1. Name of property:

historic name: Park Hills Subdivision No. 1
other names/site number: Hawthorne Historic District (Preferred)

2. Location:

street & number: Roughly Hawthorne Way and portions of South/Whitaker Blvd.

not for publication: N/A

city or town: Huntington
state: West Virginia code: WV
county: Cabell code: 011
zip code: 25701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this _X nomination _request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _X meets _does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _nationally _statewide _X_locally. (_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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
Hawthorne Historic District  
Name of Property  

4. National Park Service Certification:

I, hereby, certify that this property is:  Signature of Keeper   Date of Action

_ 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):  ________________ _____________________          ________________

5. Classification:

Ownership of Property:  Category of Property

__X__ private  ___X___ building(s)
_____ public-local  ___X___ district
_____public-State  ___ site
_____public-Federal  ___ structure

Number of Resources within Property

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Name of related multiple property listing:  N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:  N/A
6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions:
DOMESTIC: single dwelling;
DOMESTIC: secondary structure.

Current Functions:
DOMESTIC: single dwelling;
DOMESTIC: secondary structure.

7. Description:

Architectural Classification:
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival;
LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie, Craftsman Bungalow;
OTHER: Ranch type.

Materials:

Foundation:
Stone; brick; concrete; stucco.

Walls:
Brick.

Roof:
Rubber; asphalt; clay tile; slate; asbestos.

Other:
Stone.
Hawthorne Historic District
Name of Property

Narrative Description
(See continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance:

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

_____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.

Criteria Considerations

_____A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

_____B removed from its original location.

_____C a birthplace or a 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:
Architecture.

Period of Significance:
1900 - 1950.

Significant Dates:
N/A
Hawthorne Historic District
Name of Property

Significant Person:
N/A

Cultural Affiliation:
N/A

Architect/Builder:
Handloser, Edward J. – architect;

Narrative Statement of Significance
(See continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography
(See 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:

_ X__ State Historic Preservation Office
_____ Other State agency
_____ Federal agency
_____ Local government
_____ University
_____ Other

Name of Repository:
10. Geographic Data:

Acreage of property: Approximately 21 acres.

Quad Map Name: Huntington, W.Va. - Ohio

UTM References:

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Boundary Justification
(See continuation sheet)

11. Form prepared by:

Name/Title: Firm of Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Organization: Same as above Date: November 15, 2006

Street & Number: 614 Main Street Telephone: (304) 765-5716

City or Town: Sutton State: WV Zip: 26601

Property owner

Name: Multiple.
The Hawthorne Historic District consists of the residences of portions of the Park Hill Subdivision No. 1 area of the south side of Huntington. It includes all of the primary residences located along Hawthorne Way and one block of South Blvd. as well as the secondary structures associated with them such as garages and carriage houses. It also includes the stone retaining walls that line the streets in addition to individual properties. The neighborhood lies to the south of Ritter Park and to the north of Ritter Hill. The district is composed of the loop of Hawthorne Way but also includes a small portion of South (Whitaker) Blvd. Four Pole Creek is just across South Blvd. and the terrain rises from that point and travels uphill for the entire width of the neighborhood. Streets are winding and tree-lined.

The nominated area consists of approximately twenty-one (21) acres. There are twenty-six (26) total resources in the district: twenty-four (24) are considered contributing buildings; one (1) is considered a non-contributing building; and there is one (1) contributing structure, the retaining walls.

The district is composed entirely of early 20th century residences. The district is to the south of Ritter Park and Four Pole Creek and to the west of the Ritter Park Rose Garden. The residences are all one and two-story, masonry houses with secondary garages and/or carriage houses on the lots. The lots are for the most part large, with one, the Frick House lot, encompassing three acres. The lots are well landscaped and the streets are tree-lined with stone retaining walls defining the lots. The ambiance is of prosperity and peace. The buildings date from c. 1900 up to the 1950s and to the present; the present buildings are non-contributing, of course. The majority of the buildings are Colonial Revival style with a few other styles and types represented such as Craftsman Bungalow, Prairie and Ranch type.

