

NPS Form 10-900
OMB No. 1024-0018
(Rev. 10/90)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

1. Name of property:

historic name: Smith-Giltinan House
other names/site number: N/A

2. Location:

street & number : 1223 Virginia Street, East
city or town: Charleston
state: WV code: WV county: Kanawha code: 039

not for publication: N/A
vicinity: N/A
zip code: 25301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Susan Pierce
Signature of certifying official

2/4/02
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

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

Signature of Certifying Official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

Smith-Giltinan House

Kanawha County, West Virginia

4. National Park Service Certification:

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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Smith-Giltinan House

Kanawha County, West Virginia

5. Classification:

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1 _____	__ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	__ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	<u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	__ objects
		1 _____	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling; secondary structures.

Current Functions:

COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional offices.

7. Description:

Architectural Classification:

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne.

Materials:

Foundation:

Stone.

Walls:

Buff Brick.

Roof:

Asphalt shingles.

Other:

N/A.

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8. Statement of Significance:

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

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

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

 D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations:

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 a 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.

Period of Significance:

1888-1932.

Significant Dates:

Ca. 1888.

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Significant Person:

N/A

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Smith-Giltinan House

Kanawha County, West Virginia

Architect/Builder: Unknown.

See continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

10. Geographic Data:

Acreage of property: .34 acres

Quadrangle: Charleston West, WVA

UTM References:

Zone/Easting/Northing

17/444878/4243987.

Verbal Boundary Description

(See continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(See continuation sheet)

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Smith-Giltinan House

Kanawha County, West Virginia

11. Form prepared by:

name/title: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization: Same as above

date: December 30, 2001

street & number: 612 Main Street telephone: (304) 765-5716

city or town: Sutton state: WV zip code: 26601

Property owner

name: Pamela Lindsay

street & number: 915 Edgewood Drive

telephone: (304) 344-5155

city or town: Charleston

state: WV

zip code: 25302

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The Smith-Giltinan House is located at 1223 Virginia Street, East, in Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia. The house is located on the southwest corner of Virginia Street and Morris Street with the front elevation facing north. The house sits on a spacious city lot consisting of 14,000 square feet. There is a modern gazebo in the side yard on the northeast.

The house is located a block and a half east of the East End Historic District of the capitol city of Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia. It is within walking distance of the main business district of downtown Charleston, to the west. It is located in a neighborhood of large residences; many of which have been converted to commercial use, such as the Smith-Giltinan House. The yard has been heavily landscaped with trees and other plantings and a large fountain in the front yard. The rear yard consists of a small parking lot and there is ADA access from this lot into the house.

Smith-Giltinan House

Ca. 1888

Contributing building

The house is three stories tall with an asymmetrical plan. It was built ca. 1888 and many of its details are in the Queen Anne style of architecture. This is evidenced by the asymmetrical plan, projecting bays, varied materials and textures, and elaborate porch details. The house is six bays wide by six bays deep. The roof is basically a steeply pitched hip shape, covered with asphalt shingles. There is a polygonal tower on the north and it has a pointed, asphalt shingle roof. The east elevation has a projecting, semi-circular, three-story bay with a small balcony at the attic level. This recessed balcony has squat columns with Ionic capitols and the columns sit on rough-faced stone piers that are part of the rough-faced stone cap balustrade. This is similar in detailing to a Richardsonian Romanesque style. The tower and the main block of the house have a dentiled cornice with the main block cornice having a large frieze below the dentiling. There are two, large, interior brick chimneys with corbelling and recessed panels. The east elevation has two small hip dormers; each with a leaded glass upper sash window flanked by small columns with Ionic capitols. The east elevation also has a projecting three-sided oriel on the second floor with leaded glass windows. All of these interruptions of the roofing massing and form contribute to the architectural style of the house.

The house façade is a buff colored Roman brick in a stretcher bond with the mortar tinted red. There are a variety of windows, typical of Queen Anne. The windows are wood, double-hung, one over one with rusticated stone sills and many have a brick soldier course lintel. Windows include arched, flat-headed, leaded glass novelty, and stained glass windows. The foundation and water table is large cut sandstone. While the front elevation faces Virginia Street, the east elevation appears to be the more prominent, and the entrance is located in a northeast chamfer of the first floor plan. This elevation has a large two-story porch with a box cornice with dentils. The first floor has round columns with Corinthian capitols and a spindled balustrade with the porch circular around the

tower. The second story porch has a low spindled balustrade with round posts with urn finials.

The south elevation has a three-story porch under roof with simple square posts and spindled balustrade. This was added in 1998 as part of the rehabilitation. The south and the west elevation each have a three-sided, projecting bay on the upper stories. The windows in each bay are one over one double-hung and each bay is sided with wood shingles. The west bay has decorative panels over the windows with garland wreaths. There is also a projecting gable on the west elevation at the attic level. This is supported by scroll brackets and has wood shingle siding. The wall of this gable is bell shaped, as is the spandrel panel of the adjacent bay.

The interior of the house is equally elaborate as the exterior, if not more so. The anchor for all three floors of the house is the beautiful octagonal oak staircase. It is divided into thirds and each floor has a landing. The balustrade of the stair is a basketweave with 2" wide slats in panels separated by 4" vertical stiles and a bottom rail. The newel posts are round, fluted columns with Ionic capitols. The entrance foyer has tongue and groove oak floors with a border pattern and the entrance is a chamfer. The walls have five foot tall wainscoting. The wainscoting cap connects into the door surrounds to create a shouldered surround. The main entrance doors have stained glass, original, with a flat-headed transom segmented into square panels. The foyer floor is original and is a white marble mosaic with a Greek key border of gray and blue.

The current reception area, Room 103 on the plans, was originally the entrance foyer and the focal point for this room is the fireplace. It is very large and it goes from the floor to the ceiling with a battered, pyramidal-shaped breast. The breast is wood and divided into horizontal panels with a decorative egg and dart molding. The tall mantle piece is supported by fluted columns with Ionic capitals and there are decorative garlands and urns on the mantle piece. The terra cotta tile surround is approximately the size of brick and has a wrought iron fire screen.

The original small parlor, Room 102 in the semi-circular tower, is to the east of the entrance foyer. It has birds eye maple wood trim. The fireplace surround is also birds eye maple and it has a green tile surround. The flooring is maple but it is not original. The ceiling has a non-original mural.

The original formal parlor, Room 101, is to the north of the entrance foyer and is currently being used as an office. It has reproduction wallpaper on the walls and ceiling and an original crown mold. The flooring is tongue and groove oak with a wide surrounding band on the edges. There is a pair of French doors and a bay window to the north. The front of the window seat has the same basketweave detail as the main stair and allows for the modern HVAC system. There is a fireplace on the western wall and it has the same Craftsman style tile as the other tile in Room 103. The wood mantel of the

hexagonal ceramic tile floor with ceramic tile florets as an accent. Originally there was a dressing room or a small bedroom off of the bathroom that has since been divided into three rooms; Room 205, 206 and 207, currently a corridor and two small work rooms. These spaces retain their original doors, trim, and oak tongue and groove flooring with a border. Room 206, the current corridor, has built-in bookcases. There is also a small bay window, tripartite, one over one, with plain wood surrounds and detail. There is another bathroom to the south of Room 205 that matches the other bathroom. It also has freestanding fixtures, wainscoting with wallpaper above and the same wood doors and trim.

There is a stairway to the attic in the southeast corner of the second floor that was originally the servant's stair. It has a simple handrail with square balustrades.

The north room in the attic, Room 301, is currently used as an office and has a hexagonal bay. The original elements to note are the fluted trim around the windows and a plain flat-headed crown above the windows. The sashes are diagonal panes over a single pane and are single hung. The diagonal panes above are in a diamond shaped pattern. Above that, there are transoms on the three primary windows in the bay and the transoms have arched, leaded, stained glass windows. There is a fireplace on the west wall but it does not appear to be original. The original doors are five horizontal panels and they have flat-headed trim. The walls and ceiling are plaster. There is a non-original mural painted on the turret wall that goes to the turret ceiling and there are mirrors in the squinches of the turret. The floor is carpeted.

