

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**historic name Ronceverte Historic Districtother names/site number N/A**2. Location**street & number See Continuation Sheetnot for publication N/Acity or town Roncevertevicinity N/Astate West Virginiacode WVcounty Greenbriercode 025 zip code 24970**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously-listed resources in the count)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	215	73
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	1	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	3	1
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		
		219	74
			Total

Name of related multiple property listing (enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)	Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A	N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	DOMESTIC/single dwelling
RELIGION/religious facility	RELIGION/religious facility
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store	COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
TRANSPORTATION/rail related	TRANSPORTATION/rail related
TRANSPORTATION/road-related	TRANSPORTATION/road-related
EDUCATION/school	LANDSCAPE/parking lot

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
NO STYLE	foundation STONE; BRICK; CONCRETE
LATE 19 <sup>TH</sup> & 20 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival	walls WOOD/weatherboard; BRICK;
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne	SYNTHETICS/vinyl; ASBESTOS; STUCCO
LATE 19 <sup>TH</sup> & EARLY 20 <sup>TH</sup> C. AMERICAN/American Foursquare	roof ASPHALT; STONE/slate; METAL
LATE 19 <sup>TH</sup> & EARLY 20 <sup>TH</sup> C. AMERICAN/Bungalow	
LATE 19 <sup>TH</sup> & 20 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival	other

Narrative Description  
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Refer to continuation sheets

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

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

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

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

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

☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

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

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

### Period of Significance

c. 1832-1954

### Significant Dates

N/A

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

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

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

☐ # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering

☐ Record # WV-RONC, 1

#### Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other state agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository:

Ronceverte Historic Landmarks Commission

Ronceverte Historic District

\_Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV

County and State

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**10. Geographical Data**

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Acreage of Property 109 acresU.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Ronceverte, WV and Lewisburg, WV**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	17	546281	4177954	3	17	547664	4178274
2	17	547052	4178308	4	17	547186	4177884
				5	17	546537	4177567

N/A See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title David L. Taylor, Principalorganization Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc.Date August, 2004street & number 9 Walnut Streettelephone 814-849-4900city or town Brookvillestate PAzip code 15825

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Property Owner**

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name More than 50 owners

street &amp; number \_\_\_\_\_

telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_

state \_\_\_\_\_

zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.



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**2. Location**

Portions of Monroe and South, East, and West Edgar Avenues, East and West Main Street, Greenbrier, Pocahontas and Ronceverte Avenues, and Mill, Vine, Beech, Poplar, Cherry, Maple, Cedar, and Chestnut, Pine, Spruce, Locust, Bowling, and Walnut Streets, Ambler Drive, and Frankford Road

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**7. Description**

The Ronceverte Historic District consists of a 109-acre area including the central business district and adjacent residential neighborhoods in the southeast West Virginia community of Ronceverte, which is located on the north shore of the Greenbrier River (Fig. 1), approximately 115 miles southeast of the state capitol of Charleston. The district includes residential and commercial resources, along with several churches, a historic train depot and coaling tower, one historic bridge, and several historic brick-paved streets, accounting for a total of 293 resources, of which 219 (75%) contribute to the character of the district and 74 (25%) are non-contributing. Contributing resources are those which date from within the c. 1832-1954 period of significance, while non-contributing resources post-date the period of significance and/or have been altered to the degree that they no longer possess architectural integrity.

The Ronceverte Historic District is laid out in a grid of the following streets, moving from south to north: Monroe and East and West Edgar Avenues, East and West Main Street, and Greenbrier, Pocahontas, and Ronceverte Avenues, which run in a generally east-west direction and which, moving from east to west, are intersected by Mill, Vine, Beech, Poplar, Maple, Cedar, Chestnut, Pine, Spruce, Locust, and Walnut Streets. Frankford Road (U. S. Route 219) extends northward from East Main Street near the center of the district and Bowling Street is a short northward extension of Locust Street on the district's west-central side. The streets in the district are paved, some with historic brick pavers which add considerably to the overall character of the district. For purposes of the Resource Inventory, the brick streets are counted as one contributing resource (Resource No. 293). Street lighting employs pole-mounted modern cobra-head devices with overhead wires. The topography of the district is relatively flat from the southern boundary to Main Street, where the topography steepens and the northern boundary is considerably higher in elevation than is the southern.

The buildings in the district are generally two stories in height and rest on stone foundations; some of the district's twentieth-century buildings have foundations of concrete block, both smooth-finished and rock-faced. Wood and brick was used for domestic architecture, with wood being the favored material; some buildings are finished in stucco. The district's churches are of wood and masonry. Roof forms include the laterally-oriented and front-facing gabled roof as well as the hipped and pyramidal forms. Flat-topped patterns of fenestration are the prevalent form; religious buildings influenced by the Gothic Revival style have lancet-arched windows with religious art glass.

The earliest building in the district is "Edgarton," the now-Queen Anne-style home at 305 Walnut Street (Fig. 2; Resource No. 280), which dates from c. 1832 but was heavily remodeled in the 1880s.

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The majority of the buildings post-date 1900.

