

# DETAILS

**Historic Preservation in West Virginia**

VOL. 22 ISSUE 2 FALL 2024

**Preservation in the  
Mountain State:  
Recent Successes in  
Rehabilitation**



# FALL 2024

## WHAT'S INSIDE

In this edition of *Details*, we'll be focusing on recent successes in historic preservation. From our state's historic rehabilitation tax credit program to tips on improving energy efficiency, there's a variety of ways to advance historic preservation across West Virginia. As you will read, West Virginians have been hard at work to preserve and protect our historic resources. For example:

See page 4 "Historic Tax Credits in Action": We continue to provide financial assistance to historic properties across the state. Our historic tax credit program help developers and homeowners restore their buildings for modern use. Learn more about our programs and its recent success stories.

See page 9 "Moving Forward": Learn more about an important funding source for our state's courthouses. For over twenty years, the WV Courthouse Improvement Facilities Authority has assisted in maintaining and updating these buildings.

See page 10 "Saving the Blue": For over a decade, the people of Greenbrier County have worked to preserve the only remaining structure from Blue Sulphur Springs resort. Together they were able to overcome a series of challenges to restore the pavilion.

See page 13 "Office Update": We also share an update on our office's recent activities, additions to the National Register, and we celebrate the recent recognition of our DSHPO's accomplishments.

See page 15 "Going Green": Finally, we discuss the best practices for improving energy efficiency, and offer examples within the state that have made the buildings more sustainable.

*Interwoven Mill, tax credit project, (2024). Photo courtesy of Catherine Easterling, Saddler & Whitehead, LLC. Read more on page 4.*

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# Letter From DSHPO

Greetings!

This issue of Details focuses on the recent successes in historic preservation. These exciting accomplishments are due to the dedication of their sponsors, owners, and other team members. Historic preservation requires imagination and open mindedness to see the potential of our historic resources. Our colleagues across the state are chock full of perseverance, passion and commitment to the historic resources of West Virginia.

Likewise I appreciate the efforts of our SHPO staff. Such a dedicated group of individuals who blend their unique talents to help each other and assist the public! They reach out by phone, email, in person or through virtual meetings. They are ready to help you rehabilitate a building, complete a development or survey and planning grant, record an archaeological site, provide comments in the Section 106 process, nominate an historic resource to the National Register, or explain how our programs work.

Thank you for all that you do in historic preservation. Please don't hesitate to reach out to our office. Our contact information is found in the blue box next to this introduction.

Susan M. Pierce  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Henry & Julia Hoard Stark House, Ceredo, Wayne County  
Photo courtesy of Cody Straley



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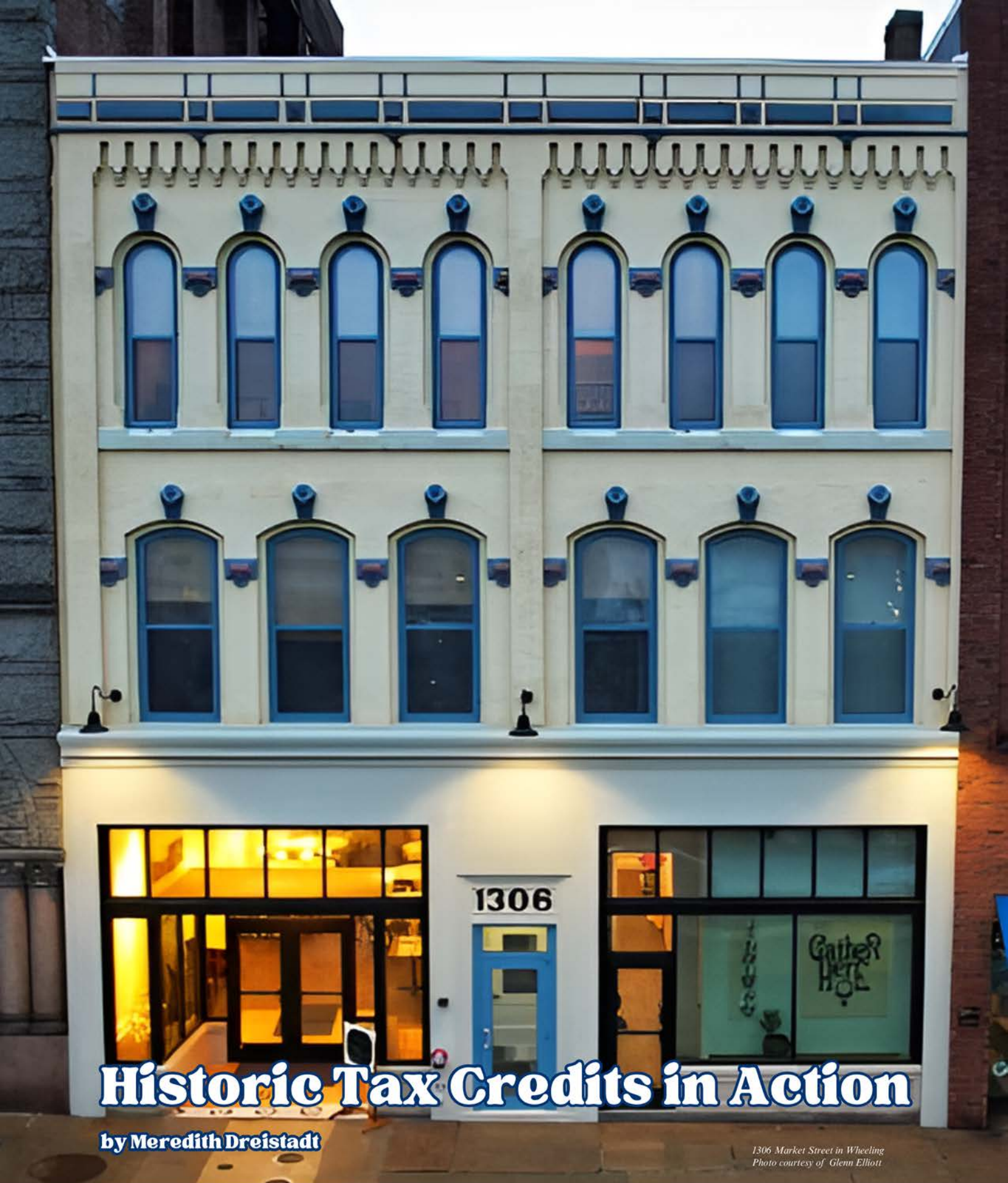
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# Historic Tax Credits in Action

