NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of property:

historic name: **Fourth Ward School**
other names/site number: Wiles Hill School

2. Location:

street & number : 287 Eureka Drive — not for publication: N/A
city or town: Morgantown — vicinity: N/A
state: West Virginia code: WV county: Monongalia code: 061 — zip code: 26505

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 _X_meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally ____statewide _X_locally. (_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

for Susan M. Pierce, Deputy SHPO — Date 7/8/2004

State or Federal agency and bureau — Date

In my opinion, the property _meets _does not meet the National Register criteria. (_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau — Date

Fourth Ward School
Name of property

Monongalia County, West Virginia
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification:

I, hereby, certify that this property is:	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
_ entered in the National Register.	_____	_____
_ See continuation sheet		
_ determined eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
_ See continuation sheet		
_ determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
_ removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
_ other, (explain:) _____	_____	_____

5. Classification:

Ownership of Property:

_____ private
_X_ public-local
_____ public-State
_____ public-Federal

Category of Property

_X_ building(s)
_____ district
_____ site
_____ structure
_____ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	TOTAL

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions:
EDUCATION: School

Current Functions:
WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description:

Architectural Classification:
LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque Revival.

Materials:

Foundation: Sandstone
Walls: Brick
Roof: Asphalt
Other: Aluminum

8. Statement of Significance:

_X_ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

_____ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_X_ **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 Boxes That Apply)

_____ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

_____ **B** removed from its original location.

_____ **C** a birthplace or a grave.

_____ **D** a cemetery.

_____ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

_____ **F** a commemorative property.

_____ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance:
Education.
Community Planning and Development.
Architecture.
Politics/Government.

Period of Significance:
1910-1952.

Significant Dates:
1910; 1939; 1952.

Significant Person:
N/A

Cultural Affiliation:
N/A

Architect/Builder:
Tucker and Silling/Smith Construction Company of Morgantown.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(See continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
_____previously listed in the National Register
_____previously determined eligible by the National Register
_____designated a National Historic Landmark
_____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
_____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Fourth Ward School
Name of property

Monongalia County, West Virginia
County and State

Primary location of additional data:

__X__ State Historic Preservation Office
_____ Other State agency
_____ Federal agency
__X__ Local government
__X__ University
_____ Other

Name of Repository: Monongalia County Board of Education, Morgantown, West Virginia; West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

10. Geographic Data:

Acreage of property: Approximately 3.5 acres.

UTM References:
Zone/Easting/Northing
17-590193-4388139.

Quad Map Name: Morgantown North, W.Va. – PA.

Verbal Boundary Description
(See continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(See continuation sheet)

11. Form prepared by:

Name/Title: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Organization: Same as above Date: March 2004

Street & Number: 612 Main Street Telephone: (304) 765-5716

City or Town: Sutton State: WV Zip: 26601

Property owner

Name: BOPARC

Street & Number: PO Box 590 Telephone: (304) 296-8356

City or Town: Morgantown State: WV Zip: 26507-0590

The Fourth Ward School is located at the top of Wiles Hill in Morgantown, Monongalia County, West Virginia. The Wiles Hill neighborhood is to the north of the West Virginia University campus and downtown Morgantown. It is a residential neighborhood with few commercial structures. The school currently consists of the original 1910 school building with two historic additions and the 1983 gymnasium building. The deeded lot is approximately 3.5 acres. The front elevation of the two-story school faces Eureka Drive, once known as Eureka Driveway. It is bounded on the north by Centre Street; on the south by Morgan Street; Bryson Street to the east; and on the west by Eureka Drive.

Fourth Ward School **1910/1939/1952** **Contributing building**

The Fourth Ward School is a two-story, red brick, Romanesque Revival building. There is a raised basement and water table of ashlar sandstone with raised mortar joints. The roof is flat and covered with asphalt membrane. The original building was built in 1910 and consisted of three bays on the front, west, and one on the side. The 1939 red brick addition on the rear, east, also has a flat roof and is five bays wide on the side. Attached to the 1939 addition is a small, red brick, flat roof addition constructed in 1952. It is also red brick, has a flat roof and is one bay deep by three bays wide.

The school originally had a stepped parapet wall with a central arch over the middle bay and all were capped with stone. This is no longer extant. It appears to have been removed historically as no school record exists for its removal. The building also once had a stone primary cornice with brick detailing below the cornice; the brick detailing is all that remains. There is a central entrance bay with double doors and an arched transom with a stone arched label molding with keystone. The entrance bay is flanked by projecting brick pilasters. The arched entrance is recessed within the stone raised basement/water table. The entrance is accessed from a set of seven concrete steps onto the knoll upon which the school is situated. The schools sits on a grass-covered rise and there is a short stone wall along the west, front, elevation.

The front elevation windows are paired in the center bay with flanking tripartite windows with a stone flat keystone hood and a stone sill. The center window of the tripartite

windows originally had a large Roman grille but this is no longer extant. The windows on the side elevation are ribbon windows, six windows, with brick detailing as a continuous hood and a continuous stone sill. All of the windows are now non-original aluminum, single pane, one over one windows. The existing windows were installed in 1967. The interior of the original portion of the building contains a central hallway on each floor with flanking stairways and there are two classrooms on each floor, one on either side of the hallway. Entering the building, there is a small foyer leading to original double oak wood doors to the central hallway. The classrooms are mostly original with oak wood trim and oak tongue and grove floors with carpeting over half of each of the floors. The walls and ceiling are plaster with a wood picture rail. The doors are non-original, flush paneled labeled doors and the stairway has been enclosed with fire-rated enclosure. The second floor contains two classrooms that flank the central hallway with the principal's office in the center at the top of the stairway. The second floor finishes are the same as the first.

The original classrooms have extant coat closets and corner supply closets. The supply closets have their original five panel, oak, wood doors. The door trim consists of flat lintels with plinth blocks and undivided transoms. The baseboard is three piece oak. The classrooms on the first floor have porcelain on steel, green chalkboards with the original oak wood trim while the second floor original classrooms maintain their original slate chalkboards, also with the original oak wood trim.

The basement of the original portion of the building contains a kitchen, a library/storage room, the mechanical room and two toilets. Each toilet is tailored as a locker room complete with showers. The finishes in the basement consist of plaster on stone walls and concrete floors. The furnace room has painted and unpainted brick walls and concrete floors. There is carpeting on the concrete floor in the occupied rooms.

The 1939 rear addition also has a plaster interior with the same basic finishes as the original but has plain Art Deco style trim. The addition also has a central hallway flanked by classrooms, mimicking the original plan. The addition also contains a small office. The original coat closet of one classroom is still extant. The doors on the 1939 addition

do not have transoms and the trim consists of bull-nosed quirked back band of oak with no plinth blocks. The baseboard consists of two pieces with the top piece bull-nosed. The trim style is very simple and plain reflecting the stylistic characteristics of 1939 and the Art Deco style. The ceilings in the 1939 addition are lower than in the 1910 section of the building. The basement of the 1939 addition contains a stage and an auditorium/cafeteria. The finishes consist of concrete and brick walls, concrete floors and ceiling.