The entrance to the neighborhood is the Eighth Street bridge. This is a c. 1920, concrete bridge that spans Four Pole Creek over to the south side of Huntington. It has a concrete arch as a base and the roadway panels are solid on the ends with spindled balustrade in between; the entire bridge is concrete. The bridge and the other residences facing Ritter Park are already included in the Ritter Park Historic District which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on November 28, 1990.
There is also an unusual building within the Hawthorne Historic District, a booster station for water and/or sewage. It is site #CB-1877 and was constructed c. 1900. It is a tall one-story, hip roof booster station which contains a pump. The building has a red clay tile roof with finial cresting and a decorative red brick façade with concrete accents. It was built to blend in with the extant residences and does so nicely.

The largest residence within the district is the Smith/Whitney/Frick House, CB-1868. This house was built for Omar T. Frick, prominent Huntington industrialist, by Edward J. Handloser from the firm of Meanor and Handloser in 1928. The house is located on three acres with the brick-lined street of Vista Way outlining the property. There are stone retaining walls with an elaborate gate located at the northeast corner of the property. The house has a stone and brick loggia on the west side that extends towards the rear and has a central stone fountain with a lion’s head spout and mosaic tile. The house is built in Tudor Revival style and has two outbuildings associated with it. One was the original stables for the house and the other is a garage/carriage house. The stables have been converted to apartment units but both outbuildings maintain their character defining elements.

Another very large and elaborate house within the district is the Smith House, CB-1864, 1920. It is a Colonial Revival style house but it has Greek Revival details with its two-story tall entrance portico supported by two-story tall Doric columns with Ionic caps. The portico has decorative paneled soffit and the cornices on the house have modillions and dentils. It has a painted brick façade and flanking one-story porches. The house was once occupied by the gentleman, a Mr. Duncan, who owned and operated Angel’s Department Store located in downtown Huntington.

There is a modern house within the district built in 1987, M1., located at 627 Hawthorne Way. Even though it is modern it was built to fit into the character of the neighborhood. It is a modern adaptation of the Prairie School style of architecture. A true Prairie style house is the Stevens House. It is CB-1876 built c. 1950. It is a long and rambling one-story brick house with a cantilevered deck on the front. It maintains the very streamlined look of the style with no ornamentation or detail.
Summary:
All of the buildings associated with the Hawthorne Historic District are in excellent condition and maintain their character defining elements. The district contains all of the extant residences on Hawthorne Way and is a prime example of the many variations of Colonial Revival style and other Revival styles of the early 20th century. The period of significance, 1900 to 1950, dates to the first construction date in the neighborhood in c. 1900 and goes to 1950, the circa date of the later constructed homes.

The following is a complete list of resources in the proposed historic district. The numbers are consistent with the photographs and the map. There are eighteen (18) primary resources in the district; twenty-six (26) resources when secondary resources are counted: twenty-four (24) are considered contributing buildings; one (1) is considered a non-contributing building; and one (1) contributing structure, the retaining walls.

LIST OF SITES

CB-1861. 605 HAWTHORNE WAY, residential
Touma/Francis/Bierne House
date: 1923/1962
description: Two-story, rear facing "L" house with full basement and attic. Front gable dormers on front and rear with Gothic style windows with keystones, partial return and pilasters flanking the paired windows. Slate roof. Partial return cornice. Large wood projecting cornice with modillions Three corbeled red brick chimneys; two partially engaged, one interior. Red brick façade. Original wood 6/6 double hung windows with shutters. Large two-story, entrance portico with cornice with modillions supported by two-story tall Tuscan columns. Central entrance door has boken pediment with urn, simple entablature supported by Tuscan pilasters. Entrance door also has paneled and glazed sidelights. Small enclosed rear porch – enclosed with brick. Rear entrance on south elevation with boken pediment hood with urn. Large two-story, curved additions on the east and west ends, c. 1962. Brick foundation. 9 X 5 bays. Colonial Revival style.
1 contributing building.
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### Hawthorne Historic District

<table>
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**A.**

- **date:** 1923
- **description:** Two-story, side gable garage with two, hip roof, wall dormers on the front. Dormers have 6/1 windows. Slate roof. Large wood projecting cornice with partial return. Red brick façade. Two garage bays and one man door on front. Brick foundation. 3 X 1 bays. 
  1 contributing building.

