

DETAILS

*A Newsletter from the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office
West Virginia Division of Culture and History*



Historic Preservation Summer Camp students participating in a mock archaeology dig. See story on page 11.

50th Anniversary Celebrations and other Events:

by Susan Pierce, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

I'm ready to celebrate, are you? In 2016 we will mark the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act. Hurrah! On October 15, 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the federal law establishing the state historic preservation program and the National Register programs.

Get ready to party with open houses, block parties, ribbon cuttings and other activities. Historic Preservation has made a difference across West Virginia; it has preserved historic buildings, stabilized and protected archaeological resources, revitalized downtown commercial districts and assisted in heritage tourism efforts. Since 1966, 1,069 nominations in West Virginia have been approved for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This includes approximately 23,676 individual resources. The SHPO has also assisted with 1,228 grants and 223 historic rehabilitation credits have been certified.

Start planning now to recognize your community's historic places and efforts in 2016. Please contact our office if you would like to receive a planning packet to help you organize your event.

Also coming soon are workshop and training opportunities from the State Historic Preservation Office. We are developing workshops for Certified Local Governments to learn more about the public's opportunity to participate in the Section 106 review process. We are working with the National Park Service to develop disaster recovery workshops. Dates and locations will be announced via our website and press releases.

We will host our second summer day camp for 4-6th graders on July 13 - 16, 2015, at the Culture Center. Last year, young preservationists conducted a mock archaeology dig on the Culture Center's plaza deck, surviving the muggy heat while screening soil for artifacts and recording their findings. They developed a scaled plan based upon the Peter Burr House as created on the Great Hall marble floor and finished the week at the Craik-Patton House learning first-hand how historic buildings are preserved and used today.



The activity that is the subject of this newsletter has been financed with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The program receives Federal funds from the National Park Service. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental Federally Assisted Programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of federal assistance should write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.



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Summer is the time to take care of your roofs

Now that winter has gone, most people do not want to think about ice. However warmer weather makes it easier to access your roof and attic if you noticed ice dams on your house this past winter.

Ice dams cause damage to houses in many different ways. On the exterior of a building, the build-up of ice can not only damage shingles but the weight of an ice dam or icicles can pull gutters and exterior trim off a building. The water that backs up on the roof as a result of the ice dam can infiltrate the interior and cause damage to interior finishes as water streams down the inside of the building.

You can prevent or mitigate this damage now by following these guidelines

- Ice dams are caused by uneven heating of a snow covered roof surface with the higher elevations heating more quickly than lower elevations.
- The typical cause for uneven heating is heat loss under the roof surface, typically due to insufficient or non-existent insulation, or excessive heat generation in the attic space, possibly due to inadequately insulated or leaky duct work.
- Examining the roof after a snow fall and monitoring uneven melting will provide clues as to the source of heat loss below the roof.
- Removing snow from the roof as soon as possible will help avoid ice dams.

- Low roofs can often be safely accessed using a long handled snow rake or broom, so you can remove the snow.
 - Climbing on the roof or ladders during snowy periods is risky and should be avoided.
 - Care should be taken to avoid damaging the roof's surface.
- Create a "cold roof".
- Make the ceiling space into the attic air tight so that warm air does not escape into the space.
 - Consider increasing the insulation between the warm conditioned space of the house and the cold attic.
- Consider the use of heat tape.
- Heat tape, or electric heat tracing, uses an electric heating element to warm targeted areas along the run of the problem area.
 - The heat tape must be in contact with the ice in order to melt the ice.
 - Heating the lower edges of the roof and associated gutters and downspouts will help water to run clear along these areas.