The entrance on the rear to the addition, east elevation, contains a bronze plaque which states: "Federal Emergency", first line; "Administration of Public Works", second line; "Franklin D. Roosevelt", third line; "President of the United States", fourth line; "Harold L. Ickes", fifth line; "Administrator of Public Works", sixth line; "Wiles Hill Elementary School", seventh line; and "1939", eighth and last line. The entrance consists of original, painted wood, double doors with four-light glazing panel in the upper section of the door and a six light transom.

There is also a small, one room, red brick addition constructed in 1952. It has a flat roof, red brick façade and concrete foundation. It has three sets of one over one aluminum windows with concrete sills on the east elevation. This addition is partially below grade and consists of one large room. The room finishes are brick and concrete walls and concrete floors. This addition also contains an extant coat closet.

There is an original furnace located on the south wall of the northwestern section of the basement. On the boiler itself it states: "American Warming and Ventilating", first line; "Pittsburgh, PA", second line. On the cold air pressure plenum it states: "Columbus Heating and Ventilating Company", first line; "Columbus, Ohio", second line; with various instructions also on the door. The boilers faces are quite decorative with florettes, pilasters and leaf friezes. There is a plaque on the lower face of the boiler that states: "1908." There are also other inscribed instructions and manufacturers name on the face.

Butler Building Gymnasium 1983 Non-contributing building

To the southeast of the original school building is a 1983 gymnasium building. It is a tall, one-story, metal building with small windows. It is considered a non-contributing building due to its date of construction.

To the southeast of the school is a large open lot and continuing to the southeast, towards Morgan Street, there is a small playground with equipment and the hillside slopes away to a large open play area. Across Eureka Street from the school is a small, flat, open play area and some equipment for pre-schoolers. The north side of the school is a large, relatively flat, grassy area with playground equipment, swing sets, slides, etc.

Summary:
The Fourth Ward School building is in good condition and is considered a contributing building. It is a good example of an urban school building in Morgantown and in the state. It is also significant for its role in the state's and county's education development and in the development of the Wiles Hill neighborhood. It is also significant for its association with the Public Works Administration of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal era.

While the school building has been altered somewhat with the removal of the cornice and the installation of modern windows, it retains the function and characteristics of a ward school in an urban setting. Its forma and appearance are dictated by its use and reflect that use. For example, the large window openings, double-loaded corridor, and cloak rooms within each classroom, are all typical of school use. The cornice was apparently removed within the historic time period, presumably when the 1939 addition was added, as no recent school records can be located for its removal. The window openings retain their original size, reflecting their function, and still have their decorative lintels and sills. The First Ward School, demolished in 1997, also had the same alteration; the parapet was removed when the PWA era addition was added to the school. The arched entrance is also original and the school as a whole retains its style, form and function. The remaining Woodburn School is similar and has had similar alterations, including the infill of the main entrance arch. In comparison to its contemporaries, Fourth Ward School remains as a good extant example of the architectural type.

The period of significance spans 1910 from the original school construction to 1952, when the last addition was built on to the school. The 1939 and 1952 additions reflect the general style and materials of the original school building and fit within the historic time period of the education system in Monongalia County. The additions are physical representations of the growth of Morgantown's educational system.

The Fourth Ward School is significant under Criterion A for Education for its association with the education system of Monongalia County and the State of West Virginia. The school is also significant under Criterion A for Politics/Government for its association with Public Works Administration era construction as the 1939 addition was constructed by unemployed men as part of a program of new construction of several schools in Morgantown and additions to several other schools. Under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development, the Fourth Ward School is associated with the overall development of education in Morgantown, with the overall development and population settlement in Morgantown and the expansion movement associated with industrial development in the town. It is also related to the development of the surrounding Wiles Hill residential neighborhood much of which dates to the ca. 1900 to 1950 time period.

The Fourth Ward School is also significant under Criterion C for Architecture for its association with the Romanesque Revival style of architecture and for its association with typical urban school plans and materials. The architectural character of this building is characteristic of the style of architecture and type and function of buildings used for the early 20th century educational facilities. It is a good example of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture typically applied to larger school buildings.

Prior to 1863, western Virginia had no common school system, no normal schools and no university. With the establishment of West Virginia as a state, free schools were established through the state constitution. The first school established in Morgantown dates from 1786, only a year after the establishment of Morgantown itself on October 17, 1785. This school can be considered to be part of the Pre-Free school era, ca. 1789 to 1863. Other schools established in the same time period include the Monongalia Academy, 1814; the Morgantown Female Collegiate Institute, 1839; the Woodburn Female Seminary, 1858; and the Morgantown Female Seminary, 1869. By 1865, there

were 431 schools and 387 teachers. Within Morgantown itself there was only one public school listed in 1885. The period from 1864 to 1875 was known as "The Awakening" era in the history of the Monongalia County school system. Funding was not yet in place with any consistency and, as late as 1872, over half of the county school superintendents failed to submit reports and in many districts no schools had been held for over two years. Monongalia County established seven school districts under the free school system. The districts are: Battelle, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Grant, Morgan, Union, and Morgantown. The Fourth Ward School is within the Morgantown District.

The "Little Red School House" era was from 1875 to 1900. This time period saw the greatest change in schools state-wide and teacher certification, funding, etc. became more uniform. Alexander L. Wade, a Monongalia County school superintendent, devised a graduating plan for rural schools. This plan included grades, promotions and graduations. In 1891 a modified form of his plan was mandated state-wide.

The Wiles Hill neighborhood of Morgantown was served by a small school held in the German Baptist Church. Rent for the church was at the rate of $10.00 per month and this was to be for "Fourth Ward school purposes." The notation listed in the school board minutes is dated July 10, 1892.

The "Expansion Era" of the school system was from 1900 to 1932 and the Fourth Ward School sits firmly within this period. A bond issue of $160,000.00 was submitted on February 22, 1909, for various sites and buildings including "to purchase a site and erect a building for the smaller pupils on Wiles Hill." The bond passed May 13, 1909 and the President of the Board of Education was authorized to buy a site on Wiles Hill June 11, 1909. Prior to this, elementary pupils went to Central School. The Morgantown Independent School District bonds and building levies were implemented to build the ward schools of Seneca, Second Ward, Westover, Woodburn, Fourth Ward and First Ward. All of these schools were elementary schools. They also all date from the "Expansion Era" of the school system.

