United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: WEST UNION DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
other name/site number:

2. Location

street & number: Roughly bounded by the B&O Railroad, Court Street, and Cottage Street
not for publication: N/A
city/town: West Union
state: WV
county: Doddridge
code: 017
vicinity: N/A
zip code: 26456

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 CAR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _X_ meets _ ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _X_ nationally _ ___ statewide _ ___ locally.
(__ See continuation sheet.)

[Signature]

Signature of Certifying Official

Date: 3/13/03

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
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): __________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Signature of Keeper</th>
<th>Date of Action</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [X] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 5
### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**
- GOVERNMENT/Courthouse
- GOVERNMENT/Correctional Facility
- COMMERCE/Business
- DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
- RECREATION & CULTURE/Music Facility

**Current Functions**
- GOVERNMENT/Courthouse
- RECREATION & CULTURE/Museum
- COMMERCE/Business
- DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
- EDUCATION/Library

### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification:**
- LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
  - Queen Anne
  - Romanesque Revival
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Neo-Classical Revival
  - Colonial Revival
  - Mediterranean Revival
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial

**Materials**
- Foundation: Brick, stone, concrete
- Walls: Brick, concrete, wood, stone
- Roof: Asphalt, metal, wood, clay tile, slate
- Other: Cast iron, tin

**Narrative Description**
(See continuation on sheets.)

### 8. Statement of Significance

**Applicable National Register Criteria**
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- **X** 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.
West Union Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:
_____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
_____ B removed from its original location.
_____ C a birthplace or grave.
_____ D a cemetary.
_____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
_____ F a commemorative property.
_____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCIAL
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance
1845-1953

Significant Dates
1903

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Fulton, Charles, J.
Davis, Nathan
Miller, William, F.
Knight, Talliaferro, K.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(See continuation sheets.)
9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(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 CAR 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

Name of Repository: _________________________________

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: +/- 20

UTM References

Quad Map Name: West Union, W.Va.

A 17 519303 4349440
Zone Easting Northing
C 17 519449 4349145
Zone Easting Northing

B 17 519552 4349283
Zone Easting Northing
D 17 519217 4349318
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description
(See continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(See continuation sheet.)
West Union Downtown Historic District
Name of Property: __________________________
Doddridge, West Virginia
County and State: ____________________________

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Alan Rowe, Historian, WVSHP, & Lorraine Brisell
Organization: West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office
Date: January 16, 2003
Street & Number: 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East
Telephone: 304-558-0240
City or Town: Charleston State: WV ZIP: 25305-0300

Property Owner

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

Name: Multiple
Street & Number: __________________________ Telephone: __________________
City or Town: __________________________ State: ____ Zip: __________________
The West Union Downtown Historic District occupies a roughly 20 acre site comprised of hilly terrain and steep, winding streets. Bisected by Middle Island Creek, the main town site occupies high ground to the southwest of the stream bed. Dominated by its Romanesque Revival courthouse, the business district shares many commercial hallmarks of the Romanesque Revival style. The area around the courthouse is also noted for its Neo-Classical Revival and Queen Anne domestic architecture. Early twentieth century commercial architecture is very much in evidence, reflecting a 1922 fire that resulted in the construction of rather plain brick and concrete buildings resistant to fire. Early and late buildings from the district’s 1845 to 1953 period of significance are evident, with a majority of the buildings dating from the late-nineteenth century or early twentieth.

**CHANCERY STREET**

0001. 100 CHANCERY STREET, public

*date: 1937*

*description:* Two story, brick Mediterranean Revival style jail building with a clay tile pyramidal roof. Three bays span the main facade, which displays a centered entrance flanked by two fifteen pane steel casement windows. The entrance is composed of a door flanked by sidelights and a rectangular transom, sheltered beneath and gable-end porch roof cantilevered from the wall and supported by two ogee brackets. On the second story of the main facade, there are four windows, two centered over the steel casement windows on the first story, and two closely spaced windows located directly above the entrance. All second story windows are guarded by grates composed of thick steel bars. The lower half of one of the windows above the entrance has been in-filled with bricks. The overhanging eaves on the main facade are supported by four pairs of ogee bracket moldings. Identical bracket moldings are also present beneath the eaves of the side elevations. The side elevation that faces Court Street has four bays and an entrance on the first story at the far left corner of the elevation. The entrance is sheltered by a smaller version of the porch roof on the main elevation, with a small concrete stoop and a flight of four concrete steps necessary to reach grade. The first story windows are steel casements, and the second story windows are protected behind steel bars. The side elevation that faces a vacant lot has three steel casement windows on the first story, and four windows behind steel bars are located on the second story. A metal fire escape stairway is visible exiting the building from a metal door located on the far right corner of the second story, and wrapping around to the rear elevation, where the stairs reach grade.

1 contributing building.

0002. 102 CHANCERY STREET, commercial

*date: ca. 1905*

*description:* One story, yellow and red brick Romanesque Revival law office building. Built on a side gable plan, the main facade features a centered triangular wall gable that bears a small rectangular window. The roof is shingled with alternating bands of square and round-end slates. The yellow
CHANCERY STREET, CONT.
speckled brick main facade is divided into four bays, with two side-by-side entrances centered in the facade, with two cottage windows with half-round arched transoms to the left and right of the entrances. The doors likewise have round-arch transoms. The hoods over the doors and windows are pressed metal. In contrast to the main facade, the side and rear elevations are laid in red brick. The end gables and the wall gable on the main facade are sheathed in wooden shingles. Two brackets, one at each end of the main facade, are present beneath the wide overhanging eaves. 1 contributing building.

0003. 104 CHANCERY STREET, residential  Scott W. Stuart House
date: ca. 1905
description: Two and a half story brick Queen Anne style house with a colossal order front porch and two cylindrical, pyramidal roofed towers. The basic plan of the house is a rectangular box with the towers at the front corners and the porch centered between them. Two porch dependencies on the first story wrap around the base of each tower to the side elevations. The four two story high columns, and the columns supporting the side dependencies are of the Ionic order and cast in concrete. The house was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on March 25, 1993.
1 National Register listed building.

