the street line, but many on the northern edge of Ann Street have been placed well back on deep lots. Although there is little open space in the neighborhood, the major non-housing section--the old Riverview Cemetery--is an integral part of the community. The same can be said of the Nash School, a neighborhood landmark and educational center dating from the early twentieth century.

The Julia-Ann Square area has apparently not deteriorated to any great extent since coming into an identifiable existence. Pressures from the urban center of Parkersburg and the possible movement north of many professional offices present some concern for those who wish to retain the single and double family residence quality of the neighborhood. These pressures are manageable at present, however, and it seems that a renewed awareness has caught hold as witnessed in the repair and painting of many buildings.

Intrusions do exist, but proportionately they are of a small number and consist mostly of multiple-space parking areas and multi-family apartment units. Even these eight or so non-compatible elements blend in many respects, for parking lots are hidden from the street by plantings in a few instances, and the apartment houses are relatively small.

Of interest also are the old carriage houses and outbuildings that are prevalent in the alleys and back yards. Some of these, like the carriage house at 904 Juliana Street, are serving similar functions today (garages), while others have been converted to small-scale houses or specialty-use auxiliary buildings.

Parkersburg's central business district is just south of Julia-Ann Square, and professional offices, commercial establishments and apartments abound on the streets to the east and west, respectively, of Juliana and Ann. The confines of the district are easily discernible, and it appears that the neighborhood is one of the last substantial concentrations of period architecture and single and double family residences near the heart of town.

# 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 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 type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Community develop- ment Local history
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES      c. 1875-1915

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In many respects, the history of the evolution and development of the Julia-Ann Square Historic District is the history of the evolution and development of Parkersburg, West Virginia, in microcosm. During the first half of the nineteenth century when the town slowly grew in terms of population, industry and transportation, the area of the district was sparsely settled and little developed. With the end of the Civil War, the opening of West Virginia's pioneering oil and gas industry, the quickened pace of roads, railroads and rivers that had major terminals at Parkersburg, and the influx of service, supportive and auxiliary industry to aid in growth, the city's pace picked up, its population grew, and the need for new housing became pressing. The area just north of town that included Juliana and Ann Streets and their connecting side roads began filling with people who were the leaders of the community: bankers, entrepreneurs, professional persons, religious and educational leaders, ranking political figures, etc. The district was home to many who made the town move, and their influence and well-to-do status was reflected in their neighborhood. They had constructed the best houses of the time, employing the latest styles and using the finest materials. By the time of World War I, Parkersburg was stabilized in many respects, and the Julia-Ann Square area settled down with the town and came, in so many ways, to be one of the best examples--if not the essence--of the middle to upper class housing sections of the city.

Located at the confluence of the Little Kanawha and Ohio rivers, what is now Parkersburg had its antecedents in the last quarter of the eighteenth century and began development as a community somewhat after 1800. Laid out in lots about 1810 and named for Alexander Parker, an early land patentee of the area, the town was incorporated in 1820. Growth was slow during the first half of the nineteenth century, but the establishment of the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike and the Northwestern Turnpike (between Winchester and Parkersburg) gave indications that this community along the Ohio River had an important future as a transportation center. When the Northwestern Virginia Railroad began a route from the area of Grafton (on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that extended from Baltimore to Wheeling) to Parkersburg, additional impetus was provided. The line eventually became part of the B & O system, and by the time of the Civil War the importance of these major transportation routes made the town a center of activity. In 1863 its incorporated area again was extended by an act of the legislature, and Parkersburg was officially recognized as a city.

