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

NATIONAL
REGISTER

1. Name of Property

historic name: The Parkersburg High School-Washington Avenue
Historic District
other name/site number:

2. Location

street & number: Washington Avenue - 2101 Dudley Avenue
not for publication: N/A
city/town: Parkersburg vicinity: N/A
state: WV county: Wood code: 107 zip code: 26101

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private/Public-local

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>151</u>	<u>51</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>152</u>	<u>51</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the
National Register: 0

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 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. See continuation sheet.

William G. Cannon 6/2/92
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:

- entered in the National Register Alouise Egan 7/16/92
 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): _____

Signature of Keeper Date of action

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6. Function or Use

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Historic:	<u>Domestic</u>	Sub:	<u>single dwelling</u>
	<u>Education</u>		<u>school</u>
Current :	<u>Domestic</u>	Sub:	<u>single dwelling</u>
	<u>Education</u>		<u>school</u>

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification:

 Tudor Revival

 Late Gothic Revival

 Colonial Revival

Other Description: _____

Materials: foundation stone roof tile

 walls brick other stone

 weatherboard wood

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: Local.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : N/A

Areas of Significance: Architecture
Education
Industry

Period(s) of Significance: 1900 1940

Significant Dates : N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Packard, Frank L.
Sansbury, Theodore T.
Warne, H. Rus

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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See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State historic preservation office

Other state agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other --Specify Repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property: _____

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A _____ B _____

C _____ D _____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

Name/Title: Dr. Bernard Allen/Nancy B. Hoy

Organization: _____ Date: 3/28/1992
(304)

Street & Number: 1521 Washington Ave. Telephone: 422-8375

City or Town: Parkersburg _____ State: WV ZIP: 26101

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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The proposed Parkersburg High School-Washington Avenue Historic District is in the shape of a capital "T". The campus of Parkersburg High School forms the top of the "T" and the entire eight blocks of Washington Avenue running west to east with its adjacent alleys north and south of the street compose the "T"'s spine.

Primarily residential in nature, the district is composed of middle to upper class homes constructed between 1900 and 1937. They reflect, in turn with the school built in 1917, the impact of the oil and gas industry upon this historic area -- the end result being the development of this street with many fine homes still recognized today for their style and beauty.

The district is bordered on the west by the Murdoch Avenue Memory Gardens Cemetery, on the east by City Park of Parkersburg, on the north by Stadium Drive to Dudley Avenue, and the alley that runs behind the properties from Dudley Ave. to Park Avenue, on the south by Twentieth Street to Dudley Avenue, on Washington Avenue to the alley that runs behind the corner property, and then to the alley that parallels Washington Avenue to its terminus at Park Avenue.

Adding to the cohesiveness of this district is the uniform set back distances of the homes from the street. The avenue is tree shaded and spaced at regular intervals are historic lamps, the sole remaining examples of this type of lighting in Parkersburg that run an entire length of a street. By 1939, this avenue was recognized by the Parkersburg Sentinel as one of the area's prettiest streets. "Washington Avenue Now Leads in Popularity for Home Builders." (See Appendix I)

Contributing buildings to this district include those structures that have retained their architectural style and integrity during the span of the significant years. Sixty-one of the 152 buildings that are considered to be contributing are carriage houses or garages built in conjunction with their homes and are thus also considered to be contributing.

The capstone of the district is the Parkersburg High School set on a spacious campus of 27 acres. It was constructed in 1917 in the Jacobethan Revival style by Frank L. Packard who was an architect with an international

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reputation. The school complex with its main building and 4 outbuildings is situated on the fartherest most part of the campus, well back from the busy Dudley Avenue thoroughfare. This siting was also necessary because of the marshy conditions on the grounds closer to Dudley Avenue.

The Jacobethan Revival style is a combination of two English styles of architecture -- the Elizabethan, a transitional style between the Gothic and Renaissance periods named after Elizabeth I (1558-1603) and the Jacobean, a decorative style of the early 17th century and named after James I (1603-1625). The term Jacobethan was first used seriously by Henry-Russell Hitchcock in the 1950's replacing the more common terms Tudor or English.

The brick central pavilion is flanked by two towers topped by parapets and stone trim. An arcade of three decorated arched openings protect the recessed arched double doors, each with a single light. Above the entrance are four marmosets, one each with a bellows, disc, book and hammer. Strapwork tops triple windows on the second and third levels with medallions between the levels. Identical extensions flank the center section including another square tower topped with stone balustrades. The one and half story extension to the rear contained originally the gym and an elevated track. Wings on each side added in 1929 are also in this early 20th century styling but in a simplified form. They were designed by Parkersburg architects, Theodore T. Sansbury and H. Rus Warne, the latter being one of WV's finest architects. Money was provided by David B. Crawford, executive with the Parkersburg Rig and Reel Co., a major oilfield equipment supplier.

The entrance foyer is vaulted with a plaster frieze on each endwall. Originally copied from ancient Rome, the friezes on the second floor are one of only two copies made from the marble relief sculptures in the Royal Palace in Copenhagen. They are approximately 15 inches in height and grace both sides of the hallway leading to the auditorium. A third small frieze is on the floor above.

The auditorium was refurbished in 1991. Walls were replastered and one of two friezes framing the stage area was repaired. New electrical sconces replicate as closely as possible the original gas lights. Five small medallions are evenly spaced on the stage arch. Scrolled braces support the beams.

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Only two major changes are evident from the original 1917 plan. (See Appendix II) The gym area with its elevated track was converted to additional cafeteria space when the Memorial Field House was completed in 1951 and a planetarium was added in 1960.

A four story field house was constructed in 1951 with canted corners, similar in styling to the 1929 wings of the High School with stone quoins and faus-parapet roof. Windows are massed on the fourth floor and separated on the third level. Industrial windows are on the first level. The entrance faces the courtyard of the school with a triple doorway trimmed with stone. This facility was built by a firm owned by multi-millionaire and philanthropist, Bernard P. McDonough; it is known as the Memorial Field House to honor WW II veterans.

Other than the Late Gothic Revival First Christian Church at 1400 Washington Avenue designed by Harry R. Nay, in the traditional church architectural style of this period, (See enclosure III) all other buildings in this district are single family dwellings with one exception, and reflect the styles prominent in the early part of the 20th century.

The development of Washington Avenue progressed from Dudley Avenue eastward to City Park. It is interesting to note that the more substantial homes built in this first section were Queen Anne in style, a turn of the century design. These were impressive brick homes with turrets and sweeping porches. Of particular note are two homes constructed next to each other that are almost identical in styling elements. They were designed and built by M. H. Flowers who was also responsible for two other houses on this street.

As other sections of this avenue were developed over the next 35 years, the house designs shifted to those styles that were associated with the early 20th century, in particular the Revival styles.

Echoing the style of the 1917 high school are eight very fine homes and are of note because they were built between 1930 and 1939 -- years of the Great Depression -- a reflection of the favorable economic conditions made possible by the oil and gas industry to this section of the state. One of the earliest homes at 1619 Washington Avenue has an oriel window over the Tudor doorway with stone columns separating the casement window. A slate roof slopes to the

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front. Directly across the street at 1620 Washington is another house of this style, built in 1936 with half timbering on the second level separating chevron brick sections. This wall treatment is duplicated in the garage. Two houses with similar design elements are several blocks further down the avenue at 1806 and 1810 Washington, each constructed of random stone, one with a bay window on the first level and the other, an oriel window over the doorway. The architect for both of these houses was T. B. Carmen and were built in 1936 for executives of the Parkersburg Rig and Reel Co.

Other Revival styles such the Georgian and Colonial are represented in the neighborhood. An example of the former style is at 1800 Washington, a house designed by J. D. Folwell, an architect and was built in the 1920's.

Equally impressive is the number, 35 in all, of large brick veneer Square Houses built during this significant period all fronted by commodious porches. Many of the hipped roofs, broken by dormers are covered with green or red tile manufactured by Parkersburg Tile Company, a local concern. Several of the houses exhibit Georgian Revival elements as evidenced by doorways with fan and side lights. Smaller in number are several bungalows situated throughout the street. The presence of these homes gives the street a sense of permanence and of lasting prosperity.

Houses considered to be non-contributing to the district include those buildings that have been altered to the extent as to lose their architectural integrity. Also excluded from the district are structures that were constructed after the significant years, these number 51, including 24 garages.

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THE PARKERSBURG HIGH SCHOOL - WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC
DISTRICT

1. Parkersburg High School, 2101 Dudley Ave. 1917
(Contributing) The monumental capstone to this proposed
historic district is the Jacobethan Revival style Parkersburg
High School designed by Frank L. Packard in 1917.

a. Parkersburg High School Memorial Field House, 2101
Dudley Ave. (Non-contributing) 1951

b. Parkersburg High School Stadium, 2101 Dudley Ave.
1924 (Contributing) The brick grandstand is broken by 18
bays divided by pilasters with a parapet roof with stone
caps. The industrial windows are topped by stone lintels.
There is a long 2 1/2 story building similar in style that is
in line with the back bleachers. Entrance to the stadium is
gained by two brick gatehouses with canted sides and tent
roofs. There is a stone retaining wall at one end. Metal
bleachers flank the field.

c. Parkersburg High School Band Room, 2101 Dudley Ave.
(Non-contributing) Two connecting octagonal one-story
buildings constructed in the 1980's.

d. Parkersburg High School Steam Plant, 2101 Dudley
Ave. (Contributing) Brick 1 1/2 story structure with
three vertical brick bands including a water table. The
building has been altered with the closing of the window
openings with concrete block. Attached one story addition to
side.

2. 1212 Washington Ave. 1905 (Contributing) Gabled ell
brick veneer house with Queen Anne elements. Two story
canted bay to front with Colonial Revival L-shape porch with
balustrade, Ionic columns on pedestals and small modillions
under porch eaves. Built by Marion H. Flower, realtor who
also built houses at 1216 and 1221 Washington Ave.

a. Frame garage with shingle, hipped roof off alley.

3. 1216 Washington Ave., 1904 (Contributing) Gabled ell
with Queen Anne elements. Porch extension is L-shaped with a
closed railing. Two story canted bay window to the front.
Built by Marion H. Flower, realtor who also built houses at
1212 and 1221 Washington Ave.

a. Brick, hipped roof two car garage with entrance from
the alley.

4. 1220 Washington Ave. (Non-contributing) House has been
altered with loss of integrity by the addition of aluminum
siding and new porch.

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5. 1222 Washington Ave. 1920 (Contributing) Large brick veneer Square House with Georgian Revival elements. Doorway with transom and side lights. Brick porch extension with brick piers and closed railing. Modillions under porch eaves. Roof is green tile with gabled dormer to front.

a. Double car, one story garage with hipped roof on the alley.

6. 1226 Washington Ave. 1925 (Contributing) Large brick veneer Square House with shingle hipped roof and dormers. Brick porch extension with entrance to side. Home for many years of oil man Patrick J. McDonough, officer in the Continental Oil Co.

a. Double garage/carriage house, brick veneer and hipped roof, off alley.

7. 1228 Washington Ave. c. 1905 (Contributing) Two and half story brick veneer Square House with enclosed porch to the front. Windows are paired with a small paned transom above. Hipped roof and dormers. Boyhood home of Standard Oil executive Smith D. Turner, Jr.

8. 1232 Washington Ave. 1915 (Contributing) Large Flemish bond brick Square House with L-shaped brick porch with piers. Steep, hipped tile roof with paired hipped dormers to front. Designed by architect Dennis W. Daley, (1865-1973); Contractor was Robert Brown.

a. Single car Flemish bond brick garage with tile hipped roof off Latrobe Street.

