

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic McCoy House;

and/or common Franklin Town Office; Pendleton County Library

2. Location

street & number Main Street

 not for publication

city, town Franklin

 vicinity of

congressional district

state West Virginia

code 54

county Pendleton

code 071

3. Classification

Category

 district
☒ building(s)
 structure
 site
 object

Ownership

☒ public
 private
 both
Public Acquisition
 in process
 being considered

Status

☒ occupied
 unoccupied
 work in progress
Accessible
 yes: restricted
☒ yes: unrestricted
 no

Present Use

 agriculture
 commercial
 educational
 entertainment
 government
 industrial
 military
 museum
 park
 private residence
 religious
 scientific
 transportation
☒ other: Library

4. Owner of Property

name Pendleton County Commission

street & number Main Street

city, town Franklin

 vicinity of

state West Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Pendleton County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Franklin

state West Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Region 8 Planning and Development
District Survey

has this property been determined eligible? yes ☒ no

date 1981

 federal ☒ state county local

depository for survey records Region 8 Planning and Development Council

city, town P.O. Box 887, Petersburg

state West Virginia

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site

☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The McCoy House, presently housing the Franklin Town Office and Pendleton County Library, is a large detached brick building located on Franklin's Main Street, across from the Pendleton County Courthouse. Representing the Greek Revival architecture, the McCoy House strongly emphasizes the characteristics of its style, through the L-shaped plan and architectural components. Due to a ground slope the main or western facade is two stories high and the eastern is three.

Exterior fabric includes American Bond red brick, painted white inside the main portico and gray on its remaining sides, and coursed sand stone at ground level. A slightly off center gabled roof runs perpendicular to the western facade to complete the L-shaped building. Inside end brick chimneys are on each of the three ends of the house, and in the center of the eastern projection. Standing seam tin, common throughout the area is used as roofing material. Dentils underline the roof on the western and southern facade.

On the Main Street facade, a one bay portico is accented with two sets of double Ionic columns, supporting an entablature featuring dentil band and a sawn balustrade with plain banisters. Wooden pilasters give a framing effect to the entrance. A plain transom, corner and sidelights, accented with console brackets accent a two vertical paneled wooden door. A three story porch is incorporated into the northeastern section of the McCoy House. The ground level supplies the needed support system for the upper stories. Brick piers appear in evenly spaced intervals to provide access to the ground floor via any of the four doors, which served as entrances to the slave quarters and kitchen. A plain rail balustrade with long wooden posts support the second and third story levels with the upper level being enclosed, windowed and having the same architectural features as the second story.

Windows on the western (Main Street Facade) emphasize balance through the use of 4/4 narrow lights, in-pegged double-hung sashes, with two windows under one architrave cornice, and accented with green louvered shutters. Centered on the second floor, above the main portico, is a large window opening containing 6/6 lights in a double-hung sash. Rectangular sidelights flank either side of the window. This large window appears to have been shuttered. However, none are present now. Windows on the south side of the house have 4/4 narrow, double-hung sashes with green louvered shutters. Ground level openings contain 3/3 vertical panes in double-hung sashes, with green louvered shutters. There are no windows on the northern side, and windows follow the same narrow 4/4 lights as the other sides.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet DESCRIPTION

Item number 7

Page 2

The McCoy House is equipped with many doors. A two vertical paneled door in the Main Street facade provides an entrance into what was once the dining room and parlor and what is now the offices of the Town of Franklin and the Pendleton County Library. The northeastern section (tri-leveled porch) has the same type of doors as the front portico, with four doors on the ground and second levels, and three on the third story. A few are topped with transoms.

Fireplaces provided heat for the house, until centralized heating was installed, thus, chimneys were needed. Two inside end chimneys add symmetry to the west section, while an inside end and a central brick balance out the eastern. All are centered, with the exception of the inside end chimney on the east. The northern side of the gable is longer than the southern, thus causing the chimney to be centered at the point.

Six rooms make up the ground floor of the house. Located on the main floor were the kitchen and slave quarters. Food preparation was made possible with the construction of large ovens built into the chimney. Transportation of food to the dining area (second floor) was via a dumb waiter and a narrow staircase that connects the two rooms. Ground level flooring consists of bricks laid in sand. The second and third floors each have four very large rooms, with 12-foot ceilings, a hallway and a bath. The third story was used for the family bedrooms. Fireplaces in each of the principal rooms provided heat.

The most interesting feature of the interior is a large entrance hall with a winding staircase. A closed-string stair has a cherry handrail, a curving newel and slender balusters.

Alterations have been limited to electricity, plumbing and centralized heating. Baths have been added on the second and third floor.