By the end of the great internal war that witnessed the creation of the state of West Virginia as part of its political upheaval, industrial development had made a substantial foothold in one of the key cities of old Virginia's northwest section. The shops of the railroad and the warehouses of the shipping interests were important; timber would make use of its facilities later in the nineteenth century. It was the discovery of vast oil and gas fields to the north, east and south, however, that

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hardesty's West Virginia Counties. Vol. 8. Richwood, W.Va.: Jim Comstock, 1973.  
Inslee, Frances A. Mr. Parker Bought a Town. N.p., 1949.  
 Morgantown, W.Va. West Virginia Collection, West Virginia University Library.  
 Sanborn Map Collection.  
Parkersburg. Parkersburg, W.Va.: The West Augusta Historical and Genealogical Society, 1958. (Mimeographed reprint of an article by Kate Harris in the Parkersburg Dispatch-News. Feb. 16, 1913).

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approximately 35 E. 17/451-825/4346-620  
 UTM REFERENCES 7.17/452-090/4347-140

A	1,7	4,5,2,2,9,5	4,3,4,7,0,3,5	B	1,7	4,5,2,0,5,5	4,3,4,6,5,7,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,7	4,5,1,9,6,0	4,3,4,6,4,9,5	D	1,7	4,5,1,8,8,0	4,3,4,6,5,1,0

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The district includes the south side of Ninth Street (one lot deep) between Juliana and Ann Streets, crosses Ann Street to the west side along the south edge of the property line at 901 Ann Street, thence north along the west side of Ann Street (one lot deep) to a point north of Nash School, continuing north then east then south around the lines of the old Riverview Cemetery and crossing Juliana Street to the east side along the north edge of the property line at 1314 Juliana Street, thence south along the east side of Juliana Street (one lot deep) to Ninth

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE	James E. Harding, Historian	DATE	November 22, 1976
ORGANIZATION	West Virginia Antiquities Commission	TELEPHONE	(304) 296-1791
STREET & NUMBER	P.O. Box 630	STATE	West Virginia
CITY OR TOWN	Morgantown		

# 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

*Leonard M. Davis*

TITLE West Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE January 7, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	DATE 5-24-77
ATTEST: <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 5/24/77
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

JULIA-ANN SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT, PARKERSBURG, WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE two

made the city a center in the early petroleum industry. By 1870 its population was about 5,500; in 1880 it approached 7,000, making Parkersburg the second largest city in the state. As early boom settled to a reasoned development in the oil and gas fields, Parkersburg became a headquarters for developers, refiners, transporters and the myriad of service and supportive industries. Prosperity increased the population, and the movement for new housing was momentous. Quite naturally, the established middle and upper classes of society controlled the town politically, socially and economically. Many of these built homes commensurate with their positions in the developments above Ninth Street, including Stephenson's Addition, Morehead and Neal's Addition, and Deming's Addition along the main thoroughfares of Murdoch Avenue, Ann Street, Juliana Street, Market Street and Avery Street.

When these areas were basically settled and stabilized by about the time of World War I, it was evident that the finer homes were located just north of central city along the streets mentioned above. Many of the houses of this section were constructed before 1875 in a variety of styles, but wealth, prestige and position produced a concentration in late Victorian-era architectural modes and the revivals evident before 1915. Julia-Ann Square Historic District is a distillation of this development; the neighborhood of today is reasonably reflective of the period 1875-1915.

One sees the Queen Anne, Second Empire and Colonial Revival elements in abundance in the district, not necessarily in houses that are stylistically pure, but more often in dwellings that incorporate features of several styles and represent tastes brought into line with local conditions and vernacular renditions. Surely architects from outside the area came to town to practice their profession, for the growing community invited all sorts of people with every variety of qualification. Two architects known to have participated in development at the time and in the styles prevalent in Julia-Ann Square were William Howe Patton and R.H. Adair, but the names of professional architects and builders are not always attached to the homes to which they gave of their talents.