Taken from Historic New England's Property Care White Paper series, 2009. www.historicnewengland.org

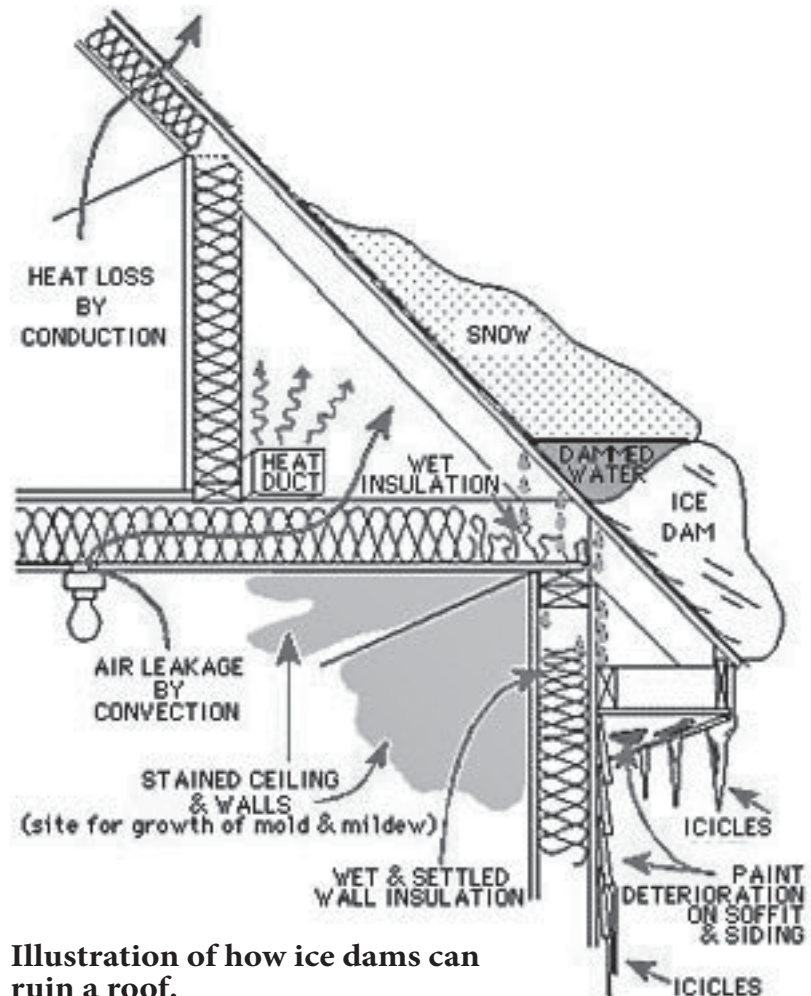



Illustration of how ice dams can ruin a roof.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

These historic resources and districts were listed in the National Register of Historic Places September 2013 through February 2014. A complete list of listed properties in West Virginia is available on our website at www.wvculture.org/shpo/nr. – Erin Riebe 

Mt. Woods Cemetery

Wheeling, Ohio County

Mt. Woods Cemetery was first established as a small family cemetery in 1831. In response to overcrowded conditions in the city's main cemetery, the Mt. Woods Cemetery Company was incorporated in 1848. The family cemetery and adjacent land were surveyed and the Mt. Woods Cemetery was laid out in eight sections and included 1,075 plots.

Mt. Woods Cemetery is an excellent example of the "rural cemetery" movement which moved cemeteries to the city's outskirts, usually on hilltops with existing woods and impressive views. Such cemeteries were celebrated for their beauty and for their usefulness as city parks. The Mt. Woods Cemetery includes a collection of antebellum, Victorian-era, and early to mid-20th century funerary art, design and commemoration. (Listed 9/4/2013)



Mt. Woods Cemetery, Ohio County

Whitesville School

Whitesville, Boone County

Following a 1929 fire that destroyed the original Whitesville School, the Sherman District Board of Education sold bonds to fund construction of a new school. They hired Charleston architects, Wysong, Bengston and Jones, to design the modern, Art Deco style school building. Construction began in September 1930 and was completed in time for the 1931-32 school year. The school is significant in southern West Virginia for its high-style Art Deco architecture. Elements of the style evident on the building include parallel lines, reeding and fluting, vertical bands of windows, inspiring murals, polychromatic effects, and low-relief geometric designs. (Listed 12/18/2013)