On August 16, 1909, the contract for the construction of Fourth Ward School was awarded to Smith Construction Company of Morgantown and the school was completed

in 1910. The first principal of Fourth Ward School was Anna Belle Darling. Seventh grade pupils from Fourth Ward School were transferred to Seneca School and Fourth Ward served "smaller pupils" from grades one through six. The principal in 1912 was Brison E. Kinble and he was paid $75.00 a month. The school had 231 pupils in 1915. Enrollment was 189 pupils in 1933.

By 1926, there were eleven ward schools, one junior high school, one high school, one demonstration high school in connection with West Virginia University, one parochial school and two black schools within the city limits of Morgantown. As can be seen, the education system of Morgantown had grown considerably from one public school in 1885.

Bus transportation was mandated by the West Virginia legislature in 1933. Prior to 1933, each school district provided its own transportation resulting in a variety of solutions. In the winter when the roads were bad and snow-covered, individuals with horse-drawn buggies or wagons were paid to haul the pupils. If this was not an available source of transportation, the pupils themselves were paid to walk or provide their own way.

A three room addition was made to the Fourth Ward School in 1939. The Federal Public Works Administration through the WPA and bond issues provided the funding for the addition. Construction costs for the addition were $17,981.00 and Tucker and Silling, Architects, of Charleston, West Virginia were awarded the contract. The bond issue also included additions for three other schools in Morgantown; Seneca, First Ward and Second Ward.

A one room addition was made to the 1939 addition in 1952. It is located on the east elevation. The funding for the addition was approved via a bond issue that included eighteen other additions to schools within Morgantown. The engineering firm of Boughton and Lantz was responsible for the 1952 addition.

Morgantown has always fostered an atmosphere for education, being the location of the state's land grant institution. In 1868, the West Virginia Legislature passed an act creating the Independent School District for the city of Morgantown and this system

continued to grow along with the city. By 1899 enrollment had increased to 854 and to 1340 by 1903. The school district was enlarged in 1897 to encompass all of the city's boundaries. The growth of the school system reflected the growth of the town in general with enrollment reaching 4345 by 1921 and 6564 in 1925. The Independent system was abandoned in 1933 with its incorporation into the Monongalia County Board of Education.

The Fourth Ward School located in Wiles Hill, reflected the growth of the city of Morgantown and its surrounding neighborhood. The section now known as Wiles Hill was a sparsely settled area until about 1900. After 1900, ten glass factories opened in the areas surrounding Morgantown and many workers walked to the factories from Wiles Hill. These early "suburbs" of Morgantown were independent industrial communities that were later annexed to the city.

In 1901, by an act of the state legislature, four "suburbs" of Morgantown were incorporated into the City of Morgantown. These include South Morgantown (First Ward); Greenmont (Second Ward); Morgantown (Third Ward); and Seneca (Fourth Ward). East Morgantown was incorporated as the Fifth Ward in 1905. Eventually two other wards were incorporated and the City is currently made up of seven wards.

The Wiles Hill addition to Morgantown was developed from farm land owned by J. W. Wiles. Many of the lots were sold in the late 1890's and early 1900's by Wiles to the glass workers and area businessmen. Wiles was responsible for the development of many of Morgantown's suburbs including South Park, University Terrace, Seneca Heights, East Morgantown, and of course, Wiles Hill, known as Wiles Addition. There were several foot paths and bridges developed in 1894 for access from the Wiles Hill neighborhood to the industrial factories located in the Seneca neighborhood along the river. One of these paths can still be seen today.

Wiles Addition lies between Jones Avenue and Stewart Street. Wiles bought four tracts of land in this area totaling sixty (60) acres. He paid $11,000.00 for all four tracts in 1898 and then spent $9,000.00 developing 410 lots. There was one house in the neighborhood

in 1898, Wiles' own house, and by 1903 there were 150 houses and lots sold. The Wiles Addition in 1903 constituted 1/7th of Morgantown's population.

Wiles was a banker and developer. He was the General Manager for the Morgantown Bridge and Improvement Company. As General Manager, he issued a pamphlet extolling the virtues of Morgantown's suburbs, of which he was the major developer, of all the suburbs listed in the pamphlet. The Wiles Addition was promoted to property owners as a ready market to rent rooms to students and factory workers. It was also marketed as a "3 minute walk" to the factories in Seneca. Restrictions to buyers were also placed on the lots. The pamphlet lists: "(1) Only people of good moral character allowed. (2) All houses two-story high, with slate roof, and from five to eight rooms, owing to location. (3) No lot sold or rented to people of other than the Caucasian race."

The 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance map illustrates the development of the Wiles Hill neighborhood. There are quite a few houses that were built ca. 1900 and 1910, necessitating the need for the school. The neighborhood development continued unabated, except for the Great Depression, through the 1950's. The 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows the construction of many additional houses when compared to the 1921 map. The Great Depression fostered its own development through President Roosevelt's many Public Works programs. The 1939 addition to the school was completed with the labor of the area's unemployed as were many other school additions in Morgantown and elsewhere. The First Ward and Second Ward Schools also had PWA additions added to them during this period.

Wiles Hill is part of the Fourth Ward of Morgantown; Morgantown is divided into seven wards and there are specific neighborhoods in each ward. The Fourth Ward includes the neighborhoods of Suncrest, Evansdale, Seneca and, of course, Wiles Hill. Many of the glass factories were located within walking distance of Wiles Hill in the Seneca area. The Seneca area of the Fourth Ward also included a foundry, two furniture manufacturers, grain mills, flour mills, a creamery, brick works and all of the service industries associated with a large population.

In 1890 West Virginia had twenty-three (23) towns with a larger population than Morgantown. Morgantown's population at this time was 1,011. Morgantown only had one railroad to handle all its transportation needs and no manufacturing industry of any size. In 1889 natural gas was piped into Morgantown for domestic purposes and water soon followed. Shortly thereafter, the development of natural gas and the development of the
railroads for industrial development occurred. Three main railroad lines were developed: the B & O; the Pennsylvania; and the New York Central. Three connecting lines were also developed: the Morgantown and Kingwood; the Southern; and the Morgantown and Wheeling. Many of the factories were located along the B&O and the Morgantown and Kingwood railroads. The factories were given free lots by the Morgantown Building and Investment Company with direct access to the river and the railroads with a major connection to Pennsylvania. New growth and improvements boomed after 1900.

While railroads created the largest industry in Morgantown, coal mining, this industry was primarily located on the western side of the Monongahela River. The eastern side was developed with the glass industry and many other endeavors. The Seneca Glass Company opened its doors in 1896. In 1920 it employed about 250 people and the payroll averaged about $12,000.00 per month. The ten glass factories in place by 1920 employed about 1200 workers. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Mill was established in 1905 and had about 800 employees.

In 1906 new trolley lines were built to South Park. In 1916 the mayor complained about extending the trolley lines to Wiles Addition as he felt it was being promoted strictly for the benefit of J.W. Wiles. By 1920 street cars were common throughout Morgantown. Many lumber and wood working companies were also located in the Fourth Ward. These include the Athens Lumber Company located on Wharf Street and the General Woodworking factory in 1910 on Beechurst Avenue. These companies contributed to the building boom of the time.