COLUMBIA STREET
0004. 106 COLUMBIA STREET, commercial  Jo Jo’s Lounge
date: ca. 1915
description: Four story commercial style brick building that is four bays wide with a flat roof. The first floor storefront arrangement consists of a tripartite division with a centered entry with two flanking display windows. Transoms are present above the display window areas and the entry area. All display window and transom openings have been in-filled with wooden siding, and a modern steel door has replaced the original. Each of the three floors above the first floor storefront has four 12/1 double-hung sash windows spaced evenly across the width of the facade. Each window on the second floor has narrow, rectangular stone lintels and sills. Windows on the third and fourth floors share a stone sill that doubles as a belt course that runs across the width of the facade. Located directly above the fourth floor window openings is a highly decorative cast iron cornice.
1 contributing building.

0005. 107 COLUMBIA STREET, commercial  Trails Inn
date: ca. 1960
description: Two story commercial style brick building with a radically altered facade. Modern materials have totally obscured the original storefront, with a perma-stone watertable positioned below a wide band of vinyl siding. There is a recessed storefront entry on the left side of the
COLUMBIA STREET, CONT.

facade, and two square sliding casement aluminum-frame windows evenly spaced across the facade to the right of the entry. The original brick is visible in a wide band above the vinyl siding. The brick terminates at a narrow, banded cast iron cornice.
1 non-contributing building.

0006. 109 COLUMBIA STREET, commercial
date: ca. 1910
description: One story, three bay concrete block commercial style building. The building has a front gable roof hidden behind a tall concrete block false front. Rock face concrete blocks are present on the side elevations, and rusticated concrete blocks are used on the main facade. The blocks are unpainted and left in their natural color. The main facade is broken into three divisions, with two 1/1 double-hung sash windows flanking a recessed entrance vestibule. The door is wood and consists of a single large glass pane set above a small wooden kick plate. Two 1/1 double-hung sash windows are present on each side wall of the vestibule. Two square brick columns are present on each corner of the vestibule opening. T-111 wooden paneling has been used to in-fill the lower sash of the windows on the main facade, and has likewise been used to cover the transom windows that at one time were present above the windows and the vestibule opening. On the side elevation that faces a vacant lot, two closely spaced windows are present near the rear corner of the building.
1 contributing building.

0007. ______ COLUMBIA STREET, commercial
date: ca. 1895
description: Two story, three bay commercial style building built on an gabled-ell plan with a shallow hip roof. Wooden clapboards cover the exterior walls, and asphalt shingles cover the roof. The right side of the main facade consists of a storefront on the first story with a single, centered window on the second story above. Originally, the storefront had two large plate glass display windows to each side of a slightly recessed entrance. The windows have since been covered with a variety of wooden panels. The window on the second story has been likewise in-filled with a panel of plywood. The left side of the main facade consists of a large plate glass display window on the first story, with two 2/2 double-hung windows on the second floor above. The center of the display window has been replaced with a wooden panel. The building has been radically altered to accommodate the operations of a restaurant.
1 non-contributing building.

0008. 212 COLUMBIA STREET, commercial
date: ca. 1890
description: Three story, wood frame Queen Anne style commercial building with a T-plan, metal roof, and three bay main facade. All exterior wall surfaces, except where noted, are covered with
COLUMBIA STREET, CONT.

asbestos shingles. The cross of the “T” forms a side gable configuration that is similar to an I-house in appearance, save for the presence of a third floor. The central bay extends outward about two feet from the wall plane, and features a wall gable that is perpendicular to the main ridgeline. Behind the side gable portion of the building is the leg of the “T,” which has five bays on each side elevation and a gable roof. The central bay of the main facade has a centered entrance on the first story that consists of a paneled door with sidelights. Above the door is a flat-roof supported by four solid ogee-shaped brackets. This porch roof doubles as a floor for a set of wooden double doors on the second story. Each door has a single rectangular glass window with three panels below. The second story doors are sheltered by a shallow, front gable porch roof supported by two solid ogee-shaped brackets. Above this porch roof there is a Palladian window on the third story. The surface of the wall gable is sheathed in wood shingles, and there is a small, centered arched window located just below the roof peak. The bays to the left and right of the central bay are for the most part identical, with the exception of a first story entrance on the right side. Each side has a 1/1 double-hung sash window on the second story, and a set of paired 1/1 double-hung windows on the third story. The corners of the building are cut back diagonally up to the level of the second story, with narrow 1/1 double-hung sash windows on the first and second stories. This creates a cantilevered corner effect where the third story forms a 90 degree connection. The side elevations of the “cross” are quite similar, with 1/1 double-hung sash windows on each of the three stories, and bands of alternating fish scale and diamond shaped wooden shingles covering the surface of the gables.

1 contributing building.

COTTAGE STREET

0009. 107 COTTAGE STREET, residential
date: ca. 1917
description: One story, three bay side gable vernacular house. Moved to this location and placed on a raised concrete block foundation. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, and a combination of vinyl and wooden siding sheath the exterior walls.
1 non-contributing building.

COURT STREET

0010. COURTHOUSE SQUARE, public
date: 1903
description: Three and a half story brick and stone county courthouse designed in the Romanesque Revival style by architect J. Charles Fulton. Constructed on a cross-gable plan with an offset, square clock tower with a pyramidal roof. A smaller cylindrical tower with a conical roof is located at the far right corner of the main facade. Architectural details include a watertable of regular coursed, split faced sandstone, brick banding, and sandstone semi-circular arches over the third story windows. The main entrance is located to the right of the clock tower’s base and
COURT STREET, CONT.

accessed through a large Roman arch with sandstone voussoirs. Clay tiles cover all roof surfaces except for the clock tower, which has a standing seam metal roof. The courthouse is located on its own reserve on a promontory above the main commercial area of town. The courthouse was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on March 18, 1982.

