

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fayetteville Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by SR 16, Maple & Fayette Avenues ☒ not for publication
city, town Fayetteville ☐ vicinity
state West Virginia code 54 county Fayette code 019 zip code 258 40

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>106</u>	<u>26</u>	buildings
<u>3</u>		sites
<u>2</u>		structures
		objects
<u>111</u>	<u>26</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/ANumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 3

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date 10/18/90

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

single dwellingmultiple dwellingbusiness ; city hall, county seat;professional; restaurant(s)financial institution ; other

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

single dwelling, multiple dwelling;business; city hall; county seat;professional; restaurant(s)financial institutionother**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival; Gothic Revival;Neo-Classical; Colonial Revival;International

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone; masonrywalls masonry, stone, wood(weatherboard, clapboard)roof metal; shingle; composition

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See Continuation Sheets

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FAYETTEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Fayetteville, the county seat of Fayette County, West Virginia, is situated on a high plateau near the geographical center of the county. It was first known as Vandalia, named for Abram Vandal, who acquired the property from a man named Reed between the years of 1818-1825.

In 1837 the seat of government was moved from New Haven in the Mountain Cove District of Fayette County to Vandalia. The spot designated for the county courthouse was near a dead chestnut tree in Abram Vandal's rye field. This is near the site of the present courthouse. To accomplish the task of moving the seat of government from New Haven, several different committees were chosen at various times to locate a suitable place. It was finally decided to let the vote of the free-holders determine where the seat of government would be located. Three places were to be voted upon: Miles Manser's at New Haven, the site of county government at the time; the Falls of Kanawha; and Abram Vandal's at Vandalia. Hiram Hill, County Clerk, gave away a number of one acre tracts, without any specific boundaries, qualifying the holders to vote, and by this Vandalia received enough votes to become the county seat. An effort was made in 1893 to move the county seat to Montgomery, but was defeated, and since that time no effort has been made to change the county seat.

Exactly how long the town was known as Vandalia is not known. In 1837 Abram Vandal deeded everything to his son, Edward D. Vandal. Apparently in this same year, as found in Deed Book C, page 592, there is a plan of Fayetteville, as laid down by Francis Tyree for Edward D. Vandal. By this we can assume that the name was changed to Fayetteville, after the name of the county and the Marquis de LaFayette, around 1837-38.

Fayetteville was situated on the Giles, Fayette, and Kanawha Turnpike which ran from Pearisburg, Virginia, via Red Sulphur Springs, Pack's Ferry, Raleigh Court House (present day Beckley), Fayetteville, across Cotton Hill to Montgomery's Ferry at the Falls of Kanawha on the Kanawha River. Also joining the Giles, Fayette, and Kanawha Turnpike in or near Fayetteville was the "Old State Road", which ran from Lewisburg, crossing the New River at Bowyer's Ferry (Sewell), and on to Fayetteville. These were the two principal avenues of approach into the area from east to west, and presented the idea of substantial growth for Fayetteville, due to a large amount of private and commercial travel through the area.

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A check of the 1850 census gave no specific population for Fayetteville, only the county as a whole. There were as follows: white males-- 1924, white females-- 1858, colored males-- 8, colored females-- 9, and slaves 156. This gives a total population for Fayette County in 1850 as 3955.

During and before this time some of the citizens in Fayetteville were Hiram Hill, Miles Manser, John Marrs, Levi Jones, William Parrish, George Tyree, H.M. Dickinson, Gaiter Clark, Henry Wilson, Martin Wilson, Chandler Arthur, J.W. Arthur, Alexander Arthur, A.K. Wiseman, Seth Huse, T.H. Huse, Jubal Henley, William Bays, John Myles, John B. Jones, Morris Harvey, and J.H. Phillips.

We can assume at this time Fayetteville was a growing and building community with the main occupations consisting of county officials, merchants, and farmers.

The Civil War brought a different turn of events to the town of Fayetteville. Due to its location, Fayetteville was to become a strategic point for both Union and Confederate forces and was occupied by both at several different times during the course of the war.

On May 18, 1861 (only three days after Virginia's formal vote in favor of succession) a general muster of Confederates was held in Fayetteville. Brigadier General Alfred Beckley, commander of the 27th Brigade of the Virginia Militia was present as well as others. There were three days spent in the training of officers. The courthouse, other public buildings, and homes were decorated, and a big dinner was planned and held at the courthouse.

In the following months the militia built fortifications in and around Fayetteville in conjunction with the major Confederate fortifications on the Dickinson property outside of Fayetteville and at Cotton Hill.

In November 1861 the Confederate forces retreated out of the New River area, leaving Fayetteville open to occupation by Union forces. The first Union troops arrived in Fayetteville on November 14, 1861. In Rutherford B. Hayes' diary we find our first description of Fayetteville as a community. The future president wrote that "they are housed in a fine village, deserted by its people, leaving them fine winter quarters. Hoping to winter here. Much the best place we have been in. All or nearly all of the people gone, fine houses, and good forage."

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Another description of Fayetteville comes from Correspondent "D" of the 2nd Virginia (Union) Cavalry. This was entitled "Fayetteville in War Times" and appeared in the Ironton Register on December 18, 1862. It describes Fayetteville as the "shire town of Fayette County. Beautiful location. Part of the village is on high ground, with here and there small houses in the valley. From all appearances, before the war the villagers really lived at home and had their respective places or residence surrounded with beautiful trees and shrubs. Village upon arrival was almost depopulated having only one family living there. Most of the buildings were mutilated by the soldiers, leaving only two or three houses untouched -- one being a new and spacious brick where General Scammon is quartered with his staff and other high officials. Another house when we arrived was used as a Rebel hospital, now used by our forces as a hospital".

The Union forces at Fayetteville consisted of the 26th Ohio, commanded by Lt. Col. Eckley, who was also post commander; 30th Ohio, commanded by Col. Ewing; 23rd Ohio, commanded by Lt. Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, McMullens' Battery of Artillery; and a Pennsylvania Cavalry Company, making for a total of 1430 men. It was at this time Fayetteville came to be known to the Union forces as "Camp Union". Their main objective was fortifying and holding the area. Hayes states in his diary that they were busy building stockade or log entrenchments on the lower end of town, two forts on a hill northeast of town, and one fort on a hill southwest of town.

While in Fayetteville, Hayes was first quartered at Mrs. Mansers'. He describes it as a good brick house, papered and furnished. His second place of quarters was a room in a cottage owned by J.H. Phillips, dry goods dealer, whose store had been burnt by Col. McCook's men. This room was shared by Captain Speery and Lieutenant Kennedy. He describes this as most comfortable, a large room, papered and carpeted. The length of their stay in Fayetteville was from November 14, 1861 through March 12, 1862; November 12-15, 1862, and May 17, 1863. In the engagement on May 17, 1863 occurred the event celebrated in local lore as the first use of indirect fire by artillery in military history. Although this is an obvious historical fallacy, it remains firmly a part of local "historical" lore. After this engagement Fayetteville remained in Union control for the remainder of the war.

The war had taken its toll on Fayetteville. From 1861 to 1865 no civil government had existed, with everything being under military control. The courthouse had been burned and virtually every structure in the town had been destroyed. Various accounts have from two or three buildings to not more than six buildings remaining standing at the end of the war.

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After the war Fayetteville gradually rebuilt. The 1880 census gives a breakdown of enumeration districts in which Fayetteville # 1 was taken to mean the town and immediate area. It shows a total population of 472, broken down to males--229, females--243. This was taken further to show that there were by color; white--449, black--7, and mulatto--16. Many of the former citizens of the town returned after the war, as well as some new inhabitants. Some of these were Major Theopolis Gaines, Major H.W. Brazie, J. S. Cassaday, Captain Joseph Ankrom, R.A. Flannagan, P.J. Lawrence, James Phillips, Philo Platt, Abe Myles, Cal Marrs, W.A. Wiseman, and Thomas Huse.

Fayetteville was incorporated on May 24, 1883 with W. W. Wiseman as mayor, and by 1900 Fayetteville had begun to expand and grow, both in area and commerce. The major period of growth involving building and community services seems to have taken place between 1900 and 1930. Some of the most prominent businesses have been in law, ranging from ten to thirty attorneys, and newspapers, with twelve at one time or another and as many as five at one time. Banking has also been a long established business in town. Other businesses such as restaurants, hotels, service stations, stores, etc. have been varied and numerous. Some have been successful and lasted, while others have existed only for a period of time.

Fayetteville remains a small county seat town, with mostly two to three story brick and stone commercial and governmental buildings surrounding the courthouse square, while mostly two story historic residences extend from just beyond this square in every direction for a mile or less. The residential architecture of Fayetteville, while representative of a variety of late 19th and early 20th century styles, maintains a high degree of similarity and sameness, with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival abounding. The buildings in Fayetteville, as evidenced in Part 8, are the work of a relatively small number of builders and, in fact, almost all the stone work in the community, in both residential and commercial buildings of the historic period, is the work of one family, the Janutolo family who, appropriately, have both a street and a building in Fayetteville named for them. This family also constructed all of the stone public landscape features, such as retaining walls, in the community.

The characteristics of Fayetteville have remained much the same through the years and it has remained a residential community supporting businesses to this date.

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1. Judge Lee House, Maple Avenue, ca. 1900, Contributing. This Greek Revival residence was constructed by Charles Phipps. Weatherboarded siding intact, with a tin and shingle roof and a stone foundation. Remodeled in 1935. It has a front porch and a rear deck.
2. Platt- Wendell-Shultz House, 506 Maple Avenue, ca. 1843. Contributing. This masonry and frame house, on a stone foundation, was the residence of Philo Platt, a noted architect and engineer of the mid-nineteenth century in Fayette County. It is early Classical Revival. The original house has had wings and a rear kitchen added.
3. Mahood-Woodrum House, 400 W. Maple Avenue, ca. ¹⁸⁷⁴1885, Contributing. A frame house with weatherboard siding, this Victorian cottage was built for William Mahood, an early Fayetteville cobbler whose son Thomas was an officer in the Fayette County National Bank.
4. Larry Jo Hess House, 102 Grace Street. Non-Contributing.
5. St.Clair-Dodd-Payne-Hess Funeral Home, 350 W. Maple Avenue, 1888, Contributing. Built by Colonel J. W. St. Clair, a railroad lawyer who served in the West Virginia Senate from 1891 to 1895, and purchased by J. D. Boone, a prominent coal operator and member of Daniel Boone's family. The weatherboard exterior has been altered by the application of aluminum siding, but the interior is intact. The ceilings of two interior rooms have water colored murals, painted by an Austrian artist. There is also a carbide lamp system with the walls being plumbed for gas. The third floor has a ballroom which has been converted to a casket room, though little changed. Chapel added to front.
- 5a. Fort Toland Site, Maple Avenue, 1863, Contributing. Fort Toland was constructed by Union soldiers in 1863. The fort was constructed because the previous Union works were considered inadequate for successful defense. The site of this fort is on the Dodd-Payne Funeral Home property (see #4) and the terracing of the earthworks are plainly visible.

A description of the fort was given by J.E. D. Ward, a member of the 12th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. "The walls were thirty feet wide at the base, while the parapet will admit a team and wagon to pass along its surface. There are numerous embrasures facing in all directions. The enclosure will probably be able to accommodate two or three

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regiments of troops, and facilities to provision a garrison for several months. Around the fort abattis and ditches have been placed, offering serious obstacles to any attempt at assault. It has been calculated that a force of three thousand men could successfully defend Fayetteville against four times that number of assailants".

There has also been some confusion as to the exact name of this fort. Peters and Camden, in their History of Fayette County, state that the St. Clair residence was built on Fort Buefort. Due to this, it has been speculated that either Fort Scammon or Fort Toland had a different name. In the course of our research, we found that Fort Scammon retained the same name in 1863, and that Fort Toland was the latest fort constructed. We are therefore assuming that Fort Toland and Fort Buefort are one and the same.

6. McClung-Garvin House, Maple Avenue, 1930, Contributing. This American Foursquare style house is on the site of the old Fayette Hospital that burned in 1924. The present residence was built by McGee McClung, a Fayetteville attorney who served in the W.Va. House of Delegates from 1939 to 1943 and again 1945-47. A family room was added to the left side of the house in 1958.

7. Myles House, Maple Avenue, 1913, Contributing. This utilitarian house was erected by R. H. Dickenson in 1913 as a garage for the R.H. Dickenson House (# 8). It was converted into a residence by T. A. Myles during the Depression.

8. R.H. Dickinson House, Maple Avenue, 1911, Contributing. This was the home of Colonel R. H. Dickinson, built under his supervision (he was a contractor by profession). Dickinson was a prominent citizen of the area, serving as mayor of Fayetteville as well as serving as Fayette County's Sheriff from 1909 to 1913. Among his accomplishments were bringing electricity from the power plant at the Lochgelly mine to Fayetteville and also being the first resident of Fayetteville to own an automobile (an International Harvester). A rain water collection system remains in the top floor of this Queen Anne weatherboarded house. It is very similar to the one used in the Morris Harvey House. The house was started by Jim Phillips, but purchased and finished in 1911 by Mr. Dickinson.

9. Light-Murdock House, Maple Street, 1928, Contributing. This Cape Cod style house, with beveled siding and a shingle roof, was built by T. S. Light for himself. He was a carpenter by trade and did work on the Jones home in Oak Hill and built the L.G. Gaines House, David Wendell House and several other homes in Fayetteville.

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- 10. McCaleb House, Maple Avenue, c.1905, Contributing. This Cottage Colonial style home was built for George C. McIntosh, an early newspaperman in Fayetteville who served in the W.Va. House of Delegates, 1899-1903. While he was editor of the Fayette Tribune he penned his famous Thanksgiving Poem which was widely copied over the country and treasured as a literary gem. F.J. McCaleb, an early merchant, later owned this home.
11. Bob Bates House, 220 W. Maple Avenue. Non-Contributing. Corner of Maple and Lively.
12. Nora Feazell House, 106 Lively Street, ¹⁹¹⁰~~c.1910~~, Contributing. A simple shingle cottage mounted on stone pillars.
13. Gladwell-Shuck House, 214 Wiseman Avenue. c.1937. Contributing. A simple working man's cottage of the Depression era, shingle style frame construction, cement block foundation and shingle roof.
14. Maynor House, 110 Lively Street, c.1925. Contributing. This small cottage was built by the Maynors for one their children. Fred Crouse was the Contractor/Builder of this frame house.
15. Maynor House, 107 Heslep Street, c.1898, Contributing. Two-story worker's house with insular siding, shingle roof and stone pillar foundation.
16. Boyd Selvey House, 108 Heslep Street, c.1898. Contributing. Two story house built to the same specifications as the Bibb-Crawford House. Half porch converted to a sun room. Stone cellar in back of house. This house was constructed by Thomas Light.
17. Jim Heslep House, 106 Heslep Street, ¹⁹⁰⁵~~c.1905~~. Contributing. Jim Heslep built this worker's style house right after the turn-of-the-century. He was a carpenter by trade and worked in the Fayetteville area all his life.
18. Sweeney-Davis House, 104 Heslep Street. c.1920, Contributing. This frame house on a stone foundation was built for T.L. Sweeney, a Black attorney in Fayetteville. This is one of four homes owned by Black people in Fayetteville in the early days.
19. Epperly House, 105 Heslep Street, c.1920, Contributing. A shingle sided worker's cottage on stone and cement pillars.
20. An empty house on Heslep Street. Non-Contributing. Severely deteriorated.

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21. Toler-Thomas House, 107 Reynolds Street, c.1896, Contributing. A large two-story Queen Anne style house with a stone foundation. Built by William Reynolds, an early resident of Fayetteville. It was later owned by John Toler and is now owned by Mrs. Hayden Thomas.

22. Cassidy-Poff House, Reynolds Street, c.1910, Contributing. Mrs. Cassidy was a member of a very early Fayette County family. A worker's style cottage.

23. Lucas House, 208 Wiseman Avenue, c.1900. Contributing. Frame worker's house, turn-of-the-century. Mr. Lucas was an automobile mechanic by trade.

24. Hundley-Covington House, 210 Wiseman Avenue. ~~c.1916.~~ 1903 Contributing. House was built by L. Z. Hundley, a long time merchant of Fayetteville and he was the principal owner. It is frame with shingle siding.

25. Martin-Shuck House, 127 Wiseman Avenue, 1937, Contributing. A typical worker's style cottage of the Depression Era, it is constructed of cement blocks.

26. Herbert Bennett House, 221 Wiseman Avenue, 1903, Contributing. Another typical Worker's Cottage. Mr. Bennett was an early newspaperman in Fayetteville.

27. Phillips-O'Dell House, 107 Lively Street, ~~c.1910.~~ 1903 Contributing. Joe Phillips lived here until his death. He was an early newspaper owner and operator. This is a frame house with weatherboard siding, upheld by stone pillars.