Morgantown's population figures illustrate this growth and the need for schools, churches, newspapers and businesses of all sorts. In 1890 the population of Morgantown

was approximately 1011; 1900, 5356; in 1910, 11631; 1920, 16934; 1930, 16186; 1940, 16655. The construction of Fourth Ward School in 1909-1910 falls clearly into the boom time of the early twentieth century and the construction of the 1939 addition illustrates the peak of population growth.

The Fourth Ward School is significant under Criterion C for Architecture as an example of the style of architecture and type and function of buildings used for the early twentieth century educational facilities. It is a typical plan and detailed building for its function and time period. The extant coat closets and blackboards are good examples of the plan elements fitting with the program requirements. Other typical characteristics common to all of the schools constructed in this time period include: the center corridor; the second floor office flanked by classrooms; the large windows; and the monumental raised entrance. The heating and ventilating system also represented the most up-to-date system of the day. A good characteristic is the subtle differentiation of the bricks used in the 1939 and 1952 additions allowing a record to show the structural history of the building.

The First Ward and Second Ward Schools, located close to the downtown area, were very similar in style to the Fourth Ward School. Both were two-story, brick buildings with a raised basement of sandstone. Both were built within the same time period as Fourth Ward and both schools were included as part of the bond issue in 1909. Both schools also received additions in 1939 as part of the PWA program and another bond issue. Unfortunately, the First Ward School was demolished in the Fall of 1997. The Second Ward School has been converted to an apartment building and has significant alterations to accommodate its new use.

There are other ward schools still extant in the Morgantown area and these include the Seneca School, and the Westover School. All have been converted to adaptive re-use. The oldest of the ward schools, Woodburn Elementary School, 1907, is still extant and functioning as a school but its future is uncertain. Woodburn School is stylistically very similar to Fourth Ward with its red brick façade, central entrance bay, Roman grilles in the windows, stone foundation and water table and its location on an elevated knoll in a residential neighborhood. The Woodburn School has had its main arched entrance infilled

and with that loss and its alterations, the Fourth Ward School remains as a good example of the architectural type. The remaining Ward schools have all been converted to adaptive re-use and the Fourth Ward and Woodburn Schools remain as the example not so converted.

Summary: The Fourth Ward School is significant for its association with the development of the educational system in Monongalia County and in the state; for its association with the development of the Wiles Hill neighborhood and the City of Morgantown; for its association with the Public Works Administration of Roosevelt's New Deal era; and for its association as an excellent example of an urban neighborhood school and the Romanesque Revival style of architecture of the early 20th century.

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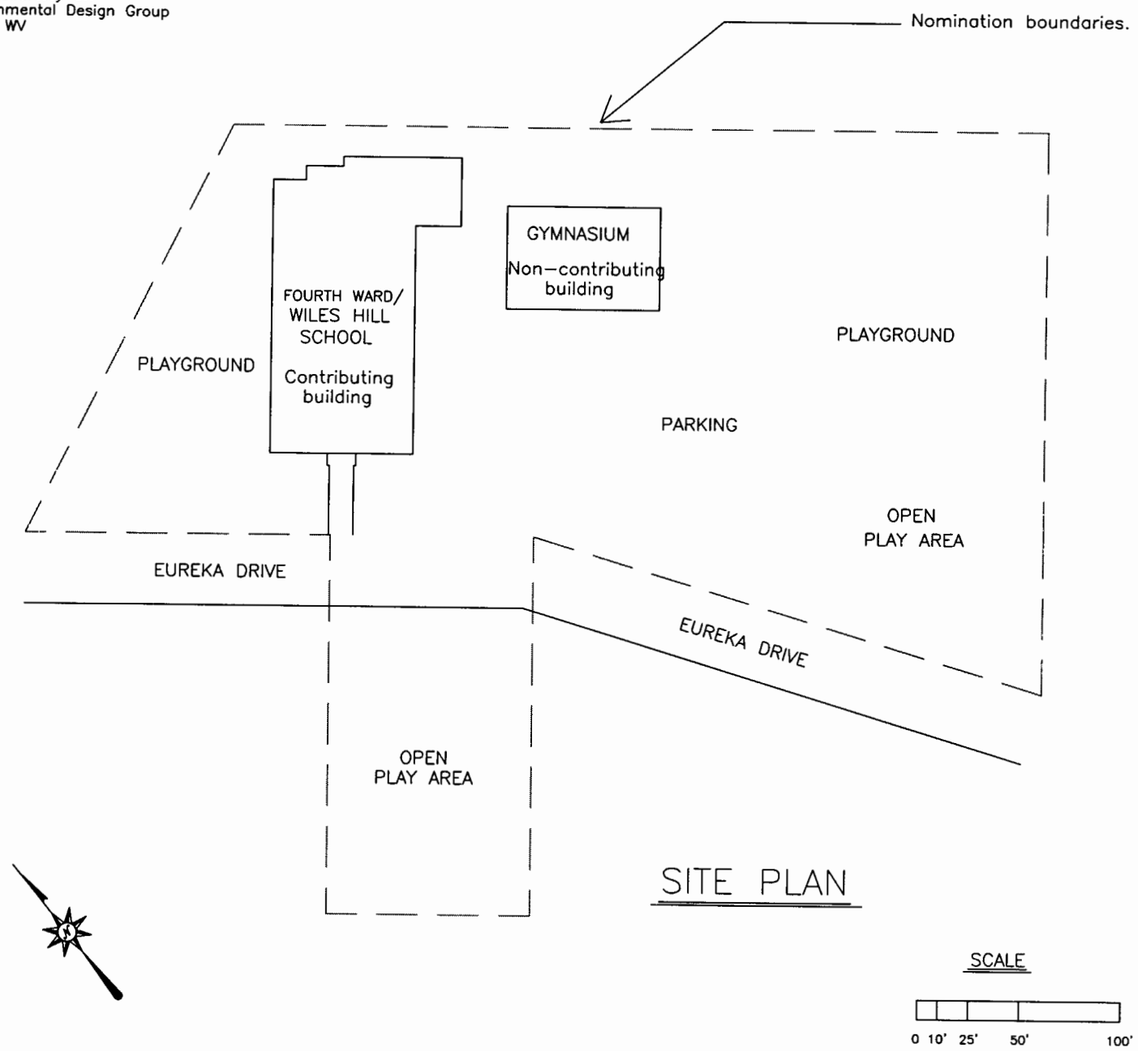
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:
The boundary of the Fourth Ward School National Register nomination is shown on the accompanying site plan titled "Fourth Ward School National Register Nomination Monongalia County Morgantown, West Virginia." The map is dated March 2004. The site plan is used as the verbal boundary description.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:
The boundaries of the Fourth Ward School National Register nomination encompass the original 1910 school building with two historic additions and a modern metal gymnasium building to the east of the school. The boundaries encompass the entire deeded lot with playgrounds. The boundary to the north is Centre Street; to the east is Bryson Street; to the south, Morgan Street; and to the west, a small patch of ground on the west side of Eureka Drive that includes a small playground.

