

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

DEC 22 1989

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Men's Hall
other names/site number Boreman Hall South

2. Location

street & number Northeast corner of Prospect and High Streets not for publication
city, town Morgantown vicinity
state W. Va. code WV county Monongalia code 061 zip code 26506

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		_____	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing: West Virginia University Historic Properties
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 C. Ferrer 12.15.89
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

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. Patrick Andrews 2/5/90
 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:)
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Education/Education-related housing

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Education/Education-related housing

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete (reinforced)walls brick

roof slate shinglesother

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Men's Hall, now Boreman Hall South, was completed in 1935, after one year of construction, and remains relatively unchanged. Men's Hall originally served as a men's dormitory and has continued to serve in that capacity for nearly all of its history. It now houses 350 students in 329 rooms, most being double-roomed suites. The construction provides a sense of privacy within a larger college-living atmosphere.

The foundation sits deeply in reinforced concrete. When ground was originally broken, the discovery of quicksand made it necessary to employ a substantial material at a considerable depth. The walls consist of double layers of American red brick in a pattern of four rows of stretcher bond, then a row of alternating stretchers and headers, then four rows of stretchers, etc. The original slate gable roof has multiple cross gables marking the sections of the building.

The building is laid out in an E-shaped plan, with the hall divided into three wings, each consisting of three lettered sections and two with a portion of a fourth. For clarity, floor plans are provided with this document. Sections A, B, and C are located in the north wing; sections E, F, and G are in the central wing; sections H, J, and K are found in the south wing; section D is in the central wing, with a portion standing independently; and section L occupies portions of the central and north wings, as well as a segment which is not part of the wings. With the exception of D and L, each section remains independent of one another, although there is some limited access through lounges. The building has four floors, with the exception of section C, which has five. In other sections with five tiers of windows, the bottom row is part of section lounges. Only one side of the lounge has windows, which will explain why opposite sides of a building may have different fenestration patterns.

As far as can be determined, all the exterior windows are original. In the description, double windows are indicative of suites, while single windows represent either single rooms or hallways. Except where noted, the windows are covered by only wire screens. A variance from this is bathroom windows, which are covered by chain link.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 Men's Hall

In the center of each section is the door leading to that section. With one exception, they are labeled with the appropriate section letter. The doors were replaced approximately twenty years ago to meet fire code requirements. Each exterior door has concrete pilasters, label lintels, and the identifying section letter on the lintel.

The windows patterns are fairly unique to both walls of each section. To simplify descriptions, when similarities can be drawn, any identical markings will be noted, with mention of all outstanding exceptions. The front sections -- A, G, and K -- are identical and will be discussed as an individual unit. On the north facade, each story has two-6/6 windows. There is a trim stone belt course above the first and third-story windows. Over the second and fourth-story windows, there are fan brick arches with concrete in the center. This is the pattern for each of the following fan arches mentioned. The west facade, or front, of sections A, G, and K, contain four stories of two 6/6 windows each. Located in the middle of the wall, between the second and third, and the third and fourth stories, is one 6/6 window per floor. In the center, between the first and second stories, there is one 3/3 window per section. In the middle, above the fourth tier, is a four-paned oculo, which leads into attic space. The middle, or hallway windows, between the first and second, and the second and third floors have fan arches. The window between the third and fourth stories has a round arch supported by a header-brick pattern. Likewise, all following round arches mentioned will follow this pattern. The door is directly under the middle windows. In addition, the belt course continues along the same line as on the north facade. The south facade is exactly like the north, except there is a fifth row of windows, leading to the A lounge.

In section B, the north facade continues the pattern of the belt course from section A. The first story is comprised of five 6/6 windows, with two small vents, which aerate garbage rooms on each floor. The second, third, and fourth stories have three double 6/6 windows and two single 6/6 windows per floor. Again, each row has an air vent. The south facade contains three double 6/6 windows per story, with an extra bottom tier, leading into the B lounge. The door is the same as on A, except with the letter B on the lintel. There is a single 6/6 window between each floor, above the door. The first two have fan arches, while the third has a round arch. The belt course continues through this section.

