

**HUNTINGTON FEDERAL BUILDING
502 EIGHTH STREET
CABELL COUNTY, HUNTINGTON, WV**

HABS OUTLINE REPORT



November 22, 2011

Prepared by

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HUNTINGTON FEDERAL BUILDING

- Location:** 502 Eighth Street
Huntington, Cabell County, West Virginia.
Located on southeast corner of 8th Street and 5th Avenue, Huntington, WV
- USGS Huntington, W.VA.
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 17-537384-4253071
Datum 83
- Present Owner:** U.S. General Services Administration
- Present Use:** Offices for federal agency
- Significance:** The Huntington Federal Building is located in the Huntington Downtown Historic District (listed NR 2/24/86 and 2/23/07). The district is significant under Criterion A for Commerce through its association with the growth and development of Huntington's commercial area, Cabell County, West Virginia, and for Community Planning and Development through its association with the establishment and growth of the town through the railroad industry. The district is also significant under Criterion C for Architecture through its association with many of the architectural styles of the late nineteen and early to mid twentieth centuries and for its association with the work of numerous architects and builders of the time period. The Huntington Federal Building is located within a grouping of other civic buildings, which includes the Huntington City Hall, Cabell County Courthouse and Sidney L. Christie Federal Building. This grouping effectively creates a "government square" subset of the historic district. Under historic uses, the nomination lists, among other things, Government: city hall, courthouse, and post office. The nomination further describes the above listed buildings and states that the buildings represent the high quality of civic architecture of the late nineteen and early twentieth centuries. The design for the Huntington Federal Building Modernization will be compatible with the characteristics of the historic district and its surrounding civic neighbors.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

- 1. Date of erection:** 1958-60.
- 2. Architect:** The building was designed by C.E Silling and Associates, a prominent architectural firm in Charleston, West Virginia.

- 3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses:** The building is owned by the U.S. General Services Administration and is leased to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District, for offices. In the announcement by the General Services Administration of the design and construction of the building, tenants identified included: the Railroad Retirement Board; Veterans Administration; Department of Agriculture; Department of the Army; Department of Commerce; and Health Education and Welfare. (Office of Public Information and Reports, General Services Administration, GSA-446, June 5, 1956)
- 4. Builder, contractor, suppliers:** Contractor was J.W. Bateson Company, Dallas, Texas. Building was financed by New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.
- 5. Original plans and construction:** The building is rectangular, seven stories tall with a full basement and penthouse. The eighth floor penthouse does not encompass the entire footprint of the other floors. The plan contains a central vertical circulation spine with elevators, toilets and stairs. A corridor encircles the center of the plan with offices arranged on the perimeter.
- 6. Alterations and additions:** The building was altered ca. 1996 and 2005. The building underwent a general renovation ca. 1996 which updated most of the interior finishes but not the layout, except for the sixth floor. On the sixth floor, the executive offices were updated in layout and finish materials. The elevator lobby and corridor finishes were also updated at that time.

In 2005, the original building entrance at the center of the west front facade on Eighth Street was moved to the northwest corner of the building at Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. A new entry was created, with new finishes, and the entrance lobby was altered. A portico added for the new entrance projects outward toward Fifth Avenue, outside the original building footprint. The original interior entrance area on Eighth Street was enclosed and serves as an employee canteen; the space is no longer accessible from the exterior.

B. Historical Context:

The Huntington Federal Building was constructed during a period of growth for the federal government in terms of escalating employee numbers, new services, budget sizes and building programs. As a result of this post-Depression era and wartime expansion, President Harry Truman had created the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) in July 1949 to streamline the administrative work of the federal government. Various government agencies were consolidated into this one new federal agency, whose role was to efficiently administer supplies and provide space for federal employees. To meet the extensive space requirements, the U.S. government undertook massive building projects throughout the United States for office buildings, courthouses, post offices and other structures from the 1950s through the 1970s.

In fact, to speed the construction of necessary government space following a lull caused by the war, the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 was passed. This legislation allowed for construction of federal facilities using lease-to-own financing techniques. Under the Act, a contractor would build a building on land owned by the federal government, following plans and under the supervision of the federal government. At the completion of construction, an "investor" would pay off the builder and lease the space/building to the government for a specified period. At the end of the lease, the government would own the building. An opinion by the U.S. Government Accountability Office described the arrangement as "...for all practical purposes... essentially one of borrowing and lending..." (B-130934, Jun. 26, 1957). The Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 was subsequently amended in 1958 to exclude payment for "...sites, planning or construction..." This amendment though exempted a list of projects from the limitation, including projects in Mt. Hope and Huntington, WV. (Pub. L. 85-844, Title I, §101, Aug. 28, 1958, 72 Stat. 1067). The Huntington Federal Building and another project in West Virginia were included in the early round of construction using the new 1954 Act. They are mentioned again in the subsequent 1958 Amendment, indicating that the projects were underway or nearing start-up.