Whitesville School, Boone County

Fort Mill Ridge

Romney Vicinity, Hampshire County

The Fort Mill Ridge Trenches illustrate the importance of the strategic location of the Mechanicsburg Gap in protecting the town of Romney and the Northwest Turnpike during the Civil War. As a result of this defensive position, Union soldiers were able to travel quickly and defend other important areas, including the B&O stations at New Creek (modern day Keyser) and Cumberland and eastern cities such as Shepherdstown.

The redoubt and trenches retain excellent historic integrity and represent the defensive fortifications constructed by the Union army during the Civil War. Though adjusted for topography, the trenches were constructed following guidelines in the 1838 Treatise on Field Fortification written by D.H. Mahan, professor of military engineering. (Listed 1/22/14)



Fort Mill Ridge, Hampshire County

Potomac Mills

Shepherdstown Vicinity, Jefferson County, WV and Washington County, MD

Potomac Mills was established as a grain mill in 1826 by Henry Boteler and George Reynolds as a grain mill. By 1828, a cement mill and processing complex were added to meet the need for hydraulic cement to construct the C&O Canal.

Production stopped during the Civil War due to the mill's location next to Boteler's Ford, an important river crossing between the Union and the Confederacy. Union troops burned the buildings in 1861. In September 1862, the charred remains stood on the front line of the Battle of Shepherdstown. The buildings were rebuilt following the war and resumed processing both grain and cement. The cement mill continued to thrive in the late nineteenth century, producing building materials for construction projects in Washington D.C. Following a devastating flood in the late nineteenth century, the mills closed in 1901 and the complex fell into ruin.

The Potomac Mills complex includes the stone mill ruins and remains of the brick office or warehouse/dwelling, the battery of six stone lime kilns and small test kiln, and a single stone lime kiln on the



Potomac Mills, Jefferson County

hillside above. The Potomac Mills dam remnant, located in the Potomac River within Washington County, Maryland, leads from the former location of the mill race on the West Virginia side of the river to the Maryland bank. (Listed 2/5/2014)

Bethel Presbyterian Church

Waverly, Wood County

The congregation for this church was organized in 1845 and constructed the present building in 1904. When dedicated in 1905, a new handmade pulpit, built by a parishioner, and pump organ were used. These are still part of the church today. It is an excellent local example of the Gothic Revival style of architecture, having pointed arch windows, a steep gable roof, crenellation, and finials. An adjacent cemetery includes graves of delegates to the First Wheeling Convention in 1862, the Civil War, World War II, and notable local citizens (Listed 3/31/2014)



Bethel Presbyterian Church, Wood County

Beverly Historic District Boundary Increase

Beverly, Randolph County

Beverly was the site of first settlement in Randolph County in 1753. As it grew, Beverly became the central meeting place for area families. Named Randolph County's first county seat in 1787, by 1790 the town was formally chartered and platted. The Staunton to Parkersburg Turnpike, completed in 1847, passed directly through Beverly, bringing additional commerce and travelers to Beverly. The Beverly and Fairmont Turnpike, completed a few years later, further cemented Beverly's role as a transportation and commerce center.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Beverly held a strategic location on these transportation routes. Many buildings still extant today were used as hospitals or housing for soldiers. The Beverly Historic District represents a diverse range of residential and commercial architecture from the 18th through first half of the 20th century, from early settlement to post-World War II residential development. (Listed 12/16/14)



Beverly Historic District Boundary Increase, Randolph County

Charleston East End Historic District Boundary Increase *Charleston, Kanawha County*

Charleston's growth in the last decades of the 19th century came as a result of its selection as the permanent state capital in 1877, strong industrial development and advances in transportation. The city's East End benefitted from the advances in industry and the construction of the capitol building. New housing and business development in this area changed the landscape of the area that was once part of the historic Ruffner holdings.

