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.

1. Name of Property
   Historic name:  _14th Street West Historic District______________________
   Other names/site number: __Old Central City____________________________________
   Name of related multiple property listing:  
   NA  
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location
   Street & number:  _Roughly bounded by Madison Ave, Virginia Avenue, 15th Street West, and 13th Street West._
   City or town: _Huntington     State: ____WV________ County: ___Cabell_________
   Not For Publication:     Vicinity:  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  ___ nomination  ___ request for determination of eligibility meets
   the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
   Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
   In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I
   recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
   level(s) of significance:
   ___national      ___statewide       ___local
   Applicable National Register Criteria:
   X_A   __B   ___C   ___D

   Signature of certifying official/Title:  Date

   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

5. Classification
Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:   X
Public – Local   X
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

Building(s)
District   X
Site
Structure
Object
14th Street West Historic District
Name of Property

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>objects</td>
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</tbody>
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Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE business, professional, specialty store, restaurant, general store, warehouse
- DOMESTIC single dwelling, multiple dwelling
- GOVERNMENT fire station

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE business, professional, specialty store, restaurant, general store, warehouse
- DOMESTIC single dwelling, multiple dwelling
- GOVERNMENT fire station
- RECREATION AND CULTURE bandstand
- LANDSCAPE parking lot, plaza
7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

___ LATE VICTORIAN Italianate, Second Empire, Romanesque Revival
___ LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS Colonial Revival
___ LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS Commercial Style
___ OTHER Mid-Century Modern

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: _Brick, Stone, Concrete, Wood_

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph
See continuation sheets

Narrative Description
See continuation 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.

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.
14th Street West Historic District
County and State

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

☐ 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.)

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance
1896 - 1965

Significant Dates
1909
14th Street West Historic District  Cabell, WV
Name of Property  County and State

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
   NA

Cultural Affiliation
   NA

Architect/Builder
   Levi J. Dean

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

See continuation sheets.

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

See continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See continuation sheets.
Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
_X_ Local government
___ University
___ Other

Name of repository: ________________________________

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ___NA____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ___10.9________

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: __________
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: __________ Longitude: __________

2. Latitude: __________ Longitude: __________

3. Latitude: __________ Longitude: __________

4. Latitude: __________ Longitude: __________
14th Street West Historic District

Name of Property

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or × NAD 1983

A. Zone: 17 Easting: 370576 Northing: 4252855

B. Zone: 17 Easting: 370767 Northing: 4252913

C. Zone: 17 Easting: 370951 Northing: 4252272

D. Zone: 17 Easting: 370774 Northing: 4252230

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheets.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheets.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: ___Michael Gioulis___________________________________________
organization: ___Historic Preservation consultant, Inc._______________
street & number: __614 Main Street____________________________________
city or town: _Sutton__________________ state: _WV_________ zip code: _26601_____
e-mail__mike@michaelgioulis.com_______
telephone:__(304) 765-5716_________
date:____December 30, 2023____________
Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

See continuation sheets.

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.
Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph
14th Street West Historic District comprises the commercial center of the West Huntington neighborhood. The district is a linear commercial street six blocks long running from Madison Avenue to Virginia Avenue. It served as the center of the surrounding residential and industrial town of Central City. Here are located the retail shops that serviced the community and industries. 14th Street West is a relatively wide two-lane street with broad sidewalks. There is parking on both sides of the street. Buildings in the district are mostly one- and two-story commercial structures representative of late nineteenth and early to mid twentieth century architectural styles. The buildings form a strong street wall along the sidewalk at the lot lines. These characteristics contribute to the pedestrian atmosphere of the district and create the outdoor space that defines the district.

Location and Setting
The 14th Street West Historic District is located in the City of Huntington, Cabell County, West Virginia. It is on the west side of the city, approximately 2.25 miles from the Central Business District. The terrain is flat, on the plain south of the Ohio River, and positioned between the river and the railroad tracks, on the south side of the neighborhood. The tracks run the full length of Huntington and divide the downtown from the more residential south side of town. 14th Street West runs north-south from Virginia Avenue on the north to the railroad viaduct, south of Van Buren Ave. A railroad line ran along Fifth Ave., but this is no longer present. This was the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad line, built to service industrial sites and part of the B&O and C&O system connecting the Ohio River to Virginia’s Coast. Due to the width of the railroad right of way related to the number of tracks associated with it, the removal of the tracks resulted in a wide swath of public land unoccupied and with no built historic resources. As a result, Fifth Ave. has a center median with flanking one-way streets. The median is used for parking or lawn areas. In recent years Huntington has taken advantage of this public space with the construction of the Wild Ramp Market, Plaza with Entertainment Gazebo, parking lots, community center and access for the fire station in the median. An active railroad spur line runs north-south along 15th Street West, one block west of 14th Street West. Thus, the neighborhood is bounded by the Ohio River and rail lines on the west and south. To the east, between 14th Street West and Huntington’s downtown, are mostly single family detached residences with modest yards. There is a concentration of fast food and commercial buildings about midway to the downtown. West of 15th Street West the neighborhood becomes industrial with large warehouses, factories and industrial buildings. There are a few residences interspersed in this industrial neighborhood. South of Madison Ave. for two blocks, to Jackson Ave., the commercial buildings and industrial sites have been replaced with modern shopping plazas and supermarkets. Below Jackson Ave. is a historic industrial site, Duncan Box.

South of the railroad viaduct, parallel to the rail line, is Memorial Boulevard, which runs east to the downtown. The boulevard becomes the north edge of Ritter Park, a long linear park system in Huntington. The park flanks Fourpole Creek.

The western edge of the neighborhood is also defined by an elevated highway, US 52, which connects Interstate 64 with a bridge across the Ohio River into Chesapeake Ohio. Adams Ave. is a major...
thoroughfare connecting US 52 to the downtown running east. Washington Ave. is the west running
thoroughfare.

Streets in West Huntington are generally broad and flat, giving the city a Midwest ambiance. Other than in
the downtown and other secondary commercial areas, buildings are generally set back from the sidewalks.

In general, 14th Street West is the commercial center of the district. Here are located the retail shops that
serviced the community and industries. North of Washington Street the resources are mostly modern
industrial plants. To the west of 14th Street West along Washington and Virginia Avenues, there are some
scattered residential and mostly modern fast food commercial properties.

The east side of the area changes to residential detached houses almost immediately to the east of the rear lot
line of the 14th Street West properties.

South of Madison Avenue, on the west side of 14th Street West are two blocks of big box modern
department store buildings with large parking lots in front of them. These were the sites of the Fesenmeier
Brewery and the Central City Bung Co. On the east side of 14th Street West there are a few one story small
commercial buildings, the new library and a few new concrete block commercial or institutional buildings.
At Van Buren Avenue is the Duncan Box Co. complex.

**Description**

The 14th Street West Historic District comprises approximately ten blocks adjacent to 14th Street West. The
district boundary consists of the east and west rear lot lines or alleys of buildings facing 14th Street West:
Madison Avenue to the south and Virginia Avenue to the north. The boundary adjusts to include site number
037 at the corner of Washington Ave. and 15th Street West. The district contains 10.9 acres and there are 47
resources within the boundaries, 18 of which are considered non-contributing. Only one of these is a
structure; all others are buildings. There are a few on grade parking lots, some paved in asphalt. There are
also a few open lots where buildings have been demolished.

Sidewalks are broad. They consist of concrete with brick accents. The streetscape was completed ca. 2000.
There are a few trees and other landscape planting areas in the district, predominantly in the vicinity of the
gazebo and parking area, site 21, here and there. Other street furnishings include lampposts, benches, and
trash receptacles. All buildings’ front facades are on the lot line with few exceptions. This gives the district
a small scale commercial downtown ambiance similar to what one would find in a small rural downtown.

Buildings are one and two stories tall. They are generally brick or other masonry. A few are frame with
siding or brick veneer. Roofs are flat and slope to the rear of the buildings. Architectural styles represented
include Second Empire, Commercial Style, Italianate Style, Mid-Century Modern and a simplified variation
of Romanesque Revival.
A few of the more notable buildings include resource 005, the one story former city hall and firehouse; resource 036, the Italianate two story building with corbeled brackets and window hoods; resource 037, the long low horizontal orientation of this mid century modern building with its curved corners; resource 011, the corbeled detailing and stone lintels; resource 023, the soldier course detailing in the masonry, brick kick panels and recessed storefront entrances; and resource 032, the corbeled second floor panels and recessed corner entrance.