Constructed in 1958-60, the Huntington Federal Building was designed by C.E. Silling & Associates, Architects, of Charleston, West Virginia, the oldest continuing architectural firm in West Virginia and one of the oldest in the eastern United States. The firm was originally established in 1902 by noted architect H. Rus Warne and Charles G. Rabenstein. The firm was responsible for such buildings as the Boone County Courthouse, Charleston City Hall, Nicholas County High School, and large homes in the Charleston area in Edgewood, South Hills and Kanawha City for successful businessmen. Additional examples include Littlepage Terrace and Washington Manor public housing projects in Charleston and Stadium Terrace in Mt. Hope, State Masonic Home in Parkersburg, Charleston's St. Marks United Methodist Church, and dorms at West Virginia University in Morgantown. After Warne's retirement, the firm continued under the leadership of Silling, who had joined the firm in 1920, and it eventually evolved into the present Silling Associates, Inc.

Silling's designs covered a wide range of styles from Gothic and Jacobethan to Art Deco to Modern. Projects included school and college buildings, health care facilities, prisons, airports, courts, banks and others. Some examples are the Charleston High School, Stonewall Jackson High School, Atlas Building, Kanawha Airport, City Center East, Imperial Towers, National Bank of Commerce Tower, Charleston Memorial Hospital and West Virginia Cultural Center in Charleston; the Medium Security Prison in Huttonsville; the West Virginia State College Physical Education Building at Institute's West Virginia State College; the Mineral Industries Building, University Medical Center, Mountainlair Student Union and Coliseum Arena at Morgantown's West Virginia University.

One principal in Silling associated with the Huntington Federal Building on many of the drawings is Howard George Johe, 1925-2005. Johe graduated from Carnegie Tech (now Carnegie-Mellon) with a degree in architecture. He started his architecture career in

Pittsburgh and then moved to Charleston where he worked for Silling Associates, Architects, from 1949 to 1982. He worked on many of the commissions described above.

The Huntington Federal Building is an example of the Modern style, especially as applied to federal buildings, and was a product of the trend towards the new Modernism and away from more traditional designs. From the late 1780s to 1850s, federal buildings were often imposing grand edifices, reflecting the power and authority of the government. Their size also distinguished them from buildings of the private sector. By the late 1920s and early 1930s, federal buildings were still reflecting traditional styles although the private sector was moving to the Modern movement.

The emerging Modern architectural style embraced contemporary designs which combined functionalism with aesthetic ideals that rejected historical precepts and styles and explored the aesthetics and advances in building technology. In fact, the press release announcement of the design of the building quotes F. Moran McConihe, Commissioner of Public Buildings: "The outstanding feature of the new building is the... contemporary design assures a building of simple dignity...potential economies ... go hand in hand with simplicity...."

The Art Deco, Streamlined Moderne and International styles were at the forefront of this movement employing a wide range of materials and characteristics and exploring advances in building technology preceding the simpler example of the Huntington Federal Building. Compared to other earlier federal and municipal buildings in Huntington of the Beaux Arts, Renaissance Revival and Art Deco styles, this building is massive and severe in its simple rectangular massing with no decorative elements.

Federal buildings did reflect period architectural trends, as seen in the late 1800s and early 1900s when Beaux Arts style buildings were prevalent. During the Great Depression years, government monies sustained many different types of building projects. While public buildings retained classical styles or details, they also began reflecting influences of early Modernism already seen in the private sector. Clean lines, flat surfaces and simple geometric shapes were expressed in changed technologies, materials, and building methods. Simplified facades and fenestration, reduced or no ornamentation and primary or vibrant colors were key elements of buildings during this time. These minimalistic trends continued in government buildings constructed from the 1940s through the 1960s.

Huntington's federal and municipal buildings in the downtown area include the Cabell County Courthouse (ca. 1900), former Carnegie Public Library (ca. 1902), Sidney L. Christie Federal Building (Old Post Office/Federal Building; ca. 1907/1919/1936), Huntington City Hall (ca. 1913), and Cabell County Public Library (ca. 1979), as well as the Huntington Federal Building (ca. 1958). The Cabell County Courthouse (750 Fifth Avenue) and Carnegie Library (900 Fifth Avenue) are in the Beaux Arts style. The Sidney L. Christie Federal Building (845 Fifth Avenue) and Huntington City Hall (820 Fifth Avenue) are in the Renaissance Revival style.

In addition to the Huntington Federal Building, similar West Virginia public or federal buildings in the Modern style include the Ronceverte Post Office (1958), Mount Hope Federal Building (1958), Mercer County Health Department (1960), Concord College Center (1960), Martinsburg Federal Courthouse (1961), Parkersburg Federal Building (1961), Glenville State College dormitories (1965) and West Virginia University Twin Towers dormitories (1969), Harley O. Staggers Federal Building, Morgantown (1972), Jennings Randolph Federal Center, Elkins (1974).