Name:	Fourth Ward School
Address:	287 Eureka Drive
City:	Morgantown
County:	Monongalia
Photographer:	Michael Gioulis
Date:	Summer 2003
Negatives:	West Virginia Division of Culture and History/State Historic Preservation Office
Photo 1 of 12	Front elevation looking east.
Photo 2 of 12	Side elevation looking north.
Photo 3 of 12	Side elevation looking south.
Photo 4 of 12	Rear elevation looking west.
Photo 5 of 12	Front foyer and hallway looking west.
Photo 6 of 12	First floor classroom looking northwest.

Photo 7 of 12	Stairway and entrance to second floor looking east.
Photo 8 of 12	Second floor hallway looking into principal's office looking east.
Photo 9 of 12	Second floor classroom looking west.
Photo 10 of 12	Basement of 1939 addition looking east.
Photo 11 of 12	Plaque for 1939 addition looking south.
Photo 12 of 12	Furnace boiler detail looking east.

Base map courtesy of:
EDG Environmental Design Group
Charleston, WV



SITE PLAN

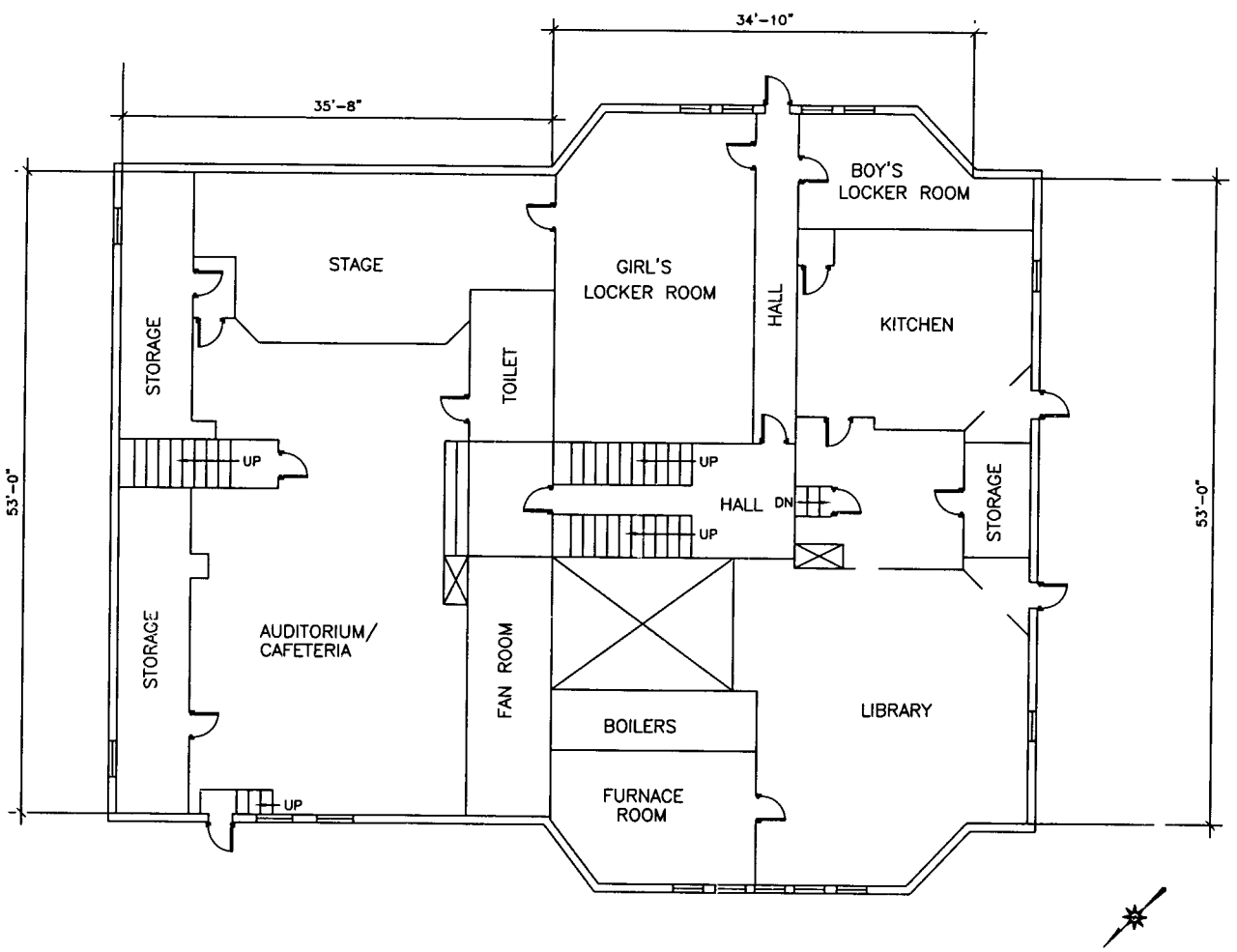
Date
MARCH 2004

MICHAEL GIOULIS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT
612 MAIN STREET
SUTTON, WV 26601
(304) 765-5716

FOURTH WARD SCHOOL NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
SITE PLAN
MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

DWG.
1 OF 1

Base map courtesy of:
ALPHA ASSOCIATES, INC.
Morgantown, WV



BASEMENT
EXISTING FLOOR PLAN

SCALE

0 10' 25' 50'

