

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name West Virginia State University Faculty House Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Faculty and Staff Circle

city or town Institute

state West Virginia code WV county Kanawha code 039 zip code 25112-1000

not for publication

vicinity

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 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national X statewide local

Susan H. Pierce Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

March 3, 2021

West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
10	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

EDUCATION/college

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

EDUCATION/college

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Colonial Revival

Tudor Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK, STUCCO, STONE

roof: ASPHALT SHINGLES

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph¹

West Virginia State University is located in Kanawha County approximately 10 miles west of Charleston on the north bank of the Kanawha River. Interstate 64 passes adjacent to the north of the campus and associated town of Institute. West Virginia Route 25 also borders the campus and town on the north. Shawnee Park, an approximately 100-acre park owned by the City of Dunbar is located to the east of the town and a large industrial complex is located to the west. The terrain consists of primarily flat river-bottom land. The West Virginia State University Faculty House Historic District is located ¼ of a mile south of the main quadrangle. Its boundaries are Barron Drive to the west, Stadium Drive to the south, an alley to the north, and ends before the final four faculty houses to its east. The road Faculty Staff Circle runs through the center of the district in an east-west direction. A grassy oval shaped lot is located in the center of Faculty Staff Circle and has large trees, streetlights, and benches. Cabell Cemetery and the college's athletic fields including the Marvin D. Mills Tennis Courts, Calvin L. Bailey Baseball Field, and Laiken Field surround the district.

The documented historic resources are all single-family dwellings designed in the Colonial Revival style of architecture. Construction for these dwellings began in 1934 and was completed in 1935. These historic structures are all of comparable size and shape. They are constructed following one of three floor plans: there are three 4-room homes, five 5-room homes, and two 6-room homes. All of the faculty houses are of brick construction laid with Flemish stretcher bond and have side gable roofs and full height gables along the front facade. The structures retain their architectural integrity with only minor alterations. Original materials and designs include red bricks with native stone and stucco, concrete foundations, side or rear porches, gables, and simple porticos.

Each dwelling sits back from Faculty Staff Circle to varying degrees forming a semi-circle. The homes are elevated above street level and have concrete sidewalks with three concrete steps that lead from the street to the main entrances. Each home has a small front and back yard with well-maintained shrubbery and large trees. The intervening tennis courts, parking lots and sports fields to the north and east set the Faculty Houses apart from the main WV SU campus, which is concentrated to the north of Athletic Drive and centered around a quadrangle. This separation, along with the suburban spacing of the homes, curving streets, mature trees and residential aesthetic, give the Faculty Houses a unique sense of feeling and association within the largely rectilinear campus.

Narrative Description

Faculty House A (KA-0042-0001) 1935 Contributing Resource

Faculty House A is a two bay, two and a half story residence (Photo 3). This asymmetrical resource rests on a concrete foundation. The side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An external brick chimney is centered along the roof. A shallow protruding gable is located on the east bay of the front façade (north façade). The main entrance is off-center in the east bay and is recessed. A soldier course is located above the main entrance. A cornice stretches across the front façade. There are paired windows with six-over-six vinyl sashes on the first-floor level; beneath the window is a concrete block. A stacked brick bond surrounds the windows and concrete block. On the second-floor level, there are single windows with six-over-six vinyl sashes and a concrete sill. A one-story, open porch is located on the west side of this residence. It has a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles and square support columns. The exterior of this residence is covered with brick.

Faculty House B (KA-0042-0002) 1935 Contributing Resource

Faculty House B is a three-bay, two and a half story residence (Photo 4). This asymmetrical resource rests on a concrete foundation. The side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney is located off center along the roof line. A cornice stretches across the eastern two bays on the front façade. There is a shallow protruding bay on the west side of the front façade. The main entrance is slightly off center and is located in the center bay. A single narrow portico with two pilasters encases the entrance. There is a single window with eight-over-eight vinyl sashes and a tall, decorative stucco rectangle surrounded by bricks on the first-floor level. On the second floor level, there are single windows with six-over-six vinyl sashes; the east bay is defined by a pattern of white bricks in the shape of a triangle above a vertical window. Windows on the first floor and second floors have stone sills.

¹ Narrative descriptions for the individual houses are based on Historic Property Inventory forms prepared by GAI Consultants for the John C. Norman, Sr. Master Architect Survey in 2018. (WVSHPO Survey Nos. KA-0042-0001 through KA-0042-0010).

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Faculty House C (KA-0042-0002) 1935 Contributing Resource

Faculty House C is a two-bay, two and a half story residence (Photo 5). This asymmetrical resource rests on a concrete foundation. The side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney is centered along the roof lines. A cornice with dentils stretches across the front façade. The main entrance is located on the east bay of the front façade; a simple, one-story portico with a shallow hipped roof surrounds the entryway. The portico has simple, square support columns. On the front façade, there is a single window with eight-over-eight vinyl sashes; it is surrounded by stucco and a brick rowlock course. There are windows with six-over-six vinyl sashes on the second-floor level. Windows have stone sills. A one-story, open porch is located on the eastern side of this residence. It has a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles and square support columns.

Faculty House D (KA-0042-0003) 1935 Contributing Resource

Faculty House D is a three-bay, two and a half story residence (Photo 6). This asymmetrical resource rests on a concrete foundation. The side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An external brick chimney is located on the eastern side of this residence. A front gable stretches across the eastern and center bays along the front façade. Bricks within the front gable are arranged in a basket weave pattern. The main entrance is centrally located, and the entryway is defined by a raised course of bricks that is capped with stone and raised decorative stone ornament. Above the main entrance, there are painted bricks that create a rectangular geometric design. There are double-hung windows with six-over-six vinyl sashes on the first floor and second floor levels. Windows have stone sills. A one-story, open porch is located on the eastern side of this residence. It has a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles and square support columns.

Faculty House E (KA-0042-0005) 1935 Contributing Resource

Faculty House E is a two-bay, two and a half story residence (Photo 7). This asymmetrical resource rests on a concrete foundation. The side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles; a brick chimney is centrally located along the roof line. Two wall dormers are located along the front façade roof (northern elevation). The main entrance is part of the western bay and is beneath a gabled portico with pilasters and square support columns. Tan bricks above the main entrance have a basket weave pattern and are beneath a brick arch. To the east of the main entrance is a one-story bay with a shallow hip roof covered with asphalt shingles; this bay has two double-hung windows with four-over-four vinyl sashes and one double-hung window with six-over-six vinyl sashes. On the second-floor level, windows are double-hung with six-over-six vinyl sashes. Windows have stone sills. A shallow, one-story, open porch is located on the eastern side of this residence; it has a shed roof and square support columns. The exterior of this residence is covered with tan bricks.

Faculty House F (KA-0042-0006) 1935 Contributing Resource

Faculty House F is a two-bay, two and a half story residence (Photo 8). This asymmetrical resource rests on a concrete foundation. It has a side gable roof covered by asphalt shingles. External brick chimneys are located slightly off center on the front façade and on the rear (northern) side of this residence; the massive chimney on the front façade has three stone squares that step down. The main entrance is located within a one-story, enclosed extension; this extension has a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles. A fanlight with a keystone and a pediment is located directly above the main entrance. To the west of the entrance, there is a concave that is infilled with stucco and the bottom curve is surrounded by bricks. Fenestration includes double-hung windows with four-over-four vinyl sashes and six-over-six vinyl sashes. Windows have stone sills.

Faculty House G (KA-0042-0007) 1935 Contributing Resource

Faculty House G is a two bay, two and a half story residence (Photo 9). This asymmetrical resource rests on a concrete foundation. It has a side gabled roof cover by asphalt shingles. A brick chimney is centrally located along the ridge of the roof. A gabled wall dormer is in the western bay and a front gable extends above the east bay along the front façade. The main entrance is recessed within the front gable; the entry way is surrounded by pilasters and a rectangular pediment. Fixed side lights with three X-patterned shapes flank both sides on the main entrance. Fenestration consists of double hung windows with eight-over-eight vinyl sashes. Bricks extend from the ground level to the sill level on the second floor then it is covered by stucco. A one-story, open porch is located on the western side of this residence; it has a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles and wood square support columns.

Faculty House H (KA-0042-0008) 1935 Contributing Resource

Faculty House H is a three-bay, two and a half story residence (Photo 10). This asymmetrical resource rests on a concrete foundation. It has a side gable roof covered by asphalt shingles. A brick chimney is centrally located along the ridge line of the roof. The central

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bay of the front façade extends beneath a centered front gable. The second story of the front gable is clad in stucco. A door opens onto a shallow balcony with a simple metal railing; a hood clad in stucco is above the second story door. Beneath the balcony, is the main entrance; it is located on the eastern side of the central bay, has bricks in a basket weave pattern on each side and is capped with a stone lintel. To the west of the main entrance is a circular stucco feature with an exterior light feature and is surrounded by painted bricks. Fenestration consists of double hung windows with six-over-six vinyl sashes. Windows have stone sills. A curvilinear brick half wall extends from the southwest corner of the front façade and connects to a brick pillar.

Faculty House I (KA-0042-0009) 1935 Contributing Resource

Faculty House I is a two-bay, two and a half story residence (Photo 11). This asymmetrical resource rests on a concrete foundation. It has a side gable roof covered by asphalt shingles. An external brick chimney with a small decorative stucco niche is centrally located along the front façade. The central bay of the front façade extends beneath a center front gable; the extension is clad in stucco. The primary entrance is located in the eastern bay along the front façade and is sheltered by a simple shed roof with square support columns. Rough-cut natural stones surround the main entryway. Fenestration consists of a double hung window with eight-over-eight vinyl sashes on the first floor and six-over-six vinyl sashes on the second floor. Windows have stone sills. An open, one story side porch is located on the eastern side of this residence. It has a shed roof and square support columns. The exterior of this residence is covered with tan bricks.

Faculty House J (KA-0042-0010) 1935 Contributing Resource

Faculty House J is a three-bay, two and a half story residence (Photo 12). This symmetrical resource rests on a concrete foundation. It has a side gable roof covered by asphalt shingles. An external brick chimney is located on the western elevation of this residence and an internal brick chimney is located on the eastern elevation. The main entrance is located slightly off-center within the central bay along the front façade. A simple front gable portico with four square columns shelters the doorway. To the west of the main entrance, there is an arched stucco feature surrounded by bricks on two sides and a stone sill. Fenestration consists of double-hung windows with six-over-six vinyl sashes. Windows on the first-floor level are surrounded by a brick arch and are filled with stucco. A single diamond detail decorates each window arch. Beneath each window is a rough-cut natural stone that stretch from the ground to the brick sill. On the second-floor level, there is a narrow stucco arch surrounding by an arch of bricks. Windows have stone sills. A one-story, open side porch is located on the western elevation of this residence. It has a shed roof and square support columns.