28. Eubank-Lucas House, 213 Wiseman Avenue, ~~c.1915.~~ 1902 Contributing. Small frame worker's house, upheld by stone pillars.

29. Beene-Miller House, 211 Wiseman Avenue. c.1915. Contributing. Frame worker's house upheld by stone pillars with a shingle roof.

30. Bibb-Holliday House, 209 Wiseman Avenue, c.1915. Contributing. Worker's style frame cottage, shingle siding, and shingle roof. The Bibbs were an early and prominent family in Fayetteville.

31. W.T. Lawrence House, 203 Wiseman Avenue. Non-Contributing.

32. Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Building, Wiseman Avenue. Non-Contributing.

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33. Louise Lattanzi House, 206 W. Wiseman Avenue. Non-Contributing.

34. Crawford-Bibb House, 204 Wiseman Avenue. c.1890. Contributing. This Colonial Revival house, intact from the time of construction, has weatherboard siding and a stone & block foundation. One of the older-appearing homes in Fayetteville. The two-story frame dwelling remains in good condition, complete with a fine-two-story front porch. Built before the turn-of-the-century for Beb Bibb, who was an area school teacher soon after the Civil War. Sometime after 1890 Bibb entered into partnership with W. A. Wiseman and they operated a mercantile store on the corner of Maple and Court Streets (site of the current florist shop) until 1909. A family named Thrift purchased the house later. It has been owned by Ms. Crawford for several years.

35. Grade School, 200 Wiseman Avenue, 1932, Contributing. This masonry structure has been the only elementary school in town since Fayette Academy was deemed unfit for use.

36. Old Fayetteville Cemetery. Contributing. This was a primary cemetery for the Town of Fayetteville through the 1800's and until 1905 when the local government established the Cemetery Board and Huse Memorial Park. Some of Fayetteville's earliest citizens are buried in this cemetery, as are, supposedly, some Confederate soldiers. It has not been used for new burials for quite some time and, though maintained, is not expected to be used for such again.

37. Fayetteville Middle School. High Street. 1932. Contributing. This Vernacular stone educational building was the new high school for Fayetteville, built by C.G. Janutolo in 1923. It served in that capacity until 1977 when the present high school was built. It is now Fayetteville Middle School and houses grades six through eight.

38. Oscar Fitzwater House, 141 High Street. Non-Contributing.

39. Miller-Young House, 145 High Street, c.1900. Contributing. A weatherboarded Victorian cottage with a tin roof.

40. Hundley-Horrocks House, 147 High Street. c.1900. Contributing. A weatherboarded Victorian era cottage, shingle roof.

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41. Holt-Settle House. 155 High Street, c.1927. Contributing. This weatherboarded house, with a brick front, was the one-time home of Homar Adams Holt (1898-1975), attorney general of the state, 1933-37, and 20th Governor of West Virginia, 1937-1941. It is a typical 1920's style home of the period. This house was re-located from its original site (on the same street) to save it from destruction during the building of Appalachian Corridor L.

42. Darnall-Pettry House, 159 High Street, 1925. Contributing. This is a two-story Neo-Georgian masonry house with a stone foundation and shingle roof.

43. Frazier-Holliday House, 161 High Street, 1938. Contributing. This Cape Cod style frame house with weatherboard siding was built for prominent Fayette County educator H. A. Frazer. It is currently the residence of Robert K. Holliday, who served in the W.Va. House of Delegates, 1963-69, and as State Senator, 1969-73; 1981- .

44. Fayetteville Methodist Church, 120 High Street, c.1930. Contributing. This masonry building has been the home church of Methodists in Fayetteville for over half a century.

45. Dempsey-Selvey House. See No. 46.

46. Dempsey-Selvey House, 104 Wiseman Street. c. 1930. Contributing. These two buildings, 45 and 46, were originally used as freight stations for the local firm of Dempsey Transfer. They were later acquired by Charlie Selvey, who converted their uses to a restaurant and taxi cab stand.

47. Empty building on Wiseman Avenue. Non-Contributing.

48. Jim Lively House, 201 N. Court Street, c.1926. Contributing. This station was first used a gas station under the ownership of James Daniels and, later, by Charles Phillips. It was purchased by Jim Lively who converted its use to the business office of an insurance company. It retains its outward appearance.

49. Warden-Akers House, 213 N. Court Street, c.1920. Contributing. This building was built by Karl Warden to house a Ford automobile dealership, one of the few in Fayetteville. It was later used as the Board of Education garage. It was used by a Mr. Akers for an electric shop. It is currently operating as a laundromat and offices.

50. Dentist office of Carl Hanseu, 215 Court Street. Non-Contributing.

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51. Light-Wendell House, Daniel Street, 1927. Contributing. This early 20th century cottage has beveled siding and a large veranda. It was constructed in 1927 by T. S. Light. A small addition to the rear (1989) has been the only alteration to the original structure.

52. Daniel-Phillips House, 113 Daniel Street, 1906. Contributing. This two-story cottage-style house was constructed in 1906 by Nehemiah Daniel, who was then Sheriff of Fayette County, for a Mr. Kincaid. The house has part of the porch enclosed. The present owner is grand-nephew of Sheriff Daniel.

53. Steve Meadows House, 121 Daniel Street. Non-Contributing.

54. Eary House, 131 Daniel Street, c. 1900. Contributing. A fine example of residential architecture in Fayetteville. This house retains its original Gothic Revival flavor and condition from the time of its first construction by Judge Brazie, around 1900, to the addition of a small porchroom in the 1920's by the Eary family, that still resides in the house. It was the residence of Judge J. W. Eary, who acquired the property in 1918. The interior still has its original wood trim, floors, staircase and fireplace. The grounds contain many trees, a good number of which were planted by Judge Eary.

55. Daniel-Love-Wendell House, 110 Daniel Street, 1903. Contributing. A Queen Anne residence with beveled siding and slate roof, sitting on a stone foundation. It was built by and was the residence of Nehemiah Daniel, Sheriff of Fayette County. He is the only Fayette County chief executive to die while holding office. He was assassinated by Ed Johnson at Montgomery, W.Va. on November 10, 1904. A unique feature of the house is that bars were placed in the windows of the basement enabling it to be used as an auxiliary jail. The house was also the residence of prominent Fayetteville attorney George Love.

56. State Farm Insurance Office, 217 N. Court Street. Non-Contributing.

57. Foxwood Antiques, 221 N. Court Street, c. 1889. Contributing. This Neo-Federal masonry building has been home to a number of business', ranging from a butcher shop, a feed store, to an antique shop. It was built and originally owned by James Daniels, an early merchant in Fayetteville. The building has been relocated farther to the rear of its lot in order to facilitate a road widening.

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58. Janutolo Park, Court Street and Keller Avenue, c. 1860, c.1910. This has been the site of an open well in Fayetteville since the time of the Civil War. The stone work was done in the early part of this century by the well known Fayette County stonemason, Cleante Junutolo. The well is reported to have been used by both Union and Confederate soldiers during military operations in the area.

59. Janutolo-White House, 212 N. Court Street, c.1920. Contributing. This cottage was the home of Anton Janutolo, owner of the lumber yard that later became Janutolo & Co. The house was bought by his nephew, Cleante Janutolo, engineer and builder in Fayetteville. A one-story cottage style house, it has an added sunporch and room on back.

60. Janutolo House, 210 N. Court Street, 1874. Contributing. This Gothic style house was built by James Phillips. It has had several owners, with F. G. Janutolo occupying it longest. Janutolo operated a store known as the Jewelry Store in Fayetteville for a number of years. The house has had a bath added and extensive work on the rear exterior. The lattice work on the front porch is original.

61. Cottrell Cottage, 208 N. Court Street, c.1920. Contributing. Another cottage style house of the 1920's. Front porch has been enclosed and the back porch converted for use as a kitchen. The walls are drop siding. This house served as a Tourist Home for many years.

62. Iva Farmer House, 206 N. Court Street. Non-Contributing.

63. Sweazy-Reynolds House, N. Court Street, c.1860. Contributing. Rumored to be one of the oldest houses in Fayetteville. Union officers supposedly occupied this masonry house during the Civil War. The original portion of the house, the front, is three bricks thick in the walls and remains very well preserved. This house was sold to the current owner's mother, Ada Nickell, in 1955. The owner's aunt and uncle, Lucian and Ida Reynolds, lived in the house prior to that time. Evidently it has been in the Reynolds family for quite some time. A William Reynolds occupied the house and it is known that he was married in 1870, and celebrated his 50th Wedding Anniversary in 1920.

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64. Love Building, Wiseman Avenue, c.1920. Contributing. By far the most unusually shaped building in Fayetteville. This structure's 6 distinct "sides" most probably followed the route of Court Street and other property boundaries. Built by George Love and used as a law office with his son, Frank. The elder Love had already enjoyed an outstanding career when the building was erected. Prior to his becoming Fayette County Prosecuting Attorney in 1909, Love had served as city recorder in his home town of Montgomery. Little has changed about this two-story brick building, with a store occupying the street level and law offices upstairs.

65. John Ryan Law Office, Maple Avenue, c.1900. Contributing. John Ryan was originally from Roane County and served as a teacher before becoming a lawyer. Prior to his election as Mayor of Fayetteville in the mid-1920's, Ryan had served as a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates, 1897-99. While the date of construction is not exactly known, it can be strongly assumed that it was some time prior to his election as mayor. Of relatively simple construction, the building most assuredly served its purpose well, in that it was a law office near the courthouse.

66. Ryan House, Maple Avenue, late 1930's. Contributing. This home was built by Mayor John Ryan to replace an earlier one that had burned. It is a cottage type, two story frame house, built on a part of Fort Scammon, some of which can still be seen today.

67. Michael Barnabi House, 119 Maple Avenue. Non-Contributing.

68. D. M. Ball House, 121 E. Maple Avenue. Non-Contributing.

69. Nuckols-Ryan House, E. Maple Avenue, c.1925. Contributing. This mid-1920's Revival type brick house on a stone foundation was built by and was the residence of prominent Fayetteville attorney and public official E. L. Nuckols.

69a. Fort Scammon Site, E. Maple Avenue, 1862, Contributing. Fort Scammon was constructed by the Union forces occupying Fayetteville in 1862, and named for Union General Ellikum P. Scammon. It was the focus of two Confederate attacks on the town and may have been occupied by Confederate forces in September, 1862. Fort Scammon consisted of two parts, Fort Scammon being the main part and Battery McMullen (artillery) being the upper part, located away on top of the nearby hill. The site of which some of the breastworks and ramp may still be seen are on the properties of Mary Pat Ryan and some of the lower trenches, still to be seen, are on the property of Mary Blume and Cordelia King. A description of Fort Scammon, according to one Captain

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R. L. Poor, Chief Engineer with the Confederate forces occupying Fayetteville in 1862, is as follows: " First, an irregular work of three faces, each of 40 yards development, 8 feet in command, and 7 in relief; barbettes in each salient, covered well the ground in front; located on admirable selected position, enfilading the surrounding open plains. Second, a similar work, constructed as a musketry defense, flanked by felled timbers, rifle pits. Third, a formidable, well-constructed, and enclosed lunette, connected by covert way, with flanking redan on commanding ground, barbettes in each salient, commanding each of the advance works, with development sufficient enough for a regiment".

70. Baptist Church, 104 Ankrom Street, Non-Contributing.

71. Duncan-Tamplin House, 115 Fayette Avenue, c.1910. Contributing. A Queen Anne style house, this is reported to be the home of an early town postmaster, A. J. Duncan. This example of Fayetteville's early residential architecture is well preserved.

72. Pharr-Hunsaker House, 117 Fayette Avenue, c.1910. Contributing. One of the older farm-style houses built in Fayetteville in the early part of this century. It is now the home of Fayetteville's Chief of Police.

73. Harlan Rice House, 119 Fayette Avenue. Non-Contributing.

74. McPeake-Hesse House, 121 Fayette Avenue, c.¹⁹⁰⁴~~1910~~. Contributing. E.M. McPeake, an attorney, lived in this Victorian house. The home, in nearly original condition, does have insular brick siding. The Hesse family lived in this home from 1921 on. Mr. Bland Hesse was an early merchant. He and S.A. Cody had a store in the Lively Building on Court Street.

75. Hambrick-Pierson House, 125 Fayette Avenue, c.1905. Contributing. E.G. Pierson came to Fayetteville in 1899 from Clay County, where he had served in the West Virginia Senate, 1897-99, to establish a law practice. Elected prosecuting attorney of Fayette County in 1904, he was appointed Pardon Attorney in 1910 by Gov. W.E. Glasscock. This Queen Anne residence is in nearly original condition.

76. Page-Tygrett House, 127 Fayette Avenue, c.1910. Contributing. This simple National style house was built by a Mrs. Page. It has drop siding and a shingle roof. After about five years, Mrs. Page developed a dislike to the house and built # 77 beside it.

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77. Page-Smith House, 129 Fayette Avenue, c.1915. Contributing. Also built by Mrs. Page, this simple house is almost a replication of #76.

78. Fayette County Board of Education Complex, Fayette Avenue. Non-Contributing.

79. Jack's Garage, Fayette Avenue and Court Street, 1934. Contributing. A Mid-Depression era automobile gasoline station that is in nearly original condition. Shortly after the "new road", Route 21, was completed in 1934, R.H. Beckleheimer built this building as a gasoline station to accommodate the anticipated vehicular traffic. Soon thereafter, the Gulf Oil Company took over the operation, leasing it to others. The current owner, Jack Wendell, first took over the operation in 1951; except for the period 1955-58, Wendell has occupied the building ever since. Wendell purchased the building from Gulf in 1958 and expanded the building. Now retired, he still operates a repair garage by appointment. The original building maintains its functional appearance and serves as an excellent example of gasoline stations of the Depression era.

80. Ankrom-Dickerson House, S. Court Street, c.1870. Contributing. This was built by and reportedly was the residence of Joseph Ankrom, a prominent Fayetteville merchant of the turn-of-the-century era.

81. Theatre Annex-Platt Store, 119 S. Court Street, c.1940. Contributing. Built by noted builder Cleante Janutolo for use as a grocery store with two apartments on the 2nd floor. This masonry building now houses a pizza parlor.

82. Theatre Building, S.Court Street, 1935. Contributing. The first "modern" theatre in Fayetteville. The masonry building has not been used for several years.

83. Hawkins Building, S. Court Street, c.1920. Contributing. This two story frame building was built for Emma Hawkins as a dry goods store. A brick veneer has been added to the front.

84. Hamilton Office Building, Maple Ave. and Court Street. Non-Contributing. The law office of Pat Hamilton, who served in the W.Va. Senate 1973-80, was the Democratic nominee for Congress in 1980, and has served in the W.Va. House, 1983-
1988

85. Godsey Building, E. Maple Avenue, c.1910. Contributing. Believed to have housed the first U.S. Post Office in Fayetteville. This frame building has been used as a Kroger grocery store and the County Health Annex. It is presently a restaurant.

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86. Vickers Building, E. Maple Avenue, c.1910. Contributing. A frame building with stone and brick foundation, this was built for use as a law office and was later used by the county for offices. Bought by Carl Vickers and used as his law office, it is still a law office. The front porch has been removed and replaced by a smaller one.

87. Dillon-Mahan-Prosecuting Attorney Office, E. Maple Street. Contributing. C. W. Dillon built this office building during the period of growth in the early part of this century. He operated a law practice here with his partner, E.L. Nuckols. Dillon was appointed the first State Tax Commissioner in 1904 by Gov. White, re-appointed by Gov. Dawson, and served until 1907. He made a strong, but ultimately unsuccessful, bid for the governorship in 1912. The two-story brick building continues to serve the law, being the present office of the county prosecuting attorney.

88. Fayette County Jail, Court Street, 1907. Contributing. The courthouse was seven years old when this imposing stone building was constructed to serve as the county jail. It is still used for that purpose.

89. McClung House, 164 S. Court Street, 1850. Contributing. This building is reported to be the second oldest house standing in Fayetteville. It was constructed by Charles Settle. Occupied at one time by a Dr. Dietz and his sisters, it has been in the McClung family since the early part of this century.

90. Gasoline Station, Court Street. Non-Contributing.

91. Ramsey Hardware, S. Court Street, c.1934. Contributing. Begun as Koontz Garage, then became a plumbing business. It has been used as offices by a number of business', though it has been a hardware store for several decades. A concrete block building.

92. Old Methodist Church, S. Court Street, c.1905. Contributing. A wood frame building with drop siding on a stone foundation, this church on Court Street was the Old Methodist Church in Fayetteville. It was constructed about 1905 and it housed a very active and viable congregation. Its bell is still rung on special occasions.