What best might be said of Julia-Ann Square Historic District is that its houses are representative of the time at which it developed. They transcend Parkersburg and present an environment of setting and style that just as easily could have been a neighborhood in Pittsburgh or Cincinnati, even New York City or Philadelphia. High development of the Second Empire can be seen in the home at 904 Juliana Street with its projecting pavilions, finely detailed chimneys, four-story tower with iron cresting and compatible carriage house. The style is wonderfully executed in houses at 1004 and 1110 Ann Street and 910 Juliana Street, and a frame example of a lesser quality may be seen at 944 Juliana. The Queen Anne is substantially represented at 918/20, 1008, 1011 and 1203 Ann Street and 1125 Juliana. The Colonial Revival has examples at 924 Ann and 1103 Juliana. There is a good mixture of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival at 1034 Ann and 1040 Juliana. Additionally, the house at 1045 Ann Street is a fair sample of Shingle

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

JULIA-ANN SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT, PARKERSBURG, WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE three

style, that at 1024 Ann of Stick style, and the dwelling at 1024 Juliana of Eastlake. All in all, the district has elements of most popular styles of 1875-1915, and most are elaborated above the average.

It is only natural that a neighborhood that housed a more-or-less elite group would produce some outstanding individuals, and the Julia-Ann Square district is no exception. Although he was not a product of the district as we now know it and his abilities and accomplishments transcend his city, Peter G. Van Winkle, a noted politician and businessman, lived at the present location of 1209/11 Ann Street for some time (the house now there is much changed since Van Winkle's residence). Mr. Van Winkle was most instrumental and influential in the creation of the new state of West Virginia in 1863, served as one of the first two United States Senators from the new state, and has the distinction (by chance) of being the single vote to prevent the conviction of President Andrew Johnson. Joseph H. Diss Debar, designer of West Virginia's state seal and author of West Virginia Hand-Book and Immigrant's Guide produced in 1870, also lived for a while in the area. Mostly though, the dwellings became the residences of local, regional and state business, professional, political, religious and educational leaders.

One way of establishing the prominence of area residents is to look at a "frozen period" of development to discover the makeup of the district. Julia-Ann Square having become stabilized and settled by the turn-of-the century for the most part, the year 1907 should give a fair representation of its general character.

At this time Ann Street housed such officials and professionals as the chief deputy for the United States Internal Revenue Service, president of the Commercial Banking and Trust Company, president of the Parkersburg National Bank, assistant cashier of the Wood County Bank who was also first ward councilman, general manager of the Parkersburg Iron and Steel Company, superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, cashier of the Wood County Bank, president of the Parkersburg Mantel, Tile and Manufacturing Company, vice president of Farmers and Mechanics National Bank who was also secretary and treasurer of the Parkersburg Rig and Reel Company, a man who was a director of both the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank and the Second National Bank of Parkersburg, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of West Virginia, commissioner of the Wood County Circuit Court, cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, judge of the Wood County Circuit Court, vice president of the Second National Bank of Parkersburg, a director of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank who was president of Holly Lumber Company, and a director of the Second National Bank of Parkersburg.

On Juliana Street lived the vice president of the First National Bank, president of a bookstore, president of a wholesale grocery firm, a director of Commercial Banking and Trust Company, manager of a furniture company, the city recorder, the city mayor, a teacher, clerk of the United States Circuit Court,

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

JULIA-ANN SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT, PARKERSBURG, WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE four

pastor of the First M.E. Church, a director of the YMCA, a deputy marshal, a director of the Parkersburg National Bank, a U.S. Marshal, chief deputy U.S. Marshal, manager of a wholesale grocery company, president of the Central Banking and Security Company, manager of another grocery company, a director of the First National Bank, the city collector, the assistant superintendent of Standard Oil Company, five lawyers, and five physicians.

Along the side streets (Ninth through Thirteenth) resided a receipts teller at First National Bank, three lawyers, a commissioner of Wood County Circuit Court who was also vice president of the Central Banking and Security Company, a man who was president of Brady Construction and Engineering Company while president of Abrams Creek Coal and Coke Company and also chief engineer for the Little Kanawha Syndicate Railroad Lines, a physician, and the cashier of Parkersburg National Bank.