Integrity

The West Virginia State University Faculty House Historic District retains historic integrity as it relates to Criterion C. The original ten faculty houses designed by Charleston-based architect John C. Norman retain their historic integrity in terms of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, association and feeling. These single-family dwellings remain in their original location on 2.47 acres of land between Fleming Hall and the Kanawha River. The faculty houses sit back in varying degrees from Faculty Staff Circle, which runs through the center of the district. A green space is located in the center of this street and has large trees, streetlamps, and benches. The Colonial Revival brick façades, side gable roofs, open porches, and other architectural details also remain. One visible alteration is the replacement windows; however, the structures still convey their original design and significance as a project designed by John Norman and constructed by the Public Works Administration. There are no intrusions within the boundaries of the district. The four faculty houses to the east represent a minor change in setting but are low-scale and do not detract from the historic district.

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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.)

- ☒ 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.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(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 cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY: New Deal

Period of Significance

1934-1970

Significant Dates

1934-1935

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect: John C. Norman, Sr.

Builder: Public Works Administration

Contractor: Neighborgall & Leach of Huntington, WV

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance is 1934 to 1970 beginning with the start of construction of the Faculty House and extending through 1970 (50 years ago), at which time the buildings were still being used as faculty houses.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The West Virginia State University Faculty House Historic District is significant at the state level under Criterion A for its association with Education and Ethnic Heritage: Black. West Virginia State University, previously known as the West Virginia Colored Institute, was founded as a land-grant institution for Black West Virginians under the Second Morrill Act. During segregation, it provided secondary and college level education to black students. It is also significant under Criterion A at the state level for its association with the New Deal and Public Works Administration (PWA).

The Faculty Houses are also significant under Criterion C at the state level as the work of master architect John Clavon Norman Sr., one of West Virginia's first Black professional architects.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

EDUCATION

The Faculty Houses at West Virginia State University were constructed to provide much-needed housing for faculty and staff. As enrollment at the school continued to increase in the early 20th century, housing for students and faculty became a significant need. Some faculty members found rooms to rent in the college's overcrowded dormitories while others rented rooms in homes in Institute or lived in Charleston and commuted to the college. In the early 1930s, West Virginia State College appointed a Committee of Citizens, comprised of various educators and professionals, to assess housing needs on campus. In 1933, the committee submitted a proposal to the West Virginia Board of Control for the construction of ten faculty houses on WVSC's campus. John C. Norman, faculty member at the college and noted Black architect, designed the ten homes. The project was approved, and funding secured through both the state legislature and federal government. This project employed approximately 37 workers, including students enrolled in the vocational trades program, who practiced their construction skills and earned money towards room and board.

The construction of the faculty houses contributed to the continued growth of West Virginia State University by providing attractive and convenient quarters for faculty members and their families. With the construction of these homes, the college was better able to attract qualified faculty candidates. Both single and married faculty members resided in the faculty houses beginning shortly after their completion. The houses continued to be used as residences for faculty for over 70 years.

The practice of faculty in residence at colleges and universities has a long tradition dating back to the earliest days of higher education at the University of Oxford and extending to many institutions in the United States, such as the "Academical Village" at the University of Virginia, among others. From the earliest days of WVSU, faculty resided amongst students in residence halls, including Prillerman Hall until recent years.² In WVSU's case, much of the reason for this was the relative isolation of the campus from surrounding residential areas and towns, and the limited housing options available to Black faculty during the segregation era. While the construction of the Faculty Houses appears to have occurred primarily out of necessity, the buildings are nevertheless part of the tradition of resident faculty on the WVSU campus and beyond. The Faculty Houses are significant at the state level under Criterion A in Education due to their role in West Virginia State University's growth as an institution of higher education and integration of faculty into residential life on campus. The period of significance for the district in this area of significance is 1934-1970, which extends from the date of construction through 50 years ago, as the houses were still being used at that time as faculty residences.

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black

West Virginia State University was established as the state's Historically Black College and University (HBCU) in 1891 after the passage of the Second Morrill Act of 1890. This act stipulated that states would not receive federal funding if they barred admission to land-grant institutions based on an applicant's race; as a result, most Southern states established separate land-grant colleges for Black students. The establishment of the West Virginia Colored Institute, as it was originally named, provided a new level of access to education for Black students across the state. Many students, lacking an option for secondary education in segregated local school systems, boarded at West Virginia State to finish their high school educations. Early curricula focused on vocational training, but

² Billy Joe Peyton, email communication of Dec. 2, 2020.

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academic and teacher training programs quickly became popular. As the state's training facility for Black teachers, the college played a significant role in the education of Black children at all levels throughout West Virginia. President John W. Davis, who served from 1919-1953, transitioned the school from a vocational focus to a respected institution of higher learning. Davis recruited faculty members with PhD degrees from prestigious universities.³ As school enrollment and course offerings grew, it became a center of Black culture and academics in West Virginia. The school attracted many out-of-state students and produced successful alumni in various fields, including law, medicine, academia and business. The school and surrounding community of Institute were described as the "hub of [the] cultural and industrial area"⁴ and the "Yale [of] black schools."⁵

The Faculty Houses are significant at the state level under Criterion A as part of West Virginia State University's status as a hub of Black culture and learning within the state. The houses served as a setting for the institution's social and academic activities that brought Black students and faculty together. The period of significance for the district in this area of significance is 1934-1970, which extends from the date of construction through 50 years ago, as the houses were still being used at that time as faculty residences.

ARCHITECTURE

The Faculty Houses are significant at the state level under Criterion C for Architecture as the work of John C. Norman, Sr., a master architect in West Virginia. Norman served in World War I and attended Carnegie Technical Institute (Carnegie-Mellon) before establishing his architectural practice in Charleston in 1919. He was the second Black architect in West Virginia to become professionally licensed. Norman designed a multitude of residences, commercial and institutional buildings in Kanawha County and beyond. In 1925, he joined the faculty at West Virginia State to teach part-time and establish a department of architecture and engineering. During World War II, Norman worked for the CIA on classified construction projects and afterwards briefly worked in both Charleston and Washington, DC as an architect and teacher at Howard University. He returned to Charleston full-time and continued his architectural practice until his death in 1967. The John C. Norman, Sr., collection, donated to the West Virginia State Archives by the Norman family, contains over 500 items demonstrating the depth and breadth of his architectural contributions to the state. The period of significance for the district in this area of significance is 1934-1935, the time period during which the Norman designed and oversaw the construction of the buildings.

SOCIAL HISTORY: New Deal

The construction of the Faculty Houses took advantage of programs and funding offered by the New Deal. West Virginia State College applied for funding for the houses in early 1933 through the Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC), a program created by the Hoover administration to stimulate the struggling economy. The school has also been affected by the Great Depression. In 1929, the school had a \$2 million dollar deficit and President John W. Davis asked faculty members to take pay cuts and that non-needed personnel be dropped from the payroll.⁶ After Roosevelt became president in 1933, the RFC was greatly expanded and other programs including the Public Works Administration (PWA) were enacted. The West Virginia State Board of Control and the college received loans and appropriations through these programs and the state legislature. The project employed approximately 37 workers, as well as student laborers. The Faculty Houses are significant at the state level under Criterion A: Social History as an example of a New Deal project that provided employment for local workers as well as housing for faculty members who were affected by the Great Depression. The period of significance for the district in this area of significance is 1934-1935, the time period during which the PWA contributed to the construction of the buildings.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Development of West Virginia Colored Institute

In the aftermath of the Civil War, questions arose regarding the future of former enslaved persons in West Virginia. Schools for Black students had been nonexistent in Virginia/West Virginia prior to the Civil War, although some slave owners provided education to enslaved persons. Educational opportunities for Black students remained limited after the war with white philanthropists, the Freedman's Bureau and Black citizens leading various early efforts to provide education to Black children in West Virginia. Black parents took the initiative to start private schools for their children in Parkersburg, Charleston, Wheeling, Clarksburg, and Malden. By the late 1800s and early 1900s, the population of Black people in the state increased due to the construction of railroads and the

³ Harold, "West Virginia State celebrates 120th anniversary," 2010.

⁴ Knight, "Institute is Hub of Cultural and Industrial Area," 1951.

⁵ Harold.

⁶ Harlan, page 65.

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emerging coal industry which resulted in new, separate schools for Black students in towns and cities. The Second Constitution of West Virginia provided for public education of both white and Black students but stipulated that they could not be taught in the same schools.⁷ Even with these provisions, public education was spotty at best for both Black and white students in West Virginia well into the early 20th century, with many students attending only occasionally and lacking access to secondary schools.⁸ With the increase of public schools and students, teachers were needed and West Virginia began establishing institutions of higher education to train individuals for the teaching profession.

The West Virginia Colored Institute, currently known as West Virginia State University, was one such institution of higher education. It was one of seventeen Black land-grant institutions established under the Second Morrill Act of 1890. The Morrill Act of 1862, passed under President Abraham Lincoln, provided funding from the sale of federal lands to states for establishment of public colleges; however, Black students were prevented from enrolling in these land grant colleges throughout the southern United States. The Second Morrill Act provided additional funding for higher education and included a clause that states would not receive federal money if they barred admission to land-grant institutions based on an applicant's race; thus, most Southern states established separate land-grant colleges for Black students. On March 17, 1891, the West Virginia Legislature created a land grant institution specifically for Black students and designated a location in Kanawha County for the site of this institution.⁹

The selected site for the West Virginia Colored Institute was located on the banks of the Kanawha River in a small, predominantly Black community known as Cabell Farms, Farm, and Piney Grove. This tract of land was primarily used for agricultural purposes. It was previously owned by Samuel I. Cabell, a plantation owner and Confederate sympathizer who came to the Kanawha Valley from Virginia with his slaves between 1830 and 1850. He acquired 967 acres¹⁰ and established a plantation utilizing slave labor.¹¹ Before Cabell was murdered in 1865, he wrote three wills that left the land to his wife Mary Barnes, who was one of his slaves, and their children. One of their daughters, Marina Hunt and her husband Elijah sold 30 acres to the State of West Virginia for the purpose of establishing the West Virginia Colored Institute.

West Virginia Colored Institute provided secondary education and vocational training for Black students. Many of the students were high-school age and lived on campus in order to complete their educations. The curriculum focused on agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics as well as the English language, military science, and teaching. The primary goal was to train students in a trade; however academic and teacher training programs were popular with students. Graduates of this institution found employment in a variety of fields including teaching, law, medicine, masonry, bookkeeping, millinery, agriculture, and more.¹²

As the campus and enrollment grew, the emphasis began to transition towards higher education. In 1915, the West Virginia legislature authorized the institution to award college degrees and changed its name to West Virginia Collegiate Institute. The majority of students continued to take the equivalent of high school classes rather than college level ones; however, when John W. Davis became President of the college in 1919, he began hiring faculty members with advanced degrees, modernized the vocational training, and expanded academic offerings. Advanced courses in Education, Business Administration, and Pre-Medical work were offered in addition to courses in English, foreign languages, history, and political science.¹³ In 1927, the school became the first Black land-grant college to be accredited by the North Central Association and in 1929, it became an institute of higher learning and the name changed to West Virginia State College.

West Virginia State College continued to be an institution of higher education for Black students until the Supreme Court declared segregation unconstitutional. The 1954 Supreme Court decision *Brown v. the Board of Topeka, Kansas* not only permitted Black students to attend formerly all-white schools, it resulted in "reverse integration" for historically Black colleges. White students from Kanawha County and the surrounding area began attending West Virginia State College in 1955 following the West Virginia Board of Education ruling that "students could attend any public school or institution of higher education regardless of race."¹⁴ These decisions,

⁷ Second Constitution of West Virginia, 1872, article 12, section 8.