Section C is the only one with five floors of occupancy. For appearance's sake, it can be divided into two segments. The north facade has four

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2 Men's Hall

floors of windows with three-6/6 windows each. Stories two, three, and four have fan arches, except for the center window on the third, which has a round arch. In the second segment, each floor has three double 6/6 windows and air vents. The belt course is above the first story windows. A portion of the section has been altered to provide for a new fire escape. On the south facade, the evidence of the fifth floor is apparent. The first segment houses the C lounge on the bottom floor. A metal roof to provide shelter from the rain was added in approximately 1963 to link the C lounge and the central wing. The entrance to the C lounge has double doors with a large transom and large pilasters. It is part of an arch, which is duplicated on the opposite side in section E. The second through fifth stories have two 6/6 windows each, with fan arches over the third and fifth stories. Above the fifth story, in the center, an ocula indicates another attic. The belt course continues its pattern at its lowest position, but the higher pattern changes to above the second and fourth story windows, which have changed lines due to the additional floor. The doorway to section C is in the second segment of the south facade. It has been raised eight steps above the previous section. Since it has been raised, the ground floor is used merely for maintenance work. The first story has one set of double 6/6 windows, a door to the maintenance shop, and an eight-paned window below a vent. The second and third stories are marked by two double 6/6 windows, a single 6/6 window, and a single 8/8 window. The fourth and fifth floors have two double 6/6 windows, followed by two-single 6/6 windows. Above the door, there are 6/6 windows between each floor. The first two have fan arches, while the top one has the round arch. The lower belt course continues around the building, but the higher one stops at the wall which divides sections B and C.

The west facade of section D contains four stories, each with four 6/6 windows. The D entrance is in the center of this facade and is identical to the others. Above the door, there are single 6/6 windows in between the second and third, as well as the third and fourth stories. The bottom one has the fan arch, while the top arch is round. The belt course continues around the building.

The north facade of section E is virtually identical to section C's south facade, with the following exceptions. It does not have the fifth floor; therefore, also missing is one of the hall windows between floors. The ground floor has a laundry room, instead of maintenance shop, in segment two. There is a large vent beside the door, and the entrance to the laundry room is down a series of steps. There is one extra set of double 6/6 windows on the ground floor. Finally, the arch is identical to that in C, but is open, without doors. The south facade of section E can also be

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

Men's Hall

divided into two segments. The first has a two-story arch, with a metal roof to provide protection from rain connecting with an arch on section H. Four-paned oculus are on both sides of the arch. At the base of the arch, there is a 2/2 window on the west side and a vent, leading out of the laundry room, on the east side. Above the arch are three rows of three 6/6 windows. The top two stories support fan arches with the exception of the middle window of the middle row, which has a round arch, similar to the north facade to the first segment of section C. In the center, above the others, an oculus leads to another attic. The second segment of the south facade has a double 6/6 window and an air vent on the first floor. The dining hall extends out to this point from section L. The dining hall has added covering, since 1963, which protects students from the elements. The three stories above the first each have two double 6/6 windows and three single 6/6 windows. In addition, each floor has an air vent to the garbage room. The belt course dissects the arch and continues below the first story windows. Another belt course tops the second story windows. The north facade of section F is very similar to section B, with several variations. There is one less row of windows, due to the absence of a lounge on this side. Therefore, there is one less hall window above the door. The south facade has five rows of windows, each with two single 6/6 and two double 6/6 windows. In addition, each floor has a garbage room air vent. A belt course is above the second row and extends into section G, as does the course above the fourth row.

The first segment of the north facade of section H is virtually identical to the south facade of the first segment of section E, except there are only two windows per tier and no round arch. Segment two is also identical to its opposite segment, except it has the doorway to section H. The south facade of the first segment of segment of section H is identical to the south facade of the first segment of section E. Since the second segment of section H contains part of the dining hall and kitchen, its south facade has some variations. The bottom floor contains the kitchen and is marked by six storm windows. A cast iron fence guards a gutter-like drop. The first story, which contains a portion of the dining hall, has one double 6/6 window, a double 6/9 window, and two single 6/9 windows. Floors two through four have two double 6/6 windows and two single 6/6 windows. The belt courses continue.

The north facade of section J is virtually identical to the north facade of section F, except it has no arches over the windows above the door. The south facade of section J is similarly identical to the south facade of section F, except with only four rows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Men's Hall

Item number

7

Page

4

Section L is the most complex, as it comprises a portion of the south facade, west facade, and east facade. The west facade rises above the dining hall and consists of three rows of five-6/6 windows. The middle window in the first two rows have fan arches, while the middle window on top has a round arch. The L doorway appears on the south facade and is the only one without a letter above the door. Its facade is identical to the west facades of A, G, and K, except the bottom row has 6/9 windows, due to the dining hall. In addition, the doorway has a round arch above it. The south facade also has one line of windows from the rear of the building. Each story has one window, the first being a 6/9 followed by all 6/6. The belt courses continue their pattern from section H.