The architecture of the district represents the styles and building types typical in the first half of the twentieth century, including kit houses and homes that reflect the small house movement where inexpensive construction techniques were perfected and period-style architecture was mass-produced, repeating styles over and over in smaller-scale houses throughout the neighborhoods.

This nomination increases the East End Historic District to



Charleston East End Historic District Boundary Increase, Kanawha County

include commercial and residential properties north of the current district that are historically associated with the architectural significance of the area. (Listed 12/16/14)

French's Mill *Augusta, Hampshire County*

French's Mill, located in Augusta on the former Northwestern Turnpike, was built in 1911 as a replacement for a previous mill that had been destroyed in a fire. Using new technology, French's Mill did not rely on waterpower. Steam, then electric, powered the mill. Rather than using the new roller system to grind grain, French's Mill continued to use a burr stone. Due to the 50 year criterion for the National Register, the period of significance ends in 1964, however the mill continued in operation until 2000. (Listed 12/16/2014)

Hebron Church *Yellow Springs Vicinity, Hampshire County*

Hebron Church, built in 1849 and changed in 1905 to add a metal roof and art glass windows, is significant for its local interpretation of the Greek



French's Mill, Hampshire County

Revival style. The congregation was established in 1786 as the Great Capon Church. A log building served as the church until the present building was constructed. Still used by its Lutheran congregation, this church has not been added to and seen little alteration of its style, unlike many 19th century one room churches in the area. (Listed 12/16/2014)

Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House *Romney Vicinity, Hampshire County*

The Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House is one of Hampshire County's few early settlement stone dwellings still in existence. Nathaniel Kuykendall and his family came to the region in 1749, when the area was still part of Frederick County, Virginia. Nathaniel was named one of the first justices when Hampshire County was established in 1756. The Kuykendall House was built in 1789 by father and son and is constructed in the Federal style. (Listed 12/16/2014)



Hebron Church, Hampshire County



Old Hemlock

*Bruceton Mills Vicinity,
Preston County*

While Old Hemlock is a good example of a ca.1780s house that was thoughtfully expanded and renovated in 1939, its primary significance comes from its connection with George Bird Evans.

A popular illustrator and writer, Evans is best known for his articles and books on the outdoors and upland bird hunting. Starting in 1932 as a newlywed living in his parents hunting cabin, Evans wrote about each of his next 65 hunting seasons. Evans bought Old Hemlock in 1938 and enlarged and renovated the house.

Once part of a working farm, Evans allowed the land to revert to woodlands to provide a habitat for different birds. In 1947 Evans began breeding a unique line of English setters that are renowned for their hunting instincts, intelligence, and their ability to be good family pets. (Listed 12/16/2014)

Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House, Hampshire County

Yellow Spring Mill

Yellow Spring, Hampshire County

Built on the site of several previous mills, the current Yellow Spring Mill was finished in the late 1890s. Being cut off from easy transportation routes, the area around the village of Yellow Spring needed a mill to process its grains. In 1940 the mill was converted from water to gas power. Due to commercial poultry farms in the area, the mill did very well for a number of years. Competition from commercial mills and the decrease of livestock farms in the region forced the mill to close in 1990. (Listed 12/16/2014)



Yellow Spring Mill, Hampshire County



Old Hemlock, Preston County

Gap Valley Historic District

Gap Mills, Monroe County

The Gap Valley Historic District is located between the ridges of Gap Mountain and Peters Mountain in Monroe County and was first settled in the late eighteenth century. By the early to mid-nineteenth century, self-reliant farmers were providing agricultural products to nearby spring resorts. Much of the farm land was destroyed during the Civil War and farmers were forced to contend with ravaged cropland, erosion, depleted livestock, and shortages in food. However, determined farmers rebuilt their farms thanks to uncommonly fertile soils and help from agricultural organizations such as the Grange and the Farmers Alliance.