⁸ Sullivan, Debra K. "Education." e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia. 09 May 2013. Web. 02 March 2021.

⁹ B.S. Morgan, et al. "Beginning of West Virginia State University," Excerpt, *History of Education in West Virginia*, 1893. Posted on West Virginia Archives and History Website.

¹⁰ James A. Haught, "The creation of Institute was a love story," *Charleston Gazette-Mail*, Feb 29 2020.

¹¹ "Samuel I. Cabell," FindAGrave.com. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/69823573/samuel-i-cabell>

¹² "Scope of State Colored Institute," *Bluefield Daily Telegraph*, August 26, 1910, p 4.

¹³ *The Institute Monthly*. February and March 1921, p.4-5.

¹⁴ Thorn, Arline R. "West Virginia State University" e-WV: *The West Virginia Encyclopedia*. 03 December 2019. Web. 30 June 2020.

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along with an increase in admitted white students, resulted in a shift from West Virginia State College having a predominantly Black student body to a majority of white students.

Development/Design and Construction of Faculty Houses

West Virginia State College's campus grew from one building in 1892 to fourteen buildings by 1933. Much of the development of this era is attributed to the efforts of President John W. Davis, who shifted focus from the Kanawha River to a main quadrangle configuration in the center of campus. This geographical shift was also a result of the rising prevalence of the automobile and the development of roads, especially Route 25 at the north end of campus. In 1933, the school had approximately 83 faculty members and an enrollment of over 1,091 students in their high school, teaching, and college departments.¹⁵ As the enrollment continued to increase, housing for students and faculty became a significant need. Some faculty members found rooms to rent in the college's overcrowded dormitories while others rented rooms in homes in Institute or lived in Charleston and commuted to the college.¹⁶ The elimination of all financial housing assistance given to teachers by West Virginia State College's governing board also contributed to this need.¹⁷

In the early 1930s, West Virginia State College's administration began discussing the housing situation. They determined houses for faculty and two dormitories were needed on campus. A Committee of Citizens comprised of architect John C. Norman, West Virginia state representative T. G. Nutter, State Supervisor of Colored Schools William W. Sanders, Negro State Board of Education member E.L. Powell, and WVSC physician Dr. R.L. Jones prepared a proposal for the construction of ten faculty houses on WVSC's campus. In February of 1933, they submitted their proposal to the West Virginia Board of Control.

They proposed a site for the faculty houses on the southern end of campus between Fleming Hall and the Kanawha River. These 2.47 acres of farmland were previously used as an apple orchard and for farm-to-table demonstrations. Faculty members accessed this residential area by traveling along Barron Drive and turning onto Faculty Staff Circle, an east-west elliptical cul-de-sac with a grassy lot in the center. Five houses were positioned on each side of the road and set back at varying distances. Norman designed the houses in the Colonial Revival style of architecture and included three floor plans: three 4-room homes constructed in Plan A, five 5-room homes in Plan B, and two 6-room homes in Plan C. The cost was \$3,087 for each Plan A house, \$3,768.93 for Plan B, and \$4,271.04 for Plan C.

In 1934, construction of the faculty homes began under the supervision of John C. Norman. The college hired Black and white workers and West Virginia State College students to build the homes. Norman employed the Huntington-based firm of Neighborgall and Leach Inc. as the contractors while male students taking classes in West Virginia State College Trade and Technical Division helped erect the homes. The money paid to the students went towards paying for their rooms. West Virginia State College also provided the shrubbery and trees for the project.

New Deal/PWA

During the Great Depression (1929-1941), one of the hardest hit states was West Virginia. The state's economy suffered with little revenue coming in and some counties had an unemployment rate over 80%.¹⁸ Some of the state's unemployed workers briefly returned to farming, a major industry in West Virginia; however, they were unable to make a living and began looking for jobs in cities and town. Other West Virginians including students were also unable to find jobs and apprenticeships.

The federal government, state government, local charities, and colleges responded differently in the depression's early years. President Herbert Hoover replied to concerns by opposing federal assistance and calling for states to solve their unemployment problem. West Virginia's Republican Governor William Conley was also unwilling to tackle this problem due to insufficient funds. Local efforts by organizations and charities attempted to provide clothing, food, and money to needy families but the need was far greater than available resources. West Virginia State College was also affected by the Great Depression. In 1929, the school had a \$2 million dollar

¹⁵ "West Virginia State College" *Eleventh Biennial Report of the West Virginia Board of Control For the Period July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1936* and Norman Family Collection. West Virginia State Archives Ms2014-073 Box 2

¹⁶ Norman Family Collection, West Virginia State Archives. Ms2014-073 Box 2

¹⁷ "Application of West Virginia Board of Control to Federal Emergency Administration for Loan to Erect Homes for Teachers and Students at West Virginia State College" Norman Family Collection. West Virginia State Archives Ms2014-073 Box 2

¹⁸ Thomas, Jerry Bruce. "The Great Depression" *e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia*. 09 August 2012. Web. 16 July 2020.

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deficit and President John W. Davis asked faculty members to take a pay cut and non-needed personnel be dropped from the payroll.¹⁹ At the same time, the number of students enrolled at the college increased from 676 in 1929 to over 1,000 in 1940.²⁰

The lack of federal and state assistance changed with the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt. During Roosevelt's first one hundred days as President, he proposed a "New Deal," a series of public programs designed to help the unemployed. These programs stabilized banks, assisted farmers, conserved natural resources, gave industrial workers the right to unionize, and employed workers who built roads, dams, state parks, water and sewer lines, public housing, and public buildings such as post offices and courthouses. Workers would earn a livable wage by working on the projects.

One piece of legislation enacted by Congress in 1933 was the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA). It created the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, also known as the Public Works Administration (PWA). Under Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, the PWA with a budget of \$3.3 billion dollars provided loans and grants to states and municipalities for water and sewage projects, academic buildings, post offices, public housing, conservation projects, flood control, and the construction of roads.²¹ The purpose of the program was to employ workers at a livable wage and fund projects that would benefit communities in the long term. This legislation also established a minimum wage rate for projects financed by the Federal Emergency Administration. Depending upon the worker's skill level, West Virginia's workers could earn between 50 cents and \$1.10 an hour.²²

Each state was responsible for creating an organization to review applications, select projects to fund, and supervise the selected projects. This organization or board was comprised of a state engineer and three non-partisan members who ensured that each selected project was completed exactly as written in the proposal. The first PWA projects funded in West Virginia were for water and sewage lines. Other projects including the construction of public buildings, post offices, roads, and public housing soon followed.

The proposal for the construction of ten homes for faculty and students at West Virginia State College was first presented to the West Virginia Board of Control by the Committee of Citizens. Established by the West Virginia Legislature in 1909, the Board of Control managed certain state institutions including mental hospitals, miners' hospitals, schools, and later state colleges.²³ This project included a \$25,000 appropriation from the West Virginia Legislature and a \$37,000 loan through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which was established under President Herbert Hoover to provide loans to institutions as a way to increase the number of employed men.²⁴ After its approval, the Board of Control submitted an application to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works who approved the project proposal. In 1934, the first project at West Virginia State College was approved and construction of the faculty houses began. This project employed approximately 37 workers who contributed over 23,000 man hours.²⁵

West Virginia State College submitted several additional project proposals under the New Deal. In 1936, the PWA approved the college's plan to build two dormitories, Hill Hall (extant) and Prillerman Hall (now demolished) to house students. Constructed between 1936 and 1937, these dormitories were located along the campus's main quadrangle. A fourth project involved the construction of a road on WVSC's campus by PWA's National Youth Administration which employed the country's youth part-time. In 1939, the PWA became part of the Federal Works Agency. This agency focused on war preparations such as building aircraft carriers, destroyers, airplanes, and submarines. In 1943, President Roosevelt terminated this program and transferred the PWA's functions to the Federal Works Administration.

John C. Norman, Sr.

John Clavon Norman, Sr. was born on October 23, 1892 to Sandy and Sallie Norman in Bloomfield, New Jersey. After the death of both his parents, Norman and his sister moved to Oxford, North Carolina to live with their grandmother Lucy Hunt. He attended the Mary Potter School and San Augustine School where he received a general education; his principal Lucy Craft Laney inspired him to

¹⁹ Harlan, page 65.

²⁰ Harlan, Appendix O, page 174.

²¹ Harold Ickes. *Back to Work: The Story of the PWA*. New York, 1935

²² Norman Family Collection. West Virginia State Archives.

²³ Kenneth R. Bailey. "Board of Control" *e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia*. 4 January 2014.
<https://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/580>

²⁴ "Reconstruction Finance Corporation (1932)." *Living New Deal*. Web. <https://livingnewdeal.org/glossary/reconstruction-finance-corporation-1932-1957/>

²⁵ "Application of WV Board of Control to Federal Emergency Administration for a loan to Erect Homes For Teachers and Students at West Virginia State College" 11 December 1933. Norman Family Collection. West Virginia State Archives.

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become an architect.²⁶ In the mid-1910s, Norman began attending the Agricultural and Technical College currently known as the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State College in Greensboro, North Carolina with financial support of his family; however, he did not earn a degree.

During the First World War, Norman enlisted and served in the US Army Calvary Engineers. He received training at Fort Meade in Odenton, Maryland and Camp Chillicothe in Ohio before being sent to France as a member of the Rainbow Division. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant before being honorably discharged in December 1918.²⁷ After the war, Norman attended the Carnegie Technical Institute now Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania where he took post graduate courses in architecture and structural engineering without earning a degree. In 1919, Norman moved to Charleston, West Virginia and established his architectural firm in the Knights of Pythias Building on the corner of Washington and Dickinson streets.

