

Marshall University

Marshall Digital Scholar

0855: Carlos Bozzoli Architectural Guides

Digitized Manuscript Collections

2009

Cabell County Architectural Guide, Tour B: Huntington Central Section

Carlos Bozzoli

Follow this and additional works at: https://mds.marshall.edu/carlos_bozzoli

CABELL COUNTY
ARCHITECTURAL
GUIDE

TOUR B
HUNTINGTON CENTRAL SECTION

Copyright © 2009 John D. Drinko Academy
Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia
All Rights Reserved

Some Suggestions for Using this Guide

The Architectural Guide of Cabell County is divided in the following tours (or sections):

- A. Huntington Downtown Section.
- B. Huntington Central Section.
- C. Huntington West Section.
- D. Huntington Northeast Section
- E. Huntington Southeast Section
- F. Guyandotte
- G. Barboursville
- H. Milton

If you are visiting for the city of Huntington for the first time, you probably would like to get a short, initial tour that would enable you to see the main downtown buildings. In that case, choose Tour A. This tour has a predetermined route, explained in the attached Map 1. It is designed to be a walking-tour that should take no more than two hours.

Then, you may be interested in visiting either all, or some other selected buildings that are scattered throughout the rest of the city. For this a longer, second tour is recommended, Tour B. This tour does have not a predetermined route, and it must be taken by car, since distances are long, and some locations are on hills too steep to walk comfortably. This same criteria has been adopted for Tours C, D and E.

The buildings of other Cabell County communities are included in Tours F, G and H.

If you are interested in a particular building, please consult the alphabetical table of entries for each tour, where you will find the page giving the location of its description.

Last, but not least, please do not trespass on the owners' property, no matter how eager you are to see and appreciate the architectural, historic, and artistic value of the buildings described here.

Main Sources

The author recognizes that he owes much of the information in this Guide to several scholars that were interested in Huntington and Cabell County buildings. Their work constitutes thorough antecedents to this Guide, and he desires to acknowledge each of them in a clear, explicit manner.

In the Guide quotes from the following works are placed in italics, followed by a number between brackets that correspond to the following sources:

- (1) D. Daniel McMillian, IV, *Spaces of Splendour*, Folio edition, 100th Anniversary Commemorative Edition, 1997.
- (2) Dr. Mack H. Gillenwater, (editor), *et al.*, *A Survey of Downtown Huntington, West Virginia*, Phase II, a report submitted to The Cabell County Landmarks Commission. Edited by the Department of Geography, Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia, 1985.
- (3) Kathryn Davis, Tom Davis, S. Allen Chambers, Jr. and Susan M. Pierce, editors, *Historic West Virginia*, The National Register of Historic Places, Charleston, WV, 2000
- (4) Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1984 and 1996.

Tour B

Huntington downtown section

East from 1st Street to 17th Street
South from the Ohio River to North Boulevard

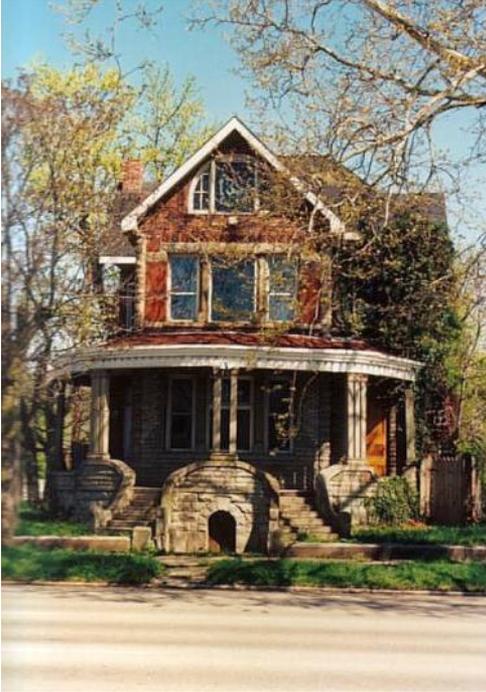
List of buildings:

1. House, 3rd. Ave & 15th st.
2. Belle apartments
3. WOWK-TV Headquarters
4. Apartment houses 6th Ave.
5. King & Pettersen Tyle Co.
6. MacIntosh store
7. Huntington Fire Dept.
8. CSX Huntington Depot
9. Dr. Jack Dodd's House
10. House, 1505 5th. Avenue
11. Social Housing development.
12. Simms School
13. Douglass High School
14. House, 1250 Kanawha Terrace.
15. House, 1208 Kanawha Terrace
16. Christina Community Church
17. House, 1226, 12th. Street
18. Park Terrace Apartments
19. Wright Residence
20. MU President's Residence
21. Cammack-Agee Residence
22. Ritter Park and Switzer Wallace Plaza
23. Park Central Apartments
24. Weinberger House
25. Chesterfield apartments
26. Ohev Sholom Congregation Synagogue
27. Bethel Temple
28. Renaissance Senior Residence.
29. Parklane apartments.
30. Lassalle apartments.
31. St. Paul's Lutheran Church
32. St. George Greek Orthodox Church
33. John H. Cammack School
34. House, 699 13rd Avenue
35. House, 500 12th street
36. House, 712 11th Avenue
37. Wild & van Zandt Residence
38. Parkview apartments
39. House, 245 12th Avenue
40. House, 528 North Blvd. East

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

1 House, 3rd Avenue

Location: 3rd Avenue & 15th Street
Designer: J. B. Stewart
Completed: 1896



At the turn of the 20th century, Huntington's Third Avenue was full of several interesting houses, such as this one built in 1896. It still stands, surrounded by huge parking lots. It is an example of the Queen Anne style, in the Free Classic subtype that...*use classical columns, rather than delicate turned posts with spindlework detailing, as porch supports ...raised on a pedestal ...porch supports columns are commonly grouped together in units of two or three...Palladian windows, cornice-like den-*

tils, and other classical details are frequent. (4) All these features are present here.