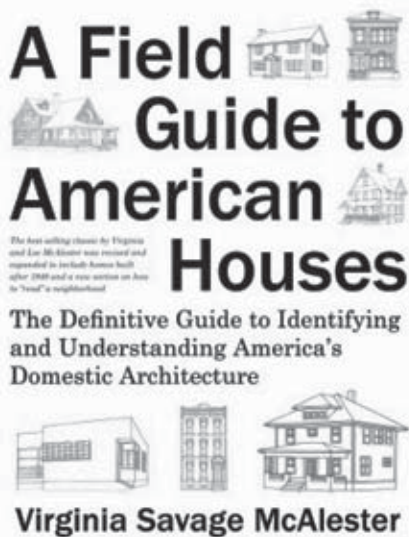
Today, the Gap Valley landscape defines this area and gives it its character as a rural historic district. The landscape reflects the traditional occupation of farming. The valley's architecture includes Bungalows, I-houses, American Four Squares, Victorian, and Colonial Revival houses. (Determined eligible 12/29/2014)



Gap Valley Historic District, Monroe County



A classic revised: *A Field Guide to American Homes*




An exciting updated and revised book hit the bookshelves in 2014. *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia McAlester has been a classic since it was first published in 1984. This book has become essential to historic preservation professionals and travelers interested in old houses. Like field guides for flowers or birds, *A Field Guide to American Houses* allows one to quickly and easily identify the style and approximate age of houses. Using line illustrations and maps, a person can start with a feature of a house, find more information about that feature and use that information to identify the style of house that usually has this feature.

A lifelong advocate of historical preservation, McAlester obtained an undergraduate degree from Harvard University and attended the Harvard Graduate School of Design. She was a founding member and past

president of Preservation Dallas. In addition to the *Field Guide*, Ms. McAlester wrote *Great American Houses and Their Architectural Styles* and *Great American Suburbs: The Homes of Park Cities, Dallas, Texas*.

The original *Field Guide* timeline ended in the 1940s. The revised edition now includes modern housing of the remaining half of the 20th century, addressing the post-World War II building boom. McAlester researched for 20 years to categorize and document the changes in architecture. The new book covers recent trends in manufactured housing as well as millennium mansions, “McMansions.” The author presents each building type without judgment and in a manner accessible to any reader. Architect designed homes receive the same attention as vernacular or common buildings.

As the houses of the 1960s reach their 50 year eligibility mark, this new edition will continue to provide valuable assistance for future historic preservation work.

For more information about this book, see <http://knopf-doubleday.com>. Enter “A Field Guide to American Houses” or Virginia Savage McAlester. 

PAWV Annual Conference Re-cap

PAWV’s biannual conference was held in Huntington, West Virginia on September 25-27 2014. The conference kicked off on Thursday morning with a choice of three workshops – a gravestone conservation workshop, a how-to charrette focusing on the Jenkins House, and a self-guided tour of Ritter Park and surrounding architecture. Afterwards, participants met at the Cabell County Convention & Visitors Bureau for the opening reception.

Friday began with a walking tour of downtown Huntington with stops at the Frederick Hotel, the Keith Albee Theater, the Capitol Centre, and other notable buildings in the area. After lunch concurrent sessions began with tracks pertaining to Brownfields/Dilapidated Buildings, Archaeology, or Heritage Development. Presenters from all over the country convened at Marshall University’s Visual Arts Center to discuss current technology in archaeology and historic preservation as well as practical ways to re-use historic buildings that are dilapidated.

On Friday evening, PAWV held the annual awards banquet at the Historic Century building. A private tour of Dr. Touma’s Medical Museum on the 3rd floor preceded the banquet, which was held in the Palms Reception Hall on the 2nd floor. At the banquet, Dr. Paul Gardner of the Archaeological Con-

PAWV *Continued from page 8*

servancy gave a keynote address on his organization and archeology in the private sector.

