

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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1. Name of Property

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historic name: N/A

other name/site number: Mannington Historic District

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2. Location

=====

street & number: Multiple

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Mannington

vicinity: N/A

State:WV code:WV county:Marion code:049 zip code:26582

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally X statewide _____ locally.

(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)



Signature of Certifying Official

9/27/95

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 Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification
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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 the Keeper Date

=====
5. Classification
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Ownership of Property: Category of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply) (Check only one box)

- | | | |
|------------------|---|-------------|
| X private | | building(s) |
| X public-local | X | district |
| public-State | | site |
| X public-Federal | | structure |
| | | object |

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITH PROPERTY:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
207	69	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
207	69	TOTAL

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: N/A

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6. Function or Use

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HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:

Domestic: single dwelling
Domestic: multiple dwelling
Domestic: secondary structure
Commerce/Trade: business
Commerce/Trade: organizational
Commerce/Trade: professional
Commerce/Trade: department store
Commerce/Trade: financial institution
Commerce/Trade: restaurant
Commerce/Trade: warehouse
Commerce/Trade: specialty store
Social: meeting hall
Government: city hall
Government: correctional facility
Government: post office
Government: public works
Education: school
Education: library
Religion: religious facility
Recreation and Culture: theater
Recreation and Culture: fair
Industry/Processing/Extraction: extractive facility
Health Care: medical business/office
Transportation: rail-related
Transportation: road-related.

CURRENT FUNCTIONS:

Domestic: single dwelling
Domestic: multiple dwelling
Domestic: secondary structure
Commerce/Trade: organizational
Commerce/Trade: restaurant
Commerce/Trade: warehouse
Social: meeting hall
Government: city hall
Government: post office
Education: school
Education: library
Religion: religious facility
Health Care: medical business/office
Transportation: road-related.

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7. Description

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ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:

Colonial: Dutch Colonial
Early Republic: Federal
Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival
Mid-19th Century: Gothic Revival
Late Victorian: Italianate
Late Victorian: Queen Anne
Late Victorian: Stick/Eastlake
Late Victorian: Shingle Style
Late Victorian: Romanesque
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Commercial
Style
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Chicago
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow
Modern Movement: Art Deco.

MATERIALS:

Foundation:

Brick
Stone
Terra cotta
Concrete

Walls:

Wood
Brick
Stone
Metal
Terra cotta
Concrete
Asbestos

Roof:

Metal
Asphalt
Slate.

Other:

N/A.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on
one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance
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APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

X 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.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:

Property is:

N/A A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

N/A B removed from its original location.

N/A C a birthplace or grave.

N/A D a cemetery.

N/A E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

N/A F a commemorative property.

N/A G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Architecture

Commerce

Exploration/Settlement.

Ethnic heritage, other, Middle East

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:

1855-1940.

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

1855, 1889, 1904

SIGNIFICANT PERSONS:

Bowers, George
Furbee, James F.
Furbee, James H.
Furbee, Howard R.
Prichard, Captain Amos N.
Prichard Alpheus
Prichard, Arthur L.
White, Dr. I.C.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER:

Gieseey, M.F.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of Repository:

Mannington Historic Landmarks Commission
P.O. Box 49
Mannington, WV 26582

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: 156 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
A.	17.	555460.	4375880.	B.	17.	555700.	4375680.
C.	17.	555760.	4375700.	D.	17.	555860.	4375600.
E.	17.	555420.	4375120.	F.	17.	555300.	4375240.
G.	17.	555320.	4375280.	H.	17.	555140.	4375480.
I.	17.	555460.	4375640.	J.	17.	555420.	4375860.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheets.)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheets.)

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11. Form Prepared By
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Name/Title: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Organization: N/A

Date: June 30, 1995

Street & Number: 612 Main Street Telephone: (304) 765-5716

City or Town: Sutton

State: WV

ZIP: 26601

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ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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PROPERTY OWNER

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

Name: Multiple

Street & Number:

Telephone: ()

City or Town:

State: ZIP:

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Section 7 Page 1

Mannington Historic District
Marion County, WV

The Mannington Historic District includes Mannington's downtown and the adjacent residential district to the south of downtown. The downtown section includes the area to the north of Market Street alongside Railroad Street. It also includes Water Street and Main Street, both sides of the streets to the south boundary of the district at Sycamore. Within this rectangle are also located Christy Avenue and Rose Street. The residential section of the district, south Mannington is across the Buffalo Creek from the downtown and is contained within the horseshoe curve of the creek.

Downtown Section:

The terrain is relatively flat. The town is located at the forks of Buffalo Creek, where it meets with Pyles Creek. The forks essentially divide Mannington into three sections; the downtown, the residential south Mannington and west Mannington. Buffalo Creek runs north to south parallel to Water Street. Main Street is on the east side of the district and most of the residential buildings are on Main Street. The southern boundary of the downtown area is Sycamore Street. Lake's Atlas of Marion County contains a map of Mannington from 1886. The eastern portion, which comprises the commercial core, correlates to the district's boundaries. To the north of the boundaries, there has been recent development resulting in modern, non-significant buildings and strip development. To the south there is a sharp curve, which relates to the alignment of the B&O Railroad and the historic town boundaries. At the curve, and below, there has also been modern development. On the north of the boundaries the structures are primarily commercial. To the east, the neighborhood is mostly residential and the terrain rises up the hill. On the west side of Main Street the resources are mostly residential and there are a number of older, settlement period sites associated with the original Mannington settlement and the Civil War. These also relate to the gas and oil development and history of the town.

Market Street runs east-west from the Forks of the Buffalo. It is the primary commercial street, connecting the forks to Main Street. Main Street runs north-south and corresponds to West

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Virginia Route 250. It contains some commercial buildings, concentrated at the junction of Main and Market Streets, though there are also a number of residences, with a growing trend towards strip commercial development to the south and north of the core.

Parallel to Main Street, between it and the creek, is the old railroad alignment. It runs the length of the town and adjacent to its right-of-way are located the industrial sites, predominantly between Market and Sycamore Streets. These are mostly related to the oil and gas industry.

Market Street is the central business district with commercial buildings. The buildings are primarily two and three-story, masonry, with storefronts on the first floor and housing above. The oldest commercial buildings include the railroad depot, #3, ca. 1896; Exchange Bank Building, #9, ca. 1897; and the First National Bank Building, #21, ca. 1909. Some later commercial structures include the Post Office Building, #35, ca. 1938; #25, ca. 1930; and #23, ca. 1930.

The southern end of Main Street contains primarily residential structures dating from ca. 1890 to ca. 1930. These are associated with the oil and gas industries and the other businesses in town. They are two-story, single family, frame structures of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century styles such as Queen Anne, Italianate, and Bungalow. They have shallow front yards, minimal side yards and small rear yards.

On Water Street is one of the more interesting sites in the district. The Colonial Building, #29 and #30, ca. 1904. Number 29 is a three-story, brick building with a decorative projecting tourelle above the corner entrance and three-sided, projecting oriels on the side elevations. There is a rusticated, arched, stone entrance on the first floor flanked by storefronts. Number 30 is a three-story, red brick, commercial building with stone pilasters and foundation. On the second floor are gangs of oriels, three of which are curved, and the remaining four are

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three-sided. Above the oriels are small arched windows with brick arches above. Separating these windows are round, brick pilasters topped with Ionic capitals.

On Market Street are three of the original banks in the community. The Exchange Bank, #9, 1897, is a simple three-story, red brick building with a corner entrance. There is a dentilated brick primary cornice, stone belt courses, and a dentilated secondary cornice. It was the first bank to be established in town and the building maintains its architectural integrity. The First National Bank Building, #21, 1909, is a striking building architecturally. It is three stories tall and made of blonde brick. There is a central arched recess at the parapet level flanked by tourelles. The first floor is stone with rusticated arches sitting upon squat Doric columns with composite caps. The third downtown bank building is #12. Unfortunately it was gutted by fire in 1993 and all that remains are the stone walls with arches on the first floor.

On Main Street are some of the more significant residential houses. The Blackshere House, #45, ca. 1900, is a two-story, German sided, front facing "L" residence with a projecting, two-story, three-sided bay. There is also a one-story, projecting, three-sided bay on the front elevation. There are roof brackets, arched window surrounds, and a sunburst detail on the side bay. This house also has a hip roof, red brick, one-story smoke house attached to the rear and a two-story, German sided carriage house. The Bartlett House, #48, ca. 1900, is a two and one-half-story, German sided, Queen Anne-Style residence. It has a wrap-around porch that has been partially enclosed by the present owners, Masters Funeral Home. There are garland swags and brackets. It has been well maintained and the original woodwork, mantels, etc. are extant.

As was stated previously, the predominant use is commercial. The major concentration of industrial sites is located around the railroad alignment, from just to the north of the depot to Sycamore Street. The Phillip's Tool Company, #34, is located here, one of the older establishments associated with Mannington's

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boom. Also located here is the warehouse/machine shop of the South Penn Oil Company, #40, one of the most significant and influential of the oil industry firms to work the Mannington field. This site is associated with I.C. White.

Two other sites significant to Mannington are the concrete arch bridges over the creeks, #27,28. These were both constructed in 1926 by the Concrete Steel Engineering Company and constructed by Shaid Contractors. They are good examples of the concrete arch bridge form and contain concrete decorative elements. These include urn or scrolled balustrades, enclosed paneled balustrades, and delicate gently arch supports.

The commercial buildings are primarily masonry two and three story late nineteenth and early twentieth century styles. The major architectural style represented is the Romanesque Revival and its various derivatives. This relates to the influence of the railroad on development of Mannington and to the narrow focus of development period attributed to the oil and gas boom.

All Romanesque styles are represented with the first National Bank, #21, being one of the best Richardsonian Romanesque buildings in the area. The Furbee Building, 20, ca. 1900 is another example of the style, though simpler in nature. It is three stories tall with a corbeled bracketed cornice. It is constructed of red brick and there are brick belt courses at the second and third floor levels.

The depot is another good example of the Romanesque Style of railroad architecture popular in this time period. It is one story tall with a broad hip roof with deep overhangs. There are shallow deep brackets in the roof. There are cross gables at the projecting three sided bay on the track side. The windows and doors have stone keystones over them.

One of the more interesting buildings in the downtown is 1061/2 Railroad Street, #38, ca. 1925. It is a small, one-story, molded concrete block Bungalow Style building. It has a shallow shed

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roof dormer on the side elevation and six over six windows.

The earlier settlement period of Mannington is represented by the Hammond House, 74. It was constructed ca. 1855 and is a good example of the Greek Revival style with influences of Italianate. It is two stories tall with a very shallow hip roof and interior massive chimneys on each end. The windows have shallow arched heads and there are two three sided one story bays on the first floor front facade with a small entrance porch between them. The building has been sided with modern materials but retains its massing and stylistic integrity.

One other uncommon building in Mannington is the theater building, #23, 1930. It is a good example of simple small scale interpretation of the Art Deco Style of architecture. It is two stories tall, brick, with a chamfered corner angle. There is a metal canopy over the first floor front facade and accent striping details on the chamfer veneer. This is an indication of the later period of development of Mannington.

The Modi Building is another unusual architectural style for Mannington. This may relate to the immigrant status of the Modi's, or to its later period of construction. It was built in 1917 and is an excellent example of the Chicago School of Architecture as applied in West Virginia. It is three stories tall with decorative terra cotta facade. The facade is divided into three sections with an upper section consisting of panels of narrow reddish blond brick beneath a corbeled cornice. The cornice is corbeled in a gentle curve reminiscent of some of the early skyscrapers in American architecture. The panels are recessed terra cotta in the brick and have black green and buff colors. The center one has the date 1917 mosaicked in tiles. The center section of the building consists of two floors of large window openings with transoms. These form a light and airy effect maintaining the structural framing system interpretation important in Chicago Style architecture. The transoms are prism glass. The first floor is a storefront flanked with large engaged square pilasters supporting another paneled spandrel section. This time the center panel spells out the name MODI. The

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pilasters have stylized Doric capitals and they continue up the entire side of the building. On the upper floors they are multi-colored terra cotta with terra cotta molded light fixtures that have fan shell shaped hoods. The third floor has a balcony with wrought iron.

