



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

JUL 17 1990  
NATIONAL REGISTER

1. Name of Property

historic name: Philippi Historic District

other name/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number: Main Street, Mason Street, High Street, etc.

not for publication: n/a

city/town: Philippi

vicinity: \_\_\_\_\_

state: WV

county: Barbour

code: 001

zip code: 26582

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private, public-local, public-Federal (See letter dated 8/24/90)

Category of Property: district

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>112</u>	<u>66</u>	buildings
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>    </u>	structures
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	objects
<u>113</u>	<u>66</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 4

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

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4. State/Federal Agency Certification  
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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.      See continuation sheet

William G. Loman 7/10/90  
Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property      meets      does not meet the National Register criteria.      See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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5. National Park Service Certification  
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I, hereby certify that this property is: <sup>Entered in the</sup> National Register

- entered in the National Register Melrose Byers 8/29/90  
     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):

Ju Signature of Keeper Date of Action

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6. Function or Use  
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Historic: Domestic: <u>    </u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
Commerce/Trade: <u>    </u>	<u>business, professional,</u>
<u>    </u>	<u>financial</u>
Government: <u>    </u>	<u>courthouse</u>
Current : Domestic: <u>    </u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
Commerce/Trade: <u>    </u>	<u>business, professional,</u>
<u>    </u>	<u>financial</u>
Government: <u>    </u>	<u>courthouse</u>

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7. Description  
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Architectural Classification:

Greek Revival  
Italianate  
Queen Anne

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation stone, brick roof slate, tile, asphalt  
walls brick, wood, stone other metal

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

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8. Statement of Significance  
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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: locally.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A,C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : n/a

Areas of Significance: architecture  
military  
politics and government  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period(s) of Significance: 1852-1940

Significant Dates : 1852 \_\_\_ \_\_\_

Significant Person(s): n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Architect/Builder: J. Charles Fulton, et al.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. X See continuation sheet.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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X See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): n/a

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

X University

Other -- Specify Repository: Alderson-Broadus College, Philippi

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: 95 ACRES APPROX.

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing      Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>17</u>	<u>583060</u>	<u>4334100</u>	B	<u>17</u>	<u>583440</u>	<u>4333680</u>
C	<u>17</u>	<u>583440</u>	<u>4333260</u>	D	<u>17</u>	<u>582940</u>	<u>4333280</u>
E	<u>17</u>	<u>582540</u>	<u>4333960</u>				

Verbal Boundary Description: X See continuation sheet.

The Philippi Historic District is situated within the corporate limits of the town of Philippi. Most resources are located along Main and Walnut Streets. District boundaries generally follow property lines, streets, and the Tygart Valley River. The western boundary includes a historic bridge, roads, and property lines, while the eastern boundary is

Boundary Justification: X See continuation sheet.

The district is a cohesive collection of the late nineteenth and twentieth century resources that form the small, rural city of Philippi. Boundaries are drawn to include not only residences and commercial buildings, but related outbuildings which are representative of the emergence of the town. Also included is a historic bridge, representative of the initial

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11. Form Prepared By

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Name/Title: Students, Alderson-Broadus College

Organization: Class of Dr. James Daddysman      Date: April, 1990

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The Philippi historic district is located in the town of Philippi which also serves as the county seat of Barbour County, West Virginia. The district contains resources dating from the mid-19th century, late 19th century, and early 20th century. It extends from the west end of the Philippi Covered Bridge (#1-already on the Register) south along U.S. 119 approximately 100 yards to include the Blue and Gray Park to Shooks Run to its confluence with the Tygart Valley River. From that point the district boundary follows the west bank of the Tygart Valley River southeast to a point west of the old Teter House (#24), then turns east across the river directly behind Rite Aid (non-contributing #23) and the Old Teter House. The district boundary proceeds behind the homes located on the west side of south Main Street to Wilson Street, and includes the properties on both sides of Wilson Street. It then continues behind the houses on south Main Street to Wabash and Oak Streets where it turns northwest to include the properties on the east side of south Main to Wolfe Street. It moves up Wolfe Street to Walnut Street and includes the properties located on the northeast side of Walnut Street to Court Street. It then proceeds northeast on Court Street to High Street and turns northwest to include the structures on the northeast side of High Street to Pike Street where it angles west to the corner of Walnut Alley and Walnut Street. It then follows Walnut Street back to Pike Street to Main Street to include the Presbyterian Church (#5) and the B & O Railroad Station/Philippi Museum (#2-already on the Register) and the Philippi Covered Bridge (# 1). The district includes all of the structures located within the boundaries as described above.

Philippi is typical of a rural Appalachian community with many small commercial businesses, public buildings, community churches, and private residences most of which were built at the turn of the century when the community was at the height of its opulence. Although Philippi has suffered the economic decline shared by many West Virginia communities the buildings have been maintained well and lend a high degree of authenticity to this charmingly nostalgic community.

When traveling south on U.S. Route 250 the visitor first encounters a wooden covered bridge, one of the most symbolic images of the town's historical heritage. Built in 1852, the bridge, being the only northern entrance to the town, served as a vital strategic position in the battle of June 3, 1861.

Generally recognized as the first land battle of the Civil War, it was at this bridge that Union forces led by Col. Benjamin Kelley met and defeated Confederate forces under Col. George A. Porterfield. The clash has been affectionately dubbed by Union sympathizers and local historians as the "Philippi Races." PHOTO #1.

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After crossing the bridge, the road swings right on Main Street to the heart of the commercial district. Main Street is lined with many commercial buildings dating back to 1900. These buildings represent Italianate, Classical Revival, and International (Williams building #85) architectural styles. The commercial section of the town extends southeast on Main Street about five blocks then bends south where the residential section begins. The residential section of the district is lined with many prestigious Queen Anne (Creed House #19, Califf House #63, Mentzer House #28) and Italianate (Teter House #14) houses constructed of a variety of materials including stone, brick, and wood. The residential section of Main Street extends approximately four blocks, to Oak Street. Along these blocks lived many of the merchants and professionals who maintained places of business and offices in downtown Philippi.