by Meredith Dreistadt

1306 Market Street in Wheeling  
Photo courtesy of Glenn Elliott



In the Mountain State, we have two historic tax credit (HTC) programs that help developers and homeowners adaptively reuse and restore historic buildings for modern use. The first program to take effect in West Virginia, the Commercial Historic Tax Credit, piggybacked on the federal tax incentives program. This tax credit is available to owners of buildings with income-producing uses after the rehabilitation is completed. A 25% state tax credit and 20% federal tax credit on rehabilitation expenses are available to applicants who follow federal preservation standards during the renovation of their buildings. This total 45% return on rehabilitation expenses provides a crucial funding source for many investors to work on more challenging preservation projects, turning vacant, dilapidated, or structurally unsound historic buildings into usable, vibrant community hubs with historic character.

Similarly, in 1999 the West Virginia legislature established the Residential Historic Tax Credit, providing a 20% state tax credit on qualified expenses to owners of historic homes who undertake rehabilitation work that likewise meets preservation standards. In the next few pages, you will learn more about these two programs through a handful of recent success stories that have had rehabilitation challenges thrown at them along the way. We greatly appreciate the HTC applicants for allowing us to highlight their successful rehabilitations.

### **YWCA in Charleston**

Historic Name: Young Women's

Christian Association (constructed 1919-1923)

Current Name: Liberty Village

(rehabilitation completed 2023)

New Use: Senior housing

Challenges: The construction of a new addition was necessary in order to meet the residential unit count required to make this project work financially. In following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, developers Pison Management, needed to propose an addition that would minimally impact the historic character of the YWCA. Additions to historic structures must balance being both compatible with the historic features, materials, and style of the existing building while also being distinguishable and subordinate in proportion to the historic building.



*Historic YWCA with recent addition  
Photo courtesy of WV SHPO*



*Hyphen between historic building and addition  
Photo courtesy of WV SHPO*

Solution: Pison Management along with architects Sinclair Architecture and historic preservation consultant Mike Gioulis proposed an addition that would feature a "hyphen" between the rear of the YWCA and its new addition, visually breaking up the two. The hyphen also allowed a smaller attachment to the YWCA, making the addition more easily reversible should removal ever be desired. The placement of the addition on the rear of the YWCA was the ideal location for it to minimize its appearance and allow the views of the YWCA to remain unimpaired from the street. Lastly, the architect made a few key design choices for the new addition contributing to this project's success. First, the historic and modern buildings are visually tied together through the use of a first story brick veneer that compliments the YWCA's masonry. Second, the addition's flat roof continues the visual roofline of other additions. Finally, the narrower width of the addition allows the historic portions of the YWCA to remain prominent.



## Interwoven Mills in Martinsburg

Historic Name: Interwoven Stocking Company Mills (constructed 1891-1929)

Current Name: Interwoven Lofts (Phase 1 completed 2024)

New Use: Apartments and Commercial space

Challenges: The former Interwoven Stocking Company was the textile-focused industry that constructed the nine massive brick industrial buildings that would be at the center of Martinsburg's economy at the turn of the twentieth century. With Interwoven's doors closing in the 1970s, the iconic mill buildings have largely sat empty in downtown Martinsburg. One of the biggest challenges was finding an appropriate use for a site of this scale. When developer Chris Johnson of the Monument Companies proposed turning these buildings into apartments with some commercial space, Fowler Architecture and historic preservation consultant firm Sadler & Whitehead were faced with the task of making large, open floor plans into residential units while maintaining industrial elements and spaces.