93. Moreau Store, S. Court Street, c.1924. Contributing. A masonry building, this structure was built by Cleante Janutolo, local builder, to house a grocery store. It has apartments and offices on the second floor. It presently houses a catering service for river rafters.

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94. Old Post Office, S. Court Street, 1920. Contributing. This masonry building was constructed in 1920 to house the "new" post office in Fayetteville. It also was used by the county Board of Education. The large room on the first floor is now used by an insurance agency. A cistern-water system built for use by the post office and the Moreau Building (No. 93) is still functioning.

95. Wendell-Janutolo Building, Court St. and Maple Ave., 1907. Contributing. This stone building, an early mercantile establishment in Fayetteville, was originally built and owned by the Wendell brothers. Extra stone was added later by Janutolos'. The store was managed by R. H. Wendell. Sometime after 1910 the building was purchased by C.J. and F.J. Janutolo, who operated a jewelry store there. Since that time it has been the site of several businesses.

96. Carter Garage-Ben Franklin, W. Maple Avenue, c.1910. Contributing. This building has been used for many things, beginning as a garage with apartments on the second floor. The garage was set back from the street when Frank Love and Judge W.L. Lee bought the property and added another room on the front of the garage. This made the entire structure align with the sidewalk. It has housed several restaurants, Wiseman Drug, Kroger Store, county road headquarters, Dodd-Payne Funeral Home and, for the past 35 years, the Ben Franklin Store.

97. Fayette County National Bank, Court Street and Maple Avenue, 1907. Contributing. Morris Harvey and his associates formed the Fayette National Bank in 1900, making it Fayetteville's first bank. A few years later they changed the name to the Fayette County National Bank, tore down the original small brick structure and erected the current stone building in 1906-07. J. S. Hill from Alderson was the first cashier. The native stone was hauled from the Cotton Hill area several miles away. It is thought, but not proved, that the building was built by the Janutolo's.

98. Wiseman Drug, Court Street, 1870. Contributing. Constructed in 1870, this is one of the oldest commercial buildings in Fayetteville. The masonry building was first operated as a clothing store by L. M. and W.H. Evans. Building has been occupied by several prominent citizens including Gus Montgomery and W.G. Dickerson. Dr. E.O. Wiseman, who served in the W.Va. Legislature in 1935-37, opened up a drug store here in 1940 and rented the building from F.J. McCaleb until 1950, when he purchased the building.

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99. Bank of Fayette-Town Hall, 125 Court Street, 1921. Contributing. This building, with marble exterior facade on a stone foundation, was originally built to house the Bank of Fayette. It operated as such until the bank's failure, on January 26, 1931, during the Great Depression. More recently, it has been the home of the Fayetteville Federal Savings and Loan Assoc., until that institution sold the building to the Town of Fayetteville on March 1, 1965. Since that time it has housed the town government offices, including the water works, sanitary board, police station, mayor's office, cemetery board, as well as the private law offices of Lee and Lee.

100. P.D. Smith Grocery, Court Street, c.1910. Contributing. This frame building with a brick front facade was built for a small grocery business. The brick veneer was added c. 1960, and the interior divided in order to house a barber shop and insurance agency.

101. Katie Selvey Apartment Building, Court Street. Non-Contributing. Modern brick apartments. *Dec.*

102. The Malcolm Building, Court Street, 1906. Contributing. Thought to have been constructed by Cinto Peraldo this stone structure was originally built to house the Bank of Fayette (see 99), which was the second bank in Fayetteville. In 1921 the bank moved to new quarters a few doors away. This building later housed a restaurant which was the scene of a major fire in the mid-1920's. After re-building the interior, which had been gutted, the building was owned by Judge Bennett, among others, and has been used for a variety of purposes, including a church meeting hall and, more recently, law offices.

103. U.S. Post Office, W. Maple Street, 1938. Contributing. The current post office is the third, and possibly the fourth, building to house postal facilities in Fayetteville. It is a masonry building, in the Moderne style popular in government buildings of the Depression era.

104. I.G.A. Store, 100 High Street. Non-Contributing.

105. Cook Department Store, 139 W. Maple Street. Non-Contributing.

106. First Empire Federal Savings and Loan Bldg., 145 W. Maple Street, Non-Contributing.

107. Tuggle House, Walker Street, c.1915. Contributing. An early worker's style cottage with a shingle roof. This house has had the front porch enclosed and a car port added on the side.

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108. Cahoon House, 113 Harvey Street, c.1920. Contributing. This Cape Cod type cottage has had very little alteration and is highly representative of its type. A small house for working class families.

109. Old Presbyterian Church, Harvey Street, 1915. Contributing. This small frame church, with drop siding, was built by the Presbyterians when they moved from the original church building. This is the oldest congregation in Fayetteville. The church is surmounted by a square steeple and has stained glass windows.

110. Radford-Mann House, E. Walker Street, c.1920. Contributing. A one-story frame cottage with shingle siding, on a stone foundation. It originally had a wrap-around porch, part of which has been enclosed. There is also a small addition on the rear.

111. K.B. Richardson Stucco House, E. Walker Street, c.1935. Contributing. One story tile and block worker's cottage of the Depression era.

112. Stucco House, E. Walker Street, c.1935. Contributing. Identical to No. 111 and both very similar to No. 110. Located in one of the oldest sections of Fayetteville, they represent typical worker's housing of this era.

113. McClung House, Walker Street, c.1910. Contributing. Two-story frame house on a stone foundation, National style, built by Oscar Lively on the side of the hill.

114. Hesse House, Walker Street, c.1910. Contributing. Identical to No. 113, also built by Oscar Lively. They were both constructed specifically as rental property.

115. Crouse House, 217 W. Walker Street, 1900. Contributing. This house was built by Joe Phillips, an early newspaper man in Fayetteville. Mr. Phillips was the son of James and Mary Elizabeth Hill Phillips. James Phillips was a resident of Fayetteville before, during and after the Civil War and was a builder who built many of the town's residences and commercial buildings. He was also an expert cabinet maker. Mrs. Phillips was the daughter of Hiram Hill, who is known as the "Father of Fayette County". This house was later owned by E. R. Crouse, a banker in Fayetteville. A porch has been added to the house, as well as an addition. The house is frame with weatherboard siding.

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116. Osenton-Grose-Hanson House, 212 E. Walker Street, 1901. Contributing. This frame cottage was originally built for Charles W. Osenton, an attorney who represented Fayette County in the West Virginia Senate from 1899 to 1903. It later passed to the ownership of Dr. E.J. Grose. It is in near original condition.

117. Tucker-Hatcher House, Walker Street, 1905. Contributing. This vernacular style home was built for Henry Tucker, a prominent attorney. Lumber from the Glen Jean area was used, including the fine oak framing. It is now the home of D. G. Hatcher, a retired barber who has owned the house since 1946. A large, rare sassafras tree is located in the northwest corner of the yard.

118. Tucker Law Office, Walker Street, 1905. Contributing. A small brick building constructed by Henry Tucker for his law office. It has since been added to and converted to a residence.

119. Toler-Skaggs House, 101 Walker Street, c.1902. Contributing. This classic cottage style house was built for George Skaggs. Mr. Skaggs was a blacksmith by trade. Later owned by John Toler, a Fayetteville educator. The house has a room added to the rear and the porch is now enclosed.

120. Morris Harvey-George Imboden Law Office, Harvey Street, 1902. Contributing. A frame building, with weatherboard siding, that is located behind the Morris Harvey House. This building was constructed by R. H. Dickenson, an early contractor. An early community leader in such fields as industry and banking, Harvey was also a lawyer and used this as his office. This was also used as a law office by Colonel George Imboden, a colonel in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, of Jones-Imboden Raid fame. Col. Imboden also served in the W.Va. Legislature, 1877-79.

121. Morris Harvey House, Harvey Street, 1902. Contributing. Built by early contractor R. H. Dickenson for one of Fayette County's most outstanding citizens, Morris Harvey (1821-1908). This Queen Anne residence contains an elaborate rain gathering system with an 800 gallon copper tank on the third floor. This house was the first in the area to boast indoor plumbing. Harvey, a Confederate veteran, was a

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banker, churchman, and sheriff of Fayette County (1859-61; 1865-69). He also served as president of the Continental Divide Gold and Silver Company and is perhaps best known as the philanthropist who came to the rescue of a failing Barboursville College, which changed its name to Morris Harvey College in gratitude. As such, it enjoyed a long reputation as an excellent fine arts college. Moving to Charleston in 1935, it has been incorporated as the Morris Harvey College of Arts and Sciences within the University of Charleston.

122. Hopkins-Higgins House, 203 W. Maple Avenue, 1938. Contributing. This Cape Cod style frame house was built by the widow of Dr. J.W. Hopkins. It was later purchased by Jack Higgins, a local attorney, for his home. There are boxwood plantings in front of the house.

123. Stegall-Legion Building, W. Maple Street, c.1930. Contributing. This was the home of a Mr. Trimble and later, of his daughter, Nell Stegall. A large two story brick Colonial Revival residence, it partially burned and was re-built by Mrs. Stegall. It was purchased by the American Legion in 1947 and they added a meeting room on the rear.

124. Gaines House, Maple Avenue, c.1920. Contributing. A large stucco Neo-Colonial House on a hilltop estate. Built by Ebersole Gaines, president of the New River Company, for himself and his wife. The house has 15 rooms or more and is in nearly original condition; the kitchen is still as it was built and furnished in the early 1920's. The side of the house has a large columned veranda. There is also a garage and a barn on the property, the latter dating to the immediate post-Civil War period.

125. Hopkins-Ratliff House, 303 Maple Avenue, c.1905. Contributing. A Late Victorian cottage built for Miss Blanche Echols, sister-in-law of Dr. J.W. Hopkins. The house is in original condition.

126. Dangerfield House, Maple Avenue, 1903. Contributing. Queen Anne frame house built for Dr. J.W. Hopkins, a prominent physician in Fayetteville during the first part of this century.

127. Mahan-Coleman House, 309 W. Maple Avenue, 1926. Contributing. A large masonry Neo-Georgian residence, built by C. E. Mahan, a prominent local attorney, after his former home on the same site had burned. A tile roof further accents the high style of this property, which sits on a spacious landscaped lot. A porch on the right side of the house has been enclosed and a garage was added to the property.

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128. White House, 311 W. Maple Street, 1902. Contributing. This frame Queen Anne with weatherboarding was constructed for Sam Walter and his wife. Stylistically, it is a smaller version of No. 5. It also has a water collection system.

129. John Francesa House, 313 W. Maple Avenue, c.1910. Contributing. A frame house with weatherboarding on a stone foundation. It was built for Stella Grose Bullock and her husband. He was affiliated with banking in the town of Fayetteville.

130. Grace White House, 315 W. Maple Avenue, 1927. Contributing. A masonry Neo-Georgian residence, typical of the Colonial Revival movement of the 1920's. It was constructed for Dr. P. D. Davis. It is in original condition.

131. War Memorial Building, W. Maple Street, 1949. Contributing. Erected by the citizens of Fayette County to honor the county's sons and daughters who fought and died in World War II. Although less than fifty years old, it is significant as the most outstanding example of Neo-Classical architecture in Fayette County, as well as being thought to be the largest memorial to World War II veterans in the state (West Virginia lost more killed in action in World War II, per capita, than any other state).

132. ERA Realty Co. Bldg. 204 W. Maple Avenue. Non-Contributing.

133. Wiseman House, off Wiseman Avenue, 1899. Contributing. One of the oldest remaining structures in Fayetteville. This house was built for W. E. Wiseman before the turn-of-the-century. Wiseman's father, W. A. Wiseman, had been an early community leader, serving as Fayetteville's first mayor in 1883. William E. was a prominent business leader in the community all his life. His son, Dr. E.O. Wiseman, born in this house in 1903, served in the W.Va. House of Delegates 1935-37, and is a recently retired pharmacist in the community. This house was the first house in the area to have electric lights installed. The house was moved in 1987 a few yards toward the rear of the same lot.

134. McGrath House, 206. W. Maple Avenue, c.1910. Contributing. A large two-story frame Late Victorian with clapboard siding. McGrath, the original owner, was the first Engineer for the West Virginia State Road Commission, which was created in 1921. The house is in nearly original condition. The house features curved bevels above the windows. The original front porch of the house has, however, been removed.

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135. Huddleston-Lewis House, W. Maple Avenue, c.1856. Contributing. Certainly one of Fayetteville's oldest remaining structures. This house was built by a Mr. Huddleston shortly before the Civil War. It is a Victorian Gothic residence with board and batten siding, and contains elaborate gingerbread decorative work in the cornices. There were additions to the second floor in the early 1920's. The present owners, Mr. & Mrs. Porter Lewis, purchased it from Thomas Boone about 1960.

136. Mary Hersan House, 210 W. Maple Avenue. Non-Contributing.

137. Abbot-Jesser House, 212 W. Maple Avenue, c.1865. Contributing. Little is known of the Henry Montgomery acknowledged as the original owner/builder of this Victorian Gothic residence, one of the oldest in the community. Peters & Carden, in their classic 1926 History of Fayette County, make several references to a Henry Montgomery of the Falls View, Gauley Bridge, Montgomery area, but he appears to have no connection to Fayetteville. Mr. and Mrs. A.B. Abbot owned the structure for much of the first part of this century. A.B. Abbot served in the West Virginia Senate from 1927 until 1935. Fred Jesser purchased it from the Abbot family in 1968. The house retains some original window glass as well as the large Egyptian cut sandstone foundation, hauled from the Beckwith area just at the close of the Civil War.

138. E.O. Wiseman House, 205 Wiseman Avenue, c.1930. Contributing. A frame house on a stone foundation with drop siding. "Doc" Wiseman owned and operated the drug store in Fayetteville for many years, while also serving a term in the West Virginia legislature. His grandfather was the first mayor of Fayetteville.

139. Stone Walls, N. Court Street, Keller Street, Maple Avenue, c.1910. Contributing. Fayetteville was fortunate during its period of residential growth following the turn-of-the-century in having several families who were skilled in the craft of stone masonry. For the most part, these masons were of Italian descent and included the families of Zorio, Peraldo and Janutolo. In addition to the many fine foundations on residential as well as commercial buildings, some fine retaining walls were constructed along portions of both sides of North Court Street and extending along Keller Avenue from Court Street. In all probability these were constructed by the family of Cleante Janutolo during the 1910-20 period. They continue to serve their original purpose in an effective manner, extending for long distances with breaks and interruptions.

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140. Giles, Fayette and Kanawha Turnpike, 1838-48. Contributing site. A section of the original Giles, Fayette and Kanawha Turnpike, though blacktopped, remains in Fayetteville. The width of the road remains as the same as when completed in 1848. It was along this section of the road that all transportation followed to Montgomery's Ferry on the Kanawha River. The turnpike played a crucial role in the development of Fayetteville as a community and seat of county government.

141. Fayette County Courthouse, Court Street between Wiseman and Maple Avenues. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, September 6, 1978.

142. Altamont Hotel, 110 Fayette Avenue. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, August 29, 1979.

143. E.B. Hawkins House (Hawkins-Ballard House), 120 Fayette Avenue. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, January 18, 1990.

(NPS Form 10-900)

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600 West Maple Avenue (1) Judge Lee House

date: c. 1900

description: Greek Revival, weatherboard, full front porch with
balustrade on roof.

1 Contributing building

506 West Maple Avenue (2) Platt-Wendell-Shultz House

date: c. 1843

description: 1 story, seven bays, aluminum siding, center door,
6/9 double-hung sash windows with shutters

1 Contributing building

400 West Maple Avenue (3) Mahood-Woodrum House

date: c. 1879

description: 1 story, 3 bays, Victorian cottage, weatherboard
siding, ribbon of four-6/6 windows, new door

1 Contributing building

102 Grace Street (4) Larry Jo Hess House

date: c. 1955

description: 1 story, brick, L-shaped plan.

1 Noncontributing building

108 Grace Street

date: c. 1975

description: 2 story, two bays, concrete block and vinyl
exterior, gable portico

1 Noncontributing building

350 West Maple Avenue (5) St. Clair-Dodd-Payne-Hess Funeral Home

date: c. 1888

description: 2 1/2 story, frame house, aluminum siding, 1s brick
gabled roof chapel added to front. There is a stone wall with
metal gates along front property line with a plaque that reads:
"1921/THE MAPLES" The chapel is a noncontributing element.

1 Contributing building

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350 Maple Avenue (5a) Fort Toland Site

date: c. 1863

description: 30' thick walls, numerous embrasures openings, abatis obstacles and ditches surrounded the fort.

1 Contributing Site

310 West Maple Avenue (6) McClung-Garvin House

date: c. 1930

description: This is a 2 story, brick, Foursquare house with a stone and metal fence. An engraving on the step of the front walk reads: "HOSPITAL"

1 Contributing building

308 West Maple Avenue (7) Myles House

date: c. 1913

description: This 1 story, three bay house has vinyl siding.