The east room, Room 302, has an antechamber to the small, east, eyebrow dormer balcony on the east elevation in the bay that has wallpaper, the same wood trim and flat-headed arches. There is a central door with flanking windows that have the same diamond pattern, although larger, than the windows in Room 301. This entrance system leads out onto the balcony.

The center room, Room 303, has predominantly non-original, non-historic elements installed. There is a wet bar. There is a bathroom on the east side of this room that has non-original, ca. 1950, shower stall, sink, etc. This bathroom also has vertical beaded board wainscoting with wallpaper above it, as do the other bathrooms. There is also a hexagonal white and black 1" ceramic tile floor; these elements are also non-original.

The room on the rear west elevation, Room 304, is a workroom. It has stepped door trim and five horizontal paneled doors. There is a plaster rosette in the ceiling that is decoratively painted. The floor is carpeted. None of these elements are original although they are appropriate to the time period and style of the house.

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fireplace is very tall with a panel above that is supported by very slender Eastlake spindle work having fluted engaged pilasters with applied ornamentation above them. There is a built-in bookcase. The entrance doors are the same as the other rooms.

The historic dining room, Room 106, is currently used as a conference room and is to the west of the entrance foyer. It has reproduction wallpaper on the ceiling. The walls are painted and have the same five-foot tall wainscoting as the foyer. There are tongue and groove oak floors. The doors and trim in this room are the same as in the other rooms. It has a very large fireplace along the north wall with large blue glazed ceramic tile.

Room 104 is currently used as an employee lounge/kitchen and it has all modern finishes and fixtures. This was probably the location of the original kitchen, but this portion of the house has been modified in its plan and finishes to accommodate its current use. The same is true of Room 105. It is currently being used as a bathroom and it also has all modern finishes and fixtures.

The major element of the second floor is the center stair hall, Room 203, or landing, that has half of an octagonal tower at the landing. The tower has beautiful leaded glass windows in a vertical pattern. The stepped trim is original on the surrounds and the heads are a simple frieze with a cove crown above. There is a French door on the landing with lattice-applied molding and a transom with the same molding. All the doors here are original and have horizontal four panels. The trim is the same as elsewhere. The flooring is oak tongue and groove.

The space within the semi-circular tower on the second floor is being used as a secondary dining room and is labeled Room 202 on the plans. It has the same details as other locations in the house, but the woodwork is birds eye maple. There is a fireplace on the south wall with birdseye maple mantle. To the side of the mantle is a beveled mirror with a birdseye maple frame. This mantelpiece and surround is a bit simpler than the ones on the first floor. There is a decorative molding around all the openings and recessed panels. The ceramic tile surround is a horizontal patterned cream yellow.

The north room, Room 201, is the largest room on the second floor. It is the bay under the turret and it has French doors leading out onto the porch. The French doors have the same decorative lattice as the French doors in the stair hall. There is a crown molding but it is not original. The ceiling and walls are plaster. The trim and the doors match the other rooms. The door hardware is very simple brass. The fireplace in this room is located on the west wall and it has a blue ceramic tile with a wood surround with a butternut mantle. The flooring in this room is covered with carpet.

There is a bathroom off of Room 201, noted as Room 208 on the plans, that has a free standing tub, sink and commode. These are non-original reproductions. There is vertical beaded board wainscot with wallpaper above. It has a painted plaster ceiling and small

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Room 305, the southernmost room, has a small, three-sided bay with the same trim as is in Room 304 above and below the bay. The windows in the bay are one over one, double-hung sash. The walls and ceiling are painted plaster and the floor is carpeted.

The basement has also been rehabilitated to suit its current use. Most likely, originally it was used as a very utilitarian space. The plan has been divided into rooms that match the plan of the upper floors although the finishes here are much simpler. On the south side there is a large office room, Room BO5, that has painted walls and ceiling, simple oak trim and a carpeted floor. There is a small workroom off of this room, Room BO6, which is used for the copy machine, etc. and it has the same finishes. The center corridor, Room BO3, also has the same finishes. There are five horizontal paneled doors but they are also probably not original. On the north end, which would be underneath the tower, BO1, is a library with the same finishes. The octagonal shape and plan is maintained and there is a center brick pier that is a structural support. There are built-in bookcases in this room.

The most interesting aspect of the basement is the wine cellar, Room BO2, which is underneath the west tower so it is almost a round, barrel shaped room with stone walls, painted concrete floor and a drywall ceiling. None of the decorative finishes are original. Some of the soffits have been painted to match the walls where the ductwork is hidden. The door to this room has a single pane of glass with a wrought iron grapevine trellis on it. The west room, Room 304, has mirrors on the walls and is used as an exercise room with the appropriate equipment. The floor is carpeted here. To the south of the exercise room is a bathroom, Room BO8, with the same fixtures and finishes as the other bathrooms. This bathroom is not original.

Gazebo

1998

Non-contributing structure

A small gazebo sits in the yard on the northwest side. It is a small, one-story, hip roof gazebo. The roof is asphalt shingles and is supported by round columns with Corinthian capitals. The newel posts and balustrade match the large entrance porch on the house. The gazebo was constructed in 1998 when the major rehabilitation of the house occurred and it matches the style of the house.

Summary:

The Smith-Giltinan House and the gazebo are both in excellent condition. While there have been changes made to the house, these changes adhere to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and the house maintains its integrity as a high style residence of a locally prominent Charleston businessman.

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The property's period of significance begins in ca. 1888 when Harrison B. Smith constructed the house and goes to 1932 when Mrs. Elsie Giltinan officially received the deed to the property, even though she and her husband had been living in the house prior to that date.

The Smith-Giltinan house is significant under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Queen Anne style of Architecture. It is also significant as a good example of the high style of architecture evident in this section of Charleston. It is one of the first large buildings in this section of Charleston that was constructed as the area developed after ca. 1885.

The Smith-Giltinan House was built for Harrison B. Smith. He was a prominent attorney and businessman in Charleston. Mr. Smith was born Sept. 7, 1866. He was one of seven children of Isaac N. and Caroline Quarrier Smith and he attended the Kanawha Military Institute, Washington and Lee University and was graduated from Princeton College in 1886. He then attended the University of Virginia Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1889. He practiced law within his grandfather's firm and was a member of the firm Price Smith Spilman and Clay in Charleston in 1894. He specialized in banks. Mr. Smith served as the solicitor for the city of Charleston at one time. Harrison B. Smith married Katherine Bowne, daughter of Samuel Bowne of New York. They had three children.

Harrison B. Smith held many offices in his career. He was president in 1911 of The Kanawha Banking and Trust Company, organized in 1901. He was also an officer and president of the Elk Banking Company, chartered in 1903. In addition to his banking activities, Harrison B. Smith was president of the George Washington Life Insurance Company and the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company. The George Washington Life Insurance Company is listed in the period city directories and promoted as a Charleston organization. He also had interests in many coal, oil and gas concerns, real estate investments and developments. In 1924 Smith was president of the Charleston Trust Company and the George Washington Life Insurance Company.

By the time Harrison Smith had climbed to the upper levels of Charleston society, he had constructed a large estate with manor house, stable, barn, gatehouse and guesthouse on the south side of the Kanawha River. The estate was constructed in 1916 and named after Smith's son. This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the Bougemont Complex.

Harrison B. Smith's family were also prominent in Charleston and in the banking industry. His father, Isaac N. Smith (1832-1883) was an attorney, delegate to the Virginia Convention in 1860, and a major in the Confederate Army. He was president of First National Bank of Charleston. His brother, Isaac Smith and Isaac's wife, Elizabeth, also owned the Smith-Giltinan house at one time. Isaac Smith was the president of the Diamond-Ice Company and vice president of the Charleston Inter-Urban Road Company.