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

- 1. Architectural character:** The building is in the unadorned federal Modern style.
- 2. Condition of fabric:** Condition is fair to poor. There are cracks in the bricks and joints on the facades, and waviness is apparent on exterior surfaces. These problems have arisen due to the construction method used which allowed differential movement of the exterior and interior brick wythes and inadequate drainage. The interior was updated ca. 1995 or during the ca. 2005 entrance relocation and is in good condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

- 1. Overall dimensions:** The building is seven stories tall with a full basement and penthouse. The eighth floor penthouse is recessed back from the main facades. The building is 185' x 90', 4 bays by 9 bays, and has approximately 140,000 square feet.
- 2. Foundation:** The foundation is concrete.
- 3. Walls:** The four facades are unadorned polished granite veneer on the first floor and blonde brick veneer in a common bond on the upper floors. There is a small rectangular cap at the top of the granite veneer. The east facade of the built-up central section, the eighth floor penthouse, contains aluminum louvers running horizontally near the top.
- 4. Structural system, framing:** The structure consists of cast in place concrete columns and beams and a concrete floor slab. The exterior walls are brick veneer with brick backer. The backer brick rests on the concrete slab, while the veneer is supported on angles attached to the structure. This system created stress in the wall through differential movement of the two wythes and moisture.
- 5. Porches, stoops, porticoes, etc.:** The non-original main entrance on the north facade has stainless steel cantilevered canopies over the stair and ramp entries. Both canopies are integral parts of the limestone slab entrance wall and extend out from the

building's original footprint. The stair-side canopy projects beyond the building's west facade, towards Eighth Street.

6. Openings:

- a. **Doorways and doors:** The main entrance is a modern structure on Fifth Avenue at the northwest corner of the building that extends out past the building's original footprint. The entrance consists of a ramp and stair arrangement flanking a corner projecting glass airlock bay. There are stainless steel cantilevered canopies over the stair and ramp entrances and a projecting limestone slab wall. The west side of the corner is veneered in the same limestone, with the building name and emblems attached.

The entrance doors and surround are a metal storefront system with stainless cladding. Doors are wide stile full light doors and the interior entrance doors are automatic sliding. The original entrance was in the center bay of the Eighth Street facade. It had recessed entrance stairs leading to a central lobby and the interior center elevators. When the new entrance was created ca. 2005, the original recessed entrance was closed over with matching granite. Only the subtle pilasters at the edges of the original bay opening on the west facade indicate where the entrance was.

On the east facade, there are four entrances from the parking area. Two are recessed entrances replacing one of the square windows in the second window groupings in from the south and north ends of the building. These entrances are sliding glass doors. The recesses are finished with the blonde brick. The two other entrances are approximately midway on the facade. With these entrances, the south door is a windowless metal rolling door; the north door has upper and lower fixed glass window insets with the lower half covered with metal.

On the eighth floor penthouse there is a door approximately midway on the east wall leading to the roof.

- b. **Windows and shutters:** On the first floor, windows are single pane square windows in aluminum frames with simple aluminum surrounds. They are arranged in groupings of three, evenly spaced on all facades with granite between them. On the upper floors, windows are single pane casement windows with no detailing. They are arranged in punched openings containing three windows separated by wide aluminum mullions. The eighth floor penthouse has no windows, but the east facade contains horizontal aluminum louvers near the top.

8. Roof:

- a. **Shape, covering:** The roof is a flat membrane system on both the seventh and eighth penthouse floors. On the 1956 drawings, the roof was listed as composition roofing.

- b. **Cornice, eaves:** The top parapet cap contains a metal, stylized crown cornice. The eighth floor penthouse has an aluminum coping.
- c. **Chimneys:** Toward the northeast end of the eighth floor penthouse, there is a simple brick chimney with concrete cap.

C. Description of Interior:

1. **Floor plans:** The first floor contains the main entrance at the northwest corner of the building. This entrance opens into the lobby with a security area and central waiting room. An interior corridor runs from the lobby entrance on a north-south axis along the west side, with offices or canteen located to the exterior side off the corridor. A similar corridor with offices is located along the east side of the building. The main corridors are bisected by two east-west axis interior corridors at the north and south ends of the building. These two corridors provide exterior access on the east facade. The enclosed interior stairways are located along the east-west corridors. A third east-west axis corridor is located in the center of the building and contains the elevators and their associated lobbies. The central mail chute is in these elevator lobbies, and bathrooms are located behind the opposite wall. A modern employee canteen is located on the first floor in the original entrance configuration on the west. There are also storage rooms on the first floor.