**CB-1862. 600 HAWTHORNE WAY, residential**

- **date:** c. 1920
  1 contributing building.

**A.**

- **date:** c. 1920
  1 contributing building.

**CB-1863. 607 HAWTHORNE WAY, residential**

- **date:** c. 1950
- **description:** One-story, side gable house with above grade basement with garage bay in basement level. Asphalt shingle roof. Large partially engaged brick chimney on west end. Red brick façade. Horizontal 2/2 wood double hung windows with exterior storms and smooth concrete sills. Small elevated entrance porch with red brick cheek walls and wrought iron railing. Concrete foundation. 4 X 1 bays. Ranch type.
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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**Section 7**

1 contributing building.

**CB-1864. 609 HAWTHORNE WAY, residential Smith House**

date: 1920  

1 contributing building.

**A.**

date: 1920  
description: One bay below grade garage is inserted into the hillside and surrounded by the rubble stone wall.

1 contributing building.

**CB-1865. 624 HAWTHORNE WAY, residential Thompson House**

date: c. 1935  
description: One and one-half-story, side gable house with large, shed roof dormer/addition on the rear. One-story, side gable wing on the east end consists of exposed logs and rubble stone façade. Asphalt shingle roof. Weathered brick façade with textured mortar joints; weatherboard siding in gable ends and on dormer. Squat 1/1 windows with shutters and half-log headers. Small bay window on front. Small porch on rear with square posts and enclosed balustrade. Modern deck on rear. Stone foundation. 3 X 2 bays. Colonial Revival style.

1 contributing building.
CB-1866. 619 HAWTHORNE WAY, residential  
Morris/Harbour House  
date: c. 1935  
description: One and one-half-story, side gable house with small front gable dormer on the front and a large gable dormer on the rear. Asphalt shingle roof. Brick façade; dormers have a scalloped edge wood siding. Metal casement windows with brick sills. Small shed roof, one-story, entrance porch with square brick posts and wrought iron railing. Secondary entrance on the side with wrought iron railing. Basement level entrance on east end. Rear porch. Stone foundation. 4 X 3 bays. Colonial Revival style. 1 contributing building.

CB-1867. 625 HAWTHORNE WAY, residential  
Huber/Liebert House  
date: c. 1930  
description: One-story, side gable house with two-story wing on west end that has a below grade garage bay in the lower level. Asphalt shingle roof. Large, central interior painted brick chimney. Painted brick façade. Paired and gangs of three multi-paned windows with shutters; windows appear to be modern. Fanlight hood over entrance door. Stone/brick foundation. 5 X 4 bays. Colonial Revival style. 1 contributing building.

M1. 627 HAWTHORNE WAY, residential  
Dr. Railing House  
date: 1987  

CB-1868. 1423 HAWTHORNE WAY, residential  
Smith/Whitney/Fricke House  
date: 1928  
description: Very large two story house with full basement and attic. Hip roof with hip and gable dormers. Slate roof. Three interior red brick chimneys. Red brick façade with
stucco and half-timbering on the upper stories of the end bays. Variety of original multi-paned windows: 6/6, 4/4 and six paneled paired windows. Two-story, hip roof, projecting bay in the center of the house is enclosed on the upper story with stucco and half-timbering and the first story is open forming a porte cochere. Entrance door has stained glass glazing, transom and sidelights. One-story, enclosed, rear porch; originally open. Stone foundation. 7 X 3 bays. Tudor Revival style. House surrounded by stone and brick walls and has a stone and brick loggia on the rear with a central stone arch with mosaic fountain and lion’s head spout.
1 contributing building.