A remarkable wrap around porch embraces a front gabled pavilion, which stands on a rough cut stone basement that connects to the sidewalk with a pair of staircases. Walls are red brick and the openings have both lintels and sills made of rough cut stone, a Richardsonian Romanesque influence.

This building deserves further preservation, because it is rather unique and has not been modified since it was built.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

2 Belle Apartments

Location: 330 4th Avenue
Designer: Levi J. Dean, Architect
Completed: 1924



Apartment buildings were very common in Huntington during the 1920's building boom. This one is a classically designed box, rendered in brick masonry, showing a high level of craftsmanship. The tripartite division begins at the base, which is mainly the first floor; the next division (the second and third floors) corresponds to the column shaft; and the top division is expressed by an entablature and cornice. Nearly all the building surface is brick, but certain key parts are also rendered in stucco or stone, such as the base and capital of the Doric pilasters. The fenestration is regular, with three or one unit double hung windows, regularly distributed between the sections defined by the pilasters.

The entablature is wholly rendered in brick, and has a frieze decorated with slight relief in each span and a diamond shape in each pilaster's axis. Close to the cornice, a continuous row of protruding brick pairs mimic modillions, showing the aim of the designer to translate in brick most of the details of a classical structure.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

3 WOWK TV Headquarters

Location: 555 5th Avenue

Designer: Unknown

Completed: ca. 1984



A clear-cut, decisive design is the first impression that one receives upon viewing this late modern building. It is a squared horizontal slab, the lower half embedded in the ground and the upper half supported by huge, round pillars. The building is divided by a chiseled horizontal cleft that brings light through a long row of deep-set windows.

The whole building skin is made of reinforced concrete, with a simple rhythm of grooves (due to shuttering procedures). This modulation of orthogonal parts brings scale to the huge horizontal mass. The design follows modern architectural principles expressed in controlling form, in the same way that pilasters, columns, and entablatures did with classical architecture. The design has been so balanced that even the 13 WOWK-TV sign appears judiciously intertwined in its overall plan.

A TV studio does not need to have wide openings, since its major activity has to be protected from outside influences, mainly natural light and undesirable noise. Perhaps, this is the reason that several buildings of this type are akin to monuments, with sculptural elements that are intended to establish it as a dominant structure in the urban scene.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

4 Apartment House

Location: 6th Avenue & 2nd Street

Designer: unknown

Completed: ca. 1930



The façade of this apartment house deserves particular attention. It was designed through the superposition of several shapes. It has a general flat section with a battlemented top, with wide merlons and small crenels, covering most of the left side. There is a unique pediment over the main entrance, having an ornament raised from the stucco wall that is made with continuous lines of brick arranged in rectangular forms, similar to a Greek key.

The three chimney stacks intersect the main plane, and two protruding covered balconies are supported by corbelled brackets. The roof appears to have flared eaves, and are covered by roman red tiles, or by asphalt shingles mimicking black slate, probably a modern addition.

The roof of the building is actually flat, which means that all the upper part of the façade has the intention to fool the observer into thinking that building proper has a gabled roof.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

5 King & Petterson Tile and Marble Co.

Location: 549 6th Avenue
Designer: Kerry & Petterson
Completed: 1924-1925



A refined store and office building, this facility houses a traditional Huntington firm. The façade showcases its products through glass windows inserted in the main wall.

The two-story high building is side gabled, with a roof covered by blue ceramic tiles. The side walls have a shaped parapet, and its edges have coping made of special bricks. The façade has a symmetric layout. The first floor has two entrances: one to the showroom at the left and one to the upstairs offices on the right. A display window is

located in the center. All the openings are surrounded by a tile trim, with half-round convex moldings at both edges. The space in between has square tiles that are rhythmically spaced with brown and black pieces. The socle is coated with green marble slabs. The second floor has a five-bay fenestration, framed between pilasters, and a continuous sill supported by small brackets. The firm's traditional sign is symmetrically placed in the wall between the upper edge of the central window trim and the sill, and it is made of terracotta enameled tiles with a carefully designed typography.

Needless to say, this structure is another excellent example of Huntington's high standard of craftsmanship.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

6 Macintosh's Store

Location: 7th Avenue & 8th Street

Designer: Levi J. Dean, Architect

Completed: 1920



This store is mainly a rectangular box with a flat roof, an understandable design for such a narrow lot. It is quite possible that the architect wished to convey a house's domestic look. This was achieved by adding a false roof at the façade's top. The roof wall junction has wide overhanging eaves, boxed with six brackets.