The non-contributing buildings are generally within the period of significance and have lost integrity due to alterations. Two newer buildings that are non-contributing due to their age are resources 021, 022.

A list of the resources within the district follows. The number in parenthesis indicates the field survey site number on the West Virginia Historic Properties Inventory Forms.

01. (021)
1360 Madison Avenue  ca.1966  Non-Contributing
Commercial
West Tenampas Mexican Restaurant is a one story concrete block building with brick veneer and painted stucco. The site appears to have been a garage or gas station previously. It is a stepped L shape building and the front elevation faces Madison Avenue. It has six bays with windows that have been inserted into what was a garage bay. The windows are modern metal with aluminum frame. The foundation is concrete. Above the cornice line is the original brick building which has been painted. It has a dog tooth belt course at the top as a cornice line.

02. (022)
737 14th Street West  ca.1931  Contributing
Commercial
Structure is a one story vermiculite terra cotta block building. The roof is flat membrane and has a metal cap. There are two large flanking display window openings and one center entrance door opening. The display window openings are covered over with painted plywood.

03. (023)
727 14th Street West  ca.1957  Contributing
Commercial
The building is one story and constructed of rough faced concrete block. It has a recessed center entrance with rough faced concrete block kick panel and aluminum display windows. There is an Art Deco style wood entrance door and a modern yellow and orange awning. Modern carriage lights are attached to the building.
04. (024)

725 14th Street West ca.1948 Contributing
Commercial
Structure is a two story blonde brick building with a flat membrane roof and metal cap. The front façade has a fake metal shed roof awning over the first floor. Second floor is two bays wide and windows are steel with a center eight panel flanked by four panel casement windows. Windows on the second floor have brick sills. There is a storefront on the first floor, south side. It has modern bronze anodized aluminum framing with a metal door entrance. The north side entrance door is closed up with a wood panel. The side elevation is painted stucco over block and has two windows on the second floor and one little tall window on the first floor. Windows on this elevation are modern aluminum replacements. Second floor windows have grids which create eight panes.

05. (025)

Huntington Fire Station 4 - St. Cloud Fire Station No. 4 ca.1905 Contributing
Colonial Revival
Building is a one story hip roof painted brick firehouse. The foundation is painted stone. There are two bays on the front, a garage door opening and a man door. The original opening has been infilled with a modern garage door and vinyl siding. The brick corbels up to create a cornice at the top and there are pilasters on the corner that also corbel as caps. The south side elevation has six bays and the windows are covered over with painted plywood. The brick exterior on this side has a new painted mural on it. The roof is asphalt shingle.

06. (026)

Boys and Girls Clubs of Huntington/ Henrietta Payne Memorial Boys Club ca.1917 Contributing
Commercial
Structure is a two story painted brick commercial building. The first floor has stacked stone veneer on the pilasters and around the entrance. It has three bays on the second floor and four bays on the first floor. Windows are fixed and dark black anodized aluminum. The pair of entrance doors is also dark black anodized aluminum. Kick panels are brick up to the windows. The display windows and the south side entrance are enclosed in brick. There is a belt course above the second floor windows. Below is a sill and a corbeled belt course, two courses tall, above the second floor creates the parapet. The side elevation steps down to the rear of this long building. The side elevation is also painted brick. There is an adjoining large empty lot that was used for sports at one time. The front wall of lot is brick that matches the building.
07. (027)

724 14th Street West   ca.1920   Contributing
Commercial
Resource is a one story brick building with three storefronts. The roof is membrane but the original terra cotta cap on the front is intact. The foundation is concrete. Each storefront has a recessed entrance and the transom windows are covered in plywood. Framing for each storefront recess and display windows is a combination of wood and aluminum. The kick panels below the display windows are brick and entrance doors have all been changed, two modern and one is enclosed. There are three recessed panels centered above each of the storefronts in the parapet wall and panels have a decorative soldier course surrounded by four courses of stretcher bond.

08. (028)

722 14th Street West   ca.1910   Contributing
Second Empire
Structure is a two story painted brick commercial building with a mansard roof. The mansard roof has three steep gabled wood shingled dormers with a tripartite window in the center one. Modern carriage house asphalt shingles cover the roof. There are four bays on the second floor and three bays on the first. Transom windows on the first floor are covered with painted metal. The first floor display windows are modern aluminum and wood infill. The building has a deep recessed flat entrance and a soldier course header above the first floor storefronts. There are stone sills and lintels on the second floor windows and between each window is a recessed brick panel which is surrounded by a rowlock course. Above are corbeled caps that project out at the frieze. The cornice has four projections on the front elevation.

09. (029)

708 14th Street West   1930   Non-Contributing
Commercial
Structure was a two story building but is now a one story building. The first floor is totally covered in field stone veneer with a fake mansard shingled roof. Portions of the painted brick second floor were removed to create a shed roof that slopes from north to south. Second floor last bay on the north side contains the pilaster and corbeled cornice but it disappears as you move south.

10. (030)

702 14th Street West   1920   Non-Contributing
Commercial
Painted brick building is two stories and has a brick corbeled cornice. The first floor is enclosed in vinyl siding and has a modern entrance door and storefront. The original second floor still exists. Behind the fake mansard roof shed over the first floor is the original brick. Second floor has stone lintels and sills and modern one over one windows. On the second floor the corner of the building is chamfered and has a pair of
windows. The long side of the building returns to the north elevation on Jefferson Avenue. It has four bays if you do not count the chamfered bay and is painted brick. Windows on this elevation are the same as the front elevation. First floor north elevation clerestory windows have been enclosed. Brick is full stretcher bond. Foundation is stone.

11. (031)

701-709 14th Street West 1925 Contributing Romanesque Revival This two story brick building is residential on the second floor and commercial with four storefronts on the first floor. The second floor has eleven bays with one over one wood windows that have stone dropped lintels and stone sills. The decorative wire cut brick is an orangey brown color. The brick creates a pattern of alternating smooth and rough stretcher bond. There is a header bond and a painted band above each of the storefront transom windows. Storefronts are wood framed with modern wood doors and are recessed. Kick panels are vinyl. The front elevation has an arched second floor stair entrance opening with a keystone over it. Above the second floor there is a cornice belt course with an aluminum cap and above it is a brick parapet with a stone cap. The side elevation has fourteen bays on the second floor. There is an entrance door on this elevation to the rear that leads to the interior stairs. The last bay has a storefront that has all the same detailing as the front elevation storefronts. The building was designed by master architect Levi J. Dean. There is an existing HPI, CB-2711, which lists the address as 705 14th Street West.

12. (032)

Overby Building 619 14th Street West ca.1930 Contributing Commercial Structure is a two story coursed ashlar stone building. There are five bays on both floors. Two of the bays on the first floor are display windows. Flanking the display windows are entrance doors to the storefronts and an entrance to the stairs located on the south side. Above the storefront are a flat jack arch and a modern aluminum painted awning. The kick panel area is stone veneer. Building’s foundation is stone and the roof is a flat membrane. The windows on the second floor are one over one. The south elevation is covered with vinyl siding and the roof on this elevation steps back and has a modern metal cap.

13. (033)

611 14th Street West ca.1925 Contributing Commercial Two story light brown brick commercial style building. The building has a storefront on the first floor and residential or offices on the second floor. There are three bays on the second floor and within each bay there are three windows. The windows are one over one modern aluminum or vinyl sash. The brick is stretcher bond. Above the second floor windows is a brick soldier course lintel. Below the windows is a projecting rowlock course that acts as a belt course sill. At the top of the building there is a dog tooth rowlock course
acting as an accent band with a soldier course above it. A projecting rowlock course is over that with a parapet above it. At the top of the parapet there is corbel then a rowlock course with a stone cap. On the first floor there is a rowlock course with three courses of corbelling below running down to the first floor. The first floor has a cloth awning and brick kick panels. There is an aluminum framed center storefront entrance and aluminum framed display windows. On the north side there is also an entrance into the second floor stairs.

14. (034)

607 14th Street West  1910  Non-Contributing
Commercial
Building is one story and has vinyl siding. The lower portion of building is fake stone. It has a modern fake dentil creating a frieze band and modern fixed windows. There are three bays. The metal corrugated roof is gabled with a fake front and the foundation is stone.