Solution: In preserving the historic character of the mills, it was important to retain open corridors that ran the length of each building, indicating the historic movement of factory workers between buildings. This also ensured keeping features like ceiling height, roofline monitors (skylights), and the dimension and size of the open factory building spaces. On either side of the corridors, apartment units were added which kept historic timbers, concrete, brick, and steel elements exposed to retain character. Some apartments were made into two-level lofts where the width of the buildings was limited, while others with a wider footprint retain the open roofline monitors to demonstrate historic ceiling height and the natural light in the corridors. Phase 1 of this project successfully met the Standards, and we look forward to seeing the rest of the expansive project completed in the coming years.





## DuPont Hotel in Charleston

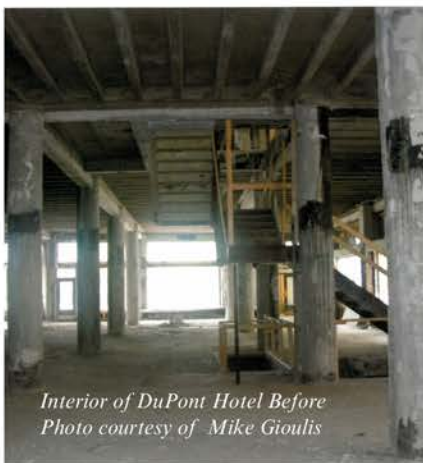
Historic Name: DuPont Hotel and B&B Loans (constructed 1923)

Current Name: 170 Summers Street

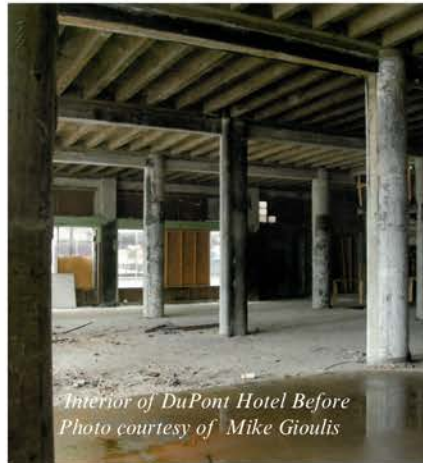
New Use: Office space

Challenges: When Fife Street Fund purchased this historic building in downtown Charleston, the interior had been stripped back to virtually an open, featureless space on each of the three floors. Previous owners had removed all partition walls, flooring, and any historic finishes like doors, trim, and plaster. Without any present interior construction, the challenge with this building was recreating finished, divided spaces like corridors and offices without creating incompatible features and circulation patterns.

Solution: Aric Margolis Architecture and preservation consultant, Mike Gioulis, used their experience with other historic commercial building floor patterns as well as leftover architectural evidence to recreate double loaded corridors with offices on each side, historic ceiling heights, and added flat drywall back to walls where plaster had been stripped to recreate the finished appearance of the walls. New details like trim were added but were kept simple so as to not add conjectural features where it was unknown what previously existed. While there was not much at the start of the project, the simple new floor plans with minimal conjecture adhered to the Standards and made this building a pleasant office space once again.



*Interior of DuPont Hotel Before  
Photo courtesy of Mike Gioulis*



*Interior of DuPont Hotel Before  
Photo courtesy of Mike Gioulis*



*DuPont Hotel Before Rehabilitation  
Photo courtesy of WV SHPO*



*Interior of DuPont Hotel After  
Photo courtesy of Mike Gioulis*



*Interior of DuPont Hotel After  
Photo courtesy of Mike Gioulis*



*DuPont Hotel After Rehabilitation  
Photo courtesy of WV SHPO*





### **1306 Market Street in Wheeling**

Historic Use: Numerous jewelry stores (constructed ca. 1884)

Current Use: Apartments and commercial space (rehabilitation completed in 2023)

Challenge: This classic Italianate style building in downtown Wheeling includes a façade with arched windows, a decorative cornice, ornate wood and masonry elements, and a modern cast stone veneer on the first floor that replicates the building's historic 1940s storefront. While the façade of the building demonstrated the artistic characteristics of two distinctive time periods in its upper and lower floors, a modern cinder block stair and elevator tower presented a challenge for this otherwise historic building. While the tower was needed for code requirements, its location cut into the space previously occupied by a recessed entrance, a feature the building owner, Natalie Hamilton, wanted to recreate.