Since sections D and L are the only two open to one another through a hallway, their east facade will be described as one. The landscape behind the building slopes upward, so the first floor is obstructed in section D. In section L, the first floor has two single 6/9 windows, three double 6/9 windows, and another single 6/9 window. Floors two through four have two single 6/6 windows, followed by three double 6/6 windows, and then another single 6/6 window. The center of the entire building has a large cooling unit for the kitchen. The first floor has two single storm windows. Floors two through four have windows which are covered with heavy chain link. The east facade of section D has only three rows of windows, due to the rising ground. Each has a single 6/6 window with three double 6/6 windows. Finally, the east facade captures a small portion of section C, which has four visible rows of windows with two single 6/6 windows each.

There have been no apparent major changes in the building, except for the recent work on the fire escape and its subsequent doors and windows. Shortly after its opening, two large apartments were divided into individual suites. Other than these, changes seem to be minor.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Education _____

Architecture _____

Significant Person

Period of Significance

1935-date _____

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Dates

1935 _____

Architect/Builder

Warne-Tucker-Silling (architects)

Baker and Coombs (contractors)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Men's Hall (now Boreman Hall South) at West Virginia University was the first dormitory built for men on campus; it opened 68 years after the university was founded. The Charleston firm of Warne-Tucker-Silling designed this red brick building with Neo-Classical Revival detailing in the windows and door arches; this design allows the building to blend in with the dominant red brick/stone trim of other buildings on the downtown campus, but its E-shaped plan is unusual for WVU.

Men's Hall represents the culmination of a long struggle to build a men's dormitory. Before its construction, students stayed with families, in boarding houses, or in fraternity houses in Morgantown. The influence of fraternities was disturbing during this period, as they virtually provided the only inexpensive collegiate housing. The land for Men's Hall was originally purchased from Israel C. White in 1921, as the site of a dormitory. The construction of a new football stadium in 1925 superceded other considerations, and the money was not available for the dormitory. Meanwhile, male students were housed in the existing Boughner House on the site. In 1932, some money was appropriated for construction, but well short of estimates. Later, as part of the Works Progress Administration, \$400,000 was set aside. In 1934, original estimates proved to be too low and the project was in jeopardy. However, local officials, with the support of newspapers, pushed for a new contract from the WPA. Finally, in May 1934, the appropriation was increased to \$625,000, enough to finance construction.

The contractor for Men's Hall was the Morgantown firm of Baker and Coombs, who also made additions to Stalnaker Hall at the same time. Scholl-Chaffin performed the plumbing and the heating, and the electrical work was done by Devin Electrical Construction Company.

The first students occupied the building in September 1935, when nearly 250 men took occupancy. The capacity of 350 has remained roughly constant since. The one exception to the hall's history as a dormitory ~~See continuation sheet X~~ World War II, when it was emptied for use as an Air Force barracks.

9. Major Bibliographical References

"Board Visits Dormitories." Dominion-News (Morgantown), 28 September 1935.
"University to Open Fall Session Today; Boucher will Talk." Dominion-News (Morgantown),
23 September 1935, pp. 1, 2.
Doherty, William T., Jr. and Festus P. Summers. West Virginia University: Symbol of
Unity in a Sectionalized State. Morgantown: West Virginia University Press, 1982.
Interviews with Mrs. Irene Ford, maid at Boreman Hall South, and Mrs. Sylvia Markley,
retired employee at Boreman Hall South, April 1988.

