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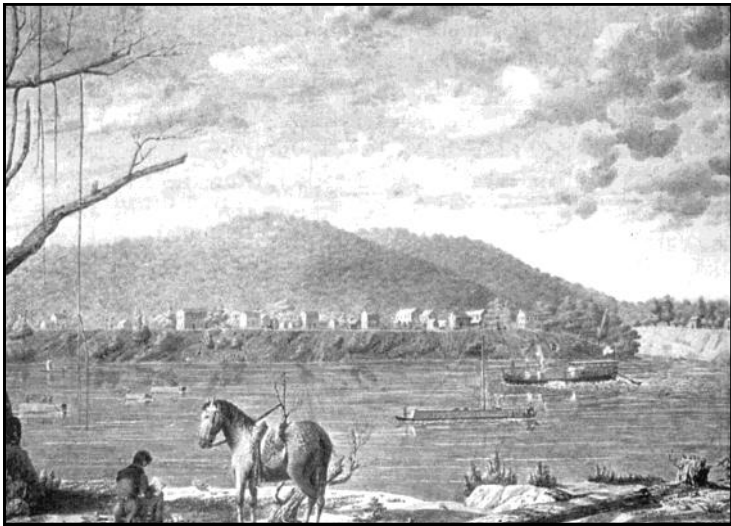
Cabell County Architectural Guide, Tour F: Guyandotte & Greenbottom

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CABELL COUNTY ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE

TOUR F GUYANDOTTE & GREENBOTTOM



Felix Achille Beupoil, watercolor, ca. 1821, from James E. Casto, "Huntington, an illustrated history"

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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 F

Guyandotte

List of buildings:

1. East End suspension bridge
2. Madie Carroll House
3. Buffington House
4. Keenan House
5. House, 101 Richmond Street
6. Hiltbruner Crawley House
7. House, 401 Main Street
8. Baptist Church
9. Jenkins Plantation house, Greenbottom

Tour F — Guyandotte and Greenbottom

1

East End Suspension Bridge

Location: Eastern side, mouth of Guyandotte River
Designer: Unknown
Completed: 1985



This magnificent bridge links the east end of Huntington with the state of Ohio, and was opened to traffic after more than 20 years of planning and designing, and nearly 10 years of construction efforts. It was built using a distinctive asymmetrical cable-stayed girder design. It is only the third of its kind in the United States. The bridge's segments were placed together piece by piece. The segments, which weighed roughly 200 tons, were hoisted by crane and joined to a 360 foot "A" shaped concrete tower already in the river.

(From *Greater Huntington*, a brochure published by the Cabell Huntington Convention and Visitors Bureau)

The bridge's location precipitated many heated discussions, since the route that provided access to the West Virginia side threatened the very existence of some old buildings in Guyandotte. Several Huntington citizens, defenders of the architectural and environmental heritage, pressed the authorities to choose a less destructive design, in order to preserve the historical character of Guyandotte.

Tour F — Guyandotte and Greenbottom

2

Madie Carroll House

Location: 234 Guyan Street
Designer: James Gallagher (builder)
Completed: 1810, last addition 1855
National Register of Historic Places (6.1.1973)



A typical pre-railroad building, it may be classified as a folk house of the Tidewater South tradition, brought from Virginia's coast. It is an extended two story I-house, with a central hallway that serves as a connector, with a staircase, and two rooms at either side, flanked with brick chimneys at the gable walls. An open two story extension is located at the rear. The windows are of the utmost simplicity, 2x1 single hung, with shutters. The main entrance has been emphasized by a wrought iron over-hanging balconet that gives protection from rain and snow.

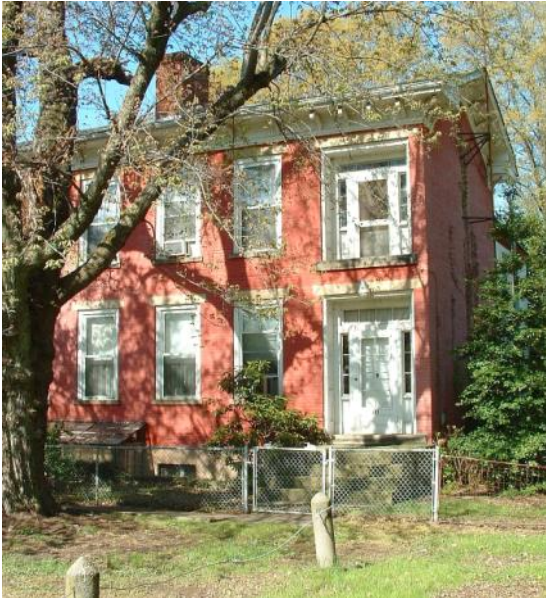
This important historic building has been included in the National Register of Historic Places. It served first as a private residence, then as an inn where C. P. Huntington stopped, and as the first gathering place for Roman Catholics in Cabell County. The first owner was J. Gallager, then sold to Thomas Carroll in 1855.

Tour F — Guyandotte and Greenbottom

3

Buffington House

Location: 101 Main Street & Water Street
Designer: Unknown
Completed: 1800-1801



This building, the oldest in Cabell County, was designed with an elegant and austere style called Federal, but also known as Adam, which was in fashion from 1780 to 1820. It has a low pitched roof, a red brick masonry façade, without decoration, and lintel type window heads. Sills and lintels are flat and of soft limestone. The main entrance is rectangular with filled-in fanlight and two sidelights with thin muntins. Cornices are emphasized by tooth-like modillions typical from Adam houses. Unlike most Federal Style houses, this one has an unsymmetrical entrance.