Returning up Main Street, the district cuts east on Wolfe Street to Walnut Street where it includes many residential dwellings that date from c. 1859 to c. 1920 of the Queen Anne, Greek Revival, Georgian Revival (Schwirian House #118), and Four Square style. These homes are well maintained and have experienced more or less constant occupancy since the time of construction. At the corner of Mason and Main Streets there stands the old Philippi Post Office which is an excellent example of Federal architecture (#75), and on Walnut Street directly across from the Court House stands an Italianate commercial building (Barbour Democrat #94). There is a charming, rough-cut, stone battlement wall that extends along the sidewalk for most of Walnut Street and on Pike Street there is a Methodist Church of handsome Gothic style (Crim Methodist Church #132).

The district includes four structures already listed on the National Register: the Railroad Depot/Museum (#2), the Chessar House (#126), the Barbour County Courthouse (#83), and the covered bridge (#1).

The Philippi Historic District is located along the Tygart Valley River, a major scenic asset. The district's boundary encompasses a significant portion of the river's northern and southern banks as a historic vista which provides a backdrop for the town and Philippi Covered Bridge. Another picturesque quality of the town is the court house square. Centered in the community and dominated by the tall, stone Romanesque-style courthouse, the town square presents a historic green space and focal point of government and business enterprise.

Following is an inventory of all contributing and noncontributing resources within the Philippi Historic District:

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MAIN STREET

1. Contributing: Covered Bridge. Built in 1852 by Lemuel Chenoweth. Serves community as main bridge for U. S. 250 over Tygart Valley River. The bridge is listed on the National Register.
2. Contributing: B & O Depot/Museum. Early 20th century. Served community as B & O railroad station for more than 50 years. Is now the Philippi Museum. It is listed on the National Register.
3. Non-contributing: Gasoline Station. Recent block and frame structure.
4. Non-contributing: NAPA Auto Parts Store. Block structure.
5. Contributing: Presbyterian Church. Frame with block foundation. Colonial style. c. 1873. Beautiful original stained glass windows, aluminum siding.
6. Non-contributing: Pantry Store. Block structure, brick facing.
7. Non-contributing: Sheetz. Block structure.
8. Non-contributing: Kine's Exxon. Block structure, non-contributing outbuilding.

PARKING LOT

9. Non-contributing: Wolfe Building. Health Mart/Pizza Man. Block structure.
10. Contributing: Alkire's. c. 1940. Art deco style with two large display windows, stepped brick front and several quoins.
11. Contributing: Baughman Building. Baughman Grocery. Frame, artificial brick facing, c. 1900.
12. Non-contributing: Dollar General. Old Spinning Wheel Tavern. Destroyed by fire and rebuilt. c. 1942.

ALLEY

13. Contributing: Blue Eagle Lunch. Brick and stone. Fenestration includes cluster of 3 windows on the 3rd story and 1 Italianate window on the 2nd story. Late 19th century.

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14. Non-contributing: Row of attached buildings, early 20th century style. Destroyed by fire mid 1940's. Rebuilt.
- A. State Store. Aluminum siding.
  - B. Barbour Department Store. Brick facing.
  - C. G. C. Murphy Co. Brick facing.
  - D. The Nestor Building. Perfect Image. Brick facing.
  - E. Nationwide Insurance. Brick facing.

ALLEY

15. Contributing: Baughman Home Center. Yellow brick, early 20th century.
16. Non-contributing: AMO Building. c. 1891. Italianate. Brick, 3 story, stone foundation, asphalt roof, segmental arch windows, cornice, inward dentils.

PARKING LOT

17. Non-contributing: Strader Insurance. Formerly Schwerian Bakery, early 20th century. Stucco.
18. Contributing: Grand Theatre, Ware Law office, Radio Shack. Red brick, early 20th century.
19. Non-contributing: W. T. George Building. Smith Drug Store. c. 1948. Block structure with brick facade.
20. Contributing: Jackson's Jewelers, Barbara's Gifts. W. T. George House. Late 19th century, Queen Anne style, red brick facing.
21. Non-contributing: A. Alkires. Red brick facing.  
B. Foxglove. Cut stone facing.
22. Contributing: Bailey House. c. 1890. Queen Anne, Clapboard, 2 1/2 story, concrete foundation, composition roof, eyelid dormers, bay window, turret, E. Lynn Phillips office, contributing outbuilding. Late 19th century, one story rectangular, frame.

ALLEY

23. Non-contributing: Rite Aid. Former site of old Philippi High School.
24. Contributing: Old Teter House. c. 1894. Italianate. Weatherboard, 3 story, tin roof, concrete/stone foundation, 4 wooden pillars, 2nd floor veranda, cornice with dentils. Contributing outbuilding. Made of bricks



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from 19th century court house, now serves as a guest house, was former stables.

25. Contributing: Gerald Fogg House. c. 1890. Queen Anne. Weatherboard, composition roof, stone foundation, turret, non-contributing outbuilding.
26. Contributing: W. G. Campbell House. c. 1920. Bungalow. Brick exterior, block foundation, asphalt roof, 20 Roman columns, balustrade, 1 small ornamental oculus, bay window, 2 non-contributing outbuildings.
27. Contributing: Dr. Karl Myers House. c. 1870. Queen Anne. Weatherboard, 2 story, stone foundation, asphalt roof, 20 Roman columns, balustrade, 1 small ornamental oculus, bay window, 2 non-contributing outbuildings.
28. Contributing: Richard Mentzer House. c. 1910. Queen Anne. Weatherboard, 2 story, stone foundation, asphalt roof, dormer with stained glass, cornices.
29. Contributing: John Creed House. c. 1900. Queen Anne. Brick with stone foundation, gables, double-hung windows with stone lintels/sills, asphalt roof, 1 outbuilding with board and batten exterior non-contributing.
30. Contributing: "Blue" Property. c. 1910. Queen Anne. Aluminum siding, 2 story, cornice, block foundation, composition, veranda, turret, double-hung windows with stained glass tops, noncontributing outbuilding.
31. Contributing: Marie Young House. c. 1920. Queen Anne. Brackets supporting the roof edge, ceramic shingle exterior, roofed porch, 2½ story.