Norman's early professional career included designing residences, hotels, and commercial buildings in Kanawha County. During a time of segregation, he worked on projects for both Black and white clients.²⁸ His designed the Ferguson Building Complex (1919), the Staats Hospital (1922), and a number of residences in Charleston, WV. On February 15, 1922, John C. Norman became the second Black architect licensed in West Virginia.²⁹

In 1925, West Virginia State College's President John W. Davis and Dean Dr. Harrison Farrell recruited John Norman to teach part-time and establish a department of architecture and engineering. Norman taught courses in Building Construction and Architectural Drawing and supervised shops two hours a week.³⁰ Norman's relationship with West Virginia State College continued as he was selected to design a barn in 1930 and ten faculty houses on its campus. He also supervised their construction between 1934 and 1935 while maintaining a satellite office of his architectural practice on campus. Norman was listed on the payroll as an architect at West Virginia State College until the late 1930s.³¹

While working part-time at West Virginia State College, Norman continued working at his architectural firm. In the 1930s, he designed the Fisher Brothers Home (1935) and Frankel's Men's Apparel Store (1936) in Charleston. When World War II began, Norman put his practice on hold to serve his country. He worked for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) on classified construction projects dealing with the invasion of North Africa and D-Day in Langley, Virginia.³²

Following the Second World War, Norman briefly worked in both Charleston and Washington, DC as an architect and teacher at Howard University. However, he returned to Charleston and resumed his work as an architect full-time. Norman designed an addition to Garnett High School, a Black school in downtown Charleston and an auditorium and gymnasium at the West Virginia Schools for the Colored Deaf and Blind (demolished 2020). He continued to have a relationship with West Virginia State College and was hired to renovate the second floor of the Administration Building. On July 11, 1967, Norman died from a neurological disorder in Charleston and was buried in the Spring Hill Cemetery.³³

Architecture of the Houses

Following the end of the First World War, the United States entered a new period of architecture. Designs began moving away from the mixture of styles and lavish ornamentation that defined the Victorian era (1885- 1915) and towards the eclectic and modern movements. Both these movements gained popularity with the American people as they returned to normalcy following the war. The eclectic movement began in the late nineteenth century and can be divided into two phases; the first began in the late 1800s and ended in the first decades of the twentieth century and the second phase beginning after the First World War. The United States looked back and began copying the classical style of architecture found in Europe and Colonial America; American soldiers were introduced to the architecture while serving in Europe.³⁴ Designs in the Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Italian Renaissance, Spanish Revival, and French period houses emerged in new construction across the United States. Advancements in technology also made

²⁶ "John Clavon Norman Sr." *African American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary 1865-1945*. New York

²⁷ "John Norman" World War I Service Card

²⁸ Rick Steelhammer. "Charleston's First Black Architect Worked on Both Sides of Color Line" *WV Gazette Mail*. 24 August 2014.

²⁹ Norman Family Collection. West Virginia State Archives. Ms2014-073

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ "Twelfth Biennial Report of the West Virginia Board of Control. *West Virginia State Board of Control*.

³² Ibid.

³³ "John Clavon Norman" *Certificate of Death*. West Virginia State Department of Health – Division of Vital Statistics

³⁴ Virginia Savage McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*, page 405.

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classical designs available to the masses rather than only the wealthiest Americans. Photographs of historic homes and their architectural details were reproduced in illustrated books.³⁵

This trend of looking back was reflected throughout John C. Norman Sr.'s career as an architect. Norman designed structures in the Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival styles of architecture as well as the American Modern movement, a unique style that emphasized horizontal lines. For the faculty houses, Norman selected the Colonial Revival as the dominant architectural style but incorporated elements from other architectural styles. Norman included features such as patterned brickwork and a massive chimney that steps down in Faculty House F, an overhanging gable in Faculty House I, and a stucco exterior in Faculty House H. These elements are commonly found in the Tudor Revival style of architecture. Norman also incorporated cornices in the dwellings, which were frequently found in the neoclassical style of architecture. The mixture of details from the other styles gives the homes an eclectic appearance.

The homes are of comparable size and shape and featured similar design elements including the exterior materials (brick, stones, and stucco), full-height front gables, one-story, open porches, side gable roofs, and chimneys. Each gable was placed in a different place along the front façade. Norman also added various architectural details like a hood, second story balcony, stucco blocks, patterned bricks designs, and simple porticos to give each home a unique appearance. The overall appearance of the site is cohesive yet the architectural details give each house a distinctive and individual appearance.

See "Additional Documentation" for site plans and floor plans.

Continuing Use of the Houses

The houses continued to be used as residences for faculty for over 70 years. Both single and married faculty members resided in the faculty houses beginning shortly after their completion. After 1979, WVSU transitioned the houses from longterm/permanent to temporary housing and limited faculty residence to a maximum of approximately three years.³⁶ Currently the houses are used as temporary housing for students, faculty and guests.

Additional Faculty Houses

Between 1960 and 1979, four additional faculty houses were constructed on Faculty Staff Circle. A campus map dating from 1960 shows the first three faculty dwellings (K, L, and M). Students constructed these houses in the Ranch style of architecture on the eastern side of Faculty Staff Circle beside Faculty House E.³⁷ A photo in the college's 1975 yearbook "The Arch" shows a third faculty house (M) located beside Faculty House F.³⁸ The fourth and final faculty house (Duplex A/B) was referenced in a hand-drawn illustration in West Virginia State College's 1978 yearbook *The Arch* as "coming soon."³⁹ Construction of this dwelling began in 1978 on the corner of Faculty Staff Circle and Campus Walkway and was completed by the following year.⁴⁰ West Virginia State University faculty members and their families continue to reside in these four homes. These four faculty houses were not included in the historic district due to their lack of connection with architect John C. Norman and the Public Works Administration, location outside the original site plan, and their stylistic and chronological detachment from the original faculty houses.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Dr. Charles Ledbetter, WVSU Faculty Emeritus, verbal communication on March 1, 2021, WV Archives and History Commission meeting.

³⁷ Faculty Houses photo #79, West Virginia State College Archives and Special Collections.

³⁸ "The Arch 1975" West Virginia State College Yearbook. West Virginia State College Archives.

³⁹ "The Arch 1978" West Virginia State College Yearbook, page 328. West Virginia State College Archives.

⁴⁰ "The Arch 1979" West Virginia State College Yearbook. West Virginia State College Archives.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☒ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☒ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: West Virginia State Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

KA-0042-0001, KA-0042-0002, KA-0042-0003, KA-0042-0004, KA-0042-0004, KA-0042-0005, KA-0042-0006, KA-0042-0007, KA-0042-0008, KA-0042-0009, KA-0042-0010

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.5

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17N</u> Zone	<u>432756</u> Easting	<u>4248031</u> Northing	3	<u>17N</u> Zone	<u>432796</u> Easting	<u>4247904</u> Northing
2	<u>17N</u> Zone	<u>432840</u> Easting	<u>4247980</u> Northing	4	<u>17N</u> Zone	<u>432714</u> Easting	<u>4247956</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary for the West Virginia State University Faculty House Historic District includes approximately 1.5 acres. The district is bordered by Barron Drive on the west, and an alley on the north, and Stadium Drive on the south. Its eastern border is located just west of the four faculty houses to the east.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the historic district includes the ten faculty houses associated with the New Deal and architect John C. Norman. The additional four residences constructed along Faculty Staff Circle to the east were built after the period of significance and do not have a connection to the Public Works Administration or John C. Norman Sr.

11. Form Prepared By

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Additional Documentation:

- Figure 1: Site plan for the Faculty House, West Virginia State Archives
Figure 2: West Virginia State College Campus Map, WVSC Archives
Figure 3: Norman Site Plan, Courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection
Figure 4: Faculty House A Floor Plan, Plan courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection
Figure 5: Faculty House B Floor Plan, Plan courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection
Figure 6: Faculty House C Floor Plan, Plan courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection
Figure 7: Faculty House D Floor Plan, Plan courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection
Figure 8: Faculty House E Floor Plan, Plan courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection
Figure 9: Faculty House F Floor Plan, Plan courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection
Figure 10: Faculty House G Floor Plan, Plan courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection
Figure 11: Faculty House H Floor Plan, Plan courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection
Figure 12: Faculty House I Floor Plan, Plan courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection
Figure 13: Faculty House J Floor Plan, Plan courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection

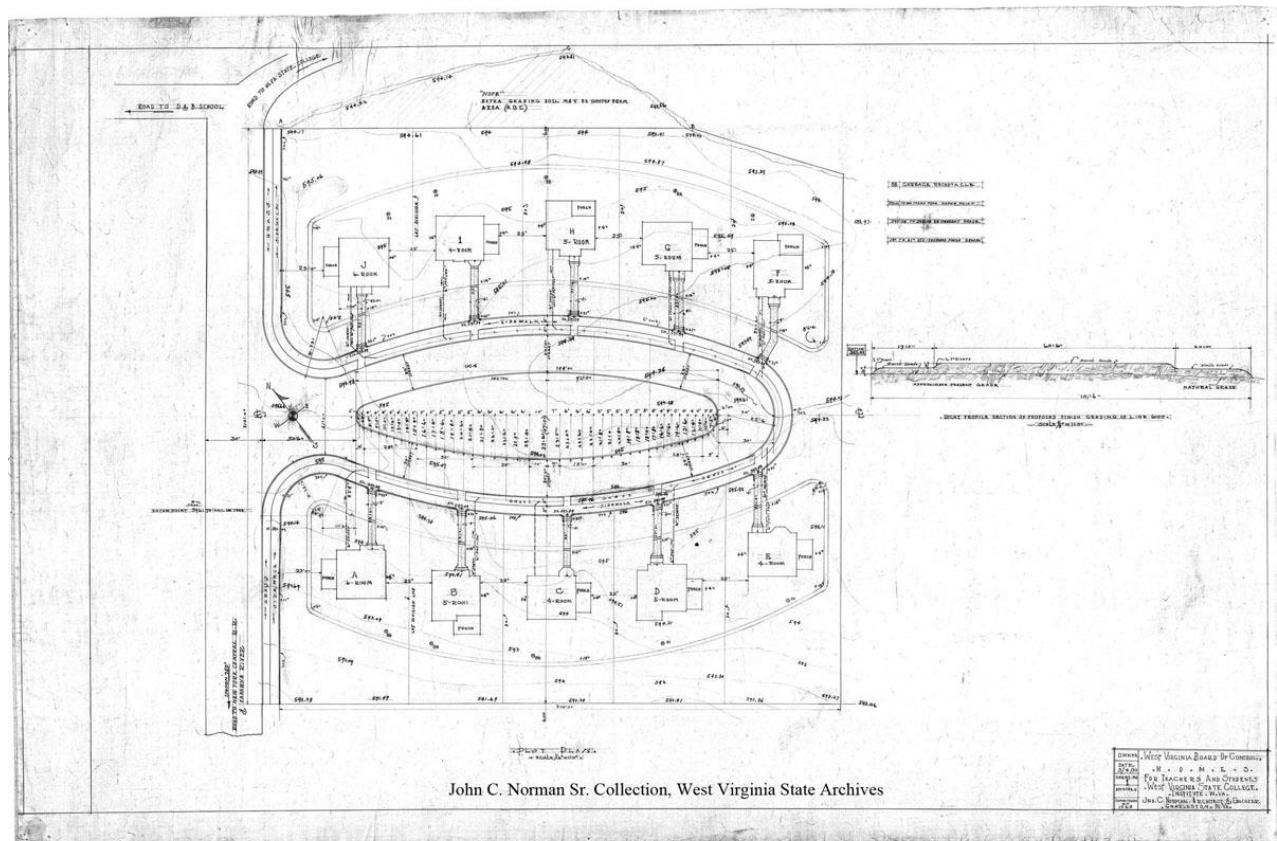


Figure 1: Site plan for the Faculty House, West Virginia State Archives

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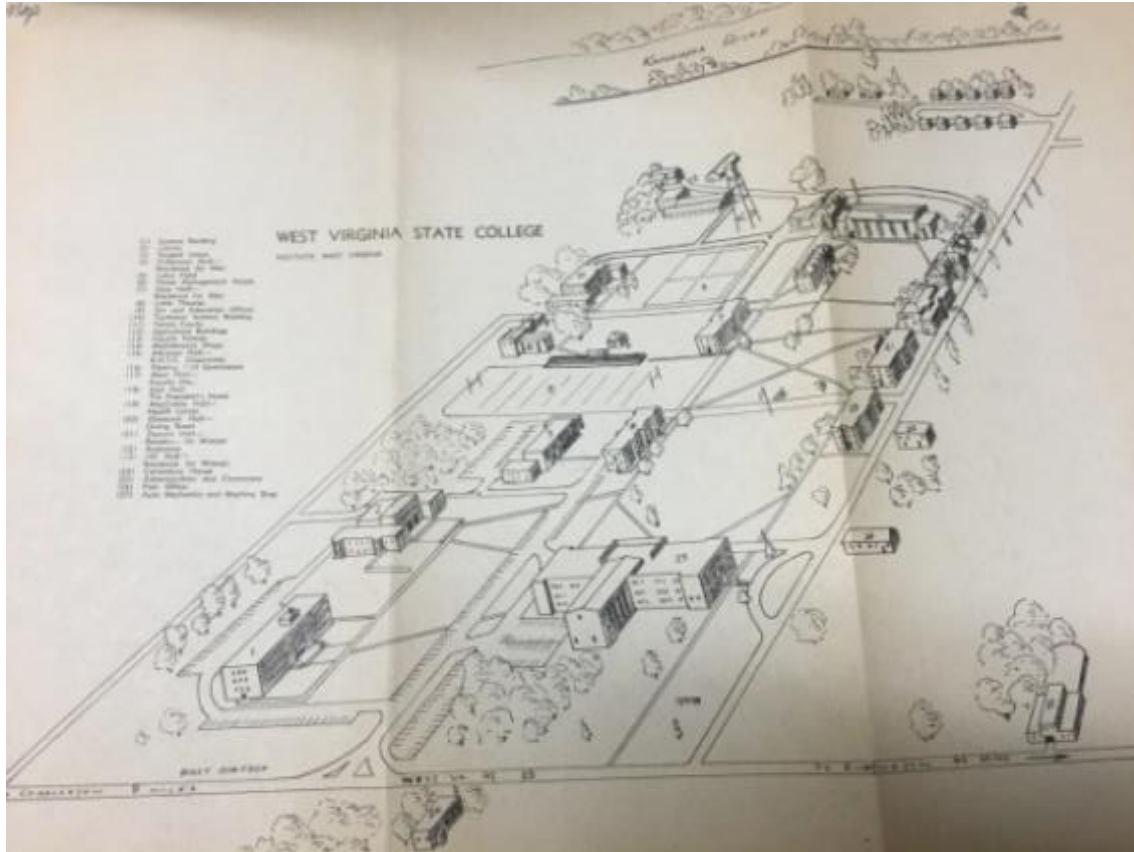


Figure 2: West Virginia State College Campus Map, WVSC Archives

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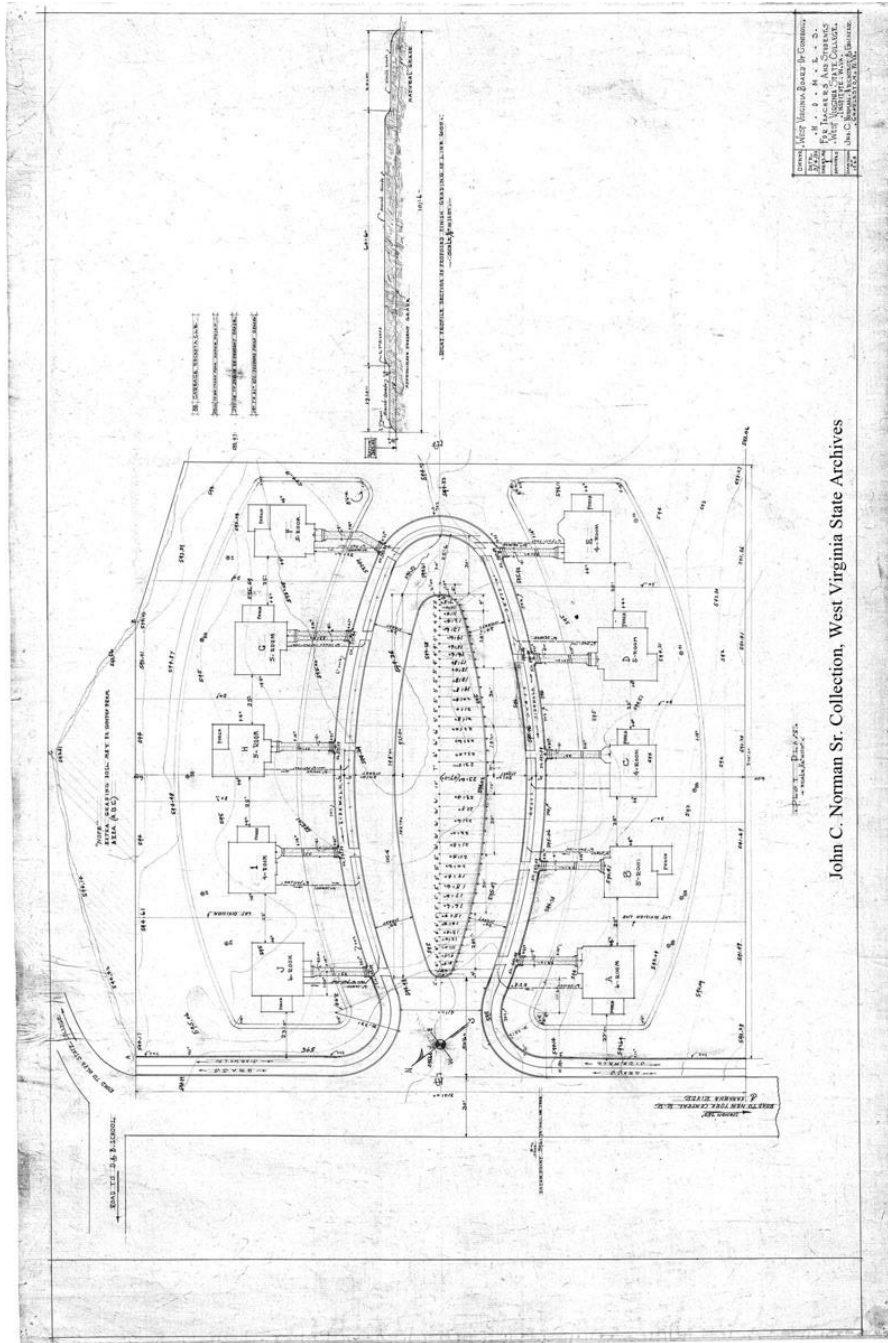


Figure 3: Norman Site Plan, Courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection

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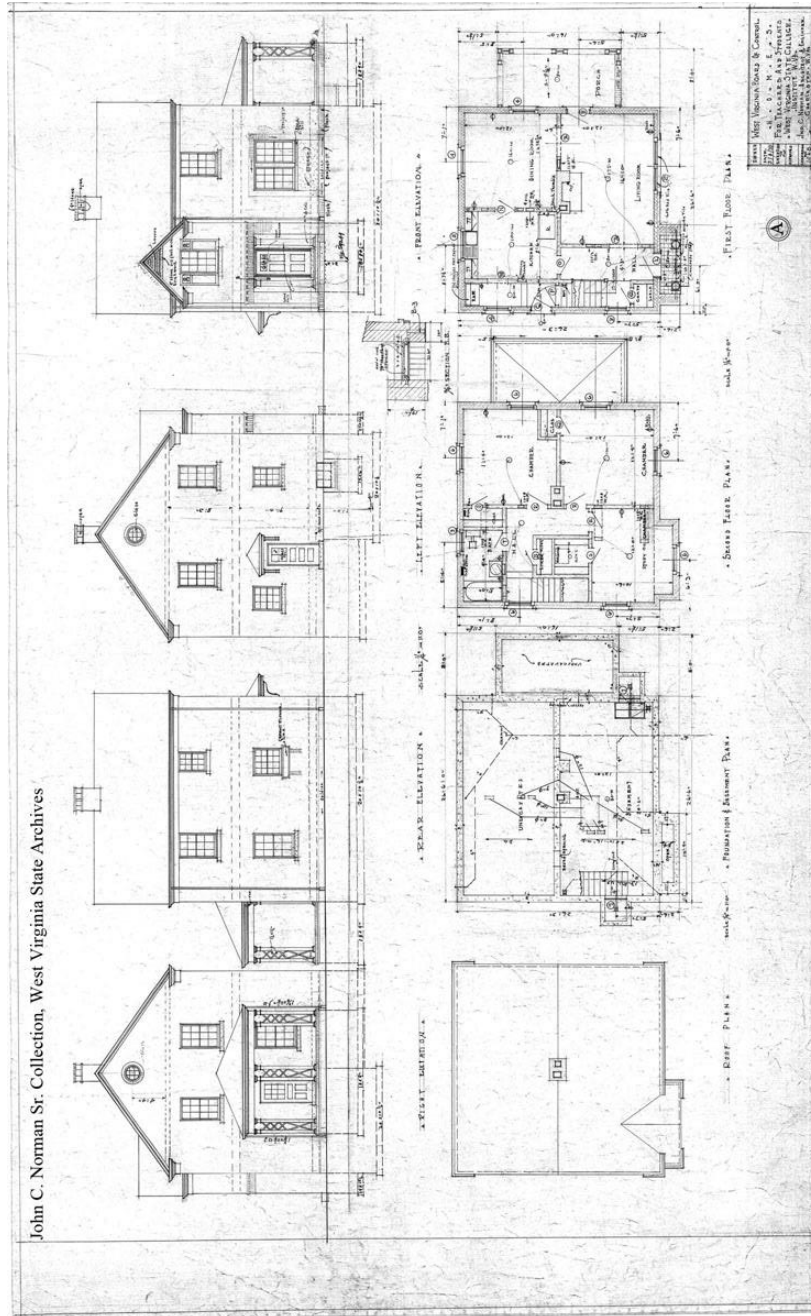


Figure 4: Faculty House A Floor Plan, Plan courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection

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John C. Norman Sr. Collection, West Virginia State Archives