With the exception of the exterior entrances and modern canteen, layouts of the second through seventh floors are similar to the first floor: corridors, stairways, offices, storage rooms, elevators and lobby, restrooms. The sixth floor layout has been modified, but the elevators and lobby, restrooms, stairways and corridors are in their original locations. The sixth floor contains executive offices on the west side and conference rooms, offices and reception area on the east side.

The eighth floor penthouse, the central built-up roof section, contains elevators, the north end stairway and mechanical equipment.

2. **Stairways:** Stairways are parged concrete block walls with attached metal hand rail. The stairs are cast concrete with iron pipe rail railings. Landings have vinyl tile flooring with vinyl base. Treads and risers have vinyl nosing. The ceilings are drywall.
3. **Flooring:** Finishes of the first floor entrance lobby, elevator lobby and security area are modern, dating to the ca. 2005 entrance alteration. The floors are vinyl tile flooring with a limestone base. The modern canteen has a concrete floor with ceramic tile inlay and vinyl base, dating to the ca. 2005 entrance alteration. On all floors other than the sixth floor executive offices and conference rooms, the offices and storage rooms have modern carpeted floors over concrete with a vinyl base. Corridors other than on the sixth floor are vinyl tile flooring and base. Executive offices and conference rooms on the sixth floor are carpet with wood base. Corridors

on the sixth floor are carpeted with vinyl base. Bathrooms have ceramic tile floors, dating to the ca. 1995 renovations.

4. **Wall and ceiling finishes:** Finishes of the first floor entrance lobby, elevator lobby and security area are modern, dating to the ca. 2005 entrance alteration. Ceilings are drywall. Other than the elevator lobby, walls are acoustical wall panels. The elevator lobby consists of metal panel and limestone walls. The elevator lobbies also include the original mail chute with the mail box on the first floor. The mail chute is glass and aluminum with a simple ceiling band with horizontal banding, a central mail slot with square US MAIL plaque, and a wide metal band as a plinth. The mail box is a simple aluminum rectangle with no ornamentation or detail. The modern canteen on the west side has acoustical ceiling tiles and drywall walls, dating to the ca. 2005 entrance alteration. Other than the sixth floor executive offices and conference rooms, office and storage rooms have drywall walls and acoustical ceiling tiles. Finishes are modern and date to the ca. 1996 renovations unless completed with the ca. 2005 alteration. Cubicle partition walls are glass. Bathrooms have ceramic tile walls. There is a two-tile wide green border at the top and bottom of the walls and a three-tile wide green horizontal border mid-wall. There are metal modern stall partition walls. Ceilings are acoustical ceiling tiles.

On the sixth floor, walls of the executive offices and conference rooms have wallpaper on lower portion, a wood chair rail, and painted drywall above. Ceilings are drywall or acoustical panels. Wood crown molding is found in most areas other than the corridors. In the reception area, the hall wall consists of a modern painted wood grid with glass insets. Corridors have carpeted lower portion, wood chair rail and drywall upper wall portion. Remaining offices and rooms have drywall walls and acoustical ceiling tiles.

5. Openings:

- a. **Doorways and doors:** Interior doors are original in most instances. They are wood with a single paned, fixed glass window on top half and louver at the bottom half, along with a metal toe kick at the base. Stairway doors are double metal doors with a narrow vertical window. On the sixth floor, doors are modern, stained hollow core wood doors with metal trim. An employee conference area on the sixth floor has a modern accordion door. Most exterior doors are automated glass sliding doors. On the east facade there is a windowless metal rolling door and an adjacent door with upper and lower fixed glass window insets with the lower half covered with metal. Door trims are simple metal.
- b. **Windows:** Windows are set in aluminum frames with no detailing. In the grouping of three windows per opening on the upper floors, the windows are separated by aluminum mullions. They have drywall returns/jambes. Interior stools are the tops of the metal HVAC cabinets.

6. **Hardware:** Hinges and door latches are unadorned aluminum finish.

7. Mechanical equipment:

- a. **Heating, air conditioning, ventilation:** The systems are modern. Equipment is located on the eighth floor penthouse. There are fan coil units beneath each window on the perimeter of the building.
- b. **Lighting:** Lighting in the first floor entrance lobby, security area and elevator lobby is modern recessed incandescent fixtures dating to the ca. 2005 alteration. Throughout the building, lighting is a mixture of recessed or surface mounted fluorescent lighting and recessed incandescent lighting. On the sixth floor, the lighting is similar but not original. The employee conference area on that floor has modern recessed fluorescent lighting as well as some modern track lighting.
- c. **Plumbing:** Plumbing is modern porcelain sinks, toilets and urinals.
- d. **Elevators:** The elevator locations and cabs are original. Finishes are modern. Doors are stainless with painted metal frames.