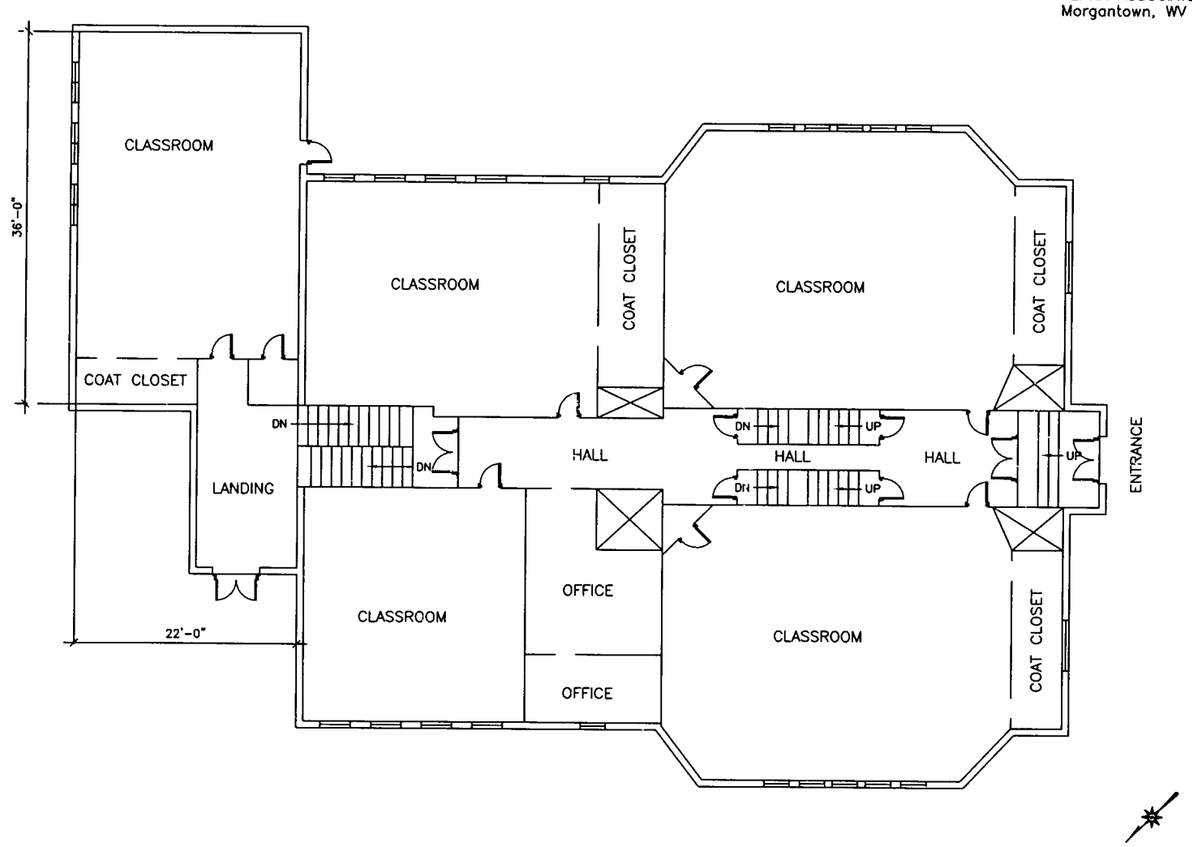
Date
MARCH 2004

MICHAEL GIOULIS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT
612 MAIN STREET
SUTTON, WV 26601
(304) 765-5716

FOURTH WARD SCHOOL NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
MONONGALIA COUNTY
MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

DWG.
1 OF 3

Base map courtesy of:
ALPHA ASSOCIATES, INC.
Morgantown, WV



FIRST FLOOR
EXISTING FLOOR PLAN

SCALE

0 10' 25' 50'

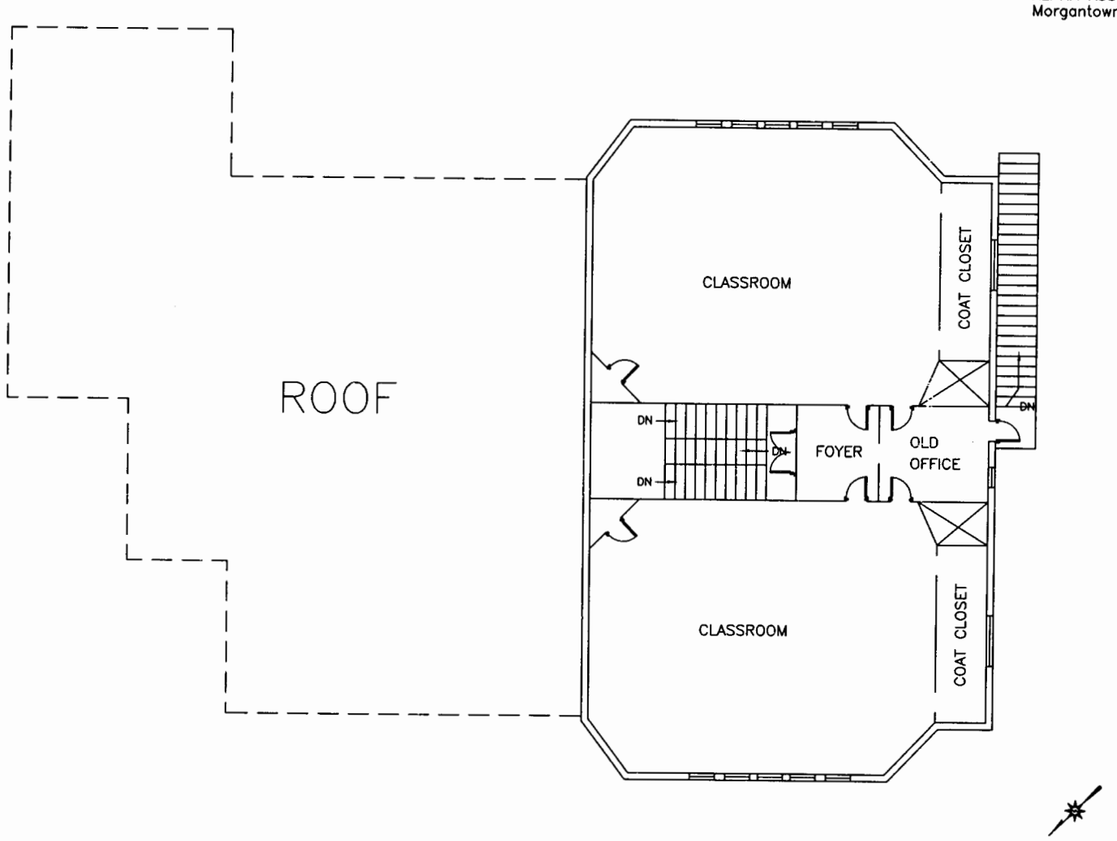
Date
MARCH 2004

MICHAEL GIOULIS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT
612 MAIN STREET
SUTTON, WV 26601
(304) 765-5716

FOURTH WARD SCHOOL NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
MONONGALIA COUNTY
MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

DWG.
2 OF 3

Base map courtesy of:
ALPHA ASSOCIATES, INC.
Morgantown, WV



SECOND FLOOR
EXISTING FLOOR PLAN

SCALE

0 10' 25' 50'