15. (035)

601 14th Street West  1930  Non-Contributing
Commercial
Building is currently home to Bobby G's Fast Times. It is a two story building totally enclosed in Dryvit veneer. It has four bays. The second floor has one over one modern vinyl windows. The first floor has glass block in storefront windows and a modern metal center door entrance that is flush with the façade. There are fake keystones, sills and jack arches at the second floor windows. The side elevation is five bays deep and has the same fake detailing.

16. (036)

Renew-All Village Antique Mall
610 14th Street West  ca.1917  Contributing
Commercial
Structure is a tall one story painted brick building. The interior has a balcony which connects to a single, small, upper level mezzanine room. The exterior has one large storefront with five bays. There are wood framed storefront display windows with plain transom windows above the storefront. The center entrance has been modified and enclosed to create a paired door entrance with painted stucco surrounding it. The transom in this area is covered. The display window kick panels are brick and have brick rowlock course sills. Beneath display windows there is a basket weave pattern brick with a stretcher bond brick below. There is a rowlock course as a header above the transom windows and five courses above it there is a single projecting belt course. In the tall parapet is a single large recessed panel that is surrounded by a rowlock frame. The membrane roof has metal coping. The side, south, elevation has seven bays and painted brick. Windows on this elevation are one over one, original wood with painted rough stone lintels and sills. The roof steps back with terra cotta parapet caps.
17. (037)

608 14th Street West 1927/1945 Contributing
Commercial
Building is one story tall and has painted wire cut original brick. A false parapet sits above a gable roof. The upper portion of the parapet has three brick panels and a painted stone cap. There is a corbeled cornice and a rowlock band between the upper portion and the first floor. The first floor has brick pilasters framing the center entrance storefront. Storefront has painted brick kick panels, a modern decorative wood entrance door with pilasters and engaged columns. The transom windows are covered with painted wood. The wood framed display windows have a stone sill.

18. (038)

606 14th Street West ca.1920 Contributing
Commercial
Building is two stories tall and has wire cut brick. It is commercial on the first floor and residential on the second floor. The mortar is a pink reddish color. The second floor has four bays and the building has a stepped parapet. A header course and rowlock courses at the top create an accent band. There are header courses above the second floor windows and painted stone sills below. The windows are one over one vinyl replacements. The roof is membrane and the foundation is concrete. There is a first floor recessed storefront entrance on the south side. It is wood framed and the windows have been replaced with aluminum. Kick panels are brick. Side elevation is covered with vinyl siding.

19. (039)

Cicada Books 604 14th Street West 1947 Contributing
Commercial
Building is one story tall with painted turquoise brick. The brick is common bond. Kick panels are also brick and there are rowlock brick sills on the storefront display windows. There is a center entrance with flanking display windows that are not recessed. The cornice has a center brick framed section and the roof is membrane with an aluminum cap.

20. (040)

600 14th Street West ca.1920 Non-Contributing
False Front Commercial
Building is a one story V seam metal gable roof structure. The side elevation has clapboard siding and the front elevation has batten and board. It is a modern interpretation of a rustic style. Center entrance has a modern residential style door and the flanking display windows are fixed modern units. The side, south, elevation is vertical board with brick behind it. There is a bottom skirt board. The foundation is a stone pier.
21. (041)

Central City Market
555 14th Street West  ca. 1996  Non-Contributing
Commercial
The building is a modern five bay red brick building. It has a double door entrance with a large arched transom window above.

22. (042)

Old Central Gazebo
544 14th Street West  ca. 1992  Non-Contributing Structure
Gazebo/Pavilion
Tall multi roof (3) octagonal open gazebo/pavilion. It has an asphalt roof with a center conical monitor.

23. (043)

518-526 14th Street West  ca. 1926  Contributing
Commercial
Structure is a two story stretcher bond blond brick building. The front elevation has five bays, four storefronts and a center stair entrance that has a fake mansard awning. The center stair entrance door is a modern residential style. Storefronts are recessed with brick kick panels, angled display windows and some original doors. The transom windows are covered, painted and used as sign board panels. The second floor windows are paired with the exception of the smaller center stair hall window. Windows have brick soldier course lintels and stone sills and are one over one modern vinyl with fake shutters. There is a soldier course accent panel above each of the windows on the second floor. The roof is a membrane with a wood cap that is wrapped. There are nine bays on the side, south elevation. The first floor storefront wraps around the first bay. The side elevation also has a couple of doors and a storefront window on the west side.

24. (044)

Great Estates Auction House
506 14th Street West  ca. 1924  Contributing
Commercial
Structure is a one story painted block building. It has a parapet with metal cap, front painted brick veneer and a single storefront. The transom window is covered with aluminum siding and it is used as a sign board. Display windows have original brick kick panels and brick sills. The center storefront entrance door is flush with display windows. Roof is membrane.
25. (045)

1411 Adams Avenue  1898/1904  Non-Contributing
Commercial

Building is one story painted brick. The parapet on the 14th Street West elevation steps down from Adams Avenue, north to south. The east elevation has a large opening with a painted stone lintel and opening is enclosed in vertical boards. This elevation also has an entrance door with side lights, a painted stone lintel and a modern vinyl fixed display window with a steel lintel. The fixed window appears to have been installed at a later date. The side, north, elevation on Adams Avenue has painted vinyl siding with a painted concrete block foundation. There is a large parking lot area on north elevation. Home to the Fire and Iron Motorcycle Club. This appears to be part of a larger building which had a two story section facing Adams Avenue.

26. (046)

Central City Café  529 14th Street West  ca.1945  Contributing
Commercial

Building is one story with brick veneer on the front elevation. It has concrete block on side, south, elevation. The roof has been changed to an asphalt shingle gable and there is aluminum siding in the gable end. The foundation is concrete. There is a fake asphalt shingle mansard awning on the front along with a projecting barrel shaped canvas awning which extends to the street line. The front entrance has display windows on either side of the center restaurant style door which are not recessed. Entrance door is copper clad and glass with a wood frame. The display windows are original and have a wood frame, copper clips and wire cut brick sills. Though the mansard awning intrudes on the building’s integrity it still retains a measure of integrity. It is in its original Location, not having been moved. It is in its historic Setting, on one of the major corners of West Huntington, with its relationship to the street, sidewalk and adjacent historic buildings intact. Its Design, aside from the awning, has remained, with a central flush entrance, flanking display windows in their originals size and configuration, and 1 story restaurant building configuration. It retains its original historic Materials, the wire cut brick on the front façade and concrete block on the side. It retains its Workmanship, the common historic practice of having decorative masonry on the primary façade and lesser masonry on the secondary facades. It has retained its Feeling; that of a small-town commercial district restaurant. It has an Association with the other adjacent historic buildings, and with the history of 14th Street West as being one of the restaurants that serviced this commercial row. In conclusion, though altered, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance.
27. (047)

527 14th Street West ca.1945 Contributing Commercial
Structure is a one story, two bay, painted stucco building. It has a flat membrane roof and metal cap. There is an entrance door, canvas awning and recessed display window in the front facade. Currently it is part of the restaurant next door.

28. (048)

14th Street West ca.1950 Contributing Commercial
Structure is a one story painted rough faced brick building. The roof is flat and has a stone cap. Front façade has a side entrance with awning and a storefront display window. The display window is a twelve paneled industrial window with a center pivot and a rowlock brick sill. There are shutters and modern light fixtures flanking the display window. The foundation is concrete.

29. (049)

Hattie and Nan's 521 14th Street West ca.1955 Contributing Commercial
Building is two stories tall with rough faced concrete block. It has metal coping and an EPDM roof. The foundation is concrete. The front façade has three bays and two large display windows flanking a center pair of entrance doors. Display windows have aluminum framing. There is an awning which extends the length of the first floor. The entrance doors are not original but the wood frame surrounding them appear be. The front upper portion is painted concrete block with no windows. There is one modern window on the side, south, elevation. South elevation parapet wall is stepped from the west to the east.

30. (050)

Cyrus Cavendish Hardware 515 14th Street West 1928/ca.1950 Contributing Commercial
Structure is a two story building. The first floor is a wide light blond brick in a stack bond. Base is stone and kick panels are stucco. The large display windows have some copper clips and framing along with some aluminum. Center recessed entrance doors are modern aluminum. There is a new flat metal awning extending the width of the building over the storefronts on the front facade. The transom windows are covered with a sign. The stacked brick wraps around the first bay on the north elevation where there is a display window on the first floor. The side, north, elevation is common bond brick and has a stepped parapet with a terra cotta cap and a painted display sign. The second floor of the 14th Street West elevation is covered in Dryvit and has a metal cap. The roof is membrane. Much of the detailing exists with the
exception of being covered over on the second floor. The rear elevation, east, connects to a glazed block 1950 era garage/warehouse that faces 5th Avenue.