The façade is divided into six openings, three of

which are on the second floor with double hung sash windows. The first floor has two display windows and a main entrance with an overhanging canopy supported by two big brackets at each side and a medium pitch roof, providing protection to the entrance. The discontinuous sills of the first floor windows, the continuous lintel of the lower ones, and the wide sign in between adds a stroke of horizontality to this simple, harmonious façade.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

7 Huntington Fire Department

Location: Southeast corner of 5th. Ave & 7th St.

Designer: Dean, Dean and Kieffer, Architects

Completed: 1973



The differentiation between structure and closing surfaces was one of the most well-known procedures inherited from Modern Architecture masters. Modern architects assumed that this will replace what was achieved through the use of classical orders. This is a persuasive example of this kind of expression,. The mass of the building has been established by a three dimensional structural grid, with a number of discrete, flat surfaces of brick, all of which establishes the borders of the interior spaces. The white painted reinforced concrete assembly of beams and columns with alternating red brick, flat surfaces, does not confuse, nor detract from the design. Moreover, it is interesting how the juncture of structural and closure elements are tidy, bringing a sense of self-sufficient and isolated entities (i.e., columns are separated from walls through a third element (the window),. Note that the outer edges of the beams are not continued by walls; on the contrary, they are slightly set back.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

8 CSX Railway Huntington Depot

Location: 7th Avenue, between 9th and 10th Streets
Designer: Chesapeake & Ohio RR Technical Department
Completed: 1914



This building was designed in a Neoclassical or Classical Revival style, one of a group of buildings constructed by the C&O Railroad between 1905 and 1936. The building is a huge rectangular block with a full-height protruded-gable entry, supported by four classical Corinthian columns, reminiscent of a typical great Southern residence. The pediment is profusely decorated with modillions and dentils, which support the cornices. The tympanum of the pediment is centered by an oval window, surrounded by band moldings. The main doorway has elaborate, decorative surrounds, and reproduces the form of a Palladian arch.

This building has been recently restored. The ground floor houses the typical railway station facilities, with a ticket counter, waiting room with furniture, and fittings from the time when the railway was the major transportation system.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

9 Dr. Jack Dodd house

Location: 1349 6th Avenue

Designer: Central Land Company; Delos W. Emmons

Completed: 1888



A corner location is always an advantage to the observer, yet perhaps a nuisance to the owner. This is an authentic Queen Anne example. It is very well maintained, and, most importantly, there are no incongruous additions that would lessen its architectural value. The two-story house has a basic hipped roof, with lower cross gables. On both sides of the street, a front facing gable predominates as a vertical pavilion. The roof-wall junction has a belt cornice with scroll brackets. Each gable has a deep set tympanum with a round arched window, such as those of the Roman Baths, (which became popular with the Palladian treatises), and a delicate spindlework at the upper vertex of the gable. The wrap around porch, which stands on a trellised base-ment, has a spindlework frieze. The wooded columns have scroll brackets with finials. The railings have a basket-weave pattern, all very proper to this style.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

10 House, 1505 Fifth Avenue

Location: 1505 6th. Avenue,

Designer: J. B. Sewart

Completed: 1901



This house may be considered Queen Anne style, since it is mainly a square block covered by a hipped roof. Yet it also has several unique additions, such as the round towers topped by conical roofs, the dominant front facing gable, the hexagonal shaped sections, and, an especially a definitive stroke, *the delicate turned porch supports and spindlework ornamentation* (4). However, some Richardsonian Romanesque elements also appear, such as the rough stone clad of the first floor; the use of round arched tops at some windows; and some interrupted belt courses of rough stone at the second and third floors. Unfortunately, some changes have been made that conflict with the original design, such as the small, horizontal shaped window in the narrow, advancing pavilion above the entrance. Nonetheless, the building still conserves the romantic appeal of these styles, popular from 1880 to 1910.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

11 Housing Development

Location: Hal Greer Boulevard
Designer: Ed Handloser
Completed: Ca. 1935



These row houses were built in the decade of the 1930's to supply housing for needy people of Huntington, and they are still used as such. This social issue was of paramount importance during the Great Depression, and the Federal government sponsored several developments of this kind throughout the nation

The influence of Bauhausian architecture is strongly evident, at least in the general plan, but instead of white stucco, as is the European custom, brick masonry is used here. The rows of attached houses are set in parallel pattern throughout the huge lot, leaving open spaces to allow sunlight and to give room for children to play. However this hygienic pattern lacks the traditional meaning of urban places, and it is now considered boring and uninspired.

The two story buildings have been designed with a keen sense of economy. At each end of the rectangular blocks there is a small increase of width,. Windows are double hung, and a simple canopy protects each entrance. The undecorated, simple brick masonry was carefully built, and only advancing sills detach from the outer edge of the walls relieve the building's exterior surface.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

12 Simms School

Location: 1680, 11th Avenue
Designer: 1st. Section: unknown; 1920 addition: Richard Bates
Completed: 1899, 1920, 1964
National Register of Historic Places (5.12.1997)



Photo: Carlos López

This original brick building of 1899, with a H symmetrical plan, has been modified several times. The most captivating part is the 1920 addition: a neoclassical porch in the first floor and a veranda above, flanked by two massive, vertical sections.

