

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: McComas, George, House

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1118 Main Street

City or town: Barboursville 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Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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:

___ **A** ___ **B** ___ **C** ___ **D**

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

**State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State

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: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☒
- District ☐
- Site ☐
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: CONCRETE
Walls: WOOD/weatherboard & WOOD/shingle
Roof: METAL/tin & ASPHALT
Other: BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The George McComas Home, located at 1118 Main Street in Barboursville, West Virginia, is a two-story, wood-framed Queen Anne-style residence constructed in 1902 by builder P.A. Vallandingham. The house occupies a prominent lot between Huddleston Avenue and McConkey Avenue in the heart of Barboursville. Characterized by its decorative fish scale shingles, tent-roofed turret, wrap-around porch with Doric columns, and original wood siding, the home reflects the rich architectural detail typical of the Queen Anne style. The property includes three contributing outbuildings—an original garage/barn, workshop and chicken coop/shed, and outhouse—all dating to the early 20th century and constructed of wood and tin. Although modern additions have slightly altered the rear of the house, the front façade and upper story remain largely unaltered, and the home retains exceptional architectural integrity. Still serving as a private residence and lived in by the same family over five generations, the property stands as a rare example of intact, multigenerational residential ownership and architectural continuity in Barboursville.

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

1118 Main Street faces north and is situated on the south side of Main Street between Huddleston Avenue and McConkey Avenue in the historic village of Barboursville, West Virginia. The home sits within a walkable residential corridor composed of historic dwellings and mature landscaping. A concrete sidewalk runs along Main Street, leading to the original concrete walkway that passes through a wrought iron gate and up to the home's front steps. This walkway continues along the west side of the house, looping around to the backyard's concrete patio and the wooden stairway addition that leads to the second floor. Although the number of trees in the front yard has diminished over the years, the ivy along the wrought iron fence and the shrubs that flank the front porch have been consistent landscape elements for over 80 years.

The rear of the lot is generously sized and contains a sequence of original outbuildings: a workshop with a partially collapsed chicken coop/shed, a wood-frame outhouse, and a large historic garage/barn. The backyard also features a long concrete sidewalk that connects the back patio to the garage, which is aligned parallel to the house and opens west onto Huddleston Avenue via a long driveway.

Description

Exterior

The residence is a two-story, wood-framed Queen Anne-style home with white-painted weatherboard siding and a combination of front- and rear-facing gables. The original section of the house is topped with an irregular standing-seam tin roof, pierced by three original brick chimneys (Photo 17). The turret, a defining element of the style, rises from the front façade with an octagonal base and is topped by a tent-shaped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The gables, turret and porch are adorned with decorative fish scale shingles. The front of the home includes a large bay window, and a sunroom attached to the east side. A prominent wraparound porch extends from the north to the east side of the house, supported by classic Doric columns under a matching tin roof. (Photos 1-2, 5, 7, 17) The original wooden front door is surrounded by stained-glass sidelites to the left, right, and transom above it (Photo 3). It retains its original 1899 Belfort-style door hardware, manufactured by the Reading Hardware Company (Photo 4).

The rear of the home features two wood-framed additions, with wood siding, constructed in the early 1970s: one housing a living room and kitchen, the other a small bedroom addition (Photos 6, 9). Both have asphalt-shingled roofs. A wooden deck and staircase replaced a previously steep exterior staircase in 2001 on the house's west side (Photos 7-8). Despite these rear alterations, the front and upper levels of the home remain intact, showcasing original windows—four on the

George McComas House

Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia

County and State

front façade, seven on the west side, and eight on the east side (Photos 1-2, 5-9). These windows are one-over-one sash style with wooden frames. Over the years, storm windows and screens were added to protect the originals from heavy rainfall. All original windows throughout the house follow this design, with the exception of the large bay window on the front porch, which features a stained-glass transom above. These windows preserve the home's vertical rhythm and Queen Anne character.

Interior

The home is entered through a modern glass storm door followed by a heavy original wooden door (Photos 3-4, 19). The entryway opens into a foyer that originally featured wooden floors, now replaced with black-and-white tile, and includes a staircase that curves along the wall as it ascends to the second floor (Photos 18-19). The walls are finished with a combination of plaster, wallpaper, and paneling, while the ceiling is covered with tile. To the right, a discreet door opens into the parlor, one of the best-preserved spaces in the home, featuring a large bay window and an original Victorian fireplace (Photo 21). The fireplace features a carved wooden mantel painted white, with decorative columns, an oval mirror, and brown tile at the base. Two additional fireplaces—one in the foyer and one in the dining room—remain intact, while a fourth, originally in a bedroom, has been removed. These fireplaces share a similar style to the one in the parlor, but have been painted black and white, feature rectangular mirrors, and contain dark brown and green tile at the base (Photos 18-19, 22).