Solution: To work around the immovable circa 2009 stair tower, Natalie and preservation consultant Mike Gioulis proposed recreating the recessed historic entrance on the easternmost storefront while mimicking the design on the western side without any setback. This recreated at least one historic opening that was able to uncover the historic terrazzo flooring and allowed the flush storefront to blend in with the historic design. Historically, these two storefronts were separate commercial buildings, thus the building owner was allowed to treat each separately when recreating the storefronts. The result is two storefronts that each reflect the historic appearance of the building while still retaining the pre-existing stair tower.



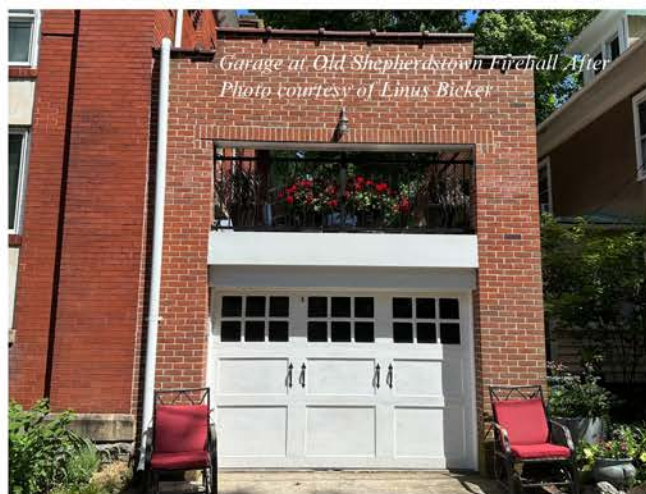
## Old Firehall in Jefferson County

Historic use: Municipal Firehall (constructed 1912-1914)

New use: Private Residence (rehabilitation completed in 2023)

Challenges: When Linus and Rebecca Bicker purchased the brick firehall in their community, it required a lot of the usual work that our office reviews for historic buildings: repointing masonry, painting exterior wood, and updating electrical systems. Fairly commonplace for growing fire departments, the hall also had a large garage that was added sometime after 1933 (evidenced by a Sanborn Fire Insurance Map) presumably to house larger trucks or other fire equipment. Over the years, this garage had numerous alterations to it including the removal of its historically high roof, the construction of a lower ceiling, and the addition of a second-floor deck. However, this new deck and roof system was not built to manage water intrusion and could not be used to house modern cars due to the low garage ceiling.

Solution: The Bickers decided to retain the existing framing that was salvageable (replacing in kind where necessary) with a new roof membrane and gutters for water management. The ceiling was raised to provide sheltered parking for the Bickers while the existing deck was made safer and more stable above. A simple black metal railing was installed to be able to retain the existing, larger opening. While this project does not represent the historic appearance of the large garage door, it meets the Standards because the applicants retained pre-existing features of a lower roof and deck which was added prior to their ownership of the building. The alterations that were made are simple and do not draw attention from the primary feature of the property, the historic firehall.





# Moving Forward: the Wyoming Courthouse & Funding from the WVCFIA

**by Jewell Aguilar & Claire Tryon**

Rehabbing historic structures is a balancing act between preserving the existing character and adapting the space for modern use. Agencies across West Virginia offer financial incentives to strike such a balance. One such agency is the West Virginia Courthouse Facilities Improvement Authority (WVCFIA). Created in 2001 by the West Virginia Legislature, the WVCFIA provides funding assistance to county governments to modify or repair existing courthouse facilities or for the construction of new courthouse facilities. Through WVCFIA, county commissions can address a number of concerns: life safety, structural improvements, roofing, electrical, exterior and interior improvements, mechanical updates (HVAC/plumbing), doors and windows, and accessibility. In the past sixteen years, WVCFIA has distributed millions of dollars to approximately forty counties across the state.



*Stairs outside of Wyoming  
County Courthouse  
Photo courtesy of Jewell Aguilar*

Since 2022 the West Virginia Courthouse Facilities Improvement Authority has granted two awards to the Wyoming County Commission. Constructed in 1916, the Wyoming County Courthouse is located in Pineville. The courthouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its neoclassical architectural style.

In recent years, Wyoming County has started addressing issues of accessibility inside the building. Over the last two grant cycles, Wyoming County has worked on upgrading their elevator. The previous elevator was functional, but the weight limit was no longer adequate which resulted in a series of breakdowns to the system. There were some project delays due to the lobby being used for early voting in 2022. The elevator was replaced in two phases, first with the shaft and then the cab. Since the update the elevator has been used on a daily basis helping the courthouse employees, visiting attorneys, and county residents to navigate the building.