South Side Mannington Area

The residential portion of the district is located in the South Mannington section. This section is across the Buffalo Creek from the downtown and is accessed by crossing the bridge at Clarksburg Street. The curve in the creek forms the north, south, and east boundaries. On the west end, the area is bounded by a hillside. The area is flat and contains predominantly residential buildings. They are all single family on individual lots with front, side and rear yards. Most are landscaped and there is a very rural or suburban atmosphere. There is a small amount of historic commercial development along Clarksburg Street in the vicinity of the bridge. There are also a number of churches in the area.

The largest buildings are the schools. These are the Mannington Public School, #S5, 1902 and the Mannington District Public High School, #S64, 1925. The public school is an impressive building designed by Wheeling architect, M.F. Giesey. It is a very good example of the Victorian Romanesque Style of Architecture. It is divided into two separate sections. The north end consists of a clock tower and entrance section while the south end is a rectangular classroom section. The tower consists of two round towers with conical roofs and gable dormers in the roofs. These are two stories tall. These are located on the ends of the mass. Between these is a tall square clock tower with a projecting jetty at the top supported by simple brackets. At the first or entrance level, the center tower contains a series of three rusticated stone arches forming an entrance loggia arcade.

The south section is a very simple and regular Romanesque styled mass. It is three stories tall with a large overhanging bracketed cornice. There are seven bays in the facade. The center bay

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projects for an entrance and contains a large projecting engaged entrance portico with rusticated arched opening and a stone entablature. This supports flanking diamond shaped pilasters that contain elaborate capitals at the cornice line. Both buildings are a smooth fired red brick with narrow "butter" joints and rusticated stone raised foundations.

The high school is a three-story, brick, Neo Classical Revival Style school with banks of multipaned windows. There is a paneled brick parapet wall with stone detailing and entrance portico with plain flat entablature and Doric columns. The entablature has triglyphs and dentils.

The remainder of the area is predominantly residential in nature. Most of the buildings date from 1890 to 1920 and most represent variations on the Victorian Styles of the period. The Queen Anne Style, Bungalow, Stick and Folk Victorian predominate. There are a few simple Federal or Greek Revival interpretations, but these are rare, and represent some of the earlier houses in the area.

Due to the period of significance of the residential portion of the survey, corresponding to the oil industry boom, the major styles represented are those reflecting the late 19th Century. Also related to the timber industry is the fact that many of the residential buildings are frame construction. These two factors contributed to create a large percentage of decorative Victorian era styles. The two most popular styles represented are the Queen Anne and the Folk Victorian, followed closely by a variation on the Stick Style. The actual buildings are a mix of the styles with most being interpretations and blends of the details. The Folk Victorian and the Stick are closely related and similar in characteristics.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne Style is well represented, particularly in the larger residences of the more prosperous persons. They contain many of the characteristics of the style including two and three stories, irregular massing, towered and turreted roof lines, wrap

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around porches, and trim and detailing with decorative elements. Some of the more notable of the examples include the following:

8. 100 Main Street. O.N. Koen House. Two-story, brick residence with front, second story oriels. This is a relatively simple example of the style and one of the few in the downtown section.
48. 209 Main Street. Master's Funeral Home. This is a good example of the style with irregular massing and a tower on one corner. The tower has a pointed conical roof with a slight flare at the cornice line. The gable ends have Palladian windows. There is a wraparound, one-story porch on the first floor. Of particular interest are the leaded colored glass windows and the interior trim and mantel pieces. Ca. 1890.
- S82. 309 Furbee Street, ca. 1905. This is a two-story frame residence with clapboard siding and a full one-story porch on the front facade. There are squat towers on the ends of the front elevation with conical roofs. In the center is a projecting gable with sleeping porch on the second floor. The gable end has decorative semi circular vergework with a series of dropped finials. There is a mirroring vergework cut out at the top of the gable.
- S131. 115 High Street. Ca. 1905. This is a two-story, intersecting gable residence with an octagonal tower engaged on the south corner. The tower has an octagonal roof with a slight bell shape at the cornice line. The gable ends have full cornices with entablatures with brackets. There is a Palladian window in the gable end. There is a one-story porch on the front with Doric columns resting on a clapboard enclosed balustrade. There is a decorative brick chimney with corbeled upper portion.
- S133. 119 High Street, ca. 1925. This is an intersecting small Queen Anne with a basic hip roof with hip dormer on the side. The front facade is dominated by a half hexagonal tower that covers more than 50% of the elevation. It has a squat hexagonal roof. The roofing is slate with metal cresting. There is a plain cornice that encircles the tower as well as forming a belt

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course with windows above. The windows in the tower are novelty fixed panes with a flat multipane transom. There is a one-story hip roof porch with shingle enclosed balustrade and square columns.

Folk Victorian

As stated previously, one of the more prevalent architectural styles represented in the area is the Folk Victorian. This is characterized by mostly two-story, cross gable or gable frame houses with front, one-story porches and various levels of decorative trim elements such as spindles or balustrades and window hoods. These are generally not as elaborate as the Queen Anne Style nor do they contain the irregular massing. Some representatives include:

S17. 202 Clarksburg Street, ca. 1905. This is a two-story intersecting gable frame residence with a rear ell attachment. The gable ends are enclosed and have entablatures. There is decorative spindle work in the gable ends and the front projecting gable overhangs the first floor chamfers. There is a one-story hip roof porch in the crook of the front elevation.

S32. 209 Locust Street, ca. 1898. This is a large interpretation of the style with a basic hip roof massing and projecting intersecting gables at the corners. There is a wraparound one-story hip roof porch with a shingle enclosed balustrade that has window enclosures on the side elevation. The house is raised and the foundation beneath the porch is shingled as well with chamfered arch cut outs. The front gable roof over the projection, overhangs the second floor chamfer of the bay. The cornice is supported in the corner by scroll brackets. There is a gable dormer with a pediment.

S79. 304 Furbee Street, ca. 1910. This is a good example of the style with a cross gable massing. The front projecting gable is broad and has a shallow roof. There is a deep cornice with a frieze band and Italianate styled, scroll brackets. The frieze follows the rake of the gable end. The cornice is partially

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returned at the gable ends. There are flat window hoods and the windows are two over two sash. The front has a one-story hip porch with a projecting entablatured entrance portico with a shallow roof. The porch is supported on squat square columns on an enclosed balustrade.

Stick

The Stick Style is also well represented in the residential section. Most are not picture book perfect examples of the style but contain many of the basic massing and elements of the Stick Style. They are very similar to the Folk Victorian buildings with the addition of more Eastlake Style or elaborate wood work and detailing and the addition, in many cases, of half-timbering or other applied ornamentation over stucco or siding.

S50. 210 Pleasant Street, ca. 1905. This is one of the most elaborate of the styles in the district. It is a two-story residence with large broad intersecting gable roofs. There is a three-sided tower in one bay of the projecting gable end, but the tower does not project above the rake line of the gable. There is a one-story porch on the front and side elevation with a pedimented entrance gable and scroll posts with decorative balustrade. There is a recessed bay in the center of the front gable end with a second floor balcony. The entire building has applied ornamentation, particularly in the pediments of all gables. These are scrolled, half-timbered elements. There is also a paired window in the gable end, with a hood over it, supported by paired brackets. The hood is more of a roof awning with a hip bell cast shape.

Bungalow

The Bungalow Style is not as well represented as other areas in West Virginia. This may be due to the earlier and limited period of development, which is out of the major period of Bungalow Style construction. The few examples are good representatives. Related to this category is the Shingle Style, which has similar massing and characteristics and a similar time period. A good

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example of the Shingle Style is #S54, constructed in 1910, which also has some ambience of an Adirondack Style lodge. It is a large, two-story, brick residence with a wraparound, one-story porch on the front and south side. The porch has square rusticated stone columns on a rusticated coursed ashlar stone balustrade. It also has terra cotta floor tile flooring. There are hip roof dormers and massive stone chimneys. The detailing in the doors and windows is Craftsman styling. Another example of the Shingle Style is #71, 202 Main Street. This is a two-story, cross gable residence with a mix of German siding and shingles. It dates from ca. 1900.

S129. 109 High Street, ca. 1930, is one of the more traditionally styled Bungalow buildings in the district. It contains more of the common Bungalow elements. It is a one and a half story side gable residence with a broad roof and large gable dormer on the front. The porch is a large gable roof porch projecting out from the mass of the house. The porch roof is supported on battered square posts resting on brick piers in an enclosed balustrade. There is a gang of three windows in the dormer.

Four Square

The Four Square style is one of the most represented in West Virginia of this period. Here in Mannington, there are a few examples, though they do not predominate. The most interesting of these is #S38, 208 Locust St, 1919. It is a two-story, hip roof residence with hip roof dormers. There is a one-story hip roof porch on the front. These are all typical Four Square elements. One interesting aspect of this house is that it is constructed of concrete block, a typical Four Square material, but in this case, the block is smooth faced and colored to imitate ashlar limestone. The effect is very successful. The result is an elegant simple house. There is a porte coche on the side with a gable roofed sleeping porch on the second floor.

The Horner House, #S130, 113 High St, ca. 1910, is a more typical Four Square, though it too is elaborately detailed. It has a hip roof with a large central gable dormer. The dormer has a

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Palladian window and partial returned, bracketed cornice. The main cornice is deep and bracketed and there is a one-story, hip roof porch supported by square columns. The porch has an entrance pediment.

Federal

The older settlement period houses that pre-date the oil boom represent earlier architectural styles than the others. They are generally Federal or Greek Revival in character. #S4, at 111 Clarksburg Street, ca. 1885, is a good example. It is a basic two-story side gable with three bays on the front. There is a one-story porch on the front. The roof is metal and the windows are two over two sash, with plain surrounds and a simple hood.

The J.P. Marr House, #S20, is another good example. It dates from ca. 1870 and is a good example of the style. It is a two-story, side gable with four bays. There is a one-story porch on the first floor. Windows are six over six sash.

Another example is #S59, 217 Pleasant Street. It actually consists of a basic building with an addition, historic. The overall building is two stories with a side gable roof. It is five bays wide and has a hip roof, one-story porch with square columns on an enclosed balustrade, not original. Roofing is standing seam metal.

Other styles represented in the area include the Neo Colonial Revival and Gothic Revival. The Gothic Revival is predominately represented by the churches in town. The Neo Colonial Revival Style is represented by #S28, 115 Locust Street, ca. 1915, the residence of Frank Furbee. It is a two-story frame residence with a basic hip roof mass and an attached two-story wing. The main block has a large gable roof with a projecting intersecting dormer, with an elaborate partially returned cornice. There is a round headed window at the top of the gable. The entire projection is supported on grand scaled brackets. The house has a one-story porch with battered square columns on an enclosed balustrade. The wing has ribbons of multipaned windows. The James

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Furbee House, #S29, 1910, is another good example of the style. It is two stories tall with a hip roof and a large gable dormer on the front. The dormer has end engaged, square pilasters that support an entablature. Above this is the pediment with a paneled cartouche. There is a large plain frieze band below the main cartouche. There is a large plain frieze band below the main cornice and this is supported by engaged square pilasters at the corners with Ionic capitals. The center bay of the front facade has a pair of windows with a scrolled, broken pediment above them supported by similar pilasters with capitals. There is a one-story porch on the front and side with a projecting pedimented entrance portico. The pediment has scroll garland applied ornamentation. The porch is supported by paired, battered, Doric columns on an enclosed, shingled balustrade. The side elevation has a three sided, two-story bay.

The following is a list of sites in the historic district. There are 276 buildings, including all secondary buildings, in the district. 207 are considered to be contributing and 69 are considered to be non-contributing. Numbers refer to the accompanying sketch maps. The prefix S has been added to the sites in the south side residential section. The numbers are not consecutive, as they are related to the historic resource survey of Mannington conducted in 1995 and correspond to site numbers in that work.

3. Rail Road Street. RR Depot. One-story, red brick building. Ca. 1896. Romanesque Style. Contributing.
4. Rt. 250/Main Street. Solo Gas Station. Modern. Non-contributing.
5. 211-215 Market Street. Stewart Block. Three-story, red brick, commercial building. 1901. Romanesque Style. Contributing.
6. 205 Market Street. Duncan Building. Three-story, red brick, commercial building. Ca. 1900. Romanesque Style. Contributing.
7. 203 Market Street. Kendall Building. Two-story, commercial building with second story, full length porch and german siding. Ca. 1900. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.
8. 100 Main Street. O.N. Koen House. Two-story, brick residence with front, second story oriels. Ca. 1900. Queen Anne Style. Contributing.