When Harrison Smith built his estate, Bougemont, overlooking Charleston on the south side of the Kanawha River, the Virginia Street property went to his brother, Isaac N. Smith, then to Ethelind Smith. Isaac Smith's daughter, Elsie, who was Harrison B. Smith's niece, resided in the house from this time with her husband, David M. Giltinan. Mr. Giltinan is from the prominent Giltinan family in Charleston, significant merchants and wholesalers in the city. David Giltinan was the assistant sales manager of Eskew, Smith and Cannon, wholesale grocers and confectioners. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce Committee that developed the Charleston Airport, currently Yeager Airport, in 1939.

The property was transferred to Elsie Q. Giltinan in 1932 from Ethelind A. Smith, widow. It was transferred from the Giltinan family to Pamela Lindsay in 1997. So essentially, the house remained in the Smith family, or its descendants from 1888 to 1997, a significant length of time.

Under Criterion C the Smith-Giltinan house is significant as an excellent example of the Queen Anne style of architecture. It contains all of the elements that define this highly decorative style. And it is the perfect style for an up and coming prominent citizen to display his position in Charleston's society at the end of the nineteenth century.

The varied massing of the house, with its many towers, turrets, gables, dormers and porches all are typical characteristics of the Queen Anne style. The details that contribute to this eclectic style also are indicative of the interests of the period. The Eastlake style detailing on the porches is Queen Anne in derivation. The low broad roof over the east side semi-circular tower, with its squat porch at the attic level supported by massive appearing columns on brick parapet wall, are reminiscent of the Richardsonian Romanesque style of architecture.

The delicate detailing of the east and north wraparound porch, with its Corinthian column capitals, and spindle balustrade is reminiscent of the Classical Revival style of architecture. The west elevation's large gable end, which jetties over the second floor with scroll brackets and wood shingle siding, is reminiscent of the Bungalow or Craftsman style. The three sided bay on the northwest corner with its bell shaped, wood shingle siding, and the east elevation dormers with their engaged columns and capitals are evocative of the Colonial Revival style.

All of this mixture of styles in one building is a typical trademark of the Queen Anne style of architecture and is excellently embodied in this building.

The significance does not end on the exterior. The interior is as well finished, if not better, and as well varied as the exterior. There is the Craftsman styling of the entrance foyer and immense staircase and fireplace. There is the Classical Revival of the tile

flooring in the entrance antechamber. The Colonial Revival is represented by the classical details of the fireplaces and molding in various rooms. All of these elements contribute to the architectural character of the house and to its definition as a classic Queen Anne style building. The most significant aspect is that the original elements are so intact and unadulterated.

The house also represents the development of Charleston in this time period. It is significant under Criterion C as a good example of the style of architecture that would set the pace for future development of the section of Charleston between the downtown commercial center and the eventual construction of the State Capitol Complex to the east in 1929. When the Smith-Giltinan House was constructed it was on the eastern edge of the city. The city boundaries were located less than one block to the east from the site. It was the first of the many prominent buildings that would eventually be built in Charleston's East End, now listed as a historic district. In general it is larger and more decorative than most of the houses in that district, with the exception of the mansions on Kanawha Boulevard that face the river. But it is Harrison B. Smith's construction of a larger grander house in 1916 that more appropriately shows the direction that Charleston's elite were traveling. After the incorporation of the East End in 1895 into Charleston, the larger mansions appear to have been constructed on hills and prominences to the south and west of the downtown. Therefore, the Smith-Giltinan house is significant as a style of architecture and indication of the quality of residences that foreshadow development in other sections of Charleston. It stands out as one of the most architecturally significant residences in downtown Charleston as a result of this out migration of elite.

In summary, the Smith-Giltinan House is significant under Criterion C as an excellent extant example of the Queen Anne style of architecture in near original condition, and as an example of the type and quality of residence constructed in the east end of Charleston at this time. It is one of the earliest of the larger mansion style homes in this section and contributes to the development of the east end in its formative years. The house was built ca. 1888 and the East End of Charleston was heavily developed from 1895 to 1925. Its period of significance relates to the construction of the house in 1888 and the transfer of ownership formally to the Giltinans in 1932.

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West Virginia

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundary of the Smith-Giltinan House National Register nomination is shown as the entire lot on the accompanying Site Plan titled "Verbal Boundary Description Smith Giltinan House Kanawha County, WV". The map is dated Oct. 2001. The site plan is used as the verbal boundary description.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The area encompasses the city lot on which the buildings are located.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Smith-Giltinan House
Section Number **PHOTO**

Kanawha County, WV
Page 1

Name:	Smith-Giltinan House
Address:	1223 Virginia Street, East
City:	Charleston
County:	Kanawha
Photographer:	Michael Gioulis
Date:	August 2001
Negatives:	West Virginia Division of Culture and History/State Historic Preservation Office
Photo 1 of 14	Front porch looking north
Photo 2 of 14	East elevation looking southwest
Photo 3 of 14	East elevation looking west
Photo 4 of 14	Northwest elevation looking southeast
Photo 5 of 14	Southeast elevation looking northwest
Photo 6 of 14	Room 301, third floor looking north
Photo 7 of 14	Room 103, first floor looking northeast

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Photo 8 of 14	Room 203, second floor looking northeast
Photo 9 of 14	Room 103, first floor looking southeast
Photo 10 of 14	Room 106, first floor looking north
Photo 11 of 14	Room 101, first floor looking north
Photo 12 of 14	Room 209, second floor looking west
Photo 13 of 14	Room 203, second floor looking southeast
Photo 14 of 14	Room 201, second floor looking north

Oct. 200

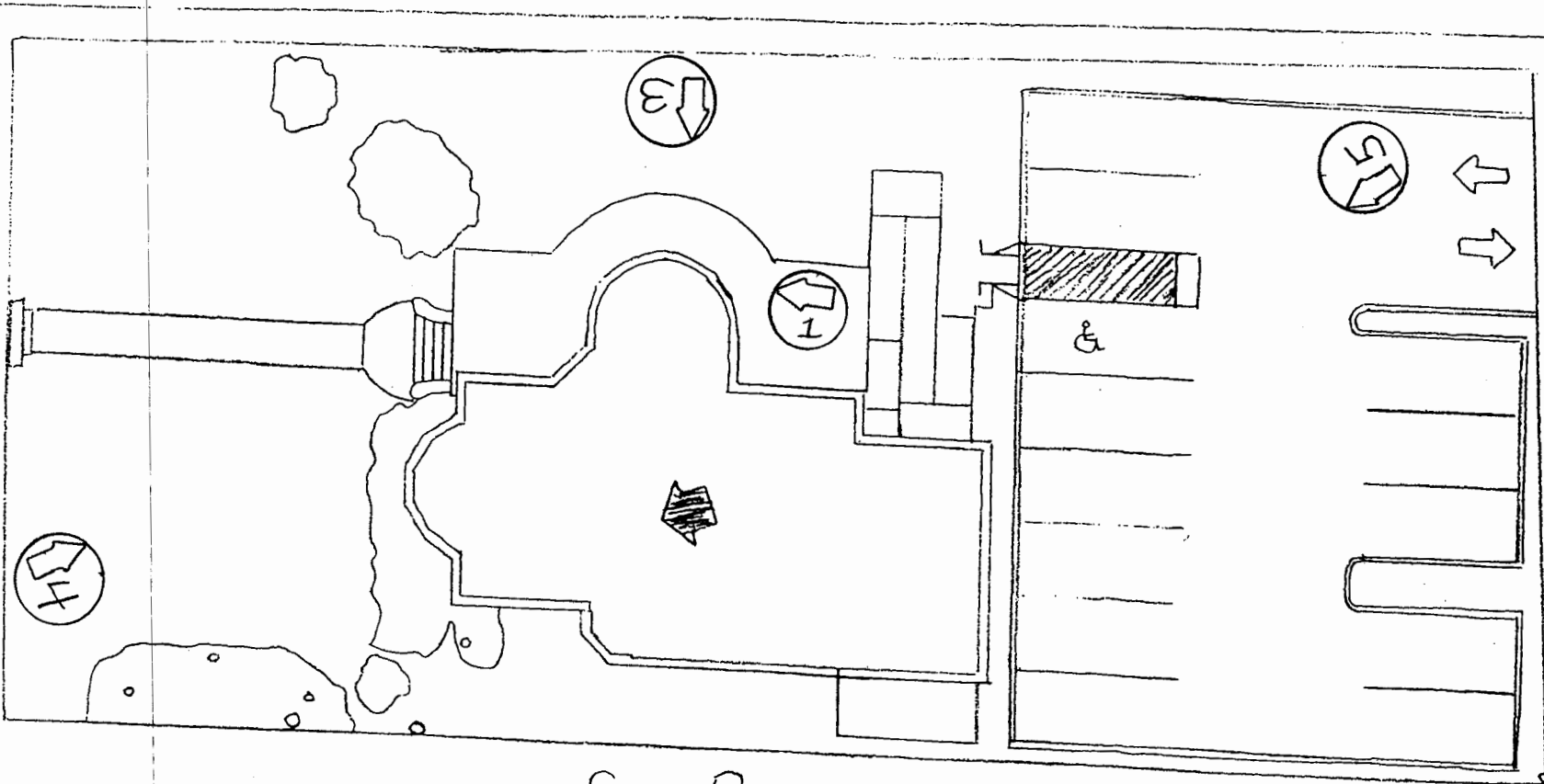
MICHAEL GIOULIS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT
612 MAIN STREET
SUTTON, WEST VIRGINIA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
SMITH GILTINAN HOUSE
KANAWHA COUNTY, WV