The Buffington family came to Cabell County in 1785. Thomas Buffington inherited a farm overlooking the Ohio River below the mouth of the Guyandotte, which had been granted to his father for his services in the French and Indian Wars. This house was the principal dwelling of the Buffington property. (2)

Tour F — Guyandotte and Greenbottom

4 Keenan House

Location: 232, Main Street
Designer: Unknown
Completed: 1820



This simple but very old building, is an example of the Federal Style, in an almost vernacular version. A brick masonry box, stepped gabled two story and three units I-house, the stairs are at the center of the block, just besides the entrance door. The replacement of the Federal & Adam's elaborated entablature with a cornice decorated with modillions is achieved by a play of several brick courses, each one diagonally patterned, used to emphasize the edge where the walls joins with the roof eaves. Likely this occurred because in those years Guyandotte was far from developed centers, and sophisticated construction materials and details were difficult to transport.

The roof has shaped parapets, and the higher one conceals the chimney stack, at both ends. The windows are regularly positioned, with very simple surrounds mimicking stone sills and lintels, but made of simple brick courses.

The building houses nowadays a Genealogical Library.

Tour F — Guyandotte and Greenbottom

5

House, Richmond Street

Location: 101 Richmond Street
Designer: Unknown
Completed: 1905



The axis of the building's main three-story rectangular block is parallel to the street. It is side gabled, with an asymmetrical cross gabled front on the north side, where a cylindrical turret intersects it with a roof cone. The medium pitched roof has two hipped dor-

mers, a rare feature in this type. (French, eclectic, shingle) .

The block has a wrap around porch (Queen Anne), which turns back at the right side, echoing the convex side of the tower. There is a triangular section in the top of the gables extended forward (Queen Anne). The walls are timber clad. Most of the windows are rectangular pairs. The ground floor is slightly elevated in relation to the level lot, a typical solution in this type. The house could be considered a Queen Anne's example, however simple and austere, it lacks many of its typical ornamental features.



Tour F — Guyandotte and Greenbottom

6

Hiltbruner Crawley House

Location: 307 Water Street
Designer: Unknown
Completed: 1855



This is a historic building, since it functioned as a hospital during the Civil War. The style must be considered National, and was common from 1850 to 1890, when the first railways brought lumber from distant sawmills.

An L-shaped house, gable front and wing, this building has a balloon frame structure, with horizontal clapboards. Windows are nearly of the same type, 6x6 panes, double hung. A little porch stands besides a one-story room that protrudes from the front gable, serving as a balcony where an exterior staircase ends. This house is a clear example of pragmatic design, as it lacks any kind of decorative detailing, such as window surrounds, spindle work or wrought ironwork. See, for instance, the staircase handrail, although this must be a later refurbished part.

Tour F — Guyandotte and Greenbottom

7

House, Main Street

Location: 401 Main Street
Designer: Unknown
Completed: 1895-1900



This residence should be classified as Queen Anne style, but it is rendered in a simpler, under decorated way. It has an asymmetrical composition. The main façade has a protruding gabled side, with a full-height convex bow window, and the wing has a wrap around, one-story porch with an hexagonal corner. Boxed eaves are supported by pairs of brackets on a flat, non-decorated fascia. A rare hipped roof dormer stands above the side gable pavilion.

Wrap-around porch creates a semi-exterior gallery, designed for protection from the sun and rain during the hot summer days. It has a corner round pavilion which echoes the tall convex bow window at left, playing a minor role. A classical entablature, supported by single or paired Tuscan columns helps to unify the first floor with an amiable relationship with the garden.

Tour F — Guyandotte and Greenbottom

8

Baptist Church

Location: Main Street & 5th Avenue
Designer: Unknown
Completed: Founded in 1804; refurbished in 1869



Another typical American church, this is a wood framed building, clad with horizontal clapboards. Timber was probably shipped on the Ohio River, as Guyandotte was located as a river landing. A front tower, which houses the main entrance, gives support to an octagonal belfry drum. This has a tent roof, almost a spire, with an octagonal base with steeply pitched slopes rising to a peak.

The entrance has a round arched doorway, and above it stands a pedimented frontispiece, all made in wood. Although lacking refined moldings, the building is fairly proportioned. and relates

well to its urban surroundings.

9

Jenkins Plantation House

Location: 8814 Ohio River Road, WV Route 2, Greenbottom
Designer: Unknown
Completed: ca. 1835
National Register of Historic Places (5.22.1978)

Since this house is pre-railroad, there are no elaborated details, which were easily available after the railroad expansion. Even the masonry has no special details. The whole has an austere, bare, functional character, mostly of Federal style.

A truly simple example of rural landlord's home, this

Tour F — Guyandotte and Greenbottom



building is related with the South tidewater tradition houses, however this is not a folk house.

The plan is linear, like a hall and parlor house, or an extended I-house, (three rooms wide, one room deep) with two main floors, a basement and an attic. The middle room serves for access and has an internal staircase. The roof is covered by slate and has an intermediate pitch; its northern side has three gabled dormers. The main front faces the Ohio River. Its doorway, which is preceded by a wooden staircase, has an upper fanlight and two sidelights at each side. Two chimneys at each gable wall terminate the main volume. An additional volume is on the East side, made of timber frame with overlapped sidings.

Although built by successful Virginia businessman Captain William Jenkins in 1835, the house is named for and most prominently associated with his son, General Albert Gallatin Jenkins. He was an accomplished lawyer and politician, having served two times the United States Congress. He was also elected to the Confederate Congress after Virginia seceded in 1861. During the Civil War he also proved himself an able military leader, achieving the rank of general.

(4)
General Jenkins recaptured the Fortification Hill at Barboursville in 1862 (See, Tour G, Barboursville).