9. 1400 Washington Ave. First Christian Church 1927 (Contributing) Late Gothic Revival brick veneer church with large triple pointed arch stained glass window at the center, flanked by single windows at the side. Doorway consists of four wooden sections with stained glass lights under pointed arches protected by a slate shed roof. Buttresses to the side with stone caps. Two story education building with basement is attached at rear. Parking area to the side.

10. 1412 Washington Ave. (Non-contributing) Frame house altered with aluminum siding and new porch. One story addition to side.

a. Two car garage to the rear.

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11. 1416 Washington Ave. 1910 (Contributing) Gabled ell, 2 1/2 story frame house with Queen Anne elements. L-shaped porch and two story canted bay to front. Home of person Shirley M. Prunty who spearheaded placement of the present historic street lights, on Washington Ave.. In 1914 was home of Rev. John W. Mitchell, publisher of the Baptist Banner, a weekly published in Parkersburg.

a. Stuccoed 2 car garage with shingle hipped roof on alley.

12. 1420 Washington Ave. c. 1910 (Non-contributing) Gray shingled house altered with an enclosed porch to the front and open porch area bordered by a iron fence. Home in 1924 of professional engineer and surveyor, Leland G. Merrill, father of 1948 U. S. Olympic wrestler, Leland G. Merrill, Jr.; both later resided at 1902 Washington Ave.

13. 1424 Washington Ave. c. 1900 (Contributing) Gabled ell frame house with steel siding. Porch to front with closed railing.

14. 1428 Washington Ave. c. 1905 (Contributing) Large brick Square House, 2 1/2 stories with brick porch and piers with stone caps. Entrane to side from porch.

a. Brick veneer 2 car garage with hipped roof on alley.

15. 1430 Washington Ave. c. 1905 (Contributing) Large brick veneer Square House with attached porte-cochere to side. Central door from porch extension with small pane side lights. An early residence of Bernard P. McDonough, multi-millionaire and philanthropist , built for Patrick McDonough, his uncle, who in turn gave it to his sister, Bernice P. McDonough.

a. Garage with hipped roof to rear on alley.

16. 1440 Washington Ave. c. 1900 (Contributing) Gabled ell with Georgian Revival elements. Frame house with shingle siding and enclosed side porch. Georgian Revival doorway with leaded glass panel door and side lights.

a. Frame single car garage with storage on alley.

17. 1442 Washington Ave. 1922 (Contributing) Large brick veneer Square House with green tile hipped roof and dormers. Porch extension with tile roof and Georgian Revival doorway to side. Modillions under porch and house eaves. Built by H. W. Schneider Construction Company.

a. Double car garage with green tile roof on alley.

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18. 1444 Washington Ave. 1920 (Contributing) Large brick veneer Square House with red tile roof. Front porch extension with brick piers. Georgian Revival doorway with leaded glass transom and side lights. Leaded glass also in two upper windows.

a. One and half story brick veneer garage with hipped tile roof and dormer with entrance from Oak Street.

19. 1500 Washington Ave. c. 1910 (Contributing) Two story frame gable house with two story canted bay to front. Portico to side. Home in 1921 and 1924 of a blacksmith employed by Crotty and Co., manufacturers of oil and gas well supplies, Harry N. Lundberg.

a. (Non-contributing) Two car concrete block garage on alley.

20. 1502 Washington Ave. c. 1950 (Non-contributing) One and a half story cottage with brick veneer and exterior chimney.

a. One car concrete block garage on alley.

21. 1510 Washington Ave. c. 1950 (Non-contributing) Double pile brick veneer house with Colonial Revival portico to the front.

a. Two car concrete block garage on alley.

22. 1512 Washington Ave. c. 1924 (Contributing) Two and half story brick veneer house with gabled roof entrance to the side. One story bay to the front. House extensively modified; at one time white frame with wraparound porch.

a. (Non-contributing) Frame garage with storage area on alley.

23. 1514 Washington Ave. 1925 (Contributing) Brick veneer Square House with porch extension to the front and side entrance. Built for a foreman of Donovan Boiler Works, a major oilfield equipment manufacturer, by Hugh Donovan, President.

a. Rock face concrete block garage to the rear.

24. 1516 Washington Ave. 1925 (Contributing) Two and a half story brick veneer Square House with center doorway framed by small pane side lights. Brick porch extension to the front.

a. (Non-contributing) Concrete block one car garage to the rear.

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25. 1518 Washington Ave. c. 1924 (Contributing) Brick veneer Square House with entrance to the side framed by transom and side lights. Porch extension to the front. Hipped roof. Built by H. C. Morris, a well known local builder.

a. Double car garage with hipped roof to the rear.

26. 1608 Washington Ave. c. 1925 (Contributing) Two and a half story brick veneer Square House with center entrance framed by side lights. Hipped roof and dormers. One story boxed bay, frame, to the side.

a. Double car garage to the rear.

27. 1610 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) Frame, steel sided, gabled ell with brick front porch sided.

a. (Non-contributing) Small garden shed to rear.

28. 1612 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) One and a half story small frame house with canted bay window to the front. Transom over the doorway.

a. One car garage on alley.

29. 1620 Washington Ave. 1936 (Contributing) Jacobethan Revival style brick and stone residence with arched doorway and small paned windows. Half timbering between panels of bricks laid in a chevron pattern on the second level. Chimney with separate shafts, each topped by a chimney pot. Wrought iron fencing borders the entire property. Built as Universal Glass Products House Number One at the direction of Robert S. Davis, a prominent Mid-Ohio Valley milk bottle manufacturer (1877-1951) and occupied by the company's treasurer, A. O'Connor. Architect was probably Theodore R. Sansbury. Landscape architect was Ralph W. Stewart.

a. Double car garage with storage space, one and a half story with half timbering styling similar to the house on alley.

30. 1624 Washington Ave. post 1940 (Non-contributing) Double pile Colonial Revival house with porch of the same styling.

a. Garage on alley.

31. 1626 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) Brick veneer large Square House with hipped red tile roof, smooth stone foundation and water table. Brick porch extension with piers with entrance to the side.

a. Two car garage with hipped roof with entrance from Plum Street.

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32. 1700 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) Brick veneer Square House with brick porch extension and hipped red tile roof. Hipped dormers. Entrance to the side with transom and side lights. Home in 1924 of John N. King, a builder/contractor.

a. Two story garage/apartment of brick veneer with entrance from Plum Street.

33. 1702 Washington Ave. c. 1905 (Contributing) One and a half story brick veneer Square House with hipped red tile roof and porch extension. Center entrance with narrow transom and small pane side lights.

a. Two story car/apartment with brick veneer on alley.

34. 1704 Washington Ave. post 1940 (Non-contributing) One and a half story cottage with exterior chimney to the front.

a. Two car concrete block garage on alley.

35. 1706 Washington Ave. c. 1925 (Contributing) Two and a half story Square House with brick porch extension with stone caps. Hipped shingle roof and hipped dormers. Entrance to the side with side lights framing the door.

a. Two car brick veneer garage on alley.

36. 1708 Washington Ave. c. 1924 (Contributing) One and a half story hipped roof cottage, brick veneer with brick porch extension. Side lights frame the door.

37. 1716 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) Frame two and a half story Square House with porch extension. Entrance is off center.

a. One car frame garage on alley.

38. 1718 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) Two and a half story frame Square House with porch extension supported by a balustrade and square posts. Hipped roof and dormers with Queen Anne lights. Home in 1921 of Percy S. Hazlett, a division superintendent for the Hope Refining Co.,

39. 1720 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) Two and a half story frame Square House with porch extension to the front. Shingle roof broken by dormers. Home in 1920 to mid-1930's of Samuel W. Young, oil operator.

a. (Non-contributing) Two car garage on alley.

40. 2003-2005 Liberty Ave. c. 1927 (Contributing) Two and a half double residence with brick veneer and three car garage under the elevated front porch extension. Queen Anne lights over the front side windows.

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41. 1800 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) Two story Georgian Revival brick veneer house with green tile roof broken by three small dormers to the front. Portico to the front with gable tiled roof with bas relief set in gable. Roof supported by pairs of square piers. Doorway framed by small pane transom and side lights. Residence in 1926 of Clarence H. Ford, president-treasurer of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co. Architect was J. D. Falwell.

a. One story brick veneer two car garage on alley.

42. 1806 Washington Ave. 1936 (Contributing) Jacobethan Revival style random limestone (from Butler, Pa.) residence with canted oriel over front entrance. Diamond shaped paned windows. Roof is slate. Chimney has separate shafts each with chimney pot. One story porte-cochere to the side. Irregular massing. Garage is attached to the house at the rear with entrance from the alley behind the house. House is similar to that at 1810 Washington Ave. Architect was T. B. Carmen. Constructed for Hayward E. Clovis, a prominent Parkersburg business man who had married into the Crawford family, the founders of the Parkersburg Rig and Reel Company, one of the major oilfield equipment manufacturers in the United States (c.1900-1960). Clovis was advertising manager for the Rig and Reel Co. The Crawfords, although natives of Northern Ireland, located in northwestern Pennsylvania before coming to Parkersburg to start the Rig and Reel Co.

43. 1810 Washington Ave. 1936 (Contributing) Random stone Jacobethan Revival style residence with shingle roof. One story bay window to the front. Arcade to one side of the facade with three roundhead arches supported by twisted columns. Doorway is recessed behind an arch. Garage is attached to the rear of the house with entrance from the alley. Similar in styling to the house at 1806 Washington Ave. Architect was T. B. Carmen. House built for Casper Ruf, executive for the Parkersburg Rig and Reel Co.

44. 1812 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) Brick veneer two and a half story Square House with green tile hipped roof and dormers. Brick porch extension to the front with entrance to one side framed by side lights. Residence in 1926 of Thomas Burk, oil operator.

a. One story two car garage on alley.

45. 1900 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) Square House with brick veneer and front porch extension. Entrance to one side framed by small paned side lights. Shingled roof and dormers are hipped.

a. Two car garage with pyramid roof topped by a cupola.

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46. 1902 Washington Ave. 1926 (Contributing) One story brick veneer bungalow with brick porch extension to the front. Roundhead arch entrance to porch. Cottage windows. Green tile roof and exterior chimney to side. House was boyhood home of Leonard Merrill, Jr., member of the U. S. 1948 Olympic wrestling team.

a. Two car garage with shingle roof on alley.

47. 1904 Washington Ave. c. 1930 (Contributing) Colonial Revival two story house with gambrel shingle roof. Doorway with fan and side lights. Paired columns on portico to the front. Open porch to the side.

a. Two car garage with 6/1 windows, gable roof and clapboard siding on alley.

48. 1906 Washington Ave. c. 1960-80 (Non-contributing) Cape Cod one and a half story house with double door front entrance inset with leaded glass. Row of dentils under the eaves.

a. Two garages set at right angles to each other of brick veneer on alley.

49. 1912 Washington Ave. c. 1930 (Contributing) Georgian Revival large brick veneer house with three gable dormers to the front. Brick water table. Doorway with fan and side lights. Portico to the front with paired columns. Built by Blair Plate Construction Co. for father of present owner, William B. Richardson.

50. 2007 Maxwell c. 1910 (Contributing) Two car garage with apartment overhead. Brick veneer on the first level and clapboard siding on the second. Exterior stairs leading to the apartment.

51. 2000 Washington Ave. c. 1940 (Contributing) Colonial Revival house with flared gambrel shingle roof broken by 5 gable dormers. Porch extension across the front with Greek Doric Columns and 6/6 windows. Architect/Builder was 'Chick' Ross, a well known local architect. Home at one time of multimillionaire and philanthropist, Bernard P. McDonough, who had the house built. House remodelled in 1955.

a. Two car garage with gambrel roof, cupola and weathervane on alley.

52. 2018 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) One story frame bungalow with small porch to one side with cluster piers. Box bay window to the side. Home in 1930 to 1940 of William Schwenlein, chief engineer for the Parkersburg Rig and Reel Co.