D. Site

1. **General setting and orientation:** The eight-story brick office building is a rectangle that sits on a large corner lot in a commercial area of mixed height buildings. The building's length is parallel to Eighth Street, and the main entrance is at the northwest corner of the building, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street. Sidewalks run the width and length of the building on the north and west facades, with parking to the east between the Huntington Federal Building and the adjacent Sidney L. Christie Federal Building. The south facade continues up to the lot line with Federal Avenue to the south.

On the north, west and south facades there are metal and cement filled bollards. On the east facade there is a restricted, gated parking lot between the Huntington Federal Building and the Sidney L. Christie Federal Building. Along Fifth Avenue on the north facade, there are three young trees in flush sidewalk planters; along Eighth Street on the west facade are four trees in similar planters. There are two flag poles on Fifth Avenue, at the east end of the ramp entrance.

2. **Historic landscape design:** This is an urban setting with no historic landscaping. Originally the building facade met the sidewalk in characteristic Modern style. The site plan drawing dated 2003 by PDG Architects of Houston, Texas, shows three planters in the sidewalk along the building's north facade, four along the west, and two flag poles near the original main entrance on the west facade.
3. **Outbuildings:** There are no outbuildings.

PART III: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural drawings:** Original drawings by C. E. Silling & Associates dated September 27, 1956; and site plan drawing by PDG Architects, Houston, Texas, dated October 13, 2003.
- B. Historic view:** Photograph ca. 2005 by Huntington Ironton Empowerment Zone, Derron Runyon
- C. Interviews:** n/a

D. Bibliography:

Collins, Rodney. West Virginia Architects. Unpublished Manuscript.

Gioulis, Michael. Section 106 Report -Huntington Bundle Project (Energy Repair and Alterations), Huntington Federal Building/ARRA Project. Prepared for US General Services Administration, Region 3, #GS-03P-03-CDD-0028. June 2010.

Robinson & Associates, Inc.; Robinson, Judith H.; and Foell, Stephanie S. Growth, Efficiency and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s and 70s. US GSA Study Report. September 2003.

Office of Public Information and Reports, General Services Administration, GSA-446, June 5, 1956.

<http://www.gao.gov>

<http://www.gsa.gov/>

<http://www.law.justia.com>

<http://www.silling.com>

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This report was completed as part of a Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. General Services Administration and the West Virginia Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Huntington Federal Building Modernization, City of Huntington, Cabell County, West Virginia, dated August 8, 2011.

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Date: November 22, 2011

PHOTOGRAPHS

Huntington Federal Building
502 Eighth Street
Cabell County, Huntington, West Virginia

These photographs are representative exterior and interior views of the Huntington Federal Building. Photographs were taken by Michael Gioulis in March 2011.



Front (north) and side (west) facades looking southeast



Front (north) and side (east) facades looking southwest



Front (north) facade looking south



Main entrance, front (north) facade, corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, looking southeast



Main entrance detail, front (north) facade looking southeast



Front entrance detail, front (north) facade looking southwest



Side (west) and rear (south) facades looking northeast



Side (west) facade looking east



Rear (south) facade looking north



Southeast corner facade looking northwest



Side (east) facade looking west



Side (east) facade looking south



Northeast corner facade looking southwest



Roof cap detail



Fenestration detail



Window detail



Main entrance looking northwest



Main entrance security desk



Main entrance reception area



First floor west corridor looking south



First floor elevator lobby looking east



First floor corridor



First floor corridor



First floor canteen on west side, location of original entrance, looking southwest



First floor canteen on west side, location of original entrance, looking north



First floor southwest office showing typical open configuration



First floor east side office showing typical partitioned configuration



First floor overhead freight door and utility entrance on east side



First floor side entrance with mail box, east side



Interior enclosed stairway, typical configuration



Bathroom, typical configuration



Second floor elevator lobby, typical configuration, looking northeast



Second floor elevator lobby, typical configuration, looking southeast



Second floor west side private office, typical configuration



Second floor northeast corner office



Second floor east side cubicle office, typical configuration



Second floor east corridor doors, typical configuration



Third floor elevator lobby, looking northwest



Third floor elevator lobby, looking southwest



Third floor south side reference room



Fourth floor elevator lobby with typical mail chute, looking northwest



Fourth floor northwest corner office



Fifth floor elevator lobby, looking southeast



Fifth floor corridor, typical configuration



Fifth floor cubicle offices, typical configuration



Sixth floor elevator lobby, looking northwest



Sixth floor west corridor, looking south



Sixth floor reception area for executive offices, northwest corner



Sixth floor reception area for executive offices



Sixth floor west side executive office



Sixth floor executive conference room



Sixth floor east side non-executive office



Seventh floor private office, typical configuration



Seventh floor cubicle offices, typical configuration



Seventh floor conference room, typical configuration



Basement mechanical systems



Streetscape, Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street looking southeast



Streetscape, Fifth Avenue looking southeast



Streetscape, Fifth Avenue looking west



Streetscape, Eighth Street looking south



Streetscape, Eighth Street looking east

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1: Historic Views
- Appendix 2: Architectural Plans
- Appendix 3: Maps