DWG.
2 OF 2



MORRIS STREET



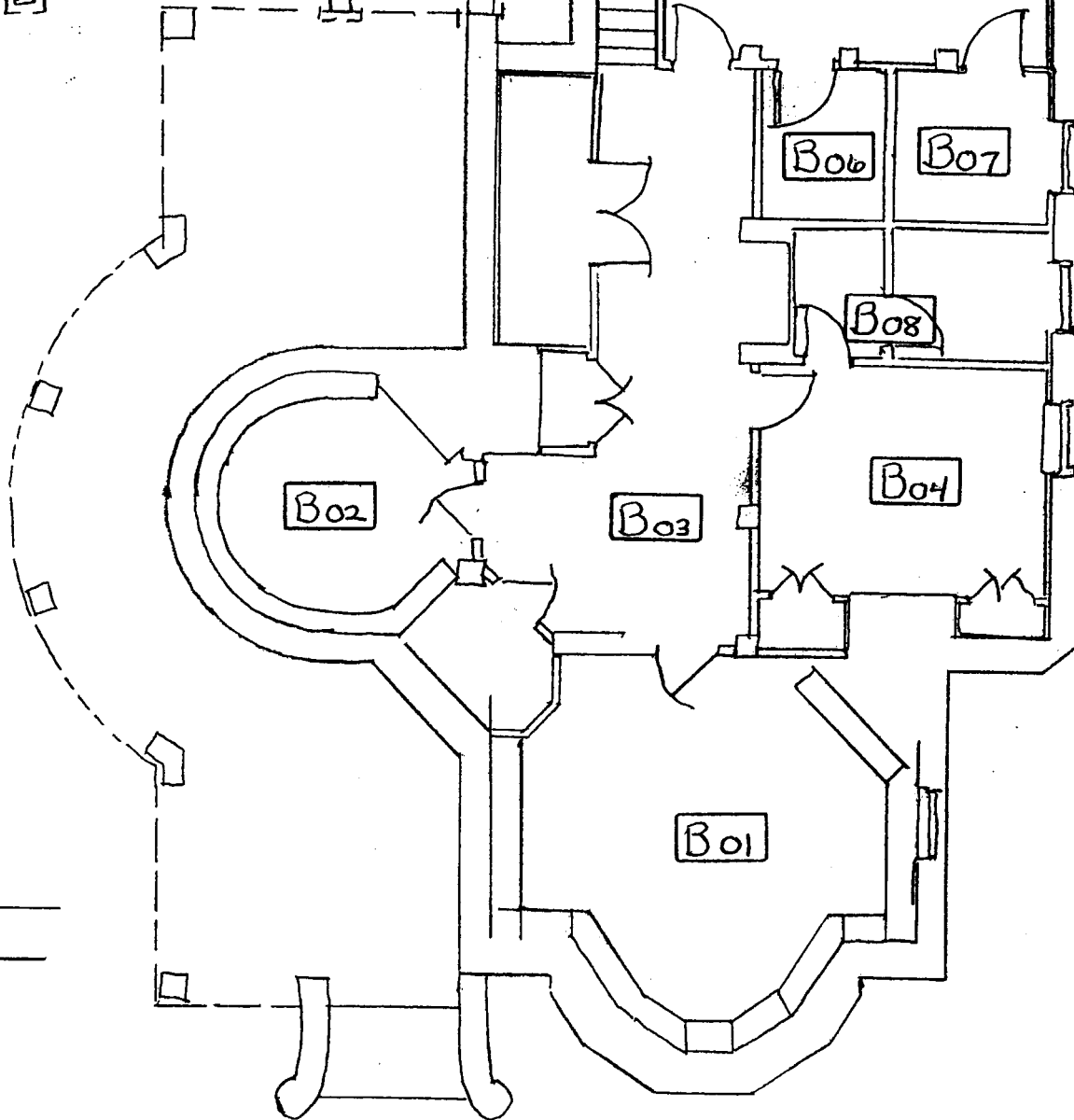
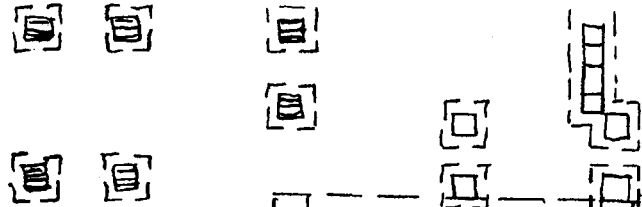
ALLEY

SITE PLAN
SMITH GILTINAN HOUSE
CHARLESTON, WV
POCAHONTAS COUNTY

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

SCALE:
1/16" = 1'