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a. Single car frame garage to the rear.

53. 2020 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing)
One and a half story brick veneer gable front residence with
gable extension to one side and dormer to the side.

a. Double car garage with apartment overhead on alley.

54. 2011 Park Ave. c. 1924 (Contributing) Georgian
Revival house with doorway framed by fan and side lights.
Gable shingle roof with dormers. Porch extension to the
front with brick piers. Center extension on the second
level. Home in 1924 to 1927 of Gale Barlow, officer of H. M.
Spence Co., manufacturer of oilfield equipment.

a. One car, brick veneer garage with entrance from
Washington Ave.

55. 2105 Park Ave. c. 1910 (Contributing) One and a half
story gabled cottage with porch extension with gable roof to
the front.

a. Two car frame garage on alley.

56. 2103 Park Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) Two and a half
story brick veneer Square House with hipped shingle roof and
dormers. Brick porch extension with brick piers to the
front. Home in 1924-26 of Frank Deever, a Standard Oil
employee.

a. Frame one car gabled garage to the rear.

57. 2101 Park Ave. c. 1926 (Contributing) Two story
Colonial Revival frame house with center door with side
lights. Eye brow dormer in gable shingle roof. Portico
with tapered piers and closed brick railing to the front.
6/1 windows. Enclosed porch to the side.

a. One car garage with entrance from Washington Ave.

58. 2021 Washington Ave. c. 1960 (Non-contributing)
Contemporary one story frame house with porch extension to
the front and car port to the side. Garage under the house
with entrance from the alley. Similar to house at 2019
Washington Ave.

59. 2019 Washington Ave. c. 1960 (Non-contributing)
Contemporary one story house with carport to the side.
Garage under house to the rear with entrance from the alley.
Similar to the house at 2021 Washington Ave.

60. 2017 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Non-contributing)
Bungalow extensively altered with enclosed porch to the front
with Colonial Revival elements.

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a. Garage to the rear of the house.

61. 2001 Washington Ave. c. 1930 (Contributing) One story L-shaped Colonial Revival house with one story bay window. Irregular massing.

a. One car garage with storage space topped by a cupola and weathervane with entrance from Maxwell Ave.

62. 1911 Washington Ave. c. 1936 (Contributing) Jacobethan Revival brick veneer house with doorway protected by small canopy in gable extension to the front. Oriel window to the front with half timbering to side. Cluster flue chimney topped by chimney pots. Small pane casement windows. Architect, Theodore T. Sansbury; builder, Plate Construction Co. Built as Universal Glass Products House at the direction of Robert S. Davis, a prominent Mid-Ohio Valley bottle manufacturer. House occupied by C. J. O'Connor from 1926 to 1977, secretary of the company.

a. Brick veneer double car garage with storage on second level set into the hillside at the rear of the house.

63. 1907 Washington Ave. c. 1905 (Contributing) One and a half story brick veneer bungalow with porch extension and hipped shingle roof and dormers. Center door and exterior chimney. Modillions under the eaves.

a. Double car brick veneer garage with shingle hipped roof on alley.

64. 1905 Washington Ave. p. 1940 (Non-contributing) Two story Colonial Revival brick veneer with screened in porch. Casement windows.

a. Two car garage with apartment on second level on alley.

65. 1903 Washington Ave. c. 1925 (Non-contributing) Frame Square House that has been extensively altered with a new doorway with Doric pilasters and leaded glass fan and side lights. Home in 1926 of an oil driller named Annie V. Barker and built by M. J. Belt who also built the house at 1901 Washington Ave.

a. Double car garage to the rear.

66. 1901 Washington Ave. 1925 (Non-contributing) Two and a half story frame house with extensively altered front entrance. Built by M. J. Belt who also was responsible for the house at 1903 Washington Ave. The house was extensively remodelled during WW II.

a. Garage with entrance from Percy Ave.

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67. 1815 Washington Ave. c. 1900 (Contributing) Brick veneer Square House with red tile roof and brick porch extension to the front. Entrance is to the side, doorway framed with side lights. Hipped roof and dormers.

a. Garage off Percy Ave. with tiled hipped roof and single dormer.

68. 1811 Washington Ave. 1937 (Contributing) Brick veneer Colonial Revival house with portico to the side, gable slate roof supported by cluster piers. Slate roof with gable dormers. 6/6 windows. Side porch extension has been enclosed. Built by Harvey Schneider Construction Co.

a. Two car brick veneer garage on alley.

69. 1809 Washington Ave. c. 1930 (Contributing) Georgian Revival house with projecting center section. Portico to the front with Greek Doric columns. Roundhead window on second level topped by a pediment. Dentils under the eaves. Roof is slate with two gable dormers.

a. Two car brick veneer garage on alley.

70. 1807 Washington Ave. p. 1940 (Non-contributing) Two story brick veneer house with casement windows. Porch extension to the front has been enclosed.

a. Double car concrete block garage on alley with an attached carport.

71. 1805 Washington Ave. p. 1940 (Non-contributing) Two and a half story brick veneer house with brick porch extension and casement windows.

a. Double car concrete block garage on the alley.

72. 1803 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) Two story frame house with Colonial Revival elements. Porch extension with closed railing. 9/1 windows. Home in 1921 and 1924 of Dr. Roy McCuskey, at that time District Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church and later President of West Virginia Wesleyan College.

a. Concrete block two car garage on alley with hipped shingle roof.

73. 1801 Washington Ave. p. 1940 (Non-contributing) One story brick veneer ranch style house with stone chimney. Attached garage with entrance from Liberty Street. Similar to the house at 1717 Washington Ave.

74. 1717 Washington Ave. p. 1940 (Non-contributing) One story brick veneer and stone ranch style house with awning windows. Similar to 1801 Washington Ave. Attached garage

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with entrance from Liberty Street.

75. 1713 Washington Ave, c. 1930 (Contributing) English Cottage style house with Jacobethan Revival elements. Long sloping roof to the first level. Entrance is protected by a frame canopy of recent construction. Roundhead arch doorway. 6/1 windows. Half timbering on the upper level. Wood shakes on the roof.

a. Two car garage with wood shake gable roof on alley.

76. 1711 Washington Ave. c. 1930 (Contributing) Two story Dutch Colonial house with gambrel shingle roof and shingle siding. Entrance to the side. Massed triple, 9/1 windows on first and second levels.

a. (Non-contributing) Double car garage on alley.

77. 1707 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) Two and a half story stuccoed house with clipped gables. Front porch extension with stuccoed piers and entrance to the side. Shed dormer with 8 small windows to the front. Home of Wm. H. Baldwin, President-Treasurer of the Baldwin Tool Works, purchased in the 1930's by the O. Ames Co.

a. Two car stuccoed shingle hipped roof garage on alley.

78. 1705 Washington Ave. c. 1940 (Contributing) Jacobethan Revival style, brick veneer and stone house, one and a half story with recessed porch to the side. Steep shingled gable roof with gable dormer. Garage of later construction attached to the side.

79. 1701 Washington Ave. 1939 (Contributing) Brick veneer Jacobethan Revival style house with half timbering on the second level. Slate roof, exterior chimney with stone caps and leaded glass in first level windows. Second level is jettisoned, supported by small braces. Attached two car garage with entrance from Plum Street. Architect; T. B. Carman: builder was Blair Plate Co. Original owner was Claude W. Crawford, a clerk employed by the Parkersburg Rig and Reel Co., son of David B. Crawford, President.

80. 1627 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) Brick veneer Square House with porch extension to the front. Shingle hipped roof and dormers.

81. 1625 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) Gabled red tile roof, two and a half story house with porch extension to the front and brick piers. Doorway with transom and side lights. Roof extension supported by scrolled braces. Home in

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1932 of Paul G. Woodward, Superintendent of the American Viscose plant in Parkersburg from 1927 to the mid-1940's; Viscose was Parkersburg's largest employer during that time and was the manufacturer of rayon; later in the late 1930's, lived at 1225 Washington Ave.

a. One car garage with red tile roof, roof extension with braces at the rear of the property.

82. 1623 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) One and a half story bungalow with brick veneer and front porch extension. One gable dormer to the front. Entrance to one side with narrow transom. Extended eaves with braces. Home in 1926 for Louis Storck, President of the Storck Baking Co. Home in 1920 of Robert J. Schumann, Superintendent of Storck Baking Co.

a. Brick veneer garage to the rear of the property with extended eaves supported by braces.

83. 1619 Washington Ave. c. 1930 (Contributing) Two story Jacobethan Revival house with long slate roof to the front and half timbering in the gables. Tudor doorway and casement windows. Stone columns dividing casement windows on enclosed porch to the front. Oriel window over doorway. Architect: Harry Nay. Built for Louis Storck, German emigre and founder of the Storck Baking Company after Storck sold his Wall Street stocks two weeks prior to the 1929 Crash and invested the cash in the construction of the house; Lived at 1623 Washington Ave. at the time of the sale. Slate roof imported from England.

84. 1603 Washington Ave. c. 1930 (Contributing) Brick veneer gabled house with porch extension to the front.

a. (Non-contributing) Concrete block two car garage to the rear of the house.

85. 1601 Washington Street c. 1928 (Contributing) Two and a half story brick veneer Georgian Revival house with single door topped by a broken pediment. Doorway flanked by a one story bay on each side. 6/1 windows and open porch to the side. Home between 1932 and 1938-39 of R. Allen Startzmann, Manager of the Clifton Oil and Gas Co., with offices in the Union Trust Building, a National Register building built in 1901 downtown Parkersburg by J. N. Camden, oil magnate.

a. Brick veneer one car garage with storage area behind house.

86. 2103 Plum Street c. 1928 (Non-contributing) Two story apartment sided with brick, board and batten and clapboard. Appears to have been a garage for 1627 Washington

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Street at one time.

87. 1521 Washington Street. c. 1920 (Contributing) Brick veneer Square House with Goergian Revival elements, 6/1 windows and shingled hipped roof and dormers. Doorway with fan and side lights. Porches enclosed on both sides of the house.

a. Two car, brick veneer with pyramid roof to the rear of the house.

88. 1519 Washington c. 1920 (Non-contributing) Frame Square House with shingle hipped roof. Porch extension to the front with entrance to one side. House has been altered with new porch and windows.

a. Rockface concrete block two car garage to the rear.

89. 1517 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) Frame bungalow house with porch extension to the front, one and a half stories in height. Eave extension with braces.

a. Two car garage with entrance from alley.

90. 1507 Washington Ave. p. 1940 (Non-contributing) One story brick veneer house with attached garage to the side and casement windows.

91. 1505 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Non-contributing) Extensively altered gabled ell house with new windows, siding and porch extension.

a. Two story apartment off alley with pyramid roof.

92. 1503 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) Large Square House with red tile hipped roof. Doorway with transom and side lights. One story bay to the side. 9/1 windows. House is very similar to the one at 1501 Washington Ave.

a. (Non-contributing) Double car garage to the rear.

93. 1501 Washington Ave. 1917 (Contributing) Large Square house with red tile hipped roof. Doorway with transom and side lights. 9/1 windows. House is mirror image to the house at 1503 Washington Ave. Constructed by John N. King who also built house at 1700 Washington Ave. and probably the one at 1503 Washington Ave.

a. One car concrete block garage with entrance from Oak Street.

94. 1445 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) Two and a half story Square House, brick veneer with box bay to the side. Red tile hipped roof and dormers. Doorway with transom and side lights.

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a. Red tiled double car garage with pyramid roof off Oak Street.

95. 1441 Washington Ave. c. 1915 (Contributing) Frame Square House with porch extension with fluted Doric columns. Doorway with side lights. Box bay to side.

a. Double car garage with entrance from alley.