1 Contributing building

306 West Maple Avenue (8) R.H. Dickinson House

date: c. 1911

description: This Queen Anne house has clapboard on the first floor and shingles on the second. There are also Queen Anne windows and window lights.

1 Contributing building

304 West Maple Avenue (9) Light-Murdock House

date: c. 1928

description: This is a Dutch Colonial house with beveled siding. There is a full shed roof front porch with tapered wood piers. A shed dormer with 6/6 double-hung sash windows adorns a gambrel roof.

1 Contributing building

302 West Maple Avenue (10) McCaleb House

date: c. 1905

description: 1 1/2 story, Queen Anne cottage with vinyl siding, gable and hip roof, Queen Anne windows

1 Contributing building

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220 West Maple Avenue (11) Bob Bates House

date: c. 1950

description: 1 1/2 story, stucco, aluminum gable end with
projecting entrance

1 Noncontributing building

106 Lively Street (12) Nora Feazell House

date: c. 1907

description: 1 story, three bays, 6/1 double-hung sash windows
and asbestos shingle siding

1 Contributing building

214 Wisemann (13) Gladwell-Shuck House

date: c. 1937

description: Shingle style frame construction with cement block
foundation, gable portico and shingle roof

1 Contributing building

108 Lively Street

date: c. 1920

description: 2 story, stucco with a garage apartment

1 Noncontributing building

110 Lively Street (14) Maynor House

date: c. 1925

description: 1 story, three bays, 4v/1 double-hung sash windows
and beveled clapboard siding

1 Contributing building

107 Heslep Street (15) Maynor House

date: c. 1898

description: 2 story stone pillar foundation, insular siding, and
shingle roof

1 Contributing building

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108 Heslep Street (16) Boyd Selvey House

date: c. 1898

description: 2 story Colonial Revival house, three bays, vinyl siding, metal roof

1 Contributing building

106 Heslep Street (17) Jim Heslep House

date: c. 1899

description: 1 story, three bays, clapboard siding, gable end portico with v-trim

1 Contributing building

104 Heslep (18) Sweeney-Davis House

date: c. 1920

description: 1 story, three bays, clapboard siding, gable roof with hip rear portion, front porch with columns

1 Contributing building

102 Heslep Street

date: c. 1930

description: 1 story, three bays, center door, paired 6/6 side windows, asbestos shingle siding

1 Contributing building

100 Heslep Street

date: c. 1950

description: 1 story, three bays, aluminum siding

1 Noncontributing building

105 Heslep Street (19) Epperly House

date: c. 1920

description: 1 story, four bays, vinyl siding, stone and concrete foundation

1 Noncontributing building

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101 Heslep Street (20)

date: c. 1920

description: 1 story, 4 bays, vinyl siding

1 Noncontributing building

107 Reynolds Street (21) Toler-Thomas House

date: c. 1896

description: 2 story, Queen Anne house with stone foundation,
vinyl siding and 1/1 double-hung sash windows

1 Contributing building

105 Reynolds Street (22) Cassidy-Poff House

date: c. 1910

description: 1 story, three bays, porch filled-in

1 Contributing building

208 Wiseman Avenue (23) Lucas House

date: c. 1900

description: 1 story, three bays, asbestos shingle siding,
new windows, shed porch with turned posts

1 Noncontributing building

210 Wiseman Avenue (24) Hundley-Covington House

date: c. 1903

description: 1 story, three bays, asbestos shingle siding, 2/2
double-hung sash windows, shed roof over porch

1 Contributing building

212 Wiseman Avenue (25) Martin-Shuck House

date: c. 1937

description: 1 story, three bays, hip roof, stucco over cement
block construction

1 Contributing building

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221 Wiseman Avenue (26) Herbert Bennett House

date: c. 1903

description: 1 story, three bays, clapboard siding, hip roof
dormer, shed porch with cutout rail and turned posts

1 Contributing building

219 Wiseman Avenue

date: c. 1920

description: 2 story, stucco, garage apartment

1 Noncontributing building

215 Wiseman Avenue (27) Phillips-O'Dell House

date: c. 1903

description: 1 story, three bays, 2/2 windows, weatherboard
siding, stone pillar foundation

1 Contributing building

213 Wiseman Avenue (28) Eubank-Lucas House

date: c. 1902

description: 1 story, three bays, asbestos shingle siding

1 Contributing building

211 Wiseman Avenue (29) Beene-Miller House

date: c. 1915

description: 1 story, three bays, vinyl siding, shingle roof

1 Contributing building

209 Wiseman Avenue (30) Bibb-Holiday House

date: c. 1915

description: frame cottage, asbestos shingle siding, shingle roof

1 Contributing building

205 Wiseman Avenue (138) E. O. Wiseman House

date: c. 1930

description: frame house, stone foundation, clapboard siding

1 Contributing building

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203 Wiseman Avenue (31) W.T. Lawrence House

date: c. 1950

description: 1 story, five bays, brick house

1 Noncontributing building

201 Wiseman Avenue (32) Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company

date: c. 1970

description: 1 story, brick building without windows

1 Noncontributing building

206 Wiseman Avenue (33) Louise Lattanzi House

date: c. 1950

description: 1 story, four bays, aluminum siding

1 Noncontributing building

204 Wiseman Avenue (34) Crawford-Bibb House

date: c. 1890

description: 2 story, three bay Colonial Revival house, vinyl siding and stone & block foundation

1 Contributing building

200 Wiseman Avenue (35) Grade School

date: c. 1932

description: 2 story, five bays, Art Deco with multiple windows

1 Contributing building

High Street (36) Fayetteville Cemetery

date: c. 1800s-1905

description: The primary cemetery for Fayetteville throughout the 1800's though it has not been used for new burials since 1905

1 Contributing Site

135 High Street (37) Fayetteville Middle School

date: c. 1923

description: 3 story, three bays, permastone exterior with a rear brick addition

1 Contributing building

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135 High Street (rear) Old School House

date: c. 1900

description: 1 story, six bays, gable overhang above 6 panel
front door, 6/6 double-hung sash windows, gable roof

1 Contributing building

141 High Street (38) Oscar Fitzwater House

date: c. 1900

description: 1 story, seven bays, concrete block foundation,
vinyl siding, gable asphalt shingle roof

1 Noncontributing building

145 High Street (39) Miller-Young House

date: c. 1900

description: 1 1/2 story, Victorian cottage, three bays,
aluminum siding

1 Contributing building

147 High Street (40) Hundley-Horrocks House

date: c. 1900

description: 1 story, Victorian cottage, vinyl siding, shingle
roof

1 Contributing building

155 High Street (41) Holt-Settle House

date: c. 1927

description: 1 1/2 story, three bays, new brick and wood siding,
gable portico

1 Contributing building

159 High Street (42) Darnall-Pettry House

date: c. 1925

description: 2 story, Colonial Revival masonry house with a stone
foundation and shingle roof

1 Contributing building

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161 High Street (43) Frazier-Holiday House

date: c. 1938

description: 2 1/2 story, Cape Cod frame house, vinyl siding
1 Contributing building

120 High Street (44) Fayetteville Methodist Church

date: c. 1930

description: 1 story, red brick, center double door entrance,
Gothic side windows, limestone tower and steeple, 1954 rear
addition

1 Contributing building

106 Wiseman Avenue (45) Dempsey-Selvey House

date: c. 1930

description: 1 story, four bays, vertical board and batten, 3V/1
double-hung sash windows

1 Contributing building

104 Wiseman Avenue (46) Dempsey-Selvey House

date: c. 1930

description: 1 story, three bays, beveled clapboard

1 Contributing building

102 Wiseman Avenue (47)

date: c. 1940

description: 1 story, three bays, vertical board and batten

1 Noncontributing building

201 North Court Street (48) Jim Lively House

date: c. 1926

description: 1 story, three bays, brick with gable roof, rear
addition with gambrel roof

1 Contributing building

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213 North Court Street (49) Warden-Akers House

date: c. 1920

description: 1-2 story, seven bays, brick with side parapet and shed roof

1 Contributing building

215 North Court Street (50) Dentist Office

date: c. 1980

description: 1 story, five bays, vinyl siding, gable roof (double wide?)

1 Noncontributing building

111 Daniels Street (51) Light-Wendell House

date: c. 1927

description: 1 story Bungalow, gable roof with jerkin

1 Contributing building

113 Daniels Street (52) Daniel-Phillips House

date: c. 1906

description: 2 story, Queen Anne cottage, stone foundation, aluminum siding, Queen Anne windows

1 Contributing building

114 Daniels Street

date: c. 1970

description: Bi-level, wood siding, gable roof portico, windows with shutters

1 Noncontributing building

121 Daniels Street (53) Steve Meadows House

date: c. 1970

description: 2 story, five bays, vinyl and brick exterior, gable asphalt roof

1 Noncontributing building

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128 Daniels Street

date: c. 1970

description: 1 story, four bays, attached garage, hip asphalt roof

1 Noncontributing building

130 Daniels Street

date: c. 1920

description: 1 1/2 story, L-shaped porch, cross-gable roof, aluminum siding on rear addition

1 Noncontributing building

131 Daniels Street (54) Eary House

date: c. 1905

description: 2 story, clapboard siding, L-shaped porch, Queen Anne trim

1 Contributing building

110 Daniels Street (55) Daniel-Love-Wendell House

date: c. 1903

description: 2 story, Salt Box construction, stone foundation, beveled siding, asphalt roof

1 Contributing building

217 North Court Street (56) State Farm Insurance Office

date: c. 1950

description: 1 story, six bays, brick building

1 Noncontributing building

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221 North Court Street (57) Foxwood Antiques

date: c. 1889

description: 1 story, asbestos and clapboard siding, double doors
to South end, appearance of a livery stable

1 Contributing building

227,229 North Court Street

date: c. 1950

description: 1 story, brick front, tile block sides

1 Noncontributing building

233,235 North Court Street

date: c. 1920

description: 1 story, four bays, brick with stone foundation,
yellow brick design, new windows

1 Contributing building

237 North Court Street

date: c. 1970

description: 2 story, brick, wood siding, vinyl siding with
paired windows

1 Noncontributing building

____ North Court Street Zimm Pharmacy

date: c. 1990

description: 1 story, elongated brick building, hip asphalt roof

1 Noncontributing building

309 North Court Street

date: c. 1920

description: 2 story, three bays, concrete block foundation,
aluminum siding, hip porch with wood posts, center door with
transom, picture windows with casements, hip asphalt roof

1 Contributing building

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Court Street and Keller Avenue (58) Janutolo Park

date: c. 1860

description: The shaded park is the home of well once frequented
by local citizens; also by both Union and Confederate troops.

1 Contributing Site

103 Keller Avenue

date: c.1890

description: 1 story, Queen Anne cottage, level stone foundation,
shed porch with turned posts, 2/2 d-h sash windows, gable front
end, gable and shed roof

1 Contributing building

212 North Court Street (59) Janutolo-White House

date: c.1920

description: 1 story, lower level, aluminum siding, room and
sunporch rear additions

1 Contributing building

210 North Court Street (60) Janutolo House

date: c. 1874

description: 1 story, three bays, clapboard siding, gable porch
with cutout rail, rear exterior refurbishing

1 Contributing building

208 North Court Street (61) Cottrell Cottage

date: c. 1920

description: 1 story, three bays, beveled clapboard siding

1 Contributing building

206 North Court Street (62) Iva Farmer House

date: c. 1930

description: 1 1/2 story, Tudor Revival, four bays, brick, round
arch door, front chimney

1 Contributing building

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204 North Court Street (63) Sweazy-Reynolds House

date: c. 1850

description: 1 story, 3 bays, brick, hipped asphalt shingle roof
1 Contributing building

202 North Court Street (64) Love Building

date: c. 1920

description: 2 story, storefront with pressed glass transom, 1/1
double-hung sash windows on second floor
1 Contributing building

115 East Maple Avenue (65) John Ryan Law Office

date: c. 1900

description: 1 story, four bays, frame house, porch with turned
posts, hip roof
1 Contributing building

117 East Maple Avenue (66) Ryan House

date: c. 1930

description: 2 story, frame cottage house
1 Contributing building

119 East Maple Avenue (67) Micheal Barnabi House

date: c. 1940

description: 1 1/2 story, three bays, rockfaced concrete block
exterior, gable asphalt roof, concrete block addition
1 Contributing building

121 East Maple Avenue (68) D. M. Ball House

date: c. 1950

description: 1 1/2 story, three bays, concrete block
1 Noncontributing building

123 East Maple Avenue (69) Nuckols-Ryan House

date: c. 1925

description: 2 1/2 story, Colonial Revival brick house, five
bays, stone foundation, hip portico, tile roof, center hip dormer
1 Contributing building

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123 East Maple Avenue (69a) Fort Scammon Site

date: c. 1862

description: Consisting of three main parts, the fort was large enough for a regiment. Trenches, rifle pits, an enclosed lunette, and the main structure 120 yards in circumference with walls eight feet high and seven feet thick.

1 Contributing Site

128 East Maple Avenue

date: c. 1970

description: 1 1/2 story, wood siding, two gable dormers, quintuplet 6/6 double-hung sash windows near entryway

1 Noncontributing building

129 East Maple Avenue

date: c. 1890

description: 2 story, Queen Anne, five bays, center shed porch with turned posts, three doors-one with sidelights, angled gable end bay, asbestos siding, asphalt gable roof

1 Contributing building

132 East Maple Avenue

date: c. 1900

description: 1 story, three bays, L-shaped cottage, gable end, paired 2/2 double-hung sash windows, filled-in porch

1 Contributing building

133 East Maple Avenue

date: c. 1920

description: 1 1/2 story, three bays, asbestos siding, round arch door, gable end with returns, hip roof with gable dormers

1 Contributing building

134 East Maple Avenue

date: c. 1940

description: 1 story, five bays, recessed door and porch, tapered brick chimney in front facade, gable asphalt roof

1 Noncontributing building

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135 East Maple Avenue

date: c. 1890

description: 1 1/2 story, three bays, porch with turned posts,
brick veneer, aluminum siding, metal roof

1 Noncontributing building

136 East Maple Avenue

date: c. 1920

description: 1 story, two bays, asbestos shingle siding, hip
porch with metal supports, gable end

1 Noncontributing building

137 East Maple Avenue

date: c. 1899

description: 2 story, clapboard, wrap-around porch with corbelled
piers, 9/1 windows, hip asphalt roof, wire brick gate posts with
ball tops

1 Contributing building

122 East Maple Avenue

date: c. 1950

description: 1 story, Ranch, brick, picture window with side
casements, intersecting gable roof, attached garage

1 Noncontributing building

____ East Maple Avenue

date: c. 1970

description: 2 story, four bays, weatherboard siding, gable roof
and an attached garage

1 Noncontributing building

112 East Maple Avenue

date: c. 1985

description: 1 story, trailer

1 Noncontributing building

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104 Ankrom Street (70) Baptist Church

date: c. 1958

description: 1 story, brick, L-shaped building, Gothic windows
1 Noncontributing building

115 Fayette Avenue (71) Duncan-Tamplin House

date: c. 1910

description: 2 1/2 story, curved porch, new windows, hip roof
with angled-back hip dormer
1 Contributing building

117 Fayette Avenue (72) Pharr-Hunsaker House

date: c. 1910

description: 2 story, three bays, T-shaped house, vinyl siding,
gable asphalt roof w/ gable front, 1/1 double-hung sash windows
w/ shutters
1 Contributing building

119 Fayette Avenue (73) Harlan Rice House

date: c. 1920

description: 1 story, four bays, aluminum siding, intersecting
gable asphalt roof
1 Noncontributing building

121 Fayette Avenue (74) McPeake-Hesse House

date: c. 1904

description: 2 1/2 story, two bays, insul-brick exterior, 2 story
porch on SE corner, stone wall along front property line
1 Contributing building

125 Fayette Avenue (75) Hambrick-Pierson House

date: c. 1905

description: 2 1/2 story, Queen Anne, three bays, clapboard
siding, gambrel asphalt roof
1 Contributing building

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127 Fayette Avenue (76) Page-Tygrett House

date: c. 1910

description: 1 1/2 story, three bays, National style house, vinyl siding, shingle roof

1 Contributing building

129 Fayette Avenue (77) Page-Smith House

date: c. 1915

description: 1 1/2 story, three bays, beveled clapboard siding, three gable dormers

1 Contributing building

131 Fayette Avenue

date: c. 1950

description: 1 story, three bays, brick, metal windows, attached garage, hipped roof

1 Noncontributing building

133 Fayette Avenue

date: c. 1950

description: 1 story, five bays, concrete block foundation, asbestos shingle siding, picture window with casement side lights, asphalt shingle gable roof

1 Noncontributing building

135 Fayette Avenue

date: c. 1980

description: 1 story, four bays, aluminum siding, gable asphalt shingle roof

1 Noncontributing building

137 Fayette Avenue

date: c. 1890

description: 2 1/2 story, three bays, L-shaped plan, turret porch at corner, shed porch to North, two front gable ends, stone wall along sidewalk

1 Contributing building

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124 Fayette Avenue

date: c. 1915

description: 1 1/2 story, three bays, center door with metal awnings, 6/6 double-hung sash windows with shutters, flat roof porch, car port supported by groups of wood posts that form cross trim decorated piers, two gable dormers

1 Contributing building

120 Fayette Avenue (143) E. B. Hawkins (Hawkins-Ballard) House
Boundary includes two supporting outbuildings and two guest houses. 4 Contributing buildings

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Jan. 18, 1990

110 Fayette Avenue (142) Altamont Hotel

Property includes the hotel building. 1 Contributing building

Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places
Aug. 29, 1979

103 Fayette Avenue

date: 1950s

description: 1 story, 3 bays, aluminum siding, concrete block foundation, asphalt gable, shed overhang.