## YOUNG'S COURT

32. Contributing: Blaine Leech House. c. 1900. 2 story, multi-triangular, Queen Anne, archway on front.
33. Non-contributing: Carney Boggess House. Cape Cod, aluminum siding, c. 1960, non-contributing outbuilding.

## WILSON STREET

34. Non-contributing: Sherman Lindsey House. 1970's. Brick and aluminum siding.
35. Non-contributing: Marie Young House. 1950. Stone. Non-contributing outbuilding.
36. Contributing: Stanley Weese House. c. 1900. 2 story, American

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foursquare, brick chimney, roofed porch with double-hung windows, non-contributing outbuilding.

37. Non-contributing: Don Kines House. Frame structure, twin dormers, aluminum siding, 2 non-contributing outbuildings.
38. Contributing: Frank Day House. c. 1900. Georgian, 2 story, brick face front, aluminum siding, roofed veranda, non-contributing outbuilding.
39. Contributing: Louise Smith House. c. 1900. Italianate, 3 story, red brick sash surrounding window.
40. Contributing: Virginia Bayles House. c. 1900. 2 story, American foursquare, aluminum siding and shutters, roofed porch surrounded by weatherboard, non-contributing outbuilding.
41. Non-contributing: Delfin Zinn House. Frame structure, aluminum siding, single dormer, non-contributing outbuilding.
42. Contributing: Jerry Cochran House. c. 1900. 2 story, American foursquare, aluminum siding, roofed porch.

MAIN STREET

43. Contributing: Mary Hibbs House. c. 1940. 2 story, ceramic tile, enclosed porch, bungalow.
44. Non-contributing: Clyde Hibbs Mobile Home.
45. Contributing: Clyde Hibbs House. c. 1940. American foursquare, 2 story, bay window, aluminum siding, non-contributing outbuilding.
46. Contributing: Martin House. c. 1904. Queen Anne. Aluminum siding, 2 story, stone foundation, asphalt roof, lintels, gables, 1 contributing early 20th century outbuilding.
47. Non-contributing: Hu Myers Health Clinic Region VII. Modern, brick structure.
48. Contributing: Ammerman House. c. 1940. 2½ story, bay window, enclosed front porch, ceramic tile exterior, non-contributing outbuilding.
49. Contributing: Bessie Campbell House. c. 1925. American foursquare, hipped roof, dormers, buff brick, contributing outbuilding, early 20th century.

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50. Contributing: Spotloe House. c. 1915. 2 story, L-shaped house, stained glass transom.
51. Contributing: W. D. Corder House. c. 1915. 2 story, L-plan house, wood shingled gabled roof.
52. Contributing: Cutright Building. c. 1920. 2 story, commercial stone building, German siding, recessed entrance, glass display windows.
53. Contributing: Howard Smith House. c. 1922. Red brick, American foursquare, veranda, enclosed porch.
54. Contributing: Sam Felton House. Clapboard, American foursquare, hipped dormers, full front porch, latticed porch skirt.
55. Contributing: Wilson House. Aluminum siding, 2 story, American foursquare, single cathedral brick chimney.
56. Contributing: J. G. Thomas House. c. 1920. German siding, American foursquare, sidelighted entrance.
57. Contributing: Mennonite Church. c. 1918. American foursquare, hipped dormers, nadillion brackets.
58. Contributing: Mac McDaniel House. c. 1925. Bungalow, dormers, wood shingles, triangular and brick porch piers.
59. Contributing: Schnautz House. c. 1915. 2 story, classical front porch, stone dove columns, porte cochere, non-contributing outbuilding.
60. Contributing: D. Baughman House. Formerly Dadisman House. Frame structure, early 20th century, contributing garage, early 20th century.
61. Contributing: Marie Young/Dadisman House. Frame structure, early 20th century, large L-shaped porch, contributing outbuilding, frame, early 20th century.
62. Contributing: Herman Watson Marantha Church. Early 20th century, frame structure.
63. Contributing: James W. Califf House. c. 1919. Queen Anne. Brick, stone foundation, 2 story, lattice woodwork, ornamental balustrade, Roman columns, contributing outbuilding, early 20th century.

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64. Contributing: Olive Springer House. c. 1920. Vernacular, Clapboard, stone foundation, gabled dormer windows, asphalt roof, 2 story.
65. Non-contributing: Formerly Texaco Gasoline Station. Block structure.
66. Contributing: Terry Wilfong/Woodford House. Yellow brick, 2 story, twin dormers, c. 1940.
67. Non-contributing: Hardees Restaurant. Block structure.
68. Contributing: T. K. Wolfe House. c. 1908. Queen Anne. Clapboard, 2 story, cut stone foundation, asphalt roof, double-hung windows.
69. Non-contributing: Vacant. Block structure.
70. Contributing: Dairy King. Frame structure, late 19th century, artificial brick siding, block intrusion on front.
71. Contributing: A. G. Crislip House. c. 1902. Second Empire. Brick, stone foundation, 2 story, 3 tier asphalt roof, baroque columns, 1 outbuilding.
72. Non-contributing: Tamaliti House. Brick, 1950's. 2 non-contributing outbuildings.
73. Contributing: D. W. Gall/Carman House. c. 1878. Queen Anne. Weatherboard, stone foundation, asphalt roof, 2 story, gables, 2 turrets, pavilion, oculus, former home of Senator Sam Woods.