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9. 124-126 Market Street. Exchange Bank. Three-story, red brick, commercial building with angled corner entrance. Ca. 1887. Romanesque Style. Contributing.
10. 122 Market Street. Murphy's Jewelry. One and one-half-story, commercial building with aluminum siding and permastone. Ca. 1920. Non-contributing.
11. 118 Market Street. Medical Association. One-story, commercial building with wood siding. Ca. 1920. Non-contributing.
12. 110 Market Street. Alan B. Mollohan Building. Stone bank building with angled corner entrance. Gutted by fire. Ca. 1900. Richardsonian Romanesque Style. Non-contributing.
13. 105 W. Rail Road Street. Mannington B.P.O.E. Two-story, red brick, commercial building. Ca. 1926. Romanesque Style. Contributing.
14. 109 Rail Road Street. Modern, one-story, metal building. Non-contributing.
15. 109 Rail Road Street. Modern, one-story, modular building. Non-contributing.
16. 123 Rail Road Street. Modern, one-story, concrete block, commercial building. Non-contributing.
17. 121 W. Rail Road Street. Cook Grocery Building. Two-story, end gable, commercial building with a two-story addition on the front with a shed roof. Ca. 1897. Commercial Style. Contributing.
18. Rail Road Street. Old Jail Building. Two-story, red brick building. Ca. 1900. Commercial Style. Contributing.
19. 131 Market Street. Red Dot Pharmacy. Two-story, stucco, commercial building. Ca. 1900. Commercial Style. Non-contributing.
20. 129 Market Street. Furbee Building. Three-story, red brick, commercial building. Ca. 1900. Romanesque Style. Contributing.
21. 127 Market Street. First National Bank Building. Three-story, blonde brick and stone, commercial building with turrets. 1896. Richardsonian Romanesque Style. Contributing.
22. 119 Market Street. Old Bartlett Hotel Building. Two-story, stucco, commercial building. Ca. 1896. Contributing. 22A - two-story, red brick, garage/apt. building in the rear - contributing.
23. 113 Market Street. Old Theater Building. Two-story, brick, commercial building. Ca. 1930. Art Deco Style. Contributing.

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24. 111 Market Street. Modi Building. Three-story, terra cotta, commercial building. 1917. Chicago Style. Contributing.
25. 107 Market Street. Malone Building. One-story, painted brick, commercial building. Ca. 1930. Commercial Style. Contributing.
26. 105 Market Street. Malone Building. Two-story, commercial building with asbestos shingle siding and two storefronts. Ca. 1905. Commercial Style. Non-contributing.
27. Buffalo Street. Concrete arch bridge. 1926. Contributing.
28. Clarksburg Street. Concrete arch bridge. 1926. Contributing.
29. 102-104 Water Street. Colonial Building. Three-story, brick, commercial building with corner turret. Ca. 1900. Early Colonial Revival Style. Contributing.
30. 108-114 Water Street. Busby Building. Three-story, red brick, commercial building with oriels on second floor. Ca. 1900. Early Colonial Revival Style. Contributing.
31. Water Street. Building demolished.
32. Water Street. Building demolished.
33. Water Street. Suspension bridge. Contributing.
34. Water Street. Phillips Tool Company. Original two buildings are brick, now painted. One was an end gable with a long roof monitor; the other is flat roofed with a stone foundation. Metal and block buildings now infill between the original buildings. Ca. 1900. Industrial Style. Contributing.
35. 48 Water Street. Mannington Post Office. One-story, red brick, commercial building. 1938. Colonial Revival Style. Contributing.
36. 109 Water Street. Barber Shop. Two-story, terra cotta block, commercial building. Ca. 1900. Italianate Commercial Style. Contributing. 36A - concrete block garage - non-contributing. 36B - concrete block garage - non-contributing.
37. 105 Rail Road Street. Moose Club. Two-story, concrete block and terra cotta block, commercial building. Ca. 1913. Non-contributing.
38. 106 1/2 Rail Road Street. One and one-half-story, side gable residence with central, shed roof dormer. Molded block facade. Ca. 1925. Early Colonial Revival Style. Contributing.
39. Rail Road Street. Modern, metal, garage building. Non-contributing.
40. Rail Road Street. Bowser Feed Store. Three-story, pressed

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metal, warehouse building. Ca. 1897. Industrial Style. Contributing.

43. 109 Main Street. Hammond House. One-story, cross gable residence. Asbestos shingle siding. Ca. 1930. Bungalow Style. Contributing.

44. 111 Main Street. Hammond House. Two-story, front facing "L" residence. Clapboard siding. Ca. 1910. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.

45. 113 Main Street. Blackshere House. Two-story, "T" residence. German siding. Ca. 1885. Italianate Style. Contributing. 45A - carriage house - contributing. 45B - red brick smoke house - contributing.

46. Main Street. Rite Aid. Modern, commercial building. Non-contributing.

47. 205 Main Street. Elliott House. Two-story, front facing "L" residence. German siding. Ca. 1900. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.

48. 209 Main Street. Master's Funeral Home. Two and one-half-style residence, now used as a funeral home. Clapboard siding. Ca. 1890. Queen Anne Style. Contributing.

69. 206 Main Street. Mannington City Hall. Two-story, red brick building. Ca. 1910. Four Square Style. Contributing.

70. 204 Main Street. Eureka Pipeline Building. Large, two story, front facing "L" building with a large, two-story, terra cotta block building attached in the rear. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1890. Folk Victorian and Colonial Revival Styles. Contributing.

71. 202 Main Street. Price House. Two-story, cross gable residence. German siding and shingles. Ca. 1900. Shingle Style. Contributing. 71A - concrete block garage - non-contributing.

72. 200 Main Street. Price House. Two and one-half-story, cross gable residence. German siding. Ca. 1900. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing. 72A - concrete block garage - non-contributing.

73. 108 Main Street. Potoczny/Morris House. Large, two-story, hip roof residence. Clapboard siding. Ca. 1900. Neo Classical Revival Style. Contributing.

74. 106 Main Street. Hammond House. Two-story, hip roof residence. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1855. Greek Revival Style with Italianate details. Contributing.

S1. 103 Clarksburg Street. Three-story, commercial building.

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- Asbestos shingle siding. Ca. 1895. Italianate Commercial Style. Contributing.
- S2. 106 Clarksburg Street. Masonic Temple. Three-story, commercial building. Brick. 1901. Romanesque Style. Contributing.
- S3. Clarksburg Street. Mannington Public Library. One-story, commercial building. Brick and concrete block. Ca. 1920. Commercial Style. Non-contributing.
- S4. 111 Clarksburg Street. Two-story, side gable residence. German siding. Ca. 1885. Federal Style. Contributing. S4A - One bay, red brick garage - contributing.
- S5. Clarksburg Street. Mannington Public School. Three-story, red brick building with central clock tower with flanking turrets. 1902. Victorian Romanesque Style. Contributing. S5A - Modern, one-story, red brick gym - non-contributing.
- S6. 207 Clarksburg Street. One-story residence. Aluminum siding and brick veneer on front; aluminum siding on other elevations. Ca. 1895. Vernacular Style. Non-contributing.
- S7. 209 Clarksburg Street. Two-story, end gable residence. German siding. Ca. 1910. Stick Style. Contributing.
- S8. 211 Clarksburg Street. One-story, side gable residence. Stone veneer and aluminum siding. Ca. 1895. Non-contributing.
- S9. 213 Clarksburg Street. One and one-half-story residence. German siding. Hip roof with cross gables. Ca. 1910. Vernacular Style. Contributing. S9A - terra cotta block garage - contributing.
- S10. 215 Clarksburg Street. Church. Clipped end gable with central steeple. Asbestos shingle siding. Ca. 1897. Gothic Revival Style. Contributing.
- S11. 303 Clarksburg Street. One-story, side gable residence. Wood siding. Ca. 1895. Bungalow Style. Contributing. S11A - garage - non-contributing.
- S12. 305-307 Clarksburg Street. Two-story duplex. Asbestos shingle siding. Ca. 1905. Stick Style. Contributing.
- S13. 304 Clarksburg Street. One and one-half-story residence. German siding. Ca. 1905. Stick Style. Contributing.
- S14. 302 Clarksburg Street. Two and one-half-story, Four Square Style residence. German siding. Ca. 1910. Contributing.
- S15. 210 Clarksburg Street. Front facing "L" residence. German siding. Ca. 1897. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing. S15A -

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- clapboard sided garage - contributing. S15B - two-story, ice house/residence - contributing.
- S16. 206 Clarksburg Street. One and one-half-story, front facing "L" residence. German siding. Ca. 1905. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing. S16A - one-story guest house - contributing.
- S17. 202 Clarksburg Street. Two and one-half-story residence. German siding. Ca. 1905. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing. S17A - one-story outbuilding - contributing.
- S18. 118 Clarksburg Street. First United Methodist Church. Tan brick. Gothic Revival Style. 1898. Contributing.
- S19. 116 Clarksburg Street. Two and one-half-story, red brick residence. Ca. 1900. Romanesque Style. Contributing. S19A - red brick garage - contributing.
- S20. 112-114 Clarksburg Street. Two-story, side gable residence. Clapboard siding. Ca. 1870. Federal Style. Contributing.
- S21. Clarksburg Street. First Baptist Church. Brick. 1914. Romanesque Style. Contributing. S21A - garage - contributing.
- S22. 108 Clarksburg Street. Two and one-half-story, brick residence. Ca. 1915. Four Square Style. Contributing.
- S23. 110 Clarksburg Street. Mirror image of #22. Ca. 1915. Four Square Style. Contributing.
- S24. 104 Clarksburg Street. One-story, end gable residence. Modern, modular home. Non-contributing.
- S25. 107 Locust Street. Two-story residence. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1915. Four Square Style. Contributing. S25A - garage - non-contributing. S25B - cellar house - contributing.
- S26. 111 Locust Street. Two and one-half-story residence. German siding. Ca. 1897. Early Colonial Revival Style. Contributing.
- S27. 113 Locust Street. Two-story, side gable with central end gable pediment residence. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1895. Gothic Revival Style. Contributing. S27A - outbuilding - non-contributing.
- S28. 115 Locust Street. Two and one-half-story residence. Clapboard siding. Ca. 1915. Colonial Revival Style. Contributing.
- S29. 201 Locust Street. Two-story residence. Clapboard siding. Ca. 1910. Early Colonial Revival Style. Contributing. S29A - concrete block garage - non-contributing. S29B - well house - contributing.