The county also received funds to improve access into the courthouse as there were several issues concerning the main and side entrances. Current issues surrounding the front entrance include worn and crumbling steps, and the lack of handrails. With this funding, the commission will install all new railings to match existing ones, complete repairs, repoint and replace side steps, and update the courthouse's handicap ramp. The current ramp has loose bricks and crevices, so the county plans to replace it with a new ADA compliant ramp that matches the aesthetic of the courthouse. Other accessibility improvements included the installation of electric doors.

The courthouse and its grounds continue to serve as a backdrop for public life. Students and parents meet at the courthouse to take photographs before dances like Prom, the Spring Fling, and Homecoming. The Town of Pineville hosts "First Fridays," an ongoing event held from April to August with live music and vendors, outside of the courthouse. The efforts from Wyoming County Commission as well as the funds and support from the West Virginia Courthouse Facilities Improvement Authority have ensured that the courthouse can continue to be used by the community.



*Wyoming County Courthouse  
Photo courtesy of Tim Kiser*





# Saving the Blue: A Decade Long Journey in Preservation

Written by Claire Tryon

*Blue Sulphur Springs Pavilion (2023), Greenbrier County. Photo courtesy of WV SHPO*

In a recent conversation with Margaret Hambrick, member of the Friends of The Blue committee, she stated that our West Virginia heritage is grand. That is easily reflected in the monumental pavilion set in the middle of a field near the community of Alderson, West Virginia. The one story Greek Revival structure is all that remains of the Blue Sulphur Springs resort. Constructed between 1833 and 1834, the sprawling resort included a three-story brick hotel, a bathhouse, twenty cottages, servants quarters, the pavilion, and stables. The pavilion was built to protect the resort's sulphur spring with the water flowing into a basin. Proprietor George Washington Buster opened the springs for visitors in 1835. Throughout the 1840s the Blue Sulphur Springs resort was a success, with people traveling from across the country to visit including notable figures such as Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, and Martin Van Buren. The sulphur water protected by the pavilion was reported to have curative properties, treating diseases like kidney irritation, typhoid, and dysentery. Services offered at the resort included hot mineral water baths, mud baths, and steam vapor treatments.

Unfortunately, this period of prosperity eventually ended. The resort closed in 1859 due to a rise in competition in the area and national economic stagnation. That same year the property was sold and repurposed as Allegheny College, a seminary school. The college closed in 1861 due to the onset of the Civil War. Then throughout the war the resort was used as an outpost and a hospital until it was destroyed by the Union army. All but the pavilion burned down. Blue Sulphur Springs Pavilion has stood as the only intact structure since 1864.

Despite its worsening condition over the next hundred years the pavilion remained an essential part of the community as people continued to make the trek out to it, with it serving as a tourist destination and a site for family picnics. The pavilion, referred to as "The Blue," was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1992. In 2013, Rebecca Lineberry donated the Blue along with 2 acres of land to the Greenbrier Historical Society (GHS). GHS created the Friends of the Blue Committee to spearhead the restoration of the structure. That same year the pavilion was added to the Preservation Alliance of West Virginia's list of endangered places in the state.



The Friends of the Blue did emergency repairs to the structure to stabilize the crumbling foundation. The group also conducted a broad campaign for financial assistance. The Friends of the Blue applied for grants from the WV State Historic Preservation Office (WVSHPO). They were awarded a federal Survey & Planning grant to draft a conditions assessment and stabilization plan. The committee also applied for funding assistance from WVSHPO's Development Grant, which assists in the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and stabilization of resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Friends of the Blue also started a crowdfunding campaign to assist in paying for matching funds. Support for the restoration of the Blue spanned outside of the county and state as people from across the nation donated to the restoration project.

For nearly a decade the Friends of the Blue worked with Mills Group, an architecture and preservation firm in Morgantown, to complete the physical restoration of the pavilion. There were several issues threatening the structure: deterioration to the stability of its foundation, cracks and peeling in the plaster, collapsing supporting columns, and severe damage to the roof. They had to repair each column one by one, with one of them being six inches off its original placement. The columns were stripped of all the stucco, and then wrapped in an earthquake fabric. Due to slight size differences between the columns, the capitals for them had to be made specifically for that column in order to support the roof. Finally, the pavilion's roof was rebuilt.

Throughout the process there were several challenges to preserving the Blue. The Friends of the Blue were constantly combating water, as there have been issues controlling the unruly flow of the spring and the structure also sits in a floodplain. The water was especially challenging when attempting to assess the condition of the foundation. Eventually, the Friends of the Blue were able to determine that the rock foundation was solid, but there was damage to the upper layers with repairs needing to be made to bricks. Drainage continues to be a struggle. Accessibility is a present and future priority. The entrance stone was recently removed to provide easier access to the brick floor of the interior.

After several years of work, the Blue Sulphur Spring Pavilion was opened for the public and was officially dedicated in the summer of 2023. The Friends of the Blue Committee maintained its original membership throughout the project, and all members were present at the dedication ceremony. The Blue is an example of the power of community to come together to preserve a historically and locally significant structure. The pavilion is open for public visits daily from 8AM to 5PM, and is also available to rent for events.