## CROSS STREET

74. Non-contributing: I. G. A. c. 1938. Functional, brick, cement foundation, 1 story, multi-tier roof.
75. Contributing: Old Philippi Post Office. c. 1929. Federal style. Brick, cement foundation, 1 story, cornice, brick structure.

## MASON STREET

76. Contributing: Byrer Property. c. 1890. Vernacular. Clapboard, concrete/stone foundation, asphalt roof, 2 story, double-hung sash, former Sam Woods office.

## MAIN STREET

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77. Contributing: Wood-George Building. c. 1900. Italianate. Brick, 3 story, stone foundation, composition roof, double-hung sash, former People's National Bank.
78. Contributing: Ken's True Value. Formerly Crislip Store and Oddfellows Building. Brick structure, early 20th century, aluminum facade with two large display windows.

PARKING LOT

79. Contributing: Dean's Barber Shop. c. 1913. Italianate. Brick, cement foundation, asphalt roof, store front glass, arched windows.
80. Contributing: Sunshine Building. c. 1910. Vernacular. Brick, cement foundation, asphalt roof, cornices, lintels, dentrils.
81. Contributing: Philippi Hardware & Furniture Company. c. 1903. Italianate. Brick, cement/stone foundation, composition roof, fanlight transom, arched front doorwell, oculus surrounded by dentrils, decorative copper interior ceiling. Formerly 5 & 10 store.

COURT STREET

83. Contributing: County Court House. (on register)

CHURCH STREET

84. Non-contributing: Philippi Baptist Church. c. 1959. Functional. Brick, concrete foundation, asphalt roof.

MAIN STREET

85. Contributing: CB&T/Williams Building. Federal style. Bracket cornices, arch windows, 2 tier roof.

PARKING LOT

86. Non-contributing: City Hall. Block and brick structure.
87. Non-contributing: Small Mall. Block and brick structure.
88. Non-contributing: C. B. Smith Building. Block structure, early 20th century, 2 story rectangular structure, 2 large wood framed display windows.

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VACANT LOT: Formerly site of hotel and theatre.

89. Non-contributing: Woodbridge House. Brick, 1 story bungalow.

PIKE STREET

WALNUT STREET

90. Non-contributing: Telephone Company. Brick structure.

91. Contributing: Barbour County Health Department. c. 1917. Greek Revival. Brick, concrete foundation, 2½ story, asphalt roof, eaves, dentils. Formerly W. C. Davis House.

92. Contributing: Webb Butcher Property. c. 1930. Georgian, Clapboard, cement/stone foundation, composition roof, elongated double-hung sash, 2½ story.

93. Contributing: Carl Lang House. (Aldine Poling, late publisher of the Barbour Democrat). Late 19th century, 2 story frame house, full front porch, side porch, aluminum siding, two interior chimneys in main parts of the house.

CHURCH STREET

94. Contributing: Barbour Democrat. Italianate brick facade, late 19th century, 2 story brick structure, flat roof, original wooden doors at front and cut stone stoops, non-contributing outbuilding.

WALNUT STREET

95. Contributing: Maude Boylen House. c. 1899. Greek Revival. Brick, stone foundation, asphalt roof, lattice woodwork, cornices, gabled dormer windows.

96. Non-contributing: Heart and Hand. Block building.

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97. Contributing: Jones House. c. 1910. Vernacular. Asphalt tile exterior, metal roof, block foundation, 2 story.

MASON STREET

98. Non-contributing: Effie Proudfoot House. Block building.

WALNUT STREET

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99. Non-contributing: EUB Methodist Church. Brick/block structure.
100. Contributing: Charles Poling House. c. 1923. Vernacular. Aluminum siding, 2 story, block foundation, asphalt roof, gables.
101. Contributing: Delmer Nestor House. c. 1936. Ranch. Brick, 1 story, asphalt roof, graduated windows, non-contributing outbuilding.
102. Contributing: Irvin Evans House. c. 1908. Vernacular. Brick, stone foundation, 2 story, asphalt roof, dormer windows.
103. Non-contributing: Frank Byrer House. Frame structure, flat sloping back roof.

## CROSS STREET

104. Contributing: Campbell House. c. 1900. Frame, aluminum siding, block and concrete foundation. Bungalow.
105. Contributing: Cole House. Early 19th century, bungalow, stone foundation, shingled siding, asphalt roof, full length front porch, 6 wooden pillars.
106. Contributing: Church of the Nazarene. c. 1901. Greek Revival. Clapboard, stone/block foundation, asphalt roof, 3 story, square bell tower.

## WALNUT STREET

107. Contributing: Leslie Smith House. Frame, early 20th century, white bungalow, original wood siding, 1 story with 2 interior fireplaces with brick chimneys through roof. L-shaped, half of porch with 2 square pillars.
108. Contributing: Early 20th century bungalow, original siding, stone foundation, basement.
109. Non-contributing: Winfield Sturm House. Early 20th century, frame bungalow, radically renovated, mid 1960's.
110. Contributing: Jim Fogg House. Early 20th century, original frame and block, 3/4 front porch with 4 wooden pillars, 2 story, large single dormer in front, artificial brick siding, contributing garage, early 20th century.
111. Contributing: J. G. Thomas House. Early 20th century, original frame

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structure, scalloped shingles below full length front porch, 4 square wooden pillars, single exterior fireplace with brick chimney through roof.

112. Contributing: Paul Pitzer House. 2 story, white frame, block foundation, aluminum siding, full length front porch with 5 wooden rounded pillars, interior fireplace with brick chimney through roof, 1st and 2nd floor rear porches.
113. Contributing: Jones House. 2 story, early 20th century, block foundation, frame structure, aluminum siding, 2 dormers in front, 4 small wooden turned pillars.
114. Contributing: Willa Kinsey/John Cadliff House. Large 2 story structure, fireplace with exterior brick chimney, full length front porch with 4 square pillars, 4 large windows with paned glass at the tops of each, single dormer.
115. Contributing: Marc Dickinson House. 2 story, frame structure, stone foundation, early 20th century, Queen Anne windows, large full length porch with 4 square wooden pillars.