1 Noncontributing building

103 Fayette Avenue (rear)

date: 1920s

description: 2 stories, wood siding, gable asphalt roof.

1 Noncontributing building

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____ Fayette Avenue (78a,78b) Fayette Co. Board of Ed. Complex
date: c. 1990

description: Building A: 1 story, brick, flat roof

date: c. 1960

Building B: 1 story, low pitch gable roof with glass in peak

1 Noncontributing building

1 Noncontributing building

131 South Court Street (79) Jack's Garage/Rock Climbing Co.

date: c. 1934

description: 1 story, five bays, yellow brick gas station and
repair shop

1 Contributing building

129 South Court Street (80) Ankrom-Dickerson House

date: c. 1870

description: 2 story, clapboard siding, center entrance with
sidelights and transom, 2 story porch with cutout rails,
bracketed cornice, hip roof

1 Contributing building

119 South Court Street (81) Theatre Annex-Platt Store

date: c. 1940

description: 2 story, masonry building, altered first floor

1 Contributing building

____ South Court Street (82) Theatre Building

date: c. 1935

description: 2 story, Art Deco design, brick, black carrar glass
facade on first floor, center recessed entrance, ticket booth

1 Contributing building

____ South Court Street (83) Hawkins Building

date: c. 1920

description: 2 story, frame construction, brick veneer and
asphalt shingle roofing added to front facade

1 Noncontributing building

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___ East Maple Avenue & Court Street (84) Hamilton Office
date: c. 1940
description: 2 story, brick, corner entrance, display windows
1 Noncontributing building

106 East Maple Avenue (85) Godsey Building
date: c. 1880
description: 2 1/2 story, three bays, stone front, pedimented
gable end
1 Contributing building

___ East Maple Avenue (86) Vickers Building
date: c. 1910
description: frame construction, stone and brick foundation,
brick facade, small front porch
1 Contributing building

108 East Maple Street (87) Dillon-Mahan-Prosecuting
Attorney Office
date: c. 1910
description: 2 story, three bays, brick, 9/3 metal windows
1 Contributing building

___ Court Street (88) Fayette County Jail
date: c. 1907
description: stone building
1 Contributing building

___ Court Street & Maple Avenue (141) Fayette County Courthouse
Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places
Sep. 6, 1978
1 Contributing building

164 South Court Street (89) McClung House
date: c. 1850
description: 1 story, frame construction, L-shape plan
1 Contributing building

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____ South Court Street (90) Gasoline Station

date: c. 1985

description: 1 story, frame construction, site vacant
1 Noncontributing building

____ South Court Street (91) Ramsey Hardware

date: c. 1934

description: 1 story, center entrance, concrete block building
1 Contributing building

134 South Court Street (92) Old Methodist Church / Restaurant

date: c. 1905

description: beveled clapboard construction visible on sides,
stone foundation, permastone front facade added
1 Noncontributing building

____ South Court Street

date: c. 1990

description: 1 story, one bay, flat roof, wood siding
1 Noncontributing building

128-126 South Court Street (93) Moreau Store

date: c. 1924

description: 2 story, three bays on first/ four bays on second
1 Contributing building

____ South Court Street (94) Old Post Office

date: c. 1920

description: 3 story, three bays, stone front with pressed glass
transom and wood bulkheads
1 Contributing building

101 West Maple Avenue (95) Wendell-Janutolo Building

date: c. 1907

description: 3 story, four bays, stone front with small sashes
tile, transom, metal entablature
1 Contributing building

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 West Maple Avenue (96) Carter Garage-Ben Franklin Building

date: c. 1910

description: 2 story, three storefronts, front facade is made up
of two buildings

1 Contributing building

 Court Street & Maple Avenue (97) Fayette County National Bank

date: c. 1907

description: 3 story, stone construction, angled front with
broken pediment, stone quoins, window hoods, bracketed cornice

1 Contributing building

107 North Court Street (98) Wiseman Drug Store

date: c. 1870

description: 2 story, four bays, red brick with decorative yellow
brick at the opening and as stringcourse at the second floor,
decorative cornice with brick design, round arch windows

1 Contributing building

 North Court Street

date: c. 1993

description: 2 story, five bays, center door with transom, 4/4
double-hung sash windows, segmental voussoirs, concrete sills,
two concrete stringcourses (one with corbelled brackets),
corbelled cornice

1 Noncontributing building

125 North Court Street (99) Bank of Fayette / Town Hall

date: c. 1920

description: 2 story, three bays, white terra cotta exterior
facade, center entrance, round arch openings over display windows
and door, name in terra cotta: "BANK OF FAYETTE", second floor
has paired triple windows with bracketed sills, closed
balustrade, pilasters and low pitch parapet wall

1 Contributing building

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 North Court Street (100) P. D. Smith Grocery

date: c. 1910

description: 2 story, three bays, frame construction, brick
storefront facade

1 Contributing building

 North Court Street (101) Katie Selvey Apartment Building

date: c. 1950

description: 3 story, three bays, centered display window with
side doors, upper casement windows

1 Noncontributing building

171 North Court Street (102) Malcolm Building

date: c. 1906

description: 3 story, five bays, stone with portico, center door
with transom, 1/1 double-hung sash windows on second floor

1 Contributing building

100 High Street (104) IGA Store

date: c. 1950

description: 1 story, brick, L-shaped building

1 Noncontributing building

 West Maple Avenue (103) U.S. Post Office

date: c. 1938

description: 1 story, brick, 6/9 windows with limestone lintels
and sills

1 Contributing building

139 West Maple Avenue (105) Cook Department Store

date: c. 1950

description: 1 story, long brick storefront

1 Noncontributing building

145 West Maple Avenue (106) First Empire Federal Savings and Loan

date: c. 1960

description: 1 story, Modern, brick with marble base

1 Noncontributing building

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Harvey Street (107) Tuggle House

date: c. 1915

description: 1 story, three bays, aluminum siding, metal awnings,
shingle roof, car port addition and enclosed front porch

1 Contributing building

113 Harvey Street (108) Cahoon House

date: c. 1920

description: 1 1/2 story, three bays, vinyl siding, shed porch
with metal supports

1 Contributing building

Harvey Street (109) Old Prebyterian Church

date: c. 1915

description: 1 story, four bays, stained glass windows, tower

1 Contributing building

201 Walker Street (110) Radford-Mann House

date: c. 1920

description: 1 story frame cottage, stone foundation,
weatherboard siding, rear addition, partially enclosed porch

1 Noncontributing building

205 Walker Street (111) K. B. Richardson House

date: c. 1935

description: 1 1/2 story, three bays, stucco, gable asphalt roof

1 Contributing building

207 Walker Street (112)

date: c. 1935

description: 1 story, three bays, stucco, 3V/1 double-hung sash
windows, gable asphalt roof

1 Contributing building

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209 Walker Street (113) McClung House

date: c. +1910

description: Queen Anne cottage, L-shaped, lower level, small porch with angle bay, gable end

1 Contributing building

211 Walker Street (114) Hesse House

date: c. 1910

description: L-shaped Queen Anne cottage, insul brick and asbestos exterior

Contributing

217 Walker Street (115) Crouse House

date: c. 1900

description: frame house, new windows, asbestos shingle siding

1 Contributing building

212 Walker Street (116) Osenton-Grose-Hanson House

date: c. 1899

description: 2 story, four bays, vinyl siding, shed front porch with turned posts

1 Contributing building

206 Walker Street (117) Tucker-Hatcher House

date: c. 1905

description: 2 story, Colonial Revival, three bays, cutaway corner

1 Contributing building

108 Walker Street (118) Tucker Law Office

date: c. 1905

description: 1 story, three bays, flat roof

1 Contributing building

101 Walker Street (119) Toler-Skaggs House

date: c. 1902

description: 2 story, three bays, two angled bays on second floor

1 Noncontributing building

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128 Harvey Street

date: c. 1930

description: 1 1/2 story, vinyl siding, gable end, hip roof over porch with turned posts

1 Contributing building

126 Harvey Street

date: c.

description: 1 story, 3 bays, concrete block foundation, insul-brick, shed porch w/ metal supports, gable asphalt shingle roof

1 Contributing building

124 Harvey Street

date: c. 1930

description: 1 story, three bays, asbestos shingle roof, shed porch, gable roof

1 Contributing building

122 Harvey Street

date: c. 1930

description: 1 story, three bays, asbestos shingle siding, gable asphalt roof

1 Contributing building

____ Harvey Street First Church of God

date: c. 1960

description: brick front, stucco sanctuary

1 Noncontributing building

108 Harvey Street (120) Morris Harvey-George Imboden Law Office

date: c. 1902

description: 1 story, beveled clapboard, 2/2 double-hung sash windows

1 Contributing building

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201 West Maple Avenue (121) Morris Harvey House

date: c. 1902

description: 2 1/2 story, L-shaped porch, corner tower, slate roof, Queen Anne chimney

1 Contributing building

203 West Maple Avenue (122) Hopkins-Higgins House

date: c. 1938

description: 1 1/2 story, Cape Cod, three bays

1 Contributing building

205 West Maple Avenue (123) Stefall-Legion Building

date: c. 1930

description: 2 story, Colonial Revival, brick, rear additon

1 Contributing building

225 West Maple Avenue (124) Gaines House

date: c. 1920

description: 2 story, Colonial Revival, stucco exterior

1 Contributing building

303 West Maple Avenue (125) Hopkins-Ratliff House

date: c. 1930

description: 1 1/2 story, Colonial Revival, three bays, stucco, hip side porch with wood and brick piers

1 Contributing building

101 Allen Street

date: c. 1920

description: 1 1/2 story, three bays, beveled clapboard siding, gable asphalt roof

1 Contributing building

305 West Maple Avenue (126) Dangerfield House

date: c. 1903

description: 2 1/2 story, Colonial Revival, clapboard siding, gable & long shed roof, tower w/ finial, porch with Doric columns

1 Contributing building

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309 West Maple Avenue (127) Mahan-Coleman House

date: c. 1926

description: 2 story, three bays, brick, red tile roof, wide eaves, paired and triple windows, stone/iron fence, large oak tree along street

1 Contributing building

311 West Maple Avenue (128) White House

date: c. 1902

description: 2 1/2 story, veranda, two towers, pedimented gable end dormer

1 Contributing building

313 West Maple Avenue (129) John Francesa House

date: c. 1910

description: 2 1/2 story, three bays, new first floor windows, hip roof entrance, door with sidelights, cross gable roof with jerkins and long shed roof

1 Contributing building

315 West Maple Avenue (130) Grace White House

date: c. 1927

description: 2 1/2 story, four bays, brick, covered porch with arch windows on North side, tile hip roof

1 Contributing building

 West Maple Street (131) War Memorial Building

date: c. 1949

description: 2 story, seven bays, brick, limestone detailed entrance, 6/6 double-hung sash windows

1 Contributing building

204 West Maple Avenue (132) ERA Realty Company Building

date: c. 1980

description: 1 story, brick facade

1 Noncontributing building

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204 West Maple Avenue (rear) (133) Wiseman House

date: c. 1899

description: 1 story, three bays, clapboard siding, gable
portico, 2/2 windows with shutters, gable end, metal roof

1 Contributing building

206 West Maple Avenue (134) McGraty House

date: c. 1910

description: 2 story, two bays, pagoda style overhang above the
door with sidelights and ribbon windows, 6/1 double-hung sash
windows

1 Contributing building

 West Maple Avenue (135) Huddleston-Lewis House

date: c. 1856

description: Gothic Revival, board and batten siding, elaborate
gingerbread decorative work in the cornice

1 Contributing building

210 West Maple Avenue (136) Mary Hersan House

date: c. 1950

description: 1 story, brick facade

1 Noncontributing building

212 West Maple Avenue (137) Abbot-Jesser House

date: c. 1865

description: Victorian Gothic, Egyptian cut sandstone foundation

1 Contributing building

(138) 205 Wiseman Avenue [See page 30] E. O. Wiseman House

(139) Stone Walls

date: c. 1910 - 1920

description: These sandstone fortifications built along North
Court Street, Keller Street and Maple Avenue were constructed as
retaining walls by one of several local Italian masons.

1 Contributing Structure

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(140) Giles, Fayette and Kanawha Turnpike

date: c. 1838-48

description: A blacktopped section of the original Turnpike over which flowed most of the Montgomery's Ferry traffic.

1 Contributing Structure

Court Street and Keller Avenue Fayetteville Well

date: c. 1910

description: This open well was constructed by a well known Fayetteville stonemason, Anton Janutolo.

1 Contributing Structure

(141) Court Street & Maple Avenue [See page 45] Fayetteville
County Courthouse

(142) 110 Fayette Avenue [See page 43] Altamont Hotel

(143) 120 Fayette Avenue [See page 43] E.B. Hawkins House

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☒ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
commerce
military
social history

Period of Significance

1843-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

multiple

Architect/Builder

multiple

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

☒ See continuation sheet

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fayetteville Historic District,
Fayette Co., WV

Section number 8 Page 1

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Fayetteville Historic District, encompassing most of the town of Fayetteville, county seat of Fayette County, West Virginia, is significant as a historic district under Criteria A and C.

Fayetteville qualifies as a historic district under Criterion A as having been the scene of numerous events significant to the history of the community, the county and the region. Having served as the seat of one of the state's largest and richest counties since 1837, Fayetteville has served as the stage across which many of the including at least two military engagements during the Civil War.

The work of at least one master craftsman and a number of locally significant builders are represented in the historic district, qualifying the district under Criterion C. All of these aspects of Fayetteville's history, as well as one exception to the criteria, are addressed in the following narrative.

The Period of Significance for the Fayetteville Historic District is 1843 to 1940. These dates encompass the entirety of the built environment of the district for those buildings which contribute to the historic and/or architectural significance and integrity of the district. The Philo Platt Home, built ca. 1843 (and almost certainly that year) is the oldest structure in the district. The year 1940 brought to a close a long period of steady growth in the community with the coming of World War II.

Nestled in rolling hills atop the New River plateau in an area that is known for its natural beauty, Fayetteville has for long been a significant community in the context of the county and the region. Its earliest known history dates to 1837, when Abram Vandal was instrumental in establishing the town, then known as "Vandalia", as the seat of government in Fayette County, then a part of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The location designated for the first courthouse (which has been the site of all succeeding courthouses, including the present one) was in a rye field belonging to Abram Vandal on property he had purchased between the years 1818-1825. Vandal was also the proprietor of a tavern which, as early as 1830, provided somewhat primitive overnight accommodations for travelers passing through the area. Deed books reveal that in 1837 when Abram Vandal deeded the property to his son there was included a plan entitled "Fayetteville" changing the name of the town to correspond to that of the county and honoring the Marquis de Lafayette, a hero of the American Revolution.

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Fayetteville Historic District,
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The completion in 1848-50 of the Giles, Fayette and Kanawha Turnpike, a portion of which remains in use in Fayetteville, made the town accessible to both private and commercial travelers and contributed to the town's growth and development. Fayetteville resident Hiram Hill, the first Clerk of Fayette County, secured appropriation for construction of the Turnpike, which ran from southwestern Virginia to the Falls of Kanawha, which serving as Fayette County's delegate to the Virginia General Assembly. During these formative years, the community was primarily inhabited by county officials, merchants and farmers. Several families who were instrumental in forming the town have descendants who have continued to reside in Fayetteville to this day.

Of significance to military history because of its location in an area that was not clearly defined as either Federal or Confederate territory, Fayetteville was a strategic site during the Civil War. Most local citizens were in sympathy with the Confederacy, but forces from both sides were recruited from the county and both armies occupied the fiercely contested territory during different periods of the war.