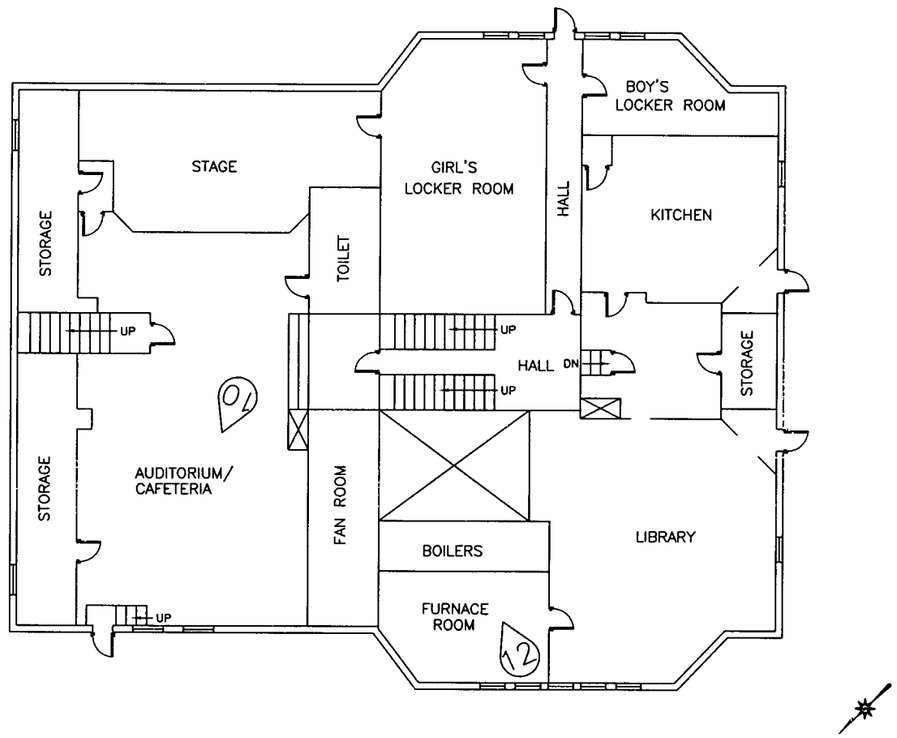
Date
MARCH 2004

MICHAEL GIOULIS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT
612 MAIN STREET
SUTTON, WV 26601
(304) 765-5716

FOURTH WARD SCHOOL NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
MONONGALIA COUNTY
MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

DWG.
3 OF 3

Base map courtesy of:
ALPHA ASSOCIATES, INC.
Morgantown, WV



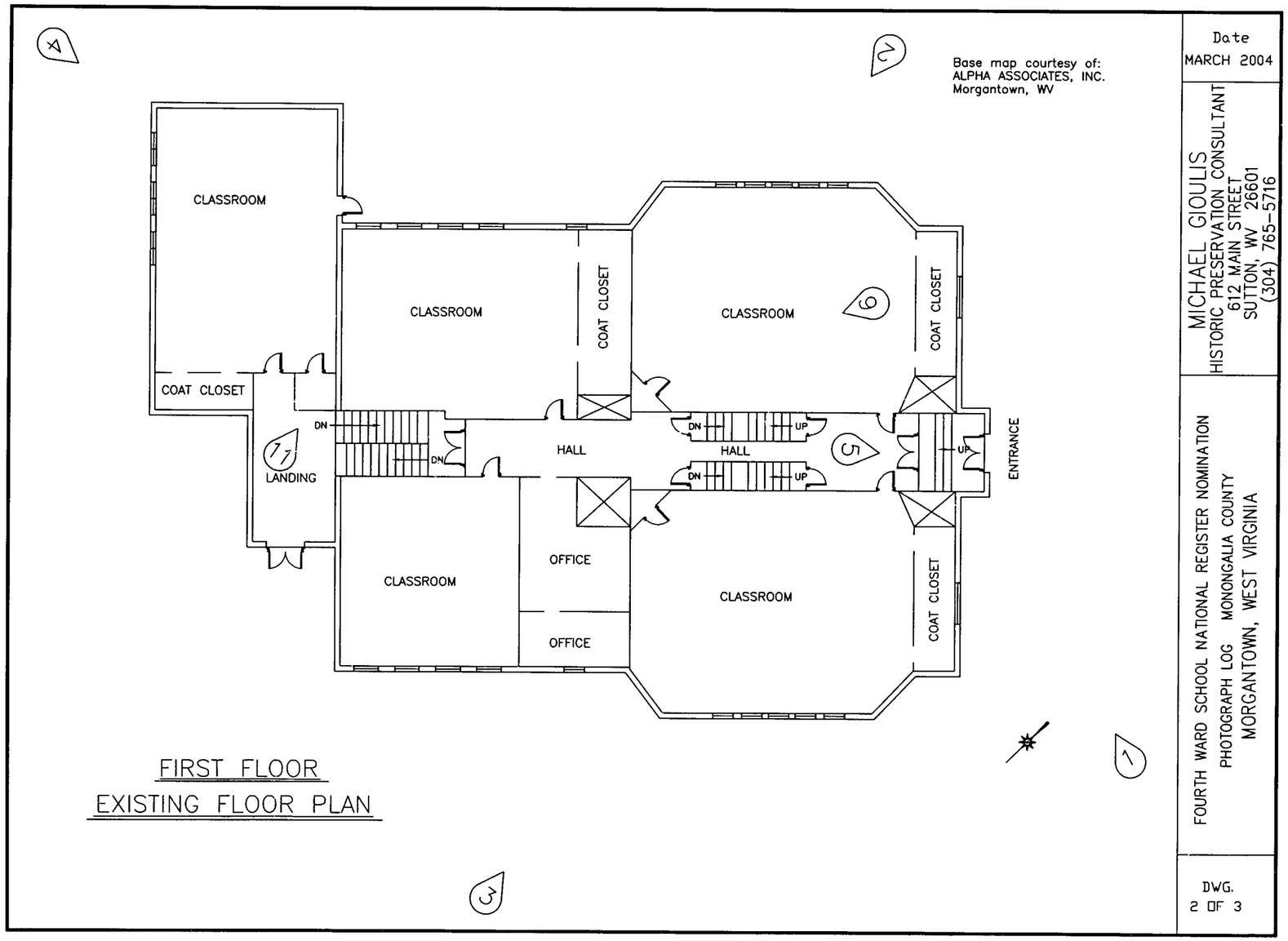
BASEMENT
EXISTING FLOOR PLAN

Date
MARCH 2004

MICHAEL GIOULIS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT
612 MAIN STREET
SUTTON, WV 26601
(304) 765-5716

FOURTH WARD SCHOOL NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
PHOTOGRAPH LOG MONONGALIA COUNTY
MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