1 National Register listed building.

0011. 117 COURT STREET, public

Silas P. Smith Opera House/Doddridge County Library

date: 1899
description: Two story, brick commercial style building featuring elements of the Romanesque Revival style. The main facade and side elevations each feature three bays. The first story of the main facade bears a centered main entrance flanked by paired sets of 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Three 1/1 double-hung sash windows are evenly spaced across the width of the second story. A plain brick beltcourse divides the first and the second stories, with the beltcourse line running around the building, blending with the stone sills of the second story windows. The main entrance opening, and all window openings, are topped with half-round arches. The cornice is composed entirely of brickwork, displaying a horizontal series of masonry details, beginning with a facade-wide row of bricks standing on end, with one corner turned out. Above this feature, the cornice is slightly corbeled, terminating at a clay tile cap. On the side elevations, the roof parapet walls descend in a series of three “steps” toward the back of the building. The parapet walls are capped with a clay tile cap. Originally built to serve as an opera house, the building presently serves as the Doddridge County Public Library. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on July 25, 2001.

1 National Register listed building.

0012. 119 COURT STREET, residential

Silas P. Smith House

date: ca. 1903
description: Two and a half story, wooden frame Queen Anne style house with clapboard siding and wooden shingles in the gables. The house features a cross-gable plan, with the main facade gable facing the street, and two smaller scale gables on the side elevations. A 3/4 wrap around veranda is present on the main and side elevations, with curved corners and a pediment over the area leading to the main entrance. Round section, Doric columns support the veranda roof. The main facade is broken into three bays, with the far right bay forming an corner angle. The far left bay is composed of the main entrance on the first story, with a paired set of 1/1 double-hung sash windows above it on the second story. The middle bay consists of a 1/1 double-hung sash window on the first and second stories, respectively. The first and second story of the angled bay each display a 1/1 double-hung sash window.

1 contributing building.
### COURT STREET, CONT.

<table>
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<th>Number</th>
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<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0013</td>
<td>300 COURT STREET</td>
<td>A two-story brick commercial style building with a flat roof and situated on a corner lot. Four bays span the longer Court Street facade, followed by a one bay corner entrance and the two bay Columbia Street facade. The Court Street facade is essentially the side elevation, with only one secondary entrance visible in the far left edge of the first story. A heavy sandstone foundation of split faced ashlar blocks is revealed by the falling slope of Court Street. Above the top edge of the foundation blocks are four tall rectangular windows, three of them of equal size and spaced evenly across the facade. These were originally 1/1 double-hung sash configuration, but they have been altered with wooden in-fill panels over small replacement windows. The fourth window, which is adjacent to the entrance described above, is mounted high in the wall and is square in shape. It has been completely closed with a wooden panel. Below this window, there was at one time a large, square shaped grade level doorway, which has been in-filled with five courses of stone blocks and a span of permastone veneer. There are three pairs of tall, half-round arched windows on the second story, with a single window of the same style present in the far right-hand bay. Each of these windows has a corbelled arched brick lintel and plain rectangular stone sills. All second story windows have been completely in-filled with wooden panels. The cornice consists of a series of corbelled brick pendants that continue around the corner entrance and the Columbia Street facade. The corner entrance and Columbia Street facade serve as the focus of architectural detail. The corner entrance is flanked by two fluted cast iron pilasters with bas-relief rosettes just below the capital. The original entrance consisted of double doors and a glass transom, but both were removed in favor of a centered door surrounded by wooden in-fill panels. Above the corner entrance there is a tall half-round arched 1/1 double-hung sash window with a rectangular stone sill. On the first story, the Columbia Street facade features two openings divided by a thin cast iron column that originally held large plate glass display windows. The present windows are centered in the frames with in-fill panels above and below the glass. Two half-round arched 1/1 double-hung sash windows are present on the second story; with the upper sash of each window composed of a large, central pane edged by a series of smaller glass panes around the periphery of the frame. 1 contributing building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0014</td>
<td>302 COURT STREET</td>
<td>Originally the West Union Volunteer Fire Department, now a commercial building. Two-story, three bay brick commercial style building with a flat roof. On the first story, the access door to the second story is offset to the left side of the main facade, with the opening bearing a modern replacement door sheltered beneath a striped metal awning. To the right of the main entry are two openings that formerly were garage doors divided by a brick column. The</td>
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</table>
COURT STREET, CONT.
openings have since been in-filled with concrete stucco, picture windows, and a glass door to accommodate a modern storefront. A plain rectangular concrete lintel spans the width of both garage door openings. On the second story, there are two spaced pairs of double-hung sash windows sheltered by striped metal awnings. A plain metal cornice cap terminates the height of the building.
1 contributing building.

0015. 304 COURT STREET, residential
date: 1950
description: Modern, two story, three bay rectilinear brick and aluminum sided house with a flat roof and an L-plan. The lefthand section of the house presents an large, windowless expanse of brick on the first story, and two small 1/1 double-hung sash windows on the second story, divided by a wide brick external chimney. The right-hand section is recessed and sided with aluminum. Striped metal awnings shelter the windows and the main entry.
1 non-contributing building.

0016. 306 COURT STREET, residential
Droppeeman Residence
date: ca. 1917
description: Two and a half story, clapboard Neo-Classical Revival style house with a hip roof and colossal order front porch. All windows in the house feature plain wooden architraves and entablatures. The overall plan of the house resembles a large foursquare design. The three bay main facade is dominated by the tripartite porch, with the center bay consisting of two Ionic columns that rise two-stories and support a gable front roof that forms a classical pediment. One story porch dependencies flank the center, columned section, each with a corner Doric column that supports a metal shed roof. At the far left of the main facade, a two-story cylindrical tower is visible, with 1/1 double-hung sash windows on the first and second stories and a domed roof. To the right of the tower, the left bay of the main facade has a 1/1 double-hung sash window on the first and second story. The center bay holds the centered main entry on the first story, with another door above it on the second story that provides access to a second floor porch. The right hand bay of the main facade has a large 1/1 double-hung sash cottage window on the first story, with paired 1/1 double-hung sash windows on the second story above. The uphill side elevation features three bays and a porch with a hip roof supported by five Doric columns. The porch floor is accessed from grade by four concrete steps. A set of paired 1/1 double-hung sash windows are visible to the left of the porch. On the second story above the porch roof, there are three windows evenly spaced across the elevation. The lefthand window is a paired set of 1/1 double-hung sash windows, and the center and right-hand bays are single 1/1 double-hung sash windows. A hip roofed dormer with two paired 1/1 double-hung sash windows is present above the second story windows. The downhill side elevation reveals two bays and the cylindrical tower. The sloping hillside reveals the brick foundation. Two 1/1 double-hung sash windows are present on the first
COURT STREET, CONT.

story, with a single 1/1 double-hung window and a paired set of 1/1 double-hung sash windows present on the second story. A hip roofed dormer with paired 1/1 double-hung sash windows is located above the windows of the second story. Above the dormer and built into the slope of the roof is a rectangular brick chimney.

