For NPS use only

## **National Register of Historic Places** Inventory—Nomination Form

received date entered

Type all entries—complete applicable se			
1. Name			
historic Maple Street Histori	le District		
and or common			
		·	
2. Location		·	<u>.</u>
street & number 107 - 121 Maple	Street	N/A_	not for publication
city, town Lewisburg	N/A vicinity of		
state West Virginia code	54 county	Greenbrier	code 025
3. Classification			
Category Ownership  X district public building(s) _X private structure both site Public Acquisition object N/A in process being considered	Status  x occupied  unoccupied  work in progress Accessible  yes: restricted  yes: unrestricted  no	Present Useagriculturecommercialeducationalentertainmentgovernmentindustrialmilitary	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Owner of Propert			
•	-1-1-1		
E Location of Loca	vicinity of	state	
5. Location of Lega	Description	<u>'N</u>	
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Green	brier County Co	urthouse	
street & number 200 North Cour	t Street		
city, town Levisburg	- -	state We	st Virginia
6. Representation in	n Existing S		
Reconsissance Architectus Me of Lewisburg: Pauley&Giov	ral Survey	erty been determined eligible	e?ves X_no
date September, 1986			county X_ local
	Preservation Un	it, Dept. of Cult	
city, town Capitol Complex, Cha	rleston	state Wes	t Virginia

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Maple Street Historic District, Greenbrier County

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Maple Street Historic District Property Owners List

1.	(111 N. Maple)	Mrs. Neva J. Watson 111 North Maple Street Lewisburg, West Virginia 24901
2.	(113 N. Maple)	Mr. Lawrence Cooley 113 North Maple Street Lewisburg, West Virginia 24901
3.	(115 N. Maple)	Mr. Hugh Beale 115 North Maple Street Lewisburg, West Virginia 24901
4.	(117 N. Maple)	Mrs. Marie Early 117 North Maple Street Lewisburg, West Virginia 24901
5.	(119 N. Maple)	Mrs. Marybelle Early 2115 West Area Avenue Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19140
6.	(121 N. Maple)	Reverend Warren S. Lewis Mt. Tabor Baptist Church Lewisburg, West Virginia 24901

### 7. Description

Condition excellent good	deteriorated	Check one unaftered X aftered	Check one original site moved date	H/A	 -
fair	unexposed		•		

Pescribe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Maple Street Historic District is located atop the highest residential hill, known as "Gospel Hill", in the City of Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, West Virginia. The district consists of six (6) structures on the West side of Maple Street, north of the Maple Street overpass over U.S. Route 60 (Washington Street) To the West the terrain rises steeply behind the district and the corporate boundaries of Lewisburg end. To the north, Maple Street drops sharply in elevation. On the south the bridge, a metel pony through truss, spans the deep cut of Route 60. To the east, the terrain drops sharply to the downtownportion of Lewisburg and the existing Lewisburg Historic District. On the east and west of the area are lightly wooded fields.

The Maple Street Historic District consists of six (6) single family residences. They are all detached, set back from the street and property lines approximately 30 feet and have side and rear yards. There are trees and other foilage in all of the yards and some contain limestone outcroppings that are so common to Greenbrier County. There is a slight ravine in the center of the historic district between buildings No. 2 and No. 3. All of the houses are one and two story frame buildings. Five have gable roofs while two have hip roofs. Roofing material is standing seam metal, asphalt shingles or rolled roofing. Most of the houses are devoid of decoration and have single porch posts and balustrades. They date from the furn-of-the century, and all are given ca. 1900 dates, though it is possible that several may have been constructed in the 1900 to 1910 period, though this is not readily apparent.

The Maple Street Historic District is made up of single family houses that are stylistically "worker's houses" of the type that are to be seen in many coal and timber "company towns" throughout West Virginia, though particularly in its southern regions. Materials are generally machine made and uniform, and supporting structures, such as garages, are rare. In fact, none are found in this region of Lewisburg. The historic district is the only part of what was once a much larger worker's community that retains integrity of style and materials from its original period of construction.

There follows an Enumeration of the buildings found in the district:

No. 1. 111 Maple Street. This residence is a two story side gable residence with wood clapboard siding. There is a front porch with a two story central section with a gable roof and one story flanking porches. The house is ca. 1900. Contributing.

No. 2. 113 Maple Street. This is a one story "L" shaped house with gable roofs. There is a front porch with a shed roof, square posts and enclosed

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sided balustrade. The siding is clapboard. The front gable end of the projecting leg of the "L" is a half hexagon. Windows are  $2 \times 2$ . The roof is rolled material. The building dates from ca. 1900. Contributing.

No. 3. 115 Maple Street. This is a two story side gable frame residence with German siding. The roof is standing seam metal and there is an end chimney with a corbeled top. The entrance level is raised and there is a full one story porch across the front with a shed roof. The porch posts are turned as well as the balustrades, indicative of the machine-worked technology of the period. The porch has vertical board underpinning. Windows are 2 x 2. The residence dates ca. 1900. Contributing.