A fifteen foot by sixteen foot, one and a half story servants quarters or slave house sits slightly north of the main house. It is constructed of common bond, red brick and topped with a gabled, standing seam tin roof. One small interior end chimney served as a means for heating the small house. Windows are small under the roofline with 4-4 panes. They slide vertically, instead of horizontally. Only one 6/6 double-hung sash appears on the west and east sides of the building. No windows are on the north and south.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet DESCRIPTION

Item number 7

Page 3

The area around the McCoy House is open and spacious. Neatly landscaped with plants, shrubs and trees, this area complements the Greek Revival home. A retaining wall, built of stone, borders the property on the east side.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1848

Builder/Architect William McCoy

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The McCoy House was built by one of the more prominent citizens of Pendleton County, the Honorable William McCoy. McCoy was active in state and local affairs as well as a deputy sheriff, a justice and a representative of Pendleton County in the legislature. Construction of the home began in 1848 and was built primarily with slave labor. The old Greek Revival home was used as a communications center for Union forces prior to and during the War Between the States.

Pendleton County, Virginia, during the War Between the States, was sandwiched between the Union controlled Tygart Valley to the west and Valley of Virginia to the east. The latter was Confederate occupied.

Although no major campaign was fought in Pendleton County, the Battle of McDowell, Virginia, on May 8, 1862 directly affected the residents and their environment.

Prior to the Battle of McDowell, Company A of the fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, strung a telegraph line between Moorefield and Franklin, the county seat of Pendleton. At Franklin, a telegraph office was established in the brick home of William McCoy. Used as a communications center for the Union forces, an office was located in a room on the second floor of the McCoy House, south side.

The Battle of McDowell saw many casualties, on both sides. The Confederate forces suffered greatly, but won the battle, thus sending the Union forces to retreat to Franklin. Six days after the battle, Fremont and his command set up camp in the small town. Occupation of Union forces totaled 15,000 men.

Troops complained of lack of supplies in sufficient forage. Grist mills were kept running to process any and all grains that could be found. Cattle and sheep were slaughtered, with the exception of one milk cow. The last animal to fall prey to the Union forces was a shorthorn bull, owned by William McCoy.

McCoy, after compiling an itemized statement (both personal and for the Town of Franklin) of the losses suffered during the occupation of Union troops, sent the list to the war office in Washington. At the same time another list was being sent by the Federals, of supplies McCoy had forwarded to a Confederate Volunteer Company raised around Franklin. The supplies had been given willingly, thus monetary compensation for the list sent by McCoy was unlikely.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

McCoy House, Franklin, Pendleton County, West Virginia.

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 2

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

Architecturally, the McCoy House represents a style typical of its era, from the roofline to the ground. It is one of the few remaining homes of such size and stature in Pendleton County. Few of today's homes will be able to boast an age of 133 years. Impressive in both size and stature, the McCoy House was under construction in 1848 and was built by slave labor. In fact, it was built by slaves owned by William McCoy. Influenced by the Greek Revival, its architectural features include a low pitched roof, underlined with dentils, a paired Ionic columned front portico and an impressive three level porch on the northeast side. Console brackets accent a plain transom in the main portico. Interior features are 12 foot ceilings and a beautiful solid cherry handrail that starts at the main entrance and curves to the third floor.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Morton, Oren F., A History of Pendleton County, Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore (1910), 1974.

Boggs, Elsie Byrd, A History of Franklin, the County-seat of Pendleton County, West Virginia, McClure Printing Company, Staunton, Virginia, 1960.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property .65 acre

Quadrangle name Franklin, WV

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	7
---	---

 Zone

6	4	5	2	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

 Easting

4	2	7	8	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 Northing

B

--	--

 Zone

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Easting

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Northing

C

--	--

 Zone

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Easting

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Northing

D

--	--

 Zone

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Easting

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Northing

E

--	--

 Zone

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Easting

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Northing

F

--	--

 Zone

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Easting

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Northing

G

--	--

 Zone

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Easting

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Northing

H

--	--

 Zone

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Easting

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification Description of the lot is in Deed Book 1 in the Pendleton County Courthouse. Located on Main Street, it is bordered on the north by the Industrial Park Access Road, on the east by South Branch Street, by a small street connecting South Branch and Main on the south and by Main Street on the west.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nan Stevens, Historic Researcher