There were obviously a number of residents in lesser positions, both white collar and blue collar, but the above list represents the vast majority of the people living in the area. Additionally, one can see from the number of cooks, domestics and other service people that several families had household workers in their employ. From this it is evident that Julia-Ann Square had become an established neighborhood by 1907, providing housing for many of the city's developers and leaders.

Today the district's character is still pretty much as it was by 1915, especially in the type, number, style, density and quality of its buildings. It is representative of an era, and it is representative of a city. Retention of this character and integrity is commendable, and the residents of the present-day Julia-Ann Square Historic District are justifiably proud of the continuation of their neighborhood.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED	MAY 24 1977

JULIA-ANN SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT, PARKERSBURG, WOOD COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 2

PAGE two

Street and number:

West side of Ann Street from 901 through 1303 and including Nash School.

East side of Ann Street from 818 through 1212 and including the old Riverview Cemetery.

West side of Juliana Street from 821 through 1315 and including the old Riverview Cemetery.

East side of Juliana Street from 904 through 1314.

Ninth Street between Ann and Juliana Streets (106-121/23).

Tenth Street between Ann and Juliana Streets (116-118) and including 22 Tenth Street.

Eleventh Street between Ann and Juliana Streets (111-116/18/20).

Twelfth Street between Ann and Juliana Streets (109-125).

Thirteenth Street between Ann and Juliana Streets (101-127).

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 & 10 PAGE two

### 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Parkersburg Story. Parkersburg, W.Va.: Union Trust and Deposit Co., 1953.  
Parkersburg 1907. Parkersburg, W.Va.: The W.M. Barnes Directory Co., 1907.

### 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

#### UTM References

E. 17/451825/4346615

F. 17/452090/4347140

#### Verbal Boundary Description

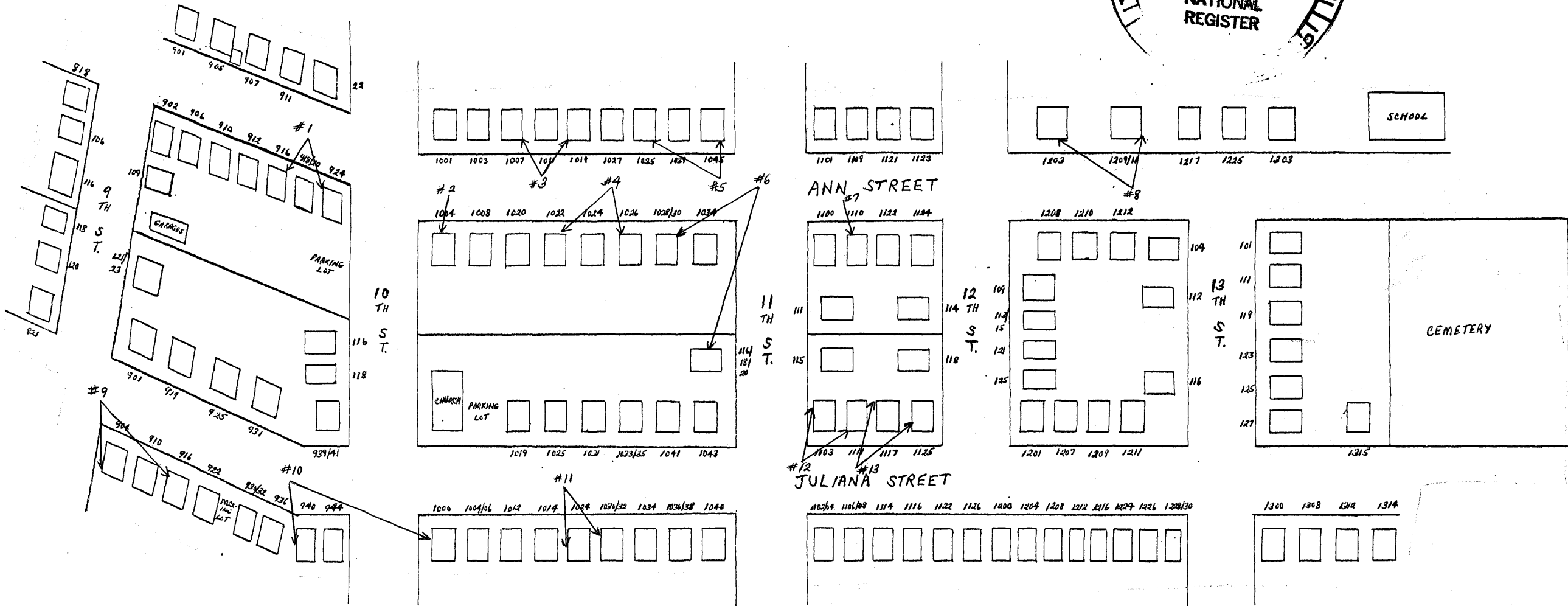
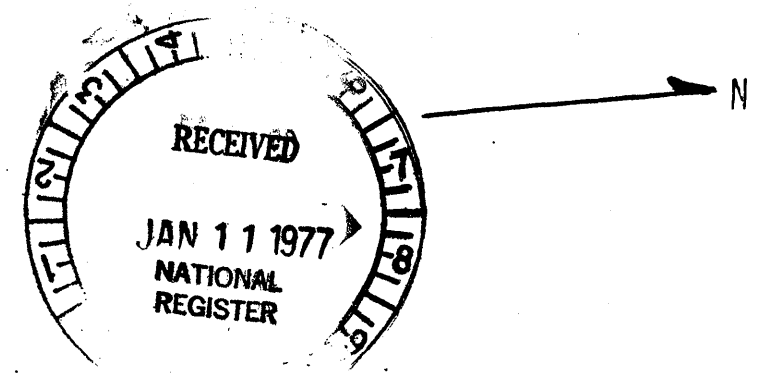
Street, connecting along Juliana Street with the boundary one lot deep along Ninth Street.