Both levels have a Tuscan order colonnade. The first floor porch has a full width entablature, and a deep entrance where five doors, corresponding to bays, welcomes the visitor. The upper floor veranda has a red tiled overhang roof, supported by Tuscan columns, although it lacks a complete entablature.



Both flanking pavilions have a shaped parapet, and an elaborate cornice. The first floor window has a pedimented frontispiece supported by an architrave trim. The old school building embraces this

Photo: Carlos López

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

this addition by means of two huge blind masonry masses. Brick courses have been ingeniously arranged to mimic a giant pilaster and a rectangular trim. A colossal cornice emphasizes the scale of the building.

13 Douglass High School

Location: 10th. Avenue & Bruce Street

Designer: Unknown

Completed: 1926

National Register of Historic Places (12.5.1985)



Functional considerations were always present in early Twentieth Century school design, but official architecture required a classical look to “dress up” the building. So, this edifice has an almost cosmetic surface treatment done with classical detailing.

Both entrances have doorways surrounded by double pairs of Doric pilasters, and a simple entablature. Above it, the second and third floors are unified by a giant doorway through a trim that surround a tall, narrow balconied window topped with a full arch.

The longer side is divided in four bays with brick pilasters, and then the buildings terminates with the same façade as the end. All classical features are painted white; the remaining parts are red brick masonry. In short, a correct, however, uninspired building.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

14 House, Kanawha Terrace

Location: 1250 Kanawha Terrace
Designer: Sidney Day & Robert Day
Completed: 1913



From 1880 to 1955 affluent people with conservative tastes demanded eclectic Colonial Revival houses, such as this. The true antecedent of this example is the Georgian Colonial house, in fashion from 1700 to 1830. This fine example has a hipped roof, with flared eaves, and three gabled dormers. The main two-story block is made of brick masonry, painted white, with tooled mortar joints. The building is flanked by one-story side wings or verandas. The main doorway is protruded, with a segmented arch pediment, with modillions, and flanked by two Tuscan columns. Windows are regularly spaced; the first floor has casement windows and the second floor has double hung, 8x8 pane sash, all of them with shutters painted dark green. The roof is flanked by two large chimney stacks. In short, a correct and thorough exercise of style.

15 House, Kanawha Terrace

Location: 1208, Kanawha Terrace
Designer: Unknown
Completed: circa 1930

Tour B — Huntington Central Section



Using the same reasoning given in the previous entry, this is a similar case of an eclectic Colonial Revival house, although of Dutch Colonial mold. It features a steeply pitched gambrel containing a nearly full second story. Here a continuous dormer across the front is above a full height portico, a Greek Revival

influence. An unexpected variation inside this portico is a semicircular balcony that is tangent to the central portico's columns.

16 Christian Community Church

Location: 1105 12th Street

Designer: Sidney L. Day

Completed: 1927



Tour B — Huntington Central Section

This is a rare example of early English Romanesque revival; its chief aspect, as exemplified in this building, is its mass. All details enhance its thickness through a cautious accumulation of masonry, following a virtual pyramidal pattern, a common procedure in early medieval times. The aggregate is an assemblage of a dwarf tower, which houses the entrance, an apsidal section, and a single aisled nave. Each vertical corner, at least in the tower and the nave, are reinforced with huge, wide stepped buttresses, with weathering. Openings are both rectangular or segmented arched, and deeply inset, emphasizing the wall's thickness. The upper edges of the tower have a somewhat crenellated coping. Of course, gables are parapeted and bent cornices are very simple and bare.

17 House, 12th street

Location: 1226 13th Street
Designer: Meanor & Handloser
Completed: 1920's



Meanor & Handloser were masters in more than a single style, as this house testifies. An eclectic Tudor example, it has a hipped roof rectangular block with two perpendicular gabled sections: the left one, more advanced, and the central one, more

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

Ornamented, but receding that houses the main entrance.

This subtype corresponds to brick wall cladding, blended with big ashlars roughly cut, located randomly. Some sills and lintels are of stone pieces, and corners have reinforcing quoins, although not continuous. The gable which houses the main entrance attracts the onlooker's attention, because it has a half-timbering structure infill, and the surfaces in between are filled in brick with chessboard patterns, with variation. The doorway is round arched, with brick and stone ashlar, one of them serving as a keystone.

To sum up, this is a brilliant exercise of architectural eclecticism, with a refined sense of mannerist appeal, proven by the imaginative management of multiple alternatives.

18 Park Terrace Apartments

Location: 12th Street & 13th Avenue

Designer: Walter Lewis

Completed: 1950's



This is a group of three identical apartment houses gathered around a cul-de-sac vehicle entrance. A pair of front gabled pavilions embraces a gallery that has the doorway at the first floor level, and balconies for the remaining floors above.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

Each gabled pavilion has a pediment, which is discontinuous in its base, and first and second floors are of rough cut irregular courses of stone, and corners have square cut quoins. A certain kind of entablature made of regular coursed soft stone ashlar divides the second floor from the third. The central section has a veranda in its third floor. The architectural expression of this building is hesitant, as it is neither modern nor thoroughly classical, both in detailing or proportions.