Beyond the foyer, a set of original swinging wooden double doors, with a wooden transom, leads into a central intersection that connects much of the first floor (Photo 18, 20). This area reflects much of the home's original character, which is repeated throughout the house, as evidenced by the exposed wooden baseboards, the detailed trim work surrounding the doorways, the wooden floor, and the plastered walls and ceiling. Here, a floor furnace is surrounded by access points to a northern-facing bathroom, an east-side bedroom (originally a living room), and the west-side dining room (Photo 20). The dining room retains a tall ceiling and hardwood floors and once opened onto a back porch, which has since been removed and replaced by the 20th-century additions (Photo 22). These additions now house a living room, kitchen, and a bedroom. The kitchen and living room feature wood laminate floors, low, plaster ceilings, and walls made with drywall (Photo 23). The kitchen leads to an eastward opening with the first bedroom to the north and a hallway to the south. This hallway leads to a second bedroom (originally the kitchen) with a laundry room and is positioned on the east side of the house (Photo 24). The added bedroom, with a carpeted floor, is at the end of this hallway. The first bedroom has a drop ceiling and contains the only access to the house's original sunroom. The sunroom retains all eleven of its original tall, vertical windows, which remain fully intact; however, the floor has partially collapsed, exposing the dirt beneath the house (Photo 5).

The original interior stairway leads up to a short, enclosed hallway, which opens southward into a modernized upper floor that preserves its original layout (Photo 25). This floor has added its own utilities for separate living, while remaining under the same roof. The space features tall, plaster ceilings and walls, original doorframes and baseboards, as seen downstairs, and includes a central bathroom, a kitchen, a living room, and two bedrooms. A pull-down attic ladder is

George McComas House

Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia

County and State

located in the ceiling before the bathroom (Photo 25). The master bedroom, entered from the north and located through the vinyl-floored kitchen on the east side of the house, retains evidence under the carpeted floor of a staircase that once connected it to the first floor (26). The living room on the west side leads north into the second bedroom and includes the entrance from the exterior stairway, which has existed in some form since the house's origin (Photos 27-28). The living room also contains some paneled walls and wood laminate flooring that stretches into the front bedroom. All four Victorian fireplaces on this floor—in the kitchen, living room, front bedroom, and back bedroom—remain, though some have been modernized. The fireplaces in the front bedroom and living room contain basic mantels with an electric and gas heater. The master bedroom is similar, except it retains the original fireplace. The one in the kitchen is closest to its original state with its decorative columns and red tile (Photos 26, 28).

Garage/Barn (Contributing), c. 1900

A rectangular wooden garage with a pointed tin roof, concrete floor, twelve-pane window panel opens to the south, and a door on the north side. It retains its historic form and materials and includes a large, rear-sliding access door. (Photos 11, 16)

Workshop and Chicken Coop/Storage Shed (Contributing), c. 1900

A medium-sized wood-sided structure with a pointed tin roof, original stone steps and two wooden pane windows. It faces the back of the house, and it has long served as a storage and workspace (Photos 10, 12, 15). Attached to the east side of the workshop, chicken coop/storage shed is a wood-sided structure has a flat tin roof and opens toward the backyard. It is currently collapsing but retains original materials and form (Photos 6, 12-13, 15).

Outhouse (Contributing), c. 1900

A small wooden structure with a tin roof, no door, and current use as a storage shed opens to the west. Positioned in front of the chicken coop, it reflects the property's original residential function. (Photos 12, 14-15)

Condition and Integrity

Some deterioration is evident, particularly in the outbuildings, rear additions, roof, front porch, wood siding, and sunroom. The chicken coop/shed's roof is falling in, the roof has multiple small leaks, parts of the front deck have fallen through, the wood siding's paint is peeling, and the sunroom floor is collapsing. The core of the property, including its Queen Anne-style design elements, massing, turret, windows, and interior layout, all remain highly intact. The house retains its historic location, overall design, workmanship, setting, and feeling. The modern updates and additions have not obscured the home's defining architectural features, and the building's essential identity as an early-20th-century Queen Anne residence remains unmistakable. The property's assemblage of original outbuildings further enhances its historical integrity.

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ 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

George McComas House

Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1902

Significant Dates

1902

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Vallandingham, P.A.

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State

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.)

The George McComas Home is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture as an excellent local example of Queen Anne-style residential architecture in Barboursville, West Virginia. Built in 1902 by P.A. Vallandingham, who later served as mayor, the home displays characteristic features of the style including asymmetrical massing, a tent-roofed turret, decorative shingles, and a wraparound porch. It is one of only two Queen Anne homes in Barboursville, the other being the Thornburg House, listed on the National Register since 1990. The period of significance is 1902, and the property is significant at the local level in the area of Architecture.

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

Brief History

Barboursville, West Virginia, situated along the Guyandotte River in Cabell County, was chartered in 1813 and named for Virginia Governor James Barbour. Established only four years after Cabell County's formation, the town quickly became the county seat and a regional commercial center, serving the surrounding agricultural community. Its strategic river location provided a key transportation route for timber, grain, and livestock, while early road connections linked Barboursville to other western Virginia settlements. During the Civil War, the town saw divided loyalties, reflective of Cabell County's borderland position between Unionist and Confederate sympathies. On July 14, 1861, the Battle of Barboursville occurred. Though a small skirmish, the encounter was pivotal in securing Union control of the Guyandotte Valley. The war brought military occupation, economic disruption, and social strain, yet the town was spared the large-scale destruction experienced elsewhere. In 1863, Barboursville became part of the newly admitted state of West Virginia and continued as county seat until 1887.