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

West Virginia & Regional History
Collection, West Virginia University

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property .8 acres (173.8' x 202.7') Morgantown North Quadrangle

UTM References

A 1 7 5 8 9 8 7 0 4 3 8 7 3 6 0
Zone Easting Northing

C

B
Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is located in Morgantown's Fifth Ward on Lots 181-185, consecutively. These lots are at the northeast corner of High and Prospect streets in Morgantown.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

These are the lots which are occupied by the dormitory building and the courtyards contained within.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stanley Bumgardner (student) and Barbara J. Howe (Assoc. Prof. of History)
organization West Virginia University date 7 January 1989
street & number Dept. of History telephone 304-293-2421
city or town Morgantown state WV zip code 26506

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Men's Hall

Item number

8

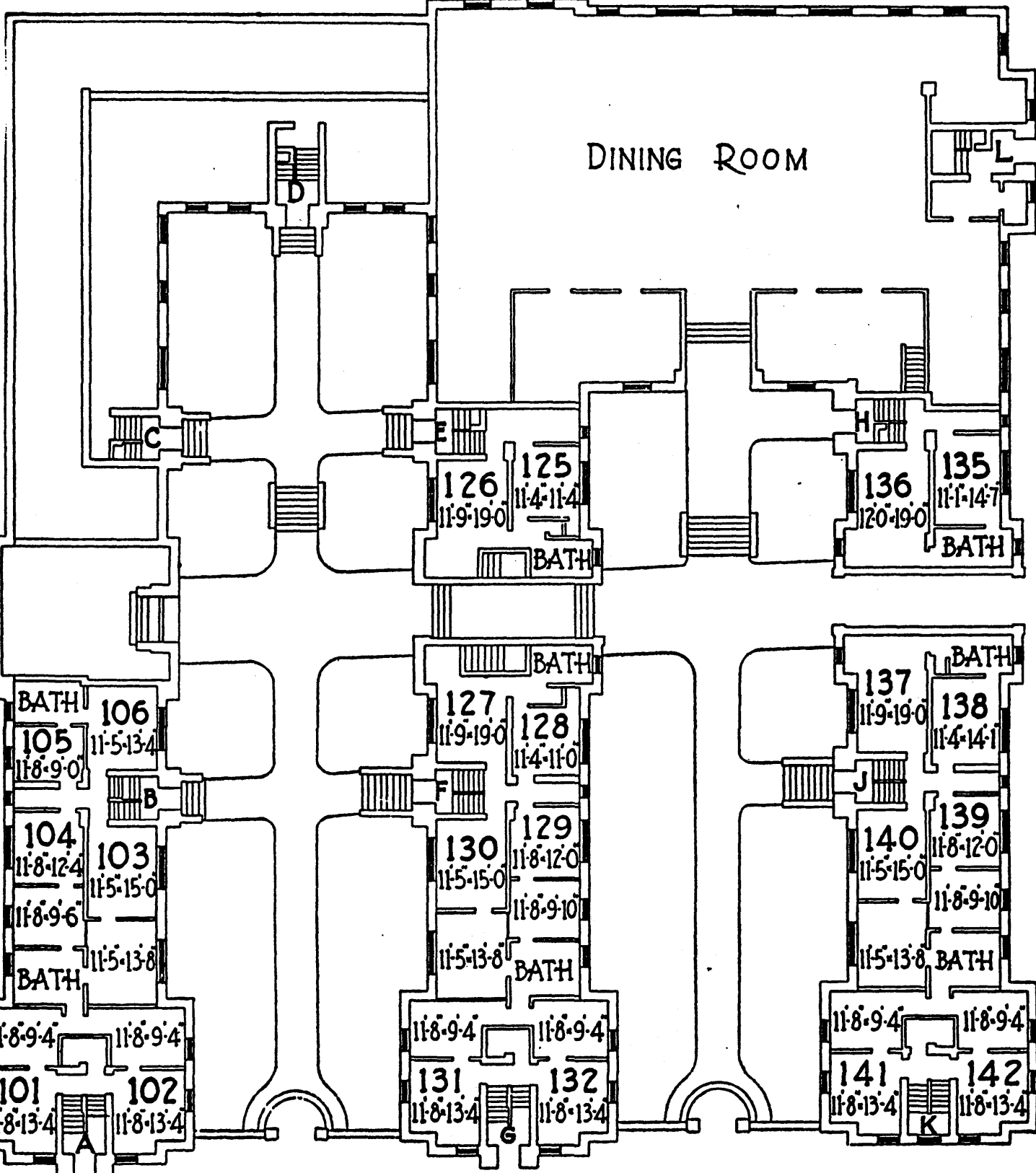
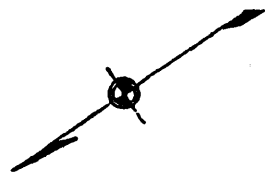
Page

1

Cadets were brought through Morgantown in order to receive military classroom training.