31. (051)  

Diamond Pawn Shop  
1315 Adams Avenue 1969 Non-Contributing  
Commercial  
Building is a modern one story and has stucco panels. It also has a large aluminum framed interior litepanel sign which covers the front and two sides, north and south elevations. There is a parking lot on the corner and in front of the building.

32. (052)  

C.A. Hosey Pharmacy  
444/1404 Adams Avenue 1921 Contributing  
Commercial  
Structure is a two story rough faced brick building with residential upstairs and commercial on the first floor. Adams Avenue elevation has eight bays and they are roughly divided into four recessed sections. Windows are paired with the exception of the smaller bathroom windows in the recessed sections. The recessed sections are set back from the plane on the first floor and then corbel out back up to the parapet. This creates a pilaster affect. The lintels and sills are stone and the roof is membrane and flat with metal coping. The foundation is concrete. The first floor of the Adams Avenue elevation has a corner entrance, two clerestory windows and a storefront. Storefront has a center entrance door, two flanking display windows and an additional third window. There is a one story brick shed addition on the west side of the building. It has vinyl in the shed tympanum. On the 14th Street West elevation there is the corner entrance and another storefront. It has two flanking windows around an entrance door. The second floor on this elevation has three bays with recessed panel sections and paired windows in each bay. The window and panel configurations are the same as the south elevation. Display windows on the first floor are copper clips with brick kick panels. There is a mosaic tile floor in the recess of the corner entrance that says C. A. Hosey. C. A. Hosey was a pharmacy which closed in the early 1970's.

33. (053)  

Heiner's Bakery  
1300 Adams Avenue 1953 Contributing  
Mid Century Modern  
This building is part of the Heiner's Bakery complex. It is a one story stretcher bond brick structure in the Mid Century Modern style. The building has a corner entrance and all the windows are enclosed with painted plywood in a pattern. There are three bays plus the corner on the 14th Street West side and two bays plus the corner on Adams Avenue side. It has a stone cap, membrane roof and a concrete foundation.
34. (059)

Gino's
1401 Washington Avenue  1947  Non-Contributing
Date 1947
Building is a one story painted brick modern restaurant storefront. It has a fake mansard roof. Roof on main building is flat. Front façade has three arched window openings and a projecting glass enclosed entrance. The west elevation has a canopy over a drive thru window area. On the east side is a recessed door entrance.

35. (061)

Taylor Auto Parts
310 14th Street West  1957  Contributing
Garage
Building is a one story gable roof garage. The roof is metal with metal siding in the gable end. It is constructed of course ashlar stone. There is a garage door bay, entrance door and a single small window in a larger infilled window opening on the front elevation. The side south elevation has three bays with all windows covered in plywood. The foundation is concrete block.

36. (062)

J. Taylor Auto Collection/D. E. Abbott
1404-1406 Washington Avenue  ca.1896  Contributing
Italianate
There are two buildings on the property.
A.
Building is a tall two story common bond brick with arched window openings and flathead windows. Windows are original wood one over one with stone sills. Second floor windows are covered with painted plywood. On the front elevation first floor there are four bays, two doors and two windows and four windows on the second floor with rowlock lintels. This elevation is gabled and has corbelling at the rakes of the gable creating brackets. The side east elevation has two bays. Roof is asphalt shingle and foundation is stone. The building has a one story L attached that is two bays wide with the same windows and one entrance door. It has the same corbelled brackets supporting the eave ends. There is no cornice.

1404-1406 Washington Avenue  ca.1960  Non-Contributing
Garage
B.
Structure is a series of gable and flat roof garage/warehouse one story buildings. Roof and side panels are metal. The large gabled portion on the northwest side was constructed in 2006. It is located behind building A.
37. (064)

1449 Washington Avenue 1948 Contributing

Mid Century Modern

This one story building is constructed with glazed terra cotta block. In corner areas the terra cotta block has been repaired with concrete block. The building is three bays wide. It has a flat membrane roof with metal cap and there is an aluminum framed entrance in the second bay. The first bay is recessed, with the corner cut out and has an aluminum framed window. The kick panels are ceramic tile in a stacked bond pattern. An aluminum display window on the west side angles back at the bottom and is not original. It has a planting area between the window and the kick panel wall. Note this was the building that The Security Bank of Huntington occupied.

38. (070)

1410 Adams Avenue ca.1924 Contributing

Commercial Garage

Building is a one story brick structure with a flat membrane roof. It appears that there is a terra cotta parapet which is wrapped in membrane roofing. The brick is stretcher bond and there is a garage door entrance that is infilled with an aluminum storefront entrance system. There is a side entrance on the east side with a display window in aluminum framing and a wood door.

39. (071)

1408 Adams Avenue ca.1920 Contributing

Commercial

The building is a two story commercial style with wire cut brick in a stretcher bond. The second floor has two bays and the first floor has four bays. Windows on the second story are recessed and have been replaced with giant fixed aluminum or aluminum clad picture windows. The lintels above the second floor windows are soldier course brick and the sills are stone. The pilasters extend from the secondary cornice up to the main cornice. Windows on the second floor corbel out to the main cornice and the cap is a soldier course. The roof is membrane and has a metal cap. The side coping is terra cotta. Above the first floor there are three courses of corbelling, a soldier course and another course of corbelling which creates a secondary cornice. The first floor display window openings are infilled and have been replaced with modern vinyl residential size windows. Vinyl windows are paired in each of the display window openings and there is no transom. The sills for first floor windows are painted. There are also two modern residential style entrance doors, one to the stairs and one to storefront area. The side elevation has two bays.
40. (073)

1426 W 5th Avenue  
ca.1950  
Non-Contributing

Shotgun Residential

Building is a one story shotgun structure with a gable corrugated metal roof. It has aluminum siding and a concrete block foundation. The building has two bays and one over one windows on the front façade. The front façade also has a porch with a gabled roof and modern timber and wrought iron supports. The base of the porch is coursed rubble stone veneer. The side elevation has four bays.

41. (074)

1417 W 5th Avenue  
ca.1900  
Non-Contributing

Cross Gable - Residential

Structure is a one story cross gable building with a metal roof. The building has a combination of wood and aluminum siding and the foundation is concrete block. The window opening on the front north elevation has been replaced with a large vinyl picture window. On the cross gable side there is a single vinyl one over one window. There is also an entrance door in the crook of the L, on the east elevation side, that has a porch with a shed roof. The west elevation is long with three bays, modern vinyl one over one windows and a rear shed addition.

42. (076)

1417R W 5th Avenue  
1930  
Non-Contributing

Garage

Structure is a two story painted concrete block building. It has a flat membrane roof, stepped parapet and metal coping. The first floor may have been a garage and the second floor appears to be an apartment.

43. (077)

1416 Jefferson Avenue  
1925  
Non-Contributing

Single Front Gable - Residential

This residential building has two stories and a gable roof. The building has vinyl siding and vinyl one over one replacement windows. There are two windows on the second floor and one window and one entrance door on the first floor. The first story porch has a concrete floor, round columns and a flat roof. The side east elevation has one modern vinyl one over one window on the first floor and one half window on the upper floor. The foundation is concrete block.
14th Street West Historic District

Name of Property: Cabell, West Virginia
County and State:
Name of multiple listing (if applicable):

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44. (078)

1418 Jefferson Avenue  ca.1925  Non-Contributing
Craftsman
This is a residential one story building with a gable roof. The building has vinyl siding and a modern entrance door. The windows are wood and aluminum one over one. The front porch has a separate gable roof, wood painted square tapered columns and wood floor. The foundation is concrete block. The front south elevation has two bays and the side west elevation has three bays with a window in each bay.

45. (079)

1421 Jefferson Avenue  ca.1924  Non-Contributing
Garage
The structure is a one story commercial warehouse/garage type building. It has vinyl siding, a metal roll up garage door and a stepped parapet. The roof is gabled. There is a single modern entrance door on the east side of the north elevation. It is two bays wide and has a metal cap on the parapet.

46. (080)

1421 Jefferson Avenue  ca.1924  Contributing
Garage
Structure is a one story commercial warehouse/garage type building. It has vinyl siding, a metal roll up garage door and a gable roof. The side west elevation has seven multi paned fixed windows, three large and four small. This elevation is painted concrete block. The foundation is concrete.