The arrival of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway in the 1870s marked the beginning of a new phase in Barboursville's development. Rail service strengthened the local economy by improving market access for agricultural products and encouraging limited industrial growth. However, when the county seat was relocated to Huntington in 1887, Barboursville shifted from a political hub to a primarily residential and commercial community. Its proximity to Huntington's rapidly growing industries allowed it to benefit economically while retaining a smaller-town atmosphere. By the turn of the 20th century, new neighborhoods emerged beyond the original courthouse square.

George McComas House

Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia

County and State

As Barboursville moved into the 20th century, its residential architecture mirrored broader national trends, blending small-town character with urban stylistic influences. The late Victorian period brought the Queen Anne style. Other popular styles also appeared throughout Barboursville's history, including Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and vernacular forms. The George McComas Home is one of the clearest local manifestations of the Queen Anne style even though it remained rare in Barboursville. The Cabell County Historic Landmarks Commission's 1986 "Barboursville Historical and Architectural Survey" confirms that only two surviving residences, the brick Thornburg House and the wooden George McComas House, represent the style in the town. Built around the same time in the early 1900s, they stand as architectural bookends to a style that was well established in larger cities but only beginning to appear in smaller West Virginia towns.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Queen Anne style emerged in the United States during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, gaining prominence between roughly 1880 and 1910. Its rise was influenced by the work of British architect Richard Norman Shaw, whose reinterpretations of late-medieval and early Renaissance English architecture inspired American architects. The style's popularity in the United States was further fueled by the availability of pre-cut architectural details through pattern books and catalogs and the expansion of the railroad network. In West Virginia, Queen Anne residences became a favored choice for prosperous homeowners during a period of urban growth, wealth, modernity, and a taste for fashionable architectural trends.

Defining characteristics of the Queen Anne style include asymmetrical massing, steeply pitched roofs of irregular form (often with prominent front-facing gables), and the incorporation of towers or turrets. Textural variety is a hallmark of the style, achieved through a combination of materials such as clapboard siding, patterned shingles, and decorative trim. Broad porches, sometimes wrapping around one or more elevations, provide both ornamentation and functional outdoor space. Bay windows, stained or leaded glass accents, and elaborate spindle work or brackets add to the visuals. Interiors typically feature grand entry halls, ornate staircases, decorative fireplaces, and high ceilings. The flexibility of the Queen Anne style allowed for wide variation in individual designs, resulting in residences that were both distinctive and expressive of their owners' social standing.

The house was built around 1902 by P.A. Vallandingham, a local builder who would go on to serve two terms as mayor of Barboursville. Vallandingham's civic prominence, combined with his craftsmanship, made him a central figure in shaping the fabric of the town in the early 20th century. The house was first occupied by George Ellis McComas (1859–1941), a descendant of Brigadier General Elisha McComas, a War of 1812 veteran and one of the early settlers of Cabell County. George did not remain in the house for long, having moved to Huntington, WV by 1910. The home was sold again in 1918, where it has remained in the Jimison/McClung family for over a century, making it one of Barboursville's few multigenerational properties to remain intact and in continuous residential use.

The home itself is a classic example of Queen Anne-style domestic architecture. The wood-frame structure features a prominent turret with a tent-shaped roof, asymmetrical massing,

George McComas House

Cabell, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

decorative fish scale shingles, and a wraparound front porch supported by Doric columns. The exterior also includes original wood siding, bay windows, and a variety of rooflines that enhance its architectural complexity (Photos 1-2, 17). The house sits on a well-proportioned lot along Main Street between Huddleston and McConkey Avenues, bordered by mature trees and original landscape elements such as a wrought iron fence, ivy, and a concrete walkway that follows its original path from the street to the front entrance (Photo 1).

Though minor alterations and additions have been made to the rear of the structure, including a kitchen and living room expansion in the late 20th century, the home's front and upper elevations remain largely unchanged (Photo 6, 9). All second-story windows are original, and the turret, porch, and ornamentation maintain their historical integrity. Interior features, including multiple Victorian fireplaces, a curved staircase, original woodwork, and intact room layout, further reinforce the architectural value of the property (Photos 18-19, 21, 22, 26, 28). The first floor contains a combination of formal and informal spaces, including a parlor, dining room, and multiple bedrooms, while the second floor was later modernized into a separate living area with high ceilings and preserved architectural elements such as door headers and original windows (Photos 20-22, 24, 25-28).

The property is further enhanced by the presence of three original outbuildings that contribute to its historic character: a two-car wood-frame garage with a tin roof; a workshop with an attached chicken coop/shed, stone steps and a tin roof; and a traditional wood-frame outhouse (Photos 10-16). These structures reflect the domestic and semi-rural lifestyle of early 20th-century Barboursville residents and are rare survivals in a town where most similar features have been lost or replaced.