1 contributing building.

EAST HIGH STREET
0017. 105 EAST HIGH STREET, commercial

Alexander Law Office

date: ca. 1920
description: Two story, brick and wood Dutch Colonial Revival style house with a gambrel roof oriented with the gable end toward the street. The main facade features an incised front porch with the second story overhang originally supported by four round wooden Doric columns. The left 2/3 of the porch has been enclosed with T-111 siding, obscuring one of the columns. On the first story level beneath the porch overhang and to the right of the entry there is a bay window composed of three 1/1 double-hung sash windows each with lintels composed of two rows of header bricks arranged in shallow segmental arches. All windows in the house feature this type of segmental arch lintel. The second story of the main facade divides the gable into four major areas, basically forming a centered rectangle flanked by two right triangles and capped with a pediment. The pediment and right triangle areas are surfaced with wooden shingles, while the inset rectangular area is sheathed with clapboards. Centered within the rectangular area is a door with rectangular sidelights. Built into a gently sloping hill, the downhill elevation reveals a split-faced sandstone foundation with a small, basement level square window on the left side of the elevation. There are two windows on the downhill side elevation, with a wide window on the left of the elevation built from two combined 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Far to the right of this window combination is a single 1/1 double-hung sash window. Both windows have a simple sill composed of a header course of bricks, with a band of header course bricks passing between one window sill to the next. On the second story, a brick wall gable is present extending out from the roof plane. The front of the gable is brick, and the sides are sheathed with wooden shingles. The gable has a hip roof and a window composed of paired 1/1 double-hung sash windows with an segmental arched lintel. To the rear of the house is a small rental house that faces East Main Street. The one story, bungalow type house has clapboard siding and a pyramidal roof. The roof overhangs the main elevation, forming a porch roof over the centered main entry.

2 contributing buildings.
EAST HIGH STREET, CONT.
0018. 109 EAST HIGH STREET, residential  
Lathrop Russell Charter House  
date: 1877  
description: Two story, red brick I-house with a shallow hip roof, three bays, and Italianate style  
details. The main facade features three bays and a centered main entry. To the left and right of the  
main entry are 2/2 double-hung sash windows with plain rectangular sills and highly figured  
segmental window hoods. A wider version of this hood is present over the entry. The entry is  
sheltered beneath a non-original porch supported by four slender square section columns. This  
porch was added after 1993. A simple balustrade decorates the porch roof. On the second story,  
the central bay features two closely paired 2/2 double-hung sash windows with decorative hoods.  
To the right and left of the centered double windows are 2/2 double-hung sash windows identical  
to the examples on the first story. The side elevations each have one bay of windows, with the  
first and second story each having a paired set of 2/2 double-hung sash windows with plain  
rectangular sills and decorative hoods. The cornice features corbelled brick pendants and evenly  
spaced brackets under the eaves. Four sets of large, paired brackets are spaced evenly across the  
main facade. Centered on the roof ridge, there are two brick chimneys with corbelled caps. A  
small rectangular, gable-front clapboard outbuilding is present behind the main house. The main  
facade of the building has a centered, four panel wooden door beneath a rectangular transom. 2/2  
double-hung sash windows are present to the right and left of the centered door. A single, T-  
shaped clay chimney pipe is centered on the roof ridge, and a broad, shed-roof car port is attached  
to one side elevation. The house and law office were listed on the National Register of Historic  
2 National Register listed buildings.

0019. 110 EAST HIGH STREET, commercial  
High Street B&B  
date: ca. 1890  
description: Two and a half story, clapboard Queen Anne style house with a cross-plan hip roof  
sheathed in diamond shaped, asbestos shingles. The main facade of the house is roughly divided  
into two main bays, with the left side composed of a gable front ell with chamfered corners and  
the right side a simple, flat wall plane bearing the main entry. A hip roofed veranda begins on the  
right side of the main facade and wraps around to the side elevation. Approximately six wooden  
Doric columns support the veranda roof, and two stone steps provide access to the porch floor  
from grade. Three 1/1 double-hung sash windows are present on the first story level of the left  
bay of the main facade, with three corresponding windows present on the second story. Above the  
second story windows, fishscale shingles cover the pediment of the gable, with the shingles  
surrounding a lunette window set into a rectangular frame. Eastlake style inspired ball and dowel  
fretwork adorns the left and right chamfered sides of the ell. The right bay is composed of the  
main entry paired with a 1/1 double-hung sash window to its right, and a lone 1/1 double-hung  
sash window present on the second story above the main entry.  
1 contributing building.
EAST MAIN STREET  
0020. 101 EAST MAIN STREET, commercial  
Cooper’s Computer Sales & Service 