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- S30. 203 Locust Street. One and one-half-story, front facing "L" residence. German siding. Ca. 1885. Stick Style. Contributing. S30A - one bay garage - contributing.
- S31. 207 Locust Street. Two and one-half-story residence. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1920. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.
- S32. 209 Locust Street. Two-story residence. German siding. Ca. 1898. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing. S32A - concrete block garage - non-contributing.
- S33. 305 Locust Street. One and one-half-story, side gable residence. German siding. Ca. 1910. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.
- S34. 307 Locust Street. One-story, side gable residence. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1925. Bungalow Style. Non-contributing.
- S35. 306 Locust Street. One-story residence with raised first floor. Asbestos shingle siding. Ca. 1930. Four Square Style. Contributing.
- S36. 304 Locust Street. Mirror image of #35. Ca. 1930. Four Square Style. Contributing.
- S37. Locust Street. First Christian Church. Red brick. 1904. Romanesque Revival Style. Contributing.
- S38. 208 Locust Street. Two-story, cement block residence. Four Square Style with hip dormers. 1919. Contributing. S38A - two bay garage which matches house - contributing.
- S39. 206 Locust Street. Two and one-half-story residence. German siding. Ca. 1920. Early Colonial Revival Style. Contributing. S39A - one bay garage - contributing.
- S40. Locust Street. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. Stone. 1909. Romanesque Style. Contributing. S40A - modern, one-story building - non-contributing. S40B - concrete block garage - non-contributing.
- S41. 106 Locust Street. One-story, side gable residence. Board and batten siding. Ca. 1890. Federal Style. Contributing. S41A - concrete block garage - non-contributing.
- S42. 305 Pleasant Street. Two and one-half-story residence. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1890. Queen Anne Style. Contributing. S42A - outbuilding - contributing. S42B - well house - contributing.
- S43. Pleasant Street. Trailer. Non-contributing.
- S44. 302 Pleasant Street. Two and one-half-story residence. Four Square Style with hip dormers. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1925. Con-

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- tributing. S44A - molded block garage - contributing.
- S45. 300 Pleasant Street. One and one-half-story residence. German siding. Ca. 1905. Bungalow Style. Contributing.
- S46. 303 Pleasant Street. One-story, side gable residence. German siding. Ca. 1890. Vernacular Style. Contributing.
- S47. Pleasant Street. First United Presbyterian Church. 1905. Gothic Revival Style. Stone. Contributing.
- S48. 214 Pleasant Street. Two and one-half-story residence. Clapboard siding. 1895. Queen Anne Style. Contributing.
- S49. 212 Pleasant Street. Two and one-half-story residence. German siding. Ca. 1888. Queen Anne Style. Contributing.
- S50. 210 Pleasant Street. Two and one-half-story residence. German siding. Ca. 1905. Stick Style. Contributing. S50A - two-story, block garage - contributing.
- S51. 208 Pleasant Street. One-story, side gable residence. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1905. Non-contributing.
- S52. 204-206 Pleasant Street. Koen Building. 1916. Two-story, stucco, commercial building. Commercial Style. Contributing.
- S53. 203 Pleasant Street. Two and one-half-story residence with central end gable pediment. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1895. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.
- S54. 205 Pleasant Street. Large, two-story, Shingle Style residence. Ca. 1910. Contributing.
- S55. 209 Pleasant Street. One-story, side gable residence. German siding. Ca. 1890. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.
- S56. 211 Pleasant Street. Two and one-half-story residence. German siding and shingles. Ca. 1904. Queen Anne Style. Contributing.
- S57. 213 Pleasant Street. Two-story, side gable residence. Clapboard siding. Ca. 1885. Greek Revival Style. Contributing. S57A - block outbuilding - contributing.
- S58. 215 Pleasant Street. Two-story, side gable residence. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1885. Bungalow Style. Non-contributing. S58A - garage - non-contributing. S58B - outbuilding - non-contributing.
- S59. 217 Pleasant Street. Two-story, side gable residence. German and clapboard siding. Ca. 1880. Federal Style. Contributing.
- S60. 203 Beatty Avenue. Two-story residence. Hip roof with projecting gable bay on front. German siding. Ca. 1905. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.

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- S61. Beatty Avenue. Two-story residence. Four Square Style. Pressed metal on first floor; clapboard siding on first. Four garage doors on first floor. Ca. 1930. Contributing.
- S62. 209 Beatty Avenue. Two-story residence. Hip roof with hip roof bays. Clapboard siding and shingles. Ca. 1925. Four Square Style. Contributing.
- S63. 211 Beatty Avenue. Two and one-half-story residence. Hip roof with gable projecting bays. German siding. Ca. 1905. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.
- S64. Beatty Avenue. Mannington District Public High School. 1925. Three-story, red brick. Neo Classical Revival Style. Contributing.
- S65. 302 Beatty Avenue. One-story, front facing "L" residence. German siding. Ca. 1920. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.
- S66. 304 Beatty Avenue. Two-story, side gable residence. German siding. Ca. 1895. Greek Revival Style. Contributing.
- S67. 306 Beatty Avenue. One and one-half-story residence. Truncated hip roof with projecting gable bays. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1920. Vernacular Style. Contributing. S67A - concrete block garage - non-contributing.
- S68. 308 Beatty Avenue. Two-story residence. Truncated hip roof with projecting gable bays. German siding. Ca. 1920. Contributing. S68A - two bay, brick garage - contributing.
- S69. 310 Beatty Avenue. One-story, side gable residence with raised basement. Central gable pediment. German siding. Ca. 1920. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.
- S70. 312 Beatty Avenue. Two-story residence. Hip roof with projecting gable bays. German siding. Ca. 1910. Queen Anne Style. Contributing. S70A - outbuilding - non-contributing. S70B - outbuilding - non-contributing.
- S71. 314 Beatty Avenue. Mirror image of #70. Ca. 1910. Queen Anne Style. Contributing. S71A - outbuilding - non-contributing.
- S72. 305-307 Beatty Avenue. Two and one-half-story residence. German siding. Hip roof with gable dormers. Ca. 1905. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing. S72A - metal outbuilding - non-contributing. S72B - outbuilding - non-contributing.
- S73. 309 Beatty Avenue. One-story, modern, modular residence. Non-contributing. S73A - outbuilding - non-contributing.
- S74. 303B Beatty Avenue. One-story, modern, modular residence.

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Non-contributing.

S75. 303A Beatty Avenue. One-story, modern, modular residence.
Non-contributing.

S76. 312 Furbee Street. One-story, modern, modular residence.
Non-contributing. S76A - outbuilding - non-contributing.

S77. Furbee Street. Trailer. Non-contributing.

S78. 306 Furbee Street. Two-story residence. Clapboard siding and
shingles. Ca. 1920. Dutch Colonial Revival Style. Contributing.
S78A - one bay garage - contributing.

S79. 304 Furbee Street. Two-story, front facing "L" residence.
German siding. Ca. 1910. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing. S79A
- one bay, pressed metal garage - contributing.

S80. 305 Furbee Street. Two and one-half-story residence. Trun-
cated hip roof with projecting gable bays. Front clipped gable.
Aluminum siding. Ca. 1920. Queen Anne Style. Non-contributing.

S81. 303 Furbee Street. Two and one-half-story, front facing "L"
residence. Clapboard siding. Ca. 1920. Folk Victorian Style.
Contributing.

S82. 309 Furbee Street. Two and one-half-story, Queen Anne Style
residence. Ca. 1905. Central end gable flanked by pointed roof
turrets. Clapboard siding. Contributing. S82A - one bay garage -
contributing.

S83. 311 Furbee Street. One and one-half-story residence. Hip
roof with front projecting gable bay. German siding. Ca. 1910.
Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.

S84. 313 Furbee Street. One and one-half-story residence. Front
facing "L" with raised basement. German siding. Ca. 1910. Folk
Victorian Style. Contributing.

S85. 315 Furbee Street. Two-story, side gable residence. German
siding. Ca. 1910. Federal Style. Contributing.

S86. 204. Furbee Street. Two-story residence with projecting,
three-sided, two-story bay on front. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1895.
Queen Anne Style. Non-contributing.

S87. 202 Furbee Street. One-story, side gable residence with end
gable porch roof. German siding, shingles, board and batten
siding and asbestos shingle siding. Ca. 1905. Non-contributing.

S88. 201 Furbee Street. Two and one-half-story residence. German
siding. Hip roof with front projecting gable bay and hip dormers.
Ca. 1900. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.

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- S89. 101 Center Street. Two-story, front facing "L" residence. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1885. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing. S89A - molded block cellar house - contributing.
- S90. 103 Center Street. Two and one-half-story, Four Square Style residence. Gable dormers with Palladian windows. German siding. Ca. 1905. Contributing. S90A - outbuilding - contributing.
- S91. Center Street. One-story, red brick, C&P Telephone building. Modern. Non-contributing.
- S92. 107 Center Street. Two and one-half-story, Four Square Style residence. Gable dormers. German siding. Ca. 1905. Contributing. S92A - two-story garage/apt. - contributing.
- S93. 111 Center Street. Two and one-half-story, Four Square Style residence. Red brick. Hip dormers. Ca. 1905. Contributing.
- S94. 113 Center Street. Two and one-half-story "T" residence. German siding. Ca. 1905. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing. S94A - barn - contributing.
- S95. 115 Center Street. One-story residence. Hip roof with projecting gable bays. German siding. Ca. 1910. Queen Anne Style. Contributing.
- S96. 109 Center Street. One-story, front facing "L" residence. German siding. Ca. 1905. Queen Anne Style. Contributing.
- S97. 112 Center Street. One-story, side gable residence. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1895. Federal Style. Non-contributing. S97A - outbuilding - non-contributing.
- S98. 110 Center Street. Two and one-half-story, front facing "L" residence. German siding. Ca. 1895. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing. S98A - barn - contributing.
- S99. 106 Center Street. Two-story, front facing "L" residence with two-story tower in corner of el. Italianate Style. German siding. Ca. 1895. Contributing. S99A - barn/stable which matches house style - contributing.
- S100. Center Street. Two-story residence in the process of being torn down. Non-contributing.
- S101. Center Street. One-story, modern, modular residence. Non-contributing.
- S102. 306 Dancer Avenue. Two-story, front facing "L" residence. German siding. Ca. 1910. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing. S102A - two-story, end gable servant's quarters with German siding - ca. 1910 - Greek Revival Style - contributing. S102B -

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- two-story, side gable servant's quarters with German siding - ca. 1910 - Folk Victorian Style - contributing.
- S103. 307 Dancer Avenue. Two and one-half-story residence. Hip roof with projecting gable bays. German siding. Ca. 1925. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.
- S104. 311 Dancer Avenue. One-story, side gable residence with raised basement. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1895. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.
- S105. 313 Dancer Avenue. Two and one-half-story, Four Square Style residence. Hip roof with hip dormers. German siding. Ca. 1925. Contributing.
- S106. Dancer Avenue. Two-story, side gable residence. German siding. Ca. 1890. Federal Style. Contributing. S106A - outbuilding - contributing.
- S107. 126 High Street. Two and one-half-story residence. Hip roof with projecting gable bays and flat-roofed additions on side and rear. German siding. Ca. 1905. Queen Anne Style. Contributing. S107A - two-story garage/apt. which matches house style - contributing. S107B - outbuilding - contributing. S107C - outbuilding - contributing.
- S108. 307 High Street. One-story, cross gable residence. German siding. Ca. 1895. Queen Anne Style. Contributing.
- S109. 305 High Street. One and one-half-story, front facing "L" residence. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1895. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.
- S110. 303 High Street. Two and one-half-story, cross gable residence. Clapboard siding. Ca. 1920. Queen Anne Style. Contributing.
- S111. High Street. One-story, front facing "L" residence. German siding. Ca. 1910. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.
- S112. 304 High Street. One-story, front facing "L" residence. German siding. Ca. 1900. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.
- S113. 302 1/2 High Street. Trailer. Non-contributing.
- S114. 302 High Street. Two and one-half-story residence. Hip roof with front projecting gable bay and gable dormers. Asbestos shingle siding. Ca. 1925. Four Square Style. Contributing. S114A - two-story, molded block garage - contributing.
- S115. 300 High Street. Two and one-half-story, Four Square Style residence. Hip roof with hip dormers. German siding. Ca. 1925.

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Contributing.

- S116. 204 High Street. One and one-half-story residence. Truncated hip roof with projecting gable bays. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1905. Folk Victorian Style. Non-contributing.
- S117. 200 High Street. One-story, modern, ranch house with stone veneer. Non-contributing.
- S118. 203 High Street. Two and one-half-story, end gable residence. German siding and shingles. Ca. 1905. Queen Anne Style. Contributing.
- S119. 122 High Street. Two-story, front facing "L" residence. German siding. Ca. 1895. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.
- S120. 120 High Street. Two and one-half-story, Four Square Style residence. Hip roof with hip dormers. Clapboard siding. Ca. 1910. Contributing. S120A - two bay garage - contributing.
- S121. 116 High Street. Two-story, side gable residence with central gable pediment. Asbestos shingle siding. Ca. 1905. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.
- S122. 114 High Street. Two and one-half-story, Four Square Style residence. Hip roof with hip dormers. German and aluminum siding. Ca. 1920. Contributing.
- S123. 112 High Street. Two-story, cross gable residence. German siding and shingles. Ca. 1895. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.
- S124. 110 High Street. Modern, one-story, ranch house with stone veneer. Non-contributing.
- S125. 108 High Street. Modern, one-story, red brick, ranch house. Non-contributing.
- S126. 102 High Street. Two-story, front facing "L" residence. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1905. Folk Victorian Style. Non-contributing.
- S127. 105 High Street. Two-story, front facing "L" residence. Asbestos shingle siding. Ca. 1895. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing. S127A - two-story garage - contributing. S127B - outbuilding - contributing.
- S128. 107 High Street. Two and one-half-story, front facing "L" residence. Asbestos shingle siding. Ca. 1895. Queen Anne Style. Contributing. S128A - outbuilding - contributing.
- S129. 109 High Street. One and one-half-story, side gable residence with central end gable dormer. Asbestos shingle siding. Ca.