The George McComas Home holds added significance when viewed in relation to the Thornburg House, the only other Queen Anne-style building in Barboursville. Listed on the National Register in 1990, the Thornburg House, now a business, is a brick structure that reflects a more formal and urban interpretation of the style. In contrast, the McComas Home is a vernacular wood-frame example that demonstrates how Queen Anne design principles were adapted by local builders using readily available materials (Photo 1-2). Together, these two homes offer a unique window into the architectural ambitions of early 20th-century Barboursville and underscore the diversity of Queen Anne expression within a single community.

For its architectural integrity and its rare status as one of only two Queen Anne buildings in the town, the George McComas Home is clearly eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. With a period of significance of 1902 and a local level of significance, the home retains integrity in its original materials, craftsmanship, and setting, and serves as a vital architectural resource that reflects both the stylistic trends and the social history of Barboursville at the turn of the century.

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bozzoli, Carlos. "Cabell County Architectural Guide, Tour G: Barboursville Cabell County

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Gillenwater, Mack. "Historical and Architectural Survey: Barboursville." 30 September 1986. *West Virginia GIS Technical Center*. August 2025. <<https://mapwv.gov/shpo/docs/PDFs/ArchitecturalSurveys/RCB-05.pdf>>.

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission. *Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide*. 25

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<<https://mapwv.gov/flood/map/?wkid=102100&x=-9160423&y=4637256&l=11&v=2>>.

WV Department of Revenue. *West Virginia Property Viewer*. 2025. July 2025.

<<https://mapwv.gov/parcel/?pid=06-02-0008-0120-0000>>.

_____ 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 # _____

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
 Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Acreage of Property 0.382

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

George McComas House

Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia

County and State

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17N | Easting: 387379 | Northing: 4251902 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

FIRST TRACT: Beginning at the northwest corner DVR Moss lot, where it intersects with Main Street of said town, formerly known as the James River and Kanawha Turnpike; thence with the south line of Main Street in a westerly direction seventy (70) feet to a stake in said line; thence in a southerly direction two hundred and fifteen (215) feet and parallel with the Moss line to a stake; thence in an easterly direction and parallel with the south line of Main Street seventy (70) feet to a stake at the southwest corner of said Moss lot; thence in a northerly direction and with the line of Moss lot two hundred and fifteen (215) feet to the beginning, forming a parallelogram 70 x 215 feet and containing 15050 square feet, more or less.

SECOND TRACT: Beginning at a stake in the south line of Main Street above referenced to, and at the northwest corner of the above described and conveyed 70 x 215 feet, thence in a westerly direction and with the south line of Main Street ten (10) feet to a stake at the

George McComas House

Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia

County and State

northeast corner of the Miller House lot; thence in a southerly direction and with the line of said Miller House two hundred and eight (208) feet to an alley; thence in an easterly direction and with the north line of said alley ten (10) feet to the western line of the property described as Tract No. 1; thence with said western line and in a northerly direction two hundred and eight (208) feet to the beginning, being a strip of ground 10 x 208 feet off and the east side of the first tract.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the property owner's entire parcel, which includes the house and its additional buildings.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ben Taylor; Floor Plans Contributed by Stephanie Taylor

organization: _____

street & number: 1118 1/2 Main Street

city or town: Barboursville state: WV zip code: 25504

e-mail: btaylor49787@gmail.com

telephone: 304-972-4136

date: 8/3/2025

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.)

George McComas House

Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia

County and State

Figure Log

1 of 6: USGS Map

2 of 6: Satellite View

3 of 6: Site Plan

4 of 6: First Floor Plan

5 of 6: Second Floor Plan

6 of 6: Photograph of Front Façade, ~1950s

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: George McComas House

City or Vicinity: Barboursville

County: Cabell

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Ben Taylor

Date Photographed: July 18, 2025

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 28: Front façade and yard of house. Camera facing South.
- 2 of 28: Front façade of house. Camera facing South.
- 3 of 28: Front entrance of house. Camera facing South.
- 4 of 28: Front door lock. Camera facing Southeast.
- 5 of 28: East side and sunroom. Camera facing Southwest.
- 6 of 28: Back east side of house and chicken coop/shed. Camera facing Southwest.
- 7 of 28: West side and porch. Camera facing Southeast.

George McComas House

Cabell, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

- 8 of 28: Second floor steps and porch. Camera facing North.
- 9 of 28: Back of house and patio. Camera facing East.
- 10 of 28: Front of workshop. Camera facing Southeast.
- 11 of 28: Backyard. Camera facing South.
- 12 of 28: Workshop, chicken coop/shed, & outhouse/shed. Camera facing Northeast.
- 13 of 28: Front of chicken coop/shed. Camera facing Northeast.
- 14 of 28: Front of outhouse/shed. Camera facing East.
- 15 of 28: Backyard. Camera facing North.
- 16 of 28: Garage/barn. Camera facing East.
- 17 of 28: Roof. Camera facing Downwards.
- 18 of 28: Foyer. Camera facing South.
- 19 of 28: Foyer. Camera facing North.
- 20 of 28: Intersection of Foyer, Bathroom, Bedroom (Former Living Room), & Dining Room (Former Bedroom). Camera facing South.
- 21 of 28: Parlor room. Camera facing Northeast.
- 22 of 28: Dining Room. Camera facing North.
- 23 of 28: Living Room, Kitchen, & Dining Room. Camera facing Northeast.
- 24 of 28: Hallway leading into a Bedroom (Former Kitchen) on the left and an added Bedroom straight ahead. Camera facing South.
- 25 of 28: 2nd Floor Intersection of Hallway, Bathroom, Kitchen, & Living Room. Camera facing South.
- 26 of 28: 2nd Floor Kitchen & Master Bedroom. Camera facing Southeast.
- 27 of 28: 2nd Floor Living Room, Bedroom, & Exit to Outdoor Porch & Steps. Camera facing West.
- 28 of 28: 2nd Floor Bedroom, Bedroom, & Hallway. Camera facing East.