In spring 1861 a general muster of Confederates was held and during that summer fortifications were built in and around Fayetteville. At the same time, a convention of Union sympathizers from northwestern Virginia met in Wheeling for the purpose of repudiating succession and remaining in the Union. These series of Wheeling Conventions resulted, first, in the establishment of a "Restored Government of Virginia", and ultimately in the formation of the new State of West Virginia. Fayette County sent no delegates to these conventions, but did participate in the first constitutional convention of the new state in 1863. By the autumn of 1861 Confederate forces had retreated from Fayetteville and only the James Phillips family remained in town to see the Confederate fortifications occupied by invading Union troops.

Two future presidents, Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley, served with the Union forces in Fayetteville and were quartered in deserted homes. Descriptions recorded in Hayes' diary describe the town as a fine village with comfortable houses surrounded with beautiful trees and shrubs. During the Union occupation two forts were built on a hill northeast of town, and one on a hill southwest of town.

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Fayetteville Historic District,
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The breastworks of these forts are still in evidence. Several engagements were fought in and around Fayetteville in 1862 and 1863. It was during one such engagement that the locally accepted legend that Sgt. Milton W. Humphreys used indirect firing of artillery for the first time in military warfare. This story, though obviously a fallacy, persists and has found its way into many regional books, giving a clear indication of the traumatic effect the conflict had on the psyche of the area's people.

Unfortunately, the end of the war found the courthouse destroyed by fire and only a few buildings left standing. One of those remaining buildings, built by G.S. and A.B. Mars in 1850, is standing today with the original log structure, used as a hospital during the war, still intact as a portion of the existing building.

Built in 1843, the Philo Platt House, now owned by Charles Wendell, stands atop a hill overlooking Maple Avenue. This house is said to have a shell, now embedded in one of its walls, which was fired during the Civil War.

The Sweazy House, c.1860, is located on Court Street and is reported to have housed Union officers during the war. The original part of the house has walls that are three bricks thick and is still in good condition. Still another house that survived the war is the McClung House, built in 1850.

Many of the citizens of Fayetteville returned after the war and Fayetteville was gradually re-built. It was incorporated as a town in 1883 and its second courthouse was destroyed by fire in 1887. The present courthouse was dedicated in 1895 and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It was from this time to about 1940 that Fayetteville experienced its most significant period of growth and development.

Significant to commercial history, as early as the 1880s West Virginia's timber, gas and, especially, coal, had been discovered by the nation's industrialists and the export of such natural resources supported a growing industrial surge. Fayette County soon became a leading supplier of West Virginia coal to the nation and a giant network of railroads were constructed during the 1880's and 1890's along the New River where towns sprang up surrounding the numerous mines. From 1870 to 1910 the population of Fayette County grew from 6,600 to about 52,000, an increase that reflected steady growth.

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Serving as the legal and business center for a prosperous coal producing county, Fayetteville grew both in size and activity. Sidewalks were constructed, stores and banks were built, and churches and public schools were established. In 1907 the county built a large stone jail near the courthouse and the growing population combined with growing legal needs led to an influx of lawyers into the community. From that time until now the population of Fayetteville has included an unusually large proportion of lawyers, judges, and bankers. A most significant number of homes and offices described within the district were originally built and owned by lawyers and judges, a factor which has contributed to the architectural significance of the district.

Such houses include the estate of Judge W.L. Lee (1900) which consists of several acres on Maple Avenue. Also located on Maple Avenue are the homes of Charles Mahan (1926), the home and law office of John Ryan (1900), the Nuckols House (1925) built on the site of Fort Scammon, the Morris Harvey House (1902), the house of railroad lawyer and legislator Col. J. W. St. Clair (1900), and the Gaines House (1920) which occupies several acres in the heart of Fayetteville.

Significant to the architecture of the district, as well as politics/government, there are scattered throughout Fayetteville good examples of Late Victorian and Queen Anne houses such as those of Judge Eary (1900) and George Love (1904) on Daniel Street, Judge E. G. Pierson (1905) on Fayette Avenue, and the home and law office of Henry Tucker (1905) on Walker Street. Another such house, built around 1906 by E. B. Hawkins who served as Fayetteville's third Mayor and was subsequently sheriff of Fayette County, is now under extensive restoration. The Hawkins House is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

An exception to the Criteria is the War Memorial Building. While built in 1949 and therefore not fifty years of age, it is, none the less, significant architecturally as the county's finest example of Neo-Classical public architecture, as well as being the largest such memorial, it is thought, in the state.

Already listed in the National Register is the Altamont Hotel, built by Major H. W. Brazie (also a judge) in 1895. Fayetteville's foremost hostelry, this establishment served many visitors, most of whom had traveled by rail. Upon leaving the train at Cotton Hill or Fayette Station, they were brought by mule drawn hacks up the steep road leading out of the rugged New River Gorge to the plateau, 900 feet above.

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Fayetteville Historic District,
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Noted architects and builders whose works are in the district include: Robert H. Dickerson, was the general contractor who built the Altamont Hotel, which is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. He also built the Southern Methodist Church, Dickerson-Bennett House, Morris Harvey House, and many other buildings. In 1909 he was elected Sheriff of Fayette County. In 1910 he was elected and in 1911 re-elected Mayor of Fayetteville.

James H. Phillips designed and built homes in and around Fayetteville. He was an Interior Decorator by occupation, and also a skilled cabinet maker. One of his jobs was the interior decoration of the State Capitol of Texas at Austin.

Philo Platt. One of the early settlers of Fayetteville. He is responsible for building several homes in the area. Among those still extant are the Judge Lee House, Charles Wendell House, and the St. Clair-Dodd-Payne House.

Robert H. Wendell, builder of the building commonly known as the Janutolo Building. It now houses the floral shop in Fayetteville.

Thomas S. Light, architect and builder of the L.E. Gaines House on W. Maple Avenue, one of the district's finest examples of Neo-Colonial architecture.

Clente G. Janutolo, builder and master stone mason. Mr. Janutolo built many of the stone walls and stone buildings in Fayetteville, as well as providing many stone foundations. He worked with a large group of stone masons that came to Fayetteville from Italy.

In the area of communication, as well as social history, the community has been well served with a series of newspapers and has boasted as many as five publications at one time. The Fayette Tribune, which is still in circulation and is the county's oldest newspaper, was established in 1910. Remaining in excellent condition are the homes of several journalists, some of whom established and worked in the printing business during the formative years of Fayette County. These homes include those of George C. McIntosh (1893) on Maple Avenue, Mr. Herbert Bennett (1903) on Wiseman Avenue, and Joe Phillips (1900), founder of the Fayette Free Press, on Walker Street.

Representing labor and social history, there are also a number of Fayetteville homes in quite good condition which were owned by the working men and women who helped to build and shape the town. These homes are located on Harvey and Walker Streets and the two blocks of Wiseman Avenue and Heslep Street bordered by Lively Street in the

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Fayetteville Historic District,
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section known as "Frog Town". The home (c.1920) of Thomas Sweeney, one of the few black people who lived in the town of Fayetteville, is located on Heslep Street.

The business community of Fayetteville, as it is the county seat, has always revolved around the courthouse. Small stores such as Moreau's (1920) and P.W. Smith (1910) were established, and there have been several restaurants, gas stations and a movie theatre. Wiseman's Drug Store (1870) on Court Street and "The Jewelry Store" on the corner of Court and Maple Avenue have long been town landmarks. "The Jewelry Store", built in 1907 by Robert Wendell, was operated by Frenzo and Cleante Janutolo and offered a wide range of goods from jewelry to ice cream sodas. It was the place to "hang out" for many years. The building is now owned by Hilah Moore and houses Fayetteville Floral.

The Fayette County National Bank, in continuous operation since 1906, is the oldest bank in Fayette County. This Renaissance Revival building is one of several impressive bank buildings in Fayetteville.

Fayetteville's Post Office, built in 1938, while not one of the older structures in town, has served as the kind of meeting place upon which life in a small town thrives.

Many of Fayetteville's first residents are interred in the Old Fayetteville Cemetery, which dates back to the early 1800s. Several veterans of the Civil War are buried here.

While there has, of course, been growth in the past fifty years, it is of significance that the general atmosphere of the town has not changed appreciably. It has never become industrialized and the businesses that it supports are those which serve the community. In a radius of about one mile, it remains, primarily, a residential community of homes, churches, schools, small businesses and offices clustered around the county courthouse, both geographically and symbolically. Its many homes and buildings remaining from the first decades of this century serve as a reminder of what life was like in a small town in southern West Virginia when times were simpler.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 115 acres

UTM References

A

117	4913610	421121610
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

117	48981010	421105610
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B

117	491620	421112610
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

117	4895410	421112810
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☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

☒ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ms. Pat Wendell and Michael J. Pauley, Historian

organization Fayetteville Historic Landmark Commission date September 10, 1990

street & number 110 Daniel Street telephone _____

city or town Fayetteville state WV zip code 25840

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Oral Interview with Wallace Bennett, Historian, Oak Hill, W.Va., May 15, 1988

Oral Interview with Joe Cephus Ferrell, Historian, Charleston, W.Va., September 6-7, 1990

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The Following Individual Interviews were taken by members of the Fayetteville Historic Landmark Commission from residents of the community. All took place in Fayetteville unless otherwise indicated:

George and Pat Bennett, 7/29/1986

Warren Schomaker, 7/28/1986

Employees of the Town Hall, 7/28/1986

Dr. E.O. Wiseman, 7/28/1986

Joyce Pearce, 3/26/1988

Gladys Eary, 5/20/1988

Pat Wendell, 6/3/1988

Mary Sweazy, 6/6/1988

Bill Hambrick, 6/6/1988

Mike Walbrown, 5/20/1988

Jack Wendell, 6/11/1988

Fred Jesser, 5/21/1988

Travers Harrington, 5/20/1988

Ruth McClung, 3/26/1988

Charles Phillips, 6/3/1988

Mary Virginia Lewis, 5/14/1988

Vickie Jones, 5/15/1988

Charles Garvin, 5/14/1988

Mr. & Mrs. D.G. Hatcher, 5/4/1988

Allen Dangerfield, 5/14/1988

Lawrence White, 5/15/1988

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Fayetteville Historic District,
Fayette Co., WV

Section number 9 Page 3

Mrs. J.M. Francesa, 4/24/1988

Larry Hess, 4/24/1988

Tom Woodrum, 5/20/1988

Ruby Schultz, 5/21/1988

John Lee, 5/20/1988

Frank Mahan, 7/1/1990

Mrs. Haven Shuck, 7/1/1990

Louis Rahall, 7/11/1990

Louisa Phillips Hoover, 6/18/1990

Mrs. Hayden Thomas, 6/25/1990

Houston Wendell, 6/27/1990

Edna Settle, 6/25/1990

Mary Pat Ryan, 6/23/1990

Virginia Hesse Phillips, 6/23/1990

Betty Sue Mulligan, 6/30/1990

David Pettry, 6/30/1990

Jean Kent Higgins, 6/30/1990

Mildred Selvey, 6/30/1990

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetFayetteville Historic District,
Fayette Co., WVSection number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the southwest corner of the Lee property on Maple Avenue, go 875 ft. NW, thence 625 ft. NE thence 875 ft. SE to Maple Avenue, thence NE 375 ft. on Maple Avenue to Platt Street 250 ft. NW on Platt Street, thence 200 ft. NE 250 ft. SE to Maple Avenue, thence NE 375 ft. to Tom Woodrum Corner, NW 225 ft. thence NE 150 ft. more northerly NE 250 ft. NE 375 ft. NNE 500 ft., NE 225 ft., NW 750 ft. on Lively Street, NE 250 ft. SE 175 ft., 125 ft. NE on Heslep Avenue 150 ft. NE, thence 350 ft. NE, SW 125 ft. NW 350 ft., 250 ft. NE to High Street, 1250 ft. on High Street to Wiseman Avenue, 400 ft. NE to Court Street, N. 225 ft. to Daniel Street, 250 ft. W., 350 ft. NW, 750 ft. N, 150 ft. E, 500 ft. S., 200 ft. SE, 200 ft. NE, 50 ft. SE, 150 ft. E to Court Street, 500 ft. N on Court Street, 225 ft. E, 650 ft. S across Keller Avenue, 150 SW, 225 S to Wiseman Avenue, 225 ft. NE on Wiseman Avenue to Church Street, 250 ft. SE on Church Street to Maple Avenue, 350 NE on Maple Avenue, 200 NW, 700 ft. NE, 150 ft. SE back to Maple Avenue, SW 650 ft., S 100 ft. to Ankrom Street, 100 ft. SE, 700 ft. NE, 150 SE to Fayette Avenue, then 1250 ft. SW on Fayette Avenue to Court Street, 1000 ft. SE on Court Street, 350 SW 250 ft. NW, 100 ft. SW, 200 ft. NW to Walker Avenue, thence 100 ft. NE to Harvey Street, 350 ft NW, 300 SW, 250 ft. NW to Maple Avenue, 250 ft. SW, 650 ft. SE, 1400 ft. SW 600 ft. NW to Maple Avenue, 2200 SW, N side of Route 19 to W side of Route 16 (Jacob St.) SW 250 ft., follow Giles, Fayette and Kanawha Turnpike 250 ft., NE 125 ft SE 190 ft. to the point of beginning.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Fayetteville Historic District,
Fayette Co., WV

Section number 10 Page 2

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION AND ACREAGE OF PROPERTY

In selecting the boundary for the Fayetteville Historic District, we have tried wherever possible, though without sacrificing integrity, to identify the area that was first built upon by the men and women that were instrumental in forming the town.

We have started at the Judge Lee House on the southwest side of Fayetteville, continuing northeast on Maple to Lively Street. This area was settled by Philo Platt in the 1840s. The home that he built in 1843 is still standing.

Lively Street is followed past Wiseman Avenue to Heslep Avenue then northeast on Heslep Avenue to Reynolds Street then southwest to Wiseman Avenue then northeast on Wiseman Avenue to High Street. The area of Lively Street, Wiseman Avenue, Heslep Avenue and Reynolds Street is the section of town known as "Frog Town". This area was the home of the people who were the working men and women in Fayetteville.

Continuing northwest on High Street and then southeast to Wiseman Avenue then northeast to Court Street and northwest to Daniel Street. From Daniel Street we pick up Court Street again and go northwest to Janutolo Park, then southeast on Court Street to Wiseman Avenue then up Wiseman Avenue past the courthouse and down Church Street to Maple Avenue then northeast on Maple Avenue to Fort Scammon or the Ryan House on the hill then back down to Ankrom Street and to Fayette Avenue then northeast on Fayette Avenue to the Tygrett House then come back to Fayette Avenue past (though including) the Hawkins House and the Altamont Hotel to Court Street, then southeast on Court Street to the McClung House and up the hill to Walker Street. On Walker Street, go southeast to the Phillips-Crouse House thence go behind the Hanson and Hatcher houses to the Jim Toler House then northwest down Harvey Street to Maple Avenue, continuing southwest on Maple Avenue to the Welfare Building then in front of this property to the Gaines House and continuing from there to the Frace White House. Then back up the other side of Maple to the Lee House.