No. 4. 117 Maple Street. This is a small one story, three bay, side gable residence. There is a front porch with shed roof and turned, machine-worked posts. This is slightly larger than the central bay of the house. Windows are 2 over 2 and the wood siding is clapboard. The house dates from ca. 1900. Contributing.

No. 5. 119 Maple Street. This is a one story residence with a central portion that has a shallow hip roof and a gable roof extension on the front elevation. This portion of the house has a partially returned gable. There are long gabled dormers on the roof. The porch has lattice underpinning, battered square posts and sided enclosed balustrade. The siding is clapboard. Windows on the house are 2 x 2 and they are paired in the gable end. The first level is raised on a brick foundation. The residence dates ca. 1900. Contributing.

No. 6. 121 Maple Street. This is a two story side gable frame residence with a rear "L" gabled intersection. It is covered in ca. 1930 asbestos siding. The gable ends have partial cornice returns. There is a one story porch on the front elevation with a shed roof, square posts and enclosed balustrade. Windows are 2 x 2. There is a coursed stone raised basement. The house is ca.1900. Contributing.

All six of the primary structures within the Maple Street Historic District contribute to the significance of the district. There are no non-contributing structures.

The Maple Street Historic District represents a small, intact working class neighborhood from the turn-of-the-century Greenbrier County Boom Period that overlooks the older, more established buildings of the Lewisburg Historic District.

### 8. Significance

1400-1499	Areas of Significance—Cl archeology-prehistoric spricultureX architecture art commerce communications	_ community planning conservation economics		politics/government	religionsciencesculpture _X_social/ humanitariantheatertransportation _X_other (specify) Black History
Specific dates	ca.1890 - 1910	Builder/Architect N	ot	Known	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Meets Criteria A and C

The Maple Street Historic District, in Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, West Virginia, is significant as the only remaining intact residential area of Lewisburg that is representaive of 19th and early 20th century worker's architecture, 2. and for its significance as the only architecturally intact area that serves as a focal point of Black history in Lewisburg. 2.

#### Explanatory Notes

1. The "Gospel Hill" section of Lewisburg, just to the north and west of the central part of Lewisburg, is the only section of that city that contains intact early examples of worker's housing, sometimes referred to as Folk Architecture. These buildings, designed as single family residences, are generally characterized by a single story (sometimes two) with a side gabled roof and are of wood frame construction, generally clapboard. Most of the properties date from about the turn-of-the-century (ca.1900) when the rail-roads were penetrating the Greenbrier Valley and the great lumber boom of this region was in full swing. Vast new lumbering areas, with the accompanying paper and saw mills, were being rapidly exploited during this time period, and the need for relatively modest housing for the many new workers such activities required was at a peak. The obvious location for such housing was, naturally, where those of other working class people already existed, and thus the Black residential neighborhood on "Gospel Hill" in Lewisburg expanded to accombdate the influx of new arrivals in the area.

The housing in this neighborhood is also characterized by porches, which typically have machine-worked spindel posts and balustrades and a minimum of decorative woodwork. "L" additions are not uncommon, having generally been added to accomidate the expanding families of the working people. The Maple Street Historic District area is the last area of "Gospel Hill" that survives relatively intact from the period of its construction and is, therefore, reflective of the physical environment of Black workers in this region nearly a century ago.

2. The Maple Street Historic District is a relatively small grouping of individual houses that are situated along Maple Street, the western most street of Lewisburg, county seat of Greenbrier County, West Virginia, the historic marketing center for southeastern West Virginia. The street is situated atop what is locally known as "Gospel Hill". It is significant for containing the highest concentration of intact "worker's" housing that has,

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historically, served as the residential area of most of the Black population of Lewisburg.

Historically, the Black people of this area have always played a large role in the life of Lewisburg and the surrounding countryside. Prior to the Civil War, most of the area's Black population was in servitude and thus played a prominent, if somewhat anonymous, role in the economic life of the community. With the coming of the war and emancipation, the Black community immediatly began to take part in all other aspects of the life of the community at large, most of which had hither-to-fore been closed to them. The Freedman's Bureau moved into Lewisburg immediately after the cessation of hostilities and, for an approximately five year period, the Black people of Lewisburg played a predominant role in civic life. With the so-called "Radical Republicans" in control, Black men were given the right to vote and to hold public office, though still highly discriminated against, even by some Republicans. Some Lewisburg Blacks who emerged to public prominence during this period were Rev. Daniel Collins, Jaben Holmes, James Baker, Rev. Edward Saunders, Jordan Davis, and Stephen Gardner. Davis, Holmes and Gardner were nominated for the Board of Trustees of Lewisburg (the equivalent of today's city council) in 1870, and Davis and Gardner were elected. This period came to an end quickly, however, when Democrats, or Conservatives, and former Confederates returned to power after the election of 1872 and the passage of the new state constitution in the same year.