96. 1439 Washington Ave. c. 1900 (Contributing) Clipped gable frame house with porch extension. Fanlight in gable. Garage is attached to house with entrance from alley. Possibly the oldest house on the street; only one of two houses that appear in the 1901 Roe Atlas on this street.

97. 1435 Washington Ave. c. 1907 (Contributing) Frame gabled ell with porch extension and porte-cochere to side. Palladium window in gable. Doorway with side lights. Home in 1907 of Charles Scholl, President and manager of Scholl-Andre Printing Co. Home in 1921 and in 1926 of John R. Kennedy, President of the Kennedy Construction Co., builder of highways and streets.

98. 1431 Washington Ave. c. 1907 (Contributing) Frame Queen Anne house with a brick sweeping porch. Turret to side with fish scale shingles and conical roof. Home in 1907 of Charles Scholl, President of the Scholl-Andre Printing Co. Per the 1901 Roe's Atlas, there is a structure on or about this site but there is no owner's name cited in spite of the fact that owners names are normally cited on the Atlas. Is one of only two buildings on the street showing in the Atlas.

99. 1429 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) L-shaped gabled house with clapboarding. Portico to the front. Fish scale shingles in the gable.

100. 1427 Washington Ave. c. 1910 (Contributing) Frame gabled ell with shingle hipped roof. Porch extension to the front with grouped piers.

a. Frame garage to the rear.

101. 1419 Washington Ave. c. 1930 (Contributing) Brick veneer gable house with Jacobethan Revival elements. Porch extension with brick piers. 6/1 windows. Long sloping roof to side with brick chevron pattern set in gable.

a. Frame single car garage to the rear of the house.

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102. 1415 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Non-contributing) Frame gabled ell with slate roof. House altered with new porch extension to the front with brick piers. 9/9 windows.

a. Rockface concrete block garage to the rear of the house.

103. 1413 Washington Ave. c. 1910 (Non-contributing) Brick veneer house with porch extension. Integrity of the house lost by remodelling.

a. One car garage with entrance from the alley

104. 1411 Washington Ave. c. 1910 (Contributing) Brick veneer Square House with shingle hipped roof and dormer. Enclosed porch to the front.

a. Two car garage with shingle hipped roof with entrance from the alley.

105. 1405 Washington Ave. c. 1910 (Non-contributing) Square House altered by partially enclosing the porch area to the front. House in 1924 of a foreman for the Standard Oil Refinery, Andrew Crolley, and his two sons who were clerks at the refinery as well.

a. Two car concrete block garage with entrance from the alley.

106. 1401 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) Frame Square House with porch extension, Doric columns and closed railing. Shingle hipped roof and dormers.

a. Frame single car garage with entrance from Latrobe St.

107. 1315 Washington Ave. 1903 (Contributing) Queen Anne house with brick veneer and red tile roof. Octagon turret to side with conical tile roof and finial. Sweeping porch to the front and side with balustrade and Ionic columns. Property enclosed by an iron fence. Original owner was Henry Logan; he was a carriage manufacturer and one of the Mid-Ohio Valley's earliest automobile dealers.

a. Two story carriage house with entrance from Latrobe St. with hipped red tile roof and dormers.

108. 1225 Washington Ave. c. 1925 (Contributing) Two and a half story large Square House with Georgian Revival elements. Slate roof with red tile ridges. Brick piered porch extension to the front. Doorway with leaded glass in fan and side lights. Two story canted bay to side. Stained glass window in side window. Home in 1934-40 of Paul G. Woodward, Superintendent of the American Viscose plant in Parkersburg, a producer of rayon; which from 1927 to the mid-

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1940's was Parkersburg largest employer.

- a. Single car garage to the rear of the house.

109. 1223 Washington Ave. c. 1920 (Contributing) One and a half story bungalow with brick veneer and shed dormers. Doorway with transom and small pane sidelights.

- a. Single car garage to the rear of the house.

110. 1221 Washington Ave. c. 1907 (Contributing) Queen Anne house, brick veneer with octagonal tower topped by a tent roof to the side. Porch extension to the front with brick piers. Slate roof. Stone sills and lintels. Similar to the house at 1217 Washington Ave. Architect/Builder of the house at 1221 Washington Ave. M. H. Flower who also built houses at 1212 and 1216 Washington Ave. Owned between 1908 and 1920 by an oil operator, George P. Murrin. Photograph in the 1907 City Directory reveals the house to have been one of the earliest in the neighborhood.

- a. (Non-contributing) Two story garage/apartment to the rear of the house.

111. 1217 Washington Ave. c. 1914 (Contributing) Queen Anne house with brick veneer. Octagonal tower topped by a tent roof and decorative brickwork in the upper level. Portico to the front. Stone sills and lintels. Very similar to the house at 1221 Washington St. Residence in 1914 of Erwin P. Mensch, principal of Mountain State Business College. Residence in 1921 of Arthur V. Hoenig, Vice-president of the Carter Oil Co.

112. 1211 Washington Ave. c. 1910 (Contributing) Large Square House with brick veneer and stone walls. Red tile hipped roof with twin dormers to the front and single ones to the sides, all with Palladium windows. Stone quoins at the corners. Smooth stone water table. Doorway with transom. Porch extension to the front is new. Home in 1914 of George P. Murrin, an oil operator but by 1940 was home for James T. Callanan, President of the Parkersburg Machine Co. (PARMARCO) an oilfield equipment manufacturer.

- a. Two car garage to the rear with red tile roof.

113. 2100 Dudley Ave. c. 1924 (Contributing) Large Square House with hipped green tile roof. Modillions under the eaves. Porches have been enclosed. House has been converted into a physician's office. Home between 1924 and 1940 of another physician, Dr. Roy Ben Miller.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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Parkersburg High School-Washington Avenue Historic District
Parkersburg, Wood County, W.V.

Errata, Item 7

- 7, p.3, paragraph 4: The name is M.H. Flower
- 7, p.5, 1.-c: The band room was built in the 1960s.
- 7, p. 11, # 41., The name is J.D. Folwell.
- 7, p. 12, # 46, line 5,: The name is Leland Merrill, Jr.

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The proposed Parkersburg High School-Washington Avenue Historic district is significant for three reasons. First, it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. These are in public education and in the petroleum industry. Second, the significance of the district rests in the cumulative importance of prominent residents associated with the broad pattern of community development, through which the neighborhood evolved into the primary residential area for these citizens. For this reason, it meets Criteria A. Third, it represents a significant and distinguishable entity consisting of a number of substantive individual components that embody characteristics of several types of architecture to be found in America between 1900 and 1940. For this reason its meets Criteria C in architecture.

The proposed district is located in Parkersburg, West Virginia and is in the shape of the capital letter "T". The campus of Parkersburg High School forms the top of the "T" and Washington Avenue (the only street in Parkersburg running east and west north of the Little Kanawha River to possess a name other than that denoted by a number) and the alleys to the immediate north and south of the street per se compose the "T"'s spine. This district would then adjoin two other established National Register districts in Parkersburg, the Julia-Ann Square and the Avery Street.

The twenty-seven acre Parkersburg High School campus, the historic electric street lamps (first installed in 1921) which run the entire length of Washington Avenue, the concentration of early 20th Century architectural styles represented in the proposed district, and the historical significance to the community, the state, the region and the nation of people associated with the proposed district are the threads which tie the proposed district into a distinct unit.

The City of Parkersburg as we know it today had its beginnings on a tract of land acquired by Philip Dils of Pennsylvania by 1798 north of the Little Kanawha River. As early as the 1860's one of the major oil fields in the United States was opened 20 miles up this river. Development of other fields in the area caused Parkesburg to become one

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of major oil and refining equipment manufacturing centers in the nation. By the 1890's interest in the utilization of the immense quantities of natural gas in the area increased and by 1906 was the leading natural gas producing state in the nation. It held this position for more than 10 years. Because of the ready availability of this natural gas, West Virginia became for a time in the first half of the 20th century one of the centers of glass production in the U.S.

On September 28, 1898, four Parkersburg citizens who had played key roles in laying the foundation for these developments, had, with their wives purchased for investment purposes a portion of the original Dils tract. They were Johnson Newlon Camden (a major West Virginia oil, coal, timber, railroad and banking capitalist between 1860 and 1908), William N. Chancellor (a major Camden business associate whose businesses included oil refining and the ownership beginning in 1889 of a Parkersburg hotel now on the National Register, the Blennerhassett Hotel), Charles H. Shattuck (another Camden business associate whose focus tended to be upon oil, banking and transportation and whose home in Parkersburg, like that of Chancellor's still stands in the Julia-Ann Square Historic District and James M. Jackson (a circuit judge and member of a family which historian John Alexander Williams has demonstrated was a part of the oligarchy which dominated West Virginia's history in the 19th century).

The land purchased was an undeveloped, somewhat swampy region situated on the northeast edge of the city once traversed in part by the Parkersburg and St. Mary's Turnpike, a highway which connected the county seats of petroleum rich Wood and Pleasants counties. The land purchased was 21 blocks north of the Little Kanawha and less than a mile east of the Ohio. The land purchased by the Camden, Chancellor, Shattuck and Jackson couples was ripe for development due to the city's growth, the area's proximity to the City Park and the fact that the area was located on both sides of the Parkersburg and Marietta Inter-Urban Railway, a trolley system whose turntable was located just south of the tract purchased and whose rails had been laid northward to an area in which Shattuck and the other owners of the railway had developed and opened in 1898 - a major convention and recreational facility known as Terrapin Park.

Development within the area of the proposed Parkersburg

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High School-Washington Avenue Historic District was relatively slow, however, until the completion of the High School in 1917, a project which had begun 3 years earlier. In the area of the proposed district there was only one house whose construction had been completed by 1901, and only one other whose construction was underway by that date. Between 1901 and 1914 twenty-two houses were built along what by 1901 was known as Washington Avenue. Twenty-one of them were located in the first four blocks of the eight block street which connected Dudley Avenue with Park Avenue. Four of these were Queen Anne in style. By the next year, these four blocks were paved with brick as evidenced in a Parkersburg newspaper dated August 5, 1915. Park Avenue which lies at the eastern edge of the proposed district was also paved at this time.

The decision to build Parkersburg High School along Dudley Avenue on 27 acres of mostly swampy land was primarily that of Charles E. VanDevender, president of the Parkersburg Independent School District. He was a successful lumberman who as a youth had worked in the Burning Springs, Va. (now W. Va.) oil field. Between 1901-1917 he was a resident near the area of the proposed District. He secured the passage in the W V Legislature of special enabling legislature permitting the school district to purchase a tract of land of necessary size. Prior to the completion of the new high school, the school had been located on Seventh Street in Parkersburg's present downtown area. Frank L. Packard of Columbus, Ohio was chosen over a field of ten submitted designs to be the architect on this project.

In the 1918-1940 period Parkersburg High School was the largest high school in West Virginia; this was due to several factors. First, there were only two high schools in the county, PHS and one that served a small, rather underpopulated region in the northern part of Wood County, Williamstown High School. Second, all the other counties in West Virginia of Wood County's size in population had several high schools. The historically celebrated size of the school was somewhat magnified by the fact that the city for most of its history had no college. In spite of periodic newspaper editorials urging the establishment of a liberal arts college in the community, none was established on a permanent basis until the late 1950's. For a period of time in the early 1940's, Ohio University, at the urging of the

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Wood County Board of Education began offering courses at the high school after a similar request to West Virginia University was turned down. However, with the decline in college enrollments triggered by the deepening World War II, OU withdrew from Parkersburg. The high school therefore became quite naturally an institution offering a diverse curriculum with a high quality faculty. The school consequently was able to attract in the 1918-1940 era some outstanding faculty who made significant contributions in education in the state. One was Marie Boette. A music educator, she organized musical groups for her students which gained statewide recognition: Marcato, the Vivance Glee Club and the A Capella Choir. Hired away by West Virginia Wesleyan College, she continued to contribute to music education in the state and was recognized for her efforts by being granted an honorary doctorate degree by two colleges within the state. Another was Sara Smith. A historian and a political scientist, she, too, was hired away from PHS. After earning a Ph.D from Columbia, she became a faculty member at West Virginia University. Her book dealing with China's invasion by Japan in 1931, is considered as a definitive work.