The area that is described above encompasses practically all of the original section of Fayetteville. Its buildings, structures, and sites combine qualities of design and association as part of a cohesive collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century resources in a small, picturesque country town.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Supplemental Listing Record	<u>Fayetteville Historic District</u>
Section number <u>10</u>	<u>Fayette County, West Virginia</u>
	Page <u>55</u>

Verbal Boundary Description (redefined)

Beginning at the SW corner property line of 600 W. Maple Avenue (1 - Judge Lee House) and running NW 819 feet to the NW corner property line; thence NE 666 feet to the NE corner property line; thence 819 feet S to Maple Avenue; thence running east following the north side of Maple Avenue, across Laurel Street and then 335 feet to cross Platt Street; thence 200 feet NW along the east side of Platt Street to the NW corner property line of 506 W. Maple Avenue (2); thence 150 feet to the NE corner; thence following the east property line of 506 W. Maple, 200 feet south to Maple Avenue; thence again following the north side of Maple Avenue, east, crossing Windsor Lane and running 217 feet to the SW corner property line of 400 W. Maple Avenue (3); thence 174 feet north to the NW corner property line; thence 104 feet east following the north property line of 400 W. Maple Avenue to Grace Street; thence north following the west line of Grace Street, approximately 135 feet to a point; thence turning east and crossing Grace Street to follow the north property line of 108 Grace Street, and continuing to follow the north property lines of 350, 306, 304, and 302 W. Maple Avenue to Lively Street; thence crossing to the east side of Lively Street to a point 144 feet north of Maple Avenue, thence north following the east side of Lively Street, crossing Wiseman and Helsep Street and continuing to follow Lively Street 143 feet north of Helsep Street to the NW corner property line of 108 Helsep Street (16); thence turning east and following the rear property lines of 108, 106, 104, 102 and 100 Helsep Street and crossing Reynolds Street to the east side 145 feet north of Helsep Street; thence running along the east side of Reynolds, north, to the NW corner property line of the Fayetteville School (37); thence running east approximately 70 feet to the rear property lines of the properties along the west side of High Street; thence running north along the rear property lines of 141, 145, 147 High Street; thence turning west to follow the south property line of 155 High Street (41); thence turning north along the west property line of 155 High Street and the west property line of 161 High Street (43), angling NE to follow the north property line of 161 and 159 High Street (42), which includes High Street, to the east property line of 159 High Street; thence crossing to the south side to pick up the west side of High Street and running south along the west edge of the street to a point 115 feet before Wiseman; thence crossing High Street to follow the north property line of 120 High Street (44), and picking up the north property line of 213 N. Court Street (49) for approximately 154 feet to the SW corner property line of 215 N. Court Street (50); thence following the west property line of 215 N. Court Street 104 feet to a point; thence following the west property lines of 111, 113, 121, and 131 Daniels Street to the NW corner property line of 131 Daniels Street; then following the N property line to

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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<u>Supplemental Listing Record</u>	<u>Fayetteville Historic District</u>
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Daniels Street; thence north approximately 50 feet along the west side of Daniels Street to a point; thence crossing Daniels Street and running east with the south property line of lot #209 and 225 on the plat map to Court Street, and crossing Court Street to the SE corner of Davis Street; thence following the east side of Court Street, including the stone wall on the west side of Court Street and the section of the Giles, Fayette and Kanawha Turnpike, to the NW corner property line of Janutolo Park; thence following the north property lines of Janutolo Park (58) and 103 Keller Avenue, east to the NE corner property line of 103 Keller Avenue; thence south along the east property line to Keller Avenue; thence crossing Keller Avenue diagonally to the NE corner property line of 212 N. Court Street (59) and including the stone walls along Keller Avenue; thence following the east property lines of 212, 210, 208 and 206 N. Court Street; thence turning at the SE corner property line of 206 Court Street (62) and following the south property line 154 feet to a point; thence turning at the NE corner property line of 204 N. Court Street (63) and running south 96 feet to a point; thence turning west along the south property line of 204 N. Court Street and running to a point at the NW corner property line of the Love Building (64); thence running south with the east property line 92 feet to Wiseman Avenue and crossing to the south side of Wiseman Avenue; thence running east along the Courthouse Square to the SW corner of Church and Wiseman; thence running with the property line of the Courthouse Square, south, along the west side of Church Street to the NW corner of Maple Avenue and Church Street; thence following the north side of East Maple Avenue, east, crossing Ankrom Street; thence with the east side of Ankrom, Street running 80 feet north to the NW corner property line of 115 E. Maple Avenue (65); thence following the rear property lines of 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 129, 133, 135, and 137 E. Maple Street to a point along Huse Street; thence 175 feet south along the west side of Huse Street, crossing E. Maple Avenue, and running 294 feet south to the NW corner of Fayette Avenue; thence running with the north side of Fayette Avenue to a point opposite 124 Fayette Avenue; thence south crossing Fayette Avenue and running south with the east property line of 124 Fayette Avenue, and extending to a point along the new roadway running behind 120 Fayette Avenue (143) called Abbott Way; and following the north line of the roadway as it curves NW to Fayette Avenue, and including all outbuildings and guest houses of 120 Fayette Avenue, to a point along the south side of Fayette Avenue; thence running with the south line of Fayette Avenue to the NE corner property line of 110 Fayette Avenue or the Altamont Hotel (142); thence following the east property line south 251 feet to a point; thence turning at the SE corner and running with the property line to the W property line; thence N with the west property line to Fayette Avenue; thence running with the south side of Fayette Avenue and crossing S. Court Street to the west side of the Street; thence south, to the SE corner of 217 Waller Street; thence following the property line

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

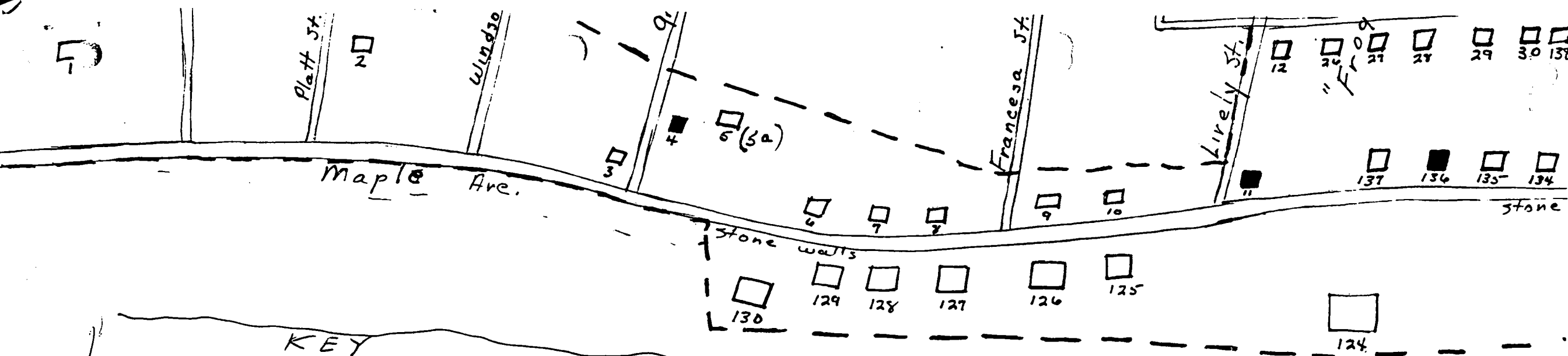
Supplemental Listing Record
Section number 10

Fayetteville Historic District
Fayette County, West Virginia
Page 57

of 217 Waller west, to the SW corner property line; thence north to a point along the south property line of 212 Waller (116); thence west along the south property line to the SW corner and then extending approximately 100 feet to a point; thence turning north and following the west property lines of 118 and 119 Waller Street until they meet the roadway; thence north crossing Waller and following the rear (west) property lines of 128, 126, 124, 122, Church of God, and 108 Harvey Street to the SW corner property line of 201 W. Maple Avenue (121); thence turning west and running with the south property line of 203 W. Maple Avenue (122); thence south with the east property line of 205 W. Maple Avenue (123) to the SE corner property line; thence west with the south property line to the SW corner of 205 W. Maple (123); thence turning north and running with the west property line to Maple Avenue; thence running with the south side of W. Maple Avenue, west, 268 feet to the NE corner property line of 225 W. Maple Avenue (124); thence running south along the east property line of 225 W. Maple for approximately 624 feet; thence turning and running diagonally SW to a point adjoining the SW corner property line of 101 Allen Street; thence turning south and running with the rear property lines of 305, 309, 311, 313, and 315 W. Maple to the SW corner property line; thence turning north and running with the west property line of 315 W. Maple Avenue to Maple Street; thence running with the south edge of W. Maple Avenue to a point opposite the SW corner of 600 W. Maple; thence crossing Maple Avenue to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The redefined boundaries follow property lines and street right-of-ways as much as possible, providing a clear boundary line as a point of reference. Street address were used as much as possible in the verbal boundary description, and cross referenced with the number used on the original map and architectural description. This number is enclosed with a parenthesis [i.e., (-)] in the boundary description and text.



KEY

- 139- Stone walls
- 140- Giles, Fayette & Kanawha Turnpike

Map is not drawn to scale

Fayetteville Historical District

Fayetteville, WV 25840

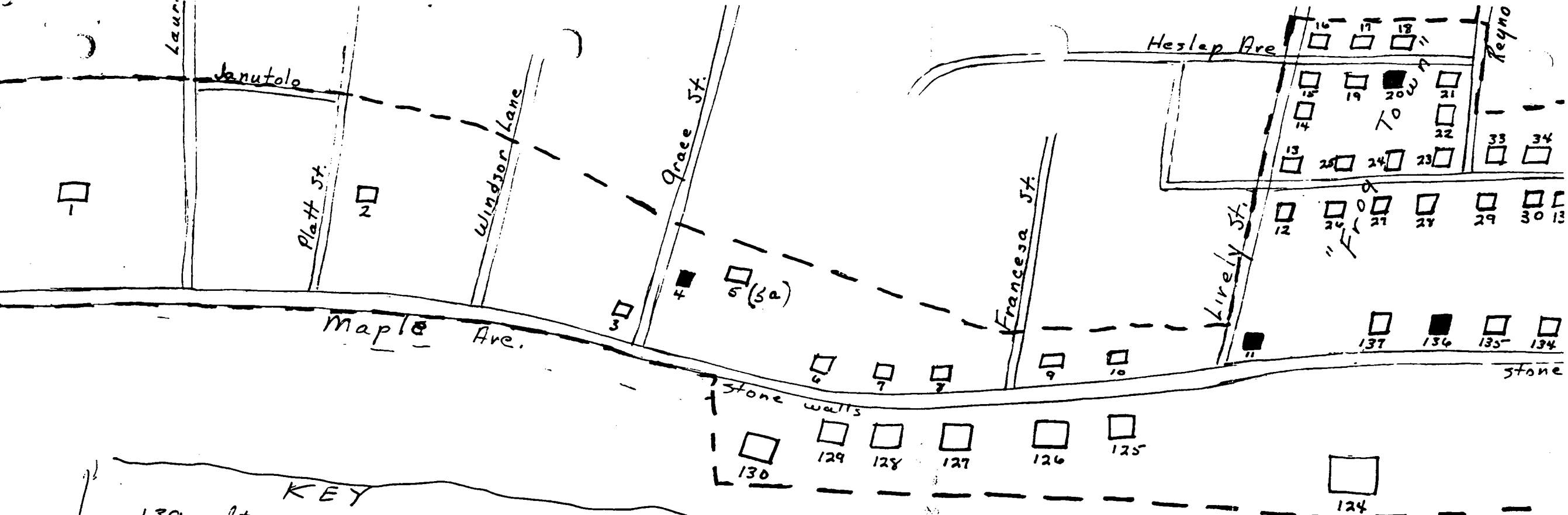
Fayette County WV

 Contributing

 Non-contributing

----- District Boundary

N.