0 10 20 30 40 50 100

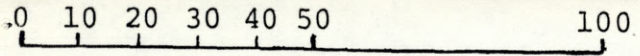
feet  
(approximate)

Julia-Ann Square Historic District  
Parkersburg, Wood County, West Virginia



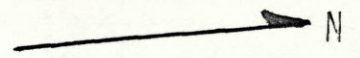
Photograph references



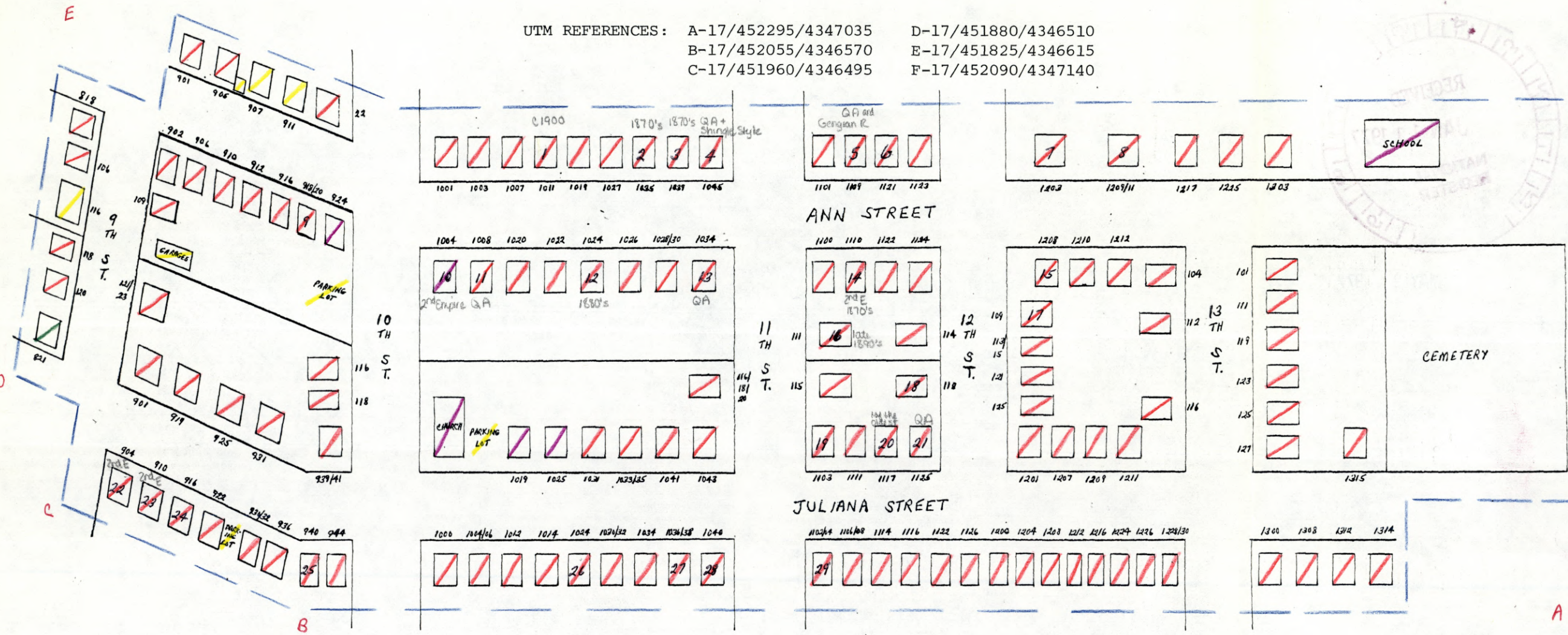


feet  
(approximate)

Julia-Ann Square Historic District  
Parkersburg, Wood County, West Virginia



UTM REFERENCES: A-17/452295/4347035 D-17/451880/4346510  
 B-17/452055/4346570 E-17/451825/4346615  
 C-17/451960/4346495 F-17/452090/4347140



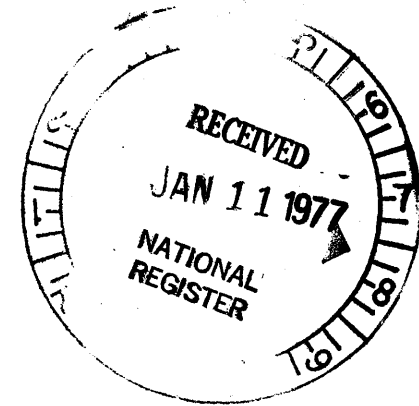
- District boundaries
- Commercial properties in keeping with district standards
- Pivotal structures (see attached key)
- Civic properties in keeping with district standards
- Non-conforming intrusions
- Residential properties in keeping with district standards





MAY 24 1977

Julia-Ann Square Historic District  
Parkersburg, Wood County, West Virginia



Pivotal Structures

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. 1011 Ann Street    | 16. 111 Eleventh Street    |
| 2. 1035 Ann Street    | 17. 109 Twelfth Street     |
| 3. 1039 Ann Street    | 18. 118 Twelfth Street     |
| 4. 1045 Ann Street    | 19. 1103 Juliana Street    |
| 5. 1109 Ann Street    | 20. 1117 Juliana Street    |
| 6. 1121 Ann Street    | 21. 1125 Juliana Street    |
| 7. 1203 Ann Street    | 22. 904 Juliana Street     |
| 8. 1209/11 Ann Street | 23. 910 Juliana Street     |
| 9. 918/20 Ann Street  | 24. 916 Juliana Street     |
| 10. 1004 Ann Street   | 25. 940 Juliana Street     |
| 11. 1008 Ann Street   | 26. 1024 Juliana Street    |
| 12. 1024 Ann Street   | 27. 1036/38 Juliana Street |
| 13. 1034 Ann Street   | 28. 1040 Juliana Street    |
| 14. 1110 Ann Street   | 29. 1102/04 Juliana Street |
| 15. 1208 Ann Street   |                            |

MAY 24 1977