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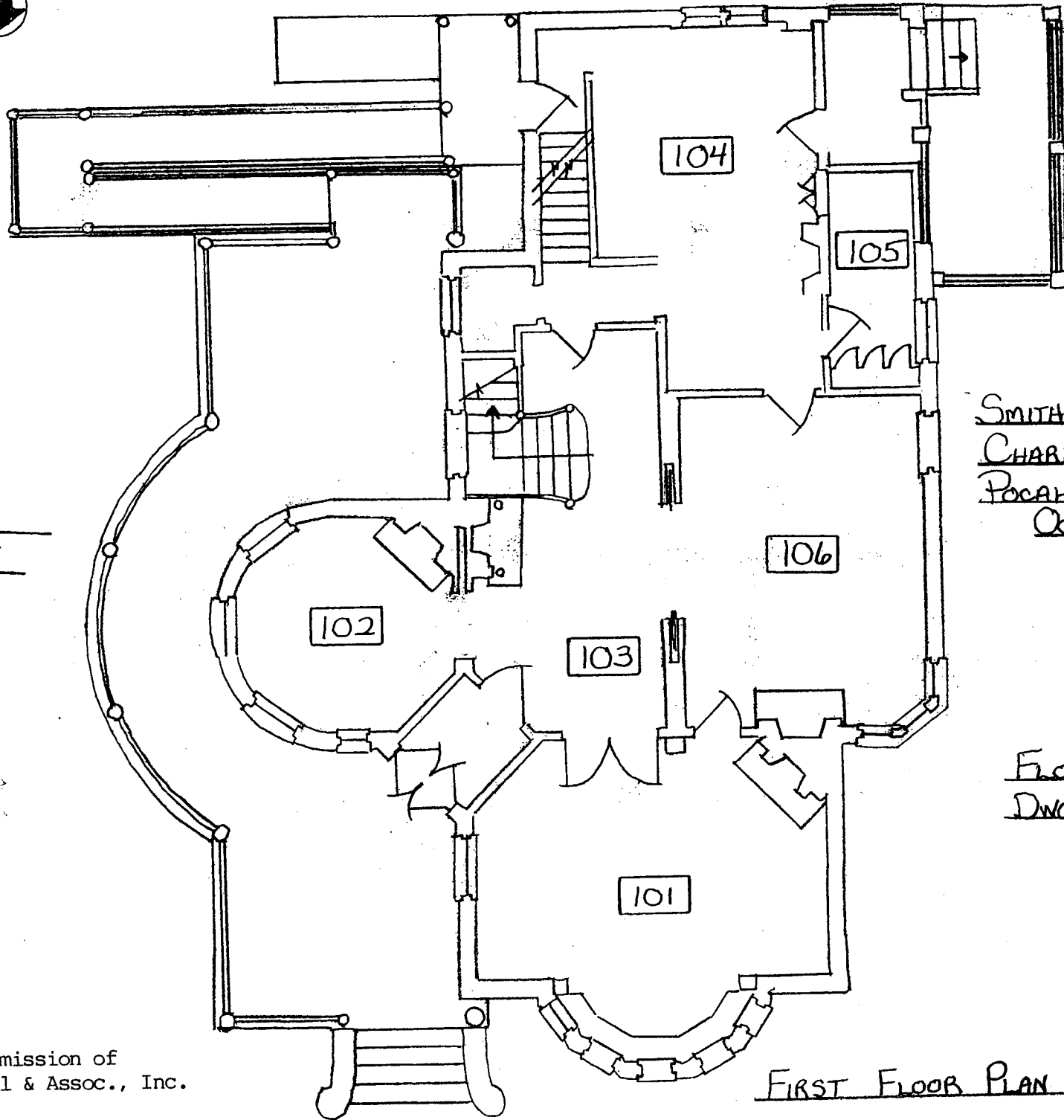
SCALE:
1/8" = 1'

SMITH GILTINAN HOUSE
CHARLESTON, WV
POCAHONTAS COUNTY
OCT. 2001

FLOOR PLANS
DWG 1 OF 4

Source with permission of
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LOWER LEVEL PLAN



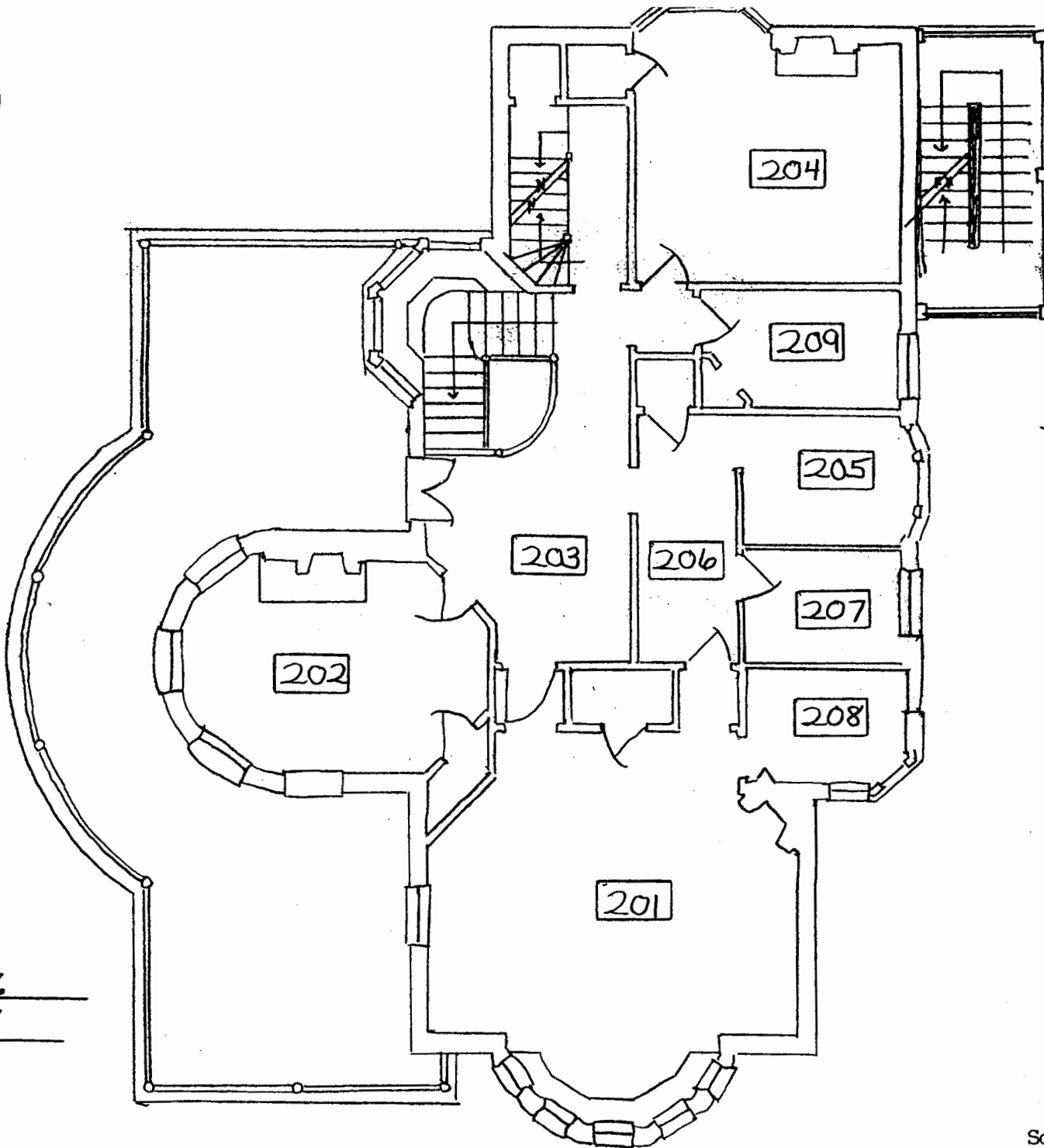
SCALE:
 $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'$