#### Resources:

Amanda Cox, "Blue Sulphur Springs Pavilion," WVDACH, <https://wvculture.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Blue-sulphur-springs-pavilion.pdf>.

"Blue Sulphur Springs Pavilion," Preservation Alliance of West Virginia, <https://www.pawv.org/endanger/blue-sulphur-springs-pavilion>.

Laura Jackson, "It's Good to be Blue," West Virginia Living, <https://wvliving.com/its-good-to-be-blue/>.

Margaret Hambrick, "Interview with Margaret Hambrick," May 29, 2024.





*The Blue Sulphur Spring Pavilion Before Rehabilitation*  
Photo courtesy of WV SHPO



*The Blue Sulphur Spring Pavilion After*  
Photo courtesy of WV SHPO



*The Spring Before Rehabilitation*  
Photo courtesy of WV SHPO



*The Spring After*  
Photo courtesy of WV SHPO



*Ceiling Before Rehabilitation*  
Photo courtesy of WV SHPO



*Ceiling After Rehabilitation*  
Photo courtesy of WV SHPO



# Office Updates

## Celebrating Preservation

In April 2024, the Preservation Alliance of West Virginia held their annual Historic Preservation Awards Banquet. This banquet honors the state's preservationists, and the year's best stories and successes. Susan Pierce, our Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, received the Rodney P. Collins Lifetime Achievement Award. The award is named for one of the earliest WV SHPO staff members and recognizes an individual's dedication to the preservation field. Susan was honored for her dedication to preserving West Virginia's historic resources and her continued steadfast leadership during her 35+ year career at SHPO.



## Nominating Marshall's Memorial Fountain

Nestled on Marshall University's campus is a 13 foot high, 6,500 pound fountain which memorializes the lives of 75 members of the university's football team, coaching staff and community that died in the 1970 plane crash. Recently, Cody Straley, the National Register Coordinator for our office, completed a nomination to add the memorial fountain to the National Register of Historic Places. As a Marshall alum, Straley viewed the nomination as his way of giving back to the university. Cody's work was highlighted during a summer press conference where he remarked that he hopes the addition of the fountain to the National Register will bring a new source of pride to the city of Huntington. The fountain was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on July 19th, 2024.



## Education: Furthering Our Reach

In the past few months, our office has engaged in two major educational opportunities. First, we held a two-day webinar for West Virginia's Certified Local Governments, connecting them to state and federal resources in February. Recordings of these sessions are available on the department's YouTube channel. Then in June, we participated in the department's Ambassadors Camp. Staff members led students in an architectural tour of the capitol complex. Students learned to identify key features on a building.





## Recent Additions to the NRHP

In the last issue (Vol. 22, Issue 1 Winter 2024), we recognized the sites added to the National Register of Historic Places from 2021-22. Congratulations to the following sites in the state listed to the National Register throughout 2023. This includes:

- Eleanor Historic District, Putnam County
- Calhoun County High School
- James Osbourn Farm, Jefferson County
- Tiskelwah School, Kanawha County
- Dimmeydale Historic District, Ohio County
- Huntersville Old County Jail, Pocahontas County
- New Salem Baptist Church, Raleigh County
- Dunlow Norfolk & Western Railway Depot, Wayne County
- First Baptist Church of Bluefield
- Waiteville School, Monroe County
- Valley Furnace, Barbour
- Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church, Marion County
- Citizens National Bank Building, Berkeley County
- Paw Paw Old Mayor's Office and Jail, Morgan County
- Downtown Parkersburg Historic District, Wood County
- Davis & Elkins College Historic District, Randolph County
- Henry & Julia Hoard Stark House, Wayne County

You can learn more about these sites by visiting the SHPO page on the department's website. Just scroll to the link for National Register nominations, and then search by county. Visit <https://wvculture.org/> and see what historic sites are near you.



*Waiteville School, Monroe County  
Photo courtesy of WYSHPO*



*James Osbourn Farm, Jefferson County  
Photo courtesy of WYSHPO*



*Huntersville Old County Jail  
Photo courtesy of WYSHPO*



*Ben Riggle & Bill Craver meeting at the Culture Center  
Photo courtesy of WYSHPO*

## Recent Visitor to SHPO

This past July, Bill Craver from Hurricane came to our office at the Culture Center to discuss the Kanawha Manufacturing War Memorial. The memorial honors the veterans who both worked at the factory and served in the military during World War II, and for Mr. Craver its preservation is a personal matter as his father is among those listed on it. Currently, the Kanawha Manufacturing building is being demolished as part of a larger redevelopment project, which could potentially threaten the memorial. Our office has been working with the project consultant to preserve and maintain the War Memorial, as well as to incorporate it into the new site plans. Mr. Craver stopped by our office to thank us for our efforts and to reiterate his support in preserving the memorial. Ben Riggle oversaw the review of this project.