A.  
date: 1928  
1 contributing building.

B.  
date: 1928  
description: Building originally used as a stable for the Fricke family, original owners. Two-story, side gable garage with clipped end gables and two eyebrow style dormers on the front. Roof overhangs the first floor. Slate roof. Red brick façade with stucco and half-timbering in the gable ends. Original wood multi-paned windows on the upper story. Stucco foundation. 3 X 1 bays. Building converted to small apartments.
1 contributing building.

CB-1869. 1426 HAWTHORNE WAY, residential Justice House
date: c. 1920  
description: Two-story, hip roof house with hip dormers. Red clay tile roof. Two, partially engaged, red brick, end chimneys. Red brick façade. 1/1 original wood windows with smooth lintels and sills. One-story, hip roof, front porch with square brick columns and enclosed brick balustrade with concrete caps. One-story, hip roof, enclosed,
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Hawthorne Historic District
Name of Property

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1 contributing building.

A.
date: c. 1920
1 contributing building.

CB-1870. 1432 HAWTHORNE WAY, residential
Staker/Angel House
date: c. 1900
description: Two and one-half-story, side gable house with flanking one-story, flat roof wings. Both wings have roof balustrades. Central gable dormer on the front. Two exposed, red brick end chimneys. Large projecting cornice with partial return and dentils. Wings have cornice with modillions and dentils. Clay tile roof. Red brick façade. 8/1 windows with smooth lintels and sills and shutters. Wings have 6/1 windows with smooth lintels and sills and shutters. Large two-story, flat roof entrance portico with roof balustrade and two-story tall Doric columns with composite caps. Entrance door has broken pediment hood with central urn and surround with Doric pilasters. Brick foundation. 6 X 2 bays. Colonial Revival style.
1 contributing building.

A.
date: c. 1900
1 contributing building.

CB-1871. 1422 HAWTHORNE WAY, residential
Proctor House
date: c. 1915
description: Two-story, hip roof house with two-story, hip roof bay on the south end and attached to that is a one-story, hip roof wing. There is a below grade garage bay below the main block of the house. Slate roof. One interior painted brick chimney in main
Hawthorne Historic District

Name of Property

Section 7

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block of house and one large brick, exposed end chimney on the one-story wing. Corbeled brick bracketed cornice. Painted brick façade. Original 6/6 wood windows; oval fixed pane window in one-story wing. Windows have smooth lintels with keystones and smooth sills. Small entrance porch on the front with Tuscan columns. Entrance door has undivided transom. One-story, shed roof, side porch with Tuscan columns and partially enclosed with screening. Stone foundation. 5 X 5 bays. Colonial Revival style. 1 contributing building.

CB-1872. HAWTHORNE WAY/SOUTH BLVD., structure
Retaining walls

date: c. 1900
description: A variety of stone retaining walls surround the neighborhood in addition to many of the residences. They are almost all cut and rubble stone walls with grapevine and smooth joints. Gates have been inserted into the wall on some properties and on some below ground garages have been inserted into the walls. They define the neighborhood and the residences. 1 contributing structure.

CB-1873. 741 WHITAKER BLVD., residential Peck House

date: c. 1920
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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**Section 7**

### A.

**CB-1874. 739 SOUTH BLVD., residential**

**date:** c. 1920

**description:** One-story, flat roof garage with parapet walls with concrete cap. Patterned and red brick façade with concrete accent blocks. Metal casement windows. Gable canopy over side entrance door. Brick foundation. 1 X 3 bays.

1 contributing building.

**CB-1875. 705 SOUTH BLVD., residential**

**date:** c. 1920

**description:** Two and one-half-story, side gable house with large front gable bays flanking the center mass of the house. Front gable dormers on the front and rear with exposed rafter tails and end brackets. Clay tile roof. Massive central brick chimney; two partially engaged brick end chimneys. Red brick façade. Multi-paned windows; many are paired and some are in gangs of three. Some of the windows have brick jack arches with stone keystones; some have arched brick lintels; all have smooth stone sills. Some paired fixed pane windows with fanlight transom and brick arched hoods with keystones; pairs are divided by brick pilasters with stone caps. Entrance has a barrel vault roof surround supported by stone Tuscan columns with entasis and rondels above the caps. The entrance door has a stone surround, divided transom and divided and glazed sidelight.
separated from the door by square pilasters with caps. The rear of the house has a one-story, 4 bay, projecting, curved bay with windows and solid brick balustrade with a stone cap. Rear also has a large porte cochere with square brick columns with stone caps and stone diamond shaped accents. One-story, flat roof, side porch on the east end of the house with square brick columns. Brick and stone loggia on the front. Stucco foundation. 7 X 4 bays. Colonial Revival style.
1 contributing building.