date: ca. 1898  
description: Three story, brick and sandstone Neo-Classical Revival style building with three 
bays across the main facade, and seven across the side elevation. The building has a flat roof. The 
main facade begins at sidewalk level with a rock-faced sandstone watertable that supports four 
brick pilasters that divide the first floor into two large 1/1 double-hung sash windows and a 
centered, recessed entry composed of a set of modern aluminum-framed double doors with a 
rectangular, aluminum-framed transom. Directly above the tops of the pilasters, windows, and 
entry is a banded stone beltcourse that 
divides the first floor from the second and third. The watertable and beltcourse continue around 
the corner of the building and span the width of the Columbia Street elevation. The second floor 
of the main facade has four evenly spaced 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Directly above the two 
center windows of the second floor is a cantilevered stone balcony, which is set beneath a large, 
round headed window on the third floor with a highly figured brick voussoir arch above. The 
arched window is centered between two 1/1 double-hung sash windows. A deeply cantilevered 
and bracketed cornice terminates the height of the building, featuring a low parapet wall with ball 
finales at the corners of the facade and raised stone panels centered in both the main facade and 
the side elevation. The cornice continues in identical fashion to the Columbia Street side of the 
building. The Columbia Street elevation is equally decorative, with the afore-mentioned 
sandstone watertable extending back to the center of the elevation, where it ties in to a massive, 
rock-faced sandstone door surround centered on the first floor. To the right of the door surround 
are four plate glass picture windows with transoms. To the left is a storefront divided into three 
sections by brick pilasters, with a centered entry and two large flanking plate glass display 
windows. Above the storefront on the second floor, there are three bay windows divided by brick 
pilasters which begin at sidewalk level and extend up to the stone beltcourse. Above the 
beltcourse, there are ten 1/1 double-hung sash windows evenly spaced across the width of the 
third floor. Two brick pilasters divide the third and fourth floor into three main spaces, with each 
side carrying an identical stone balcony and round headed window combination. Located in the 
center section and on the fourth floor, there is a circular window divided into four lights and 
completely encircled by raised brick voussoirs. Originally the headquarters of the Doddridge 
County Bank, later the West Union Bank. 

1 contributing building.
EAST MAIN STREET, CONT.

0021. 103 EAST MAIN STREET, commercial  
Michel’s Pharmacy  
date: ca. 1925  
description: Two story, three bay brick Neo-Classical Revival building with a flat roof. Main facade has a heavily altered first floor storefront, with all openings in-filled with wooden siding. Two tall, rectangular non-original plate glass display windows flank a glass, non-original main entry. To the left of the storefront is a tall and narrow recessed door that leads to a stairway to the second floor. A glass block transom is present above the doorway. A cantilevered, wood shake covered awning spans the width of the storefront. On the second floor level, the original yellow facing brick is still present, and is divided into three main parts by brick pilasters. In the center division, there is a round headed window that has been removed and replaced with a much smaller vinyl double-hung sash window. The extra space around the window has been in-filled with wooden siding. The divisions to the left and right of this window at one time held tall, rectangular windows, but they have also been removed and replaced with vinyl double-hung sash windows with wooden siding in-fill. Decorative brick corbeling and recessed panels are present above the second floor windows. Above this decorative area is a slightly cantilevered cast iron cornice topped by a low brick parapet. The side elevation of the building consists of rough, unpainted red brick.  
1 contributing building.

0022. 104 EAST MAIN STREET, social  
Masonic Building  
date: ca. 1970  
description: Two story, modern brick gable-end masonic lodge with three bays on the main facade. Gabled porch roof shelters a centered entrance on the first story. Three windows span the second story, with two circular windows flanking a square window.  
1 non-contributing building.

0023. 105 EAST MAIN STREET, commercial  
West Union Bank  
date: 1974  
description: Modern, single story bank building. Basically rectangular in form with a front gable roof, the building is of frame construction with a red brick veneer. A wide expanse of asphalt surrounds the building on all sides, clearly setting it apart from its older neighbors.  
1 non-contributing building.
EAST MAIN STREET, CONT.

0024. 106 EAST MAIN STREET, commercial

*McCormick Hardware*

date: ca. 1930

description: One story, three bay brick commercial style building. The storefront consists of a centered, recessed entrance flanked by large plate glass display windows. A shed roof canopy covered in wooden shingles spans the width of the facade above the display windows. A wide sign that spans the width of the facade is present above the canopy; it reads: "McCORMICK HARDWARE" in dark letters against a white background. The sign is affixed to the brick surface of the facade, which terminates in a concrete cornice.

1 contributing building.

0025. 200 EAST MAIN STREET, commercial

*Empire Oil Building*

date: ca. 1900

description: Two story, brick commercial style building with four bays and a hip, asphalt shingle-covered roof. The building has a random ashlar stone foundation and is built into the hillside, thus the second story may be accessed at grade via a wooden ramp on the rear elevation. The first story on the main facade is divided into three main parts, with one tall modern replacement window present to the right of the main entry. The main entry is located to the left of this window, and is accessed from grade by a series of concrete steps and a concrete stoop. The stoop is sheltered by a gable end porch roof supported by aluminum pillars. To the left of the entry porch are two modern, large picture windows. On the second story of the main facade, there are four window openings, all bearing non-original replacement windows with internal, non-functional grids that divide the window glass into eighteen squares. The original windows were 1/1 double-hung sash. All of the windows on the main facade, excepting the picture windows, have segmental arch brick lintels and plain, rectangular stone sills. Above the four windows on the second story of the main facade, there are a series of corbelled brick pendants at the cornice line below the eaves. This detail repeats on the rear elevation. On the side elevation facing Main Street, there is a door and window combination accessed from the hillside at the rear of the property via a wooden ramp. There is a similar window and door combination on the rear elevation, likewise accessed from the hillside by a wooden ramp. Built by Talliaferro K. Knight.

1 contributing building.
EAST MAIN STREET. CONT.
0026. 201 EAST MAIN STREET, residential

date: 1985
description: Modern, one story modular housing unit with a centered entrance in the gable, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.
1 non-contributing building.

0027. 202 EAST MAIN STREET, commercial

(date: ca. 1950

description: One story, brick and concrete block commercial style building with a centered main entry located between two large, square plate glass display windows. There is a red brick veneer on the main facade, with the structural concrete block left exposed on the side and rear elevations and the small side wing. The original entrance in the main facade has been obscured with wooden siding and a modern door and screen door. A simple concrete cap serves as the cornice. A one-bay overhead garage door is present in the main facade of the side wing, with an eight-pane steel casement window present to the left of the garage door.
1 contributing building.