Six people and organizations were recognized as the 2014 award winners. Capitol Theatre of Wheeling, WV was honored with “Most Significant Save of an Endangered Site,” Heritage Farm Museum and Village was honored with the “Heritage Tourism Award,” WBOY Channel 12 received the “West Virginia Media Award,” Drs. Kim and Stephen McBride received the “Archaeology Award,” Monica Miller was presented with the “Preservation Achievement Award,” and Betty “Snookie” Nutting was awarded with the “Dr. Emory Kemp Lifetime Achievement Award.”

Saturday continued the concurrent sessions with options on the same three tracks of interest. The conference concluded with a luncheon with greetings from Senator Joe Manchin’s office, a PAWV business meeting, and a keynote address by Dr. John Kelly, Senior Lecturer of Archaeology at Washington University in St. Louis. Dr. Kelly discussed various efforts to preserve ancient earthen monuments and Native American urban centers around present day St. Louis.



WV SHPO adds new staff members.

The SHPO announces the addition of the following staff -

Ernest E. Blevins, Review and Compliance Structural Historian, joined the staff in December 2013. Born and raised in Spartanburg, South Carolina, he earned a BA degree in Studio Art and a BS degree in Anthropology from the College of Charleston in Charleston, South Carolina. He holds an MFA in Historic Preservation from Savannah College of Art & Design.

Ernest completed a Certificate in Public History at the University of West Georgia.

Ernest has worked on archaeology projects throughout the Southeast. As a contractor, Ernest worked as an architectural historian for FEMA in New Orleans (2007) and Galveston, Texas (2008-2009).



Ernest Blevins



Jeff Smith

Jeff Smith, Review and Compliance Structural Historian, was raised in Lynchburg, VA; however both of his parents are from West Virginia and most of his family lives in the state. Jeff earned his BA in History from West Virginia University and earned a MA in Historic Preservation and a Masters in Library and Information Science from the University of North Carolina - Greensboro.

Jeff has worked as an independent historic preservation consultant and worked with a developer in North Carolina who specialized in adaptive re-use and rehabs. Jeff then worked at the Virginia SHPO and also served with the Appalachian Forest Heritage Area AmeriCorps program.

Jennifer Brennan has rejoined the staff as a Structural Historian, Tax Credit/Development Grant/CLG Programs.



GRANTS AWARDED

The West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office announces the following grants that the Archives and History Commission awarded this past winter.

The **survey and planning grants** are funded through the annual Historic Preservation Fund of the National Park Service for use primarily by Certified Local Governments to conduct historic preservation activities.

Survey and planning grants are for projects involving architectural and archaeological surveys; preparation of National Register of Historic Places nominations; heritage education programs relating to preservation activities; pre-development activities; comprehensive planning documents; and development projects. The State Historic Preservation Office provided recommendations to the Archives and History Commission, which made the final grant determinations.

For more information about these grant programs, contact Pam Brooks at 304-558-0240 ext. 720.

On March 5, 2014 Governor Earl Ray Tomblin presented the following cities and historic landmark commissions a total of \$79,950 in survey and planning grant funds.

Cabell County –
Huntington Historic Landmark

Commission received \$6,300 to co-host a statewide preservation conference with Preservation Alliance of West Virginia and the West Virginia Archaeological Society.

Greenbrier County –
City of Ronceverte/Historic Landmark Commission received \$13,650 to prepare a historic structures conditions report to guide in the repair of brick pavers on Pocahontas Avenue and Spruce Street in Ronceverte.

Greenbrier County Commission received \$7,000 to conduct an architectural survey of the area south of I-64 in Greenbrier County.

Jefferson County –
Charles Town Historic Landmark Commission received \$7,000 to prepare a historic structures report to document the Star Lodge to guide rehabilitation.