Gradually "Bourbon" control was established, or re-established, over Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, and much of West Virginia, which meant that the old pre-War interests, those that had followed the fortunes of the Confederacy, were back in control. The Black population of Lewisburg, however, was not disenfranchised as were most of thier race throughout the southern states. "Separate but equal" gradually came to have at least some nominal meaning, as separate schools were established for Black children, and Blacks continued to participate in the local economy, if generally in its lower paid and more menial aspects. Often, if Black people wished to achieve something for their community, such as schools for their children, they had to support it themselves, such as the elementary school on Gospel Hill in Lewisburg which later grew into Bolling High School.

Throughout the remainder of the 19th and well into the 20th century, the Black people of Lewisburg played a vital role in the life of the community. Especially after the great lumber boom began in the 1890's and continued into the 1900's, when the need for large numbers of workers was at a peak, the influence of Blacks in the population began to be felt to a greater degree. Black people in the area continued to support their own schools as well as churches, most notable of the latter being the John

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Wesley Methodist Church (listed in the National Register of Historic Places). With the coming of Integration in the 1950's, the Black population became a more integral part of the community as a whole and began to remove the vestiges of servitude that still lingered. The Gospel Hill section of Lewisburg where, even in pre-Civil War times, the Black population of Lewisburg was concentrated, also became a more integrated area, both socially and in physical appearance, with the rest of the city, while at the same time maintaining a sense of close community and symbolically being representative of the long struggle of that part of the community for an equal role in the life of all its people.

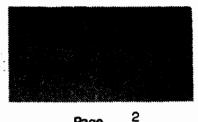
The Maple Street Historic District is, then, a small representative area within the larger "Gospel Hill" neighborhood of Lewisburg that, in its architectural integrity, is all that remains intact of the historic Black community of Lewisburg and that is the city's most outstanding grouping of historic, turn-of-the-century worker's housing.

9. Major Bibliographical Re	eferences
Clay, Earl C., The Negro in Greenbri Economic and Educational Study, Et (M.S. Thesis), 1946 continued	er County, West Virginia; A Social, trick, Va., Virginia State College,
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of nominated property <u>approx. 4 acres</u> Quadrangle name <u>Lewisburg</u> , W.Va.  UTM References	Quadrangle scale 1": 24,000
Zone Easting Northing	B 1,7 5 48 5,00 4 1 84 15 0  Zone Easting Northing
C 1 7 5 48 4 10 4 1 8 4 0 20 E	D [1,7] [5] 48 [34,0] [4,1] 8,4 [0,6,0]  F
Verbal boundary description and justification	
to the rear lot line which coincides List all states and counties for properties overlapping state N/A code co	Street; thence in a line west 195 feet with the Lewisburg Corporation state or county boundaries code
11.' Form Prepared By	unty code
	and Michael Gioulis, Preservation Plan
rganization Pauley and Gioulis	date September 1, 1987
treet & number 4651 Victoria Road	telephone (304) 744-9342
ity or town Charleston	state West Virginia 25313
2. State Historic Preserva	ation Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:	
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the I 165), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the Natio according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Natio	nal Register and certify that it has been evaluated
itate Historic Preservation Officer signature	
the State Historic Preservation Office	December 11, 1987
For NPS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the Natio	nal Register
Keeper of the National Register	date
Attest:	date

Chief of Registration

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Item 9...Major Bibliographical References...continued

Dial, Carolyn J., and McCoy, Edwin, eds., Greenbrier County Bicentennial, 1778-1978. Lewisburg, W. Va., Greenbrier County Bicentennial Committee, 1978

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Hardesty, H.H., <u>History of Greenbrier</u>, <u>Pocahontas</u>, and <u>Monroe Counties</u>, <u>West Virginia</u>, N.Y., H.H. Hardesty, 1883

Historical Booklet, Greenbrier County, 160th Anniversary, 1778-1938, Charleston, W. Va., Jarrett Printing Co., 1938

Rice, Otis K., A History of Greenbrier County, Parsons, W.Va., McClain Printing Co., 1986

Woods, Ruth Dayton, Greenbrier Pioneers and Their Homes, Charleston, W.Va., West Virginia Publishing Co., 1942

West Virginia Heritage Encyclopedia, Richwood, W.Va., J.Comstock, 1973 Greenbrier County Deed Books

Item 10... Verbal Boundary Description... 2

Boundary; thence in a line north 320 feet to the north lot line of City Lot No. 16; thence east in a line 195 feet to the intersection of the west side of Maple Street; thence in a line south 320 feet along the west side of Maple Street to the point of beginning.

Justification - See Part 7, p. 1, paragraph 1 and 3.