After the opening of the new school in 1918, Washington Avenue was further developed. By 1921, fifty-two houses were on the street with expansion now east of Plum Street to Park Avenue.

Among the new residents of Washington Avenue was a male physician named Dr. Shirley M. Prunty, who lived at 1416 Washington Avenue from 1914 to 1921. He had a desire to make an improvement on the street and acted on it thus changing the street's appearance in a dramatic way. He had decided that it would be an excellent idea if electrically powered boulevard lights were erected along the street. He purchased a light to be placed along the street in front of his house, convinced other residents to do the same and then secured electricity from the West Penn Power Company. The residents celebrated on July 4, 1921 when the lights were turned on. For sometime following this, this street was known as Washington Boulevard but because of the existence of a Washington Boulevard in nearby Belpre, Ohio, the street gradually became known as Washington Avenue. For several decades now, Washington Avenue has been the only street or avenue in the city to have retained its 1921 era type street

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lamps along its entire length.

Over the next nineteen years from 1921 to 1940 the city, the high school and Washington Avenue grew. By 1920 the city's population was 29,623 and by 1930 it was 30,103.

In order to accommodate more students at the end of the 1920's, a decade in American educational history known as the decade of the high school, north and south wings were added to the school in 1929. However, five years before, another modification had been made to the campus when a 10,000 seat stadium had been completed so that the high school's football team which had won state championships in 1919, 1921 and 1923 would have a modern facility in which to play and its rabid followers would be assured of a seat at home games. Following the stadium's construction, state championships were also won in 1927, 1938 and 1940. At times it seemed that interest in football during this period overshadowed more intellectual pursuits. This was demonstrated between 1922 and 1940 in the organizing of excursion trains to PHS games in Wheeling, Huntington and Clarksburg. This reached a high in 1940. The largest special train to ever run in the United States to transport persons to a high school football game was put together. It consisted of 4 separate units of 11 railroad coaches each and carried 4000 people. Its destination was Wheeling W.Va. The purpose was to show the community's support for the Big Reds in the state championship game.

Before the decade of the 1930's has run its course Stadium Field became the site of an outstanding human achievement of a different type. Under the leadership of George Dietz, the high school band, known as the Big Red Band gained acclaim for its spectacular formations on the gridiron and won three international band contests. By this time two persons who had graduated from the school would attain fame in American business and diplomacy respectively. William M. Batten (Class of 1927) eventually became president and chairman of the Board of the J. C. Penney Co. and president of the New York Exchange. William Kahn Leonhart (Class of 1936) served as the U.S. Ambassador to Tanganyika in the early 1960's at a time when the nation became Tanzania.

Although the gym in the main building seemed of ample size when the school opened in 1918, it later became apparent that a larger facility was necessary. Consequently in 1951 a field house separate from the present building was completed.

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The design elements of the Jacobethan Revival style of the school are replicated in the Memorial Field House as evidenced by its stone quoins and faus parapet. The Field House due to its placement beside the main building of the school rather than behind it, is very visible. This Jacobethan Revival styling adds to the picturesque quality of the campus and in turn to the preservation of the architecural integrity of the campus.

As for Washington Avenue, by 1940, the street was fully developed and paved and became the site of several of the city's finest homes built during the Great Depression. The first of these homes was completed in the Jacobethan Revival style at 1619 Washington Avenue in 1930 for Louis Storck, president of the Storck Baking Company of Parkersburg. Six years later the construction of four additional houses of the Jacobethan Revival Style was completed. Two of these (one at 1620 and one at 1911) were constructed by the Universal Glass Products Company, a major milk bottle manufacturer, for two of its executives. The remaining two were built for executives of the Parkersburg Rig and Reel Company, a major oil field equipment manufacturer which since 1897 had been in existence and throughout the 1897-1940 period had grown to the point that it had a presence in 1940 wherever there was an oil field. These two houses had mates in Mt. Lebanon, Pa. By the end of 1939 an additional Jacobethan Revival Style house at 1701 had been built for another Parkersburg Rig and Reel executive and the street had acquired eminence in the city as one of its most fashionable streets. (See Appendix III)

The Parkersburg Rig and Reel executives were, however, not the only persons who were, had been, or would be employed in the petroleum industry who lived on Washington Avenue between 1921 and 1940. The house at 1226 was the home for many years of Patrick J. McDonough, an officer in the Continental Oil Company. The house at 1228 was the boyhood home of Standard Oil of New Jersey executive Smith D. Turner, Jr. The house at 1232 was the residence of Frank G. Davis, who was an owner of both the Parkersburg Machine Company and the Davis-Miller Engineering Company. The house at 1430 was the residence for a period of time of Bernard P. McDonough, who as a youth was employed as a roustabout in the Calhoun County, West Virginia oil fields by his uncle, the previously mentioned Patrick J. McDonough and who after 1940 would

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Parkersburg H.S./Washington Avenue Page 7
=====

acquire ownership of the Parkersburg Rig and Reel Company on his way to becoming a multi-millionaire, a major philanthropist and the owner of Dromoland Castle in Ireland. In 1940, he constructed a new home for his family at 2000 Washington Avenue. The house at 2018 was the residence of William Schwenlein, the Parkersburg Rig and Reel's chief engineer. The house at 1903 was in 1926 the home of an oil driller named Annie V. Barker. The house at 1707 was the home in the 1920's of William H. Baldwin, president of the Baldwin Tool Works. The house at 1601 was the home in the 1930's of R. Allen Startzmann, manager of the Clifton Oil and Gas Company. The Queen Anne house at 1221 was the residence at one time of an oil operator named George P. Murrin, who later lived at 1211. By 1940, however, the 1211 house was the home of James T. Callanan, president of PARMACO (the Parkersburg Machine Co). In the field of science, the father of entomology in America, Dr. A.D. Hopkins, lived at 1708 Washington Avenue for at least 16 years of the 1900-1940 period: 1924-1940.

In summary, this proposed district is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. These events are the development of opportunities for public education, the 1900-1940 period of the oil and gas industry and architectural creations made possible by the income generated by this industry. Proof of this can be found in one of the United States' chief oil and gas field towns between 1900-1940, Parkersburg, West Virginia. Significantly, it can still be seen in the city's Parkersburg High School-Washington Avenue Historic District.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Parkersburg H.S./Washington Avenue Page 1
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Parkersburg H. S./Washington Ave. Page 1
=====

VERBAL BOUNDARY

The Parkersburg High School-Washington Avenue Historic District includes the school campus of 27 acres at 2101 Dudley Avenue, the eight blocks that compose Washington Avenue (1200-2000 blocks), one house in the 2000 block and three houses in the 2100 block on Park Avenue and one house each on Maxwell and Liberty Streets.

The district includes 'Tract C', the site of the high school and:

- Lots 208-226 in Dils Heirs Addition No. 1
- Lots 28-36, 63-70, 1-4, 23-26 in Dils Heirs Addition No. 2
- Lots 5-18, 27-43 in Maxwell and Percy City Park Addition
- Lots 1-13 in Smith and Paxton Addition
- Lots 14-27, 37-62 in H. C. Hopkins Addition
- Lots 19-22 in Plate and Vogel Redivision

Parkersburg High School-Washington Avenue Historic District
Parkersburg, Wood County, W.V.

Part 10
Boundary Justification

The boundary has been chosen because it reflects a marked visual relationship between the campus of P.H.S., dominating one end of the neighborhood, and Washington Avenue which forms an axis and important viewshed. This relationship is magnified by the early 20th century street lighting that acts as a visual delineator along boulevard-like Washington Avenue. The high style Jacobethan architecture of P.H.S. and the high-style Jacobethan architecture of many of the Avenue's houses, is another significant unifying factor. The Jacobethan-style houses were home to many of the city's industrial leaders who chose the neighborhood for its fashionable and exclusive appearance. These large Elizabethan stone and brick houses are reminders of the "Stockbrokers" who often chose the Tudor style as an expression of their social status in the early 20th century. The absence of this house type in adjoining neighborhoods, and the unity of building exemplified in even setbacks, scale, and building materials along Washington Avenue, are factors resulting in the choice of the historic district's boundary.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 2

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Parkersburg High School-Washington Avenue Historic District,
Section 10 Wood County, W.V.**

UTM References:

	Z.	East.	North.
1.	17	454240	4347000
2.	17	454180	4346880
3.	17	452760	4347560
4.	17	452880	4347780
5.	17	453220	4347600

Acreage: 64 approx.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photographs P.H.S./Washington Avenue Page 1
=====

Information on Photographs 1-8 is as follows:

Photographer: Bernard L. Allen

Date: March, 1991

Location of Negatives: Bernard L. Allen

Description of view:

1. Intersection of Dudley and Washington Avenues, photographer facing east.
2. 1200 block on Washington Avenue, photographer facing northwest.
3. 1400 block on Washington Avenue, photographer facing northwest.
4. 1500 block on Washington Avenue, photographer facing west.
5. 1500 block on Washington Avenue, photographer facing west.
6. 1600 block on Washington Avenue, photographer facing southeast.
7. 1600 block on Washington Avenue, photographer facing east.
8. 1900 block on Washington Avenue, photographer facing northeast.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: Photographs
Parkersburg High School-Washington Avenue Historic District
Wood Co., W.V., p. 2

Information on photographs 9-19, as follows:

Photographer: Dr. Bernard Allen

Date: March, 1992

Location of negs: Dr. B.L. Allen, 1521 Washington Ave., Parkersburg,
W.V. 26101

Description of views:

9. Parkersburg High School, panoramic view, looking west
10. Parkersburg High School, entrance pavilion detail
11. Parkersburg High School, trim-carving detail, entrance pavilion
12. First Christian Church, 1400 Washington Ave.
13. 1701 Washington Ave., Jacobethan Revival
14. 1806 Washington Ave., " "
15. 1911 Washington Ave. " "
16. 1810 Washington Ave., " "
17. 1315 Washington Ave., Queen Anne
18. 1620 Washington Ave., Jacobethan Revival
19. 1619 Washington Ave., " "

Parkersburg Daily Sentinel

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA, JUNE, 1939.

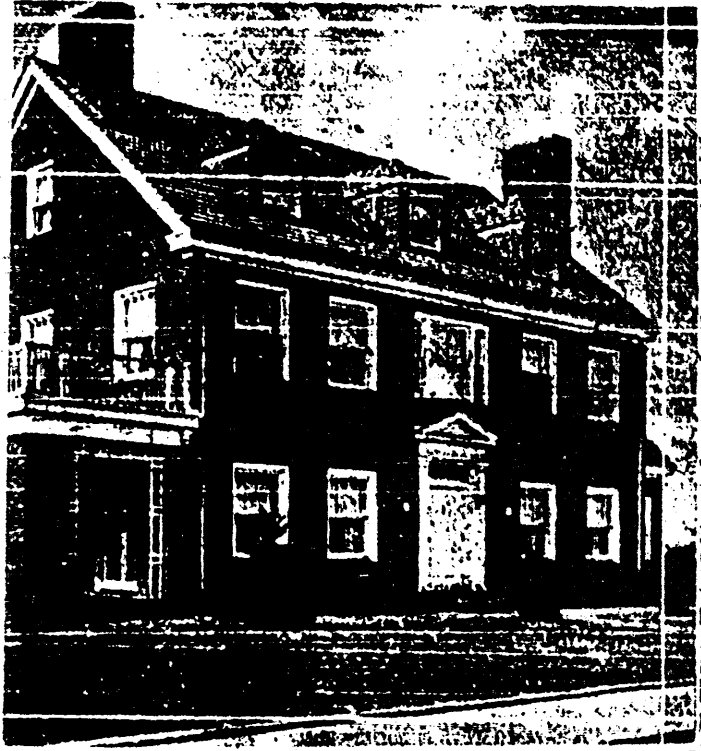
ANNIVERSARY EDITION

Price Four Cents

Well constructed houses with architectural beauty, magnificent lawns enhance the appearance of the many Parkersburg residences.