19 Wright Residence

Location: 1102 13th Avenue
Designer: Robert Willet, Architect
Completed: 1938



If there is worldwide well-known image of American architecture, this would be a typical example. Indeed, it is an eclectic Neoclassic house, rooted in the Early Classical Revival, fashionable from 1770 to 1830. A full height entry porch has a pediment with a tympanum made of tapered horizontal boards, with a semicircular small window. A big, advanced cornice ends the gabled eaves both at the front and rear façades, while the side gable has an adjacent chimney stack in its axis. Walls are rendered in white

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

Stucco, and windows are regularly spaced. This building has a splendid location, facing Ritter Park and in the best part of 13th. Avenue.

20 Marshall University President's House

Location: 1040, 13th Avenue

Designer: Sidney L. and Robert L. Day, Architects

Completed: 1919-1923, renovated in 1971



Originally built for Charles W. Campbell, a prominent attorney and mayor of Huntington, is this 2 ½ story house, with a full façade porch with denticulated cornice. It has a wooden balustrade with engaged columns, and four gabled dormers. Its style is mainly Neoclassical, with a Greek Revival accent because of its full façade porch. It has a semicircular extension on its right side, with many small windows, framed by a surrounding entablature with Doric pilasters. The porch covers the main entrance, with an elliptical fanlight and sidelights. Above the doorway, there is a little balcony with a door like a Palladian window, with two sidelights. Above the porch, a roof line balustrade gives protection to a terrace. The roof is side gabled and has four gabled dormers.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

Its windows are rectangular with double hung sashes. The porch's entablature and the columns' Doric capitals are simple, with less elaborated details than other early Neoclassical houses.

21 Cammack-Agee House

Location: 1020, 13th. Avenue

Designer: Meanor & Handloser, Architects

Completed: 1919-1920



This house is an interesting example of Tudor Revival style, with its steeply pitched roofs and combination of side gabled and front gabled parts. It has at its left side a prominent cross gable, and on its right side a section covered by a crenellated brick wall.

The central, side gabled section, as well as the left front gabled end, shows a decorative, non-structural half timbering, mimicking infilled timber framing, an Old English building technique. The roof has three steeply pitched gable dormers. The first floor has a stonewall cladding, with strong buttresses defining the window bays. It has two massive chimneys with protruding brick courses at the top.

Windows are double hung. The right side, made in masonry, has an imposing Tudor arch doorway in limestone surroundings. The

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

edges of the masonry wall are made of stone ashlars. The excellent location of this building, facing Ritter O Park and the Switzer Wallace Plaza, enhances the fine collection of eclectic buildings of Huntington.

22 Ritter Park & Switzer Wallace Plaza

Location: 900-1200, 13th. Avenue
Designer: Masonry by Gus Wofford & Samuel Sadler
Completed: 1921 and later additions
National Register of Historic Places (11.28.1990)

This 70-acre park was the first in West Virginia, and continues the City Beautiful tradition inaugurated by the famous American designer Frederic Lew Olmsted with the Central Park of New York, before 1850. It has 39 different species of plants and trees, and has several walking paths with a picturesque layout. Other facilities are children's playgrounds, national test rose garden, tennis courts, and an outdoor amphitheater.

An interesting point is the Switzer Wallace Plaza, in a prominent location, (13th Avenue & 10th Street) in the midst of several luxurious residences that faces the Park. This plaza has a geometrically patterned layout, with several concentric circles with open-air seats facing flow-



Tour B — Huntington Central Section



A romantic and picturesque coin between water and woods. Pedestrian bridges allows to cross the creek to the adjacent hills.

Ritter Park is widely used by Huntington residents, especially at weekends. A pleasure to the senses, people gather to jog or walk, while children play and young people engage in many sport activities in the adjacent facilities. Indeed, Ritter Park is the social core of Huntington, where people encounter each other. The Park, surrounded by a magnificent environment made of nature, is a thoroughly beautiful and functional landscape design.

23 Park Central Apartments

Location: 938 13th Street,
Designer: Meanor & Handloser, Architects
Completed: circa 1928



Tour B — Huntington Central Section

This apartment house has a classical façade where several academic details are gathered together. Its sides and back are, however, simple and almost without decorative elements.

The central part is slightly recessed and has a frieze band that is discontinuous across the gable front. The second floor has a three-window opening surrounded by white stucco walls.

The fenestration on each side has window pairs. The second floor has a pair of sliding sash windows with a blind arch above, and the third floor has a lintel with a keystone piece at its center. The sides are conceived as supported by a pair of pilasters, with one recessed brick course between seven normal courses, which suggests ashlar joints.

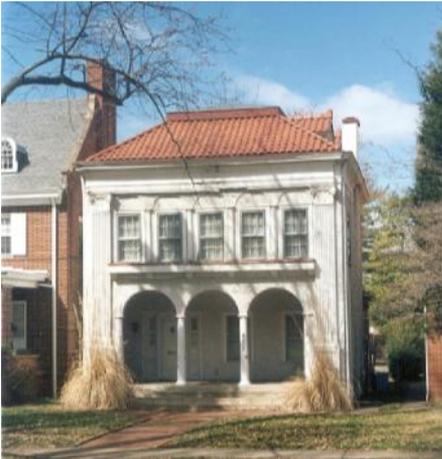
The main entrance has a Georgian style surround, with an infrequent open pediment, supported by an entablature recessed at its center, and two Doric columns. An oval window appears at the tympanum center of the open pediment, in the central part. A balustrade embedded in a masonry parapet runs above the entablature.