SMITH GULTINAN HOUSE
CHARLESTON, WY
POCAHONTAS COUNTY
OCT. 2001

FLOOR PLANS
DWG. 2 OF 4

Source with permission of
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN



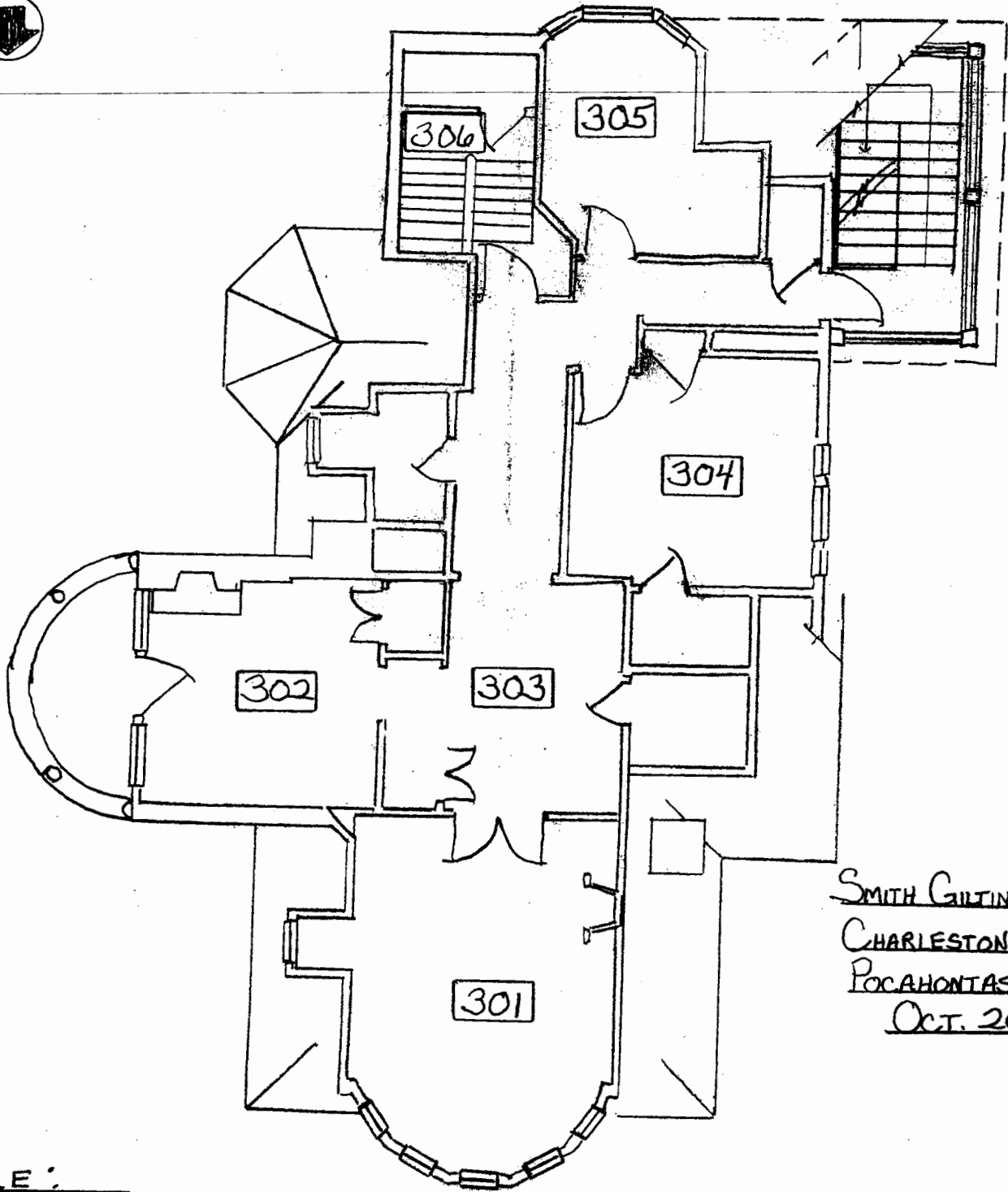
SMITH GULTINAN HOUSE
CHARLESTON, WV
POCAHONTAS COUNTY
OCT. 2001

FLOOR PLANS
DWG. 3 OF 4

SCALE:
1/8" = 1'

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Source with permission of
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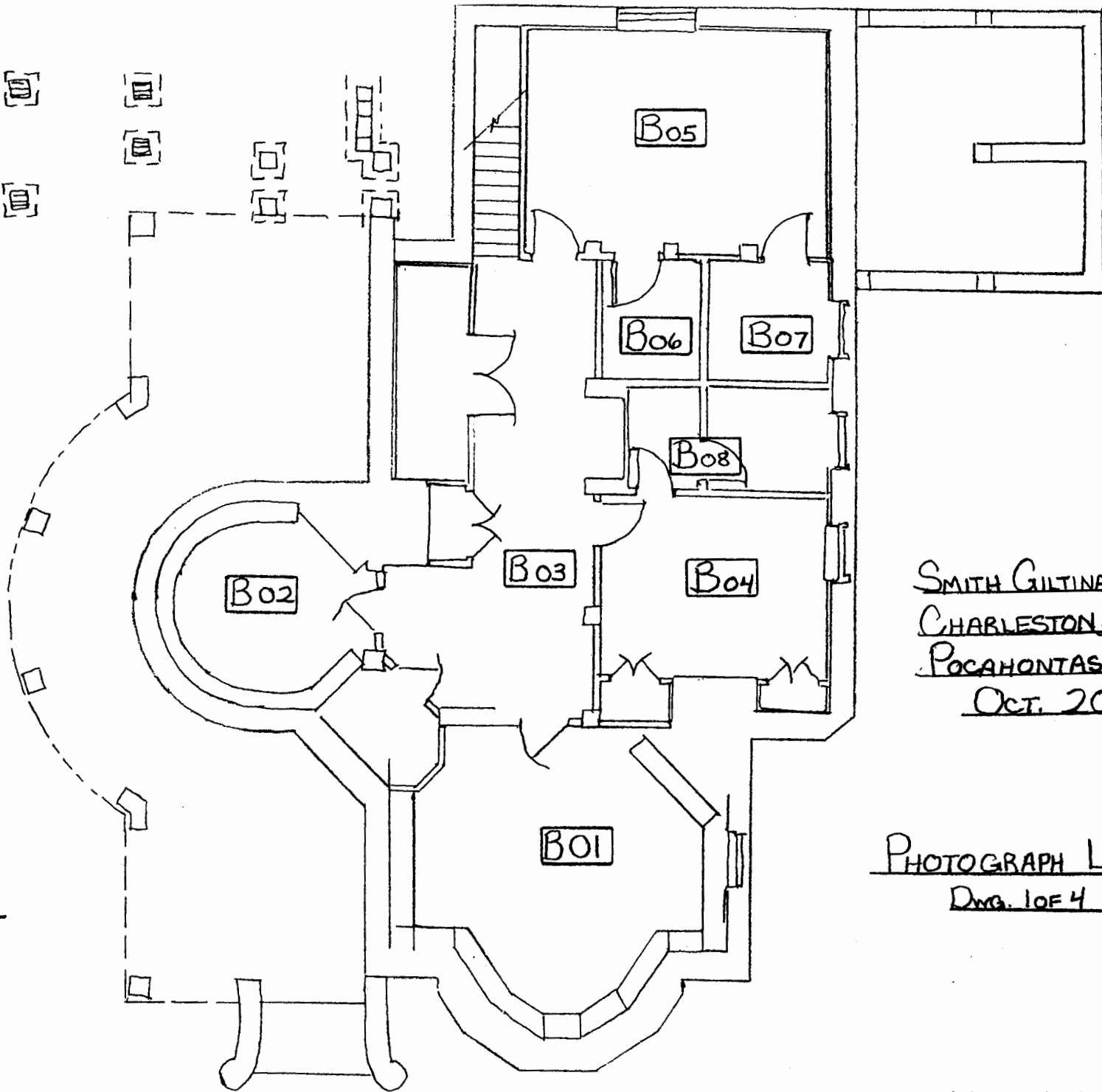
SMITH GILTINAN HOUSE
CHARLESTON, WY
POCAHONTAS COUNTY
OCT. 2001

SCALE:
1/8" = 1'

THIRD FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLANS
DWG. 4 OF 4

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SCALE:

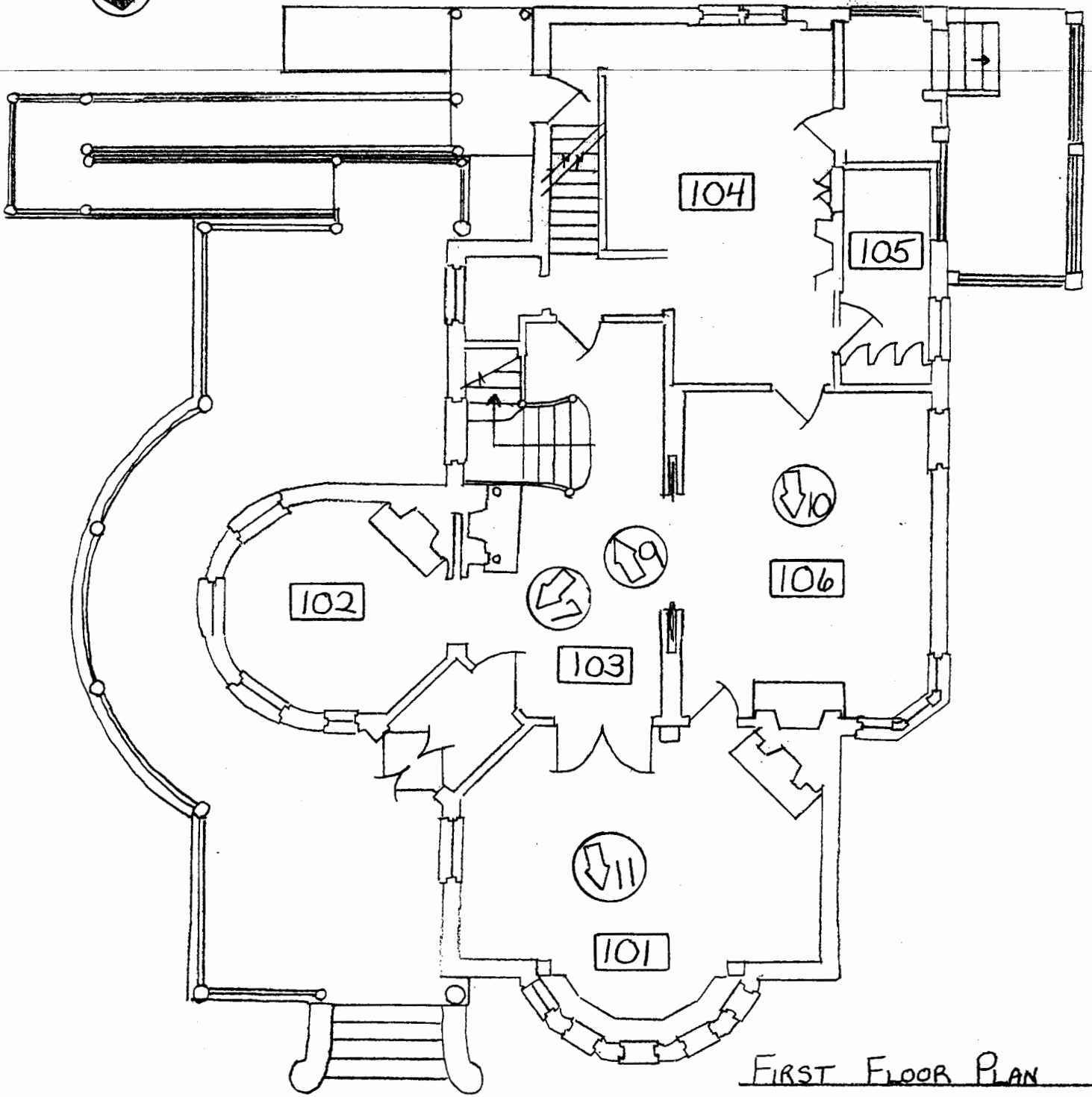
$\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'$

SMITH GULTINAN HOUSE
CHARLESTON, WV
POCAHONTAS COUNTY
OCT. 2001

PHOTOGRAPH LOG
DWG. 1 OF 4

LOWER LEVEL PLAN

Source with permission of
Paul D. Marshall & Assoc., Inc.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

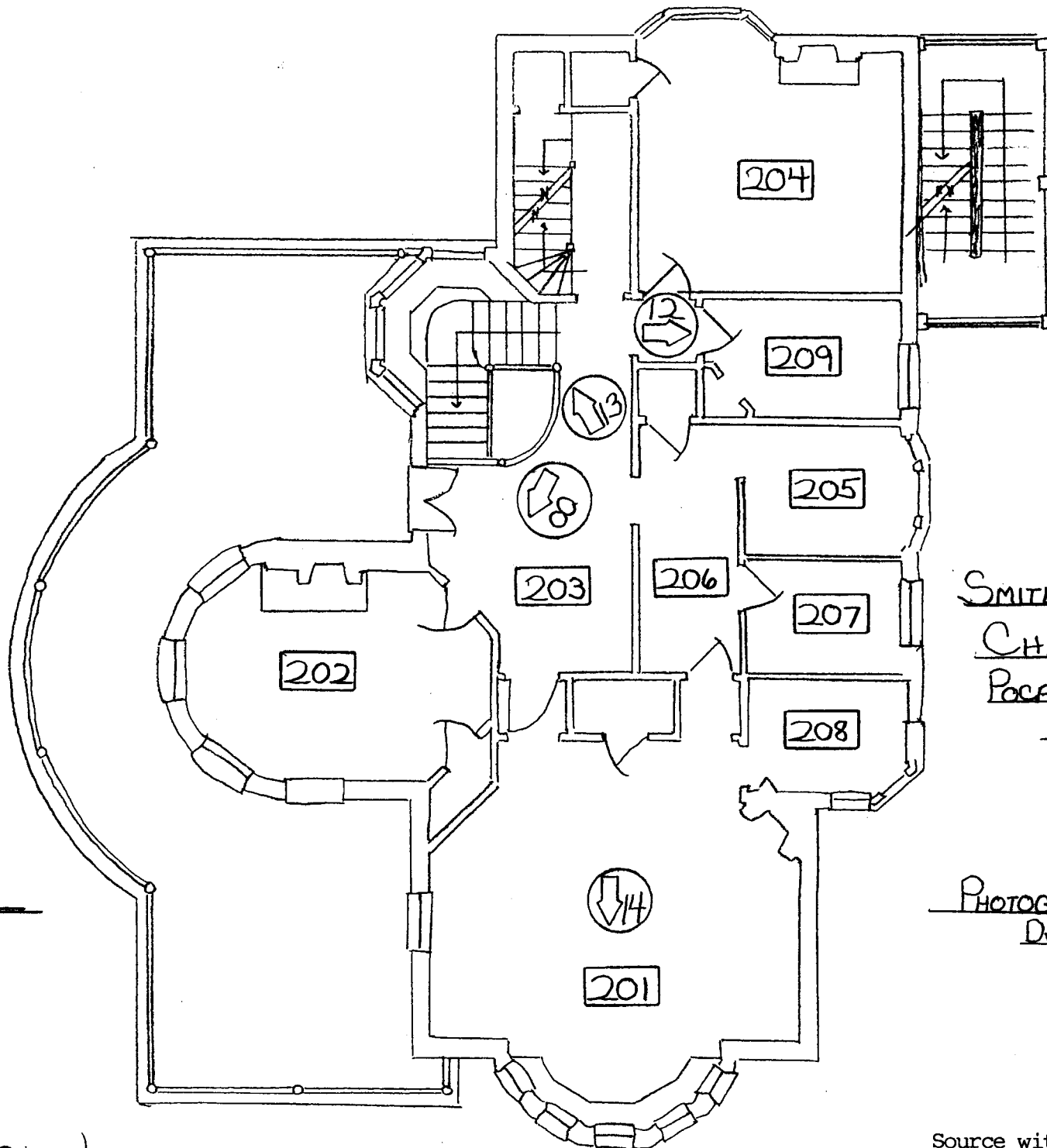
PHOTOGRAPH LOG

DWG. 2 OF 4

SCALE:
1/8" = 1'