Marion County –
City of Fairmont/Fairmont Review Commission received \$2,100 to sponsor a Realtor Training workshop for Fairmont and the surrounding areas for local realtors.

Fairmont Review Commission/Main Street Fairmont received \$3,500 to host a conference for potential developers and others to showcase historic properties and educate them about the incentives available.

Ohio County –
Wheeling Historic Landmark Commission received \$10,500

to conduct an architectural survey of Oglebay and Wheeling Park.

Raleigh County –
Beckley Historic Landmark Commission received \$15,900 to conduct a cultural resource investigation at the Beckley Grist Mill site in Raleigh County.

Randolph County –
Elkins Historic Landmark Commission received \$7,000 to conduct an architectural re-survey of downtown residential Elkins.

Ritchie County –
Ritchie County Historic Landmark Commission received \$7,000 to conduct an architec-

The WV Legislature provides annual funding assistance for the **development grant program** for the preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation of historic resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This matching grant program is competitive and based upon selection criteria included in our annual work program.

The Archives and History Commission reviewed and awarded the following State Development Grants at their June 20, 2014 meeting:

Barbour County -
Adaland Mansion Development, Inc., received \$25,450 to repair basement wall and masonry at the Adaland Mansion in Philippi.

Greenbrier County -
Carnegie Hall, Inc., received \$37,922 to repair masonry at

Carnegie Hall in Lewisburg.

Jefferson County -

Donald and Marie Davis received \$7,525 to repair windows, lentils, sills and the chimney on the main building of the Carriage Inn B&B in Charles Town.

Roger and Bonita Tingley received \$19,750 to repair and replace roof and gutters on the Dr. A.O. Albin House in Charles Town.

David Michael McMillion received \$5,050 to repair the roof, chimney, snowguards and gutters on the Robinson-Tabb House in Shepherdstown.

Kanawha County -

Crawford Holdings, LLC received \$78,437 to replace the roof on the Staats Building in Charleston.

Marion County -

City of Fairmont received \$47,850 to repair and replace the roof of the Fairmont Fire Station.

Woman's Club of Fairmont received \$5,000 to repair chimneys at the Thomas Fleming House in Fairmont.

Mercer County -

Mercer County Commission received \$46,200 to replace the roof of the Mercer County Courthouse in Princeton.

Mingo County -

City of Williamson received \$36,925 to repair the roof of the Williamson Field House.

Ohio County -

Patrick and Nikki Lenz received \$3,276 to replace floor joists at the Fischer-Lasch Farmhouse in Wheeling.

Market Street Now, LLC received \$25,475 to repair the roof and skylight at The Professional Building in Wheeling.

Pocahontas County -

Pocahontas County Historical Society received \$34,872 to replace the roof of the Pocahontas County Museum in Marlinton.

Randolph County -

City of Elkins/Kump House Trust received \$10,010 to address drainage issues at the Kump House in Elkins.

Summers County -

MountainPlex Properties, LLC received \$25,221 to repair windows on the Hotel McCreery in Hinton.



Students sift dirt from their "dig" site to see if artifacts can be found.



Students making butter

Historic Preservation Summer Day Camp

During the week of June 23-27, WVSHPO hosted its first summer day camp for historic preservation at the Culture Center. Many aspects of historic preservation were covered including historic architecture recognition, city planning with historic preservation, and archaeology, including a mock dig.

The week ended with a trip to the Craik-Patton House (National Register, 1975) in Charleston. This trip helped to bring the week together by highlighting the different architecture seen in the house and in the reconstructed Ruffner log cabin along with showcasing the educational, and fun, side of historic preservation. Students learned late 1800's games and made butter. Seventeen students participated in the class.



Class photo outside Craik - Patton House



West Virginia Division of Culture and History

DETAILS

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The Culture Center

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Charleston WV 25305-0300

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