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1930. Bungalow Style. Contributing. S129A - two bay garage - contributing.
- S130. 113 High Street. Two and one-half-story, Four Square Style residence. Hip roof with gable dormers. German siding. Ca. 1910. Contributing. S130A - two bay garage - non-contributing.
- S131. 115 High Street. Three-story, Queen Anne Style residence. Clapboard siding. Ca. 1905. Contributing. S131A - outbuilding - contributing. S131B - two bay garage - contributing.
- S132. 117 High Street. Two-story, front facing "L" residence. Asbestos shingle siding. Ca. 1890. Folk Victorian Style. Non-contributing. S132A - two bay garage - contributing.
- S133. 119 High Street. Three-story, Queen Anne Style residence. German siding. Ca. 1925. Contributing.
- S134. 123 High Street. Two-story, side gable residence with two-story, projecting gable bay. German siding. Ca. 1895. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing. S134A - one bay, terra cotta block garage - contributing.
- S135. 103 Howard Street. Two and one-half-story, Four Square Style residence. Hip roof with front, hip dormer. Clapboard siding. Ca. 1925. Contributing. S135A - two-story, large carriage house - contributing.
- S136. 105 Howard Street. One-story, front facing "L" residence. Asbestos shingle siding. Ca. 1905. Bungalow Style. Contributing.
- S137. 203 Howard Street. Two-story, side gable residence. German siding. Ca. 1925. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing. S137A - concrete block garage - non-contributing.
- S138. 205 Howard Street. One-story, front facing "L" residence. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1925. Folk Victorian Style. Non-contributing.
- S139. 209 Howard Street. One and one-half-story, front facing "L" residence. German siding. Ca. 1915. Bungalow Style. Contributing.
- S140. 214 Howard Street. Two-story, side gable residence. Asbestos shingle siding. Ca. 1920. Bungalow Style. Non-contributing. S140A - one bay garage - non-contributing.
- S141. 214 Howard Street. Two-story, side gable residence. German siding. Ca. 1900. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.
- S142. 212 Howard Street. One and one-half-story, front facing "L" residence. Asbestos shingle siding. Ca. 1900. Gothic Revival Style. Contributing.

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- S143. 208 Howard Street. One-story, front facing "L" residence. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1900. Folk Victorian Style. Contributing.
- S144. 210 Howard Street. One-story, front facing "L" residence. Asbestos shingle siding. Ca. 1920. Contributing.
- S145. 206 Howard Street. One-story, side gable residence. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1910. Bungalow Style. Contributing.
- S146. 204 Howard Street. One-story, side gable residence with central gable pediment. Aluminum and asbestos shingle siding. Ca. 1910. Gothic Revival Style. Contributing. S146A - cellar house - contributing.
- S147. 202 Howard Street. One and one-half-story, side gable residence with central gable pediment. German siding. Ca. 1900. Stick Style. Contributing. S147A - two bay garage - non-contributing. S147B - cellar house - contributing.
- S148. 200 Howard Street. Two-story, clipped end gable residence with clipped gable dormers on side. German siding. Ca. 1910. Neo Colonial Revival Style. Contributing.
- S149. 104 Howard Street. Two-story residence. German siding. Ca. 1905. Stick Style. Contributing.
- S150. Howard Street. Two-story residence. Aluminum siding. Ca. 1895. Queen Anne Style. Contributing.

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The Mannington Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the settlement and development of Mannington; and for its association with the development of Marion County and the commerce of the region through the oil and gas industries. It is also significant for its association with the immigrant culture and development through the Modi family. The Mannington Historic District is significant under Criterion B for its association with the Prichard family; for its association with Howard R. Furbee, State Senator and prominent local promoter; and for its association with George Bowers, founder of the Homewood/Bowers Pottery. The Mannington Historic District is also significant under Criterion C for its association with many of the architectural styles of the late 19th and early 20th century and for its association with noted Wheeling architect, M.F. Gieseey.

Under Criterion A the Mannington Historic District is significant for its association with the settlement and development of Mannington. Mannington was first known as the "Forks of the Buffalo" due to its location on Buffalo Creek. The first known white settler was John Ice in the early 1770's. Little is known about John Ice. Apparently he was an Indian fighter and part-time farmer, said to have been in 1786.

Nimrod Morgan, a descendant of Morgan Morgan - early West Virginia pioneer, came to the area in 1836. In 1840 Morgan sold the land upon which Mannington was built to Samuel Koon and other individuals and the town became known as "Koontown". Koon built a store and tavern at the Forks of the Buffalo and became Mannington's first known businessman. Other individuals involved in the early development of the town were James Furbee, Wesley Clayton, James C. Beaty, Joseph Hough, Abraham Hawkins, Oliver Nay, Alpheus Prichard, Captain A.N. Prichard, Thomas Irwin, Jeremiah Beaty, Adam Mason, and J.M. Richie.

Under Criterion A the Mannington Historic District is significant for its association with the development of Marion County and the economic development of the region through its oil and gas

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industries. Marion County was formed in 1842. In 1849 the Cumberland Turnpike was completed from Cumberland, Maryland to New Martinsville, West Virginia. It passed directly through Koontown at Pyles Fork on Buffalo Creek. Early resources of the area were timber and bark, spawning a lumber and tannery economy. The Turnpike was instrumental in fostering these industries by allowing transportation. In 1851 James Furbee laid out the town and development began. Growth and success was tied to the B&O Railroad which was completed to Fairmont in 1852. From there, it went up Buffalo Creek to the forks at Pyles Creek, arriving at the emerging town. Its arrival facilitated a growing timber industry in the region, including a tannery in Mannington. The town was incorporated in 1856. The railroad continued up Pyles Creek, eventually connecting to Cameron and Moundsville on the Ohio River. The railroad was originally intended to travel due west from Mannington to the Ohio River but this plan was defeated by John Horner of Middlebourne. In gratitude for the arrival of the railroad Koontown was renamed Mannington for James Manning, a railroad engineer. Early businesses in town included a tannery, woolen factory, iron foundry, and barrel stave plant.

The railroad was an important factor in Civil War activities. For the first time armies used the railroad for troop movement and supplies. As with most West Virginia communities there was sympathy for both sides of the conflict, although the majority sided with the Union. James Furbee and A.N. Prichard were Captains in the Union Army.

The first post office in Mannington opened in 1860. Market Street was paved with cobblestones in 1882. The other streets in town were paved in 1896 and 1897.

In the early years Mannington served as a transportation center for the lumber industry. In 1870 the population was 411; in 1880 it was 822; and in 1890 it was 908, showing a gradual increase.

Mannington's fortune is intermingled with the coming of the oil and gas industry in West Virginia. The town was involved in what

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has been characterized as the third phase of oil development in the state. The first is defined as the 1860 to post Civil War period. The second was from 1876 to 1889. These occurred in other locations in the state, predominantly to the west along the Ohio River and west-central sections. Though there was large interest in speculation, West Virginia's oil production in 1879, relatively large at 800 barrels per day when compared to Kentucky and Ohio, was minuscule compared to Pennsylvania's 40,000 barrels per day. With this level of production, it was hardly a major player in the oil industry. This was due to the fact drilling techniques appropriate for hard rock locations, such as Pennsylvania, were not successful in the soft conditions of West Virginia's geology. The result was that the only major wells were located along "oil break" lines. This was true until 1889 when Dr. Israel C. White, a West Virginia geologist at Morgantown, advanced a theory that oil could be found under arches of rock known as anticlines. The theory was tested at Mannington, in a well drilled by T.M. Jackson on the Hamilton tract. The well proved to be successful. The Burt Oil Company also drilled a well in the Mannington area in 1889 - 1890. This well produced up to 240 barrels per day until 1906. The success of the Mannington oil fields fanned the flames of speculation and brought investors from New York and Pennsylvania. In 1890, South Penn Oil Company purchased leases with the results that practically the entire town limits were under lease. By 1891, 78 wells were drilled, many within the town limits. The largest producers were within Mannington. By 1893, the peak of the boom, there were over 200 wells in a path up to Mount Morris. The largest well in the vicinity was the Robert P. Floyd well, producing up to 1600 barrels per day. South Penn conducted most of the operations between 1893 and 1900.

All of this activity had an effect on the little town of Mannington. The population soared from less than 400 to nearly 4000. Mannington's field became one of the largest in the state and the development of the town reflected this. Due to the difficulty of transporting supplies and materials, as well as repairs, to and from Clarksburg, businesses were established within the town to service the industry. Mannington and other oil producing counties of West Virginia raised the state's output to 120,000 barrels per

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day by 1888 with a high point of 16,195,675 barrels per day in 1900. By 1898, West Virginia had surpassed Pennsylvania in oil production.

The success and activity of the 1890's brought with it a consolidation of the businesses involved. Out-of-state interests were acquiring the small local oil companies and forming large corporations. Standard Oil was one of the largest of these and its subsidiary, National Transit Company, controlled most of the oil in West Virginia by 1895.

This level of production led to investigating and developing better means of distribution and transmission, which led to the development of pipe line systems in the state. Mannington was connected to the Eureka Pipeline system, linking Eureka, Jakes Run, Dolls Run and Mannington to Mount Morris. From there it traveled on to Philadelphia.

Gas production was a similar success story for Mannington. The South Penn Oil Company began collecting gas that had previously been vented as a waste by-product of oil drilling. As in oil, out-of-state investors were active in the South Penn Company, such as M.B. Montgomery from Washington, PA and John Worthington from Pittsburgh, but local individuals also invested. These included I.C. White, C.L. Smith from Fairmont, T.M. Jackson from Clarksburg, and A.L. and A.N. Prichard from Mannington. The gas portion of the company grew enough to warrant its own division and the Flaggy Meadow Gas Company spun off in 1891. They provided gas to Mannington, the first city in the state to have domestic gas supply.

The increased demand in gas also spawned consolidation and Standard Oil took over West Virginia operations as well, in 1898. They formed the Hope Natural Gas Company, initially operating in Marshall and Wetzel Counties. They absorbed the Flaggy Meadow Gas Company in 1902 and by 1904, encompassed service to the entire state. The major expansion period for Hope Gas was between 1910 and 1920. Following 1943, they incorporated producers outside of West Virginia and became part of the consolidated system.

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The Charles Phillips Tool Company arrived in 1893 to service the oil and gas industry. Their complex is extant today, #34, although the original buildings have been added to over the years. Charles R. Phillips, son of the founder, developed the first steam automobile in West Virginia in 1901 and built the first prototype.

After the Civil War, the Stewart Granite Works settled in Mannington. They are the oldest memorial works business in the United States. Frank Stewart, founder of the business, lived at 212 Pleasant Street, #S49, which is extant.

Due to the oil and gas boom, businesses flocked to Mannington and the town grew. In 1900 the first glass plant opened. In 1904 Bowers Pottery opened. It was responsible for the arrival of the trolley in Mannington, which operated between the plant and downtown. Its location in Mannington was largely influenced by the availability of gas. George Bowers organized the pottery under the name of Homewood Pottery, adjacent to the Homewood residential subdivision. He relocated from Wheeling. He did not construct the business, but rather took over a newly created establishment, that had not begun operations. This was in 1904. They grew to one of the largest sanitary potteries in the state. The George Bowers home is located at 126 East High Street in the South Side section of Mannington. His granddaughter, Frances, still lives there. It is site #S107.

One interesting aspect of Mannington's history occurred between 1871 and 1901. Mannington and Marion County are unusual in West Virginia history in that many times there was a rivalry and movement of county seat locations between different towns within a county. In Marion County's case, the residents of Mannington were not content to settle for the Marion County courthouse, but wanted and pursued a county of their own. The first time a bill was introduced was in 1871, by then Delegate Alpheus Prichard. This bill was not successful. In 1897, a number of influential citizens again had a bill introduced in the West Virginia House of Delegates to create a new county with Mannington located in the geographic center of the square boundaries. This would have

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confirmed Mannington's significance. The attempt failed when the House voted 38 to 25 against it. The next time around, Mannington's businessmen were more committed to have a county created and raised up to \$100,000 to promote the issue. It is reported that a majority of the funds went to representatives from Kanawha and Ohio counties, the two most influential counties in the state at the time. Marion County delegate, Howard F. Furbee, from Mannington, was chairman of the committee on counties, districts and municipalities and this was considered a perfect opportunity. In order to take advantage of travel distances and time they attempted to introduce and vote on the bill before most delegates arrived in Charleston. The bill was introduced early, and but for the reported actions of Clerk Henry Shaw, who happened to be from Fairmont, would have been taken up quickly. For some reason, the bill mysteriously disappeared for a number of days and when it was finally correctly located, was again defeated. As an indication of Mannington's influence, included in the bill's supporters was ex-Governor Atkinson and a number of prominent persons from throughout the state.