0028. 203 EAST MAIN STREET, commercial

(date: 1846

description: Two story, wooden frame I-house with wooden clapboard siding and a standing seam metal roof. The building has six bays on the main facade, with a side gable plan and exterior brick chimneys on the gable ends. A two story porch with a shed roof spans three bays of the main facade. Six wooden Doric columns support the porch and porch roof, with a turned wooden balustrade on the second story level. The far right-hand section of the porch was no doubt enclosed to form its present appearance, with three bays of closely spaced 1/1 double-hung sash windows on the first and second story. One of the oldest buildings in West Union, built by Nathan Davis and used as a hotel and tavern.
1 contributing building.

WEST MAIN STREET
0029. 101 WEST MAIN STREET, commercial

(date: ca. 1904

description: Three story brick commercial style building with Neo-Classical Revival style details. Built on a corner lot, the Main Street facade has eleven bays, and the Columbia Street facade has six bays. The main entrance was originally on the corner of the building facing the intersection of Main and Columbia Streets. This corner bay is slightly inset and bowed into a rounded form, as opposed to a standard 90° angle. In 1974, the first story was heavily altered with a smooth limestone veneer pierced by a series of narrow windows. The main entrance was moved to a centered position on Columbia Street. The second and third stories of both facades maintain their
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**WEST MAIN STREET, CONT.**

original appearances, with each bay composed of evenly spaced 1/1 double-hung sash windows with rectangular stone sills and brick and stone voussoirs. A tall overhanging cast iron cornice caps the building. On the second and third stories of the corner bay, there are three closely spaced and narrow 1/1 double-hung sash windows with heavy stone lintels. The cornice section over the corner bay takes the form of a Flemish shaped gable. Across Columbia Street, there is a modern, intrusive drive-through banking facility, consisting of a raised canopy and paved traffic lanes (0029.1)

1 contributing building; 1 non-contributing building.

0030. 103 WEST MAIN STREET, commercial  

**Markley Building**

date: ca. 1900  
description: Two and a half story, brick commercial style building with a flat roof and a three bay main facade. The first story storefront is divided into a centered, recessed entrance flanked by two large plate glass display windows. A glass block transom window is present across the width of the main facade above the tops of the entrance and display windows. The second story and the half story above it feature decorative elements derived from the Romanesque Revival style. Two large half-round arch windows are present on the second story, each divided into three rectangular panes set beneath a five-pane fan window. A narrow, oval shaped window is present between the two larger windows. Each window on the second story has a narrow keystone and elaborate brick voussoirs. The third, or half, story above the second story displays a series of four small arcaded half-round arch windows with narrow keystones. To the left and right of the arcade are open stone balustrades.

1 contributing building.

0031. 104 WEST MAIN STREET, commercial  

**Michels Building**

date: 1939  
description: Two story, commercial style brick building with five bays on the main facade, and a long side elevation of seven bays. The building has a flat roof. The main facade is broken into two storefronts, with the left-hand store front spanning two bays, and one on the right spanning three bays. The left storefront is original, with a centered, recessed entry flanked by large plate glass display windows and topped with an opaque transom. The right storefront has been radically modified with diagonal wood siding and small, vinyl 1/1 double-hung sash windows replacing the original display windows. This modern siding and window combination is shaded by a sloping, aluminum awning that spans the width of the three-bay store front. On the second floor, each of the five windows is a 3/1 double-hung sash
WEST MAIN STREET, CONT.
configuration with plain rectangular stone lintels and sills. A small rectangular stone plaque is set into the bricks of the main facade wall above the second floor windows; the plaque reads “1939”, the date of the building’s construction. The side elevation faces Columbia Street, and at one time had a large, plate glass display window on the first floor near the corner of the building that faces Main Street and Columbia Street. The window has since been in-filled with wooden siding and a small, double-hung sash vinyl replacement window. There are seven windows on the second floor of the side elevation, each one a 3/1 double-hung sash configuration. All windows on the side elevation have plain, rectangular stone lintels and sills.
1 contributing building.

0032. 108 WEST MAIN STREET, commercial
Resource Connection
date: 1920
description: Two story, commercial style brick building with three bays, a centered entrance, and a flat roof. Originally known as Drane Hardware. The wooden, centered entry is recessed between two tall plate glass display windows set into a wooden frame. A ribbed metal awning shelters the full width of the display windows and entry. A solid, four-panel wooden door is present to the left of the display/entry grouping, and opens on to a stairway to the second floor. Three simple, 1/1 double-hung sash windows with plain rectangular stone lintels and sills span the second floor of the facade, and are positioned beneath a dentilated iron cornice.
1 contributing building.

0033. 112 WEST MAIN STREET, commercial
Star Furniture Company
date: ca. 1920
description: Three story, commercial style brick building with three bays, a flat roof, and a centered store front entrance on the first floor. The modern store front consists of large plate glass window combinations surrounded by non-original infill materials. The second floor is spanned by three large Chicago-style windows composed of a central wide, 1/1 double-hung sash window joined to two narrower 1/1 double-hung sash windows on each side. There are three window openings on the third floor that are significantly smaller than those below, with two pairs of combined 1/1 double-hung sash windows widely spaced to each side of a centered, miniature version of the Chicago windows below. At the cornice, a contrasting band of Dutch-cross brick work is set below a metal cornice broken into repeating inset rectangular panels.
1 contributing building.
WEST MAIN STREET, CONT.
0034. 112 WEST MAIN STREET (cont.), commercial
date: ca. 1920
description: Formerly McCormick Hardware, this modest four bay, two story, brick commercial style building with a flat roof has been incorporated into the Star Furniture Company building next door, hence they have the same address. There is a modern storefront on the first floor level that incorporates a centered, recessed entry flanked by two large, plate glass display windows. Above this grouping on the second floor is a series of four 1/1 double-hung sash windows with plain, rectangular stone lintels and sills. The top of the building terminates in a simple, banded iron cornice.
1 contributing building.