TY OF BEAUTIFUL HOMES

TY AND GOOD TASTE CITY'S GROWTH HAS DEVELOPED MANY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS



Washington Avenue Now Leads in Popularity for Home Builders

Parkersburg architect was responsible for many of the finest homes in the city over a period of thirty years.

Court Square and Third Street Were Once Centers of Family Life

Residential centers once popular have gone and others sprung up to take their place as Parkersburg has grown from a cluster of buildings near The Point to a city embracing over five square miles and having about 50 miles of paved streets.

Washington Avenue is the latest residential district in the city limits to build up extensively. The Frank G. Davis home, a fine example of the colonial, was built there before the World War as was Dr. Milton Gilmore's home. The Storek home at 1619 Washington is an interesting Dutch colonial with mansard roof. Among the more recent constructions are the H. E. Clovis and Caspar Ruff homes, standing next door to each other, both of stone in the English style. The Claude Crawford home is a beautiful English tudor brick.

Court Square and Third streets were once centers of family life. A number of leading business men housed their wives and children over business establishments, while others built square brick houses along the straight New England lines with stone pillars and round arches. One of the few remaining is now used as the Salvation Army, citadel, and though minus some of the glory of its former days it is a truly handsome structure.

Mention should be made of the Country Club as a residential center. It first gained favor about thirty years ago when a number of small country homes were built in a row facing the street car track. Most of these were later replaced by more pretentious structures. Country Club building then lapsed for about five years, but came back stronger than ever with several homes erected along the River road and cross roads as well as along "The Row". Within the last two or three years the Country Club locale has again become popular with Cap Cod cottages appearing and also several of the older unoccupied houses remodelled. One of the handsome homes at the Country Club is that belonging to Charles Luley. It is modern in style though not modernistic, of stone construction, with an attractive enclosed porch at the front and a stainless steel marquee. Also at the Country Club is the Spanish type house of Montelle Smith.

Southern Georgians invaded the Third street area and claimed it for its own buildings, the residential district shifted to Ann street between Fourth and Fifth, thence up Fifth and Sixth in the vicinity of Avery and Green streets. Here were brick Georgian homes in abundance, most of them on Fifth and Sixth street now torn down but those on Ann street remaining to testify to the solid comfort and good taste of early householders.

Chapel Hill During the past year the demand for small homes has grown, and considerable activity in this line has taken place near reservoir hill. Since many of the homes having the sloping lines and peaked roofs of country character, their style

Ann and Juliana streets between Ninth and Thirteenth were the next to gain favor. Here many spacious homes were built in the southern colonial style. Some of them date back to before the Civil War. An unusually fine example of the pure colonial is the home of Dr. T. L. Harris at 1109 Ann street with its balcony and graceful porch. Another attractive home

and perhaps in the future the district where they are located will become known as Chapel Hill.

1934 Ann street now used as a resident training school by the National Youth Administration but formerly occupied by the Roberts family. A third striking residence in the district is that of Mrs. Camden Kunst at 1107 Juliana street with its two-story white columns and corinthian capitals. There are others by the score, and these two streets remain among the loveliest in town with the old houses standing

PRIZE MANSION OF WORLD FAIR IN 1904 RAZED

Fayetteville, Ark. (UP) — The "Wandering Mansion," huge frame house which housed the Arkansas exhibits at the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904, causing President

Washington Avenue, One of City's Many Pretty Boulevards



The residential sections of Parkersburg, West Virginia, have miles of wide streets, smooth and straight, with spacious lawns and beautiful trees.

10 YRS. CRIBED

ghters, and the man of excellent standing, and we hope to see our most men of

ow was the pop- uth and the col- dings of William Effie Wells at A. C. Hunt, of ork, and Mrs. his city, Ollie H. s Agnes Stephe- ngen and Miss and Thomas Ma- burg and Miss of Belpre, Ohio. innerhassett g the season of fairs, there is a some young folks t picnic on Blen- l, going on the aggie Paden, the at "everyone of on time."

as made up of rris, Jennie, and Georgia Neal, Jambrill, May and unna Moss, Emma and Juliette Van- ukev, Anna Rel- th, Juliette Black- och, Cora Vincent, velle Quinn, Kate d by Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

gentlemen wore Blackford, Arthur mden, Jr., George t Warder, M. C. t Hughes, Charles t Decamps, W. T. les Loomis, Phillly Paden and A. G.

at Business of travel at that out, and the Index teamer Fashion is lucrative trade. In sen doing an excel- ince her first trip. commander, Capt. ith Al J. Slaven in sted by J. S. Gard- Brookhart are guar- ed trip.

rs aboard were Miss Lizzie J. Ken- anche, Miss Han- lan, Miss Carrie lia Shaw, Miss Jen- is Ada L. Virts, dgrass, Miss Hannah iss Hattie D. John- s. Arthur B. Cooper, nson and S. Fred- All acquitted them- edit."

Graduate to then as now com- ason and the editor say of one of the commencement ex- Parkersburg Female s decidedly the most city has ever vil-

incipal can feel, 77 Deming delivered the Miss Sallie Davies selection, Miss Kate and so! did! Miss Mas, Miss Jennie ty on 'Man' was read nie Peterkin. Miss oods and Miss yer rendered a duet le Grace and Bernice s Maude and Raney d a duet also. Miss it was the valedictor-

HIS HONOR OBLIGES
Merced, Cal. (UP)—Hard at work on city affairs one night, the Merced City Council was interrup- ted by three girls of high school,

age who tiptoed into the room and stood giggling beside the table. The bravest of the three whispered to Mayor R. A. Jones that they wanted his signature as part of a scavenger hunt. The mayor and

MORE CALIFORNIA GOLD
San Francisco (UP)—California produced a total of \$370,000,000 the council complied with their re- quest.

mineral wealth during 1938, Walter W. Bradley, state mineralogist announced. The minerals were "black" and yellow gold. The oil output was \$249,714,000 while the simon pure yellow gold was esti- 1861.



"The Plumbers With A Conscience"

2 Generations of the Nelson

... are Serving Parkersburg and Surrounding

● Back in 1907—32 years ago—there was established the store that has continued to grow uninterruptedly until the present with each

● The volume of business done enabled the manufacturers to

year finding it also more firmly established with the public. Confidence and with each year finding it adding to its facilities for service to the Public.

always insuring the customers the best possible prices.

● From the first, there has never been any departure from the fixed principle that Quality Merchandise—and Quality Merchandise alone—

● As the years have passed, one after another of the Nelson family has become a part of the business, and into each has been put the same principle upon which the business was built.

SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES

BY

JOHN J. DONOVAN, B.S.

ARCHITECT

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
ARCHITECTS

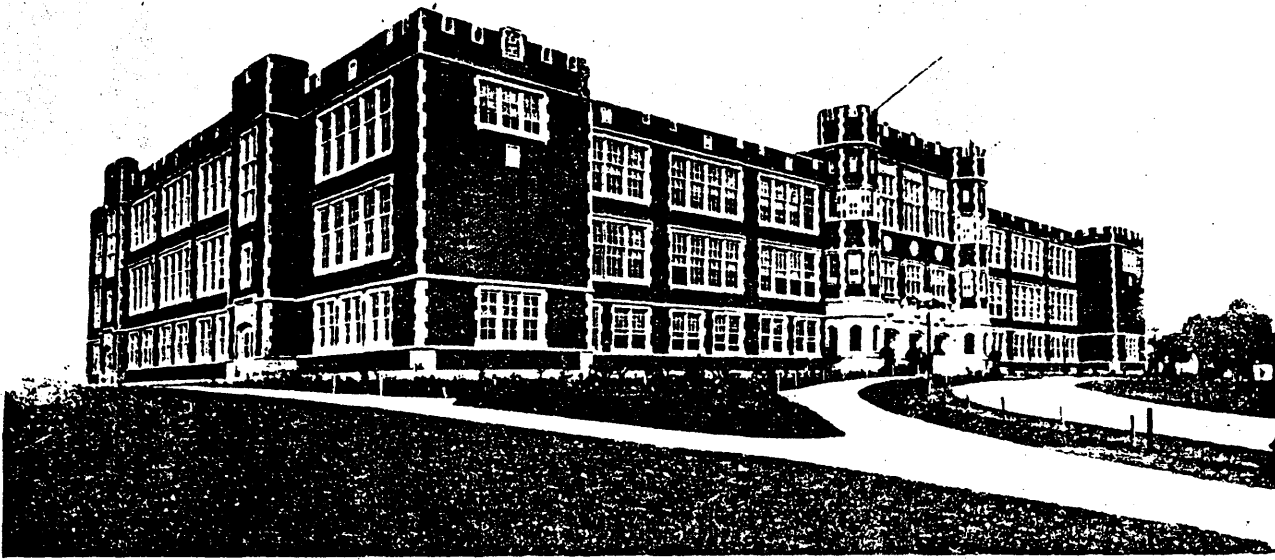
AND OTHERS

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

New York

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

1921



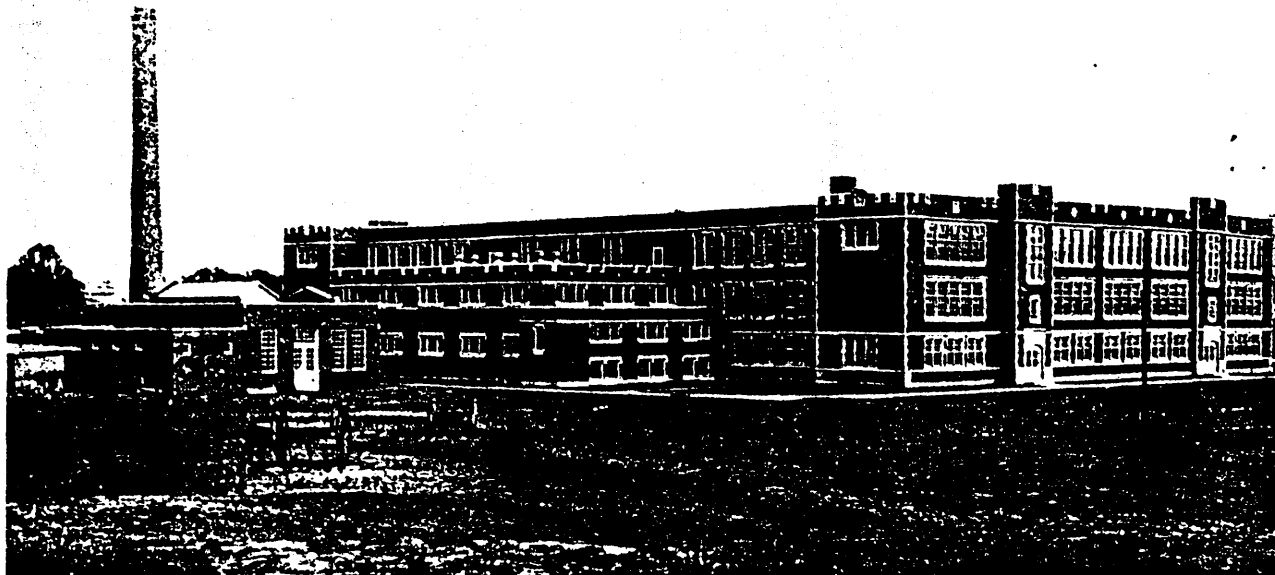
Mr. Frank L. Packard, Architect, Mr. Ralph Snyder, Associate Architect, and Mr. Edward N. Babitt, Engineer.