Integrity
The district retains much of its integrity despite the non-contributing resources scattered throughout. The district is still very recognizable as a small scale secondary commercial district or as a stand alone small town commercial district, which it actually was in its inception. The street wall of zero set back buildings is very evident, despite some gaps. The height of the buildings in the district is consistent. The first floor cornice and storefront heights are consistent and reflect typical historic storefront concepts. The rhythm of storefront widths, or entrance distances, is consistent with historic storefront design elements. The upper floors are typical of second floor use treatments. All of these combine to make the district very walkable and very representative of its historic character.

In terms of the seven aspects of integrity the Historic District maintains its sense of history and integrity.

LOCATION
Buildings within the district have not been moved. The district itself is in its original location and development area.
SETTING
The setting is as it was originally. 14th Street West running north-south is as original. The major avenues flank and bracket the district. The existence of residential communities to the east and industrial to the west are consistent with the historic development patterns of Central City.

DESIGN
The overall urban design of the district is as it was historically. Streets, rear yards, sidewalks etc. are as they were laid out originally. 14th Street West retains many of the design elements consistent with historic commercial downtowns. Buildings are generally of a similar height, in this case 1-3 stories. Buildings often have similar building materials, in this case brick. Roofs are generally flat, to retain the streets sight lines and visual creation of enclosed outdoor space. Buildings are built up to the sidewalk/lot line, which reinforces and creates the street wall necessary for a walkable retail district. The general rhythm of storefront entrances, building widths, display window locations is consistent with a historic pattern of roughly twenty-five foot loci, either entrances or windows. First floor cornice lines, defined by actual cornices, heights of display windows or transoms, brick detailing such as corbels, sign locations are all relatively consistent and within dimension that is consistent with pedestrian usage. In addition, most of the buildings contain typical storefront details and configurations. These include, bulkheads, display windows, recessed entrances, transoms, storefront cornices, upper floor windows and building cornices. Consulting Preservation Brief 11, Rehabilitating Historic Storefronts by H. Ward Jandl, and Introduction to Federal Tax Credits for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings Main Street Commercial Buildings, NPS, illustrates these historic characteristics significant and common to historic storefronts and downtowns.

MATERIALS
The materials are overwhelmingly the original historic materials, brick, stone and other masonry is the predominant material, as it was historically. Windows, cornices, storefront elements, and roof elements are all much as they were historically.

WORKMANSHIP
The workmanship is evident, particularly in the extant masonry details, such as brick brackets in resource 036, corbeled brick parapet and secondary cornice in resource 013, corbeled brick cornice in resource 011, corbeled brick second floor panels in resource 032, and soldier course belt courses and stepped parapet in resource 018. These are all examples of the historic masonry and construction details and materials representative of the historic period.

FEELING
The extant elements, design, location, setting etc. all contribute to the historic feeling of the downtown/commercial district. West Huntington differs from Downtown Huntington in its scale and building functions, in that it is more a small neighborhood commercial strip similar to a traditional small town commercial downtown. Historically, small downtown commercial districts, such as 14th Street West, were pedestrian experiences. The collection of adjacent storefronts along the sidewalk, with entrances at regularly spaced intervals is still extant in the remaining buildings. Display windows at the appropriate
height and width are extant. Transom windows above the display windows are extant. The first floor cornices or detailing retain their historic ambience, are relatively consistent in their height and create a horizontal sightline which promotes a traditional historic retail experience. The upper level fenestration, in the district’s multi story buildings, conveys the historic functions of many of these upper levels as residences or offices.

ASSOCIATION

The district, each of the streets, and the buildings are in their original site and relationships. The commercial buildings have zero lot line setbacks, consistent with historic commercial districts. The connection to the historic era is evident when on the street in front of almost any of the buildings. The historic relationships and configurations are still as they were. One can experience the same ambiance as a visitor during the period of significance.

In conclusion, there have been changes to West Huntington, especially in the blocks surrounding 14th Street West. Many of the industrial sites that created this neighborhood no longer exist. Many that do exist are modern or have been altered. But the historic district does not contain those sites. It is limited to the retail, commercial, institutional sector of Central City and West Huntington. It is significant for its association with the small downtown retail district that serviced those industrial and residential sites. The nominated area has retained much of its integrity and small scale commercial downtown ambiance. On 14th Street West, the five-block length of the district still reflects the historic development period of the district and still contains many of the original buildings.
Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The 14th Street West Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of Central City, and later, Huntington. It is significant as a secondary commercial district in the city of Huntington and as a primary commercial district in Central City when that independent city was laid out and developed. It provided commercial services to the residents surrounding 14th Street West and to the industrial sites, warehouses, breweries and factories to the south and west. The level of significance is local. The areas of significance include Commerce and Community Planning and Development. Under Commerce, the district is associated with the retail and service industries that developed to service the surrounding residential and industrial sites. Under Community Planning and Development, the district is associated with the establishment of the City in 1896, the mapping and recording of such and the connection to Huntington’s existing street grid and development. It is also associated with railroad development connecting through to Ohio. It is also associated with the development of Huntington, especially after being annexed into the city in 1909.

Period of significance
The period of significance is 1896 to 1965. The period is associated with the development of Central City and the earliest extant building in the district, which was also one of the most significant, the City Hall. The end of the Period of Significance is 1965 and is associated with the relocation of the Security Bank of Huntington from its facility within the district to a new location outside of the district on First Street, east of West Huntington. The building is still extant, site no. 37. The end of the period reflects the downturn in economic development experienced in Central City and Huntington in general with the closure of industrial and manufacturing sites and the decline of population after the height of 1950. Though 1950 was the greatest population of Huntington, the decline to 1960 numbers was relatively gradual, with precipitous drops in the decades following 1960.

Statement of Significance Narrative

Background History

The history of Central City cannot be complete without a brief introduction of Huntington’s history. And the development of both communities was integral with the development of railroad transportation in West Virginia. Though the Public Works administration of Virginia planned the Covington and Ohio Railroad prior to the Civil War, land acquisition and right of way grading were halted by that war. After the war, Virginia and the new state of West Virginia passed identical acts to incorporate the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The 1868 contract called for work to be done by the Virginia Central Railroad Company on behalf of the C&O. In 1869 Collis P. Huntington was appointed president. Huntington acquired the land between the Guyan River and Johnson’s farm, now approximately West First Street. He retained the rights to the railroad rights of way and facilities’ locations and conveyed the remainder to the Central Land Company. Rufus Cook laid out the city of Huntington and the map was filed in 1871. The city was incorporated in 1871. (Cabell County Annals and Families)

Initially, the land to the west of Huntington was occupied with farms. The first tract, adjacent to First Street was that of Samuel Johnston which ran to West Fifth Street. The next was the farm of James Johnston (no...
relation), which ran to West Ninth Street. This formed the eastern boundary of Alexander Pine’s farm, which ran to West Twelfth Street. The Hull farm occupied the next tract to West Fifteenth Street. 14th Street West was called Hull’s Lane and at the base was Hull’s Landing. *(Huntington Advertiser July 16, 1956)* The next two farms were those of David Frampton and William Williams. Williams’ farm ran from West Twenty-third Street to Four Pole Creek. And beyond that is the land that is now Westmoreland.

Collis Huntington’s initial interest lay in the development of Huntington proper as a terminus for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. His land acquisition stopped at what is now First Street. The “first real estate subdivision in the history of Huntington” *(Huntington Advertiser July 16, 1956)* extended west from 5th to W 11th Streets and was recorded in 1874 as St. Cloud.