The Mannington Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the immigrant history of the middle east family of Francis Abraham Modi, from Lebanon. With the development of the oil and gas industry, there was a need for supplies and goods. A number of Syrians migrated from their homeland during this period due to uncertain factors in their native home. Many resorted to peddling in their new countries for a number of factors. It may have been related to the fact that they could not speak the language very well and therefore could not establish themselves in a business in town. It may also have been related to the fact that peddling was an honored tradition and business in the middle east. The tinker who traveled to the small remote villages was performing a valuable service to isolated people. For whatever reason, many immigrants for Lebanon in Central and southern West Virginia began their business careers as peddlers. Mannington had a number of these, the most successful of which was Francis Abraham Modi. He migrated to the United States from Lebanon in 1899 and came to Mannington for the oil boom excitement. He began as a peddler in a large geographic

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area including Flat Run, Fairview and Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. When he arrived, there already were cousins of his in business in Mannington, A.K., John and Joe Modi. This is typical of immigrant cultures, where they would assist family or persons from their villages in getting established. After working on foot for six years he was able to purchase a wagon. He bought his goods in Wheeling, going there by train between his traveling routes. As was the tradition, as he became more successful he brought family members to Mannington, including his sister, and three brothers. The Modi brothers became successful merchants in Mannington, operating a store as the Modi Brothers. they disbanded and went their separate ways. John operated the Arlinton Hotel, Joe operated a grocery store and Nickelodeon and AK built up a large dry goods business. The A.K. Modi Building, #24, was built in 1917 to house the growing retail and wholesale merchandising business. When the building was built it was the only commercial building in town to have a passenger elevator. It is also a good example of modern architecture for the time period.

The experience and success of the Lebanese families in Mannington is a good example of the immigrant experience in many extraction industry boom towns throughout West Virginia. These peddlers and merchants followed the native workers and money investors into the fields, provided services and goods that were not otherwise available. This is true in the southern coal fields, the central lumber towns and here in the oil fields. The Modis are a typical illustration of this process.

The Mannington Historic District is significant under Criterion B for its long association with the Prichard family. The three most prominent of these are Alpheus, Amos N., and Arthur L. Prichard. Alpheus was the first to come, in 1849, after marrying the daughter of James Furbee. He was one of the early settlers of the town. He was instrumental in early politics and development, carrying the initial petition for incorporation to Richmond in 1853. this was not successful until 1856 though. As a result of his involvement he became the town's first post master and was in the Virginia Assembly at the time of the secession vote, which he did not support. He maintained his involvement in politics

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after the war as well, serving in the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1871, 1872 and 1875. He also introduced a bill in the West Virginia legislature to form the West Augusta County. Alpheus was born in 1822 in Marion County. He was also a magistrate in Marion County. Charles A. Prichard, Alpheus' son, was born in Mannington in 1850 and was a member of the House of Delegates from 1889 to 1891. He originally located in Missouri but returned to Mannington in 1884.

Arthur L. Prichard, another of Alpheus' sons, organized the Flaggy Meadows Company and provided the first gas and electric service to Mannington. He worked with I.C. White to bring the oil industry to Mannington.

Amos N. Prichard was Alpheus' brother. He served as a Captain in the Union Army. He operated a barrel stave plant.

Under Criterion B the Mannington Historic District is also significant for its association with the Furbee family. James F. Furbee was a Captain in the Union Army. He was one of the earliest residents of Mannington and assisted with laying out the town. He operated a clothing store, #20, on Market Street and also operated a flour mill, located on Railroad Street. James became a West Virginia State Senator.

Howard R. Furbee, son of James F., was born in Mannington in 1866. Howard worked in the lumber industry and then became an oil operator. He served as sheriff of Marion County from 1904 to 1908. Following this, he was elected to the House of Delegates for four years. He then retired from public service and devoted himself to the oil business. He died in 1919.

James Hilary Furbee, another son of James F., was born in Marion County in 1827. He began work with his father, then was appointed a station agent for the B&O Railroad in Mannington. He was appointed revenue collector for the United States government in 1862, supporting the Union and raised a company for the army. He served on the building committee for the brick school in 1894. In 1878, he was elected to the legislature and chosen as a Senator

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in 1880. He was elected in 1886 and again in 1892. He served on the Education committee and was president of the Mannington school board for 20 years. He died in 1899.

The Mannington Historic District is significant under Criterion B for its association with state geologist, Doctor Israel C. White. Dr. Israel Charles White was born in Monongalia County in 1848. He attended school at West Virginia University and studied geology. Following his schooling, he taught in New Jersey but returned to Morgantown after the death of his wife. Here he became head of the geology department at the university. He resigned in 1892 to embark on a business enterprise, the oil industry in Mannington. Here he had the opportunity to test and prove his theories of oil formation and location of deposits. He had worked in the geological survey offices in Pennsylvania and served as assistant geologist for the U.S. Geologic Survey between 1884 and 1888. With his research writings and mapping of geology and oil fields in the two states, he was in the right position to capitalize on this knowledge. His brother was also a friend of Arthur L. Prichard's brother, perhaps the tie to Mannington that White needed. He associated with the South Penn Oil Company and the J.C. Jackson Company to drill a well on the Hamilton tract, where his theory of anticlines indicated oil reserves would be located. He was correct and the well was successful, thus assuring his fortune and professional fame. He went on to work for the South Penn Oil Company and the subsequent Flaggy Meadow Gas Company. His name spread as a result of his success and in 1904 he worked with the Brazilian government to investigate coal deposits there.

When West Virginia established the West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey in 1897, White was appointed State Geologist. Incidentally, he served in that capacity without pay, refusing to accept the appropriation. During his tenure the entire state, with the exception of Greenbrier County, was recorded on topographic maps. White died on November 25, 1927.

Under Criterion B, the Mannington historic district is significant for its association with George W. Bower, who founded the Bower Pottery. He located from Wheeling in 1904 and took over

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the operations of the Homewood Pottery company, a newly established but not operational company. The pottery company was very successful, contributing to Mannington's development. Also contributing was the development of the Homewood residential development, adjacent to the plant. The plant also provided for Mannington's first trolley service, between the plant and the downtown. Bower was influential in the town's politics and organized and headed a number of organizations. He was president of the Board of Education, on the boards of Mannington's Banks and a State Senator.

Under Criterion C, the Mannington Historic District is significant as a good example of the popular architectural styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. It is particularly significant for its narrow focus of development and the high concentration of a few styles. In commercial architecture, the Romanesque Revival styles predominate. The First National Bank is the best example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, while other downtown buildings also exhibit characteristic elements. In fact, practically all of the commercial buildings are the same style. The railroad depot, #3; the Furbee Building, #20, ca. 1900, and others all are examples of the style.

In residential architecture, the Queen Anne, Stick and Folk Victorian Styles, are prevalent. These also relate to a narrow time period and are similar in details and characteristics. The elaborate Queen Anne houses depict Mannington's boom life. They relate to the new found wealth of the oil industry. Good examples of the style include the Koen House, #8; Masters Funeral Home, #48; #S82, 309 Furbee Street; #S131, 115 High Street; and #S133, 119 High Street.

The Folk Victorian Style is similar in its detailing and ornamentation, though generally simpler. Examples include: #S17, 202 Clarksburg Street; #S32, 209 Locust Street; and #S79, 304 Furbee Street.

The Stick Style is also well represented, another of the Victorian Styles. Examples include #S50, 210 Pleasant Street.

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The significant aspect of these examples is not only the fact that they represent good interpretations of their particular style, but that there is such a concentration of so few styles. The entire district is a very cohesive architectural assembly. This concentration is an illustration of the period of development of the district.

Also represented are other architectural styles of the period, including the Art Deco, Chicago School, Gothic Revival and Neo Federal styles. The earlier residential architecture relates to the settlement period of the town, including the Neo Federal Style house. The J.P. Marr House, #S20, is a good example, dating from ca. 1870.

Also significant under Criterion C is the association with noted Wheeling Architect M. F. Giesey. Giesey was active throughout the state during the time period, but seems to have concentrated in the north and along the rail routes. He worked in Ohio as well. His commissions include the courthouse in Pocahontas County in 1894. In Mannington he is responsible for the John Hayes House, #S93, the JT Koen House #S50, the Prichard House, #S48, and the Mannington Public School, #S5.

The Public School is a good example of the Richardsonian Romanesque Style of Architecture and also displays talent at interpreting the Italian Renaissance Style, particularly on the rear classroom portion. The detailing, massing, fenestration and ornaments are all very well executed. The school was constructed in 1902.

The Koen House, #S50, 1905, is an excellent example of the Stick Style of Architecture. It has all of the characteristics of the style including the half-timbering and applied ornamentation effects. It is a well designed house.

The Prichard House, #S48, 1895 is a good example of the Queen Anne Style and displays Giesey's talents well. The massing, fenestration, detailing and ornamentation all contribute to give the house an elegant air. The large corbeled chimneys contribute to

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Marion County, WV

the effect.

The Hayes House, #S93, 1905 is a good example of an ornamented Four Square house. It has the massing and basic elements of the Four Square, and yet has detailing that sets it apart. The large arched entrance portico, paired columns on the porch, deep cornice and large decorative chimneys are examples.

In Giese's work in Mannington we see his skill at executing a number of different styles and vocabularies from the staid and reserved Four Square, to the massive and monumental Richardsonian Romanesque, to the fanciful Stick and Queen Anne Styles. He did not content himself with learning one vocabulary and sticking with it.

In conclusion, the Mannington Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the settlement and development of Mannington and Marion County, through the early settlement and railroad association of the Forks of Buffalo settlement. It is significant under Criterion A for its association with the oil and gas boom and development in the county and state. It is significant under Criterion A for its association with the immigrant merchant and businessman experience as illustrated by the Modis. It is significant for its association with a number of important individuals under Criterion B: I.C. white noted Geologist, cartographer, oil developer and public servant; the Furbee family for their contributions to Mannington and the state's political arena; the Prichards for their contribution to Mannington's development and settlement and the politics of the state; and George Bower, for his contribution to the development of Mannington, as one of the more prominent businesses outside of oil production in the town. Finally, it is significant under Criterion C for its example of several significant architectural styles of the 19th and 20th Centuries, notably, the Romanesque Revivals, Queen Anne, Stick and Folk Victorian; and for its association with prominent Wheeling Architect, MF Giese.

The period of significance relates to the early settlement period of the town through the Hammond House constructed during the

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United States Department of the Interior
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Mannington Historic District
Marion County, WV

early years, 1855, just before the town's incorporation, up to the later development period of the town before the decline of the oil and gas industry, in the 1940 period.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Mannington Historic District
Marion County, WV

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Mannington Historic District
Marion County, WV

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(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
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Section 10 Page 1

Mannington Historic District
Marion County, WV

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundary of the Mannington Historic District is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map titled "Mannington Historic District - Mannington, West Virginia" dated June 1995.




BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

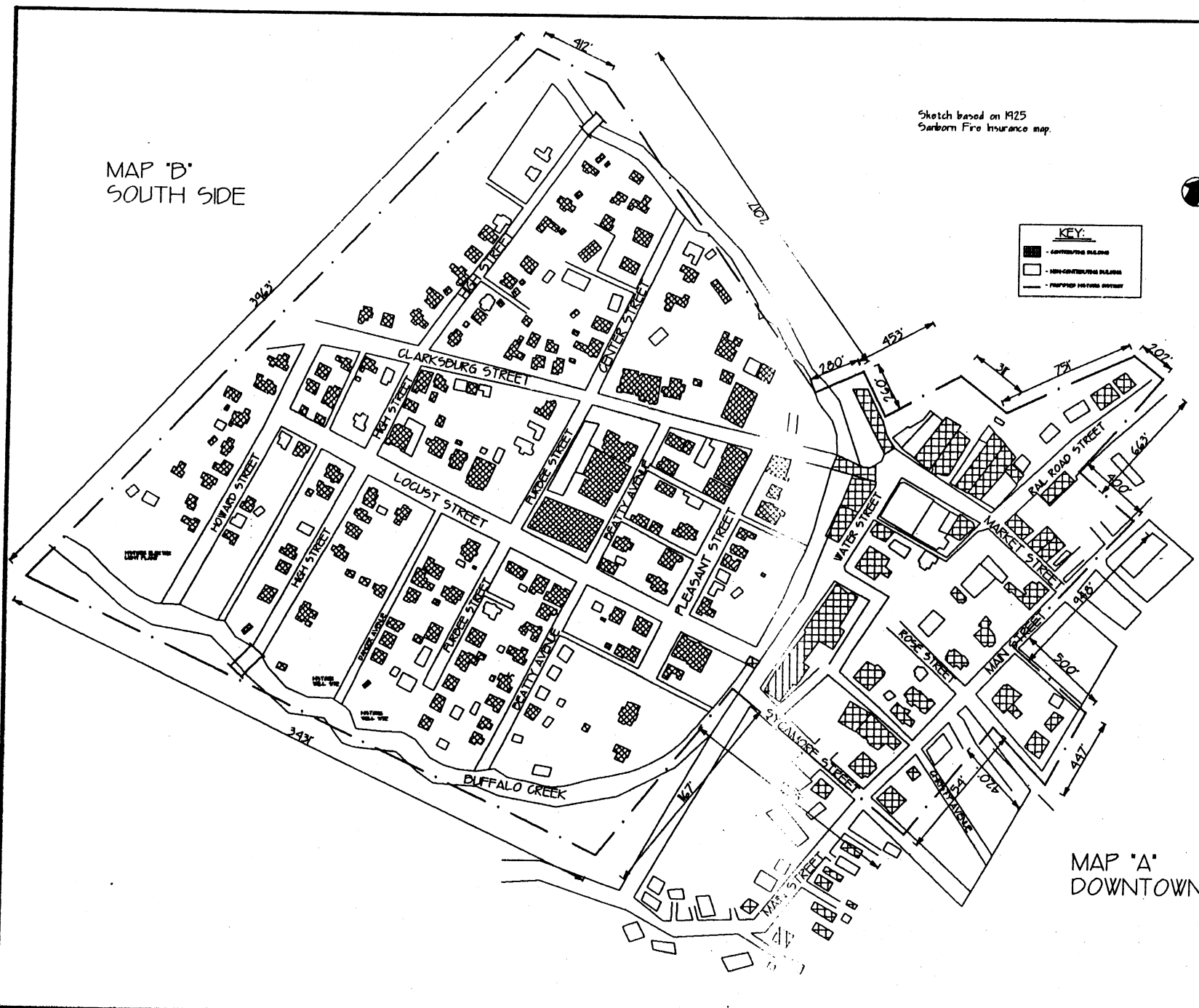
The boundaries encompass the historic boundaries of the downtown and the adjacent residential district developed as a result of the boom period of the town. The historic boundaries are delineated on an 1886 map and correspond roughly to the historic district boundaries. The section to the north and south of the downtown boundaries has been impacted by insensitive modern strip development and the area to the east of the downtown has a natural geographic boundary of the hillside. The residential, south side portion of the district has natural boundaries of the creek on three sides and the fourth is bounded by a hillside. These natural boundaries contain an intact architectural and historic whole.

MAP 'B'
SOUTH SIDE

Sketch based on 1925
Sarborn Fire Insurance map.

KEY:

-  - CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
-  - NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
-  - PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT



MAP 'A'
DOWNTOWN

Date
JUNE 1995

MICHAEL GIOULIS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT
612 MAIN STREET
SUTTON, WEST VIRGINIA
(304) 765-5716

LOCATION MAP
MANNINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
MANNINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

DWG.
1 OF 3

13, 19, 20, 21, 22

Date
JUNE 1995




MICHAEL GIOULIS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT
612 MAIN STREET
SUTTON, WEST VIRGINIA
(804) 765-5716

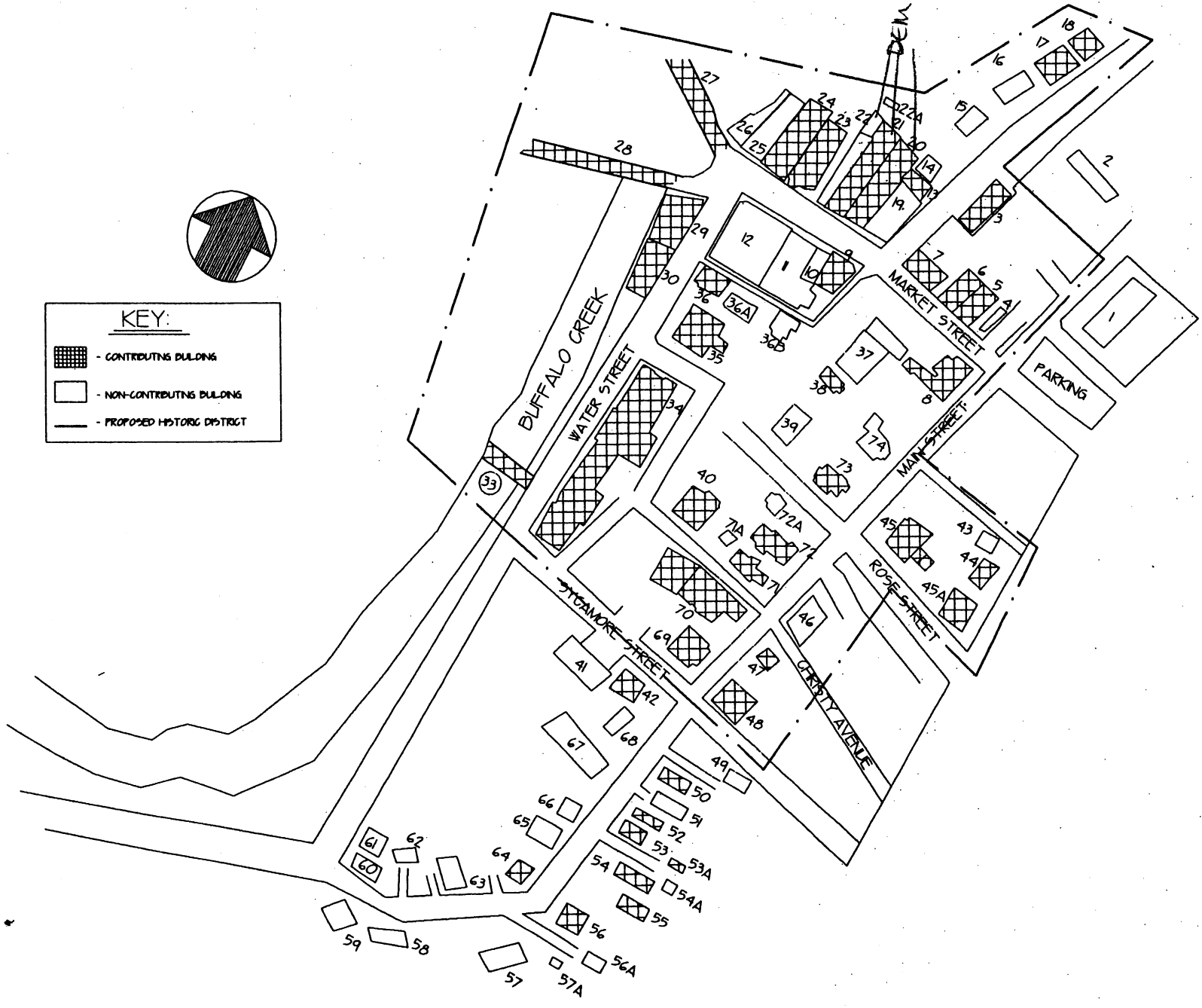
MAP "A" / DOWNTOWN
MANNINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
MANNINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

DWG.
2 OF 3



KEY:

-  - CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
-  - NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
-  - PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT



REV. 7/5/95

Date
JUNE 1995




MICHAEL GIOULIS
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612 MAIN STREET
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(304) 765-5716

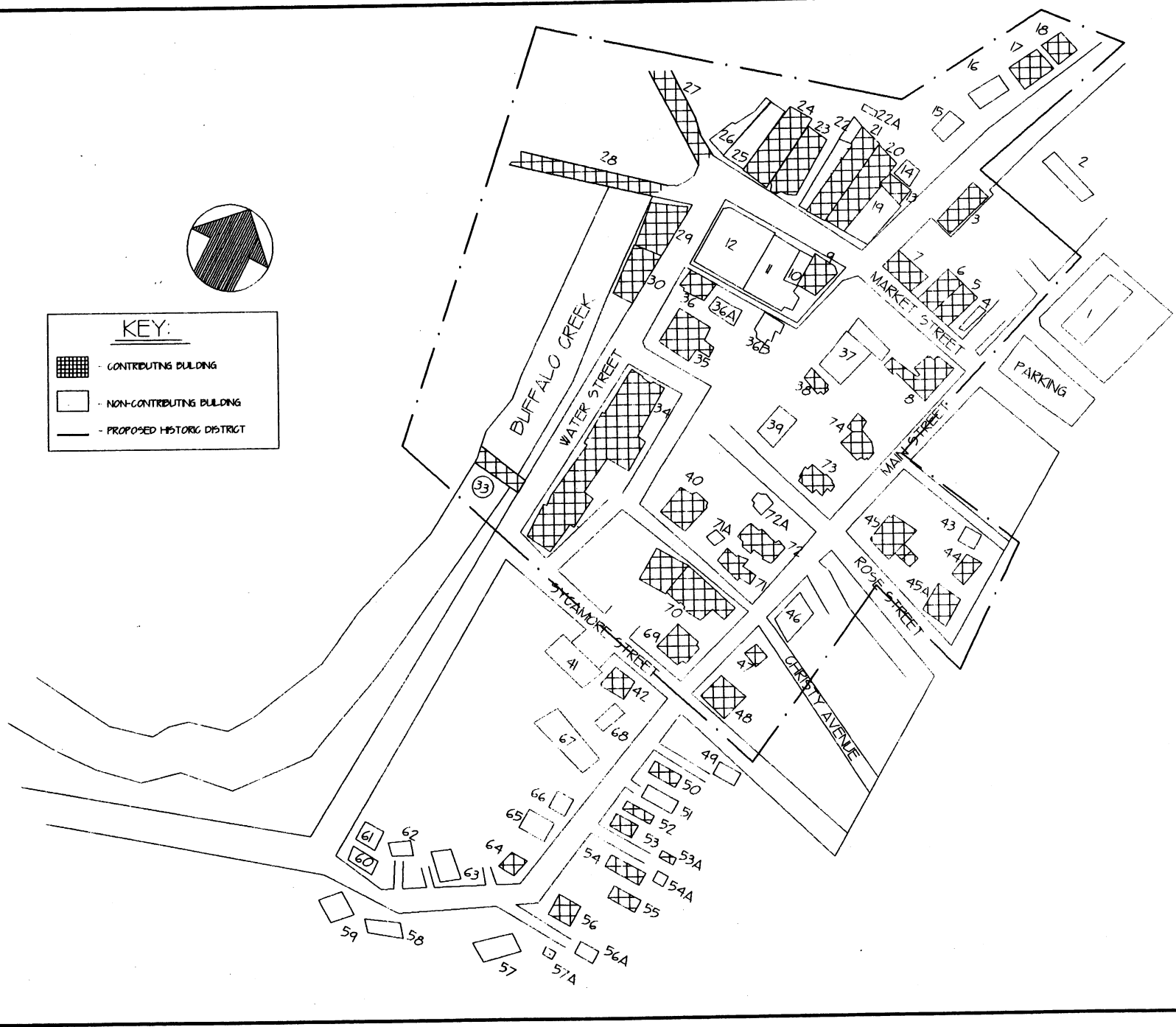
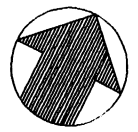
MAP "A" / DOWNTOWN
MANNINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
MANNINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