FIG. 640. — HIGH SCHOOL, PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.



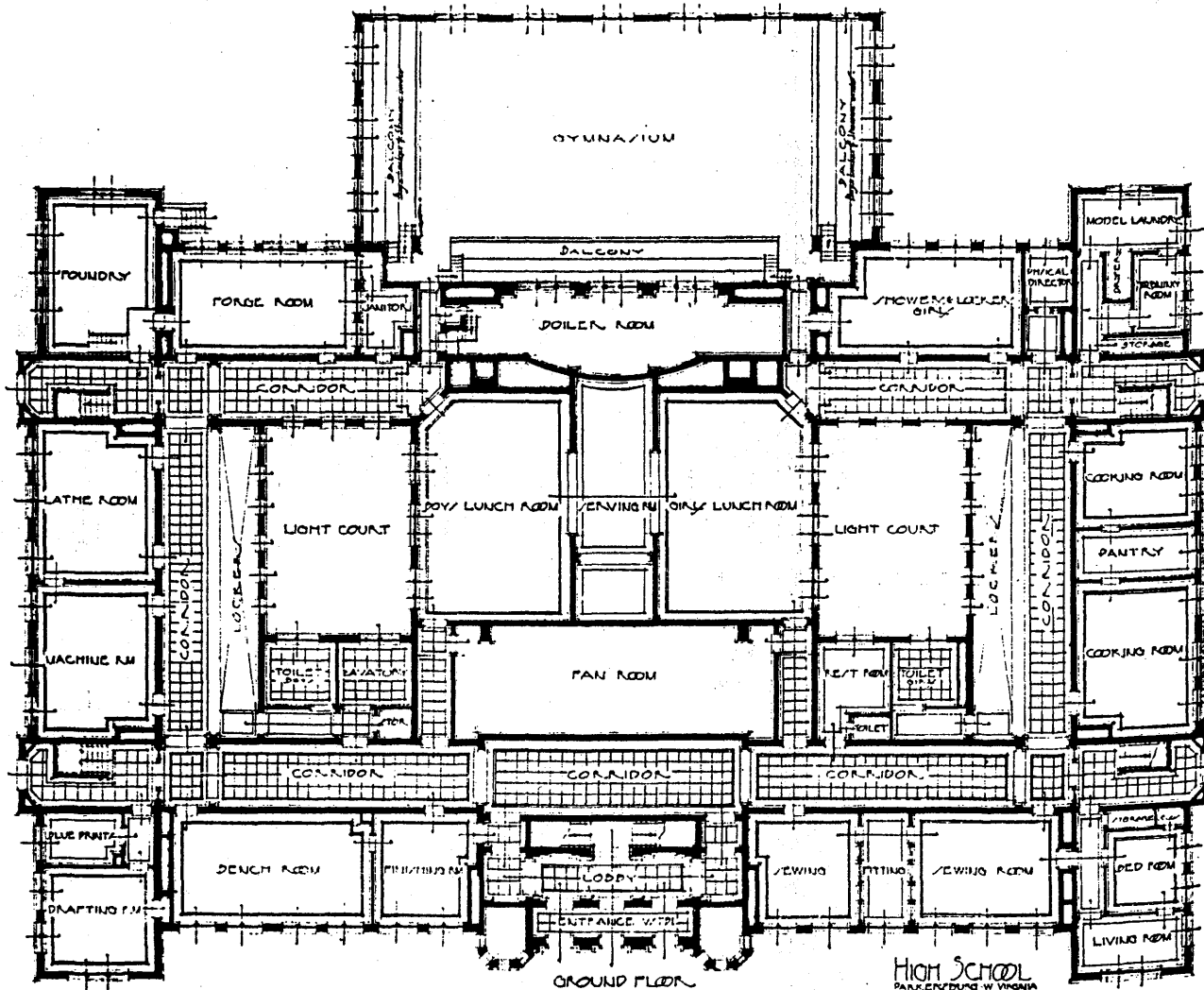
Mr. Frank L. Packard, Architect, Mr. Ralph Snyder, Associate Architect, and Mr. Edward N. Babitt, Engineer.

FIG. 641. — HIGH SCHOOL, PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.



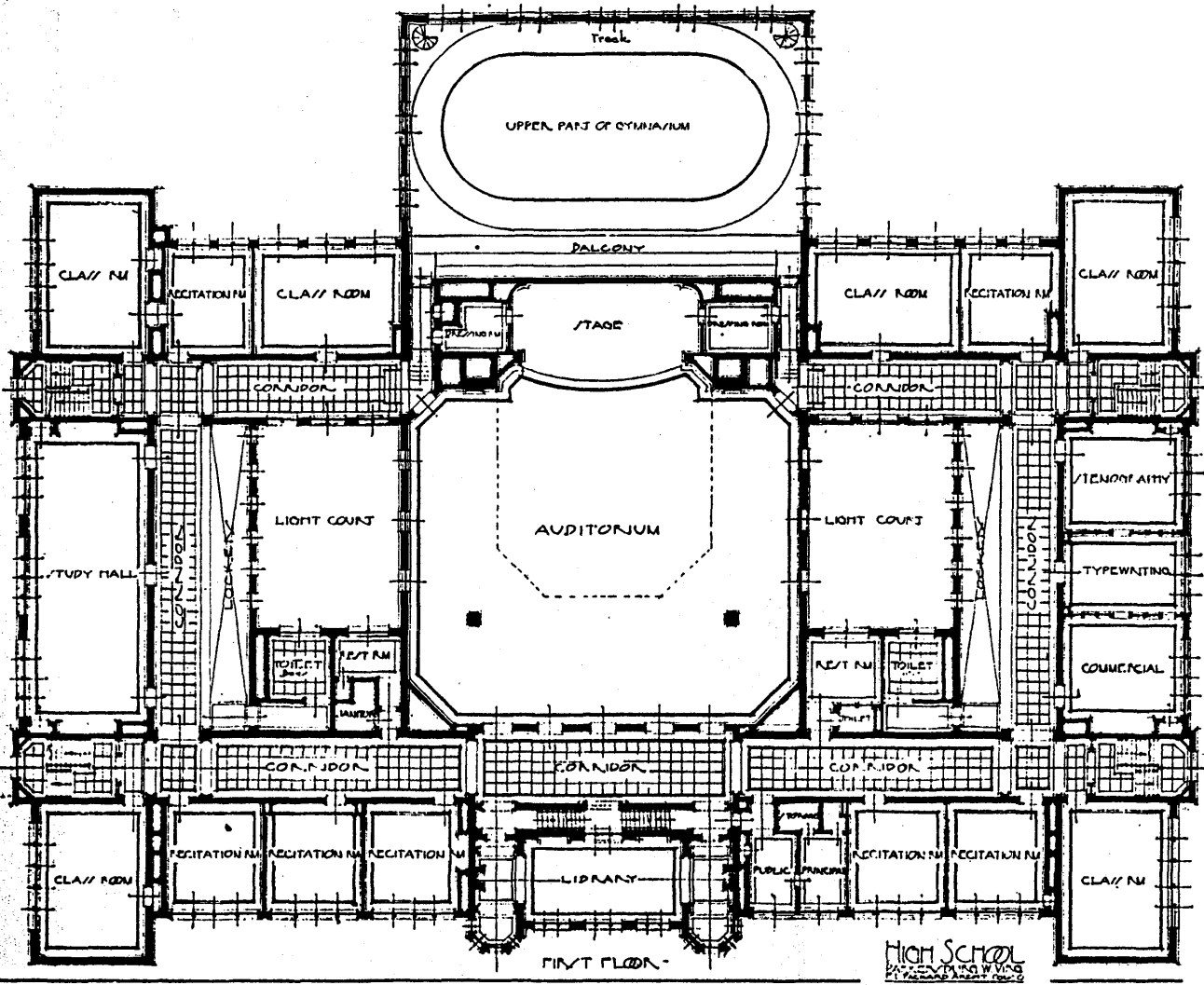
Mr. Frank L. Packard, Architect, Mr. Ralph Snyder, Associate Architect, and Mr. Edward N. Babitt, Engineer.

FIG. 642. — HIGH SCHOOL, PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.



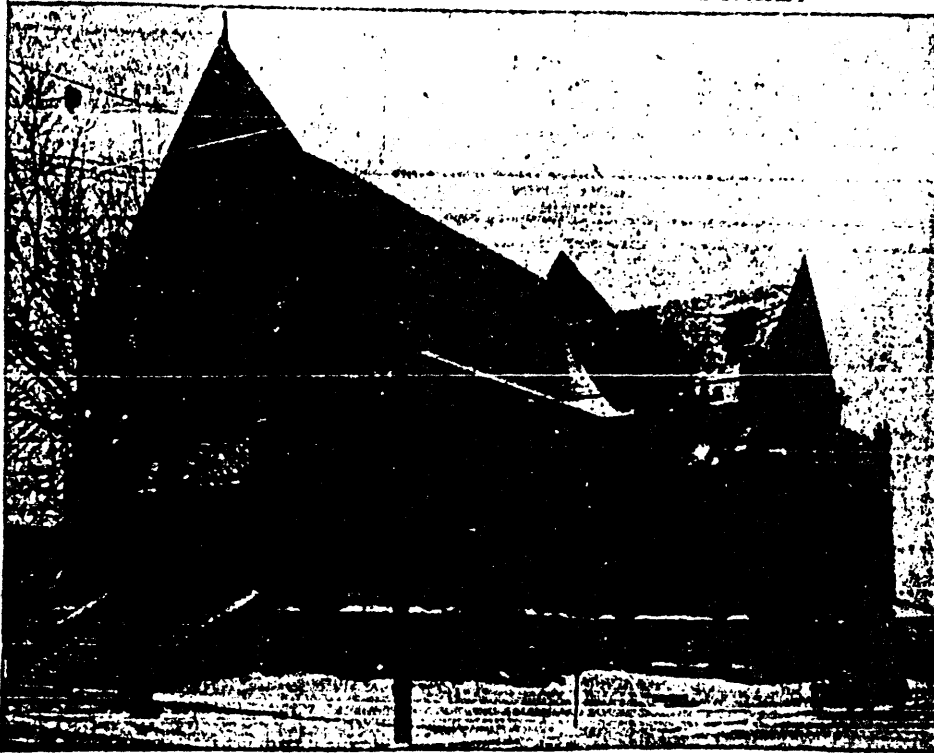
Mr. Frank L. Packard, Architect, Mr. Ralph Snyder, Associate Architect, and Mr. Edward N. Babitt, Engineer.

FIG. 643. — HIGH SCHOOL, GROUND FLOOR PLAN, PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.



Mr. Frank L. Packard, Architect, Mr. Ralph Snyder, Associate Architect, and Mr. Edward N. Babbitt, Engineer.
FIG. 644. — HIGH SCHOOL, FIRST FLOOR PLAN, PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH ON 21ST STREET



This fine building is of modern design both inside and out. One of the largest churches in the city and the congregation is constantly increasing.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH ONE OF LARGEST IN WEST VIRGINIA

Disciples of Christ Movement Reached Parkersburg in 1887

Congregation Grew From 11 Members in 1899 to 900 Today

One of the largest church edifices in West Virginia is the handsome home of the congregation of the First Christian church on Washington avenue at Latrobe street in Parkersburg. It was erected in 1927 at a cost of more than \$100,000 and represents a congregation of some 900 communicants.

The First Christian church is a massive structure with 44 rooms, including a spacious combination dining hall, recreation center and auditorium in the basement. In a corner of the building is set apart a nuptial altar, which the church calls "The Wedding Shrine" and which is unique in churches.