Railroad construction started at both ends of the line, with an engine brought by boat in 1871 and unloaded at Huntington to be used for construction of the western end. By 1873 the line had reached Hawks Nest and Kanawha Falls from the east, and Huntington in January of that year. In 1880 the C&O connected to Lexington and Louisville, KY. *(Cabell County Annal and Families)*

In 1889 the C&O took over the Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad, which provided a line to Cincinnati. The Ohio River section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completed to Guyandotte and connected with the C&O and shared lines with them into Huntington. The B&O line to Huntington was completed in 1890 and extended to Kenova in 1892. At that time the B&O ceased to use C&O tracks. The C&O had a shuttle train operating between Huntington and Ashland, KY; and the B&O had one between Huntington and Kenova. The two separate depots were connected with a horse drawn line. *(Cabell County Annal and Families)*

Huntington’s location and railroad facilities made it a distribution center for commerce. In addition, the proximity of water transportation and fuel sources promoted the industrial and manufacturing future of the city. *(Huntington Through Seventy-five Years)*

**Discussion of industrial development and expansion of Huntington to east and to west**

Huntington initially built up in the section to the east of what is now Seventh Street. City Hall was constructed at Ninth Street and Fifth Ave. Relocating the County Courthouse from Barboursville to Huntington in 1887 was instrumental in the city’s development. Growth continued in the vicinity north of the railroad from Third Street to Sixteenth street. This included the neighborhood near Twentieth Street known as the East End. In 1903 the Huntington Land Company took over the assets of the Central Land Company and the new city map prepared, including connection to Guyandotte. *(Huntington Through Seventy-five Years)*

In 1909 plans were developed to extend Huntington’s boundaries to include Guyandotte, the Neutral Strip and Central City. The Neutral Strip was the section of land between the western boundary of Huntington and the eastern boundary of Central City. The result was a new charter for the city which included this new territory. The city was again expanded in 1923 to include Westmoreland in Wayne County. *(Huntington Through Seventy-five Years)*
In addition to the railroad transportation, electric railways developed in Huntington. The Huntington Electric Light and Street Railway Company was chartered in 1888. This line ran on Third Ave and Seventh St. and was reportedly the second one in the world. (Cabell County Annals and Families) The company also furnished electric lights in the city. The Huntington Belt Line was established in 1890 on Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Avenues. It was extended in 1892 to Central City. Later that year Consolidated Light and Railway Co. acquired all the electric rail lines. This was purchased in 1899 by the Ohio Valley Electric Co. and service from Huntington to Ashland, KY was established. The name changed in 1900 to Camden Interstate Railway Co. and in 1904 it took over the Huntington and Charleston Railroad. Light companies were separated from railway companies in 1912 and Appalachian Power acquired the light company in 1926. (Cabell County Annals and Families)

Huntington continued to grow through the twentieth century. As was stated previously, following the annexation of Central City and other neighborhoods into Huntington in 1909, its population stood at 31,161. The city exhibited a steady increase with 50,177 in 1920; 75,572 in 1930; 78,836 in 1940; and 86,353 in 1950, considered the city’s apex. The 1950 US Census report states that the greatest increase in West Virginia that decade was in coal counties. In addition, of the 28 counties that lost population, 26 were considered rural. Huntington fits into that demographic profile, being non-rural and having banking, industrial and railroad sectors associated with West Virginia’s coal production and transportation. (US Department of Commerce; Bureau of the Census; 1950 Census of Population) Huntington’s growth did continue somewhat in the 1950s with construction of the Tri-State Airport, the Huntington Museum of Art, Cabell Huntington Hospital, and the Veterans Memorial Field House as evidence. Its decline was imminent though. After 1960, the decline included factory closings, loss of employment and business slumps. Much of this is attributable to the decline in coal mine employment throughout the region. The city’s population reflected the decline. Between 1950 and 2000 Huntington lost nearly 35,000 residents, and the decline continued into the 2020s. (Casto, James E. "Huntington." e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia. 15 February 2023.) The decade from 1950 to 1960 saw a loss of approximately 3.5% of the city population. From 1960 to 1970 that loss became an additional 11%; and between 1970 and 1980 another 15% was subtracted from the city. These figures reflect an initial slight downturn in the 1960s, as the result of lost industry etc., but a much more abrupt loss in the following decades. (West Virginia Blue Book, Todd C. Willis Editor; Charleston, WV, 1980)

Central City
Central City is the name of the 14th Street West neighborhood of Huntington, WV. It was a separate city, established in 1893 and annexed into Huntington in 1909. Before incorporation, this area consisted of agricultural use, containing several farms. It grew into a manufacturing center due to the availability of transportation, raw materials and available fuels. (Sonis, Larry "Central City." e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia. 14 February 2023. Web. 02 July 2023.)

In 1890 a group of prominent businessmen devised a plan to create an industrial town that would complement Huntington’s railroad and residential components. The Huntington and Kenova Land Company, formed by these businessmen, concluded that the railroad/transportation element of Huntington needed an industrial component. George McKendree drew up a map for Central City which spanned from
West Third Street to West Twenty-third Street, between the Ohio River on the north and hills to the south. This roughly followed the format of Cook’s plat of Huntington, which featured a geometric grid of streets and avenues, numbered for ease of identification. (Casto, James E. "Huntington." e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia. 15 February 2023). The intersection of the two city grids formed a slight skew. Avenues in Central City were named for presidents of the United States. Harrison Avenue was the last to the south, adjacent to the C&O right of way and following the old James River and Kanawha Turnpike alignment.

The Huntington & Kenova Land Development Company induced industries to locate here and the C&O to build a belt line along West Fifteenth Street to service the industries.

Initially, they solicited five manufacturing businesses to locate here, where each was offered a city block for their plants. These were D.E. Abott Company, Hartzell Handle Factory, Huntington Tumbler Plant, Fesenmeir Brewery, and Central City Bung Company. The town grew from that initial start with residential sites, additional industrial sites, grocery and other commercial merchants, and other services. The town was incorporated in 1893. Population increased to 1,580 in 1900. (Twelfth Census of the United States) By the time Huntington annexed the city in 1909 the population was 5,000. This, and the annexation of other areas into Huntington proper, was a major factor in Huntington’s population jump from 11,923 in 1900 to 31,161 in 1910. (Thirteenth Census of the United States)

Commercial/services/downtown main street district development of 14th Street West
To complement the industrial activities, Central City developed municipal facilities as well as other institutional and commercial businesses. The first City Hall was built ca 1902 and later was converted to a fire station, the St. Cloud Fire Station No. 4. It is reported to have gained the No. 4 nomenclature when Huntington annexed the city. The St. Cloud Station fought fires by a horse drawn wagon until 1926. The Fire Station was in use by the City of Huntington until 2004, when a larger and more modern fire station was built on Jefferson Avenue and 15 Street West. The building is still extant (site no. 005). The cornerstone for the building states:

Wm SEIBER MAYOR
J.K. CROMLEY RECORDER
D.W. FRAMPTON COUNCIL
M.M. SPITLER
Geo CRUMPY
R.D. WYLIE
Wm REILLY
A.L. SHOCKEY - CONTRACTOR

(Images of America: Central City, Lola Roush Miller 2006, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC.)
In 1904 the Mayor’s house served as the Post Office and a grocery. The home of C.R. LaValley was located on the corner of Washington Ave. and 13 Street West. After ceasing to function as a post office, the front addition was removed and the house returned to a residential use. It is no longer extant.

Grocery and other stores grew out of necessity to support the growing population. Dillons Grocery became the Beiderman Market in 1906. It then changed to the Wright Beiderman store, and eventually the Cunningham’s Drug Store. It was located across Adams Avenue from the Hosey Drug Store, which building is still extant (site no. 032). Cunningham's Drug Store was demolished in 2004.

Others include the Reliable Market at 1339 Adams (no longer extant). It was purchased by the Cavendish Brothers Department Store in 1911 and expanded with a brick front. They sold all household goods. A barber shop was located in the 400 block of 14th Street West in 1929. A photograph depicts this business to include pool tables.

Cavendish Cyrus Hardware was opened 1928 by Evan Cyrus. He built it into a major hardware business and mainstay of the Central City business district. Sally O. Cyrus, his daughter, continued the business after his death and operated it until 1995. The building is still extant (site no. 030). (LOST HUNTINGTON: CAVENDISH-CYRUS HARDWARE, Casto, James E., Apr. 06, 2016)

The city had many boarding houses to accommodate the laborers and a large hotel, called the Hotel Central. These are delineated in the progression of Sanborn Maps from 1898 to 1950. The Hotel Central burned in 1911.

The city did not have a bank until 1911. The three story building was located on the corner of Washington Ave. and 14th Street West, adjacent to the Abott plant. It burnt in 1990 and was demolished. The Security Bank of Huntington branch on 14th Street West opened in 1956. Its founding fathers sought to provide convenient services and check cashing opportunities to the workers in the surrounding industrial factories. (Herald Dispatch 1/16/1956)

There were two movie houses on 14th Street West during the period of significance. The Abott Theater opened in 1938 between Washington and Adams Ave. It operated until 1951, when it was leased to W. E. and Susan Neal as a community theater. It closed in the 1990s and was demolished. The Iola Theater (site no. 008) was another theater predating the Abott. It was constructed ca 1910 and contained a theater in one side of the building and storefront in the other. The theater has long since closed, but the building is still extant.