A.

date: c. 1920
description: Two-story, hip roof garage with shed roof bay on the front with clipped hip roof dormer above the garage door. Clay tile roof. Interior brick chimney. Red brick façade; brick and half-timbering on dormer. 6/1 and vertical 3/1 windows with smooth stone sills. Brick foundation. 3 X 2 bays.
1 contributing building.

CB-1876. 701 WHITAKER BLVD., residential Stevens House
date: c. 1950
description: Long one-story, flat roof house. Membrane roof. Brick façade. Large fixed pane windows with fixed transoms and smooth concrete sills. Large central brick chimney separates one block of the house from the other and the east block steps down from the west block. Masonry deck on the front. Concrete foundation. East wing of house has an open ended, two car garage bay. 7 X 3 bays. Prairie style.
1 contributing building.

CB-1877. HAWTHORNE WAY, municipal Booster Station
date: c. 1900
1 contributing building.
Statement of Significance:
The Hawthorne Historic District is significant under Criterion C for Architecture for its association with the Colonial Revival style of architecture and its association with several well known Huntington architects and builders. The period of significance spans from 1900 when site #CB-1870 was constructed to 1950, the construction circa date of several buildings. The district retains all of its original characteristics as a prosperous residential neighborhood and is significant for its contribution to the city’s architectural growth and history.

History:
Collis P. Huntington, a native of Connecticut, founded the town of Huntington in 1871 as the western terminus for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Huntington made his fortune selling supplies to the prospectors in California’s gold fields in 1849. He first became involved in railroads with three other California businessmen and they built the Central Pacific, the western link of the transcontinental railroad. In 1869, Huntington bought a controlling interest in the C&O; at that time, a very small railroad in Virginia with little rolling stock. Huntington’s plan was to expand the tracks across West Virginia to the Ohio River and its existing transportation system.

Huntington came to the area and scouted the town location. He hired his brother-in-law, Delos W. Emmons, to buy up the necessary land for the town. Emmons purchased 21 farms with approximately 5,000 acres total. Much of the land was reserved for the railroad, depots, right-of-ways, etc. with the remaining laid out in lots. The town plan was designed by Boston civil engineer, Rufus Cook in a geometric grid work of broad avenues and intersecting streets, all consecutively numbered for ease of directions and addresses.
Cabell County was formed in 1809 from parts of Kanawha County with Guyandotte and Barboursville its largest towns. This began to change with the founding of Huntington. Collis P. Huntington, after having the town laid out, conveyed the remaining non-railroad dedicated land to the Central Land Company of which he was president. In 1871, the West Virginia Legislature incorporated the city of Huntington. Barboursville and Guyandotte were Cabell County’s first county seats but by 1887 Huntington became the county seat and a new courthouse was soon begun. The courthouse construction was delayed by the Panic of 1893 but the construction was completed by 1901 with wings added in 1923 and 1939.

The first C&O train to arrive in Huntington from Richmond, Virginia was in January 1873. The railroad issued a promotional pamphlet in 1878 and it described Huntington, less than a decade after its inception, as having “a population about 3,000, and increasing; large saw mills, planning and flour mills and furniture factory….three public schools, five churches; and fifteen miles of streets (80 feet wide), and avenues for drives, opened and graded….Taxation low, and no city debt.”

