

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Mount Hope Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number See Continuation Sheets not for publication N/A

city or town Mount Hope vicinity N/A

state West Virginia code WV county Fayette code 019 zip code 25880

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of commenting official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain): _____		

5. Classification

Ownership of Property		Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
			Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> X </u>	private	<u> </u> building(s)			
<u> X </u>	public-local	<u> X </u> district	<u> 144 </u>	<u> 19 </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	public-State	<u> </u> site	<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> X </u>	public-Federal	<u> </u> structure	<u> 4 </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>		<u> </u> object	<u> 1 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	objects
			<u> 150 </u>	<u> 20 </u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing	Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
<u> N/A </u>	<u> one </u>

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions	Current Functions
<u> COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store </u>	<u> COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store </u>
<u> DOMESTIC/single dwelling </u>	<u> DOMESTIC/single dwelling </u>
<u> COMMERCE/TRADE/office </u>	<u> COMMERCE/TRADE/office </u>
<u> FUNERARY/cemetery </u>	<u> FUNERARY/cemetery </u>
<u> RELIGION/religious facility </u>	<u> RELIGION/religious facility </u>
<u> GOVERNMENT/post office </u>	<u> GOVERNMENT/post office </u>
<u> EDUCATION/school </u>	<u> EDUCATION/school </u>
<u> RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater </u>	<u> RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater </u>
<u> RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument/marker </u>	<u> RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument/marker </u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification	Materials
<u> LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate </u>	<u> foundation STONE/sandstone; BRICK; CONCRETE BLOCK </u>
<u> LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ </u>	<u> walls BRICK; STONE; WOOD; CONCRETE BLOCK </u>
<u> Colonial Revival </u>	<u> roof ASPHALT; STONE/slate; TERRA COTTA; METAL </u>
<u> LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN </u>	<u> other WOOD </u>
<u> AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/American Foursquare </u>	
<u> LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ </u>	
<u> Classical Revival </u>	
<u> NO STYLE </u>	

Narrative Description

Refer to Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

Areas of Significance

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

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMERCE
- INDUSTRY
- SOCIAL HISTORY
- POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1895-c. 1957

Significant Dates

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

- 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

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Patteson, Okey

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Simon, Louis, A., architect

Warne, H. Rus, architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

Refer to Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Refer to 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Mount Hope Historic Landmarks Commission

Mount Hope Historic District
Name of Property

Fayette County, WV
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 58 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	17	484480	4194035	3	17	485980	4194180
2	17	485980	4194720	4	17	484900	4193200

Verbal Boundary Description Refer to Continuation Sheets

Boundary Justification Refer to Continuation Sheets

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David L. Taylor, Principal

organization Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc. date January, 2007

street & number 9 Walnut Street telephone 814-849-4900

city or town Brookville state PA zip code 15825

Property Owner

name Multiple owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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2. Location, continued

Portions of Main, Tennessee, Montana, and Virginia Streets, Fayette and Mountain Avenues, Stadium Drive, North Pax Avenue, North Maryland, North Mosley, South Raleigh, and Church Avenues, Court Street, and South Mill Street.

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7. Description

The Mount Hope Historic District (Photos 1-25; Figs. 1-12) is a 58-acre mixed-use historic district located in the city of Mount Hope, a community of c. 1,700 in the mountains of Fayette County, West Virginia, approximately eight miles north of the city of Beckley. Mount Hope lies in the coal fields of the south-central portion of the state and the historic district lies on both sides of Main Street and also includes portions of some intersecting and parallel streets. The nominated area contains a total of 170 resources, including commercial and industrial buildings, public and private institutional properties, domestic architecture, a 1939 25-unit public housing project designed by a leading West Virginia architect, along with roadways, historic retaining walls, historic structures, one historic object, a cemetery, and a historic sports facility. One previously-listed property is in the district, the New River Company General Office Building (NR 2004; Resource No. 57; Photo 12). This property appears in the Resource Inventory and on the district map, but is not included in the resource count appearing in Section 5. Of the 170 unlisted resources, 150 contribute to the character of the district and 20 are noncontributing features. Contributing elements are those which both date from within the period of significance of the district and retain individual integrity, while non-contributing resources are those which post-date the period of significance and/or have undergone unsympathetic alteration to the extent that they no longer retain those physical characteristics which define their historic character. Noncontributing resources are scattered throughout the district and their presence fails to diminish the otherwise strong integrity of the nominated area. The district as a whole retains integrity in all of its component qualities and reflects the basic appearance which it enjoyed at the end of the period of significance which begins in 1895, the date marking the incorporation of the community, and ends c. 1957, corresponding to the National Register 50-year guideline.

The Mount Hope Historic District is divided nearly evenly between residential and commercial buildings, with the remainder including several historic churches (Resource Nos. 25, 46, 92, and 95; Photo 20), two schools (Resource Nos. 98, 99; Photo 11), an athletic playing field (Resource No. 101; Photo 13), a historic YMCA (Resource No. 1; Photo 10; Fig. 11) and a Masonic Lodge building (Resource No. 2; Photo 9; Fig. 6). "Stadium Terrace" is a 25-unit public housing project (Resource Nos. 146-171; Photos 24 and 25) located along North Pax Avenue. The district contains numerous examples of the architectural styles popular during the 62-year period of significance, as well as a variety of vernacular¹ buildings erected without reference to any particular formal style but which nonetheless reflect the historic building traditions prevalent in this part of West Virginia between the 1890s and the 1950s.

¹The term, "vernacular," when used in this context, conforms to the definition which appears in Ward Bucher's **Dictionary of Building Preservation**: "a building built without being designed by an architect or someone with similar formal training; often based on traditional or regional forms."

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Main Street runs in a generally northeast-to-southwest direction in the heart of the community. The district encompasses nearly all of Main Street (Photos 2-12, 14-16, 19-23; Figs. 3-5) from the municipal boundaries at the northeast and southwest ends of town. Moving from northeast to southwest, Mountain Avenue intersects Main Street near the center of the district and Main Street continues southwestward beyond Mountain Avenue. Other intersecting streets include, from northeast to southwest, Virginia, Fayette Avenues, Stadium Drive, North Pax Avenue, North Maryland Avenue, North and South Court Street, and South Mill Street. Madison Street parallels Main Street northeast of Mountain Avenue.

At each end of the district are residential areas containing detached homes dating from throughout the period of significance. The domestic architecture found northeast of the central business district is comparatively modest in its design, while that southwest of the downtown, located along what is sometimes referred to as the "Millionaires' Row" of Main Street (Photo 2) is more substantial in scale and clearly exhibits an advanced sophistication of design.

Downtown Mount Hope lies generally between Mountain Avenue and North Mosley Street. The topography is relatively flat in the northeastern reaches of the district and slopes downward from Mountain Avenue to Stadium Drive and North Pax Avenue, near the center of the district, where a small unnamed tributary of Mill Creek is culvertized and crosses beneath Main Street (Photo 12). Several industrial buildings associated with the New River Company are in this area as well, as are the railroad tracks which cross Main Street. Historically, the Chesapeake & Ohio depots were in this area; they are not extant. Moving southwesterly, Main Street slopes upward to parcels containing two historic school buildings and the YMCA (Resource Nos. 98, 99, and 1, respectively; Photos 10, 11)). Thereafter Main Street slopes downward for one long block dominated by the Garrett and McNabb buildings, a nearly unbroken row of buff-brick commercial buildings built immediately after the fire of 1910 (Photo 8). Main Street then flattens out as it proceeds southwesterly for several blocks to the southwestern terminus of the district.

All of the streets in the district are paved and most have concrete sidewalks and curbing, all of which are in varying conditions. Streetlighting employs cobra-head devices mounted on spun aluminum poles and powered by overhead wiring. No traffic signals are in the district. Landscaping varies widely and includes both well-tended lawns with mature trees and less-manicured properties with few plantings. The 1.1-acre parcel containing two school buildings (Resource Nos. 98 and 99) has a lawn and several large mature deciduous and evergreen trees; the commercial portion of Main Street is devoid of landscaping.

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Development throughout the district is dense, with the vast majority of the buildings occupying a single building lot. The single largest parcels in the district are the tracts containing Stadium Terrace (Resource No. 146-171; Photos 24 and 25), the Municipal Stadium (Resource No. 101; Photo 13), followed by the aforementioned 1.1-acre schoolhouse lot. Most buildings in the Mount Hope Historic District are two stories in height, and rest on foundations of stone. Institutional and commercial architecture is executed primarily in masonry, generally of brick (Photos 3-5, 6-12, 14-16, 19-20). One stone building (Resource No. 34; Photo 6) is located at 703 Main Street. Domestic architecture exhibits both balloon framing and masonry construction (Photos 2, 17, 18, 21). Roof forms vary throughout the district. Most commercial architecture incorporates rearward-sloping shed roofs and institutional architecture includes both gabled and flat roof forms. Roofs are finished in asphalt shingles, slate, standing-seam and corrugated metal, and terra cotta tile; the finishes of flat roofs were not visible for inspection. Residential architecture employs hipped, pyramidal, and gabled roof forms, both gable-end oriented and laterally oriented. Chimneys penetrate the rooflines of most buildings, commercial, institutional, and residential alike. In some cases, it appears that chimneys have been removed in the course of retrofitting of heating systems. Fenestration in the district generally employs the flat-topped window form with double-hung sash; most commercial buildings retain large display windows on the first story. Religious buildings are glazed with religious art glass.

Residences in the Mount Hope Historic District typically exhibit historic porches of wood construction (Photos 2, 17, 18). These porches vary widely and incorporate diverse degrees of design sophistication. Typically porches are hip-or shed-roofed and have turned or square support posts or columns, generally in the Doric order. Porch balustrades vary as well, including turned and plain spindle railings as well as solid railings with recessed paneled bulkheads. In some cases original porch skirting has been retained.

Stadium Terrace (Photos 24 and 25), the aforementioned 1939 public housing project located along North Pax Avenue (Resource Nos. 146-171), contains twenty-five identical 2-unit wood frame dwellings, sparse in their detailing, each with a laterally-oriented gable roof and flat-topped fenestration. The housing project is located atop a bank overlooking North Pax Avenue with an ashlar stone retaining wall running along the street, one of several such walls (Resource No. 145) counted as a single contributing structure within the context of the nomination as a whole.

Commercial architecture along Main Street in the district (Photos 3-8, 12, 14, 16, 19; Figs 4 and 5) is executed in masonry, post-dating a cataclysmic 1910 fire which wiped out the town and its first generation of wood buildings. Most examples of commercial architecture employ the traditional three-part facade, incorporating a storefront, the upper facade penetrated by windows, and a cornice--generally of corbeled brick--along the roofline.

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Secular institutional architecture in the district is of brick construction and includes the Masonic Lodge/Princess Theater Building (Resource No. 2; Photo 9; Fig. 6), the adjacent 1921 YMCA, now known as the Community Center (Resource No. 1; Photo 10; Fig. 11), and two 1920s school buildings immediately east of the YMCA (Resource No. 98, 99; Photo 11). A non-contributing one-story 1970s public library building (Resource No. 11) stands at the northeast corner of the school lot at 500 Main Street.

One historic governmental property is in the district, the U. S. Post Office at 415 Main Street. A 1940 Works Progress Administration-erected Colonial Revival-style red brick building (Resource No. 50; Photo 14), it was designed by Treasury Department architect Louis A. Simon. The Post Office is hip-roofed with a cupola and the interior retains a mural entitled "Mining," which was completed in 1942 and bears the signature of WPA artist Michael Lenson; the importance of architect Simon and muralist Lenson is explained in Section 8.

Scattered along Main Street and nearby are several historic churches, both large and small in scale. The churches are of both masonry and wood construction, with masonry predominating. Among these are the 1926 Baptist Temple, the 1926 Presbyterian Church, the c. 1936 Christian Church, and the 1914 Methodist Episcopal Church, all finished in brick, and the c. 1917 Wesleyan Church, a wood frame house of worship clad in non-historic siding (Resource Nos. 92, 95, 25, 46, and 135 respectively).

The district contains one contributing site, the cemetery (Resource No. 136), located between the Wesleyan Church and the school houses. Its burial dates extend into the nineteenth century and the cemetery contains the graves of many early residents of Mount Hope, marked by tombstones of a variety of forms, including the tablet, the obelisk, cross-vault obelisk, and the block.²

Several historic objects and structures define the Mount Hope Historic District as well. One contributing object (Resource No. 100) is a 1920 military commemorative monument memorializing area soldiers who fell during World War One. It is located adjacent to the two schools and incorporates a shallow base upon which sits an ashlar sandstone pier with tapered sides, which itself supports a smooth-dressed granite shaft topped with a *verdigris* bronze eagle. Brass plaques are attached to the front and rear faces of the shaft. The front plaque, facing the school, proclaims, IN MEMORY OF OUR LOCAL LOYAL DEFENDERS WHO OFFERED THEIR LIVES TO THE CAUSE OF WORLD DEMOCRACY 1914-

²See Richard Francaviglia, "The Cemetery as an Evolving Cultural Landscape," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol. 61 (1971), pp. 501-509.

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1918. Below this inscription it is noted that the monument was erected by the Winolla Chapter No. 59 of the Order of the Eastern Star, on July 5, 1920. On the opposite face is a brass plaque bearing the names of fallen soldiers, with the "White" soldiers listed above the "Colored" [*sic.*]. One noncontributing object, a reproduction pole-mounted clock (Resource No.143; Photo 6) was erected by public subscription to replace a similar clock which had been sold and removed from Mount Hope.

At the southwestern edge of the district on both sides of Main Street are three contributing structures (Resource Nos. 16-18-; Photo 1). One of the structures is on the southeast side of the street and is a presently-inoperable c. 1930 drinking fountain enclosed within a sandstone surround and shielded by a domical roof. On the opposite side of the street is an exposed vein of coal, enclosed within a c. 1930 flat-topped stone arch with the name FAMOUS NEW RIVER SMOKELESS COAL inscribed across the fascia. Adjacent to the coal vein is a set of concrete steps with pipe railing, erected as a WPA project.

Other structures in the district include the various roadways (Resource No. 144) located throughout the area, as well as a series of stone retaining walls (Resource No. 145), some of which are more elaborate in detailing than others. Depending upon the topography, the walls range between approximately two and five feet in height. As noted above, the roads and walls are each counted as single collective contributing structures.