Continued growth included the 1946 construction of an A&P supermarket on Madison Ave. and Fifteenth St., reported as a $250,000 investment at the time. In today’s figures, that is nearly a $4 million investment. (Value of 250,000 from 1946 to 2024. (n.d.). CPI Inflation Calculator. https://www.in2013dollars.com/us/inflation/1946?amount=250000) This building is still extant, though not within the boundaries of the historic district. (Lost Huntington; Herald Dispatch; James Casto)
Following its 1909 annexation into Huntington, Central City, now West Huntington, continued to grow. Industry still was thriving and a roughly four block corridor of commercial buildings grew on 14th Street West. The concentration is striking when observed through the lens of historic Sanborn Maps of the period. See the attached figures 1-4 showing commercial buildings in the neighborhood between 1898 and 1951. There is a large spurt of building growth illustrated in the 1931 map and a continuation of that development in the 1950 map. Maps are not available beyond 1950, but the discussion above illustrates that 14th Street West continued as a retail and commercial economic factor well beyond that year. 14th Street West grew as a neighborhood commercial district while on either side West Huntington developed industrial sites to the west and residential neighborhoods to the east, between 14th Street West and the downtown. Though not as individually influential as the industrial giants that established Central City, the plethora of small scale downtown commercial businesses formed the lifeblood of West Huntington.

In Central City, growth continued into the 1950s and beyond. In 1956, West Huntington, as Central City was now called, had a population of 25,000 and an industrial payroll of approximately $20 million. (Herald Dispatch 1/16/1956) Evidence of this continued commercial and residential growth is demonstrated by the establishment and opening of the Security Bank of Huntington in a former supermarket at 1403 Washington Ave. at 14th Street West in 1956. Norville Frazier, a banker and Daniel Wagoner, secretary of Wagoner Brothers supply company organized the bank and became its first vice president and board of director’s member respectively. (James Casto; Lost Huntington: Security Bank) This was Huntington’s fifth commercial bank. The charter was granted April 1956, and the bank worked quickly to furnish its branch, calling on their equipment company to fast track their furnishings. These included a vault door that had originally been scheduled for another bank and bore the name of the bank in Miami, FL. (Herald Dispatch 1/16/1956). The Herald Dispatch article covering the opening of the bank stated that since construction of the flood wall in 1938-1943 “West Huntington has had tremendous growth” and further asserted that “Most West Virginia cities are now smaller than West Huntington.” (Herald Dispatch 1/16/1956) The flood wall was a great incentive to development in West Huntington, as the west side was generally the first to feel the effects of a flood before the wall. The bank flourished and in 1965 relocated to a new modern building at Sixth Avenue and First Street. They further expanded in 1976 and were purchased by One Valley Bancorp in 1983. (James Casto; Lost Huntington: Security Bank) The bank was located in site no. 37. Further evidence of continued development of 14th Street West is the establishment of a branch of the Cabell County Library in a storefront in the 400 block of 14th Street West in 1968. The library remained at this location until moving into its new home constructed in 1990. The building which once housed the library was destroyed by fire in the 1990s.

Following its decline in the 1960s, West Huntington and 14th Street West went through a period of severe economic decay, poverty and blight. As businesses failed or left, buildings in West Huntington stood empty. These were replaced or tenanted with beer halls and strip joints. 14th Street West became a place to avoid. (Miller, Central City) The West End including the Central City neighborhood clustered around 14th Street West was one of Huntington’s most challenged areas. (NEA submission for Heritage Huntington) By the 1980s the industrial growth of West Huntington had played out. Bars and strip clubs occupied the once thriving retail shops. ("Travel to Old Central City," West Virginia Magazine)
The City of Huntington targeted West Huntington and created a five phase revitalization approach in 1988. 14th Street West was the nucleus, and the first phase was the 400 block. This included streetscape improvements with streets sidewalks, curbs, lighting etc. Other efforts included the installation of an exhibit on the Huntington Tumbler Plant in the Library. The Old Central City Association was formed, and antique dealers located on 14th Street West, giving the street the monicker of “Antique Capital of WV”. In addition, the Old Central City Days festival was started in 1991. Subsequent phases moved south along 14th Street West and included the construction of the Central City Park and gazebo in 1996. The construction of the Central City Market, now the Wild Ramp food center (site 21), occurred in the following year. Revitalization efforts continued and took a turn towards arts and culture in addition to antiques. This initiative includes neighborhood engagement through a DOJ Weed & Seed initiative; placemaking, streetscaping, and public arts projects in the core of 14th Street West; restoration of the Central City Market and deployment of the Wild Ramp food center there; support for Coalfield Development Corporation's reclaiming of a dead textile factory as the new "West Edge Factory" for social and artistic entrepreneurship; brownfields revitalization; and projects to boost Heritage Farm & Museum as a regional cultural hub and attraction. (Application for NEA) Huntington’s Plan 2025 included a stakeholder based River-to-Rail engagement which fosters collaboration. Huntington was awarded America’s Best Communities Prize in 2017 as the grand prize winner in that competition. (City of Huntington website: https://www.cityofhuntington.com/residents/americas-best-communities/our-journey)

**Industry**

The early industries of Central City included:

D. E. Abbott & Co., a picture frame manufacturing company. It started as the Addison Thompson and Associates tableware plant and was purchased by Abott in 1898. He converted it to a picture frame business and became one of the largest in the United States. They shipped by rail and river, and also included a client base in Europe, especially the gilded frame line. Darwin Eugene Abott was born in Canada in 1856. He came to Huntington, where he stayed and attended Marshall Academy. He was a noted photographer. He died in 1942. He sold the business to Cravens Green Company in 1919. After he sold the plant, he continued smaller operations in the original two story building on the property, which is still standing. (site no. 036)

Hartzell Handle Factory made hickory handles for axes hammers, etc. The plant was dismantled when the market dried up.

The Huntington Tumbler Plant started as the West Virginia Flint Bottle Company in 1891. It was sold to Anton Zihlman in 1900 and at one time employed up to one hundred and fifty (150) people. Newspaper accounts say that many workers came from Wheeling, WV and Martins Ferry, OH, a glass producing area in northern West Virginia at the time. The factory closed in 1932, a victim of the depression.
The Fesenmeier Brewery was begun in 1891 as the Huntington Brewing Company and sold in 1896 to the American Brewing Company. Michael Fesenmeier was born in Germany and came to the United States to Cumberland, Maryland. Fesenmeier purchased the plant in 1899, and renamed it the West Virginia Brewery. Kegs were transported to downtown Huntington by horse and rail and stored in a warehouse downtown. Calamities befell the brewery through its years, including a 1906 large fire and much damage in the 1913 flood. Prohibition closed the plant in 1914. It was remodeled into a meat packing plant in 1916, Tri-State Packing Company. After prohibition was repealed in 1934 the brewery went back in business as the Fesenmeier Brewery. Peak sales in 1949 were sixty thousand (60,000) barrels. The brewery continued to grow and add products and additions to the plant, modernizing it. The move to large national beer companies in the 1950s reduced the strength of small breweries as national products gained popularity. Descendants of the original family sold in 1968, and it became Little Switzerland. By 1971 they had gone into bankruptcy and the plant was demolished in 1972 for a shopping plaza.

Central City Bung Company came to Central City from Wirt County, West Virginia in 1894. Bungs are small wood plugs used to close the filler openings in beer and whisky kegs. The company had a worldwide market. It is reported to be one of only two bung factories in the United States. They closed in 1918 as a result of prohibition.

Of the five original industrial plants, the D. E. Abott Building is the only extant historic site (no. 036).

Other manufacturers followed these original five to the community as it grew. These included:

The Duncan Box Company started as the Beader Box Company in 1895 by ML Duncan and his brother-in-law J. W. Graham. They started with four employees. The name was changed to Duncan Box and Lumber Company in 1917. They supplied boxes to the military, as well as boxes for beer manufacturers and other markets. The plant grew to twenty five (25) employees by 1929 and one hundred and twenty five (125) by 1945. They closed in 2005.