SMITH GILTINAN HOUSE
CHARLESTON, WV
POCAHONTAS COUNTY
OCT. 2001

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SMITH GILTINAN HOUSE
CHARLESTON, WV
POCAHONTAS COUNTY
OCT. 2001

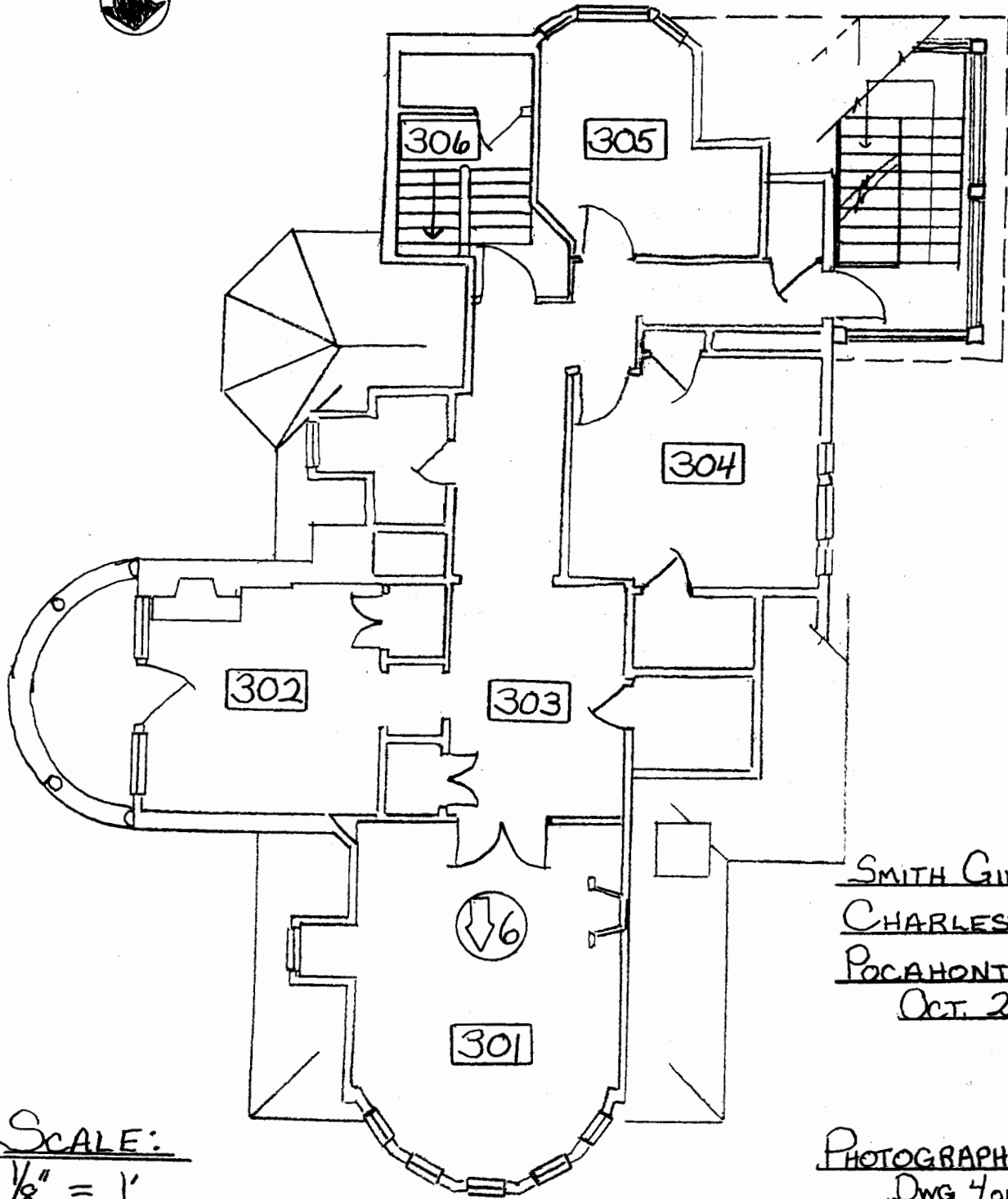
PHOTOGRAPH LOG
DWG. 30E4

SCALE:
1/8" = 1'

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Source with permission of
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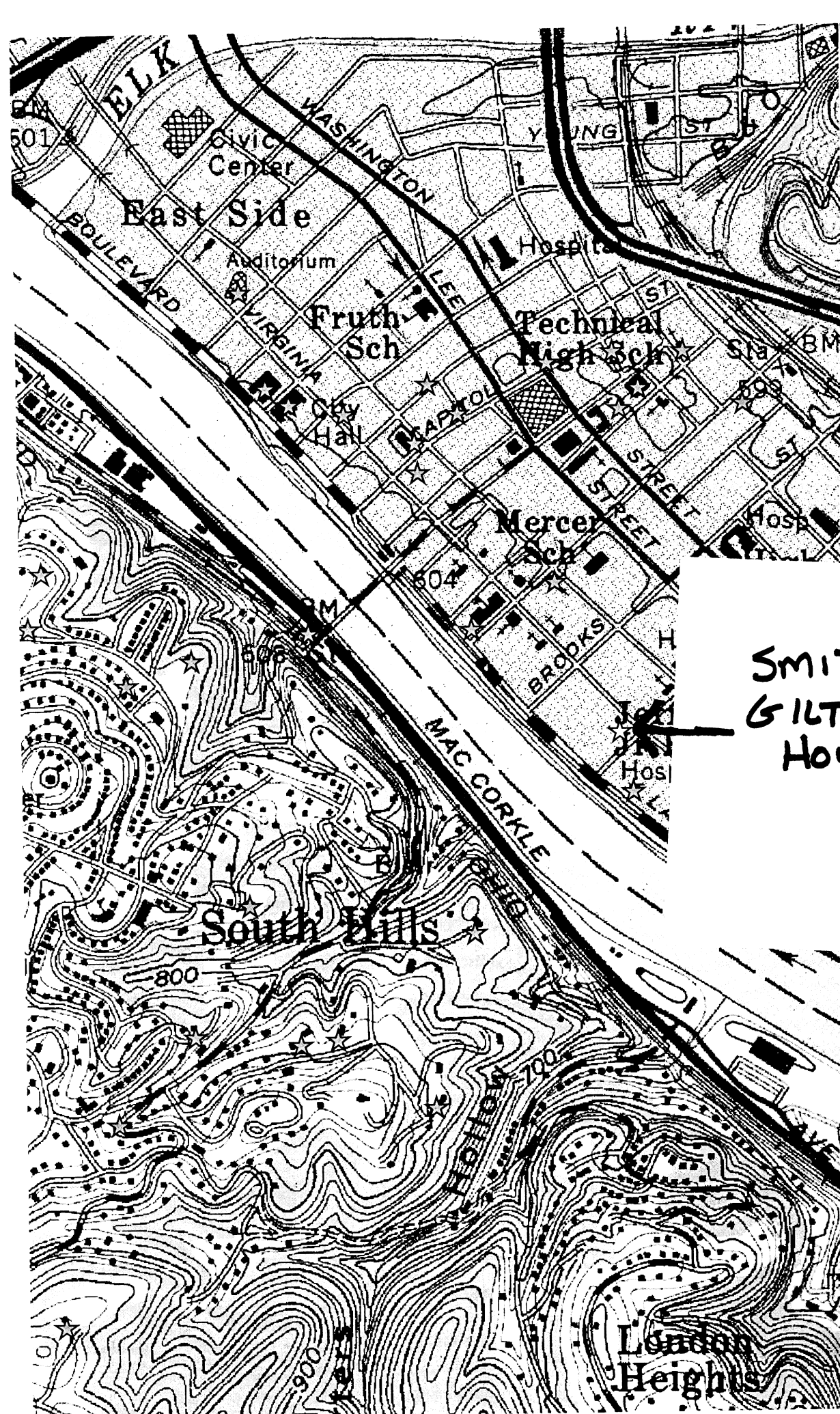


SMITH GULTINAN HOUSE
CHARLESTON, WV
POCAHONTAS COUNTY
OCT. 2001

SCALE:
 $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'$

PHOTOGRAPH LOG
DWG 4 OF 4

THIRD FLOOR PLAN
PHOTOGRAPH LOG



SMITH-GILTINAN HOUSE