## VACANT LOT

116. Contributing: Ware House. c. 1900. Colonial. Stone exterior, stone/cement foundation, composition roof, arched entry-way, 1 outbuilding, breakfast nook.
117. Contributing: Nolan Long House. 2 story, white frame house, late 19th century, full length front porch with 4 square wooden pillars, single exterior fireplace with stone chimney through roof, large rear porch.
118. Contributing: Schwirian House. c. 1902. Georgian. Brick, stone foundation, 2½ story, asphalt roof, shuttered windows, gabled roof.
119. Non-contributing: James House. c. 1950. Red brick, one story.
120. Non-contributing: Pete Tenney House. 1 story, stone, c. 1950.
121. Non-contributing: Franutti House. 1 story, small brick bungalow, c. 1950.
122. Contributing: Al Byrne House. c. 1933. Vernacular, weatherboard, stone foundation, metal roof, gabled roof, artificial waterfall in rear, contributing garage, early 20th century.



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## COURT STREET

123. Non-contributing: Poling Building. 2 story, stucco, flat roof with brick facing on 1st floor. Mid 1950's.
124. Contributing: Mother Hubbard's Cupboard. c. 1873. Vernacular. Board and batten, stone foundation, tin metal roof, 1 story, formerly a saddleshop.
125. Contributing: House of Charm. c. 1887. Vernacular, weatherboard, stone foundation, asphalt roof, 1 story, decorative bargeboard, small addition.
126. Contributing: Chessar House. (on register) c. 1888.

## CHURCH STREET

127. Contributing: Cole House. c. 1915. Georgian. Aluminum siding, composition roof, stone foundation, 2 story, 1 outbuilding, stone fence.
128. Contributing: Cole Outbuilding. c. 1880. 2 story, frame structure, living quarters on 2nd story, original siding.
129. Contributing: May Neal House. c. 1884. Queen Anne. Clapboard, stone foundation, 2 story asphalt roof, soffited eaves, Roman columns, pediment, sidewalk wall with battlement, 2 dependencies.
130. Contributing: Davis House. c. 1914. Georgian. Brick, stone foundation, composition roof, 2 story, square turret, stone fence.
131. Contributing: Harris House. c. 1910. Vernacular. Aluminum siding, stone/block foundation, asphalt roof, 2 story, square turret, stone fence.
132. Contributing: Crim Memorial United Methodist Church. c. 1903. Gothic Revival. Brick, stone foundation, asphalt roof, 2 square tower structures, stained glass windows, several oculuses.

## PIKE STREET

133. Non-contributing: McDaniel House. Brick bungalow, mid 1950's.
134. Contributing: Richard Shearer House. c. 1910. Greek Revival. Brick, asphalt roof, eaves, lintels, 1 dependency, 1 outbuilding, 2 story, (Keyes Home), 3 dormers, 2 interior fireplaces with brick chimneys, hipped roof.

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## WALNUT ALLEY

## HIGH STREET

135. Non-contributing: Wright's Apartments. 1 story, frame structure, aluminum siding, mid 1940's.
136. Non-contributing: Wright's Apartments. Frame structure, 2 story, aluminum siding, mid 1940's.
137. Non-contributing: Old Catholic Church. Block foundation, frame structure, mid 1950's.
138. Contributing: Spencer Dayton Stables. Mid-19th century, Frame, 4 stalls with double doors on each, original structure.
139. Contributing: Spencer Dayton Law Offices. Mid-19th century. Single story, frame structure, block foundation, small porch, original wood siding. single interior fireplace with red brick chimney through roof.
140. Contributing: Chesser/Crim slave quarters. 1½ story, white frame structure, block foundation, original wood siding, L-shaped, full length porch at base of L with 4 small wooden square pillars.
141. Non-contributing: Episcopal Church. Metal siding, steel window frames, tin roof, c. 1960.
142. Contributing: Zinn Property. c. 1900. Georgian. Weatherboard, concrete foundation, composition roof, 1½ story, eaves, glass transom
143. Contributing: Cobb House. Aluminum siding, late 19th century, 2 story, block foundation, full length original front porch with 6 louvered pillars, porch on right rear, breezeway connecting contributing outbuilding, late 19th century, stone and frame structure, intrusions include large porch on left side. One contributing outbuilding.
144. Contributing: Charles Schula House. Early 20th century white bungalow, large front porch, scalloped wooden shingles on porch with 3 square wooden pillars, original wooden siding.
145. Contributing: Edward Teter House. c. 1877. Stick style. Weatherboard, asphalt roof, stone foundation, 2 story, 8 column portico, scroll brackets.

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The Philippi Historic District is composed of commercial and residential resources that form, under Criterion C, a significant ensemble of 19th and early 20th century architecture in a small Appalachian county seat centered about a distinctive town square. These resources include a highly significant structure, the 1852 Philippi covered bridge, and street furniture such as iron fences and low stone retaining walls. The historic district has achieved additional significance under Criterion A as the site of the first land battle of the American Civil War, and as the focal point in and about the town square of long-standing political and governmental operations of the town and Barbour County.

Philippi, the county seat of Barbour County, is located on the Tygart Valley River, named after David Tygart, an early settler in the Beverly area, and was chartered in 1844 and incorporated in 1905. The first settlers of the area were Richard, Cotteral, and Charity Talbot, and their mother. They settled on Hacker's Creek two miles northwest of the present town of Philippi in 1780. The first settlement on the present site of the town was built in 1780 by William Anglin when he located his cabin on the track of 400 acres he owned. The place, initially called Anglin's Ford, passed through the hands of John Wilson, Daniel Booth, Judge Duncan, Eli Butcher, Elmore Hart, Thomas H. Height, and William Wilson, who, in 1843, laid out the plan for the town of Philippi. Under the ownership of Daniel Booth in 1800, the town's name was changed to Booth's Ferry. The ferry played an important part in transportation across the river until the covered bridge was built in 1852. Meanwhile, the town again changed hands and at the time Barbour County was formed in 1843, it belonged to William F. Wilson and William Shaw.