Heiners Bakery began in 1904 by Charles W. Heiner in a kitchen on Washington Avenue. The family lived above the kitchen on the second floor. One of their marketing concepts was to provide home deliveries when these were not commonplace, as households often baked their own bread. This proved successful and the bakery grew and continued deliveries to the Huntington area. Production in 1905 was two hundred (200) pounds per day. This increased to twelve thousand (12,000) pounds per day by 1930 and sixty thousand (60,000) pounds by 1981. Additions built as production increased, including a major one in 1943 and additionally in 1976 by closing an alley separating the plant and again in 1985, when pipeline was installed to transport grain from the 15th Street West railroad siding to storage silos east of 14th Street West. The plant now surrounds the original location. By 1985, Heiner's bakery was distributing 75 varieties of bread, rolls, and buns. In 1996, the company was acquired by Earthgrains Company, followed by the Sara Lee Corporation in 2001. The company is currently owned by Grupo Bimbo. The great-grandson of its founders still serves as plant manager. Heiner's Bakery currently distributes bread through West Virginia, Ohio, parts of Virginia, and eastern Kentucky. (CLIO: Your Guide to History)
The Adel Fasteners company was started when Huntington native Henry Ray Ellinwood devised an aluminum clip to hold cables in place. Initially designed for airplane use, Ellinwood partnered with Adler in California and named the company Adel, a conjunction of the two names. Adler left shortly after the company began, and business boomed during World War II. At the urging of military leaders, Ellingwood built a plant in Huntington in 1942. At the height of the war, they employed as many as five hundred (500) workers on three shifts. In 1965, Adel was acquired by Transamerica Delaval Inc. In 1993, the company closed its Huntington plant, returning all operations to California. The site was demolished in 2023-2024.

Other early industries included Central City Foundry, Central City Keg Factory, Central Veneer Company, Blue Springs Distillery, Licking River Lumber Company, and Phillips Manufacturing Company. Due to demolition, floods, highway construction, and new strip mall and fast food development most of these are no longer extant.

Summary
A review of West Huntington today shows that most of the early industries that surrounded 14th Street West no longer exist. The Abbott building on Washington Street noted as the Artists Showroom and Offices in the 1904 Sanborn map and offices and copying and stock room of the Gravens Greene Co. on the 1931 map, still exist. As does the Duncan Box and Lumber plant, 1931 map. But most of the other sites have been razed for more modern commercial or industrial facilities. Many of the residential resources are still extant to the east of 14th Street West, though the industrial sites noted are no longer extant, the commercial row that developed on 14th Street West to service the workers of these industries remains. These buildings form a cohesive group of historic structures that continue to this day as a commercial economic engine. They also effectively convey the sense of history of the development of this street as the service and retail nucleus for what was once a greater surrounding neighborhood.

The 14th Street West Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of Central City, and later, Huntington. It is significant as a secondary commercial district in the City of Huntington and as a primary commercial district in Central City when that was laid out and developed. It provided commercial services to the residents surrounding 14th Street West and to the industrial sites, warehouses, breweries and factories to the south and west.
14th Street West Historic District

Name of Property
Cabell, West Virginia

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

BIBLIOGRAPHY


https://mapwv.gov/shpo/viewer/index.html

https://mapwv.gov/Assessment/Detail/?PID=06070041020900000000


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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
The boundaries are as delineated on the attached 14th Street West Historic District Map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION
The boundaries encompass the remaining historically significant resources associated with Central City and 14th Street West. To the south of Madison Avenue, the more recent strip mall development, new small scale library and other development and open space and parking lots form a boundary for this end of the district. To the east of the district the resources change to residential from commercial functions. In addition, along Washington Avenue to the east modern fast food facilities and other modern commercial facilities create a boundary there. The resources to the west are more modern non-contributing, such as the new firehouse, or industrial resources not associated with commercial retail. Many of the industrial sites are also more modern or have lost integrity. Further west the elevated highway forms a barrier.

ATTACHMENTS
14th Street West Historic District Map
SHPO Aerial Map UTM map
Photo Log Map
Sanborn map study 4 sheets
14th Street West Historic District
Name of Property: Cabell, West Virginia
County and State: West Virginia

PHOTO LOG

Name of Property: 14th Street West Historic District
City or Vicinity: Huntington
County: Cabell
State: West Virginia
Photographer: Michael Gioulis
Date Photographed: 10/12/2023 and 3/14/2024

01 South boundary at Madison Ave. and 14th St. West looking north.
02 Site 005 looking southwest on 14th St. West.
03 Site 005 looking west on corner at Madison Ave. and 14th St. West.
04 North boundary 14th St. West looking north to Virginia Ave.
05 Site 033 looking northeast from corner of Adams Ave. and 14th St. West.
06 Looking south on 14th St. West from Adams Ave.
07 Looking south on 14th St. West from 5 Ave.
08 Looking northeast from 14th St. West and 5 Ave.
09 Site 036 looking north on Washington Ave.
10 Site 007 looking west on 14th St. West.
11 Site 008 looking west on 14th St. West.
12 Looking northwest on 14th St. West at sites 007 and 008.
13 Looking northeast from corner of 14th St. West and Jefferson Ave. Sites 012, 013, 014.
14 Site 011 looking southeast from corner of 14th St. West and Jefferson Ave.
15 Site 032 looking northwest on the corner of 14th St. West and Adams Avenue.
16 Site 023 looking west on 14th St. West.
17 Sites 017, 018, 019 looking west on 14th St. West.
18 Site 017 looking northwest on 14th St. West.
19 Site 019 looking west on 14th St. West.
20 Site 018 looking west on 14th St. West.
21 Sites 002, 003, 004 looking southeast on 14th St. West.
22 Site 009 and 010 looking west on 14th St. West, non-contributing
23 Site 016 looking west on 14th St. West.
24 Site 015 looking east on 14th St. West, non-contributing.
25 Site 021 looking east on 14th St. West, non-contributing.
26 Site 022 looking northwest on 14th St. West, non-contributing.
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Photo 01  South Boundary at Madison Ave. and 14th St. West looking north.
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Photo 02 Site 005 looking southwest on 14th St. West.
### 14th Street West Historic District

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**Photo 03**  
Site 005 looking west on corner at Madison Ave. and 14th St. West
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 04  North boundary 14th St. West looking north to Virginia Ave.
14th Street West Historic District
Name of Property
Cabell, West Virginia
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)
14th Street West Historic District
Name of Property
Cabell, West Virginia
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 06
Looking south on 14th St. West from Adams Ave.
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Photo 07  Looking south on 14th St. West from 5 Ave.
14th Street West Historic District

Name of Property: Cabell, West Virginia

County and State: 

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Photo: Photo 08  

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Looking northeast from 14th St. West and 5 Ave.
### 14th Street West Historic District

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#### County and State

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**Photo 09**  
Site 036 looking north on Washington Ave.
14th Street West Historic District
Name of Property
Cabell, West Virginia
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 10
Site 007 looking west on 14th St. West.
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Photo 11    Site 008 looking west on 14th St. West.
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Photo 12  Looking northwest on 14th St. West at sites 007 and 008.
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Photo 13 Looking northeast from corner of 14th St. West and Jefferson Ave. Sites 012, 013, 014.
### 14th Street West Historic District

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- **Site 011** looking southeast from corner of 14th St. West and Jefferson Ave.
Photo 15    Site 032 looking northwest on the corner of 14th St. West and Adams Avenue.
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Photo 16 Site 023 looking west on 14th St. West.
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Photo 17  Sites 017, 018, 019 looking west on 14th St. West.
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Photo 18    Site 017 looking northwest on 14th St. West.
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Photo 19    Site 019 looking west on 14th St. West.
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Name of Property
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Photo 20  Site 018 looking west on 14th St. West.
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Photo 21  Sites 002, 003, 004 looking southeast on 14th St. West.
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Photo 23  Site 016 looking west on 14th St. West.
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Photo 24  Site 015 looking east on 14th St. West, non-contributing.
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Photo 25   Site 021 looking east on 14th St. West, non-contributing.
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Photo 26  Site 022 looking northwest on 14th St. West, non-contributing.
June 28, 2023

National Register - Area Condition
- Demolished
- Active

National Register - Point Condition
- Demolished
- Active

Notes:
14 Street West Historic District
UTM references
A 17N: (370576E, 4252855N)
B 17N: (370767E, 4252913N)
C 17N: (370951E, 4252272N)
D 17N: (370774E, 4252230N)
NOTE:
The Sanborn study maps delineate commercial or institutional buildings that are present in the year designated. Residential and industrial sites are not included.
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The Sanborn study maps delineate commercial or institutional buildings that are present in the year designated. Residential and industrial sites are not included.