DWG.
1 OF 3



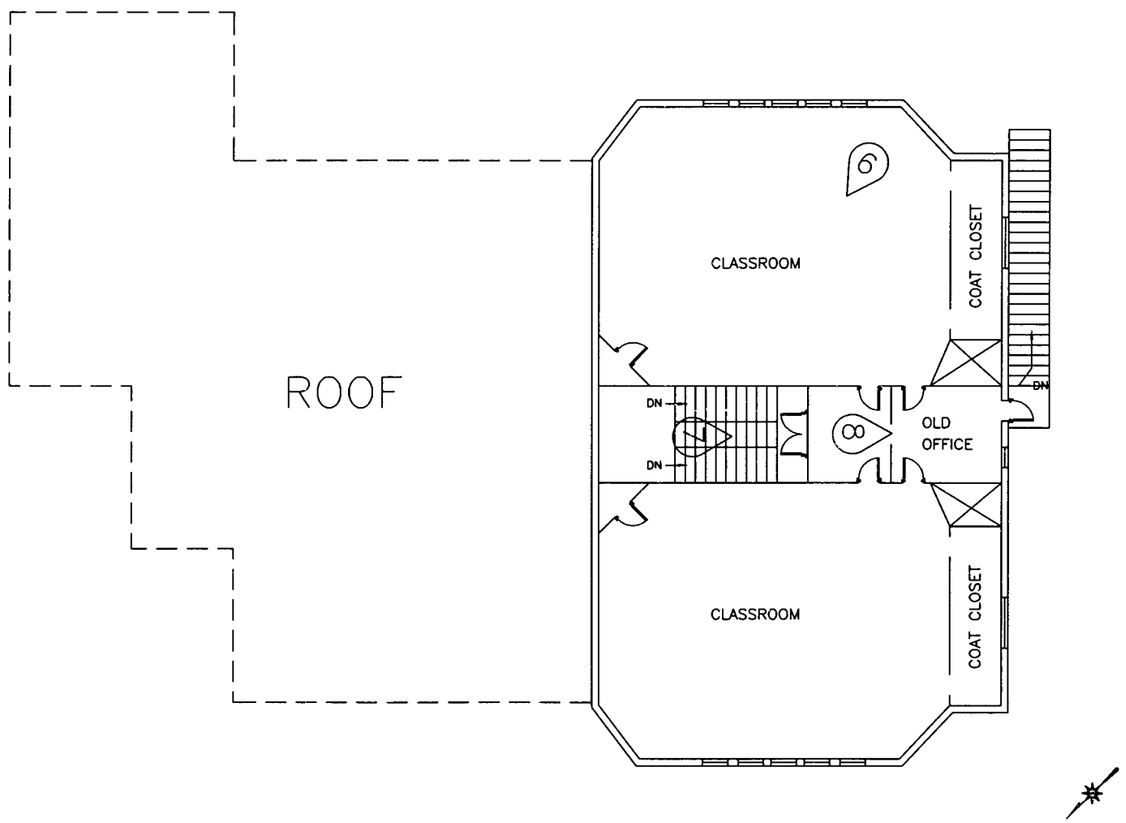
Date
MARCH 2004

MICHAEL GIOULIS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT
612 MAIN STREET
SUTTON, WV 26601
(304) 765-5716

FOURTH WARD SCHOOL NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
PHOTOGRAPH LOG MONONGALIA COUNTY
MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

DWG.
2 OF 3

Base map courtesy of:
ALPHA ASSOCIATES, INC.
Morgantown, WV



SECOND FLOOR
EXISTING FLOOR PLAN

Date
MARCH 2004

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SUTTON, WV 26601
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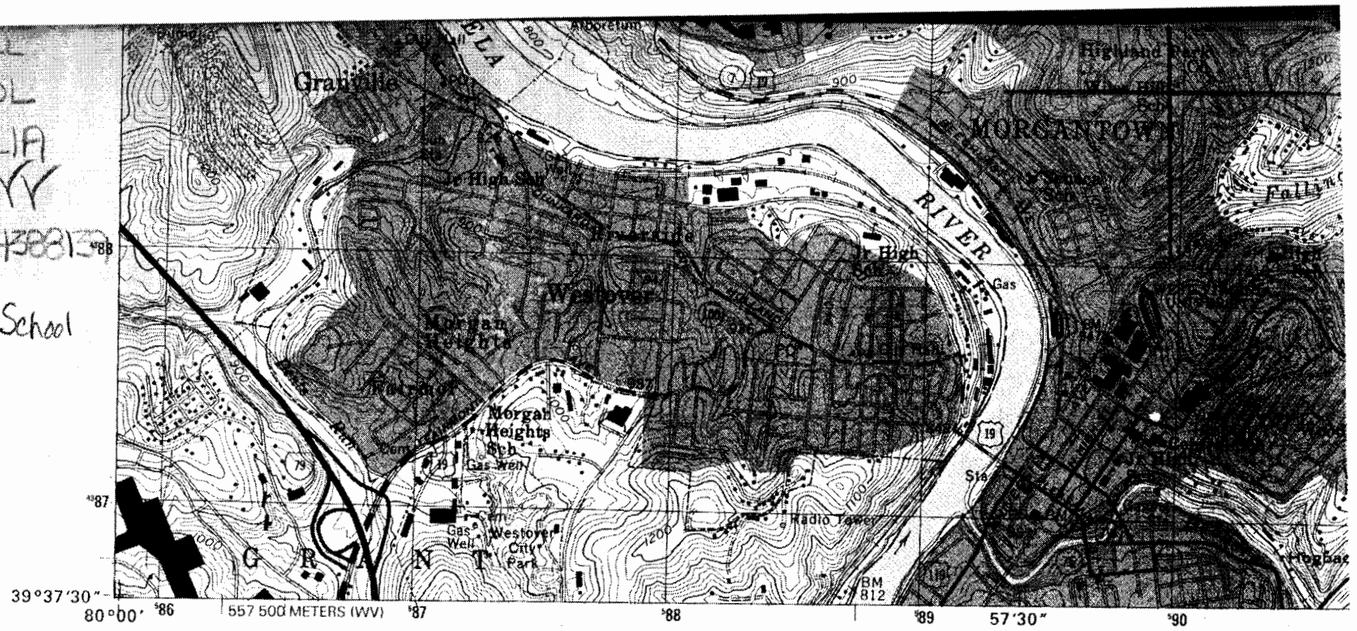
FOURTH WARD SCHOOL NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
PHOTOGRAPH LOG MONONGALIA COUNTY
MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

DWG.
3 OF 3

Miles Hill
School
Monongalia
County, WV
17/590173/4388139
Fourth Ward School



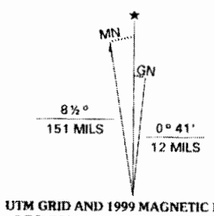
Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Topography compiled 1955. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1994 and other sources. Survey control current as of 1957

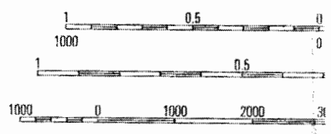
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 17
2 500-meter ticks: West Virginia Coordinate System of 1983 (north zone) and Pennsylvania Coordinate System of 1983 (south zone)

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

Landmark buildings verified 1957



UTM GRID AND 1999 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



C
NATION/
TO CONVEF

20% TOTAL RECOVERED FIBER

THIS MAP COMPLIE
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGIC/
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPO