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

1. Name of Property

historic name: Hughart, Dr. John House
other name/site number:

2. Location

street & number: Off State Road 41
city/town: Landisburg
state: WV county: Fayette code: 019
not for publication: N/A
vicinity: x Danese
zip code: 25831

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Susan M. Pierce February 5, 2001
Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

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

Signature of Certifying Official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date
4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain):

______________________________

______________________________

Signature of Keeper

________________________________________

Date of Action

_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:
(Check as many boxes as apply)

_____ x__ private

_____ public-local

_____ public-State

_____ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

_____ x__ building(s)

_____ district

_____ site

_____ structure

_____ object

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

Contributing

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Noncontributing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0
6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**
- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
- HEALTH CARE: Clinic

**Current Functions**
- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

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7. Description

**Architectural Classification:**
- **LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Craftsman**

**Materials**
- Foundation: Stone
- Walls: Wood Siding
- Roof: Asphalt
- Other

**Narrative Description**
*(See continuation on sheets.)*

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8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
Hughart, Dr. John House
Name of Property

Fayette County, WV
County and State

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

Property is:
_____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

_____ B removed from its original location.

_____ C a birthplace or grave.

_____ D a cemetery.

_____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

_____ F a commemorative property.

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

Areas of Significance
Medicine
Industry
Architecture

Period of Significance
1917-1930

Significant Dates
1917

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Hughart, Dr. John

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance
(See continuation sheets.)
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository: __________________________

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 2.6 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Quad Map Name: Danese

17 505680 4202580
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description
(See continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(See continuation sheet.)
11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Alan Rowe

Organization: WV SHPO Date: November 2000

Street & Number: 1900 Kanawha Blvd East Telephone: 304/558-0220

City or Town: Charleston State: WV Zip: 25305-0300

Property Owner

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

Name: George & Lucy Lester

Street & Number: HC 35 Box 53 Telephone: 304/438-5358

City or Town: Danese State: WV Zip: 25831
Physical Setting:
The Dr. John E. Hughart House occupies a grassy, sloping lot that dips down toward State Route 41. A large tree grows near the southwest corner of the house and shades a large part of the front yard. Mature hardwood trees grow behind the house from the edge of the rear property line to the crest of the hill. In the front yard, a concrete walk leads from the road to the front porch, flanked on each side by three metal pipes set into the ground, and supporting a draped, metal chain. At the beginning of the walk, near the road, there is a trellis formed from a chain with its links welded together, and flanked by two, three-foot tall sandstone pylons. The trellis was created by the current owner, c. 1980. A short gravel driveway runs along the east side of the house and leads to a side-gable garage. There is a front-gable, two story springhouse set into the slope of the hill directly behind the main house.

Main House 1917 Contributing Building
The main facade of the Hughart House faces south toward State Route 41 and a wide front yard. Executed in wood and stone, the house exudes the massive, solid appearance typical of the Craftsman style. All of the many roof surfaces are covered with asphalt shingles. The dominant element of the main facade is the broad front porch with its long, segmental arch fascia with no center support. The arch on the main facade is mirrored in a smaller version on the west side of the porch, and again where it wraps around the east side of the house. A random ashlar sandstone wall forms the base, balustrade, and coping of the porch, which continues unbroken into the four massive, rectangular corner supports. When viewed from the front and sides, the arches on the south and east side each have a pair of small, detached rectangular columns set in antis at each end of the arch. There are grade-level semi-circular openings centered in the foundation walls on the west, south and east sides of the porch, with the keystone of the south-facing arch bearing the letters “H.T.W.S.S.T.K.S” chiseled in a circle around the letter “J” set in an equilateral triangle. The arched opening in the east side porch foundation wall retains its decorative, wood-slat grille-work. The roof of the porch is an extension of the main roof of the house, and shares its steep pitch.