The town was renamed Philippi for Phillip Pendleton Barbour, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. It was originally to be named Phillipa- the feminine form of Phillip in conformity with the Latin language. But because of misspellings and misunderstanding of the origin of the name (confusing it with the ancient city in Macedonia) the city was finally named Philippi.

The first land battle of the Civil War was fought here on June 3, 1861 and is known as the "Philippi Races" because of the speed with which the Confederate forces under Colonel George A. Porterfield retreated when routed at dawn by Federal troops under Colonel B. F. Kelley. The attack was launched by the Federals to protect and retain control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the main line of communication between Washington and the West.

Philippi is also the home of Alderson-Broadus College, a co-educational Baptist affiliated institution established in 1873.

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The Philippi Historic District includes the town square (lot #49), a tree-shaded parcel circumscribed by Main Street to the southwest, Church Street to the northwest, Walnut Street to the northeast, and Court Street to the southeast. This significant green space is dominated by the Barbour County Courthouse (1903-05), a monumental Romanesque-style stone building designed by Uniontown, Pa., architect J. Charles Fulton. Within this building and around the square the workings of government witnessed the recording of deeds, probating wills, assessing property values, collecting taxes, and enforcing the laws that have affected the lives of the people of Philippi and Barbour County for three-quarters of a century. The Philippi town square attracted along its periphery numerous banking and legal interests (see photo #4, "House of Charm", an early law office). Few West Virginia communities possessed town squares, though those at Elizabeth, Wirt County, and Harrisville, Ritchie County, like the square at Philippi, are centered with tall masonry courthouses.

Surrounding the courthouse square is a fine group of commercial buildings and detached brick and frame residences. Many of the best houses were built by Philippi's most important citizens who owned downtown businesses or walked to banks, law offices, or government jobs near the town square. Clearly the largest and most diverse collection of such buildings in Barbour County, north-central West Virginia builders constructed mostly two and three-story commercial blocks, many of red brick with prominent metal or wood cornices. Brick corbeling, fretwork, and dogtooth patterns abound. High style buildings, such as the Neo Classical Revival-style CB&T/Williams Building, next to the square at Church and Main, is an example of the more expensive buildings on choice real estate. While many Philippi buildings were constructed by builders and contractors from plan books, others were designed by professional architects, such as J. Charles Fulton, whose Barbour County Court House is one of the state's finest. Professional architectural services, when needed, came from regional cities like Clarksburg.

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Among several of the finer houses of Philippi are the following. Biographical sketches of their owners are included to illustrate the importance of the residences.

Judge Samuel Woods (1822-1897/112 S. Main Street- #73) was born in East Canada and was graduated from Allegheny College in 1846. He then became the principal of Morgantown Academy in West Virginia and studied law in Pittsburg. He located in Philippi in 1848. In 1886 he received his Doctor of Laws degree. A southern sympathizer, he was a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention and in 1881 was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia and served until 1889. He was one of the founders of West Virginia Wesleyan College and was president of its Board of Trustees until his death in 1897. He married Isabelle Neeson and had three sons, all of whom became lawyers, Frank J. Hopkins, and Samuel Van Horn. They also had three daughters. He, along with others, organized the Grafton and Greenbrier Railroad Company and was the first President of that corporation.

Frank Woods (1850-1900/125 Court Street- #122) was born and raised in Philippi and was graduated from West Virginia University. He practiced law for some years in Grafton and moved to Baltimore where he died in 1900.

John Hopkins Woods (1853-1921/ 39 S. Main Street- #22) was born in Philippi. He spent two years at West Point Military Academy and graduated from West Virginia University. He was admitted to the bar in 1879. He died on October 25, 1921, in Buckhannon.

Samuel Van Horn Woods was born in Philippi in 1857, (121 S. Main Street- #100). He studied law with his father and brothers in Philippi. In 1892 he was Chairman of the West Virginia delegation to the Democratic National Convention in Kansas City. In 1910, he was elected a member of the State Senate where he was unanimously elected president of that body. In 1916, he was the Democratic nominee for Congress from the Second Congressional District. He was one of the founders of the Citizens National Bank of Philippi in 1922 and was a member of its Board of Directors until his death. He was president of the bank for seventeen years. He was married to Mollie Strickler and had one daughter, Ruth Neeson Woods.

Alston Gordon Dayton (1857-1920/102 S. Walnut- #127) a native of Philippi, served six terms in Congress. He was graduated from West Virginia University in 1878. He studied law with his father, Spencer Dayton (#128) and began his practice in Philippi. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Upshur County for one year and Barbour County for four years. In 1894, Dayton was elected to Congress and was re-elected in 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, and 1904.

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Arthur Spencer Dayton (1887-1948/ 102 S. Walnut Street- #127) was born in Philippi, Son of Alston Gordon Dayton. He was graduated from West Virginia University in 1907 with a law degree and received the M.A. degree from Yale University in 1909. An active Republican, he was an alternate to the National Convention in 1912 as well as Chairman of the Second District Congressional Convention in 1916. He is known for his published contributions in both literature and law. He was married to Ruth Woods, daughter of Samuel V. Woods in 1916.

Ruth Woods Dayton (102 S. Walnut Street- #127) was born in Philippi in 1894 and was a writer, making contributions to West Virginia literature. Mrs. Dayton became interested in the Greenbrier when she was at Lewisburg Seminary, now Greenbrier College, and in 1948, built a home in Lewisburg. She established the Daywood Art Gallery in Lewisburg which displays paintings, etchings, and art objects which she and her husband liked to collect. The Daywood Art Gallery has become part of the Huntington Galleries. She was a member of the West Virginia Historical Society.