0035. 113 WEST MAIN STREET, commercial
date: ca. 1937
description: Two story, two bay brick commercial building with a flat roof. The first story storefront has an entrance offset to the left side of the facade, with a large plate glass display window to its right. The transom window area above the entrance and display window has been in-filled with wooden siding. There are two 1/1 vinyl replacement double-hung sash windows on the second story.
1 contributing building.

0036. 114 WEST MAIN STREET, commercial
Myles Manufacturing Co., Inc.
date: ca. 1915
description: Two story, commercial style five bay brick building with a flat roof and a corner entrance on the first floor. The main facade is broken into four bays, with the fifth being the angled corner entrance with a second floor window above it. The first floor windows on the main facade consist of two square picture windows capped with half-round transoms with three pie-shaped panes. To the left of the two first floor windows is a wooden double door that opens beneath a transom identical to those over the windows. Each side of the double doors has a large rectangular clear glass pane. The transom over the window to the left of the double doors has been bricked in. The five window openings on the second floor are 1/1 double-hung sash with plain rectangular stone lintels and sills. Four courses of corbelled bricks run in a horizontal band above the second floor windows and just below a plain, banded cast iron cornice. Formerly the Myles Manufacturing Company, whose name is still visible in a large, painted sign on the rear elevation between the second and third story windows.
1 contributing building.
WEST MAIN STREET, CONT.
0037. 115 WEST MAIN STREET, commercial  
(date: ca. 1970)  
(description: A modern, or perhaps highly modified historic one story brick commercial building with a flat roof and four bays. Two storefronts span the width of the main facade. The storefront materials include wooden shakes, vinyl siding, permastone, and pseudo-Colonial architectural details. The facade above the storefronts is covered with a plain brick veneer and a concrete cornice.  
1 non-contributing building.

0038. 116 WEST MAIN STREET, commercial  
(date: 1919)  
(description: One story, modern wood frame commercial building with a concrete block foundation, flat roof, and vinyl siding. Main facade consists of a series of four narrow storefronts sheltered by an asphalt shingled overhang that extends the entire width of the building. This building suffered a fire on March 25, 2000, and has been significantly reconstructed.  
1 non-contributing building.

0039. 117 WEST MAIN STREET, commercial  
(date: ca. 1880)  
(description: One story, three bay brick commercial style building with a flat roof. The storefront features a centered, recessed entrance with two large plate glass display windows to each side. An opaque glass transom window spans the width of the facade directly above the entrance and display windows. Above the transom, there is a wide expanse of brick wall, ending at a plain concrete cornice.  
1 contributing building.
The West Union Downtown Historic District is significant under Criterion A for Commerce, Community Planning and Development, and Politics/Government, and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance begins in 1845 with the founding of the county and establishment of West Union as the county seat, which is tied to the construction of one of the historic district’s oldest buildings, the hotel built by Nathan Davis, completed in 1846. The period of significance closes in 1953, which accounts for the town’s growth through the nineteenth century and into the middle of the twentieth century. A significant date of 1903 was selected, as it was the year the new and present county courthouse was completed, marking an important architectural and governmental milestone in the history of the community. The town is dissected by Middle Island Creek, with the majority of commerce and transportation being developed on the south side of the creek, where the historic district is situated. Principal areas of commerce conducted within the town included the oil and gas industry and the operation of two glass plants, along with matters relating to the enforcement and interpretation of the law. The county courthouse was, and remains today, the focal point of the historic district. The prosperity enjoyed during the period of significance, 1845 through 1953, is evidenced by some of the opulent buildings constructed during the period. Many of these structures have survived the years, retaining their original architectural integrity, rendering the district significant under Criterion C for its representation of historic architecture.

The land upon which the town of West Union now stands was patented about the year 1787, by James Caldwell, who subsequently sold the property to Nathan Davis and his brothers, William and Joseph, in the year 1807. Shortly thereafter, 16,000 acres of the original 20,000 acres were sold to Lewis Maxwell, who granted the town its original name of “Lewisport.” The town was also referred to as “Union” at this time. Davis retained ownership of property contained in the historic district (south side of Middle Island Creek). In 1845, when Doddridge County was formed and the county seat located, the name was changed to West Union. Nathan Davis is considered responsible for the name suggestion of West Union.

The organizational meeting of the county was held February 4, 1845 with the justices proceeding to elect county officers at a meeting in the residence of Nathan Davis at the courthouse site on April 17, 1845. In 1845 the town was regularly laid out into designated streets by Ethelbert Bond. The layout of the town has remained substantially the same. It reflects it’s unique hillside site, with the courthouse enjoying the most prominent place among the surrounding commercial and residential buildings. The growth of West Union was impaired by fires, with two disastrous fires occurring in 1850, and the other in 1852. With each successive fire, merchants and home owners sought to build with more permanent, and fire resistant, materials. This accounts for the high concentration of brick, stone, and concrete block construction in the historic district today.

The brick home of Nathan Davis stood near where the present courthouse now stands. The construction of this first dwelling in the historic district apparently served as a catalyst for the relocation of merchants and residents to the south bank of Middle Island Creek. The residence of Nathan Davis was used as a meeting place for town government organization purposes, as well as
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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a place to hold court from April 30, 1845 to May 5, 1848. Nathan Davis conveyed a one acre lot, along with his home, to the Justices, which was later known as court square. A building for jail and court purposes was built in 1849 and was so used until 1881, when a new courthouse was built near where the present courthouse now stands. From May 5, 1848 to August 22, 1849, the upper story of the jail was used for court proceedings. On occasions court was held in the West Union High School building, later used as the Columbia Hotel (currently the Columbia Apartments). A two-story courthouse was constructed and ready for occupancy by August 22, 1849. The two-story courthouse was destroyed by fire on November 27, 1898. S.P. Smith acquired the bricks from the destroyed courthouse and built the opera house, which is located across from courthouse square, and is listed in the National Register.

The advent of the railroad in 1856 naturally acted as a stimulus to the economic development of the town. The town served as the primary station for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which divides Doddridge County equally and extends for a distance of twenty miles within the county. The historic right-of-way of the railroad is still visible, and is now used as a recreational trail. Regrettably the B&O depot was lost to progress, and is no longer standing.