Centered above the porch roof is a prominent, front-gable dormer with exposed rafter tails under the eaves and three exposed joist ends with decorative, routed edges. At the peak of the gable is a triangular ventilator comprised of wooden slats and angled boards designed to mimic the joinery of roof trusses. This style of ventilator is found in all of the gables of the house. Below the ventilator is a ribbon window composed of three 6/1 double-hung sashes. The gable has clapboard siding, which covers all vertical surfaces of the house, minus the porch foundation and pillars. Directly below the gable, on the first floor and sheltered by the porch, is another set of three, double-hung sash windows. To the left of this set of windows is the large, double door entry to the house.

The left side of the main facade rises two stories from the sandstone foundation to open eaves located under a shed roof with a shallow pitch. The change in roof pitch, when compared
with the right side of the roof, allows for greater ceiling height in the second story rooms. To the immediate left of the front-gable dormer, and over-looking the left half of the porch roof, is a three part ribbon window made up of small, rectangular single pane casement windows. To the left of the porch there are two sets of ribbon windows, one for the first floor, and one for the second, each with three, 6/1 double-hung sash windows.

Viewing the east side of the house reveals the two prominent side gables of the house, both with the same pitch. The porch roof dominates the lower left half of the east facade, with the higher, main portion of the house above and to the right. A set of four stone steps are set into the far right side of the porch opening, leading directly to paired, 9/1 double-hung sash windows. Decorative, routed roof joist ends are visible under the eaves of the porch roof and the roof of the main house. On the second story of the right-hand, main half of the house are two double-hung sash windows, the one to the left having an 8/1 pane arrangement, and the window to the right having a 6/1 pane arrangement. Directly below these windows on the first story and to the right of the porch wall, there is a small, square six pane window. To the right of this window, there is a bay window composed of two, paired 9/1 double-hung sashes set beneath a small, shed-roofed overhang with exposed rafter ends.

The rear facade faces north toward a sloping, grassy hillside. The left side of the facade is dominated by a two story section with a shallow, front gable roof. On the left side of this section, beneath the triangular gable ventilator opening, there is a ribbon window composed of one 6/1 double-hung sash window set between two 1/1 double-hung sash windows. To the right of the ribbon window is a small, single, 1/1 double-hung sash window. The window arrangement on the first story is nearly identical, except that each of the ribbon windows have 9/1 double-hung sashes.

The right side of the rear facade reveals a wide, sloping expanse of roof. Near the peak of the roof, on the far right side, is a small, shed-roofed dormer with two small casement windows. The roof line extends beyond the wall surface of the left side of the facade, and shelters a tall, glassed in entry porch. The porch is enclosed with two levels of large, rectangular glass panes. An aluminum storm door opens from the north wall of the enclosure on to a small courtyard. This glass enclosure extends about halfway across the rear of this section, which is framed in for the rest of the distance to the corner of the house. Three 6/1 double-hung sash windows are spaced across this section, with the window on the far left being somewhat lower and taller than its companions.

The west side facade reveals the steep pitch of the main, side gable roof and the side of the less steep shed-roofed section visible from the main facade. Two close set 1/1 double-hung sash windows are visible beneath the triangular gable ventilator opening. On the first floor level, there are two 8/1 double-hung sash windows on the left half of the facade, and two rectangular, paired eight pane casement windows on the right half.

Interior spaces on the first floor are arranged formally in the front part of the house, and set up for service and informal use at the rear. Visitors to the home pass first through a massive
set of wooden double doors, then enter a spacious, entry hall. The view from the hall reveals an open floor plan with two large ceremonial rooms branching to each side. Each room is accessed through a wide, door-less opening defined by a shallow pediment supported by two tapering, square, wood columns set in antis. A knee-height panel connects each column base to the wall. The entry hall and both side rooms both have hardwood floors and white-painted wood trim.