William T. Ice (1840-1908/ 31 S. Main Street- #20) was born in Marion County and was a Legislator and Circuit Judge. He read law at Fairmont and was admitted to the bar in Philippi where he established his practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Barbour County, became a Delegate in 1875, and in 1880, was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Barbour, Tucker, Randolph, Preston, and Tyler Counties. Following his term, he resumed private practice until his death. He married Columbia Jarvis and they had five daughters and one son, William T. Jr., who became a Legislator in the 1909-1911 term.

David W. Gall (112 S. Main Street- #73) was born in Barbour County in 1851. He married Hennie Reger and they had three children. His ancestors were prominent among the pioneer settlers of the county. In 1873, he began a newspaper, the Philippi Plaindealer. He also studied law and in 1880, he was admitted to the bar and set up practice locally.

W. T. George (31 S. Main Street- #20) was a successful lawyer and businessman in Philippi for many years and was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Barbour County in 1900.

E. H. Crim was a prominent businessman and president of the First National Bank of Philippi. Crim (#126-on register) was very influential.

Charles M. Murphy (#126-on register) served as Prosecuting Attorney of Barbour County in 1900. He was also Mayor of Philippi in 1903.

Fred O. Blue (119 S. Main Street #30) was elected State Senator in 1904 where he served until he was appointed State Tax Commissioner by

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Governor Glasscock.

Charles F. Teter (105 S. Main Street- #24) was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Barbour County in 1882 and a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1908. He was a prominent lawyer and businessman who served as secretary and treasurer of the Philippi Coal Mining Company.

Philippi is the only city in West Virginia to have two of its residents serve concurrent terms as Speaker of the House of Delegates and President of the State Senate. In 1911, W. T. George was Speaker of the House, while Sam Woods served as President of the Senate.

Period of Significance:

The period of significance begins with construction of the Philippi Covered Bridge (1852), the town's most significant structure, and ends in 1940. Little new construction occurred in Philippi during the Depression, although several International and Art Deco-style buildings appeared at the end of the decade of the 1930's.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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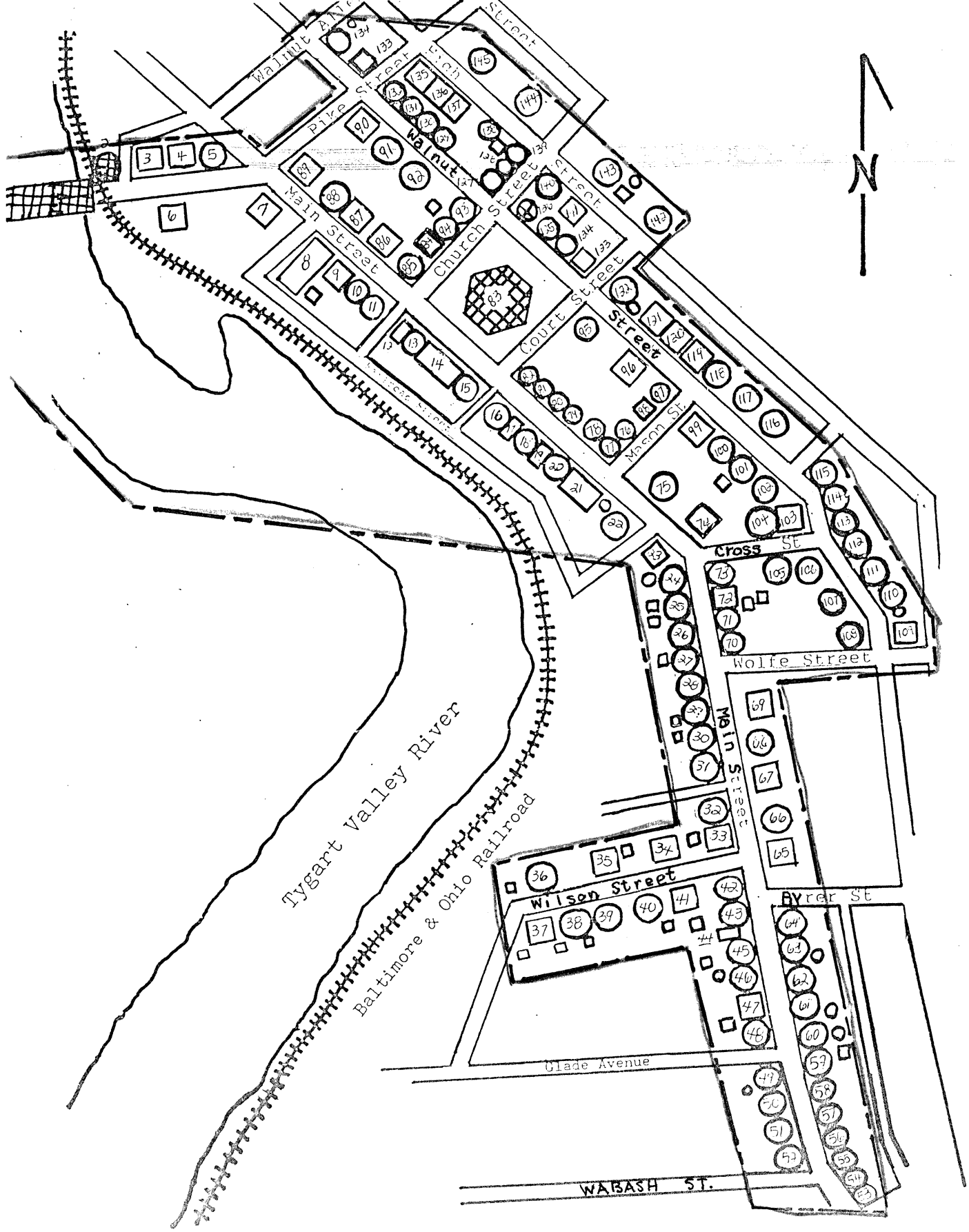
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Walnut Street. The southern boundary follows property lines <sup>to</sup> along Wabash and Oak Streets. The Tygart Valley River and property lines on Main Street delineate the western edge of the district. See opening paragraph, section 7, and the attached map with boundaries drawn.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