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:

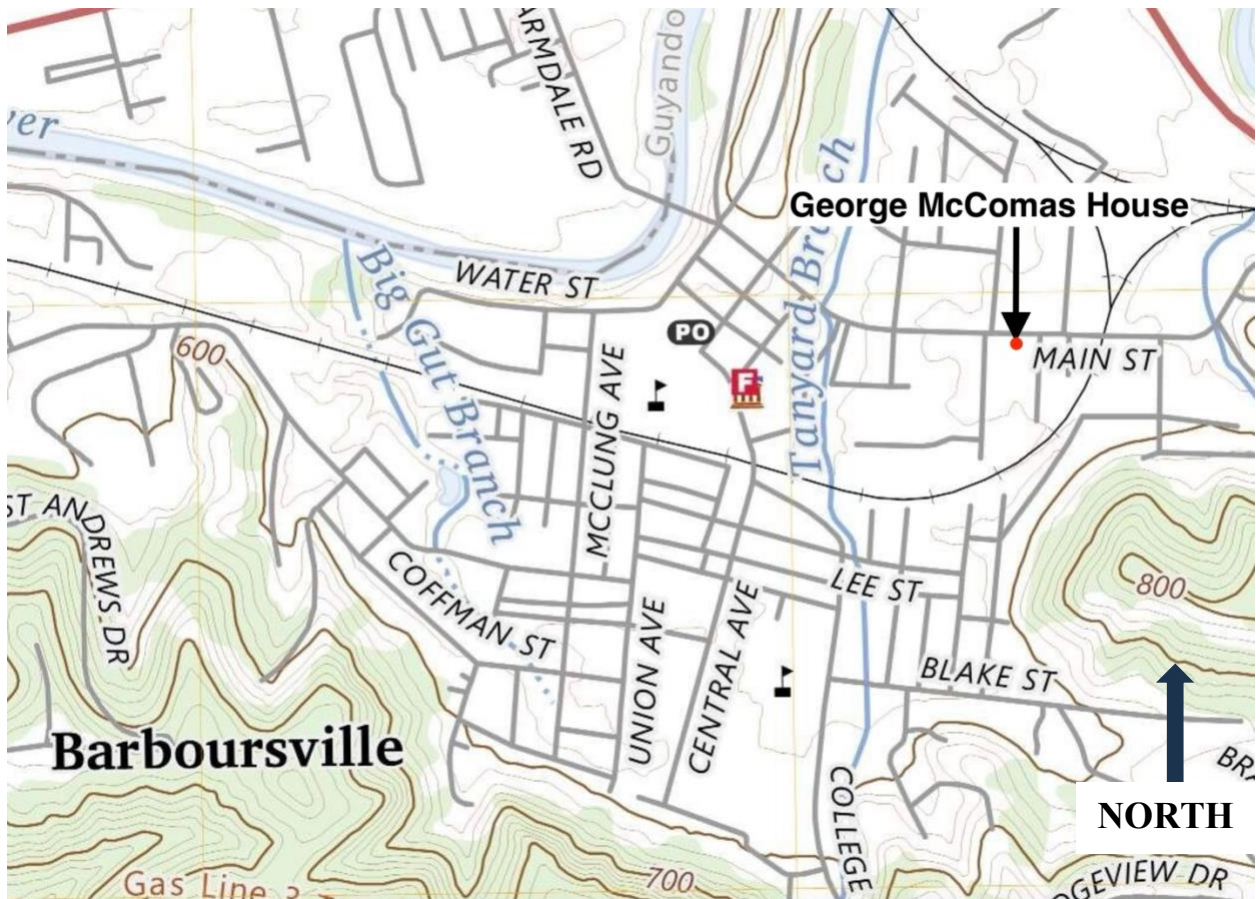
- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

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.