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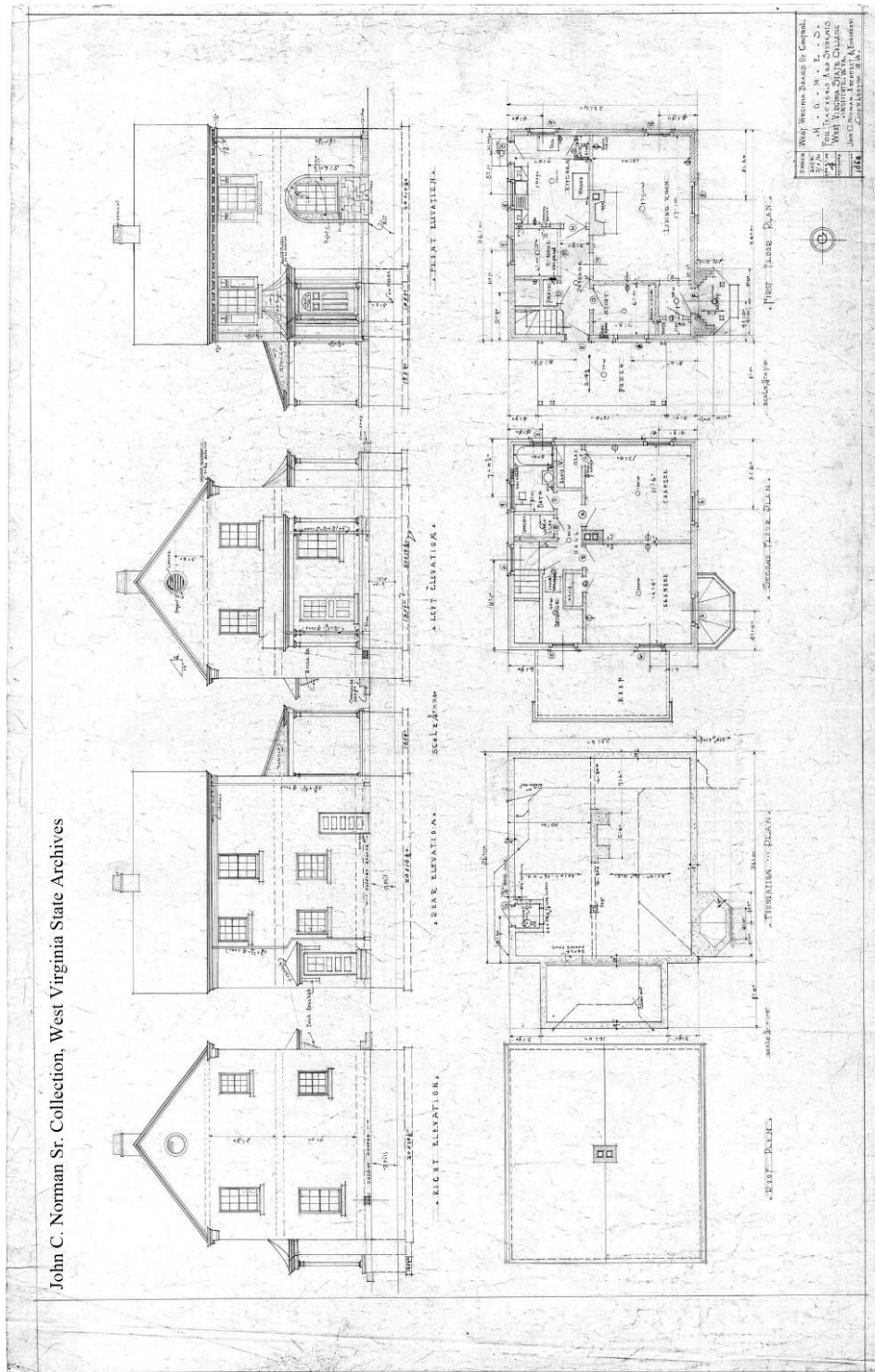


Figure 6: Faculty House C Floor Plan, Courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection

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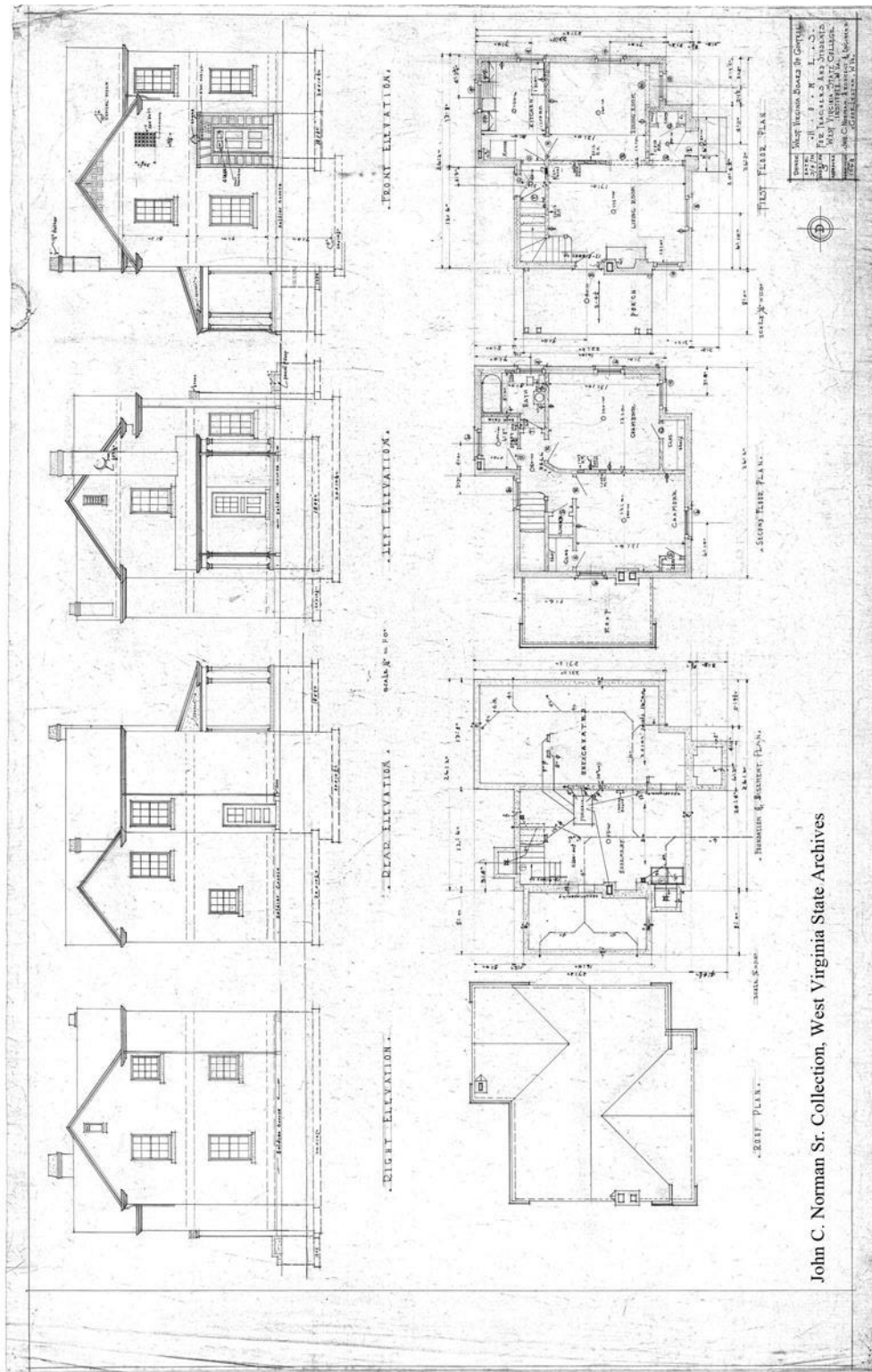


Figure 7: Faculty House D Floor Plan, Courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection

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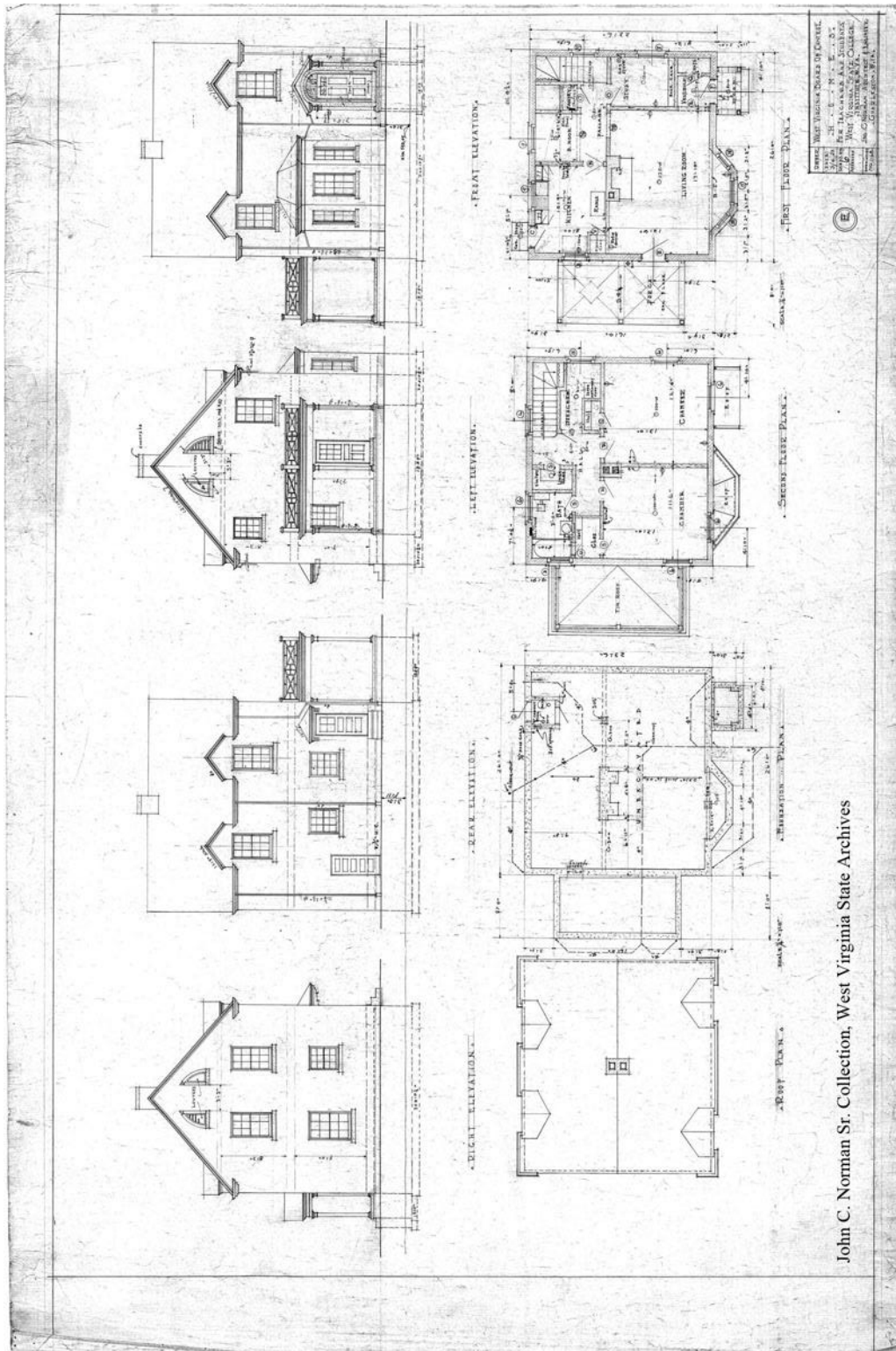


Figure 8: Faculty House E Floor Plan, Courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection

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Architectural drawings of a two-story house, including elevations and floor plans. The drawings are labeled: "WEST ELEVATION", "EAST ELEVATION", "FRONT ELEVATION", "REAR ELEVATION", "FIRST FLOOR PLAN", and "SECOND FLOOR PLAN". The drawings show a symmetrical two-story house with a central entrance, multiple windows, and a gabled roof. The floor plans show the layout of the rooms, including a living room, dining room, kitchen, and bedrooms. The drawings are signed "J. C. NORMAN" and dated "1911".