According to the census, by 1890 Huntington’s population was 10,108, surpassing only Wheeling. Huntington remained largely a railroad town through this period with various businesses opening to serve the railroad and its workers and patrons. The Ensign Manufacturing Company was chartered in 1872 to produce freight cars, wheels and other parts for the C&O. Ely Ensign, the manager of the plant, was involved in other business ventures in Huntington in addition to being its mayor in 1896. The Ensign plant located on Third Avenue and 23rd Street was producing 4,000 rail cars a year by the mid-1890s for railroads in the states and overseas. Ensign merged with the American Car & Foundry Company in 1899 and it is currently ACF Industries.

In addition to the C&O, the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad became a subsidiary of the C&O and it became part of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1901. With the arrival of a second major railroad, the B&O, the economic growth of the city was assured. City limits were expanded to the west in 1909 and to the east in 1911, with Huntington appending the community of Guyandotte, its former rival for the county seat.
Collis P. Huntington died in August 1900 and the Central Land Company transferred its assets to the new Huntington Land Company, formed by a group of local investors.

By 1900 Huntington’s population had grown to 11,923; by 1910 it was 31,161; and by 1920, it was an astonishing 50,177.

The residential areas of Huntington kept pace with its business center. In November of 1913, Charles L. Ritter and his business partner, J.S. Perry filed and recorded a deed establishing the Park Hills Subdivision No. 1 on the south side of Huntington. This subdivision includes Hawthorne Way. The subdivision was laid out and platted by W.G. Wilkins and Company, Engineers. The subdivision is located to the south of Ritter Park and north of Ritter Hills. Ritter was a successful lumber manufacturer who arrived in Huntington in 1901 and lived in Huntington until his death in 1945. He was an active businessman and acquired an interest in the Biggs, Watts Company changing its name to the Watts-Ritter Company. He was also a director in the First Huntington National Bank. He had a large home built in Ritter Hills and Ritter Park is named for him as he donated two tracts of land consisting of 20 acres to the city for Ritter Park. This land was in addition to the original 55 acres that the city had purchased in 1908.

Ritter was born in Pennsylvania and came to West Virginia in 1889. He began a lumber business in Oakvale, moved to Welch in 1891 and in 1897 moved his business to Charleston where he operated a plant on the Elk River. Finally, in 1901 he moved to Huntington and married his wife, Mabel McClintock in 1902. Ritter and H.T. Lovett were the first to build homes on the south side of Huntington in the area now known as Ritter Hills. He and Mabel had three sons and he spent the remainder of his life in Huntington. Ritter also served as the Vice-President of The Huntington Land Company which allowed him to purchase large tracts of land including the land which currently contains the Park Hills Subdivision. Ritter died in December 1945.

Several homes on Hawthorne Way were built for some of the area’s industrialists and businessmen. The Frick Home, “Hillcrest”, CB-1868, was built in 1928 for Omar T. Frick. Frick who along with his partner, Henry Dourif arrived from Tiffan, Ohio in 1912
and built a plant for the manufacturer of ultramarine blue dye. When the plant first began it employed 20 people but eventually it became one of the region’s biggest and best-known industries. The plant is located on Fifth Avenue and is now owned by BASF, a German firm.

Omar T. Frick was born December 17, 1870 in Evansville, Indiana. He began his career as a bookkeeper for Standard Oil in Evansville. In 1894 he married Margaret B. Shelly and they had one daughter, Marcia. He became a salesman later in his career in Chicago, Illinois and later in Savannah, Georgia. In 1909 he established the Standard Ultramarine Company in Tiffin, Ohio. Ultramarine was used at the time as a laundry bluing and the process had technical problems until they were solved by Henry Dourif, a chemist from France. The partners moved the company to Huntington because of cheaper natural gas prices. The company was first called Standard Ultramarine and Color Company and it eventually grew to encompass 27 acres and employed up to 500 people.

Frick was a charter member of the Rotary Club, helped to establish the Huntington Manufacturers Club, was vice-president of the West Virginia Manufacturers Association, served as Director of the Union Bank & Trust Company and was president of the Huntington Community Chest. He was also one of the founders of the First Church of Christ Scientist in Huntington.

Frick and his family traveled widely including to Europe, China and Japan. His first wife died in 1945 and in 1948 he married Mrs. Howard O. Dunbar. They had a winter home in Florida and a summer home in Michigan. Frick died in 1949 at “Hillcrest.”