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State

Figure 1

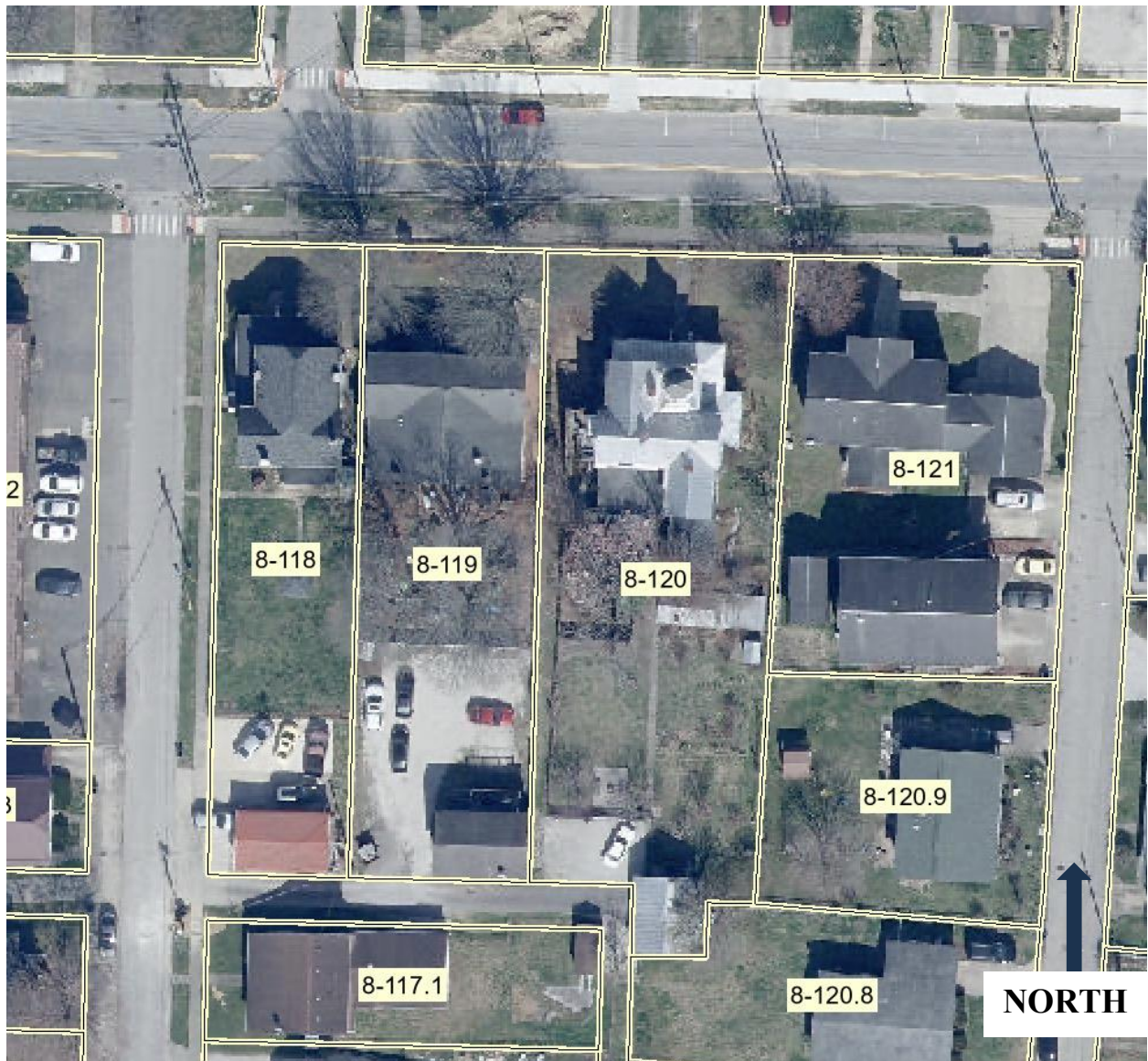


USGS Map
Barboursville Quadrangle
7.5-Minute Series
Map Created 2023

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State

Figure 2

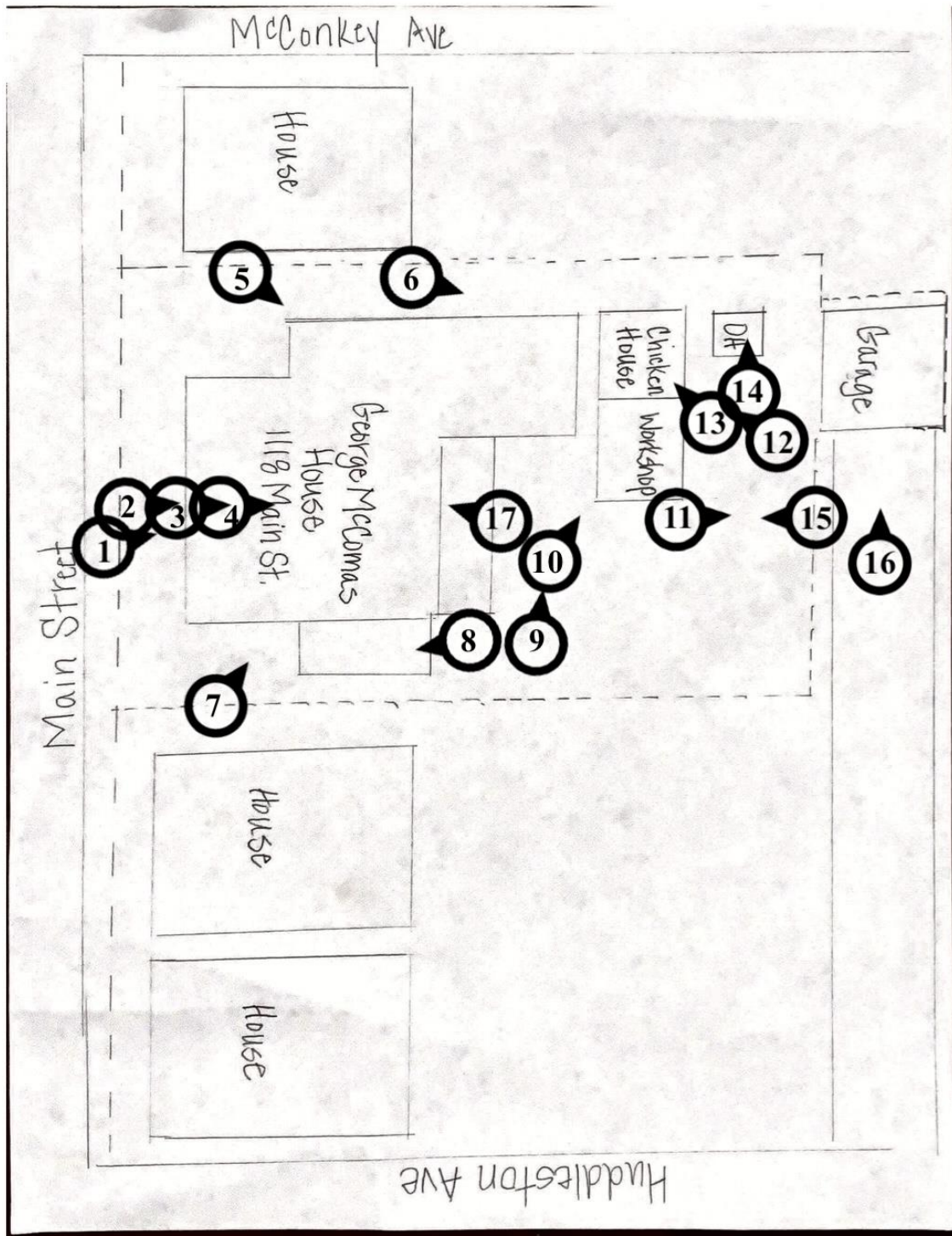


Satellite Map of Property (8-120)