In 1892, the first natural gas was developed in West Union, as well as in outlying areas of the county and during the following year oil of a good quality was found in paying quantities. West Union was in the center of a rich gas territory and had natural gas in abundance at reasonable prices. For years West Union was a supply point for a vast oil territory, with productive oil fields only a few miles to the north and south. Several rich productive fields were developed during the 20 years following 1892. In 1906, subsequent to piping in gas into the West Union area, the Ideal Glass Factory was built. Shortly thereafter the Doddridge Window Glass Co. was organized and located across the creek from the Ideal factory. This industry is a by-product and a result of the natural gas business as it required huge quantities of natural gas for the operation of a glass factory and there has never possibly been any industry in Doddridge County which yielded as large a profit as did the manufacture of plate glass in West Union.

As an indicator of this industrial prosperity, many merchants, and local politicians and lawyers, built magnificent homes to display their wealth. Many of these homes, including the Scott W. Stuart House, the Dropleman residence at 306 Court Street, and the Lathrop Russell Charter House indicate the arresting architecture that resulted from the late-nineteenth century industrial boom. Located in the center of town, these houses contribute greatly to the compact, architecturally rich environment of the downtown area.

Between the two plants approximately 300 employees were supplied work during the winter months. Many of the workers came from New Jersey, where they worked in the canning factories during the summer. All available living quarters would be filled and business was very good for approximately 15 years, the years that the factories operated. The automation of glass manufacture, coupled with increased gas prices, were the primary factors contributing to the closing of the glass plants. Also discovered during the period were abundant quantities of good
quality stone, suitable for buildings, foundations and bridge purposes.

On January 20, 1899, a contract for the courthouse now standing was let. Designed by regionally prolific architect J. Charles Fulton, the building, costing $125,000, was used to hold court first in July, 1903, and is still in use today. The courthouse dominates the historic district with its presence because of its location overlooking the historic district, coupled with the massive size of the building in relation to its surrounding environment. The courthouse presents a sense of historic relevance to the entire community, with its unique, well-preserved brick Victorian Romanesque architecture. Further, while the occurrence of fires necessitated the reconstruction the county’s courthouses, the same site has always been used, with said site thereby being associated directly with the history of Doddridge county, its prominent citizens, and the town of West Union, the first and only county seat of Doddridge.

Main Street and Columbia Streets were paved with brick in 1914. In 1922, a significant number of the buildings constructed on the south side of West Main Street, to the railroad were destroyed by fire. They were replaced by brick and tile buildings, the majority of which have retained their original architectural integrity. Construction within the historic district continued into the 1940s and 1950s as the area’s prosperity continued into the mid-twentieth century. Several commercial buildings within the district were built, or modified, during this time, attesting to the continued importance of the area as a center of commerce.

Significant under Criterion A for Commerce, Community Planning and Development, and Government/Politics, and Criterion C for Architecture, the West Union Downtown Historic District continues to display a robust historical integrity that marks the town's importance as a center of business and government, both of which contributed to the development of the town’s physical layout and architectural appearance. Additionally, several significant residences were build directly adjacent to the centers of commerce and government, attesting to the close relationship between the leading families of the county and their positions as arbiters of power.
Bibliography


"Doddridge County History. It was Organized in 1845, from Parts of /Tyler, Ritchie, Lewis and Harrison Counties" Tyler Gazette Industrial. ca 1898.


Mish, Anne. West Union and Doddridge Counties. No date.


West Union Herald. Article 1/27/38.

WV Swiger Run Pictorial History Library Inc. Pictorial History of West Union, Doddridge County. 2000.
Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point at the eastern corner of 306 Court Street, marked by the intersection of Court Street and Cottage Street, proceed northeast 300' to the eastern corner of 114 West Main Street, marked by the intersection of West Main Street and Cottage Street. Then proceed northwest 150' to the intersection of the property line of 116 West Main Street the B&O Railroad right-of-way. Then proceed in a east/southeast arc, following the rear property lines where they abut the B&O right-of-way, 700' until the intersection with the curbline of East Main Street. Then proceed southeast across East Main Street, following the rear property line of 109 East High Street for 400' to a point. Then turn southwest 100' crossing to the far curbline of East High Street. Then proceed west 300' to the western corner of the lot of 110 East High Street. Then proceed 150' northwest to the southwest corner of Courthouse Square, marked by the intersection of Court Street and Chancery Street. Then proceed 100' southwest, turning 100' northeast along the rear property lines of 117 and 119 Court Street. Then, where the rear property line of 119 Court Street intersects with the curbline of Church Street, proceed 200' northeast following the southeast side of Church street to a point, then turn northwest 100'. Then proceed 50' to the southwest, turning 100' to the northwest until the southeast curbline of Columbia Street is reached. Then, proceed 100' to the northeast corner of the intersection of Columbia and Court Street, turning northwest and proceeding 250' to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification
The boundary encloses the area historically interpreted as the center of West Union, enclosing the main business district, courthouse square, and several early residences of leading families.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Address: Multiple
Town: West Union
County & State: Doddridge, West Virginia

Photographer: Lorraine Brisell

Date: Fall 1999

Negatives: In photographer's possession.

Photo 1 of 19  116 West Main Street, NC, Gribble Building, camera facing SE.
Photo 2 of 19  101 East Main Street, C, historic Doddridge County Bank building, camera facing NE.
Photo 3 of 19  105 East Main Street, NC, modern West Union Bank, camera facing E.
Photo 4 of 19  203 East Main Street, C, old hotel built by Nathan Davis in 1846, camera facing N.
Photo 5 of 19  201 East Main Street, NC, camera facing N.
Photo 6 of 19  200 East Main Street, C, historic Empire Oil Co. building, camera facing SE.
Photo 7 of 19  105 East High Street, C, law offices and historic residence, camera facing NE.
Photo 8 of 19  109 High Street, C, Lathrop Russell Charter House, NR listed, camera facing NE.
Photo 9 of 19  110 East High Street, C, High Street B&B, historic residence, camera facing SW.
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