The First Christian church is a branch of the Disciples of Christ movement which had its beginning in this country in 1809 near what is now Little Washington, Pa. James Connally, who had migrated from Ireland, was the leading spirit and one of the principles of the movement was to seek reunion of all Christian denominations. In its early days its ministers were associated with the Presbyterian and Baptist faiths.

First Service The Disciples of Christ movement gradually spread through Pennsylvania and West Virginia, but did not reach Parkersburg until 1887, when William McVey of Wadestown held the first service in a tent near William and Seventh streets. Services were held in homes of the members at Marttown and Lauckport. Albert Dotson was a lot at Lauckport and

that the congregation took steps to build its present great home.

Build New Home A lot at Washington avenue and Latrobe street was purchased at a cost of \$6,000. Harry R. Nay drew up the architectural plans and the Plate Construction company was engaged as contractor. Ground was broken and soon the stone and brick church took form. It was dedicated on September 11, 1927, with the Rev. Dr. George Salvely delivering the sermon.

When prosperity gave way to depression in 1932, the First Christian church had its vicissitudes along with the rest, but the financial cloud had a silver lining. Struggling on in the face of a seemingly hopeless situation, the congregation reached victory. The

debt has vanished and the church faces the future stronger than ever. It was a happy day when the congregation was able to burn bonds to the amount of \$80,000.

Since December, 1936, the Rev. Harvey C. Bream has been directing the destinies of this church. With heart and soul he has entered into the work, and a new epoch is being recorded.

Ministers who have served prior to Mr. Bream and since Mr. White in 1900, are as follows: J. D. Hull, G. A. Assiter, J. V. Helm, W. D. VanVoorhis, H. E. Stafford, M. W. Yocum, J. J. Whitehouse, W. Graham Walker, H. C. Mayhew and Frank G. Davis.

This church has sent a number of men into the ministry, including Ollan G. Moxens, Arden Hanes, E. E. Hanes, W. Vernon Lytle, W. B. Henderhot, C. S. Friedlander, Alva Scott and D. O. Moxens. Those who have gone from the church into the Y. M. C. A. and other religious fields are A. M. Pennybacker, John Kibler, Irvin Maxwell, O. T. Lytle and J. R. Doak.

EARLY WOOD COUNTY WEDDINGS REQUIRED DISTANT MINISTERS

Clergyman Came From Fort Harmer, Md. for Minn-Barnett's Vows in 1780's

Pewthrewer-Wood Nuptials Occurred at Belpre - First Recorded License Here in 1801

Early Wood county weddings were more difficult than are those of today, in spite of the complications offered by three-day marriage license laws and physical examination requirements.

Nuptial events occurred here

Page 1 of Volume 1 of marriage license records... The license was... March 20, 1801... Thomas Lord, registrar.

Previous to the establishment of Wood county, young couples desiring to embark upon the sea of nuptial bliss were required to obtain a license to do so at Clarksville, in Harrison county. When this section was in the county of Monongalia, marriage permits were secured in Morgantown, and before that time, when Wood county was in the district of West Augusta, wedding licenses were issued in Richmond, Virginia.

BUYING POWER OF FARM FOLK SLUMPS 6 PCT.

Where

AS THE JOU

Most marvelous, most mysterious, and all-cious of mankind's faculties is the human eye. Spectively, has interwoven itself in superstition, supposed power of the "evil eye" reduced primitive civilized western world of our own time accepts of heavenly guidance.

EYESIGHT IMPORTANT Hand, foot, sense of smell, taste or hearing them, and get along tolerably well, but without So distinguished a social observer as Dr. Royal eyesight, the reason why "thousands and thousands into delinquency and crime."

How strange, then, that the modern me the guardians of public health and well-being for a negligible portion of the student-physician's of the eyes! Such is indeed the case, and is, leading medical authorities. C. S. O'Brien, M. D. nal of Ophthalmology, professional mouth-piece claims: "The number of hours devoted to the specialization) varies . . . fifty to sixty hours is NOT SUFFICIENT"

But on further investigation, the reasons explained. In the first place, there is not sufficient study during undergraduate medical courses, toward standardization of medical education, as far as undergraduate training is concerned.

And in the second place, there is already a professional group, thoroughly prepared by educational sight of the nation.

INTENSIVE STUDY They are the optometrists . . . man who they were graduated from their colleges some time intensive study of the eye and all the things it not only the mechanics and workings of the eye tiferous physical ailments, other than those due cause faulty vision and eye complaints.

They have studied anatomy, bacteriology, my, physiology, pathology and pharmacology, how the eye is affected in these fields.

ROUNDED EXPERIENCE They have seen more eyes than ever a sea oca pudding. They have witnessed surgical eye hundreds of hours in eye clinics, have heard expert treatment and examination of a legion of eye su

They have taken, in this state, a fourth forth by the State Board of Examiners in O licensed to carry on their profession within our

DISTINCT GROUP They are a distinct group from the ophthalmic layman under the less technical title of ophthalmic cal men who have taken their M. D. degree, set licensed to practice medicine. Their medical life to hang out their several shingles as specialists specialized training than they have received of such direct case-work as had come their way du

No postgraduate work, no special approval has been done by the general medical practice that the requirements of the law are insufficient ing ophthalmologists, is attested by F. H. Verber, who wrote as follows in a recent issue of the mology:

In Ophthalmology, the . . . for further obvious. At present, by the . . . ophthalmologist may have . . .

EXPERTS some physicians who . . . specialize in usually fitted themselves for their chosen branch ate courses, have affiliated themselves with the pitals, and are, in every sense of the word, e qualified for certification by the American Bo But this board, in the first place, has no legal is purely optional with the physicians, and sec

Candidates for examination must have e tion in ophthalmology, including formal course pursued by the optometrist, and must serve a few, indeed, of the physicians specializing in through this procedure. Most of them have gone our years' medical and period of internshp ophthalmology after a shorter or longer period

COMPARATIVE CH The comparative amounts of time spent

↑ NR

STADIUM DRNG

STADIUM

BAND MUSIC ROOM

STEAM HOUSE

FIELD HOUSE

PARKERSBURG HIGH SCHOOL

AVENUE

DUBLEY

TWENTY-SECOND STREET

TWENTY-THIRD STREET

STREET

ELM STREET

2100 DUBLEY AVE.

1221	1217	1221	1223	1225	1315
------	------	------	------	------	------

1401	1405	1411	1413	1415	1419	1427	1429	1431	1435	1439	1441	1445
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

1501	1503	1505	1507	1517	1519	1521
------	------	------	------	------	------	------

1601	1603	1619	1623	1625	1627	2103 PLUM
------	------	------	------	------	------	-----------

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

WASHINGTON AVENUE

1212	1216	1220	1222	1226	1228	1232
------	------	------	------	------	------	------

1400	1412	1416	1420	1424	1428	1430	1440	1442	1444
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

1500	1502	1510	1512	1514	1516	1518	1608	1610	1612	1620	1624	1626
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1601	1603	1619	1623	1625	1627	2103 PLUM
------	------	------	------	------	------	-----------

LATROBE STREET

OAK STREET

PLUM STREET

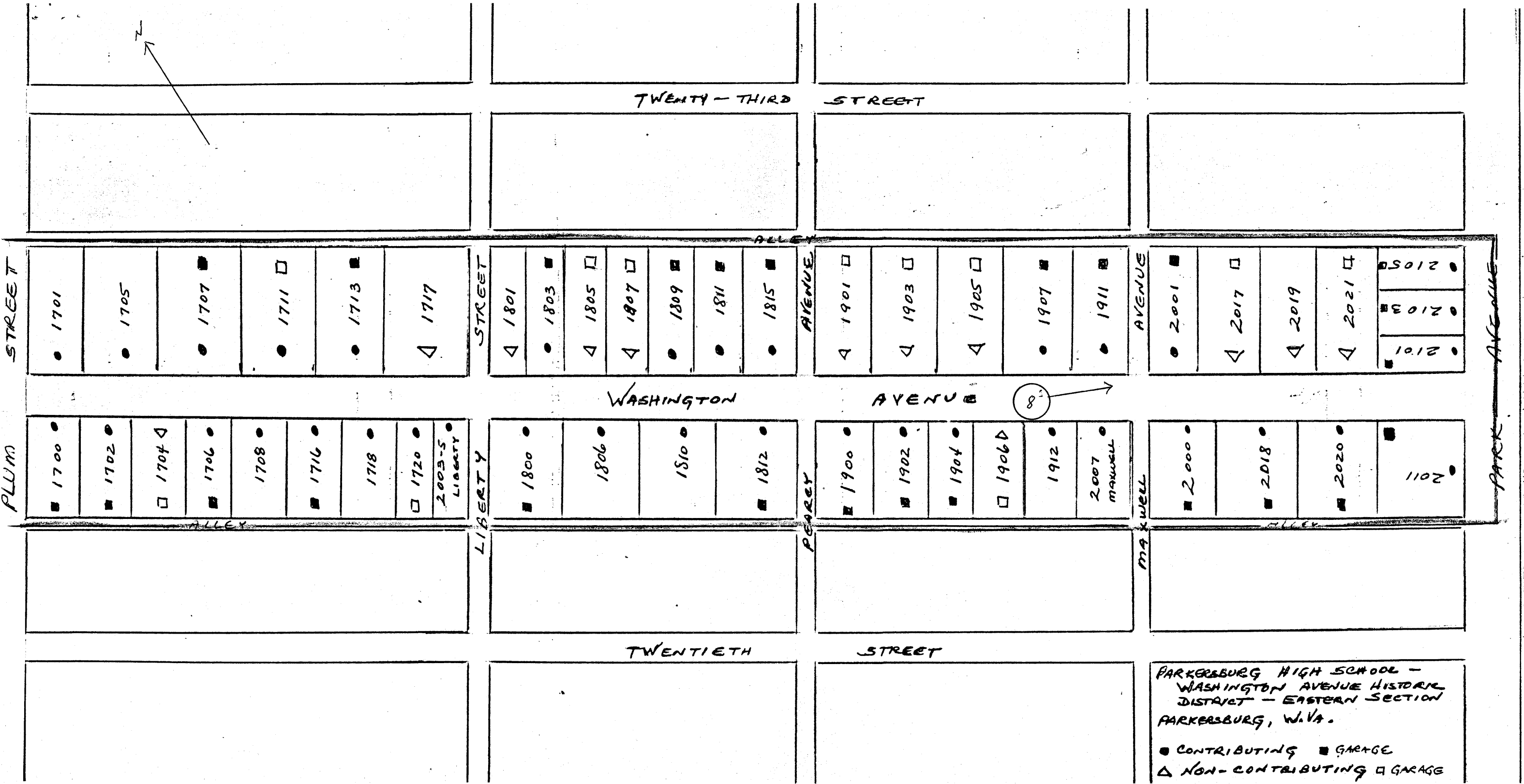
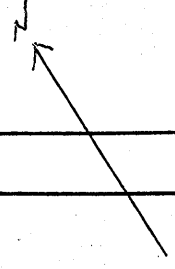
TWENTIETH STREET

PARKERSBURG HIGH SCHOOL - WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT - WESTERN SECTION PARKERSBURG W. VA

- CONTRIBUTING
- △ NON-CONTRIBUTING

TWENTIETH STREET

NINETEENTH STREET



PARKERSBURG HIGH SCHOOL -
 WASHINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC
 DISTRICT - EASTERN SECTION
 PARKERSBURG, W.VA.

● CONTRIBUTING ■ GARAGE
 △ NON-CONTRIBUTING □ GARAGE

CITY PARK

PARKERSBURG HIGH SCHOOL - WASHINGTON AVENUE
HISTORIC DISTRICT

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

SKETCH MAP