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State

Figure 3

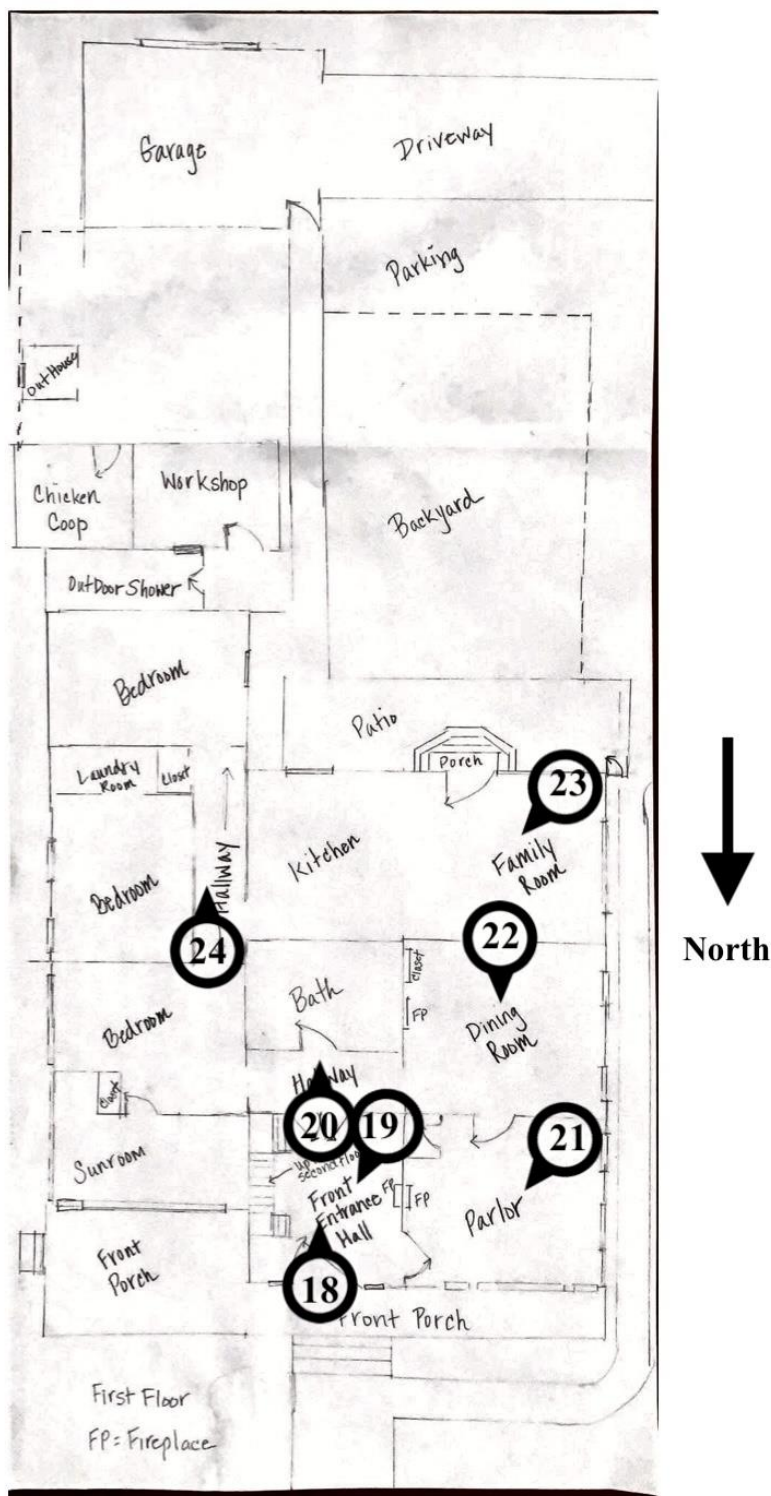


Site Plan
Not to Scale

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State

Figure 4



1st Floor Plan
Not to Scale

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State

Figure 6



George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 1



Photo 2

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 3

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 4

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 5



Photo 6

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 7

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 8

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 9

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State