The Mount Hope Historic District developed after the heyday of Victorian architecture. Formal architectural styles represented within the district include the Gothic and Romanesque Revival, American Foursquare, Colonial, Neo-Classical and Mediterranean Revivals, and Bungalow. As noted previously, much of the district reflects vernacular building traditions, including nearly all of the commercial architecture within the downtown area, which, while it retains the three-part facade characteristic of Italianate commercial design of a generation earlier, fails to exhibit any purely Italianate detailing.

The rise of the Neo-Classical Revival style marked a resurgence of interest in the design tenets of Classical Greece and Rome. Practiced from the 1890s and after, and although present in its purer form only sporadically in the Mount Hope Historic District, examples include the 1921 YMCA, the 1928 Masonic Lodge/Princess Theater Building, the 1926 Baptist Temple, the 1915 Presbyterian Church, and the imposing ca. 1917 home of J. E. Garrett (Resource Nos. 1, 2, 92, 95, and 52, respectively; Photos 9, 20, 20, 21; Fig. 12).

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The Colonial Revival style was born in the fervor of patriotism generated by the American Centennial of 1876 and remained in vogue throughout much of the period of significance of the Mount Hope Historic District. Some Colonial Revival-style buildings are reasonably faithful representations of eighteenth-century design, while others only include a hint of Colonial detailing, such as a symmetrical facade, a centered entry with fanlight and/or transom, and, in some, cases, a Palladian window or dormers. The district's premiere example of the Colonial Revival is the U. S. Post Office of 1940 (Resource No. 50; Photo 14), built with a symmetrical 5-bay facade, a hipped roof with a rectangular cupola capped with a reverse bellcast roof, and a centered entryway featuring a semi-circular-arched opening. Another example of this style is the c. 1930 brick house at 833 Main Street (Resource No. 20), whose recessed entry is enframed within a Palladian motif.

As in virtually every historic district which developed, in part, during the decades between the World Wars, the ubiquitous American Foursquare is seen in the Mount Hope Historic District. Often interpreted as more of a house type than an architectural style, Foursquares were built on nearly every street in America between 1910 and 1930. Representing purely twentieth-century design, such houses are typically square in form, generally with a hipped or pyramidal roof penetrated by dormers. They appear equally in wood and masonry, exhibit facades which are two or three bays in width, and have a porch, typically with a hipped roof. This style is represented in the Mount Hope Historic District by the properties at 834, 831, 517, 222, and 410 Main Street, 304, 306, 308, 327, and 315 Madison Street (Resource Nos. 5, 21, 40, 82, 94, 111, 113, 114, 122, and 130, respectively). The adjacent Foursquares at 304 and 306 Madison Street (Resource Nos. 111 and 113; Photo 17) are repetitive house types.

Twentieth-century domestic design in the Mount Hope Historic District is also represented by Bungalows, born of the American interpretation of the Arts-and-Crafts movement early in the twentieth century. Typically, though not always 1½ stories in height, Bungalows often and incorporate a laterally-oriented gable roof which projects beyond the plane of the house, shields a recessed front porch, and is penetrated by one or more dormers. Bungalows and other Arts-and-Crafts style homes in the district include the houses at 228 and 404 Main Street, and 313 and 311 Madison Street (Resource Nos. 83, 91, 131, and 132, respectively). The style also appears in the commercial building at 603 Main Street (Resource No. 38).

By far, the majority of the buildings in the Mount Hope Historic District are vernacular in character, interpreting that oft-misinterpreted description as it is defined in Footnote No. 1. The term, "vernacular," as it is used here, is by no means a pejorative, particularly since so many more buildings built nearly everywhere during the period of

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significance of this district reflect local building traditions and the skill of local builders rather than formally-trained architects. Nearly every commercial building along Mount Hope's Main Street is vernacular in character.

As noted in the introductory paragraph, the Mount Hope Historic District retains historic and architectural integrity. The overall character of the district is intact and represents development in this section of Mount Hope throughout the district's 60-year-long period of significance. Some demolition has occurred along parts of Main Street in the district's commercial area. Alterations to buildings within the historic district include the application of non-historic siding and the installation of replacement windows, slate roofs have been replaced with asphalt. Alterations to commercial buildings include modifications to the storefronts and window replacement. However, with respect to the district as a whole, these alterations are widely dispersed and do not detract significantly from the ability of the nominated area to reflect its appearance throughout the period of significance. Most non-contributing resources are buildings erected following the 1895-c. 1956 period of significance of the district; the extent of alteration of only a small number of properties has led to their loss of historic architectural integrity and their resulting classification as non-contributing resources.

The following resources, with numbers keyed to the map accompanying the nomination, are found within the Mount Hope Historic District:

1. 518 Main Street (YMCA/Community Building), institutional

Description: substantial red brick Neo-Classical Revival-style institutional building built by the New River Company as the community YMCA. 2-stories in height, with raised basement; 7-bay facade with 3 entrances shielded by a portico supported by 4 brick columns. Interior contains recreational space and large auditorium with gymnasium formerly used by local high school

Date: 1921

1 contributing building

2. Masonic Temple/Princess Theater Building, institutional

Description: three story institutional building finished in buff-colored brick, with a storefront area of terra cotta, capped with a hexastyle terra cotta and pressed metal portico with Masonic symbols in the pediment. First story incorporates four storefronts, with traditional window-to-wall ratio. Slightly offset on the facade is a recessed entry, with paired double doors. Upper facade is seven bays in width, with original steel frame windows intact. A historic neon sign indicating the Masonic Lodge is appended to the northeast corner; original marquee not extant. Side elevations are twelve bays in width. Interior incorporates the Princess Theater and retail space on the first story, and offices and lodge hall above.

Date: 1928

1 contributing building

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3. **602 Main Street**, commercial

Description: Two story bank building of red brick, built outside the period of significance

Date: 1990

___ 1 non-contributing building

4. **702 Main Street**, commercial

Description: Two story brick commercial building with a facade of buff-colored brick, built at the corner of an alley, with a corresponding corner entrance. Storefront incorporates original transom and display window; upper facade is three bays in width, trimmed with corbeled brick ornament, including a corbeled brick cornice with arcaded corbel table. With Resource Nos. 5-9, part of the Garret and McNabb buildings.

Date: c. 1911

_____ 1 contributing building

5. **704-706-708 Main Street**, commercial

Description: Two story brick commercial building finished in buff-colored brick, with two storefronts on the first story and a centered entrance to the upper stories; upper facade is six bays in width, with flat-topped windows with replacement sash. Cornice is of corbeled brick with arcaded corbel table.

Date: c. 1912

_____ 1 contributing building

6. **712-714 Main Street**, commercial

Description: Two story commercial building finished in buff-colored brick, with two storefronts on the first story, somewhat altered, but generally retaining a traditional window-to-wall ratio. The entrance to the upper story is offset on the first story. The upper facade is six bays in width, with original 1/1 sash. Cornice incorporates paneled brick trim and an arcaded corbel table also of brick.

Date: c. 1912

___ 1 contributing building

7. **716-718 Main Street**, commercial

Description: Two story commercial building finished in buff-colored brick, with two storefronts on the first story, including one with the original Luxfer prism glass transom. Upper story is six bays in width, with the original 1/1 sash. Cornice incorporates an arcaded corbel table and paneled brick insets.

Date: 1910

_____ 1 contributing building

8. **722-726-728 Main Street**, commercial

Description: Two story commercial building finished in buff-colored brick, with two storefronts on the first story, both of which retain original finishes, including paneled bulkheads and recessed entry. The entrance to the upper story is centered on the facade. Upper facade incorporates a six-bay configuration with flat-topped windows and the cornice exhibits an arcaded corbel table with panel brick insets.

Date: c. 1912

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_____ 1 contributing building

9. 730-732 Main Street, commercial

Description: Two story commercial building of brick construction, finished in buff-colored brick, with an altered storefront and a three bay upper facade. Arcaded corbel table cornice with brick insets.

Date: c. 1912

_____ 1 contributing building

10. 800 (?) Main Street, commercial

Description: Two story vernacular commercial building of red brick construction, with a flat-roof and a modest stepped parapet on the facade. The first story incorporates three bays, including display windows which have been boarded over, and an overhead garage door. The building is trimmed with lighter colored concrete decorative motifs

Date: c. 1920

_____ 1 contributing building

11. 826 Main Street, residential

Description: 2½-story Arts-and-Crafts style residence, finished in stucco, with a gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with a shed dormer on the northeast elevation, and a wrap-around veranda on the facade. Fenestration is flat-topped, including 9/1 and 4/1 sash.

Date: c. 1920

_____ 1 contributing building

12. 828 Main Street, residential

Description: 2½-story Arts-and-Crafts style residence, finished in red brick, with paired gable-end projections on the facade. The roof is clad in locally distinctive red barrel-vaulted terra cotta tile. Each of the projecting gables on the facade has a semi-circular window in the pediment and exposed rafters. Fenestration is flat-topped, with 9/1 sash. Extending across the facade is a shed-roofed porch with an offset pediment on south-west side.

Date: c. 1920

_____ 1 contributing building

13. 830 Main Street, residential

Description: 2½-story Art-and -Crafts style residence with a pyramidal roof of red barrel-vaulted terra cotta tile and projecting eaves. The facade incorporates three bays on the first story and two on the second, with multi-light windows. Centered on the facade is the original entryway which has been enclosed with glass block, and a "ghost" of a pedimented hood is visible on the facade.

Date: 1920

_____ 1 contributing building

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14. 832 Main Street, residential

Description: Two-story vernacular residence of wood construction, with the exterior surfaces clad in non-historic siding. The main entrance is offset on the southwest side of the facade, incorporating a single entry door flanked by sidelights, and shielded by a hip-roofed hood supported by large brackets. Fenestration is flat-topped, with a variety of window styles.

Date: c. 1930

_____ I contributing building

15. 834 Main Street, residential

Description: two story American Foursquare of wood construction with the exterior surfaces clad in asbestos shingles and a hipped roof penetrated by hipped dormers. Extending across the facade is a hip-roofed porch supported by Doric columns. A one-story brick addition has been built on the southwest elevation.

Date: c. 1920

_____ I contributing building

16. southeast side, Main Street, other

Description: distinctive drinking fountain shielded by a four-sided stone arched enclosure. The fountain itself rests on a concrete foundation and the archways are of native ashlar stone, with semi-circular arches and key-stones.

Date: c. 1930

_____ I contributing structure

17. northwest side, Main Street, other

Description: exposed vein of the Sewell seam of coal, enframed within an ashlar stone archway, capped with a flat top and a keystone; along the fascia is the inscription, THE FAMOUS NEW RIVER SMOKELESS COAL. This arch was erected by the New River Company to demonstrate the outcropping of the Sewell seam of coal.

Date: c. 1930

_____ I contributing structure

18. northwest side, Main Street, transportation/pedestrian-related

Description: double-run concrete stair leading from Main Street to the top of the bank northwest of Main Street; the stair was built as a WPA Project.

Date: 1935

_____ I contributing structure

19. side, 833 Main Street, residential dependency

Description: three-bay garage finished in ashlar sandstone, with a laterally-oriented gable roof and parapets on the side elevations. The building is oriented to Main Street, with two overhead garage doors, a single entry door, and a large bay which has been partially altered.

Date: c. 1930

_____ I contributing building

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20. 833 Main Street, residential

Description: Colonial Revival style residence finished in buff-colored brick, with a hipped roof clad in green barrel-vaulted terra cotta tile, and one-story wings on both side elevations, similarly finished. Above a wing on the northeast elevation is an open porch, shielded by a metal canopy. The main block of the house is three bays in width, with a centered entry recessed within a Palladian motif. Also on the facade are flat-topped windows set within semi-circular blind arches. Extending across the front perimeter of the lot is an ashlar stone retaining wall.

Date: 1930

_____ 1 contributing building

21. 831 Main Street, residential

Description: Governor Okey Patteson's former residence, and is a two story American Foursquare of red brick, with a hipped roof and a front porch which extends across the facade and incorporates a porte-cochere on the northeast elevation. The porch and porte-cochere are supported by paired Doric columns and incorporate a balustrade of wrought iron along the roofline. Fenestration is flat-topped, with windows set singly and in groups. The front perimeter of the lot is enclosed within a wrought iron fence with brick piers.

Date: c. 1914

_____ 1 contributing building

22. side, 831 Main Street, residential dependency

Description: one story gable-end-oriented garage of red brick construction, with a large overhead garage door on the facade.

Date: c. 1923

_____ 1 contributing building

23. 825 Main Street, residential

Description: substantial Colonial Revival-style residence of brick construction with a symmetrical five-bay facade and a full Doric portico with a pediment which is penetrated by an oval window and trimmed with modillions. The main entrance is centered on the facade, with art glass side lights. Fenestration is flat-topped, with multi-light windows and exterior wood shutters. A two-story hip-roofed garage wing is appended to the southwest elevation. The property is enclosed within a brick and wrought iron railing with brick piers.

Date: 1942-1943

_____ 1 contributing building

24. 823 Main Street, residential

Description: two-story split-level residence finished in brick and wood, built outside the period of significance of the district.

Date: 1975

_____ 1 non-contributing building

25. 801 Main Street, Mount Hope Christian Church, religious

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Description: one-story church building executed in a vernacular interpretation of the Romanesque Revival style, finished in red brick and set on a foundation of ashlar stone, with a gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. The building is built on a raised foundation and the Main Street entrance is accessed by a pair of steps leading to a porch which is shielded by a pedimented portico supported by brick piers and partially enclosed with a brick balustrade. Fenestration is round-arched as well as flat-topped.

Date: c. 1936

_____ I contributing building

26. 731 Main Street, commercial

Description: Two-story vernacular commercial building finished in dark orange brick, with an altered storefront and a three-bay upper facade incorporating flat-topped 1/1 windows and corbeled brick trim, including recessed brick panels at the cornice level. The southwest elevation is penetrated by five windows on the second story and retains a historic "ghost" sign painted on the side of building bearing this legend, WELCOME THIS IS AIDE'S DEPARTMENT STORE MOUNT HOPE'S ONLY COMPLETE DEPARTMENT STORE. Along the rear elevation is a second story porch.

Date: c. 1912

_____ I contributing building

27. 731 Main Street, commercial

Description: two-story commercial building with the first story appearing to date from a 1930's remodeling, embracing some elements of the Art Deco style, including the historic name of the store, Aide's above the door. The second story is three bays in width with flat topped windows, set singularly and in pairs. A historic neon sign advertising Aide's hangs over the sidewalk from the second story. The cornice area incorporates corbeled brick trim.