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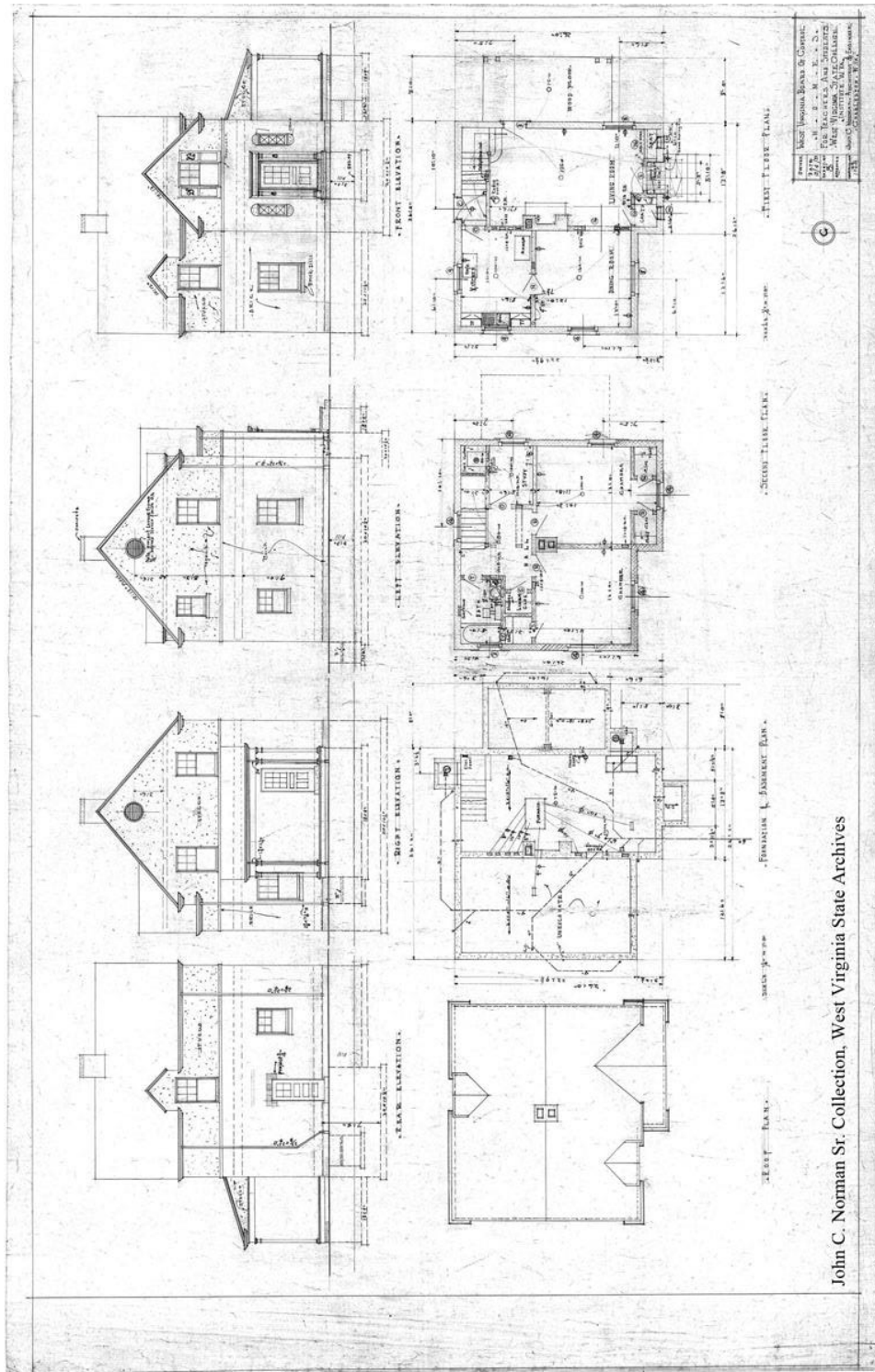


Figure 10: Faculty House G Floor Plan, Courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection

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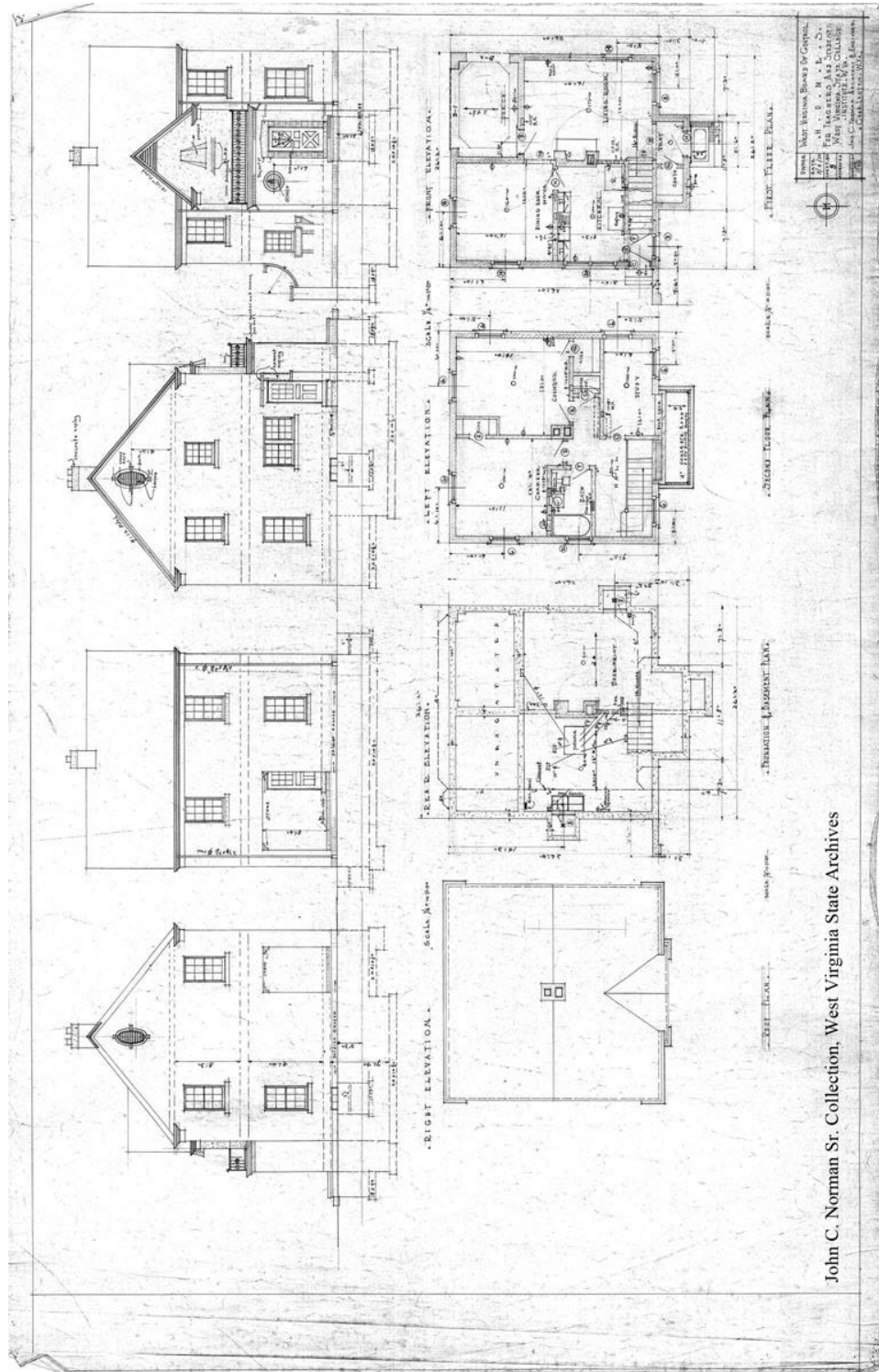


Figure 11: Faculty House H Floor Plan, Courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection

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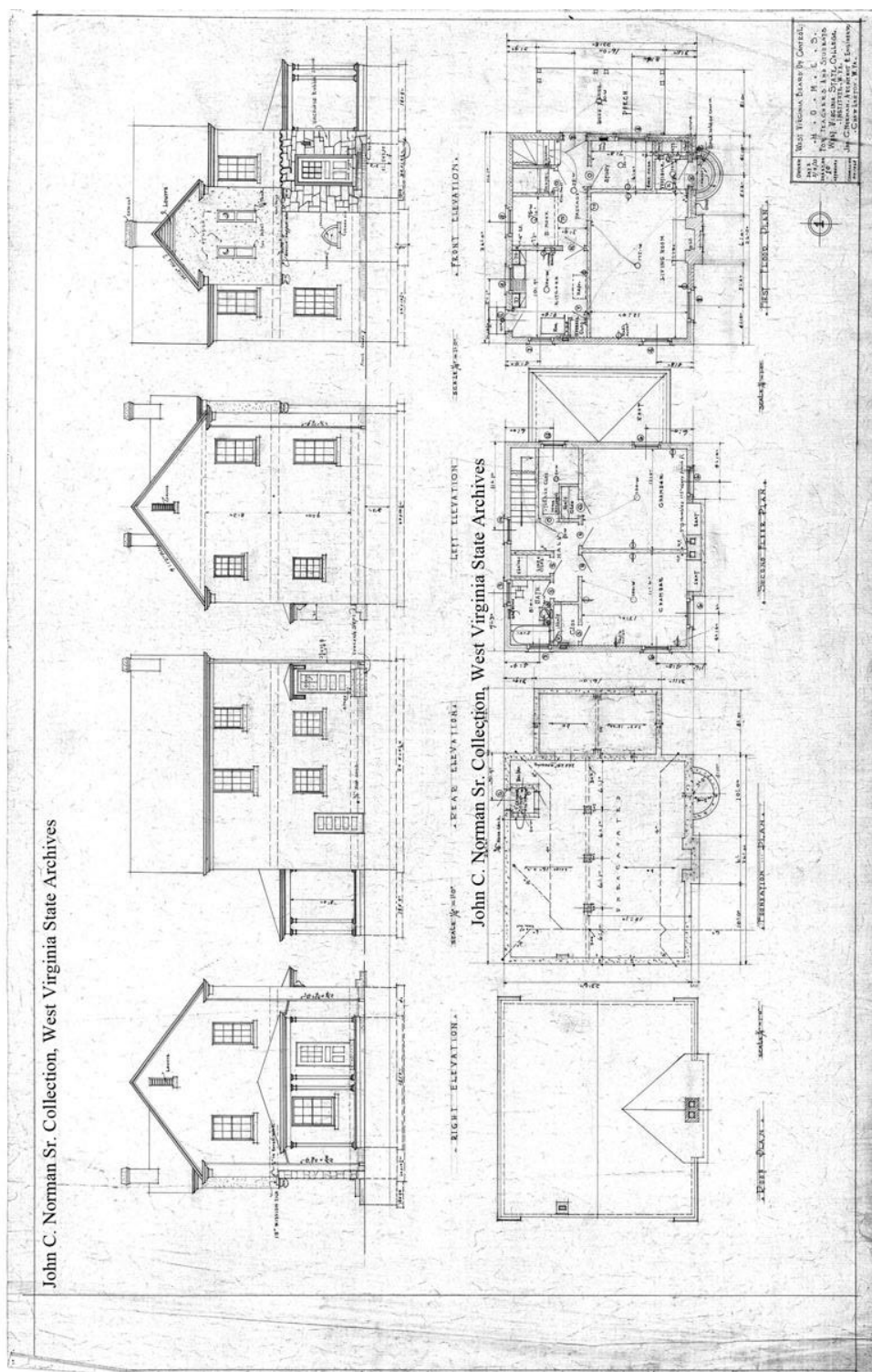


Figure 12: Faculty House I Floor Plan, Courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection

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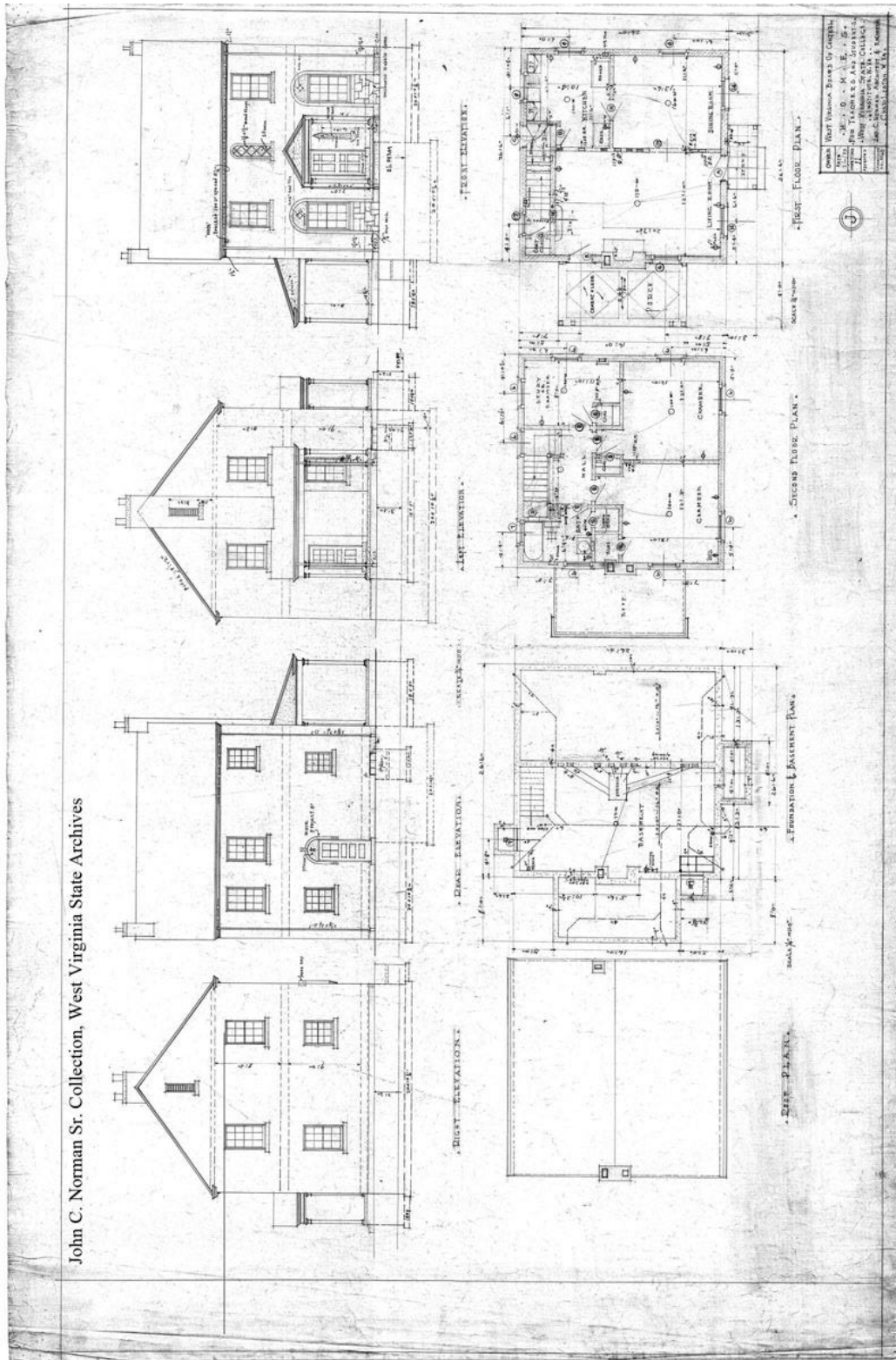


Figure 13: Faculty House J Floor Plan, Courtesy of the West Virginia State Archives, John C. Norman Sr. Collection

West Virginia State University Faculty House
Historic District
Name of Property

Kanawha County, WV
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger.
Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Photo Log

Name of Property:	West Virginia State University Faculty Houses
City or Vicinity:	Institute
County:	Kanawha
State:	West Virginia
Photographers:	Courtney Zimmerman and Sarah Elswick
Date of photographs:	March 11, 2020 and June 16, 2020
Location of Original Digital Files:	1436 Graham Rd Silver Lake, OH 44224
Number of Photos:	12

Photo 1 of 12: Street view of Faculty Houses A-E, camera pointing southeast

Photo 2 of 12: Street view of Faculty Houses J-F, camera pointing northeast

Photo 3 of 12: Faculty House A, camera pointing south

Photo 4 of 12: Faculty House B, camera pointing southwest

Photo 5 of 12: Faculty House C, camera pointing south

Photo 6 of 12: Faculty House D, camera pointing south

Photo 7 of 12: Faculty House E, camera pointing southeast

Photo 8 of 12: Faculty House F, camera pointing north

Photo 9 of 12: Faculty House G, camera pointing north

Photo 10 of 12: Faculty House H, camera pointing north

Photo 11 of 12: Faculty House I, camera pointing north

Photo 12 of 12: Faculty House J, camera pointing north

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Photo #1: Street view of Faculty Houses A-E, camera facing southeast

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Photo #2: Street view of Faculty Houses J-F.

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Photo #3: Faculty House "A", camera facing north

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Photo 4: Faculty House "B", camera point southwest

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Photo #5: Faculty House "C", camera facing south

West Virginia State University Faculty House
Historic District

Kanawha County, WV



Photo 6: Faculty House "D", camera pointing southwest

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Photo #7: Faculty House "E", camera facing southeast

West Virginia State University Faculty House
Historic District

Kanawha County, WV

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Photo #8: Faculty House F, camera pointing north

West Virginia State University Faculty House
Historic District

Kanawha County, WV

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Photo #9: Faculty House G, camera pointing north

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Photo #10: Faculty House H, camera pointing north

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Photo #11: Faculty House I, camera pointing north

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Historic District
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Photo #12: Faculty House J, camera pointing north

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

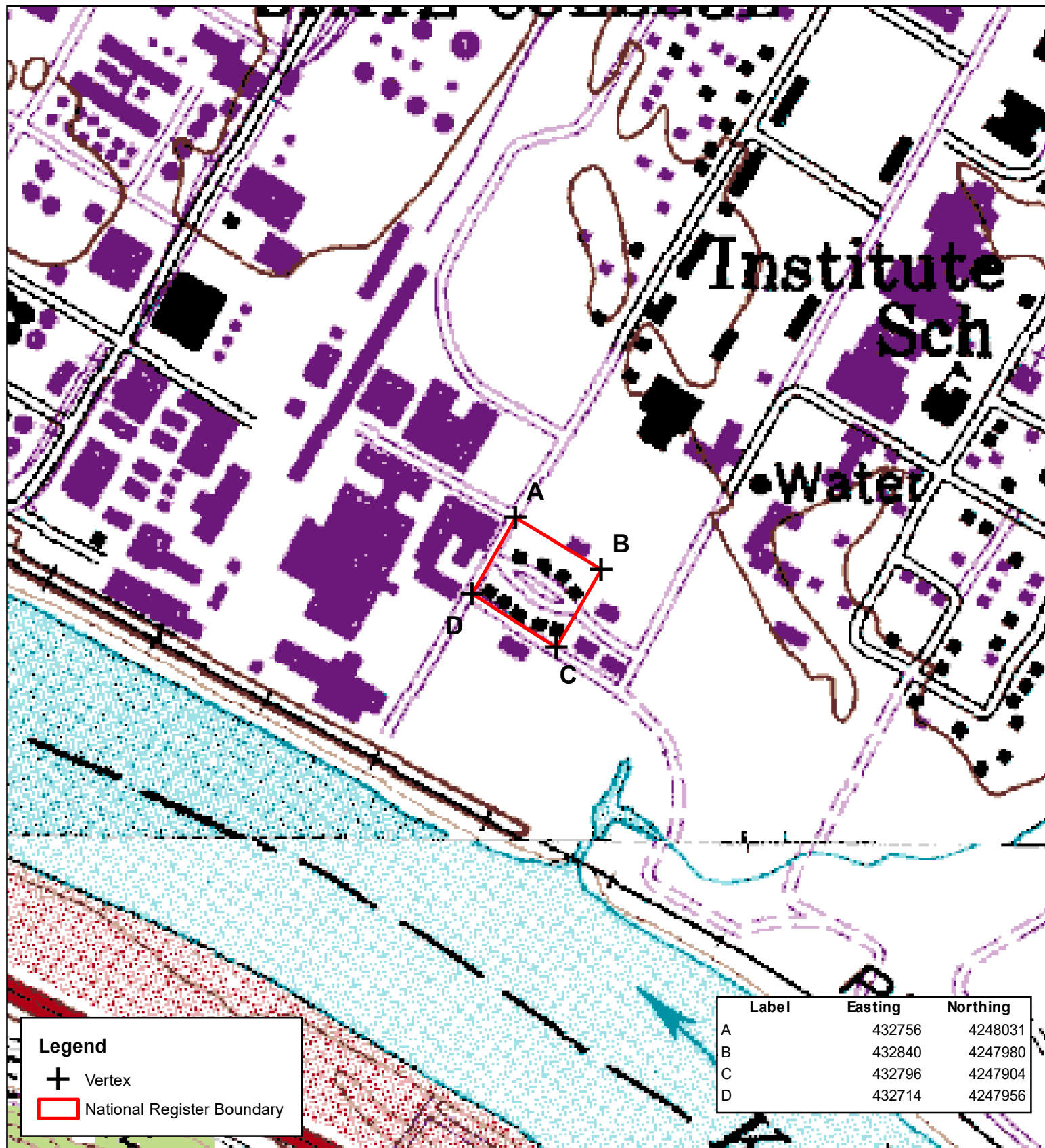
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

West Virginia State University Faculty Houses

Institute, Kanawha County

National Register of Historic Places Topographical Map

Saint Albans Quadrangle



West Virginia State University Faculty Houses

Institute, Kanawha County

National Register of Historic Places Boundary Map