MEN'S HALL

MORGANTOWN, W.V.



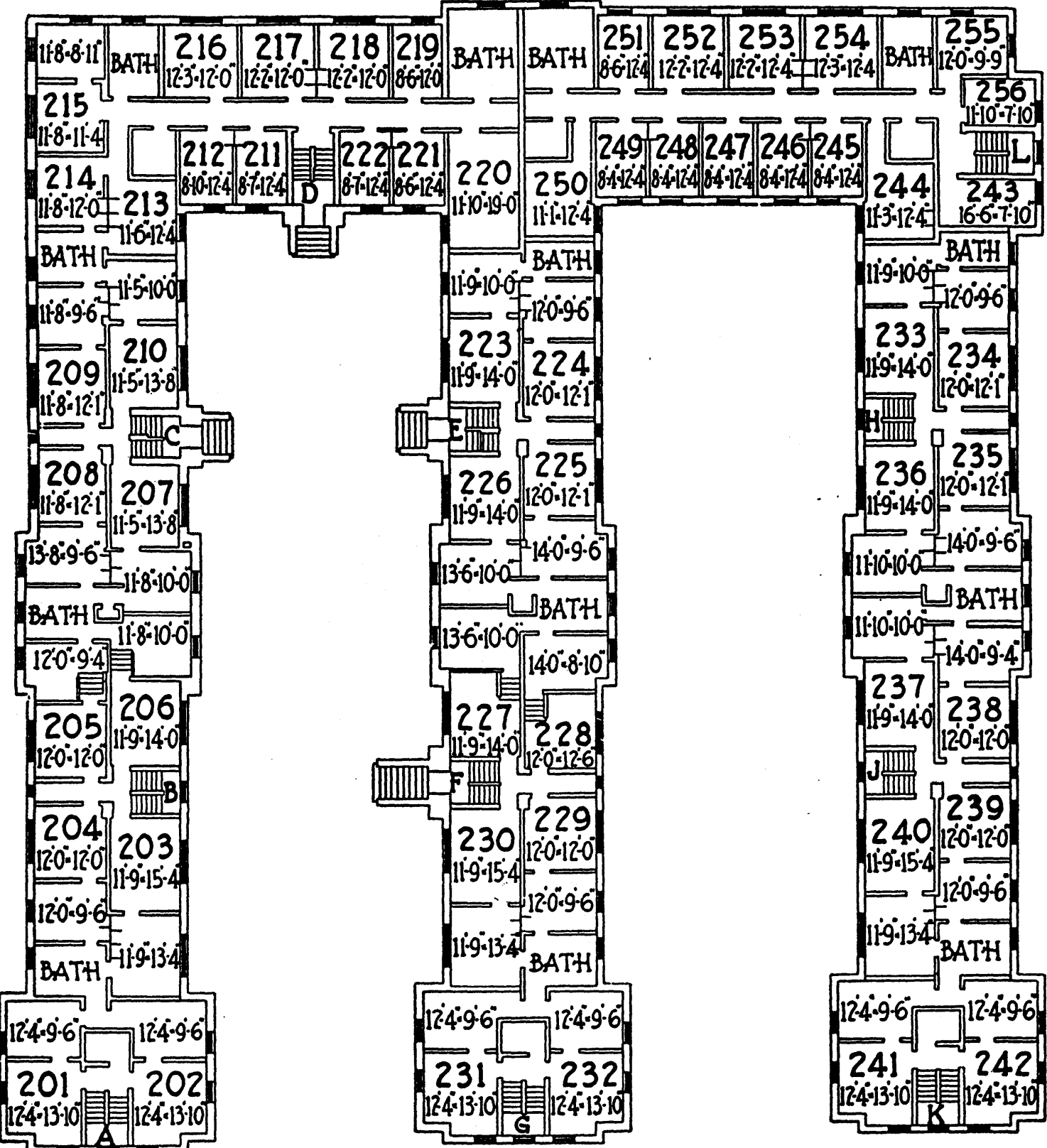
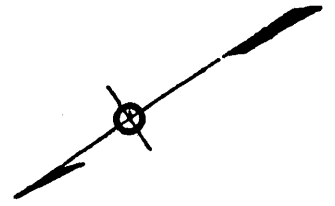
PROSPECT STREET

FIRST FLOOR

NORTH HIGH STREET

MEN'S HALL

MORGANTOWN, W.V.