MANMAP 10

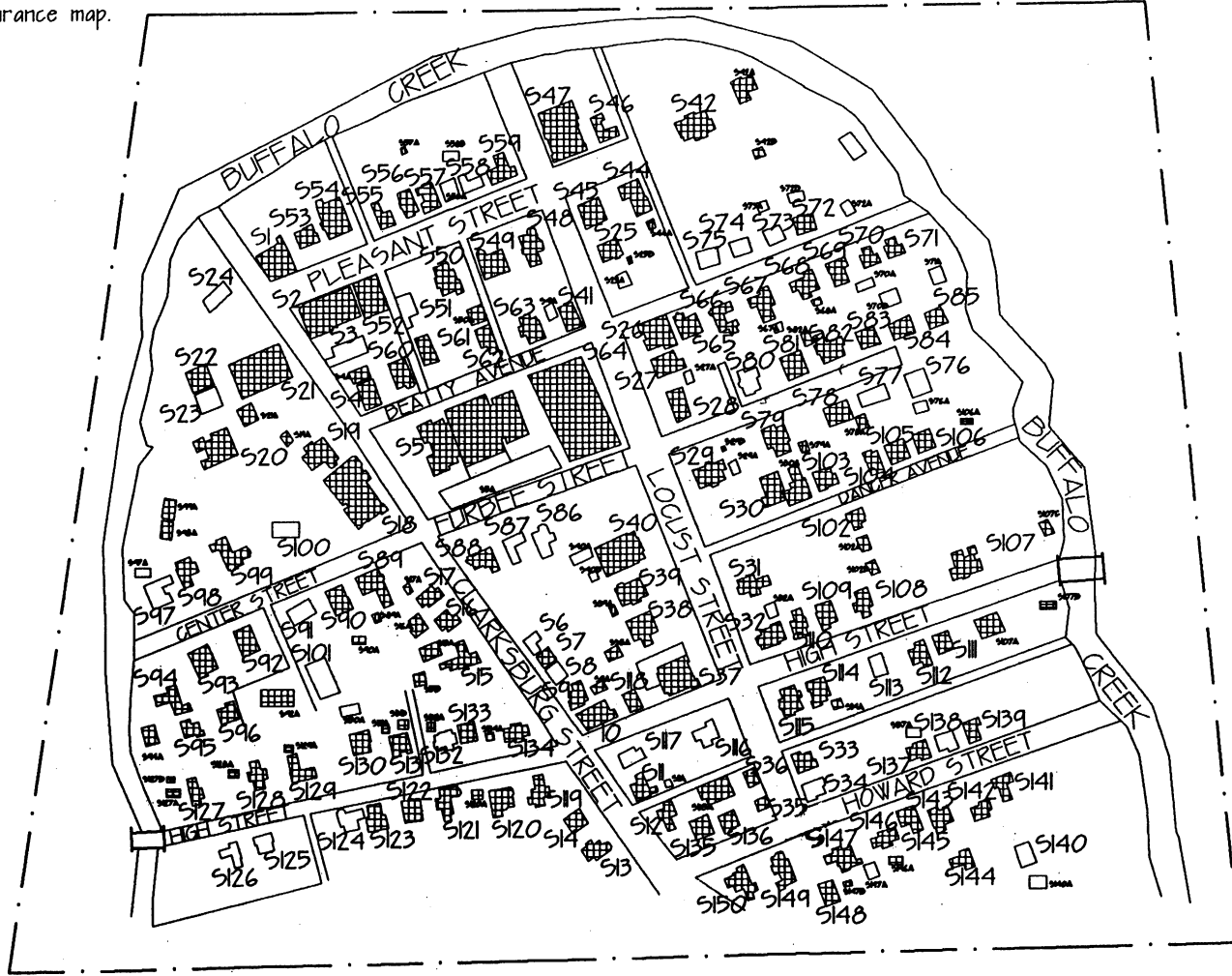
DWG.
2 OF 3

KEY:




-  CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
-  NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
-  PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT



Sketch based on 1925
Sanborn Fire Insurance map.



KEY:

-  - CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
-  - NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
-  - PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT

Date
JUNE 1995

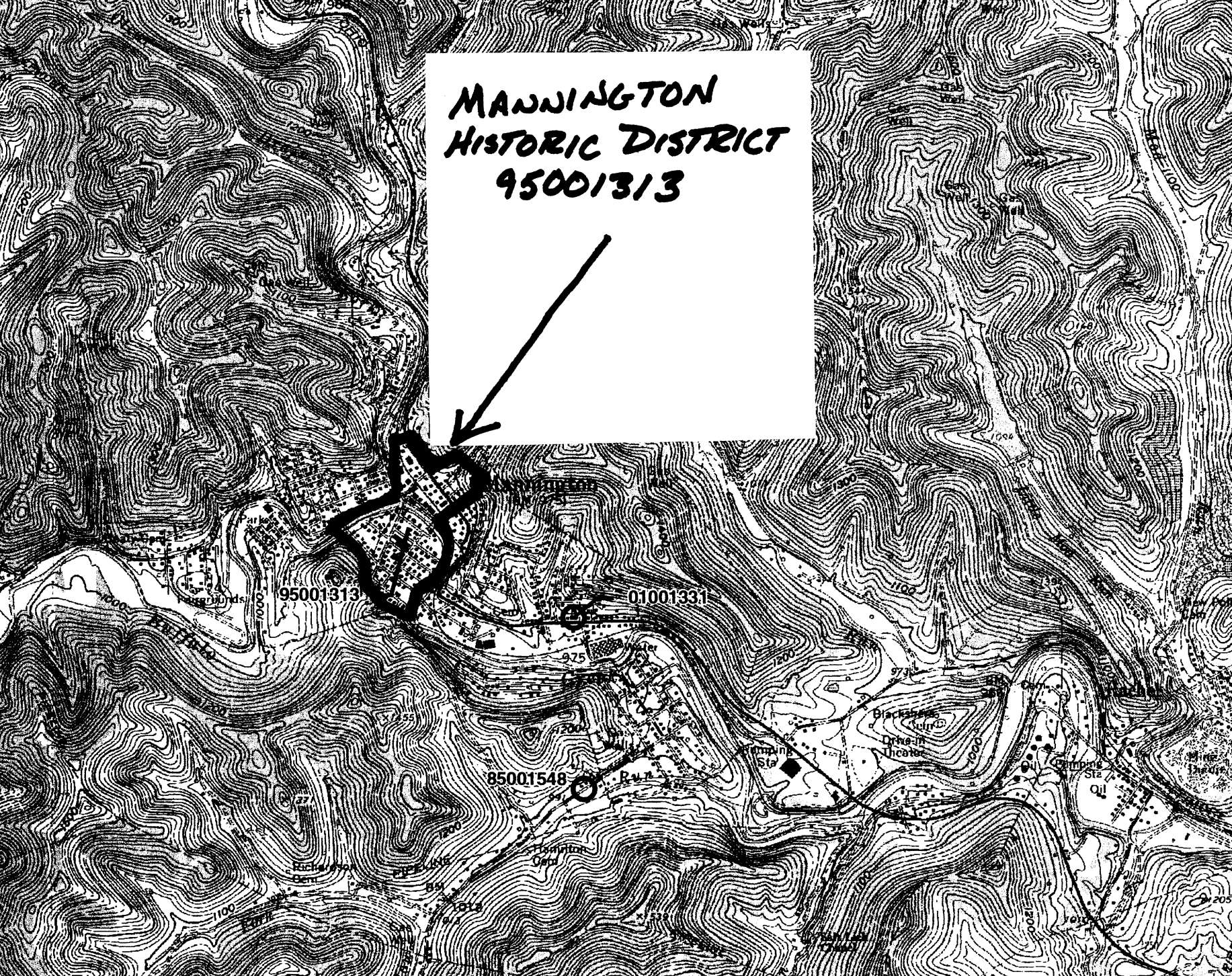
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MAP "B"/SOUTH SIDE, PHASE II
MANNINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
MANNINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

MANN-10

DWG.
3 OF 3




**MANNINGTON
HISTORIC DISTRICT
95001313**



MAP "B"
SOUTH SIDE

Sketch based on 1925
Sarborn Fire Insurance map.

KEY:

-  CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
-  NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
-  PERMITTED HISTORIC DISTRICT

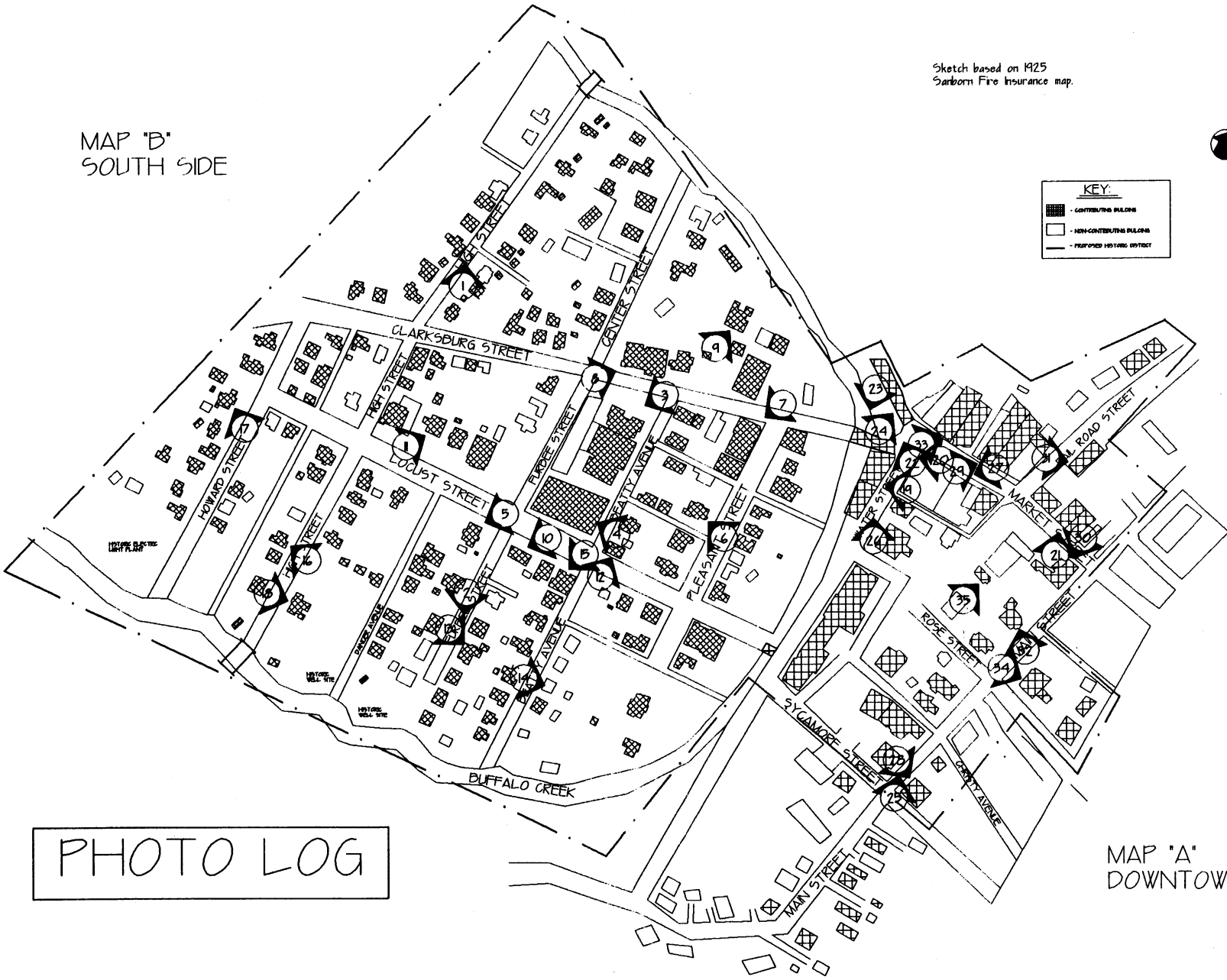


PHOTO LOG

MAP "A"
DOWNTOWN

Date
JUNE 1995

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LOCATION MAP
MANNINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
MANNINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

DWG.
1 OF 3





Mannington
City Hall

MAINEK
RESTAURANT

W. G. ZE
Coke





COLONIAL
BUILDING

TC
RESTAURANT



1870

Spider's FLORIST & GIFTS

AUTUMN HARVEST