The home located at 605 Hawthorne Way, CB-1861, was built in 1923 for Samuel Bierne, a prominent attorney in Huntington and West Virginia, by Charles A. Moses. Bierne married Marion Moses, daughter of Charles, who was responsible for the design and construction of the house. Moses was president of the C.A. Moses Construction Company and was the supervisor of the construction of the Cabell County Courthouse in 1899.
The Smith House, CB-1864, was built in 1920 in the Colonial Revival style and has Greek Revival detailing. It was designed by Verus T. Ritter, architect.

The Staker/Angel House, CB-1870, is the oldest known house on Hawthorne Way. It too is Colonial Revival and was built c. 1900 for Mr. M.D. Angel who owned and operated Angel’s Department Store located at 918 Fourth Avenue in downtown Huntington.

The Stevens/McNeer house, CB-1875, is also Colonial Revival style built c. 1920. Selden S. McNeer was admitted to the Cabell County Bar in 1919 and was a member of the firm Campbell and McNeer. He was also president of the West Virginia Bar Association.

The area to the south and east of Park Hills, Ritter Hills, also contained many elaborate and decorative homes of Huntington’s most prominent businessmen making the south side of Huntington a much sought after residential district. Ritter Park, just across the creek from Hawthorne Way, also contributed to the desirability of the neighborhood. The south side of Huntington became Huntington’s first suburb c. 1905.

The period from 1900 to 1930 appears to have been Huntington’s greatest “boom” period. New businesses were opening and flourishing and construction within the city was moving to keep pace. Lumber companies and the glass industry were established in Huntington during this period. By 1911 Huntington had fifty-nine factories with a combined employment of eight thousand workers producing every sort of product imaginable from mattresses to freight cars. By 1900, the southern coalfields had matured into a major producer both nationally and internationally and Huntington was the natural transportation center for the market in addition to the coal producer’s marketing agencies.

By 1930, Huntington was West Virginia’s largest city with a population of 75,572; by 1940 it was only 78,836; and by 1950 it was 86,353, a slight increase from the previous decade and the largest figure recorded for any West Virginia city. By 1960, Charleston had outpaced that figure and was the largest city in the state.
Architecture:
The Hawthorne historic district contains primarily Colonial Revival style homes from c. 1900 up to c. 1935. The oldest home in the district is CB-1870, c. 1900. It is a two and one-half-story, side gable house with flanking one-story, flat roof wings. The style is illustrated in this house through its large projecting cornice, brick façade, roof balustrades on the wings and entrance portico, large two-story tall entrance portico and broken pediment entrance door surround. The Touma/Francis/Bierne House, CB-1861, is very similar to CB-1870 but it is a two-story, rear facing “L”. The Colonial Revival style is illustrated in this house through its large projecting cornice, decorative dormers, brick façade, large two-story entrance portico and elaborate entrance door surround with broken pediment and fluted pilasters. The Touma/Francis/Bierne house was built in 1923 with two-story, curved end additions added in 1962.

A simpler Colonial Revival style house is illustrated in the district with CB-1865, CB-1866 and CB-1867. The first two houses are c. 1935 and the last is c. 1930. The first two have very rough brick facades with “sloppy” mortar joints and dormers. CB-1865 has a log wing with a stone water table and half-logs as headers over the windows. CB-1866 has wavy wood siding on the dormers and both houses have inconspicuous entrances. This is a later adaptation of the style mimicking the characteristics of the original Colonial houses. These houses are smaller and less elaborate than earlier Colonial Revival houses.