24 Weinberger House

Location: 916 13th Street

Designer: Unknown

Completed: 1923



This rare, but well-proportioned example of Italian Renaissance eclecticism, is inspired by an early Renaissance antecedent, reminiscent of the famous *Ospedale degli Innocenti*, designed by Brunelleschi in 1419.

Its front façade shows a three-bay arcade with flat arches, supported by round columns, and

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

flanked by huge, full height Corinthian pilasters that supports a wide flat frieze and cornice. The second story has five bays of windows flanked by an arcade that echoes the shape of the lower ones. However, windows are double hung, 6x6 panes, an American type alien to the Italianate Style. Both levels are strongly divided by a slightly protruding eave covered by tiles at its top. The roof is flat topped, hipped and is covered by Roman tiles.

To sum up, a bit of Tuscany with Nordic neighbors.

25 Chesterfield Apartments

Location: 1020 11th Avenue
Designer: Levi J. Dean, Architect
Completed: 1924



A common type in Huntington, this symmetrical planned apartment building has a mixture of different styles that makes it difficult

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

difficult to classify. The façade has balconies at each side, all along its three stories, with huge windows divided in three sections with transom lights above, and each section has two sliding sash of 6x6 panes of glass, which allows access to the balconies. Small rectangular windows, of two hung sashes of 6x6 panes as well, are located at each side of the facade, with discontinuous stone lintels except in the third floor, and continuous sills.

The central part of the façade has a neo-classical protruding porch, with a straight entablature and cornice with modillions, supported by two Doric columns standing over a stone and brick base.

The second floor has a pair of windows echoing the side windows, with stucco-rendered round arch that resembles a Palladian window, where the central pane has been replaced with red brick masonry wall. The combined window is inscribed at its top into a relieving segmental arch, with bricks and a keystone. The fenestration of the third floor has been emphasized by sills supported by small stone blocks suggesting brackets, and continuous, flat lintels with three stone blocks, one centered and the remaining two at each side—a detail common in Second Empire style.

The building is finished by a simple entablature with a cornice supported by modillions, supporting a medium-pitch false roof of red ceramic tiles, thus claiming a Italian renaissance influence. The entire façade is well balanced with the red brick wall, as a background, and the white rendered fenestration and porch, as well as the grey-brown stone detailed surroundings as figures.

26 Ohev Sholom Synagogue

Location: 949 10th Avenue
Designer: Meanor & Handloser, Architects
Completed: 1925
National Register of Historic Places (3.17.1994)

This massive structure has been designed in a somewhat Byzantine style.

The adoption of a style from Christian countries to design synagogues is seldom explained. The reason for this is that

Tour B — Huntington Central Section



it was the architecture prevalent from Sixth to Eighth Century in the Near East, before the domination of Islam. The Near East, after all, includes the Holy Land, and it appeared to be the proper style associated with Jewish Culture.

The main façade has a central gabled front, with a great circular rose window, encircled with stripes of complex ornamentation, and a half circle frieze surrounded by a circular cornice with spiral stylized stripes. The circular frieze bears a biblical inscription. Three doorways, with hooded stone arches, define the entrance of the synagogue.

At each side of the main façade, two massive dwarf towers, which remind one of the form of a belfry or of a castle, flank the entrance. The dwarf towers have a decorated top, dividing each one into three modules of a particular kind of frieze and cornice, echoing the square cupola that appears at the top of the whole building.

The surface is rendered in brick masonry set with undoubted craftsmanship, as well as the decorative details that make this building one of the finest designs of Meanor & Handloser.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

27 Bethel Temple Assembly of God

Location: 9th Street & 9th Avenue, SE corner
Designer: Levi J. Dean, Architect
Completed: 1924



This building was originally designed for the B'Nai Israel congregation in 1924, and was later sold to the present religious community. The edifice is conceived as a rectangular block with a central aisle, covered by a barrel vault, and two battlement towers at each side. The barrel vault appears in the façade by means of a round arch. This kind of architecture was inspired by the Mesopotamian temples that were discovered and studied by archaeologists in the decade of the 1920's, and was blended with Byzantine

architecture, which dominated the Holy Land territories.

The entrance consist of three Moorish arches resting on spiraled columns, surrounded by a beveled glazed stone frame. Above is a stained glass window surrounded with beveled stone roundel (1)

However, some Hellenistic traits are present, such as the cornices and belt courses of stucco moldings. A typical Middle East attribute is the blind round arch that is inserted in a recessed panel at each side of the entrance, which is filled with a square pattern of mosaics.