APPENDIX 1
HISTORIC VIEWS



Huntington Federal Building showing original north facade on Fifth Avenue, ca. 1986
Photo courtesy of U.S. General Services Administration,
Huntington, WV, WV0054FP



Huntington Federal Building showing main entrance on west facade on Eighth Street, ca. 1981
(before 2005 relocation of entrance to north facade on Fifth Avenue)
Photo courtesy of U.S. General Services Administration, Philadelphia, PA



Huntington Federal Building showing main entrance on west facade on Eighth Street, ca. 1981
(before 2005 relocation of entrance to north facade on Fifth Avenue)
Photo courtesy of U.S. General Services Administration, Philadelphia, PA



Huntington Federal Building showing main entrance on west facade on Eighth Street, ca. 1981
(before 2005 relocation of entrance to north facade on Fifth Avenue)
Photo courtesy U.S. General Services Administration, Philadelphia, PA



Huntington Federal Building showing original north facade on Fifth Avenue, ca. 1981
Photo courtesy of U.S. General Services Administration, Philadelphia, PA



Huntington Federal Building showing main entrance on west facade on Eighth Street
(before 2005 relocation of entrance to north facade on Fifth Avenue)
Photo courtesy of Huntington Ironton Empowerment Zone - Derron Runyon

APPENDIX 2
ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

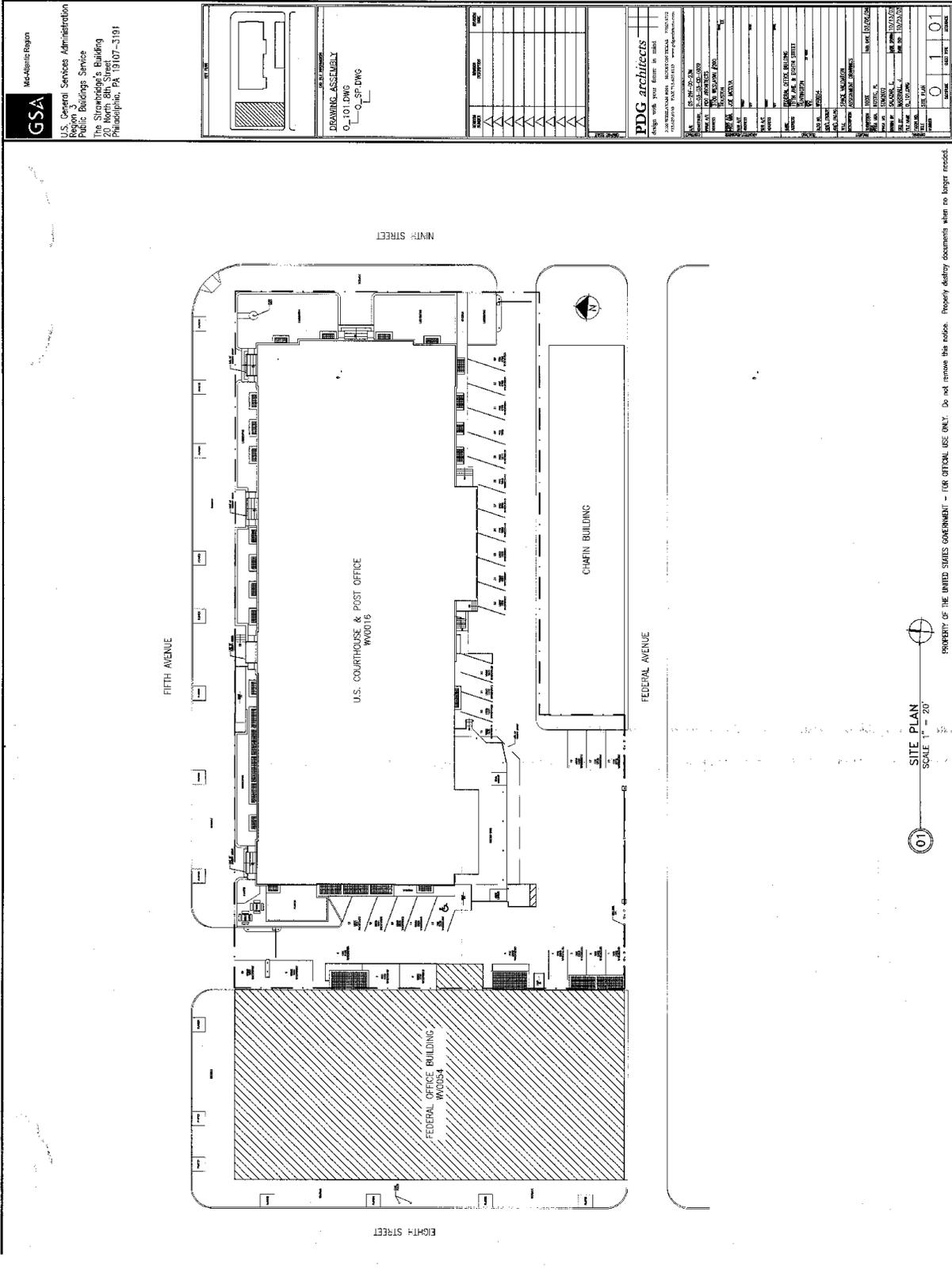
**Architectural Plans by C.E. Silling & Associates
Charleston, WV
1956**