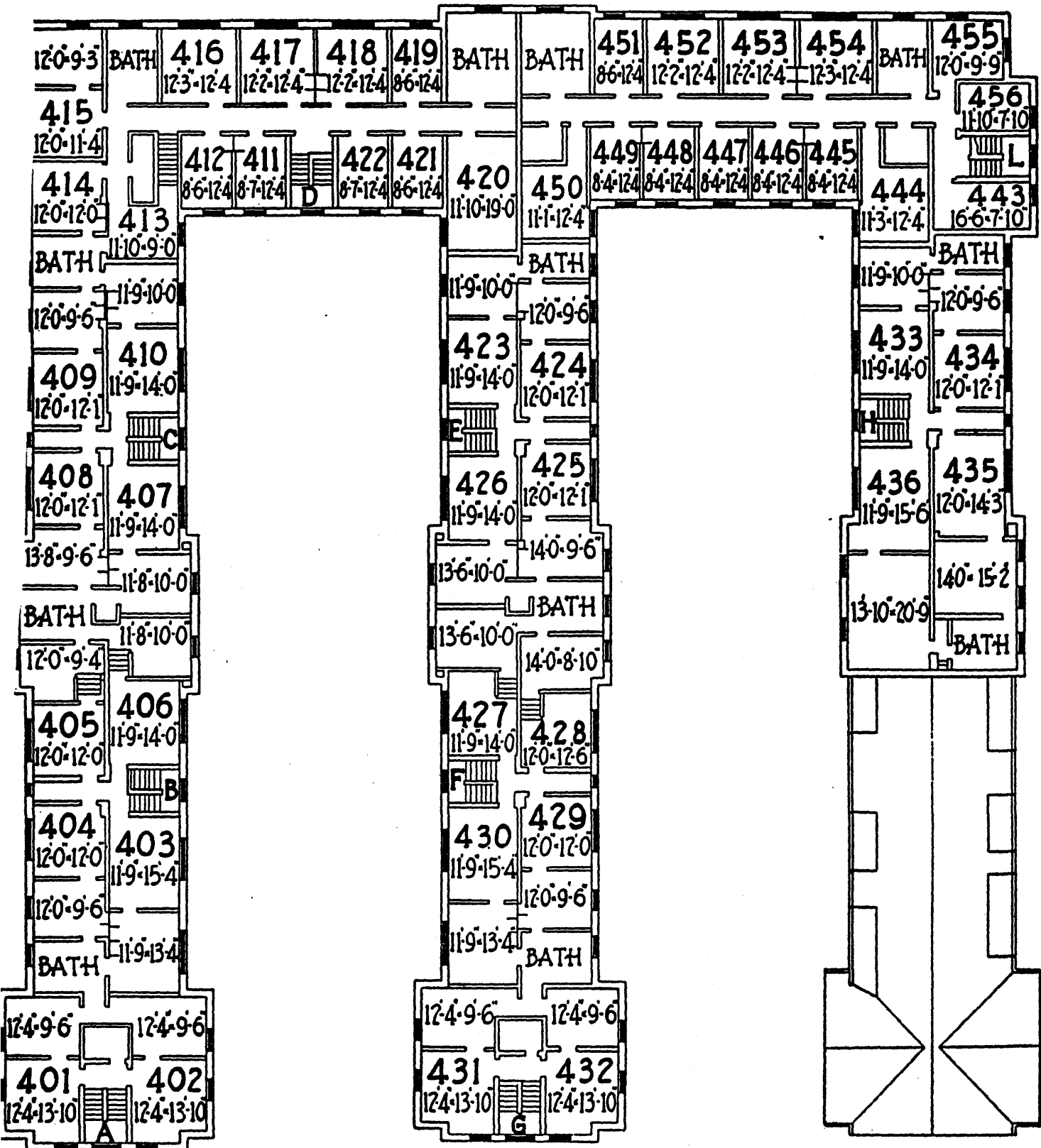
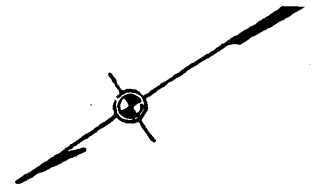


PROSPECT STREET

Second & Third Floors
NORTH HIGH STREET

MEN'S HALL

MORGANTOWN, W.V.