The temple stands in a podium, and is connected to the street level through simple but majestic staircase, regardless of the small scale of the building.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

28 Renaissance Senior Residence (Old Huntington High School)

Location: 950 8th Street
Designer: Verus T. Ritter
Completed: 1915-1916



This is a clear example of Beaux Arts aesthetics. It exhibits a group of masses with a keen sense of hierarchy, as can be seen in the main entrance. This is a presiding block, which connects to two receding blocks, and is eventually flanked with two narrow blocks with blinded walls. The entrance is enhanced by a wide platform that stands at the first floor, above the high basement, and is joined to the sidewalk by two symmetrical rows of stairs, giving the building an undoubted majestic appearance. The central part of this wide façade is divided in three bays, with a Doric colonnade. The building has strongly shaped horizontal divisions, created by belt courses made of stucco that appear to be stone. The whole building is resolved with two color tones: the main linear shapes are light yellow; and the main flat surfaces are brick-rendered in dark yellow. The building was conceived for education, but later was recycled into a senior residence building.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

29 Parklane Apartments

Location: 1028, 8th street

Designer: Unknown

Completed: 1920's



Apartment houses were in greatest demand during the 1920's, when Huntington grew steadily. This example, and the next one, could have been designed by the same architect, as they have significant similarities. The section closest to the street, which is more visible, has a side gabled roof and two advancing pavilions with a castellated parapet, and a flat roof. The main entrance is flanked by them, and is covered by a low pitch canopy. In this case, the sole allusion to medieval times is the crenellation at the top of each pavilion, but the rest seems more contemporary.

30 Lassalle Apartments

Location: 1024 8th Street

Designer: Unknown

Completed: 1920's

Tour B — Huntington Central Section



In this case the medieval appeal has been made more strong, since the crenellated top appears both at the advancing sections and the recessed façade, while each corner has stepped buttresses with weathering stone slabs. The third floor windows of the central façade has a triangular lintel made of bricks, serving as a relieving arch, but recalling a pointed arch. The main entrance, however, is round arched, failing this time to produce a Gothic effect.

31 St. Paul's Lutheran Church

Location: 721 12th Avenue

Designer: Unknown

Completed: Ca. 1930

Undoubtedly a Gothic Revival example, this consistent building has a single aisle with a smaller transept near the altar. A tall spire stands over the intersection of both transept and main aisle. Gables are high pitched and parapeted, with several steps. The main entrance has decorated surroundings, and is sided by two huge buttresses. At each side of the main aisle, there are two additional doors with battlemented protruding sections. Each bay is marked by buttresses and has an ogee with trefoil tracery. The

Tour B — Huntington Central Section



building takes advantage to its location, which enables the observer to view it in quite a number of perspectives.

32 St George Greek Orthodox Church

Location: 11th Avenue & 7th Street
Designer: Unknown
Completed: Ca. 1960



This church has the typical elements that reminds one of the older types of sacred buildings common in Greece: a symmetrical façade, with two bell towers with octagonal cupolas, and a central aisle with the main entrance. The design is simple, almost without decoration. The fenestration is varied, with two narrow windows with round arches at the top. The main entrance has a slightly protruded doorway, with a pair of tall, narrow windows at each side. Over the entrance is a somewhat

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

strange gothic window, which occupies the center of the façade, perhaps added because gothic forms are always related to religion.

This and several others building in Huntington are proof of a growing multicultural society.

33 Cammack Middle School

Location: 10th Avenue, 200 block

Designer: Edwin Alger

Completed: 1914



An extended edifice, the efficient design of this school follows the official styles in use between 1900 and 1930: Tudor and Roman Classicism. Other examples of this are discussed in this Guide (Simms and Douglass School). In this case, the three-story block has a basement, a shaft and corniced tops. The corners have huge pillars to enhance mass, and the windows are multi-panelled, big enough to assure natural light to classrooms.

The main entrance is majestic, with stucco Corinthian pilasters and an elaborated entablature. A veranda stands at the entrance, above the entablature, a feature similar in the Simms School. This open space is covered by a roman tiled roof, supported by wood columns, painted white. In a tour around the building you can see Palladian windows, and some surface detailing of chessboard patterns made of slightly advancing bricks.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section



Attic veranda

Patterned masonry introduces a decorative effect

Entablature of Corinthian order

Brick rendered pilasters

34 House, 13th Avenue

Location: 699 13th. Avenue.

Designer: Meanor & Handloser

Completed: Ca. 1930



This house has several features of Tudor Revival style, except the moderate pitch of its gables. The most notable detail is the semi-hexagonal two-story bay, a volume with battlements and a wall clad

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

which mix stone and brick. Windows are tall and narrow, with many panes. The rear gable, at the right, has half timbering, a typical English medieval stroke. Of special interest is the unique brick bonding pattern. The main block is English bond, but the gables have alternated chevron pattern brickwork. The roof has irregular slates, suggesting a rustic environment.

Other Tudor Revival features are the massive chimney with decorative pots, a shaft which suggest multiple stacks, and the main entrance with a Tudor arch and stone surroundings.

35 House, 12th Avenue

Location: 500 12th Avenue
Designer: Elzner & Anderson
Completed: 1937



With a style hard to classify, this house is a mixture of Mission style with classicism, all unified by manifestly Mediterranean roots. The tower at the left side is topped by a hipped roof, and the main one-story block has two extensions, an the open gabled porch and the carport at the right side.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

Its walls are of irregular coursed stone, and the tops and railings have classical balustrades. The interior design (i.e. furniture, appliances, carpets, etc.) of this building have been entirely supplied by Woolworth, a famed old Department Store.