A 4-2

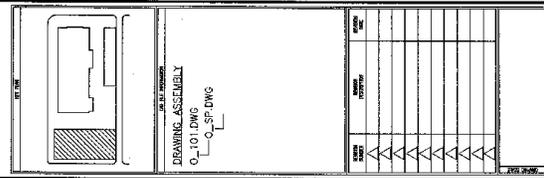
A 4-3

**Architectural Plans by PDG Architects
Houston, TX
2004**

Site Plan - 0-101



GSA Mid-Atlantic Region
U.S. General Services Administration
Region 3
Public Buildings Service
The Strawnbridge's Building
20 North 3rd Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107-3191



PDG architects
Design with Your Future in Mind
1000 WASHINGTON AVENUE, SUITE 400 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19102
TEL: 215-561-7200 FAX: 215-561-7201
WWW.PDGARCHITECTS.COM

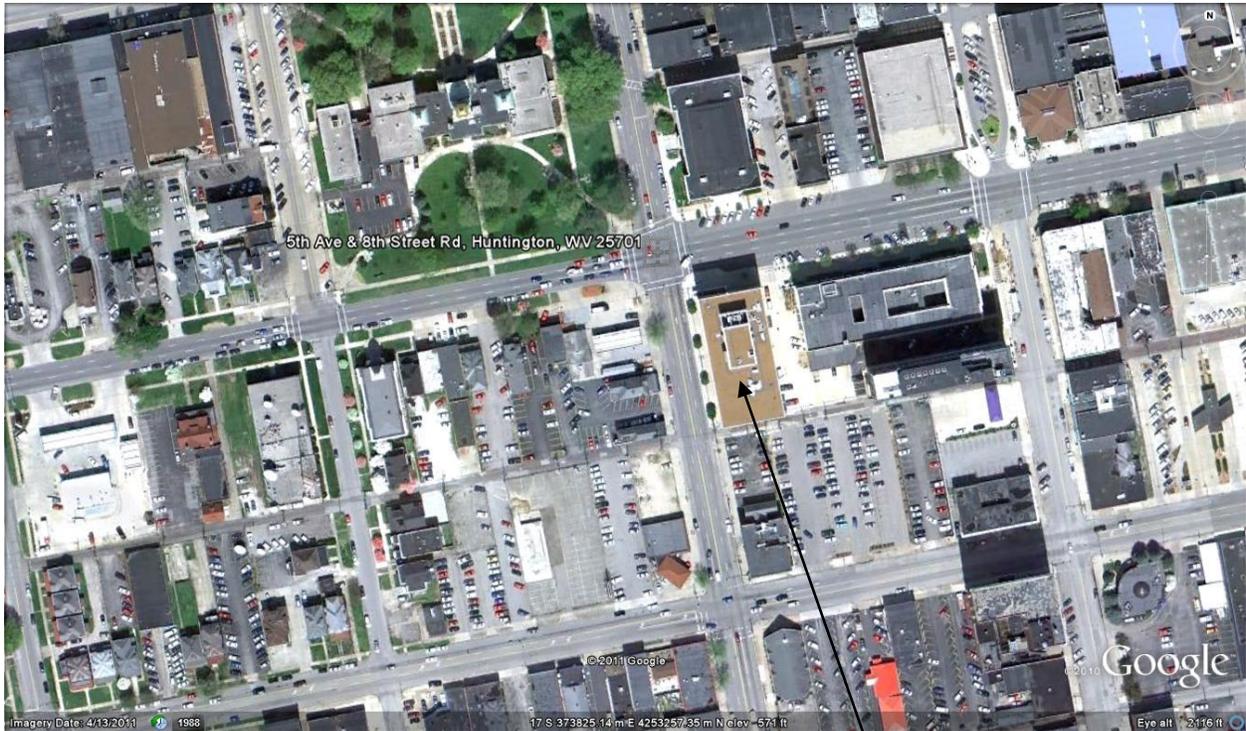
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DATE	01/10/10
SCALE	1" = 20'
SHEET NO.	01
TOTAL SHEETS	01
DATE	01/10/10
DESIGNED BY	PDG ARCHITECTS
DRAWN BY	PDG ARCHITECTS
CHECKED BY	PDG ARCHITECTS
APPROVED BY	PDG ARCHITECTS
DATE	01/10/10
PROJECT NAME	HUNTINGTON FEDERAL BUILDING
PROJECT ADDRESS	1000 WASHINGTON AVENUE, SUITE 400 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19102
PROJECT NO.	1000000000
DATE	01/10/10
SCALE	1" = 20'
SHEET NO.	01
TOTAL SHEETS	01
DATE	01/10/10