Date: c. 1912

_____ I contributing building

28. 729 Main Street, commercial

Description: One story non-historic medical office building with red brick facade, built outside the period of significance.

Date: 1985

_____ I non-contributing building

29. 727 Main Street, Mount Hope Theater, recreational/cultural

Description: two-story Art Moderne-influenced theater building of red brick construction, with a "streamlined" facade with Carrara glass trim including a Carrara glass-finished ticket booth centered on the main entrance, which itself is shielded by a triangular marquee with a neon sign bearing the legend, MOUNT HOPE.

Date: c. 1920

_____ I contributing building

30. 723 Main Street, commercial

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Description: One story commercial building of red brick construction with the storefront in-filled with both T-111 and lava rock, with a resulting loss of integrity.

Date: c. 1912

_____ 1 non-contributing building

31. 725 Main Street, commercial

Description: two-story vernacular commercial building of red brick construction which retains a deeply recessed entry centered on the facade, with yellow brick bulkheads. The display windows and transom area have been enclosed with vinyl with a resulting loss of integrity.

Date: c. 1912

_____ 1 non-contributing building

32. 713-715 Main Street, commercial

Description: one story commercial building of brick construction, with the side elevations of common red brick, and the facade finished in a decorative brick, with two storefronts, somewhat altered but retaining the original window-to-wall ratio. The upper facade incorporates corbeled brick panels bearing a "ghost" sign advertising the former presence of McCuaig's Dry Goods Store

Date: c. 1912

_____ 1 contributing building

33. 707-705 Main Street, commercial

Description: two-story vernacular commercial building of brick which appears to have undergone a loss of a portion of its southwest side, which has been replaced by a parking lot and a one story modern addition on the rear. The historic facade retains two storefronts, partially in-filled, one of which retains the original Luxfer glass prism. The upper facade incorporates corbeled brick work including recessed panels.

Date: c. 1912

_____ 1 contributing building

34. 703 Main Street, commercial

Description: three-story commercial building originally housing a local bank and a rare survivor of the 1910 Mount Hope fire. Facade is finished in ashlar sandstone (unique in the district), with an essentially original facade, incorporating round-arched windows on the first story and flat-topped windows above. The first story incorporates a recessed entrance flanked by large windows offset on the northeast side, and a single door accessing the upper stories on the southwest side. The first-story openings are capped by semi-circular transoms glazed with art glass. Fenestration on the second and third floors is flat-topped, with plain sills and lintels. Capping the facade is a corbeled stone cornice.

Date: 1895

_____ 1 contributing building

35. 609 Main Street, commercial

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Description: two-story commercial building finished in red brick, originally erected as a medical office for Dr. Hodges, later serving as a radio station, and presently the City Hall for the City of Mount Hope. The main entrance is above grade, and is accessed by a set of stone steps. The upper facade is ornamented by corbeled brick detailing and is penetrated by a bank of nine steel-frame casement windows. A two-story brick addition is on the rear.

Date: 1942

___ 1 contributing building

36. 603 Main Street, commercial

Description: one-story Arts-and-Crafts style commercial building of red brick, which appears to be little altered from the original. The building is flat-roofed, with a locally distinctive pent roof of red barrel-vaulted tile extending across the facade, supported by Adirondack-style brackets. Bay spacing is defined by pilasters which terminate at the roof line and are ornamented by diamond-shaped concrete decorative motifs. Two storefronts on the first story, with prism glass transoms and original massing.

Date: c. 1925

1 contributing building

37. 531 Main Street, commercial

Description: one-story commercial building of brick construction finished in buff-colored brick, with two storefronts on the first story, one of which incorporates a recessed entryway. Both storefronts exhibit red brick bulk heads, and three-light transoms. The upper facade is ornamented with corbeled brick work including two large recessed brick panels and an arcaded corbel table. This building is interconnected with Resource No. 38 immediately to the northeast.

Date: c. 1912

1 contributing building

38. 531 Main Street, commercial

Description: two-story commercial building of brick construction, with the facade faced in buff-colored brick; storefronts on the first story and flat-topped windows above. The building is irregularly-shaped, corresponding to the angle of Main Street. The first story incorporates storefronts with some original detailing, along with entrances to the upper story. The upper facade is penetrated by flat-topped windows and at the cornice height are corbeled brick panels. This building is interconnected with Resource No. 37 which is located immediately to the southwest.

Date: c. 1912

___ 1 contributing building

39. 529 Main Street, commercial

Description: two-story commercial building of red brick, with a storefront on the first story, portions of which are overlaid with non-historic artificial stone, although the storefront retains its traditional window-to-wall ratio. The upper facade is presently penetrated by five windows and a sixth window is on the angled southwest corner. The sills and lintels indicate that these windows replaced larger windows which were original to the

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building. The building is capped with corbeled brick ornament including a shallow parapet gable, with a date stone bearing the date 1926.

Date: 1926

1 contributing building

40. 517 Main Street, residential

Description: 2½-story American Foursquare finished in buff-colored brick, with a hipped roof penetrated by hipped dormers. Extending across the facade is a hip-roofed front porch which was originally open but has been in-filled with windows which appear to date from within the period of significance. The porch is further articulated with a round-arched entry bay accessed by a set of concrete steps on the northeast corner. The second story of the facade includes a bank of five double-hung windows, 1/1. A one-story brick addition is at the rear.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

41. rear, 517 Main Street, residential dependency

Description: two-story garage/apartment of wood construction with a gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; the building is finished in asbestos shingles, and the facade is penetrated by two large overhead garage doors.

Date: c. 1930

1 contributing building

42. 515 Main Street, residential

Description: 2½-story Art-and-Crafts style residence of red brick construction, with a hipped roof penetrated by gabled dormers. The dormer on the facade features a stylized Palladian window. First story incorporates a porch, a portion which has been enclosed. Fenestration is flat-topped, and a second-story bay window is centered on the facade. Builder P. M. Snyder illustrated this house in a 1911 advertisement for his construction company.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

43. 513 Main Street, residential

Description: 2½-story vernacular residence of wood construction with a gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, set on a foundation of ashlar stone and incorporating a one-story raised front porch which extends across the facade. Fenestration is flat topped, 1/1, with replacement sash; the exterior surfaces of the building are clad in non-historic siding.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

44. rear, 513 Main Street, residential dependency

Description: One-story gable-end oriented garage, built outside the period of significance.

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Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

45. 511 Main Street, residential

Description: 1½-story cottage with a laterally-oriented gable roof penetrated by a gabled dormer and a stone-faced entry bay which terminates in a gabled wall dormer. The main entrance is in this stone-faced bay, featuring a semi-circular doorway. Other fenestration is flat-topped. On the southwest gable end is an exterior stone chimney. The 1999 Historic Resource Survey for the community indicates that this building was built by Okey Patteson, the one-time Governor of West Virginia.

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

46. 509 Main Street, Mount Hope Methodist Episcopal Church, religious

Description: one-story Colonial Revival red brick religious building with a rectangular main section and a forward projecting pedimented entry bay on the facade, with a centered doorway capped with an art glass transom and flanked with small side lights. Other fenestration is flat-topped, set in pairs, with religious art glass. Cornerstone bears the inscription, M. E. CHURCH SOUTH W. R. GRAY, P. M. SNYDER, W. H. LINDAMOOD, TRUSTEES on the facade and the side of the cornerstone bears the inscription, LAID BY THE MASONIC FRATERNITY, A. L. 5914, A. D. JUNE 20, 1914, JOHN M. MCGONIHAY, G.M.

Date: 1914

1 contributing building

47. 505 Main Street, commercial

Description: locally-distinctive building with a three-sided facade addressing the corner on which it is built. The main portion of the building is of red brick and is capped with a pent roof of red barrel-vaulted tile. The upper facade incorporates segmental-arched windows, set singly and in pairs, incorporating flat-topped replacement sash. Storefronts are on both the North Pax Avenue and Main Street elevations, and a forward projecting pedimented entry pavilion is at the corner.

Date: 1925

1 contributing building

48. New River Company Store, commercial

Description: converted for use as a church, but it originally was built as the company store owned by the New River Company. It incorporates some Neo-Classical Revival style ornamentation including pilasters which articulate the bay spacing on the facade. Storefront area has been altered with the application of artificial stone. The side elevations are penetrated by raised windows on the first story and paired flat-topped windows set in segmental-arched openings on the second story.

Date: c. 1941

1 contributing building

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49. 419 Main Street, commercial

Description: Formerly part of the operations of the New River Company, this is a one-story commercial building of red brick with a flat roof, with a centered entry on the facade, and evidence of some windows having been enclosed on the facade. The side elevations are penetrated by steel frame windows. The rear of the building has several interconnected buildings clad in metal siding.

Date: c. 1918

I contributing building

50. 415 Main Street, U. S. Post Office, governmental

Description: one-story Colonial Revival style post office finished in red brick, with a hipped roof and a square cupola capped with reverse bellcast roof, and penetrated on all four sides with 6/6 windows. The facade is five bays in width, with a centered entry through a round-arched opening shielded by a non-historic portico. Other windows are flat topped, with plain sills and plain lintels. Some window replacement is evident. The corner stone on the facade dates the building to 1940 and indicates that it was built under the administration of James A. Farley, Postmaster General, John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, and W. Englebert Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Buildings. The building was designed by Louis A. Simon, supervising architect and Neil A. Melick, supervising engineer. The interior retains many of the original features, including a remarkable mural entitled "Mining" and depicting the coal industry, the work of muralist Michael Lanson; it is dated 1942.

Date: 1940

I contributing building

51. 411 Main Street, New River Company General Office Building, commercial

Description: Neo-Classical Revival-style office building finished in red brick, with a flat roof and a symmetrical facade, with a modest frontispiece shielding the centered entry which has a colored art glass transom and side lights. The building is linked with an nearly identical building at the rear through a two-bay passage, creating an overall U-shaped footprint. The building is individual listed in the National Register.

Date: 1917

I previously-listed building (NR 2004)

52. 409 Main Street, residential

Description: the J. E. Garrett house, a substantial 2½-story Neo-Classical Revival-style residence finished in red brick, built on a foundation of ashlar stone which is capped with a smooth-dressed water table. Dominating the facade is a two-story Ionic portico with a full pediment and a second story balcony with a Japanesque-style balustrade. The hipped roof projects beyond the plane of the building and incorporates scalloped rafter tails. The building is built on a raised lot which is retained by a substantial ashlar stone retaining wall.

Date: c.1917

I contributing building

53. rear, 409 Main Street, residential dependency

Description: One-story gable-end oriented garage clad in vinyl siding, built outside the period of significance.

Date: c. 1970

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___ 1 non-contributing building

- 54. 401-403-405 Main Street, Mount Hope/New River/Mountainair Hotel, commercial**
Description: The largest single building of the district, this is a three-story former hotel presently finished in red brick, which was likely added in the 1930s. Irregularly-massed facade incorporating an enclosed first story and a glass enclosed sunroom above, capped with a forward-projecting pedimented pavilion on the third floor. Fenestration is flat-topped generally, with 1/1 windows. This was a prominent local hotel originally erected by the New River Company and is presently vacant. The interior retains many of the original spaces, including the room plan on the second and third floors which is arranged around double-loaded corridors. A c. 1930s brick addition is at the rear.
Date: 1910
1 contributing building
- 55. 311(?) Main Street, residential**
Description: 1½-story gable-end-oriented cottage of wood, with the exterior surfaces clad in asbestos shingles, and a one-story porch extending across the facade, enclosed with double-hung windows, giving it the effect of a sunroom. Red brick chimney penetrates the roofline; fenestration is flat-topped, including 2/2 sash.
Date: c. 1910
1 contributing building
- 56. 309 Main Street, residential**
Description: one-story vernacular cottage of wood, built on a raised foundation of glazed tile block and capped with a laterally oriented gable roof; extending across the facade is a hip-roofed porch with a tile block foundation, accessed by a straight run center stair of wood construction. Fenestration is flat-topped, without notable ornament; the exterior is clad in asbestos shingles
Date: c. 1910
1 contributing building
- 57. 301 (?) Main Street, commercial**
Description: presently vacant former gasoline station built of smooth-dressed concrete block, with a flat roof; the building is built at an angle, addressing the corner lot on which it stands. At the front of the building is a canopy which originally protected the pump islands.
Date: c. 1970
1 non-contributing building
- 58. 3 North Fayette Street, commercial**
Description: one-story vernacular commercial building lacking in notable ornament; gable roof with gable-end orientation to the street and boarded-up windows; the facade has been clad in artificial stone, with a loss of integrity.
Date: c. 1910
1 non-contributing building

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59. **211 Main Street**, residential
Description: substantial vernacular residential building with a multiple hipped-roof system and a wrap-around veranda extending across a portion of the facade; the veranda has rounded corners, is supported by Doric columns, and features a solid balustrade. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, without notable ornament. The massing of the house suggests that it may have been built in stages.
Date: c. 1900
I contributing building
60. **side, 211 Main Street**, residential dependency
Description: One-story gable-end-oriented garage with a metal roof, clad in T-111 with loss of integrity
Date: c. 1920
I non-contributing building
61. **side, 211 Main Street** residential dependency
Description: One-story gable-end dependency with asphalt shingle roof and red brick facade; of indeterminate age an usage
Date: c. 1920
I contributing building
62. **209 Main Street** residential
Description: two-story vernacular residence of wood construction with a multiple hipped and gabled roof system, including a forward-projecting gable-roofed section on the facade with a semi-circular louvered window in the pediment. Much of the exterior is clad in asbestos shingles. According to the owner's son, the brick porch was added in 1940, well within the period of significance. The porch extends across the facade and a portion of the northeast elevation. Fenestration is flat-topped, without notable ornament, and a red brick furnace chimney rises on the exterior of the southwest elevation.
Date: 1900
I contributing building
63. **207 Main Street**, residential
Description: two-story gabled ell vernacular residence of wood, with a hipped roof porch on the facade, accessed by a straight run stair of concrete block. The building is built on a raised foundation, and the porch is supported by plain wood columns.
Date: c. 1920
I contributing building
64. **205 Main Street**, residential
Description: two-story gabled ell vernacular residence of wood construction presently under rehabilitation, including the replacement of original windows with modern units which appear to occupy the historic openings. Exterior clad in insul-brick, and a hipped roof porch has been enclosed
Date: 1900

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1 contributing building

65. 203 (?) Main Street, residential

Description: two-story gable-end-oriented vernacular residence of wood construction, built on a foundation rock-faced concrete block; three bay facade with the main entrance offset on the northeast side, suggestive of a side-passage interior plan. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1; extending across the facade is a hip-roofed porch supported by four plain wood posts, with a solid wood balustrade with recessed paneling.