The huge lot where it stands allows the viewer to appreciate its form from several viewpoints.

36 House, 11th Avenue

Location: 712 11th Avenue

Designer: Unknown

Completed: 1937



This small house is mainly a side-gabled block with an asymmetric cross-gabled main entrance that runs over the first and second floors, and the roof is high pitched, covered with slate. But, the most interesting feature is the rare, harmonious interplay of mass and voids, through a Palladian balconied porch supported by a pair of round arches at the ground floor. The upper round arch has the same width as the pair of arches below, and is supported by two white stucco rendered Doric columns, with a white stone top that

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

is the impost of the round brick arch as well. The column at the middle of the pair of arches below is also a Doric one, with a white rendered stone emphasizing its function as an impost for both round arches. The brown brick fabric has been splendidly built, a fact explained by the high quality of craftsmanship and brick industry of the 1920's available at Huntington at this time.

This is an excellent example of a fine building with few ornaments, sober detailing, and accurate in its proportions

37 Wild & Van Zandt House

Location: 726 13th Avenue
Designer: Meanor & Handloser
Completed: 1924-1925



Photo: Carlos López

This fine example of a Tudor house has an L-shaped plan, with the main entrance at the angle, and with brick wall cladding. The roof is of rough slate, a clear indication of Tudor style, which continues over the second floor section to cover a first floor protruding section, at the left. The roof, therefore, conveys a sense of a big cloak which protects and cares for the home's interior.

The asymmetrical façade is nevertheless balanced through a high front gabled, advanced section, at the right side, and a descending slope that covers the left section. The tall and elaborated chimney shafts reaffirms the consistency of the style.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

38 Parkview Apartments

Location: 726 13th Avenue
Designer: Meanor & Handloser
Completed: 1937



This is another variant of the apartment house type, very common to Huntington. It is a side gabled block, with parapets on both gables, and three roof dormers with side walls. Parapets have a small step on the lower end. The main façade features two strong, rare semi-cylindrical bow windows, on both the first and second floors. Sills are supported by a white ribbon of stucco panels, their seven sides dividing the semi-cylinder. Chimney stacks are at the interior ends, on both sides, along the ridge of the roof. The façade is divided in three sections by four slender white stucco Corinthian pilasters. The main entrance has a classic surround with an architrave trim and a simple cornice. Above, a round arched window, divided in 10x10 panels, fills the center of the red brick masonry wall. Two impostes and a keystone define both the top and ends of the brick arch. A Neo-Classical revival style, and a somewhat Tudor stroke, feature this eclectic building.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

39 House, 12th Avenue

Location: 245, 12th Avenue & 3rd. street

Designer: William Diehl

Completed: 1924



This fine house is a clear example of Tudor style, and takes full advantage of its corner location. Its volume is mainly the result of the intersection of two different gabled blocks, with minor additions. The smaller gabled block is steeply pitched, with decorative half timbering, mimicking the older in-filled timber construction of English vernacular architecture. In this case, a diamond pattern covers the panels between the first and second floors. At the right side of the picture, a huge brick chimney stack divides the gable in two asymmetrical sections. At the far right, a small, one-story gabled addition houses the main entrance, with a Palladian arcade, a feature rather alien to Tudor style.

The roof is covered by slate, and it has one-hipped dormer. The windows in the major gable have red, irregular brick surround detailing, conveying a sense of the picturesque.

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

40 House, North Blvd. East

Location: 528 North Boulevard East

Designer: Unknown

Completed: 1920's



This is a charming domestic example that is influenced by the Arts & Crafts School, developed in England in the last years of the Nineteenth Century. This building has a hipped roof, covered with asphalt tile, and white colored walls that contrast with the brown tan window surrounds. The main façade has a convex, segmental circled bay window that includes both stories, with eight window panes in each one. The roof-wall junction gently complements the roundness with a conical section that integrates smoothly with the hipped roof. The side entrance is covered by a small cross-gabled pavilion, and has a doorway entrance with wood surrounds and brackets supporting the lintel.

In short, a fine designed house, where its beauty relies on its picturesquely assembled volume, instead of elaborately ornamented

Tour B — Huntington Central Section

41 House, North Blvd. East

Location: 700 North Boulevard East

Designer: Robert L. Day

Completed: 1919



Huntington has few examples of Mission eclectic houses, and this is one. A well balanced symmetrical composition, this building has a main rectangular block covered by a hipped roof of Spanish red tiles. One floor side pavilions conclude the building. Its most significant style feature are the pair of pavilions with shaped dormers or roof parapets, complemented with wide overhanging eaves and walls rendered with white stucco. The elaborated shaped parapets have a strong overhanged coping, and a round vent hole. A shed dormer (an alien feature of this style) lies at the façade's center, just above the second floor. Windows have black painted shutters, and the whole composition has a pleasant, although sober color arrangement.

California was the birthplace of the Mission style and many of its landmark examples are concentrated here. The earliest were built in the 1890's; by 1900 houses in this style were spreading eastward under the influence of fashionable architects and national builder's magazines. Although never common outside the southwestern states, scattered examples were built in early 20th century throughout the country. (4)