# Focusing on the Details

by Meredith Dreistadt & Claire Tryon

West Virginia Wesleyan's Pfeiffer Library, Upshur County

## Going Green: Sustainability and Historic Structures

With contemporary concerns about the environment as well as rising prices of energy, many people are attempting to adopt more sustainable practices. For buildings, this often means improving energy efficiency; this could look like adding insulation or installing alternative energy sources like solar panels. Knowing where and how to start can be daunting, especially when working with historic buildings.

Making these types of changes to a historic building is often considered rehabilitation. Rehabilitation assumes some alterations will be made for modern use, yet existing historic materials and defining features must be maintained. The planning component of rehabilitation projects cannot be overstated. During this time, it's essential to examine what historic materials may be impacted during the upcoming work and how to best limit any damage.

The best practice for ensuring that a building both retains its defining characteristics and its energy efficiency is to complete regular maintenance of its existing features. For example, doors and their frames should be regularly painted and weather-stripping added or reapplied. Habitual maintenance is the most cost effective way to achieve energy efficiency.

In addition to maintenance, user behavior has the greatest impact on saving energy. Measures should be taken to save energy before any corrective work or treatments that involve alterations are considered. These changes range from taking advantage of natural light to installing programmable thermostats. Historic buildings often possess a variety of characteristics and were constructed of materials meant to maximize natural sources of heating, lighting, and ventilation based on local climate conditions. An essential step in any sustainability project should be to identify those characteristics, and strategize how to utilize them.

Rehabilitating a building, in any capacity, takes time and attention to detail. In doing so, property owners and preservation professionals can balance preserving history and safeguarding the future.

### First Steps:

- What other actions have you taken to improve the energy efficiency of the building?
- Will these additions benefit the building without compromising the historic character?
  - *Are you unsure what features define your building's historic character?*  
*Reach out to WVSHPO for help.*
- What features of your building are repairable? (i.e. windows, masonry)
- What is your local climate like?
- What other energy improvement options are available to you?

**Want to know more? Take a look at the informational resources from the National Park Service by scanning the QR code below:**



WV State Historic Preservation Office  
(304) 558-0240  
<https://wvculture.org/>

*Photographs courtesy of Google Street View & WVSHPO*



## Sustainability in Action: Examples in WV

As energy prices rise, historic building owners across West Virginia have sought to enact sustainable practices as well as improve their building's energy efficiency. This work has been done both in partnership with the WVSHPO, through our grant and tax credit programs, as well as independently.

All rehabilitation projects are specific and require case-by-case determinations to be made. Rather than provide a manual to be replicated, the following examples are intended to inspire creative thinking and problem-solving when tackling sustainability. While there are a myriad of topics related to energy efficiency, common challenges pertain to HVAC, solar, and windows.

### 1. HVAC- Hotel Tygart

When the Hotel Tygart in Elkins upgraded their HVAC system to improve their climate control, ductwork was hung below the existing metal ceiling and painted to match the ceiling, effectively blending the mechanical ducts into its surroundings.



Figure 1: Looking up at HVAC ducts in the Hotel Tygart

### 2. Solar Energy - Pfeiffer Library

At WV Wesleyan's Pfeiffer Library, alternatives for energy production were sought to reduce energy costs throughout the library. The solution was found in affixing clamp-down solar panels to the rear sides of standing seam roof gables that would not be seen from the building's main façades. The location of these solar panels on the building's roof was key to the project's appropriateness.