Date: c. 1910

_____ 1 contributing building

66. 115 Main Street, commercial

Description: two-story vernacular building of red brick with a facade finished in orange brick; an overhead garage door is located on the northeast corner of the facade; fenestration is flat-topped, with multi-light steel casement windows. This building serves as a school bus garage for the Fayette County Board of Education

Date: 1920

_____ 1 contributing building

67. 107 Main Street, residential

Description: two-story vernacular residence of wood construction with a corrugated metal multiple roof system. The exterior surfaces are clad in asbestos shingles, and fenestration is flat-topped, with some multi-light sash; non-historic inoperable shutters are appended to many of the windows. On the southwest elevation is a one-story sun porch and on the facade is a hipped-roof porch supported by plain wood posts set on brick piers. The main entrance is centered on the facade, suggestive of a central-passage interior plan

Date: c. 1900

_____ 1 contributing building

68. rear, 107 Main Street, residential dependency

Description: One-story single bay garage clad in German siding, with a hipped roof.

Date: c. 1920

_____ 1 contributing building

69. 105 Main Street, residential

Description: 1½-story Arts-and-Crafts-style cottage of wood construction, with the side elevations finished in asbestos shingles and the facade in stone. The main portion of the building features a laterally oriented gable roof, with exterior gable end chimneys, and a forward projecting paired gabled section including an entry bay with a semi-circular arched doorway. The building appears to be a repetitive house type matching its neighbor to the northeast (Resource No. 73)

Date: c. 1940

_____ 1 contributing building

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70. **103 Main Street**, residential
Description: 1½-story vernacular residence of wood construction, built on a foundation of rock-faced-concrete block, with a laterally-oriented gable roof; building appears to be a repetitive house type matching its neighbor to the southwest (Resource No. 72). A forward-projecting entry bay is offset on the facade and a modest sunroom is located on the southwest elevation.
Date: c.1940
1 contributing building
71. **101 Main Street**, residential
Description: one-story vernacular cottage of wood construction, built on a foundation of brick and smooth-dressed concrete block; the building is rectangular with a hipped roof, and has a recessed porch on the south side of the facade and an exterior porch on the north side. The building incorporates flat-topped fenestration, 1/1, with little other ornament; exposed rafter tails on all four sides.
Date: 1920
1 contributing building
72. **102 Main Street**, commercial
Description: The district's only example of historic roadside architecture, a stucco-finished former automobile service station with a hipped roof and a projecting porte-cochere shielding the former location of the gasoline pumps; the porte-cochere is supported by three oversized masonry piers. The facade incorporates a four-bay arrangement with a centered entry. Building is generally devoid of notable architectural ornament.
Date: c. 1920
1 contributing building
73. **104 Main Street**, residential
Description: formerly a commercial building, this property has been altered severely with the removal of several walls and a residence has been made of the resulting one-story building, with a loss of integrity.
Date: c. 1910
1 non-contributing building
74. **106 Main Street**, residential
Description: 2-story gabled ell vernacular residence, with partial returns of the cornice on the gable ends; weatherboard siding and flat-topped windows. One-story shed-roofed entrance porch on the facade, supported by square posts. Rear shed-roofed addition.
Date: c. 1910
1 contributing building
75. **108 Main Street**, residential
Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction, clad in asbestos shingles, with a jerkinhead gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; extending across the facade is a hip-roofed porch, supported

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by four wood posts and enclosed within a solid balustrade. Three-bay facade, with the main entrance offset, suggestive of a side-passage interior plan. Fenestration is flat-topped, without notable ornament.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

76. **110 Main Street**, residential

Description: 2-story gabled ell vernacular residence of wood, with an L-shaped facade, and intersecting gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The building is in deteriorated condition, including the collapse of the front porch, which is located in the angle of the ell of the facade. Fenestration is flat-topped, with original sash exhibiting 2/2 configuration; a larger 1950s window has been installed in the forward projecting gable-end-oriented wing on the facade.

Date: 1910

1 contributing building

77. **112 Main Street**, commercial

Description: vacant small-scale building of wood construction, with a gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, distinguished by a "boomtown" front clad in stamped metal to simulate rock-faced stone. Storefront area incorporates a centered entry with paired units of 6/6 sash flanking both sides and transom sash above. The building formerly served as both Pappy O'Dells Diner, and later Ruby's Diner.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

78. **116 Main Street**, commercial

Description: two-story red brick vernacular commercial building built on a corner lot, with generally unaltered storefront including recessed entry and display windows on the facade and on the side elevation. Access to the second story is through a single door on the northeast side of the facade. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, with windows set singly and in pairs. Building is flat-roofed, with concrete coping.

Date: 1930

1 contributing building

79. **202-204-206-208 Main Street**, commercial

Description: one-story vernacular commercial building of red brick construction, with a rearward-sloping shed roof and tile copping along the parapets. The facade is penetrated by four identical storefronts, each with recessed entry, brick bulkheads, display windows, and luxfer glass prism transoms.

Date: 1923

1 contributing building

80. **214-216 Main Street**, commercial

Description: Two-story commercial building, vernacular in character, with a rearward-sloping shed roof and metal-clad parapets. The exterior is generally unaltered from the original, including a facade of buff-colored brick, and paired storefronts. The upper facade is penetrated by four windows, flat-topped, with steel casement

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sash. The building has been in the same ownership and use since the time of its construction as a local hardware.

Date: 1949

1 contributing building

81. 220 Main Street, residential

Description: two-story vernacular residence of wood construction, with laterally-oriented gable roof and three-bay facade, incorporating a forward-projecting gable-end-oriented entry wing, penetrated by a single entry door. Fenestration is flat-topped, and appears to have been altered; building was being clad in artificial siding at the time of preparation of these documents.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

82. 222 Main Street, residential

Description: two-story American Foursquare of wood construction with pyramidal roof and two bay facade, with the main entrance offset on the southwest side, suggestive of side passage interior plan. Fenestration is flat-topped, with two bays each on the facade and the side elevations. Clad in non-historic siding. Modern wood deck at rear.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

83. 228 Main Street, residential

Description: one-story Arts-and-Crafts style cottage of rock-faced concrete block construction, with a hipped roof exhibiting overhanging eaves. Three-bay facade, with centered entry, shielded by a pedimented hood supported by Adirondack-style brackets. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, devoid of notable ornament

Date: c. 1925

1 contributing building

84. 300-302 Main Street, commercial

Description: substantial modern industrial/warehouse storage building with a shallow-pitched gabled roof; finished in metal and brick; built outside of the period of significance.

Date: 1980

1 non-contributing building

85. 306 Main Street, residential

Description: one-story vernacular cottage of wood construction, with a shallow-pitched gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. Extending across the facade is a gable-end-oriented porch, supported by red brick piers. Fenestration is flat-topped, with sliding windows. Building lacks notable architectural detailing.

Date: c. 1935

1 contributing building

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86. 310 Main Street, residential

Description: one-story vernacular cottage of wood construction, with a gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; the roof projects forward from the plane of the building to shield a recessed front porch. Non-historic replacement supports and balustrade on the porch. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1; the building lacks notable architectural detail.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

87. 314 Main Street, residential

Description: 1-story vernacular residence of wood construction, built on a parged foundation with a laterally-oriented gable roof and a shed-roofed porch extending across the three bay-facade. Fenestration is flat-topped, with multi-light windows. Additions on the rear, appearing to date within the period of significance

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

88. 316 Main Street, residential

Description: 1-story vernacular cottage of wood construction, with a gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; the facade incorporates a recessed porch in a portion of the southwest elevation. Built onto the southwest elevation is a wood carport. Fenestration is flat-topped, set singly and in groups, without notable architectural ornamentation.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

89. 324 Main Street, Clinton Apartments, multi-tenant residential

Description: multi-unit apartment building, Colonial Revival in style, located on a corner lot, with entrances on both Main Street and Mountain Avenue. The building is flat-roofed, with sloping parapets on some portions of the facade, finished in barrel-vaulted tile. The Main Street elevation incorporates paired wall dormers penetrated by oval windows trimmed in decorative concrete motifs. Some corbeled brick ornament, including decorative blind arches. Fenestration is flat-topped, with 4/1 windows.

Date: c. 1930

1 contributing building

90. 402 Main Street, residential

Description: two-story vernacular residence of brick construction, with a two-bay facade and the main entrance offset on the northeast side of the facade, suggestive of a side-passage interior plan. Fenestration is segmental-arched, with flat-topped windows including, on the facade, one window with a transom and second floor windows with the upper sash having multi-colored "Queen-Anne"-style lights. The main entrance is shielded with a pedimented hood supported by wood bracing. The building has a pyramidal roof with a shallow dormer on the facade, and paired brick chimneys. On the southwest elevation a two-story sunroom of wood construction has been added, well within the period of significance.

Date: c. 1900

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_____ 1 contributing building

91. **404 Main Street**, residential

Description: two-story vernacular residence finished in stucco with a hipped roof and a shallow gablet centered on the facade. The eaves extend forward from the plane of the building and exhibit exposed rafter tails, suggestive of Arts-and-Crafts design. Extending across the facade is a hip-roofed veranda supported by battered posts and enclosed within a solid stucco-finished balustrade. Fenestration is flat-topped, without notable ornament. Date: c. 1915

1 contributing building

92. **406 Main Street, Mount Hope Baptist Church**, religious

Description: large scale Neo-Classical Revival-style church finished in buff-colored brick, with a laterally-oriented gable roof and forward projecting full Ionic portico with a pediment trimmed in dentils and penetrated by a single semi-circular window. The facade is symmetrically-massed, with three entry bays shielded by the portico. Fenestration is flat-topped and semi-circular-arched, glazed with religious art glass.

Date: 1926

1 contributing building

93. **406 Main Street**, residential

Description: two-story vernacular residence of wood construction, with a truncated hipped roof clad in slate and a three-bay facade. Extending across the facade is a shed-roofed porch and a single-story hip-roofed sunroom is on the northeast elevation. Fenestration is flat topped, without notable ornament.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

94. **410 Main Street**, residential

Description: American Foursquare residence of wood construction, with a wrap-around veranda, glassed-in on the facade. Hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. One-story rear addition.

Date: c. 1909

1 contributing building

95. **412 Main Street, Mount Hope Presbyterian Church**, religious

Description: The date stone indicates dates of 1898 and 1927, likely referring to the birth of the congregation and the date of construction of the building. It is a Neo-Classical Revival-style church with a flat roof and pedimented parapets on all sides. Fenestration is generally flat topped, with lintels penetrated by keystones and steel frame sash. The asymmetrically-massed facade incorporates a semi-circular Doric portico capped with a balustrade. The building is finished in buff-colored brick. One-story addition on the rear with parged exterior finishes.

Date: 1926

_____ 1 contributing building

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96. 418 Main Street, commercial

Description: two-story vernacular industrial/warehouse building which formerly housed the New River Company Store prior to the construction of the 1941 company store across the street. The building is simple in its detailing, with a flat roof and tile copping along the parapets. Fenestration is flat-topped, with some windows in-filled and others retaining the original historic steel frame sash.

Date: c. 1910

I contributing building

97. 500 Main Street, educational

Description: one-story octagonal wood frame building built as the community public library and dating from outside the period significance.

Date: 1971

I non-contributing building

98. 510 Main Street, educational

Description: former school building built of dark orange-colored brick, three stories in height, with a flat roof. The interior of the building burned in a 2006 fire and the property was vacant at the time of preparation of these documents. Fenestration is flat-topped, and modest pilasters create a Neo-Classical Revival-style feeling to the building as a whole. Similarly detailed to the school immediately to the northeast (Resource No. 100)

Date: 1925

I contributing building

99. 514 Main Street, educational

Description: built as the Mount Hope High School and vernacular in its character, including a random ashlar stone foundation, smooth dressed water table, and brick upper stories. The main entrance is centered on the facade, through a round-arched opening which is accessed by a set of concrete steps. The raised basement includes four windows on each side of the main entrance and six windows along the side elevations. Fenestration is flat-topped, with replacement sash, and modest pilasters create a Neo-Classical Revival-style feeling to the building as a whole. Similarly detailed to the school immediately to the southwest (Resource No. 101).

Date: c. 1925

I contributing building

100. 512 Main Street, recreation/culture/commemorative

Description: Veterans' memorial of masonry construction, incorporating an ashlar stone base with a smooth-dressed shaft of unpolished granite capped with a bronze eagle. The front and back faces of the monument have brass plaques, noting that the monument was erected in 1920 by the local chapter of the Eastern Star honoring the lives of those who died during World War One. Two plaques are on the monument, one identifying its purpose and the other containing a list of the honored deceased, separated into separate lists of "White" and "Colored"

Date: 1920

I contributing object

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101. **east side, Stadium Drive, Mount Hope Municipal Stadium**, recreation/culture/playing field
Description: located on a 4.55-acre tract, Mount Hope Municipal Stadium includes a football field flanked by concrete stadium seats and enclosed with a substantial wall of ashlar sandstone on the southwest end; other perimeters are enclosed within smooth-dressed concrete block. The distinctive front wall is flat-topped for much of its length, but at the entry way to the stadium is distinguished by a pair of crenellated towers into which are set diamond motifs with the letters MH and the words MUNICIPAL FIELD. The athletic field is built into a side hill, and the outside perimeters were originally contoured to permit automobiles to drive above the playing field. A portion of the original entry portal has been in-filled with concrete block and a modern steel door.
Date: 1938
1 contributing structure
102. **Bluestone Road at Stadium Drive**, governmental
Description: two-story government building, rectangular in shape, with seven-bay facade along the southeast elevation. Fenestration is flat-topped, with awning windows. The main entrance is on the southeast elevation, enframed within a masonry frontispiece. The datestone indicates the building to have been built in 1958, under the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Built outside the period of significance.
Date: 1958
1 non-contributing building
103. **507 Stadium Drive**, residential
Description: one-story vernacular cottage of wood construction with a laterally-oriented gable roof and forward-projecting gable-roofed extension on the west side of the facade, through which is the main entry door. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, without notable ornamentation
Date: c. 1950
1 contributing building
104. **505 Stadium Drive**, residential
Description: one-story vernacular cottage of wood construction, built on a foundation of red brick and capped with a laterally-oriented gable roof finished in asphalt singles. The main entrance is offset on the facade and is shielded by a pedimented portico from which is suspended a metal awning. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, without notable ornament.
Date: c. 1950
1 contributing building
105. **501 (?) Stadium Drive**, public utility facility
Description: one-story masonry switching station serving the local telephone company. It is flat-roofed, without any notable ornament and dates from outside the period of significance.
Date: c. 1970
1 non-contributing building

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106. **northwest side, Stadium Drive, southeast of Tennessee Street** industrial
Description: one-story industrial building of red brick construction, on a corner lot, with a gable roof and gable-end orientation to Montana Street; the facade is penetrated by three large openings with overhead garage doors. The roof is finished in corrugated metal and is penetrated by two large metal vent fans. Fenestration along the side walls is flat-topped. The building lacks notable architectural detail.
Date: c. 1940
1 contributing building
107. **northwest corner, Montana Street and Stadium drive,** industrial
Description: one-story industrial/office building of red brick construction, with a gable roof and gable-end orientation to Montana Street. The office entrance is centered on the southeast elevation, featuring a single door which is flanked by larger flat-topped windows with steel casement sash. All fenestration incorporates soldier-course lintels. A garage door on the southwest elevation has been in-filled with T-111.
Date: c. 1940
1 contributing building
108. **northeast side, Stadium Drive, southeast of Montana Street,** industrial
Description: one of several industrial buildings associated with the repair facilities of the New River Company, this building incorporates several interconnected sections, some of red brick and some of steel frame clad in metal siding.
Date: c. 1930 and after
1 contributing building
109. **northeast side, Stadium Drive, between Main and Montana Street,** industrial
Description: one of several industrial buildings located in close proximity to one another and associated with the repair facilities of the New River Company. This building is of red brick, with several interconnected additions, and the northeast elevation is penetrated by large industrial-scale steel frame windows.
Date: c. 1920
1 contributing building
110. **7 N. Fayette Avenue,** commercial
Description: originally built as a funeral home and later adapted as a youth center, this is a presently vacant one-story commercial building which has under gone significant alterations with a loss of integrity.
Date: c. 1923
1 non-contributing building
111. **304 Madison Street** residential
Description: This is a two-story American Foursquare of wood construction, clad in asbestos shingle siding, with a hipped roof. 2-bay facade, with hip-roofed front porch extending across the facade, supported by plain wood posts and enclosed within a solid balustrade. Foundation is of rock-faced concrete block. This building is a repetitive house type to Resource No. 113 which is located immediately to the southwest.

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Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

112. rear, 304 Madison Street, residential dependency

Description: two-story garage/apartment building of wood construction with a raised concrete foundation of concrete block, and a brick garage section which opens onto Main Street at the rear of the property.

Date: c. 1940

1 contributing building

113. 306 Madison Street, residential

Description: two-story American Foursquare of wood construction with exterior surfaces clad in asbestos shingles and a hipped roof with a gabled dormer on the facade. Facade is two bays in width, and incorporates a wrap-around veranda which extends across the facade and a portion of the northeast elevation. Fenestration is flat-topped, without notable ornament. This building is a repetitive house type to Resource No. 111 which is located immediately to the northeast.

Date: 1920

1 contributing building

114. 308 Madison Street, residential

Description: two-story American Foursquare of wood construction set on a foundation of red brick and clad in asbestos shingle siding. The building has a pyramidal roof penetrated by a hipped dormer on the facade. The facade is two bays in width, and incorporates a shallow bay window under the porch. The front porch is hip-roofed and is supported by Doric columns set on a solid wood balustrade.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

115. 310 Madison Street, residential

Description: one-story vernacular cottage of wood construction clad in artificial stone, with a hipped roof and hipped dormer on the facade. Extending across the facade is a one-story porch supported by Doric columns set on a solid balustrade.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

116. 312 Madison Street, residential

Description: two-story vernacular residence of wood construction with an intersecting gable roof; the building is set on a foundation of rock-faced concrete block and features a hip-roofed porch which extends across the facade, supported by square wood posts and enclosed by a solid balustrade. Most exterior surfaces are clad in asphalt shingles. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, without notable ornament.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

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117. **314 Madison Street**, residential

Description: 2½-story residence, representing a vernacular interpretation of the Colonial Revival style, with a multiple roof system including gabled and hipped forms, as well as a projecting bay window on the facade capped with a gabled pediment with decorative shingling. Pediment is penetrated by three fixed-light sash, the outer two of which have a diamond-paned configuration. Corbeled brick chimneys. Exterior surfaces clad asphalt shingling. Extending across the facade is a veranda which also wraps around a portion of the northeast elevation and is supported by Doric columns which rest on a solid balustrade with paneled bulkheads.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

118. **316 Madison Street**, residential

Description: two-story vernacular residence of wood construction, clad in non-historic siding, with a wrap-around veranda on the facade which incorporates a curvilinear corner on the east elevation. Fenestration is flat-topped, without notable ornament; most windows have non-historic louvered shutters.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

119. **318 Madison Street**, residential

Description: two-story vernacular residence of wood construction with a hipped roof and a hip-roofed front porch extending across the facade. The facade incorporates three asymmetrical bays on the first story and two bays on the second. Fenestration is flat topped, with some multi-light sash. The main entrance is enframed within a modestly detailed frontispiece.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

120. **320 Madison Street**, residential

Description: two-story vernacular residence of brick construction, with a truncated hipped roof and forward-projecting pedimented wing on the right front corner. Extending across the facade is a shed-roofed porch, supported by paired Doric columns with the ends of the porch enclosed in large glass block. Fenestration is segmental-arched with flat-topped with 6/6 replacement sash. Corbeled brick chimneys.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

121. **rear, 320 Madison Street**, residential dependency

Description: one-story, flat roofed automobile garage located on the corner of Mountain Avenue and Main Street, at the rear of the subject property.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

122. **327 Madison Street**, residential

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Description: two-story American Foursquare of wood construction, clad in a brick veneer, with a three-bay facade and hipped roof. Extending across the facade is a one-story hip-roofed porch, supported by paired wood posts. Most fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, without notable ornament. On the facade is an oversized window with a multi-light transom, a design feature also seen at 321 and 323 Madison Street (Resource No. 130 and 129, respectively). Former home of merchant Robert H. Carter.

Date: c. 1910

I contributing building

123. rear, 327 Madison Street, residential dependency

Description: one-story dependency of wood construction which opens onto Monroe Street at the rear of the subject property; the building includes a single overhead garage door and flat-topped 6/6 window.

Date: c. 1910

I contributing building

124. 325 Madison Street, residential

Description: two-story residence which appears to have been encased in modern brick, with window alterations and an enclosed front porch, among other alterations, with the loss of integrity.

Date: c. 1910

I non-contributing building

125. rear, 325 Madison Street, residential dependency

Description: one-story garage clad in non-historic siding, with the garage door replaced with a single door, with a loss in integrity.

Date: c. 1920

I non-contributing building

126. 323 Madison Street, residential

Description: two-story gable-end-oriented vernacular residence of wood construction, with the main entrance off set on the right side of the facade, suggestive of a side-passage interior plan. Fenestration is flat-topped, with multi-light sash and non-historic exterior shutters. On the facade is an oversized window with a multi-light transom also seen at 321 Madison Street (Resource No. 130) Extending across the facade is a one-story porch with replacement balustrade.

Date: c. 1910

I contributing building

127. 321 Madison Street, residential

Description: Two-story vernacular residence with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. A veranda which extends across the facade is partially enclosed. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, with some windows exhibiting non-historic exterior shutters. An oversized window on the first story has a multi-light transom, a design feature also seen at 323 and 327 Madison Street (Resource No. 129 and 125).

Date: c. 1910

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1 contributing building

128. 319 (?) Madison Street, residential

Description: vernacular residence with gabled roof and gable-end orientation to the street, presently vacant, with a partially enclosed porch. Fenestration is flat-topped, and the foundation is of concrete block construction. Partial returns of the gables on the facade. Front perimeter of the lot is enclosed within a stone retaining wall.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

129. 317 Madison Street, residential

Description: two-story vernacular residence of wood construction, with a gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. Extending across the facade is a front porch with turned posts and upper balustrade. The building is set on a brick foundation and exhibits a two-bay facade, with partial returns of the cornice.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

130. 315 Madison Street, residential

Description: two-story American Foursquare of wood construction, with a pyramidal roof and a shed dormer on the facade. Extending across the two-bay facade is a hip-roofed porch, the right side of which is enclosed with operable double-hung sash; this appears to be an original design feature. Fenestration is flat-topped throughout and the building is clad in non-historic siding.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

131. 313 Madison Street, residential

Description: locally distinctive Arts-and-Crafts style cottage of one-story, with a low-pitched hipped roof, and exterior surfaces finished in weatherboard. The eaves project beyond the plane of the building and feature scalloped rafter tails. A one-story porch is recessed beneath the extension of the roof on the facade and is supported by battered wood posts, which rest upon a solid wood balustrade. Penetrating the roof of the facade is a shed dormer.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

132. 311 Madison Street, residential

Description: 1½-story Bungalow of wood construction, with a hipped roof which projects beyond the plane of the house and incorporates a partially enclosed west side. A gabled dormer with partial returns of the cornice is on the facade and the front porch is supported by Doric columns. The main entrance is centered on the facade, and incorporates a frontispiece with art glass sidelights.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

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133. 309 Main Street, residential

Description: one-story vernacular cottage of wood construction, with laterally oriented gable roof and a one-story porch which extends across the facade. The building is built on a foundation of rock-faced concrete block, and has a ashlar stone chimney on the west gable end. Fenestration is flat-topped without notable ornament.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

134. 305 (?) Madison Street, residential

Description: one-story vernacular cottage of wood construction with a laterally-oriented gable roof and an early addition at the rear. The facade incorporates a three-bay arrangement, with a hip-roofed front porch supported by plain wood posts and enclosed within a solid wood balustrade. The exterior surfaces are clad in non-historic siding.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

135. 120 South Church Avenue, Wesleyan Church, religious

Description: one-story Late Gothic Revival style church building of wood construction, L-shaped in plan, with a square bell tower in the angle of the ell on the facade. A one-story non-historic addition is on the northeast corner. Fenestration is both flat-topped and lancet-arched, with religious art glass.

Date: c. 1915

1 contributing building

136. South Church Avenue, funerary

Description: This is a community cemetery incorporating a variety of gravestones of varying form. The cemetery is enclosed within a chain link fence and retains one early cast iron gate flanked by cut stone posts.

Date: 19th century and after

1 contributing site

137. rear, 830 Main Street, residential dependency

Date: c. 1970

Description: single-story garage of wood with low-pitched gable roof and gable-end orientation, dating from outside the period of significance

1 non-contributing building

138. rear, 832 Main Street, residential dependency

Date: c. 1970

Description: one-story garage of wood construction, with a gable-end orientation and 2-bay facade, built outside the period of significance of the district

1 non-contributing building

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139. side, 834 Main Street, residential dependency

Date: c. 1995

Description: one-story garage of wood construction, with a gabled roof and lateral orientation; large single overhead door; built outside the period of significance of the district

1 non-contributing building

140. rear, 314 Madison Street, residential dependency

Date: c. 1920

Description: one-bay garage built into the side hill; at the rear of the lot with which it is associated; concrete block side walls, metal overhead door, and flat roof

1 contributing building

141. rear, 316 Madison Street, residential dependency

Date: c. 1920

Description: one-bay garage built into the side hill at the rear of the lot with which it is associated; concrete block side walls, metal overhead door, and flat roof

1 contributing building

142. rear, 318 Madison Street, residential dependency

Date: c. 1920

Description: built into the side hill at the rear of the lot with which it is associated, this is among the largest of the historic dependencies in the district; it is a 2-story garage with the exterior surfaces finished in rock-faced concrete block trimmed with red brick; garage openings access Main Street

1 contributing building

143. Main Street Clock, other

Date: 2006

Description: This is a modern pole-mounted reproduction clock, similar to the historic clock that stood for decades on the same site; erected by public subscription after the original clock had been sold and removed

1 non-contributing object

144. Roadways, transportation related

Description: the various roadways which traverse the historic district, most of which are paved with concrete or macadam

Date: 1895 and after

1 contributing structure

145. Retaining walls, landscape/street furniture

Description: various retaining walls of stone or concrete which are located throughout the historic district. depending upon the topography, these walls range from ± 1.5 feet in height to ± 5 feet. Some have decorative stone parapets; treated as a single contributing structure within the context of the district.

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Date: c. 1895 and after
1 contributing structure

146-170. 1-50 Stadium Terrace, residential

Description: Twenty-five identical double houses of wood frame construction, with laterally-oriented gable roofs and symmetrically massed 4-bay facades; the entrance to each unit is on the gable end, accessed from a small concrete stoop and incorporating an enclosed storage area with a steeply-pitched gable roof. Formerly clad in asbestos single siding, all of the buildings underwent the removal of the asbestos and its replacement with vinyl siding. Designed by leading West Virginia architect H. Rus Warne and built by the Meighborgall and Leach.

Date: 1939
25 contributing buildings

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8. Significance

The Mount Hope Historic District is locally significant and meets National Register Criteria A, B, and C. With respect to Criterion A, the district's significance lies in its association with both *commerce* and *industry* in this area, since it served as a regional business center and was also the headquarters of the New River Company, one of West Virginia's leading coal producers, whose previously-listed general office along with several equipment repair buildings are located in the district. In addition, the district is significant in the Criterion A area of *social history*, for the presence in the district of "Stadium Terrace," an historic 1939 50-unit public housing project. The district's Criterion B significance in the area of *politics/government* is vested in its association with West Virginia Governor Okey Patteson, whose American Foursquare red brick home (Resource No. 21) stands at 831 Main Street. With respect to Criterion C, the district is significant for the presence of a variety of buildings reflecting many of the architectural styles popular during the 1895-c. 1956 period of significance, and further, for its association with Louis Simon, a prominent government architect who designed the local post office (Resource No. 50; Photo 14) in 1940 and with H. Rus Warne, a leading West Virginia architect responsible for Stadium Terrace (Resource Nos. 146-171; Photos 24 and 25) in 1939. The district's Criterion C significance is strengthened by its association with muralist Michael Lenson, who painted a WPA-funded mural, "Mining" on one of the interior walls of the Post Office.

The Criterion A significance of the Mount Hope Historic District as the reflection of patterns of *commerce* derives from its position as a regional commercial center within the New River coal fields. The district contains a clearly identifiable commercial area which, typical of most such neighborhoods, incorporates mercantile buildings built adjacent to and flush with one another and interspersed with offices, banks, institutional buildings, perhaps a hotel, and the occasional residence. While Beckley, in Raleigh County about ten miles to the south, is today a considerably larger community, Mount Hope nonetheless was a commercial center for this portion of southern West Virginia and the presence of the New River Company and surrounding coal camps provided Mount Hope with a steady customer base as long as the coal mines remained in heavy production. "Over sixty coal camps were once located there [in the New River fields], supported by independent commercial districts at Beckley, Oak Hill, Mount Hope, and Fayetteville."³

In addition to its association with commerce in the locale and the region, the Mount Hope Historic District derives additional Criterion A significance for its close ties to the industrial heritage of the area, particularly to that of the coal industry and specifically to the New River Company. The district lies within the National Park Service's designated

³Internet website, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_River_Coalfield.

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Coal Heritage Area, and the period of significance spans three historic periods of coal production as defined in the 2004 New River Gorge National River Historic Resource Study: Industrialization, 1873-1902, Prosperity, 1902-1925, and Decline, 1925-1960. The developmental history of Mount Hope is inextricably linked to that of the New River Company which was established at the end of the "industrialization" period noted above and continued for the balance of the period of significance of the district.

Placing the community of Mount Hope in its proper historical context, prior to the advent of European settlers, this territory was part of the Cherokee nation. In 1770, the Cherokees sold their rights to the lands south of the Great Kanawha River to the Governor of the Virginia Colony and the area that would become Mount Hope became part of Montgomery County, Virginia. In 1796 William Blake Sr. acquired a tract of 3,062 acres for \$1,258 and nine years later, Blake and his family became the first Europeans to settle the area that is now Mount Hope. Local tradition holds that the Blakes at first occupied a vacant Native American fort that stood near the district's two historic school buildings (Resource Nos. 98, 99) before building permanent quarters about one-quarter mile to the northeast.

The terrain was exceedingly rugged, but travelers did brave the rudimentary trail that passed through the area. William Blake's house stood on the site of the present-day Mountainair Hotel (Resource No. 54; Figs. 8-10) in the heart of the nominated area, and also served as an early inn to accommodate the few passersby that came through. A state road was built through Blake's settlement in 1812, connecting to an earlier road at Fayetteville; Blake was placed in charge of its construction. A leader among the sparsely-populated area, when Fayette County was established in 1831, William Blake became Justice of the Peace.

Eventually, the few stalwarts who had come to settle Fayette, Mercer, Kanawha, and Monroe Counties began to promote the construction of a more substantial public thoroughfare through the wilderness. The Giles, Fayette and Kanawha Turnpike Co. was chartered in 1843 and five years later was completed from the Giles County, Virginia, Court House to Fayetteville. The turnpike intersected the James River and Kanawha Turnpike at Kanawha Falls, providing travelers with a transportation link to Charleston. The turnpike ran through the center of the nominated area, and stagecoaches and individual travelers alike passed by the inn which William Blake had built decades before.

Despite these efforts at opening the uncharted territory, for much of the balance of the nineteenth century only three families made their permanent home in the area that would be come Mount Hope. At some point during the nineteenth century, the Mount Hope area pioneers began to pick coal from the many outcroppings which dotted the landscape. Coal was far from an unknown quantity in western Virginia in the early days, the commercial mining of

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coal in Kanawha County having begun as early as 1817. The early exploitation of coal north of Mount Hope occurred because the Kanawha River provided a link to the Ohio River. Fayette County possessed no such navigable steams and until the advent of the railroad the commercial transport of the area's coal was not feasible.

In early 1873, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway was completed into the region, providing the much-needed link to the outside commercial markets which had previously been inaccessible. The development of the area's coal industry began in earnest, with a variety of operations opening along the C & O main line which passed through the New River Gorge northeast of present-day Mount Hope. The first shipment of coal from the newly opened New River coalfields was made from the Quinnimont mine in September, 1873. In 1876, six mining companies operated from the region and by 1885 five more were added to the growing list of producers. The coal in the New River field is from the Sewell, Fire Creek, and Beckley seams, and consists of a high-quality bituminous product which, because of its combustion characteristics, is known as "smokeless." The growth of the mining industry in the area that would become Mount Hope began to increase its pace, and within a decade Fayette became the first county in West Virginia to produce more than a million tons of coal in a single year; in 1888 the total amount of coal production for the entire state stood at 5,498,800 tons and Fayette County alone produced 18% of the total tonnage.

Over the next ten years, the C & O struggled through the mountainous terrain. In 1894 the Loup Creek Branch was extended from Macdonald to the C & O main line.⁴ The unincorporated settlement that would become Mount Hope began to grow immediately. Four mining operations opened within walking distance of the settlement, employing about four-hundred miners. Three stores were established and new homes were built, along with several company stores, offices, and company houses which were erected by the four mining companies. The various companies which were active here recruited laborers from far and near, including eastern and southern European immigrants and African Americans. It is thought that eastern European stone masons, brought here to build railroad bridges, were responsible for the many stone retaining walls found throughout the historic district. This practice of stone masons/bridge-builders-turned-wall-builders is well documented in another Appalachian coal town, Whitesburg (Whitesburg Historic District, NR 2006), in the coal fields of Pike County, Kentucky.⁵

⁴Macdonald was a company town located on an 830 acre tract leased from Thomas G. McKell to the Macdonald Colliery Company. The town was named after the owner of the mining operation, Symington Macdonald. Macdonald was eventually annexed into Mount Hope.

⁵Justine Richardson, *Mountain Masonry: Italians Build in Whitesburg, Kentucky, 1911-1952*. MS in collection of Kentucky Heritage Council, 1992.

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In 1893, Samuel Dixon came to Macdonald as the superintendent and general manager of the Macdonald Colliery Company. The community grew with the company and by the turn of the century the population topped 1,200. Dixon associated himself with investors and soon set about leasing vast areas of undeveloped coal lands nearby. About 1900 he formed the White Oak Coal Company and in 1905 he consolidated his holdings as the New River Fuel Company. The next year the company's name was changed to the New River Company; it became a force that would chart the course of history in Mount Hope for more than a half-century. Among the largest buildings built by the coal company in the district was the Hotel Mount Hope (Figs. 8-10), built by the company to house those who came to town to conduct business. It was expanded several times and the name changed first to the New River Hotel and eventually to the Mountainair Hotel, by which name it operated until it closed; it is presently undergoing rehabilitation.

In March, 1910, disaster struck the growing settlement when a fire broke out in the heart of the downtown and destroyed 40 businesses and 150 homes, leaving more than 1,000 homeless (Figs. 1, 2). The damage was estimated at one-half million dollars; local insurance covered about \$160,000. The community began to rebuild immediately, doubtless spurred on by the New River Company. A sewer system was installed, streets were paved, and electrical service was provided to all new buildings. The reconstruction was estimated to have cost \$1 million. Where "old" Mount Hope (Fig. 3) had been of wood construction, "new" Mount Hope rose from the ashes as a brick and stone community and soon became known as "Fayette's Phoenix City." The masonry character of "new" Mount Hope matched that of most of the country, since the trade journal, *Ohio Architect, Engineer, and Builder*, noted in its March, 1910 issue that 73.24% of all buildings being erected in the United States were of fire-retardant construction. This trend was described by the publication as "an encouraging showing."⁶

Samuel Dixon was serving as president of the New River Company at the time of the fire and reconstruction and oversaw the company's ongoing expansion. At this time, 5,000 made their home within one mile of Mount Hope and within a radius of four miles, 6,000 were employed in more than 20 mines. In 1911 and 1912 a stockholder revolt led to Samuel Dixon's ouster and Robert H. Gross was elected president of the New River Company. Col. Samuel A. Scott assumed the management of the company's mines and properties. Scott's management acumen transformed the New River Company into a revitalized enterprise and the second and third decades of the new century marked an era of considerable growth and development for the company.

⁶*Ohio, Architect, and Builder* 16:4 (October, 1910), p. 73.

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These years, from the 1910 fire until the mid-1920s, witnessed extraordinary growth and development in Mount Hope and defined the character of the area that would become the historic district. The downtown was entirely rebuilt, with commercial buildings lining both sides of the street in the heart of the business district. The New River Company built a YMCA (Resource No. 1; Photo No. 1, Fig 11) for the community in 1921 and in 1925 the Masonic Lodge Building (Resource No. 2, Photo 9; Fig. 6) was erected, housing not only the lodge hall but also coal company offices and the Princess Theater. Substantial churches were erected, including imposing houses of worship for the Presbyterian and Baptist congregations (Photo 20). New homes were erected, including those along the southwestern end of Main Street, known by some as Mount Hope's "Millionaires' Row" (Resource Nos. 11-15, 20-23; Photo 2).

While the era of the local coal industry spanned fewer than twenty-five years at that time, major technological advances were occurring in the industry and the New River Company remained abreast of all new innovations. The company modernized its operations, replacing older tipples and machinery with new products, some of which were produced at the shops in Mount Hope. In 1917, the company completed a new building at 411 Main Street (Resource No. 51; Photo 14; NR 2004) on land donated by the community of Mount Hope. New repair and machine shops, a foundry, and warehouse complex were built in 1918; *American Architect* reported that this construction would total \$75,000.⁷ Several of these are extant within the nominated area (Resource Nos. 49, 96).

The 1920s brought to the coal markets periods of both boom and bust. The growth of the coal mining industry can be gauged by the increase of the population in Mount Hope, which by this time has blossomed to 2,500; the town was chartered as a city in 1921. By the following decade, the negative effects of the Great Depression and the threat of global conflict eradicated much of the optimism born during the halcyon days of the "Roaring 'Twenties." These facts notwithstanding, the New River Company achieved new levels of coal production by the mid-1930s.

Institutional growth during this period also reached to education. Mount Hope's first permanent school had burned in the 1910 fire. A new elementary school was built on the same site, followed in 1925 by a new high school (Resource Nos. 98 and 99, respectively). These schools were for White children; in pre-integration Mount Hope, African- American children received their education at DuBois High School, located outside the nominated area. The school system would remain segregated for the entire period of significance of the Mount Hope Historic District; integration did not occur here until 1957.

⁷*American Architect*, October 13, 1918, p. 20.

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Returning to the chronology of the community, as the New River Company's production grew, the rest of the country was in the clutches of the Depression. Mount Hope benefitted significantly from the Depression-era Works Progress Administration program, which provided employment to the unemployed. Among the WPA-funded projects within the Mount Hope Historic District are the 1940 U. S. Post Office at 415 Main Street (Resource No. 50; Photo 14) and the concrete steps (Resource No. 18) leading up the side hill from Main Street near the southwestern end of the district to the upper reaches of the adjoining hillside. The cornerstone of the Post Office indicates it to have been built under the oversight of Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody and Commissioner of Public Buildings W. Englebert Reynolds.

The year 1938 marked the death of the New River's President and General Manager, Samuel Scott, and the succession of the 74-year-old Robert H. Gross to the helm. The next year the C & O Railway bought one-half of the company's stock and the following year New River Company acquired the coal properties of the McKell Coal & Coke Company, giving the company ownership or control of the largest acreage of Sewell coal in the district. With the advent of World War Two, the demand for coal was expanded significantly and New River set several new records for coal production during the war years.

In 1939, "Stadium Terrace" was built along North Pax Avenue to replace the slum housing of the Sugar Creek mining company, and it is the presence of this early public housing project that strengthen's the district's significance under Criterion A in the area of *social welfare*. Under the United States Housing Act of 1937, the USHA was established to continue the work of the earlier New Deal-era Public Works Administration in providing federally-funded, locally-operated affordable housing programs. Local public housing authorities constructed more than 370 projects, housing more than 120,000 families at a cost of \$540 million.⁸ Characteristically aimed at urban centers, the U. S. Housing Authority brought public housing to rural Mt. Hope, which became the "nation's smallest community to receive grants from an agency that Franklin D. Roosevelt created primarily to eradicate slum conditions in metropolitan areas."⁹ In Mt. Hope, the Housing Authority of the City of Mt. Hope was the local sponsor. Although many of the original units in the development have been razed, the remaining twenty-five identical buildings along North Pax Avenue—accounting for 50 units—represent some of West Virginia's earliest entries into the field of public housing.

⁸Paul R. Lusignan, "Public Housing in the United States, 1933-1949," **CRM** 1 (2000), 36-37.

⁹S. Allen Chambers, Jr. **The Buildings of West Virginia**. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2004), p. 113.

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The fortunes of Mount Hope kept pace with those of the New River Company. As the company entered the decade of the 1950s, however, major changes were occurring in the coal industry, with the demise of the coal-fired locomotive, the growth of the trucking and the airline industries, the advance in home heating technology. New River sold many of its company houses and closed several company stores along with several of the mines in the Mount Hope area. By the 1980s, the company had disappeared from the scene, and while Beckley, ten miles to the south and considerably larger, retained much of its vitality, Mount Hope suffered with the closing of stores and a decline in population, hastened by the reconstruction of Route 19, a major north-south route, to bypass Mount Hope. At the time of the preparation of this document the city's population is 1,411 (2000 Census).

The Mount Hope Historic District's Criterion B significance in the area of *politics/government* is derived from its association with Okey Leonidas Patteson (1898-1989), who served as the Governor of West Virginia from 1948 until 1953, near the end of, but still within, the period of significance of the district. Born in Mingo County, Patteson's family moved to Mount Hope in 1899 and his father opened a hardware store. He spent his formative years here and at an early age he became an automobile dealer and in 1932 he lost both legs as the result of a hunting accident. He entered politics and served twelve years on Mount Hope City Council, four years as the Sheriff of Fayette County, and went on to become a member of the Democratic State Committee. In 1944 he was appointed Executive Assistant to Governor Clarence Meadows. While serving in that office, Patteson was instrumental in establishing road building programs, including that of the West Virginia Turnpike. The initial state appropriation for a feasibility study of a proposed turnpike occurred in 1947. Patteson ran for Governor in 1948 and President Harry Truman endorsed him during his 1948 "whistle-stop" campaign, speaking from the rear platform of his campaign train in Clarksburg, Grafton, and Keyser.¹⁰ Patteson served as West Virginia's 23rd Governor from 1948 until 1953. Construction of the Turnpike began in 1952 and ended in 1954; the initial road was only two lanes in width and extended from Charleston to Princeton. Following Okey Patteson's service as Governor he became General Manager of the West Virginia Turnpike. Patteson's home is at 831 Main Street (Resource No. 21).

The Mount Hope Historic District's Criterion C significance for *architecture* is established by the presence in the district of a strong and cohesive concentration of mixed-use architecture which mirrors sixty-odd years of development in the community and reflects many of the popular styles of design in vogue throughout the district's 1895-c. 1956 period of significance. Included among these styles are the Romanesque, Late Gothic, Neo-Classical, and Colonial Revival, Bungalow and American Foursquare styles, along with numerous vernacular derivations of many of these styles

¹⁰Internet website for The American President Project: <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=13053>

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and many properties reflecting no particular architectural style but nonetheless reflecting local building traditions within the community. Specific examples of representative styles appear in Section 7.

The 1940 Mount Hope Post Office at 415 Main Street (Resource No. 50; Photo 14) is the product of the Depression-era Works Progress Administration and represents the work of the U. S. Treasury Department's Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon, assisted by Supervising Engineer Neal A. Melick. Simon filled this post from, 1934 until his retirement in 1941, making the Mount Hope project among his last. In addition, he was responsible for the post office in Lewisburg and for the Federal Correctional Institution for Women at Alderson. Simon and Melick also collaborated on the WPA-built Post Offices in Chagrin Falls, Ohio and Whitesburg, Kentucky (Whitesburg Historic District, NR 2006), along with the considerably larger Elkins, West Virginia U. S. Department of Agriculture Building (Wees Historic District, NR 2005), which also served as a prototype for Simon's Laconia, New Hampshire, federal building which houses the offices of the White Mountain National Forest.¹¹ Louis Simon designed a total of more than two dozen federal government-owned buildings.¹²

The significance of the Mount Hope Post Office is further fortified by its association with illustrator Michael Lenson (1903-1971), a noted WPA Federal Art Project artist. The Federal Art Project was one of the divisions of the WPA created under Federal Project One. President Franklin D. Roosevelt had made several attempts prior to the F.A.P. to provide employment for artists on relief, namely the Public Works of Art Project (P.W.A.P.) which operated from 1933 to 1934 and the Treasury Department Section of Painting and Sculpture which was created in 1934 after the demise of the P.W.A.P. However, it was the F.A.P. which provided the widest reach, creating over 5,000 jobs for artists and producing over 225,000 works of art for the American people.¹³ One of these works of art is "Mining," painted by Michael Lenson on the southwest wall of the lobby of the Mount Hope Post Office.

An Internet website devoted entirely to Lenson provides this biography of the artist:

¹¹The practice of "architectural prototyping" was used by federal government design professionals for many years. As noted in a General Services Administration Internet website, "The practice of developing a prototype was instituted in the 1850s by Alexander Bowman, Engineer-in-Charge of the Construction Division of the Treasury Department (the precursor agency to the Supervising Architect's Office) and his architect, Ammi B. Young.." Coincidentally, Young and Bowman were responsible for the design the Custom House in Wheeling, now known as Wheeling Independence Hall, an agency of the West Virginia Division of Culture and History.

¹²General Services Administration website: <http://w3.gsa.gov/web/>

¹³Website: <http://www.wpamurals.com/wvirgini.htm> murals

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Born in Russia, Lenson emigrated to America in 1911. While a student at the National Academy of Design in 1928, he won the coveted \$10,000 Chaloner Paris Prize which paid for four years of study in London (Slade School of Art), Paris (Academie des Beaux Arts) and the Netherlands. While abroad, his works were exhibited in the Autumn and Spring Parisian Salons and other venues. Upon his return to America, Lenson won critical acclaim in one-man shows in Manhattan's Kende, Bonestell and other galleries. When the Great Depression struck, he became director of WPA mural projects for the state of New Jersey. He completed major murals for Newark City Hall, The Verona Sanatorium, Weequahic High School in Newark, New Jersey, and the Post Office in Mount Hope, West Virginia. Who Was Who in American Art calls Lenson "New Jersey's most important muralist." Michael Lenson was a man of many talents. "The Realm of Art," a weekly column he wrote for The Newark Sunday News from 1956-1971, established Lenson as "New Jersey's most distinguished art critic," according to scholar William Gerdt. Lenson painted and exhibited extensively until his death in 1971. His works are in the collections of the RISD Museum, The Maier Museum of American Art, The Johnson Museum at Cornell, The Newark Museum, The Montclair Art Museum, the Wolfsonian Collection and many others.¹⁴

Continuing the evaluation of the Criterion C significance of the Mount Hope Historic District, "Stadium Terrace" (Resource Nos. 146-171) not only represents the physical manifestation of 1930s New Deal social welfare legislation, but it derives further significance from its association with H. Rus Warne, the Charleston architect responsible for its design. Warne (1872-1954) was a Parkersburg native who came to Charleston after study at the Ohio Mechanic's Institute, now part of the University of Cincinnati, and in Paris and Rome. Considered to be the dean of West Virginia architects from the 1930s until his death, among his many commissions were the West Virginia Building at the 1907 Jamestown Exposition, the Boone County Court House at Madison, West Virginia, Charleston's Masonic Building (1915) and City Hall (1922).¹⁵ "Stadium Terrace" is among Warne's least flamboyant designs, but its significance lies more in its place in West Virginia cultural history than in architectural history.

Viewing the Mount Hope Historic within the context of other similar resources, several comparisons can be made. The Williamson Historic District (NR 2006) is an essentially residential district located in Mingo County, southwest of Mount Hope. This district dates from generally the same period, but contains mostly domestic architecture, while the Mount House district is anchored by a solid commercial area in the middle. The aforementioned Whitesburg, Kentucky, Historic District is also closely linked to the coal industry, shares a comparable period of significance, and, like Mount Hope, contains a downtown and adjacent residential areas. The scale of both the Williamson and Whitesburg districts are similar to that of Mount Hope and the architecture, particularly that of the commercial buildings, is

¹⁴Website: <http://www.michaellenson.org/>

¹⁵Rodney Collins, "H. Rus Warne," unpublished MS, n. d., Charleston: West Virginia Division of Culture and History.

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generally of brick. Hinton and Ronceverte, both east of Mount Hope, offer different comparisons. Hinton, in Summers County, developed as a major railroad town along the C & O, and included massive railyards, a roundhouse, and turntable, along with multi-story buildings attesting to the community's position as a leading rail hub. Mount Hope can claim no such four- and five-story buildings. Ronceverte, in Greenbrier County, grew as a railroad town focused upon the lumber industry. Downtown Ronceverte also fell victim to a fire early in the twentieth century, but when the reconstruction occurred, the commercial buildings were far less ornamented than those built in Mount Hope after the 1910 fire. None of the districts offered for comparison, however, can claim the irrefutable position in the history of coal development enjoyed by Mount Hope, with its close ties to the New River Company and none contain an early West Virginia Depression-era public housing project such as Stadium Terrace.

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10. Geographical Data

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the southeast corner of the parcel containing 102 Main Street (Resource No. 72), then southwesterly along the rear property lines of the buildings facing Main Street c. 1,525' to the northeastern curblines of Mountain Avenue; then northwesterly along the northeast curblines of Mountain Avenue c. 150' to the southwest corner of Mountain Avenue and Main Street; then southwesterly, crossing Mountain Avenue and continuing along the rear property lines of the properties facing Main Street c. 1,850' to the eastern curblines of South Mill Street; then northerly along the east curblines of South Mill Street c. 200'; to the northern curblines of Main Street; then southwesterly along the northern curblines of Main Street c. 300' to a point opposite the northeast corner of the lot at 800 (?) Main Street (Resource No. 10); then southeasterly, crossing Main Street and continuing along the northeast lot line of the property at 800 (?) Main Street (Resource No. 10) to the southeast corner of the lot containing 800 (?) Main Street (Resource No. 10); then southwesterly along the rear property lines of the properties facing Main Street c. 625'; to the southwest corner of the parcel containing Resource No. 16; then northwesterly, crossing Main Street and continuing a total of c. 200' to a point northwest of the New River coal seam; then northeasterly, along the rear property lines of the properties facing Main Street c. 2000' to the southwest corner of the property containing the Stadium Terrace housing project (Resource Nos. 146-170 collectively); then northwesterly along the rear property line of Stadium Terrace and continuing along the northeastern curblines of an unnamed alley c. 1,600' to the southwest curblines of North Pax Avenue; then southwesterly along the southwest curblines of N. Pax Avenue c. 300' to a point; then northerly c. 250' to the north curblines of Stadium Drive; then northerly along the eastern curblines of Stadium Drive c. 750' to the northwest corner of the lot containing the Municipal Stadium (Resource No. 101) and continuing around the periphery of the lot containing Municipal c. 800' to the northwest corner of the lot containing the Mine Safety Building (Resource No. 102); then eastward c. 300' along the north line of the lot containing the Mine Safety Building (Resource No. 102) to the west curblines of Bluestone Road; then southward c. 100' along the west curblines of Bluestone Road to a point opposite the northwest corner of the lot containing 507 Stadium Drive (Resource No. 103);

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then southwesterly, crossing Bluestone Road and continuing along the rear lot line of 507 Stadium Drive (Resource No. 103) to the northwest lot line of the property containing 505 Stadium Drive (Resource No. 104); then northwesterly c. 40' along the west lot line of 505 Stadium Drive (Resource No. 104) to the southwest curbline of an unnamed alley; then southeasterly along the curbline of said unnamed alley and continuing a total of c. 650' to the southeast curbline of Dartmouth Court; then continuing northeasterly along the rear property lines of the properties Main Street and Madison Street c. 2,000' to the north corner of the lot containing 101 Main Street (Resource No. 71); then southeasterly along the northeast lot line of 101 Main Street (Resource No. 71) and crossing Main Street to the place of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries reflect the historic commercial district of the city of Mount Hope and those immediately-adjacent historic residential areas including the historic 1939 public housing project known as Stadium Terrace. The boundaries are drawn to exclude buildings built after the period of significance and also reflect the topography of the historic area of Mount Hope.

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Photography Log

All Photographs:

Mount Hope Historic District
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David L. Taylor, 2006
Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc., Brookville, PA

1. Drinking fountain shielded by stone-arched enclosure located at the southwest edge of the district, looking south
2. Streetscape, northwest side of Main Street looking northeast, with the Governor Patteson House in the foreground
3. Streetscape, northwest side of Main Street looking northeast into commercial district, showing general character of the buildings, their scale, construction, and fenestration; modern public housing building at the right is not in the district.
4. Mount Hope Theatre Building looking northwest and showing facade marquee, etc.
5. Streetscape Main Street, southeast side looking northeast, showing row of commercial buildings built following the fire of 1910.
6. Mount Hope Bank Building facade, looking northwest with new noncontributing clock shown in the foreground
7. Streetscape, Main Street, northwest side looking northeast, with City Hall in foreground.
8. Streetscape, Main Street, northwest side looking southwest, with Christian Church in background.
9. Masonic Lodge/Princess Theatre, facade, looking southeast.
10. Mount Hope YMCA/Community Center, looking southeast, with one of the vacant school buildings shown at the left.
11. Vacant school buildings, Main Street, looking east, with the corner of the YMCA/Community Center visible at the right.

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12. Streetscape, Main Street, looking northeast, with the New River Company store in the foreground, and the Post Office with the cupola visible beyond, near the center of picture.
13. Mount Hope Municipal Stadium, exterior wall on south perimeter, showing overall character of the wall, and crenellated entry portal at left.
14. Main Street, streetscape, looking northeast and showing Post Office on the left, followed by the previously-listed New River Company General Office Building.
15. Former gasoline service station at east edge of district, at 102 Main Street, looking southeast.
16. Main Street, streetscape, looking southwest at Virginia Avenue.
17. Streetscape, Madison Street, showing repetitive American Foursquares at 304 and 306 Madison, looking northeast.
18. Craftsman-style Bungalow at 313 Madison Street, looking northwest.
19. Mountainair Hotel, 401-403-405 Main Street, looking northwest and showing Main Street facade with the Garrett House, 409 Main Street at the left.
20. Mount Hope Baptist Temple, facade, showing Main Street elevation and substantial stone retaining wall along the front perimeter of the lot.
21. J. E. Garrett House, 409 Main Street, looking northwest and showing character of this large Neo-Classical Revival residence as well as the stone retaining wall in front.
22. Streetscape, Main Street, looking southwest and showing retaining walls along the southwest side of Main Street.
23. Clinton Apartments, 324 Main Street, showing northwest perspective, looking southeast.
24. Stadium Terrace, view along North Pax Avenue, northeast to southwest
25. View of typical Stadium Terrace unit, looking southwest

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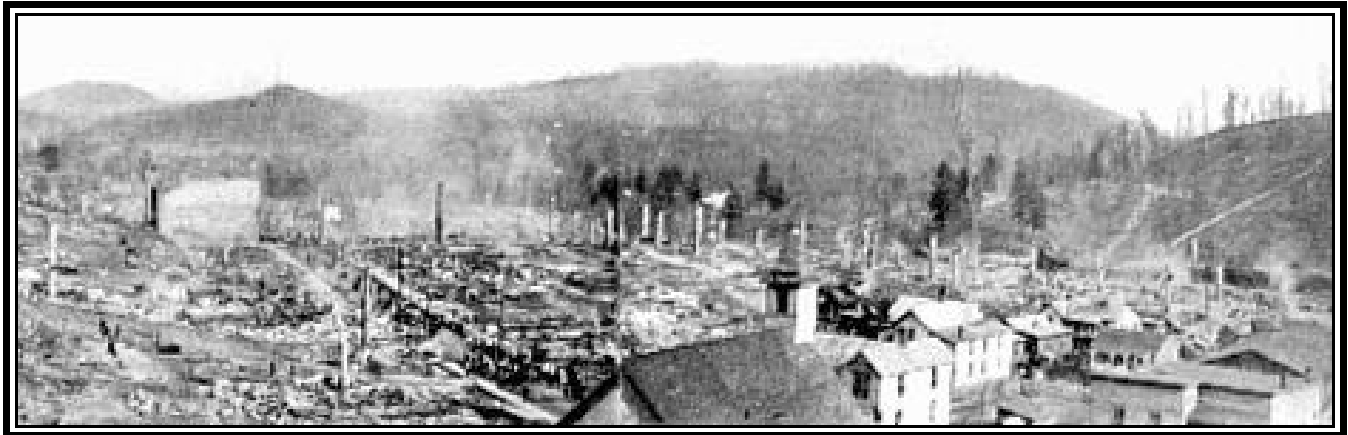


Fig. 1 This view shows the community following the devastating fire of 1910. [from Peters and Carden, *History of Fayette County*, 1926]



Fig. 2 This view of the Bank of Mount Hope (Resource No. 34) shows it to be among the few properties left standing after the 1910 fire. [from Peters and Carden]