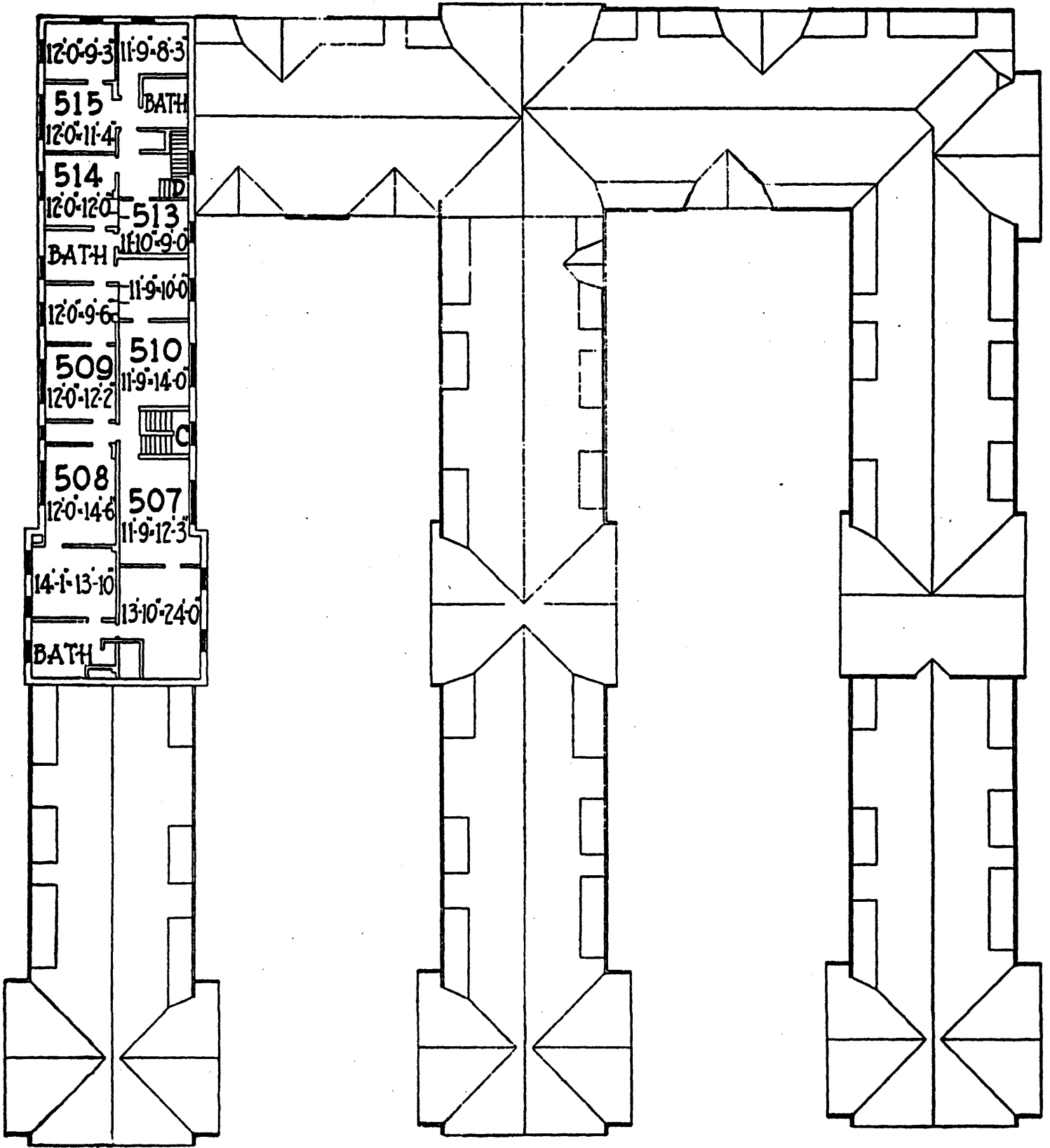
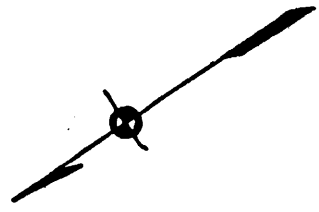


PROSPECT STREET

FOURTH FLOOR

NORTH HIGH STREET

MEN'S HALL
MORGANTOWN, W.V.



PROSPECT STREET

FIFTH FLOOR

NORTH HIGH STREET