organization Region VIII Planning & Development Council date 8/4/81

street & number P.O. Box 887 telephone (304) 257-1221

city or town Petersburg state West Virginia

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 10/22/81

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

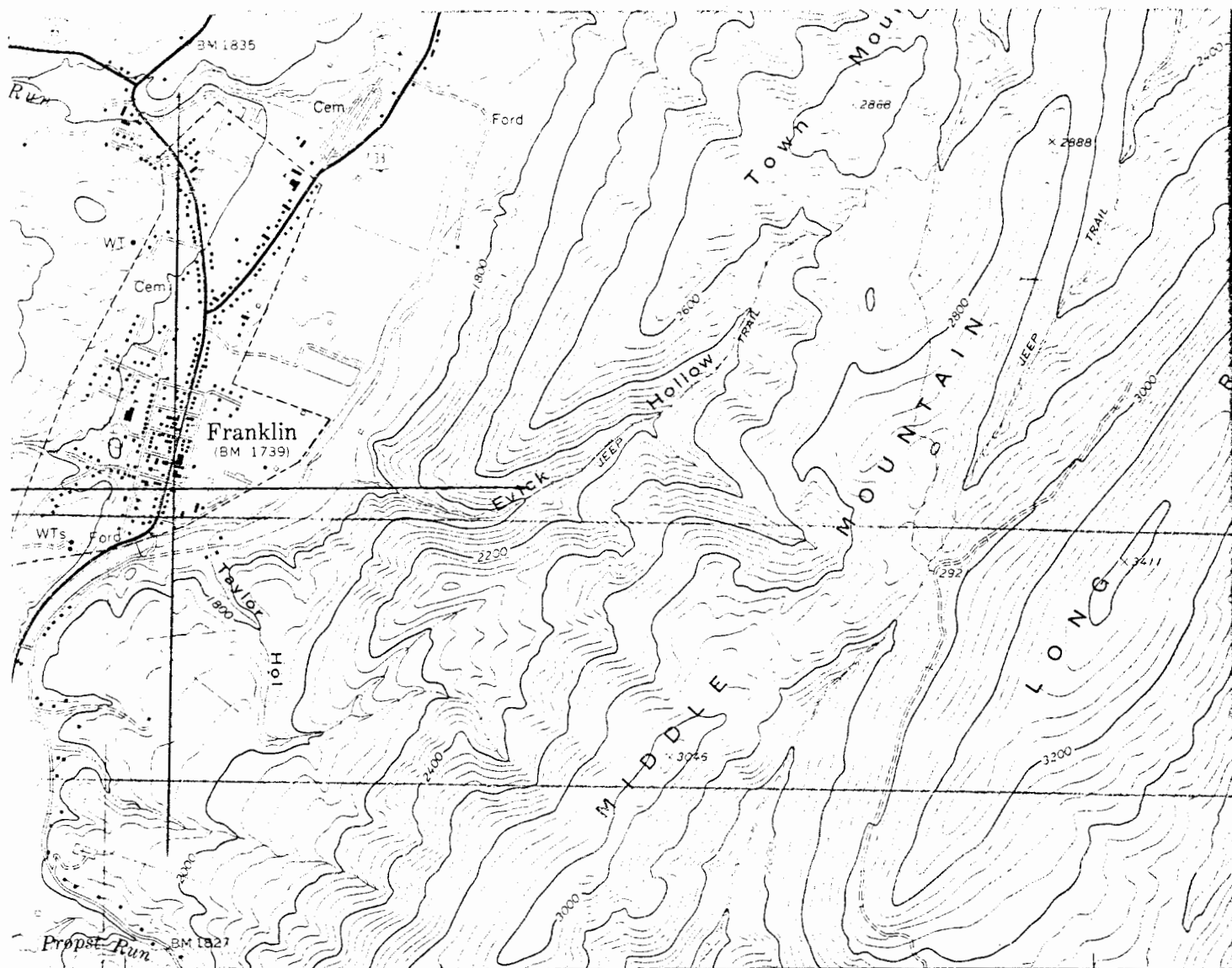
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

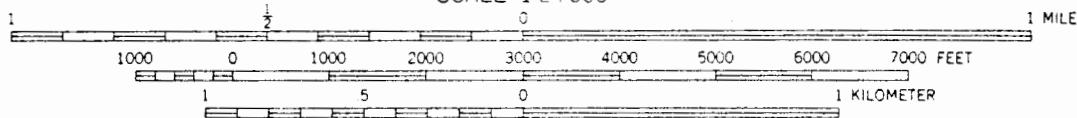
date

Chief of Registration



4 21 MI. 20' 646 (SUGAR GROVE) 5161 III SE 648 17'30" 649
 77 MI.

SCALE 1:24,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

13'
 ILS

METIC NORTH
 2 OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUAD



KINSHIP OF
FADOLETON COUNTY

558-7072