Springhouse 1917 Contributing Building
Located a few feet directly to the north of the main house, is a simple, rectangular building set into the slope of the hillside. It rests on a tall, perimeter foundation of random ashlar sandstone, with a wood frame upper portion clad in clapboard siding. The building has a steep, front gable roof with exposed rafter ends and gutter-less eaves. Asphalt shingles cover the roof surfaces. The south facade of the building faces the main house, and has a ribbon window composed of four rectangular, four pane windows on the second floor, located above a two panel door and two 2/2 double-hung windows on the first floor. There is another door to the right of this door and window grouping.

The east and west facades of the building are identical, both revealing a lower portion that exposes the stone foundation and the wooden upper portion above. Each side facade has three small, equidistant square openings located where the clapboards meet the upper edge of the stone foundation. The rear facade on the south side of the building is quite short due to the slope of the hill. A low door flanked by two square casement windows are visible on this side, and give access to the upper floor of the building. A three-foot tall dry-stone retaining wall begins at the southeast corner of the building and runs along the base of the hill until it reaches the garage.

Garage/Office 1917 Contributing Building
The combined office and garage sits several yards to the east of the main house. It is built in a complimentary style and with the same materials as the main house, with a stone perimeter foundation, wood clapboard siding, and decorative gable ventilator openings. Asphalt roll-roofing covers all roof surfaces. In overall form, the garage is a wide, side-gable design, with a gable-end rear-ell. The garage door opens toward the west and the graveled driveway. It is spacious and built to hold two automobiles. To the left of the garage door is a wood door with three panes of glass above three recessed panels. This door opens into what is now a tool room, but at one time led to Dr. Hughart’s office.

The north facade faces the hillside, and presents a view of one of the side-gables and the run of the rear-ell to the left. In the side-gable section, there is one, large rectangular window. To the left of this, opening it to the rear-ell, is a five panel, wood door with a 1/1 double-hung sash window directly to its left. This window is not original and is smaller than the original opening. The east facade reveals the interior angle of the “ell” and its gable-end. A short door opening is present in the far right side of the gable-end of the “ell,” along with a small, shed roofed addition built into the angle between the two parts of the building. The southern facade faces SR 41, and
reveals one end of the side-gabled section and one wall of the rear-ell. In the side-gable, a modern wooden plaque that spells out "L E S T E R" is visible above a shed-roof awning that shades a centered, rectangular, sliding window. Two windows are visible on the rear-ell wall, with the one to the far left being a 1/1 double-hung sash, and the window to the right being a 3/3 double-hung sash. The side of the shed-roof addition in the angle of the "ell" is also visible, with a small, arched opening in the foundation designed for the passage of dogs. A wood and wire fence surrounds the area created by the junction of the parts of the "ell" shaped building, creating an enclosed animal pen.

Summary:
The house is a good example of the Craftsman style for this area of Fayette County. The chance that the home was a pre-cut model sold by Sears or another manufacturer was investigated, but no proof was discovered. Regardless of the home’s origin, it was clearly a high-style design in an area dominated by plain coal camp housing. The office/garage is in poor condition, but it is still possible to distinguish the office areas of Dr. Hughart.
The Dr. John E. Hughart House is significant under Criterion B for Medicine and Industry and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance dates from the construction of the house in 1917 and ends in 1930.

Dr. Hughart’s home represents an exceptional application of the Craftsman style in Fayette County. Most houses in the immediate area are plain Bungalows or basic vernacular house types that characterize worker housing found in coal and lumber company towns. The Dr. John E. Hughart House stands apart from its neighbors as an example of the larger and architecturally distinguished housing provided for company doctors and management.

The house was built in the lumber company town of Landisburg in 1917. Landisburg was established by the Sewell Lumber Company in 1908 and was named for the company secretary and treasurer, Mr. H.M. Landis. The company built about 30 to 40 houses for its workers, and also built a church and company store. By May 1909, the lumber mill was in operation and shipping its products by railroad. Originally, 7,400 acres of hardwood forest were purchased from the West Virginia Timber Company, and in 1911 the company bought an additional 8,000 acres from the Ephraim Creek Coal & Coke Company. Operations continued until 1914, when the company went into receivership. It was at this time that the Babcock Coal & Coke Company of the neighboring town of Clifttop purchased the holdings of the Sewell Lumber Company and began to operate the mill in addition to its coal mining and coke manufacturing operations. Lumber, coal, and coke all traveled from the heights at Landisburg and Clifttop to the bottom of the New River gorge via the Mann’s Creek Railroad, a steep, treacherous ten mile line that ended at the town of Sewell, located along the C&O Railroad mainline at the bottom of the gorge.