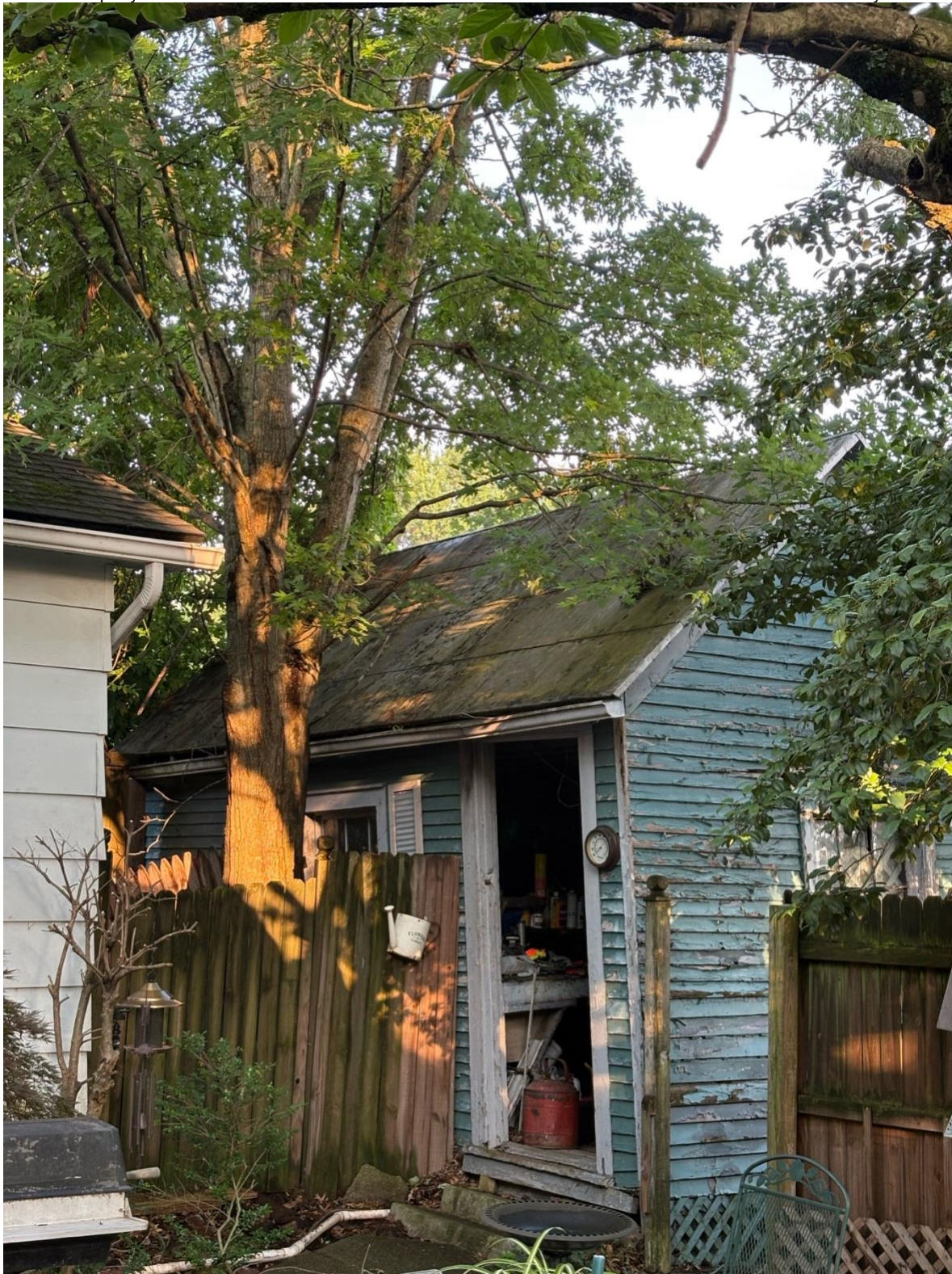


Photo 10

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 11



Photo 12

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 13

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 14

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 15



Photo 16

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 17

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 18



Photo 19

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 20



Photo 21

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 22



Photo 23

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 24

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 25



Photo 26

George McComas House
Name of Property

Cabell, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 27



Photo 28