KEY

- 139- Stone walls
- 140- Giles, Fayette & Kanawha Turnpike

Map is not drawn to scale

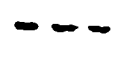
Fayetteville Historical District

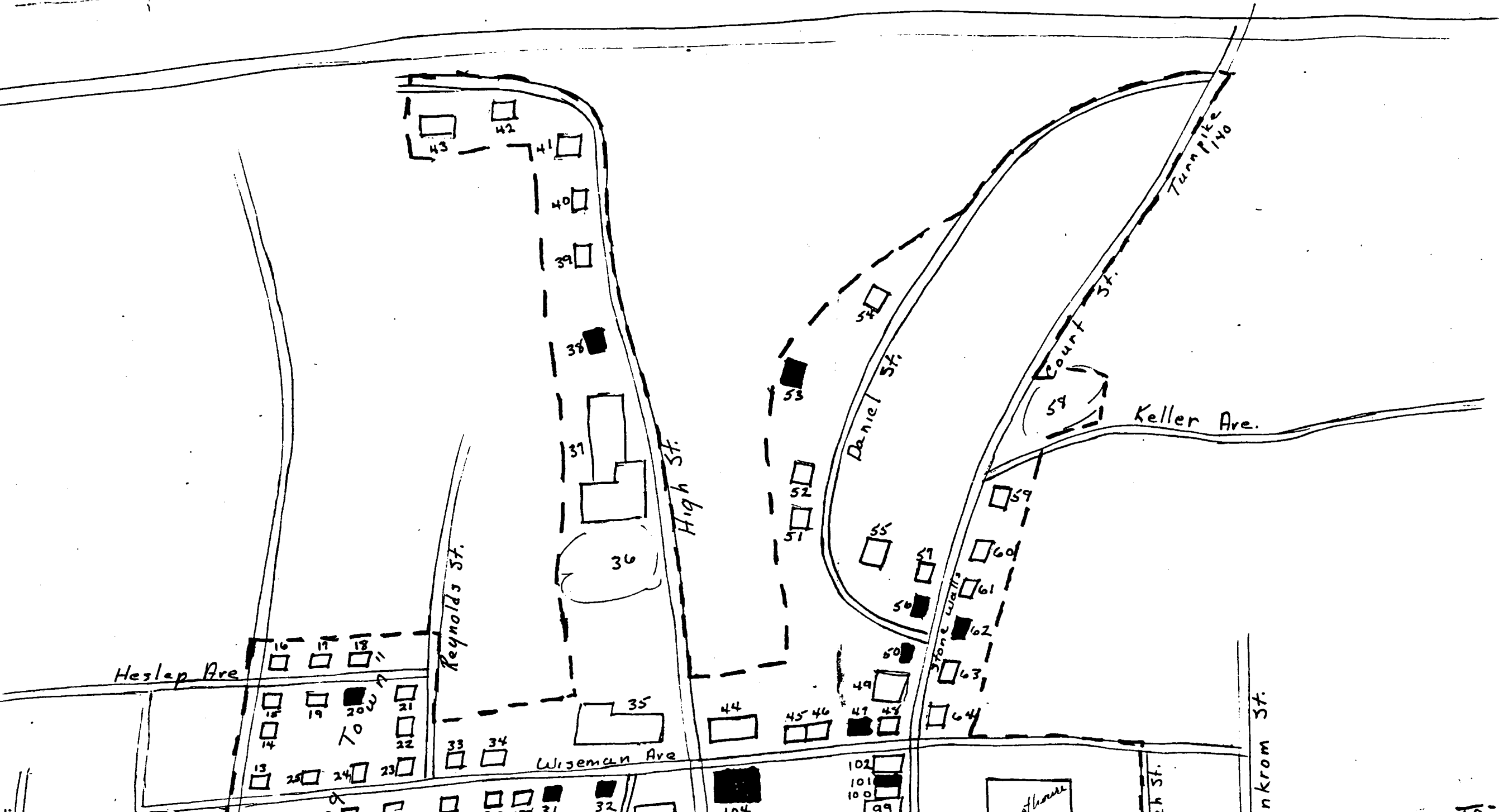
Fayetteville, WV 25840

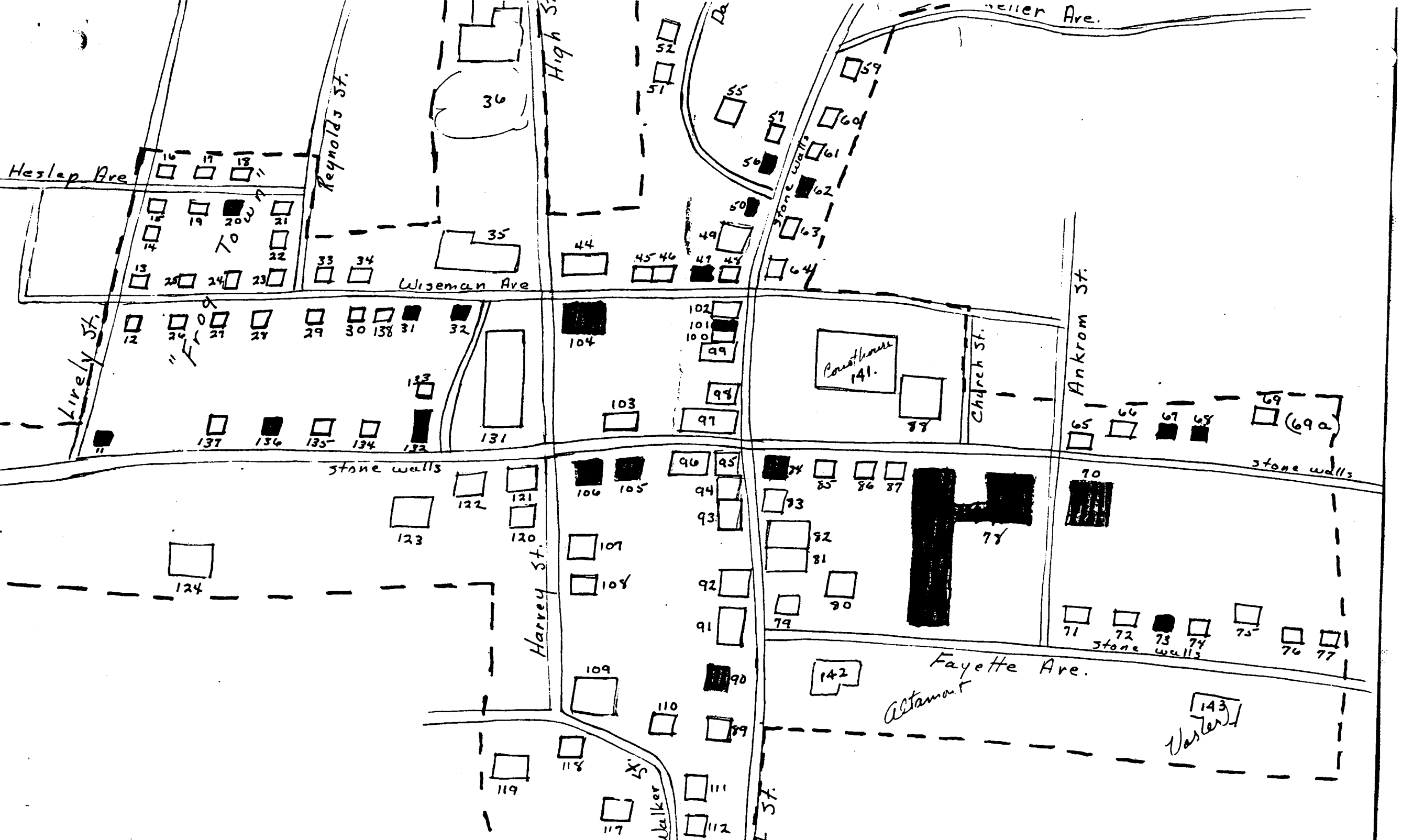
Fayette County WV

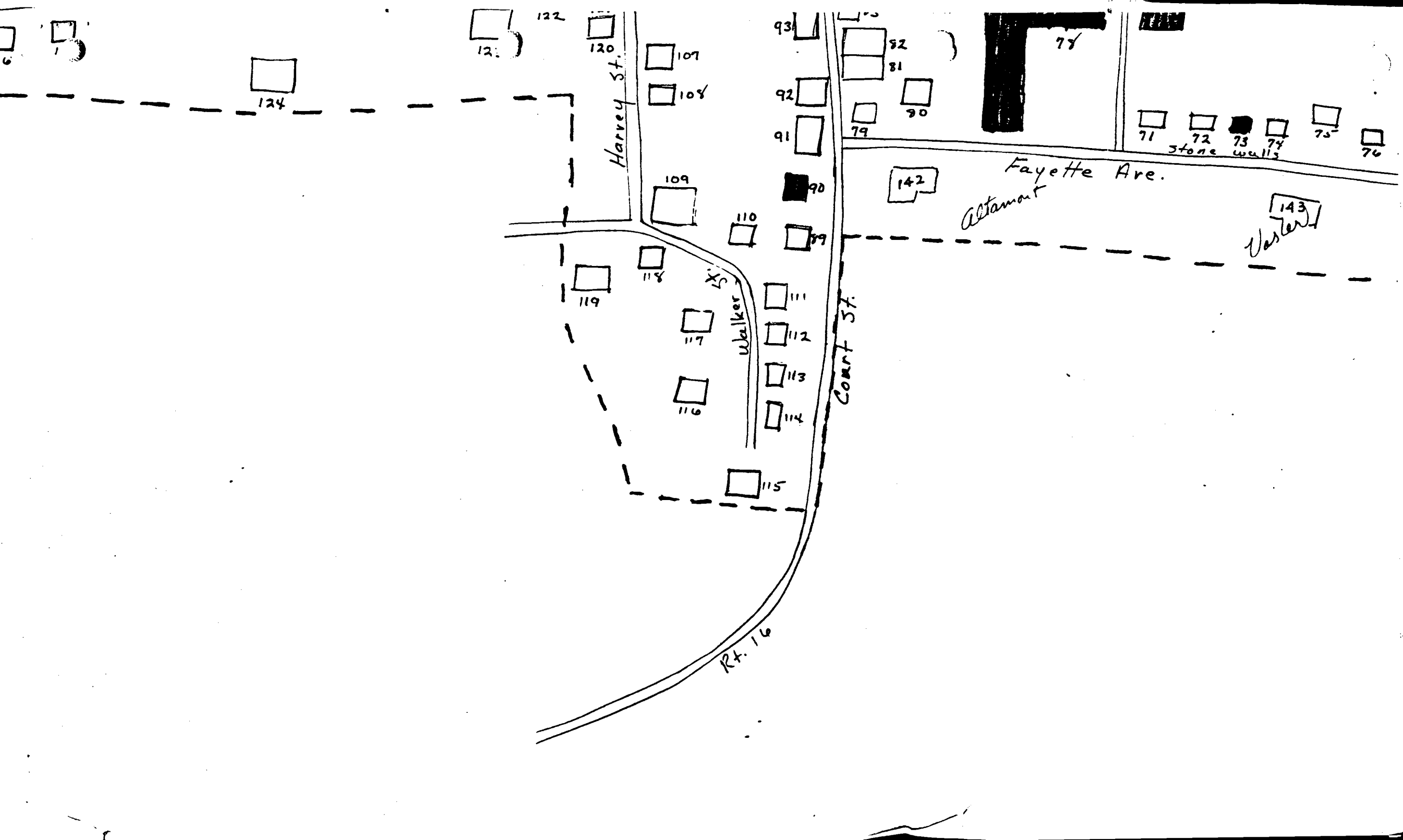
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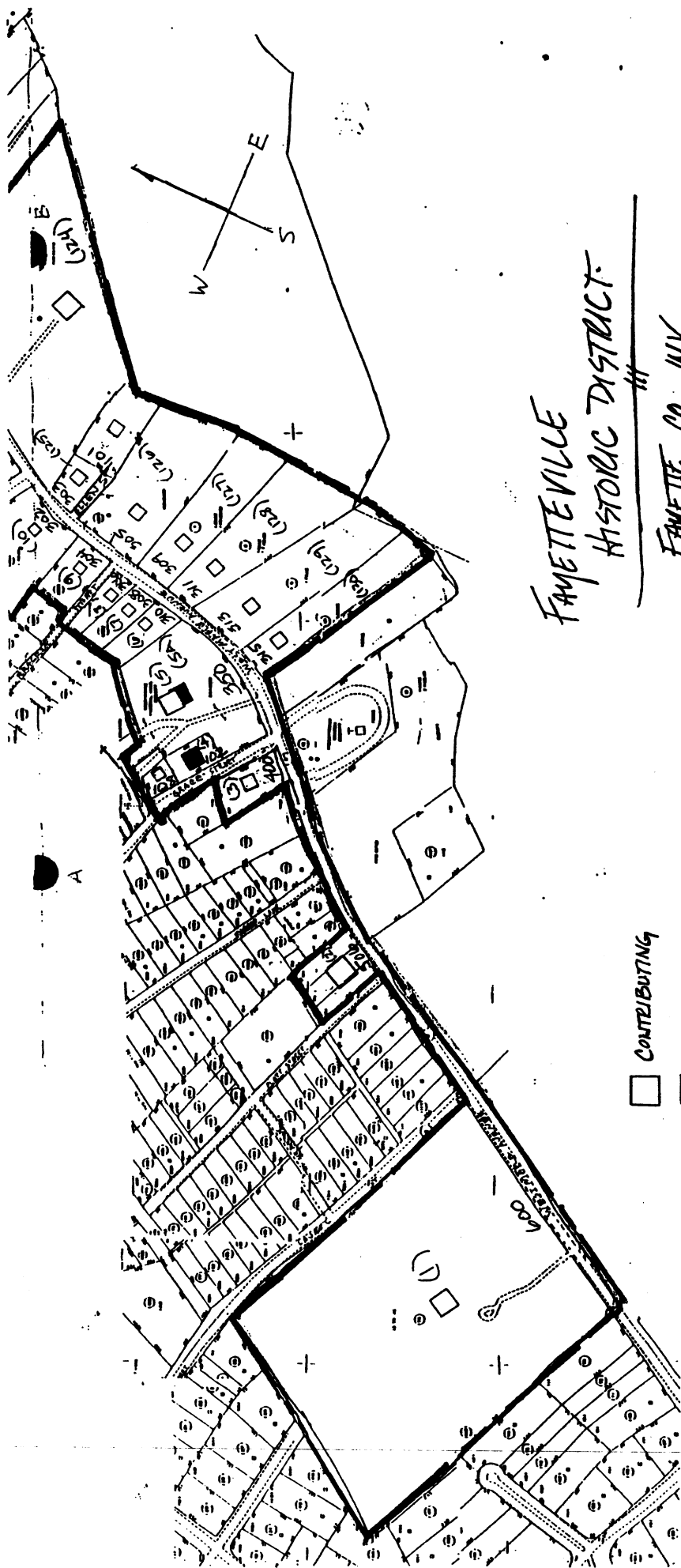
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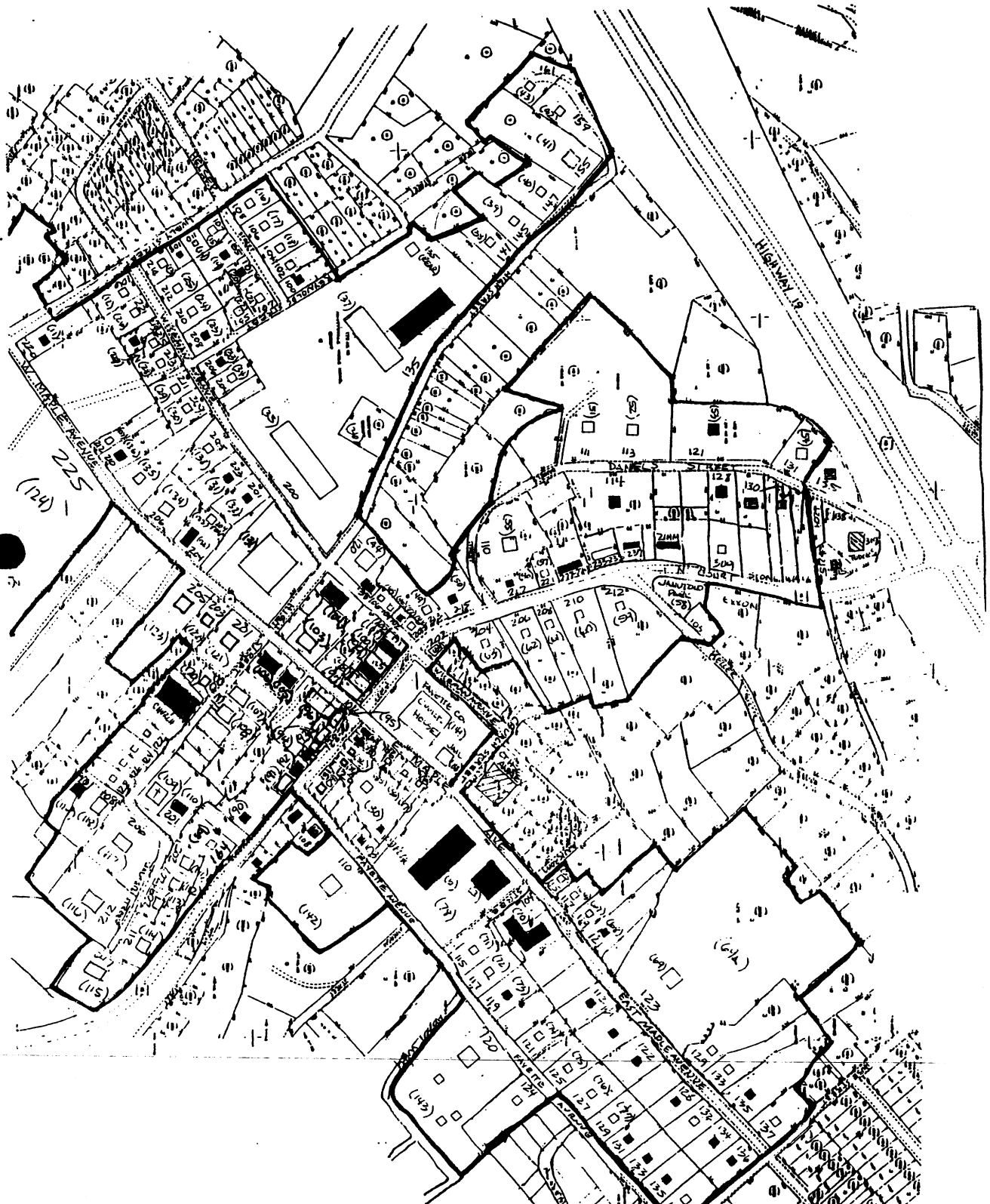
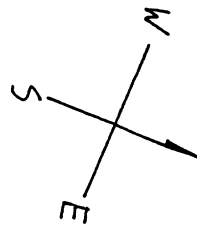
 District Boundary











Fayetteville
 Historic
 District,
 roughly bounded
 by SR 16, Maple
 and Fayette Avenues,

Fayetteville
 Fayette County,
 West Virginia

Fayetteville, WV
 Quadrangle,
 U. S. G. S.

COORDINATES;

A-17/491360/4212160

Z. E. N.

B-17/491620/4212260

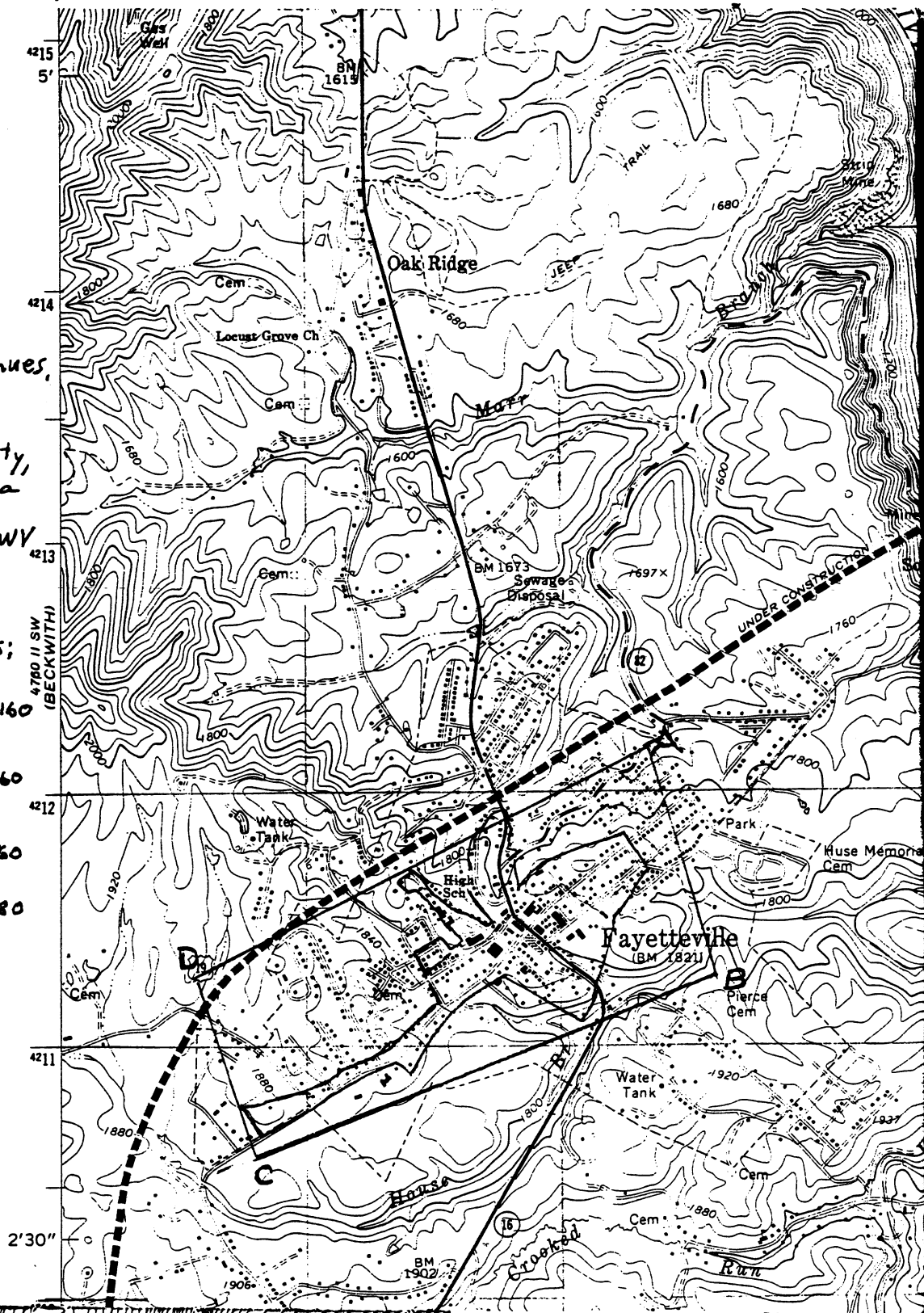
Z. E. N.

C-17/489800/4210560

Z. E. N.

D-17/489540/4211280

Z. E. N.





BANK OF FAYETTE



Town Hall
WATER WORKS
SANITARY BOARD
POLICE DEPARTMENT
Huse Memorial Park