Dr. John E. Hughart grew up in Sewell, and eventually followed his father, Dr. James P. Hughart, into the field of medicine serving numerous coal and lumber towns along the New River. Dr. James P. Hugart, a Confederate veteran and graduate of the University of New York City in 1878, moved his wife Mary and four children to Sewell in 1880, where they remained for sixteen years. Dr. James P. Hughart eventually moved to Hinton in 1905, and lived there until his death at age sixty-six a year later. His son John remained in the Sewell area and moved to Landisburg in the Spring of 1911 where he began his medical practice. It is assumed that Dr. John E. Hughart based his operations in Landisburg, but also served as “town physician” for many of the coal and lumber towns of the area, including Sewell and Clifttop. Only twelve years after Dr. Hughart built his elaborate, Craftsman home and office at Landisburg, the lumber mill (after being completely rebuilt in 1925, following a fire) ended its operations on February 28, 1929. Landisburg, characterized as a “boom town” in its early years, transformed into a “ghost town” just a few months after the mill closed.

Following the closure of the lumber mill in Landisburg, it is unknown how long Dr. Hughart remained. Between July 1, 1933, and June 30, 1935, Dr. Hughart served as a member of the Fayette County Board of Education with a residence listed in the nearby town of Lookout. It is also known, that many years later he removed to Hilton Village. After Dr. Hughart left Landisburg, his home was sold to the superintendent of the Babcock Coal & Coke Company’s mining operations.
**Bibliography**


Verbal Boundary Description

"That certain lot or parcel of real estate situated in Sewell Mountain Tax District, Fayette County, WV, known as the Superintendent’s Residence, and as Tract No. 1-A, containing 2.53 acres, more or less, together with all improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging, as more particularly bounded in red and described on a map bearing the legend “Westmoreland Coal Company Winding Gulf Division Landisburg Subdivision being part of 27.17 ac Tract No. 1 and 17.545 ac Tract No. 2 Sewell Mountain District, Fayette County, 20 April, 1973.”"

Boundary Justification

As described in Deed Book 355, page 267, May 1977. Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, WV.
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET  

| Hughart, Dr. John House | Fayette County, WV  
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Name of Property: Hughart, Dr. John House  
Address: Off SR 41  
Town: Landisburg  
County: Fayette County, WV  

Photographer: Keith Owens  
Date: Summer 2000  
Negatives: WV SHPO, Charleston, WV  

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<td>East facade, camera facing NW</td>
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<td>North facade, camera facing S</td>
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<td>Rear or north facade of house, east side of springhouse (R)</td>
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<td>Camera facing SW</td>
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<td>South facade of springhouse, camera facing NW</td>
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<td>South facade of office/garage; camera facing N</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>View of north side of house with gate; camera facing N</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Interior of house entry hall, with view to dining room; camera facing W</td>
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<td>Parlor mantel</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Interior hallway with original lights</td>
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THIS PROPERTY IS NOT IN A FLOOD ZONE

2.53 ACRES Map
2.60 ACRES Survey

PLAT SHOWING SURVEY OF 2.60 ACRE TRACT
OWNED BY JOHN A. & CYNTHIA S. SMAILES
SITUATE LANDISBURG, NEW HAVEN DISTRICT
FAYETTE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
SCALE 1"=50' APRIL 17, 1934
REF. TAX MAP 83/21-DB 9/3/439, MB 16/34

D.L. ROWE & SONS: FAYETTEVILLE, W.VA.