01
SITE PLAN
SCALE 1" = 20'

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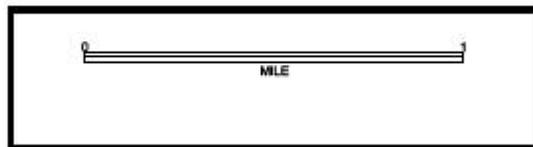
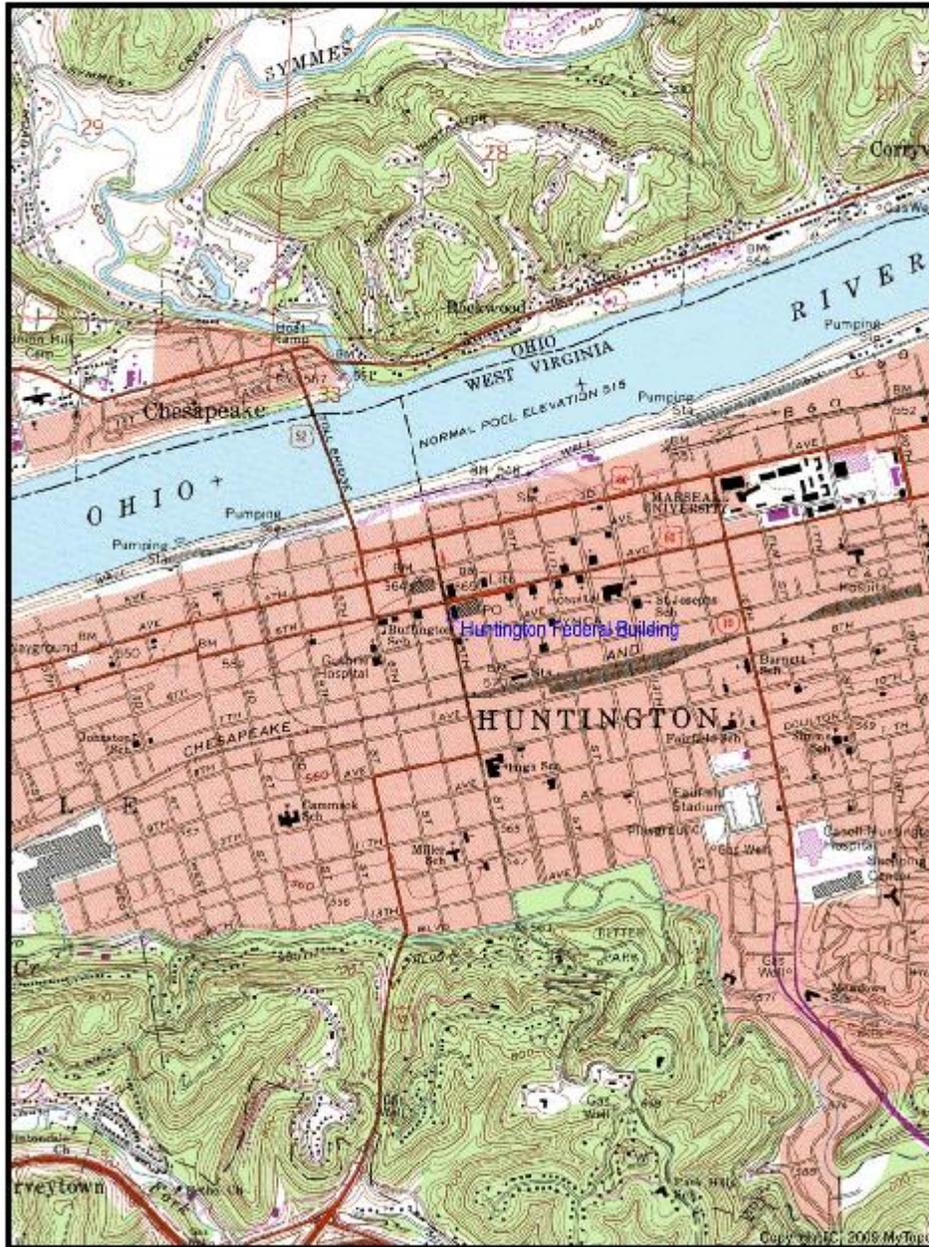
APPENDIX 3

MAPS



Huntington Federal Building

Huntington Federal Building
502 Eighth Street, Huntington, West Virginia



Huntington Federal Building
502 Eighth Street, Huntington, West Virginia