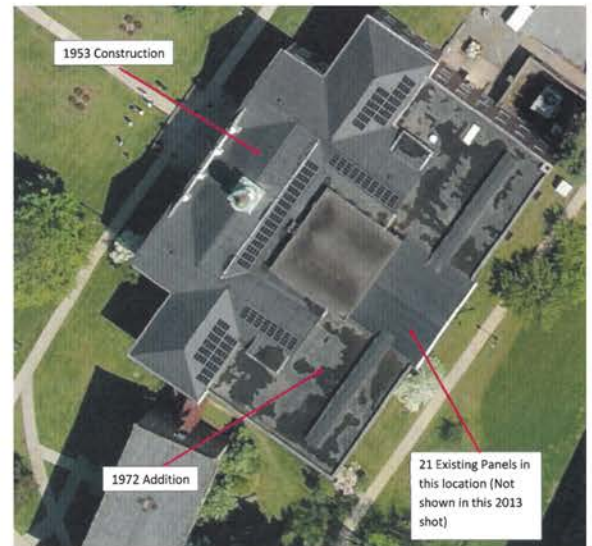


Figure 2: Solar panels on Annie Merner Pfeiffer Library WVWC



Figure 3: Interior storm windows installed at Bramwell apartments

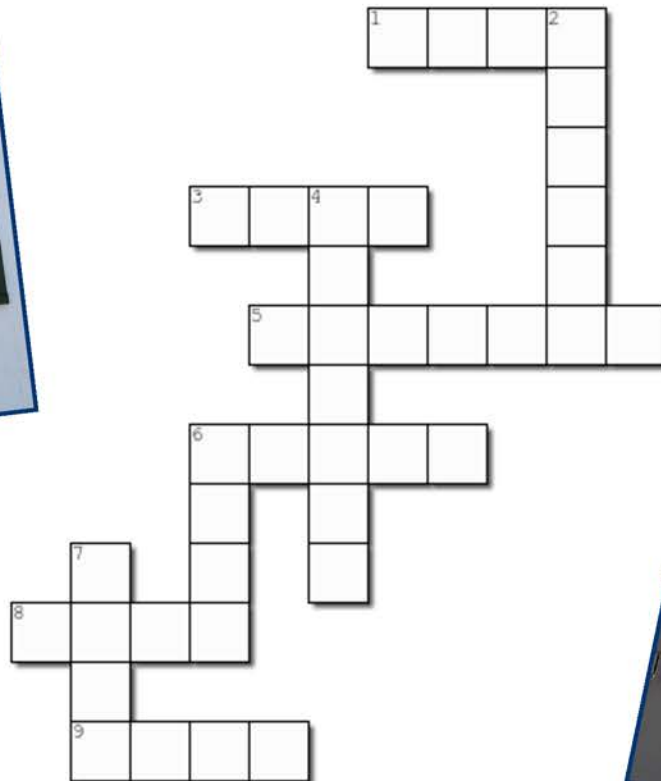
### 3. Energy Upgrades - Bramwell Apartments

Apartments above the commercial district in Bramwell, WV had sound historic wood sashes that the owner wished to keep while also increasing the efficiency of the existing windows. Newly installed internal storm windows that mirror the sash rails provided additional insulation without detracting from the appearance of the wood windows. This was both cheaper and more appropriate than replacing historic windows while providing an energy performance comparable to modern replacement windows. The historic windows will also far outlast any contemporary replacement windows.



# Concluding Crossword

Test your knowledge of windows by completing the crossword below.



## Across

1. Exposed molding or framing around a window or door to cover the space between the window and the wall.
3. The vertical member of a frame adjacent to the structural members of a building.
5. Another word for the glass of a window.
6. The vertical-edge members of a window sash.
8. A horizontal member of a window sash.
9. The top member of a window or door frame.

## Down

2. A secondary framing member to hold the window panes in the sash. This term is often confused with "mullion."
4. A horizontal or vertical member that holds together two adjacent lights of glass, units of sash, or sections of curtain wall.
6. The horizontal member at the bottom of the window frame.
7. The frame used to receive lights of glass either with or without removable stops.

Puzzle key  
Across  
1. Trim  
6. Sill  
8. Rail  
9. Head  
Down  
2. Mullion  
7. Sash  
4. Mullion  
5. Glazing  
3. Jam  
1. Trim



# In Our Sights



1. Stephenson Female Seminary, Jefferson County
2. Keith Albee Performing Arts Center, Cabell County
3. Marshall Memorial Fountain, Cabell County
4. Barrackville Covered Bridge, Marion County
5. Holy Spirit Episcopal Church, Jefferson County
6. Tyree Tavern, Fayette County

Check out these great shots captured by WV SHPO staff! We'd love to see your photos of preservation projects in the Mountain State. If you have a preservation project, activity, or event that you'd like to share with our readers, please send 2-3 high resolution photographs, along with a brief description, to Claire Tryon at [claire.e.tryon@wv.gov](mailto:claire.e.tryon@wv.gov) for consideration and inclusion.





**The Culture Center**  
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*New Salem Baptist Church (2024), Raleigh County  
Photo courtesy of the Preservation Alliance of WV*

## **All that Remains: an Endangered Property in the Coalfields**

New Salem Baptist Church is all that remains of Tams, a once thriving coal town in Raleigh County. Built in 1921, the Gothic Revival church was the heart of community life for the town's Black residents. It played host to weddings, revivals, and picnics. The mine closed in the 1960s and the last residents left the area in the 1980s. The membership of the church has declined, but a small and active congregation remains. In April 2024, the National Trust for Historic Preservation announced that the church was named one of "America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places" for the year. This annual list brings attention to deteriorating culturally significant sites across the United States. Inclusion on the list helps to raise awareness about the building and galvanize preservation efforts, and the visibility provided by the list can help sites with their fundraising efforts.

## **Upcoming Opportunities**

October 31: Survey & Planning Grant Applications Due

March 31: Development Grant Applications Due

**For more info, visit [wvculture.org](http://wvculture.org) or call 304-558-0240**