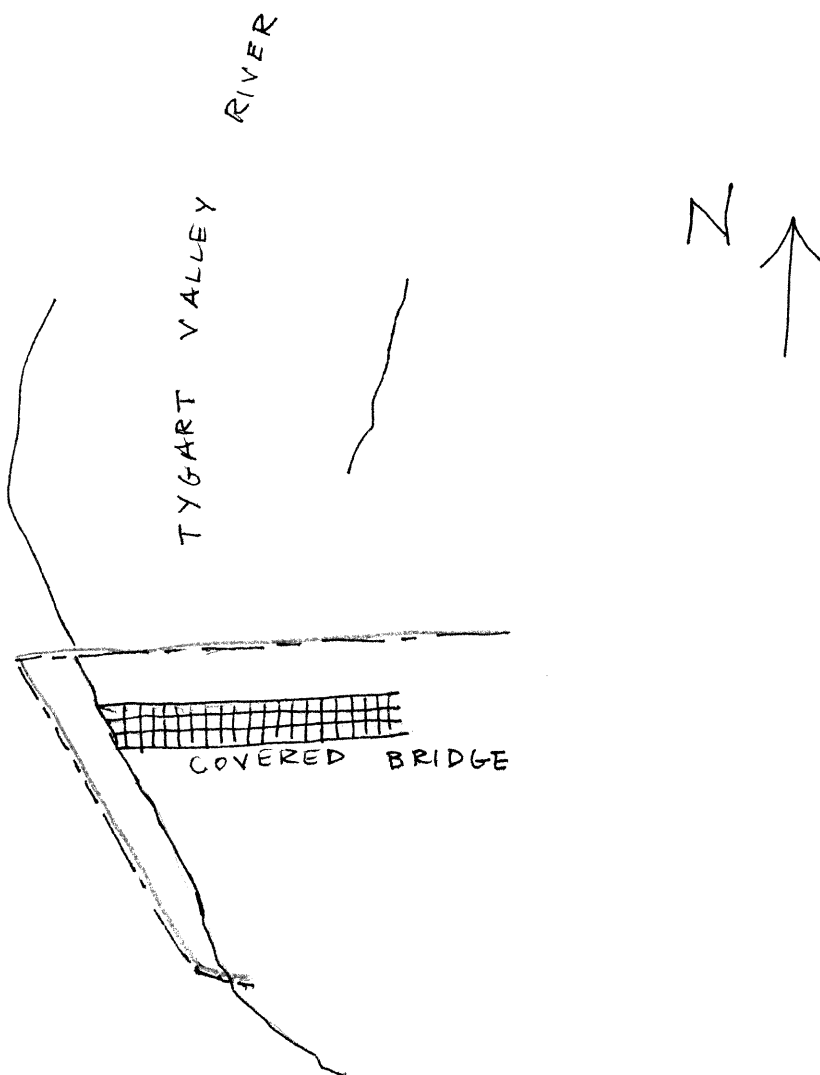
development of Philippi. Overall, the district retains a high degree of architectural and historical integrity.



= BOUNDARY
 SKETCH MAP

PHILIPPI, WEST VIRGINIA  
 Downtown Historic District  
 Scale: 1/4"=100' August, 1989

- Contributing Structure
- Contributing Outbuilding
- Non-contributing Structure
- Non-contributing Outbuilding
- Already on the National Register: Covered Bridge, Depot/Museum, Court House, Crim-Chesser House



PHILIPPI HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PHILIPPI, BARBOUR CO., W.V.  
WEST BOUNDARY

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Philippi Historic District      Barbour County, WEST VIRGINIA

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL

*for*

Keeper

*Alonzo Byers 5/29/91*

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MAY 23 1991

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14. Non-contributing: Row of attached buildings, early 20th century style. Destroyed by fire mid 1940's. Rebuilt.
- A. State Store. Aluminum siding.
  - B. Barbour Department Store. Brick facing.
  - C. G. C. Murphy Co. Brick facing.
  - D. The Nestor Building. Perfect Image. Brick facing.
  - E. Nationwide Insurance. Brick facing.

ALLEY

15. Contributing: Baughman Home Center. Yellow brick, early 20th century.
16. Contributing: AMO Building. c. 1891. Italianate. Brick, 3 story, stone foundation, asphalt roof, segmental arch windows, cornice, inward dentils.

PARKING LOT

17. Non-contributing: Strader Insurance. Formerly Schwerian Bakery, early 20th century. Stucco.
18. Contributing: Grand Theatre, Ware Law office, Radio Shack. Red brick, early 20th century.
19. Non-contributing: W. T. George Building. Smith Drug Store. c. 1948. Block structure with brick facade.
20. Contributing: Jackson's Jewelers, Barbara's Gifts. W. T. George House. Late 19th century, Queen Anne style, red brick facing.
21. Non-contributing: A. Alkires. Red brick facing.  
B. Foxglove. Cut stone facing.
22. Contributing: Bailey House. c. 1890. Queen Anne, Clapboard, 2 1/2 story, concrete foundation, composition roof, eyelid dormers, bay window, turret, E. Lynn Phillips office, contributing outbuilding. Late 19th century, one story rectangular, frame.

ALLEY

23. Non-contributing: Rite Aid. Former site of old Philippi High School.
24. Contributing: Old Teter House. c. 1894. Italianate. Weatherboard, 3 story, tin roof, concrete/stone foundation, 4 wooden pillars, 2nd floor veranda, cornice with dentils. Contributing outbuilding. Made of bricks