Edward J. Handloser was the architect responsible for the design of the Frick house, CB-1868. There is one other house designed by Handloser in a very similar style in Huntington. Handloser was also responsible for many of Huntington’s downtown buildings. These include the West Virginia Building, (CB-0111), built c. 1924 in Renaissance Revival style; the Central Huntington Garage, (CB-0194), c. 1925, Italianate style; and the Morris Building, (CB-0109), c. 1910, Renaissance Revival style. Meanor & Handloser also designed the C&O Railway Building, (CB-0466) and the Ohev Shalom Temple, also in Huntington. Handloser was a member of the firm of Meanor and Handloser from 1912-1944. The firm was dissolved in 1944 and Handloser continued to practice alone in Huntington.
Another wonderful example of the Colonial Revival style is the Smith house, CB-1864, built in 1920 and designed by architect Verus Taggart Ritter. The house is a two and one-half-story, side gable house with flanking one-story flat roof porches. It has a clay tile roof, decorative dormers, projecting cornice with modillions and dentils and a large two-story, entrance portico with two-story tall Doric columns with Ionic caps. It has a painted brick façade and a central entrance with a sunburst fanlight and 6/6 windows. It illustrates Greek Revival detailing in the entrance portico.

The architect for the Smith House was Verus T. Ritter, born in Pennsylvania May 27, 1883. He studied under his brother, Meade R. Ritter who was a principal architect in the central Pennsylvania area. Ritter began his own firm in Williamsport, PA in 1908 and was instrumental in the design and construction of the Morning Press building. Ritter’s professional career in Huntington began in 1909 when his cousin, Charles Lloyd Ritter, asked for his help in the design of his mansion on Ritter Hill. V.T. Ritter went on to design the elaborate Arts and Crafts style home of the millionaire, Charles Freeman, on his 250-acre estate on McCoy Road and than began the design for the First Huntington National Bank building in 1913-1914. V.T. also designed Huntington City Hall in that same time period.

Of the eighteen (18) primary resources within the district, twelve (12) are considered Colonial Revival style. The Colonial Revival style was popular from about 1870 up through the 1920s along with the Tudor Revival and other revival styles of architecture. Revival styles were often used by architects for large homes of wealthy clients in newly developed suburbs. This is the case in the Hawthorne Historic District.

The Colonial Revival style characteristics include a symmetrical façade, a classical cornice and parapet, entablature, a decorative entry with transoms and sidelights or broken pediments and fanlights, large porches or porticos and often a gable roof with dormers. All of the Colonial Revival style houses in the Hawthorne Historic District exhibit some or all of these characteristics and are representative of the style in the 1920s.
The Hawthorne Historic District also contains architectural integrity with very few modification and/or additions. Where additions and/or modifications occur, they complement the as-built style or are inconspicuous to view.

Single examples of the Tudor Revival style, Prairie style and Ranch and Craftsman Bungalow types are also represented within the district. All but the Ranch type of architecture fall within the 1920 historic time period and are representative of the architectural styles of the era.

As seen by the above homes, styles and architects the Hawthorne Historic District is a good extant neighborhood of Colonial Revival style homes and represents two of the major architects working in Huntington in the early 20th century. The Hawthorne Historic District also illustrates the largest concentration of Colonial Revival style homes within the City of Huntington.

**Summary:**
The Hawthorne Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its concentration of Colonial Revival style homes. The period of significance, 1900-1950, relates to the construction date of CB-1870 in 1900 and goes to 1950, when the later homes within the district were constructed.
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:
The boundary of the Hawthorne Historic District is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map titled “Hawthorne Historic District Verbal Boundary Description Cabell County Huntington, WVA” and dated November 2006. The map is used as the verbal boundary description. The northern boundary is South or Whitaker Blvd.; the eastern boundary is defined by the junction of Hawthorne Way and Eighth Street Road; the southern boundary is the southern side of Hawthorne Way; and the western boundary is defined by the west side of Hawthorne Way and resource #CB-1861. The Ritter Park Historic District resources surround three sides of the Hawthorne Historic District and more modern resources are located to the west of the Hawthorne Historic District.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:
The Hawthorne Historic District consists of all of the resources located along Hawthorne Way and a small portion of South/Whitaker Blvd. that fronts Hawthorne Way. It contains the extant historic resources of this residential neighborhood and is cohesive due to its geography and architecture.
**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
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KEY:

M = Modern building
NC = Non-contributing building
= Contributing building
0001. = Building number
= Historic District boundaries

SCALE:

0 50' 200' 500'

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