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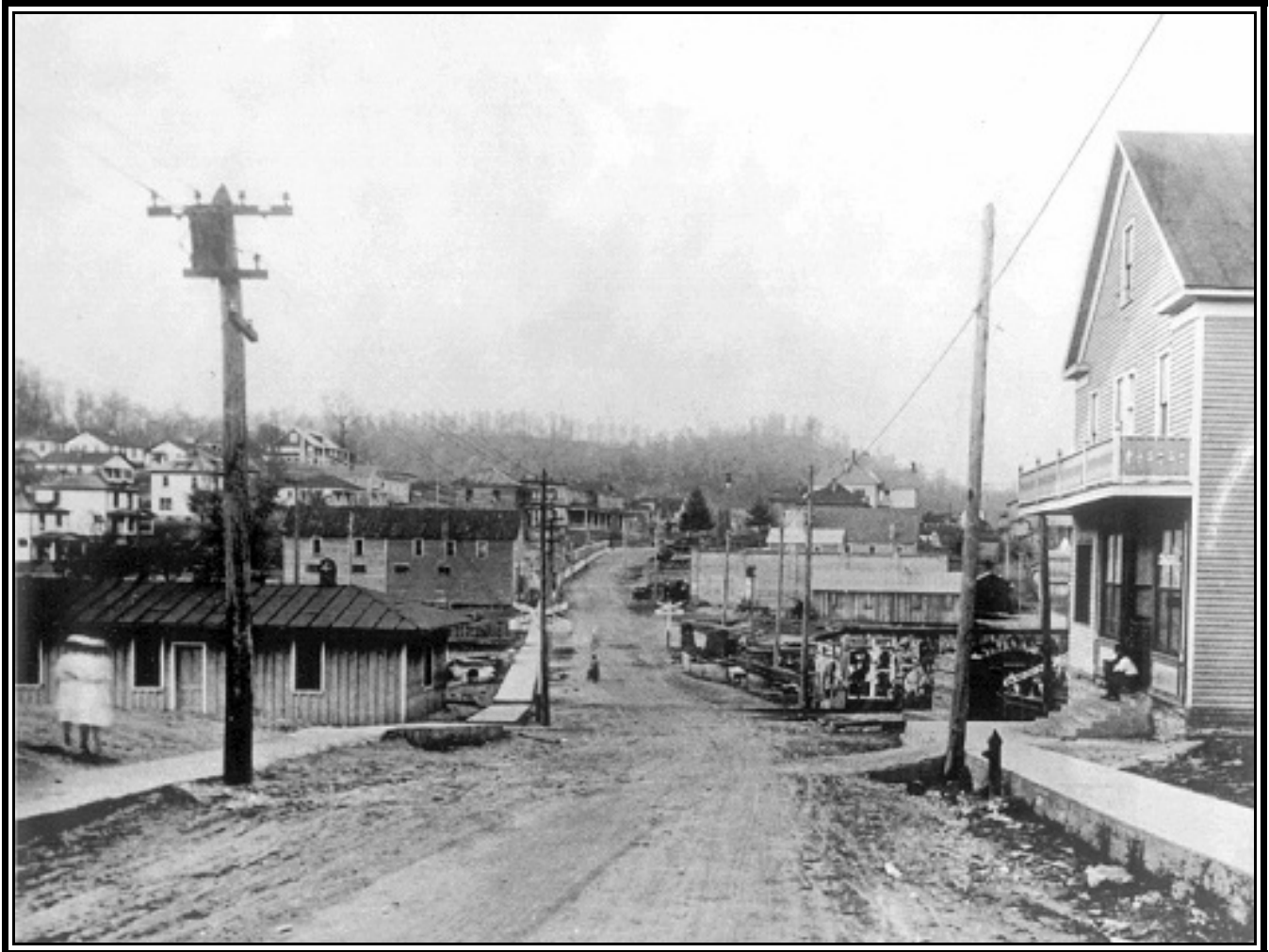


Fig. 3 This view of downtown Mount Hope looks southwest from the approximate site of the Post Office and shows the pre-1910 wood construction which characterized the downtown prior to the 1910 fire. [from Lloyd Gibson Collection, taken from Internet website: cityofmounthope.org]

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Fig. 4 This view of Main Street dates from c. 1915 and looks up the hill toward the center of town. The building with the FURNITURE sign is Resource No. 26 in the district. [from www.wvpostcards.com]

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Fig. 5 This c. 1915 view of Main Street looks to the southwest; the original Christian Church (not extant and replaced with a newer church building) has the tower. [from www.wvepostcards.com]

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Fig. 6 In 1928 this imposing building (Resource No. 2) was erected to serve as the local masonic lodge, including retail spaces at street level, coal company offices above, and the Princess Theater within. [from www.wvpostcards.com]

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Fig. 7 This view of Main Street taken in the 1930s shows the future site of the 1940 Post Office (Resource No. 50) in the foreground and the previously-listed 1915 General Office Building of the New River Company (Resource No. 51) at the right. [from www.wvpostcards.com]

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Fig. 8 This early post card view of the Hotel Mount Hope (later the New River Hotel and ultimately the Mountainair Hotel; Resource No. 54) likely dates from the second decade of the twentieth century, not long after its original construction [from www.wvpostcards.com]



Fig. 9 The hotel c. 1920 [from www.wvpostcards.com]

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Fig 10. The hotel after its major 1930s remodeling, shown in a “linen” post card view. [from www.wvpostcards.com]

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Fig. 11 The YMCA, now known as the Community Center (Resource No. 1), shortly after its 1921 construction. [from Peters and Carden]

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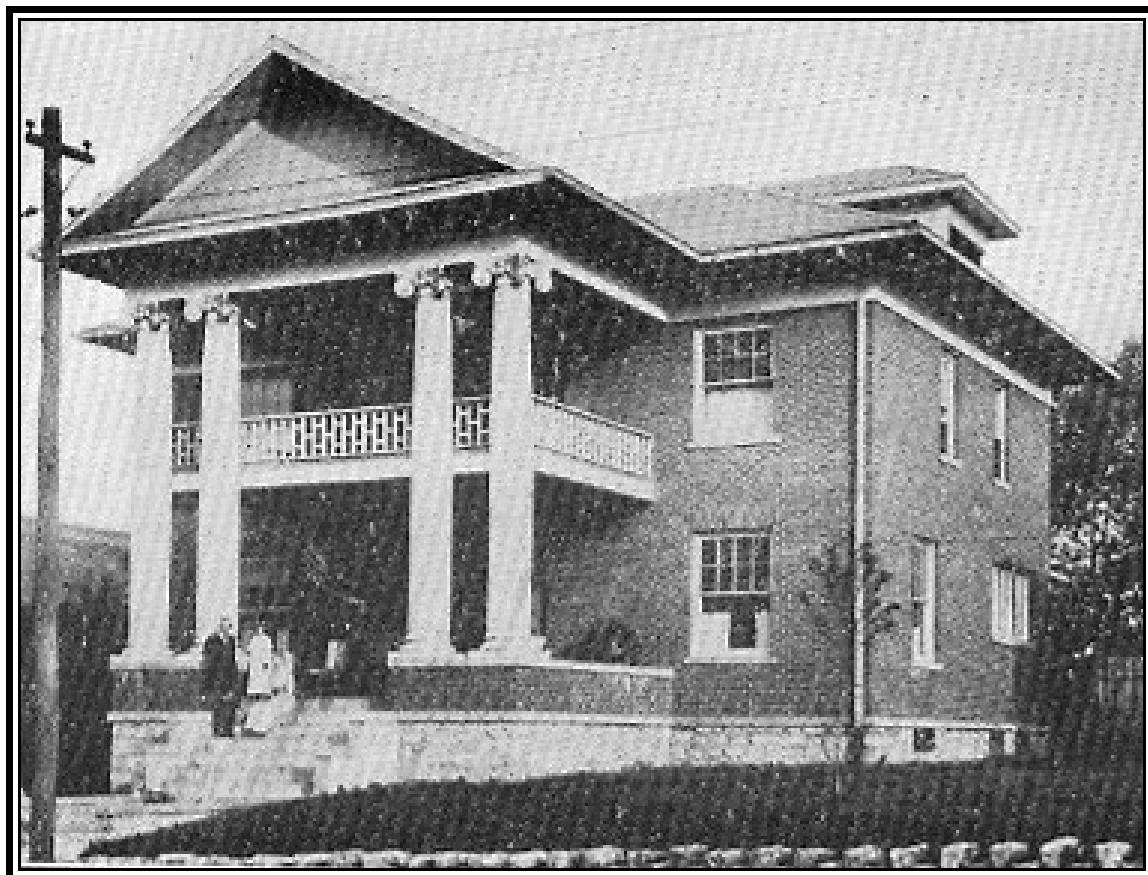


Fig. 12 The J. E. Garrett House at 409 Main Street (Resource No. 52), the district's most formally-designed residential building; photo from a 1920s county history.



1. Drinking fountain shielded by stone-arched enclosure located at the southwest edge of the district, looking south



2. Streetscape, northwest side of Main Street looking northeast, with the Governor Patten House in the foreground



3. Streetscape, northwest side of Main Street looking northeast into commercial district, showing general character of the buildings, their scale, construction, and fenestration; modern public housing building at the right is not in the district



4. Mount Hope Theatre Building looking northwest and showing facade, marquee, etc.



5. Streetscape Main Street, southeast side looking northeast, showing row of commercial buildings built following the fire of 1910.



6. Mount Hope Bank Building facade, looking northwest with new noncontributing clock shown in the foreground



7. Streetscape, Main Street, northwest side looking northeast, with City Hall in foreground.



8. Streetscape, Main Street, northwest side looking southwest, with Christian Church in background.



9. Masonic Lodge/Princess Theatre, facade, looking southeast.



10. Mount Hope YMCA/Community Center, looking southeast, with one of the vacant school buildings shown at the left.



11. Vacant school buildings, Main Street, looking east, with the corner of the YMCA/Community Center visible at the right.



12. Streetscape, Main Street, looking northeast, with the New River Company store in the foreground, and the Post Office with the cupola visible beyond, near the center of picture.



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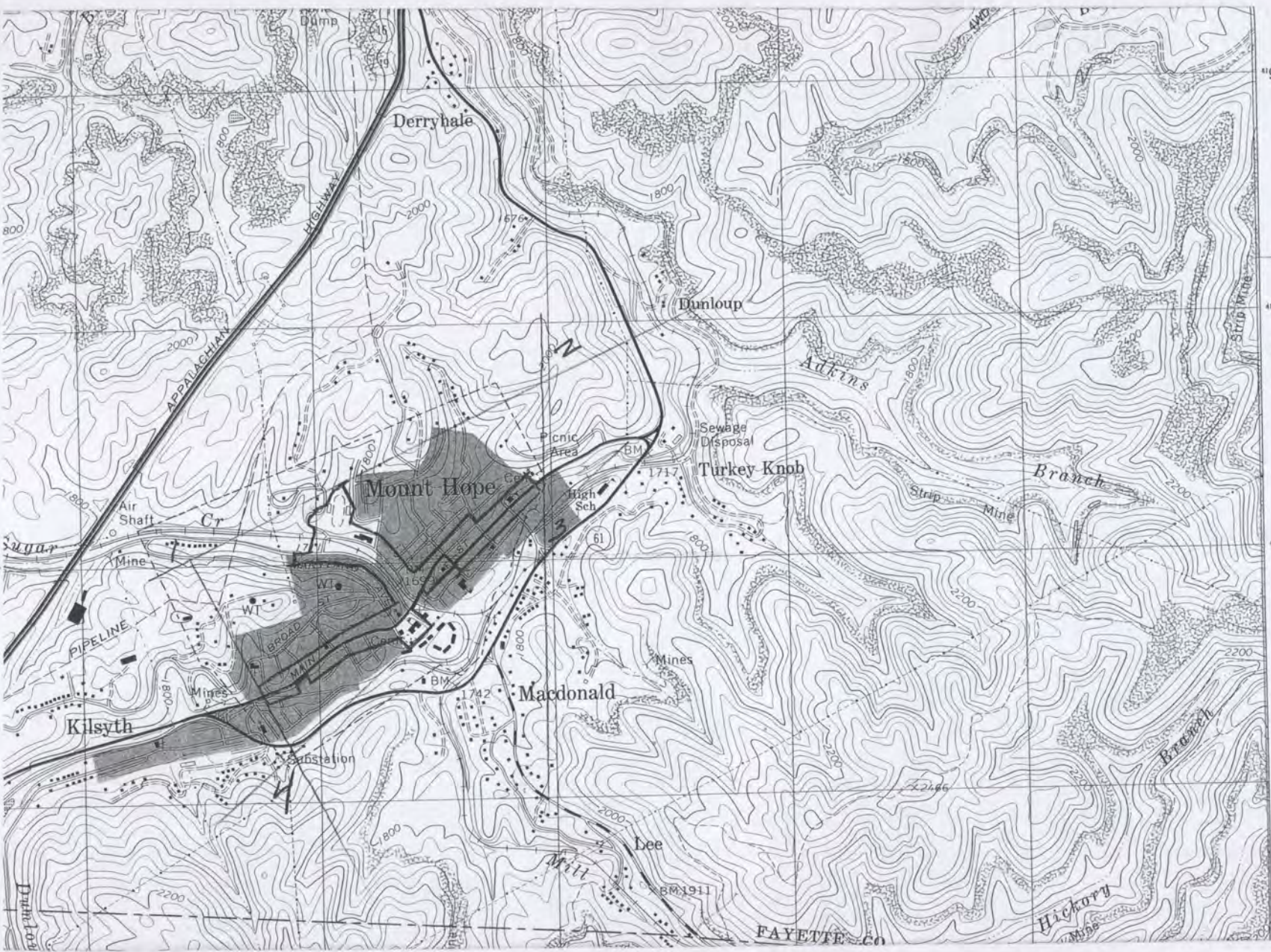
21. J. E. Garrett House, 409 Main Street, looking northwest and showing character of this large Neo-Classical Revival residence as well as the stone retaining wall in front.



22. Streetscape, Main Street, looking southwest and showing retaining walls in front along the southwest side of Main Street.



23. Clinton Apartments, 324 Main Street, showing northwest perspective, looking southeast.



Mount Hope Historic
 District
 Fayette Co., WV
 UTM Coordinates:

- 1: 17/484480/4194035
- 2: 17/485980/4590720
- 3: 17/485980/4594180
- 4: 17/484900/4193200