Architectural styles represented within the district include the Queen Anne, American Four-square, Gothic and Late Gothic, Tudor, Colonial, Neo-Classical and Romanesque Revivals, Italianate, Art Deco, and Bungalow. Many of the houses and commercial buildings in the district represent vernacular<sup>1</sup> building traditions prevalent during the period of significance.

Italianate-style design is seen in several homes and commercial buildings in the district and is typified by tall and narrow patterns of fenestration and sometimes by the presence of a decorative cornice. Such buildings include the properties at 208-210 Frankford Road, 520 and 502 West Main Street, and 706 Greenbrier Avenue (Resource Nos. 105, 138, 141, and 202, respectively).

Queen-Anne-style architecture incorporates characteristic features including an irregularly-massed form, a variety of surface textures and/or finishes, and rounded turrets or towers. Among the most formal Queen Anne-style residences in the district is "Edgerton," (Fig. 2; Resource No. 280) at 305 Walnut Street. It was photographically recorded by the Historic American Building Survey (WV-13-RONC; Fig. 1). Other Queen Anne-style resources include the houses at 420 Monroe Avenue, 834 and 710 West Edgar Avenue, 612 Greenbrier Avenue, and 408 Pocahontas Avenue (Resource Nos. 44, 54, 61, 204, and 274, respectively).

The Colonial Revival style was born in the fervor of patriotism generated by the American Centennial of 1876 and remained in vogue throughout the balance of the period of significance of the Ronceverte Historic District. Some Colonial Revival-style buildings are reasonable faithful representations of eighteenth-century design, while others only include a hint of Colonial detailing, such as a symmetrical facade, a centered entry with fanlight and/or transom, and, in some, cases, dormers. In the district the Colonial Revival style is represented in the properties at 700 Pocahontas Avenue, 407 Walnut Street, and 301 Locust Avenue (Resource Nos. 260, 284, and 286, respectively).

Another prolific style within the historic district is the ubiquitous American Foursquare, which is often interpreted as more of a house type than an architectural style and appears on nearly every street in American dating from the 1910-1930 decades. Representing purely twentieth-century design, such houses are typically square in form, generally with a hipped or pyramidal roof penetrated by

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

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dormers. They appear equally in wood and masonry, exhibit facades with are two or three bays in width, and have a porch, typically with a hipped roof. This style is represented by the properties at 609 and 609 West Main Street, 309 Greenbrier Avenue, 824, 814, 812, and 606 Pocahontas Avenue, and 411 Walnut Street (Resource Nos. 127, 128, 178, 248, 252, 253, 262, and 285, respectively).

The Neo-Classical Revival style employs forms and detailing from classical antiquity and often appears in substantial public and institutional architecture. This style appears in the district in the old Ronceverte City Hall at 300 West Main Street (Resource No. 147) and in the district's two historic school buildings on Ronceverte Avenue and Academy Street (Resource Nos. 254 and 277, respectively)

The Gothic and Romanesque Revival styles in the district occur in religious design and borrow forms, massing, and fenestration patterns from the Middle Ages. The former style employed lancet-arched fenestration while the latter used the round-arched window and door opening. The Episcopal Church of the Incarnation (Resource No. 130) at 619 West Main Street, an 1886 "Carpenter Gothic" variation on the style which was photographed by the Historic American Building Survey (WV-13-RONC, 1; Fig 3). In the 1880s the Trinity Methodist Church (Fig. 4; Resource No. 157; now the Main Street Methodist Church) was built at 311 Main Street. In the early 1920s, the local Roman Catholic congregation built St. Catherine of Church (Resource No. 283) in the Romanesque Revival style at 407 Walnut Street.

Twentieth-century domestic design in Ronceverte is represented by Bungalows, by American Foursquares, and a substantial home designed in the Tudor Revival style. Bungalows, born of the American interpretation of the Arts-and-Crafts movement early in the twentieth century, typically and 1½ stories in height and incorporate a laterally-oriented gable roof which projects beyond the plane of the house, shields a recessed front porch, and is penetrated by one or more dormers. Bungalows in the district include the houses at 415 Monroe Avenue, 812 West Edgar Avenue, 509 West Main Street, adjacent houses at 508 and 504 West Main Street and at 815 and 817 Greenbrier Avenue, 902, 816, 514, and 512 Greenbrier Avenue, and 507 and 608 Pocahontas Avenue (Resource Nos. 3, 60, 123, 139, 140, 187, 188, 193, 197, 158, 207, 208, 226, and 261, respectively).

The Tudor Revival style, depending on medieval forms for its influence, appears in the district only in the 1930s Martin House at 905 Greenbrier Avenue (Resource No. 192).

The Art Deco style, purely a twentieth-century mode, is represented in the district by the 1937 Grand Theater at 302 West Main Street (Resource No. 146). Although modestly detailed, the theater's geometric patterned exterior ornament is nonetheless characteristic of Art Deco design.

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As noted in the introductory paragraph, the Ronceverte Historic District retains historic and architectural integrity. The overall character of the district is intact and represents the community throughout its 120-year-long period of significance. Some demolition has occurred--primarily in the downtown area. A 2003 fire on West Main Street destroyed three large, adjacent residential properties. Alterations to buildings within the historic district include the application of non-historic siding and the installation of replacement windows, slate roofs have been replaced with asphalt, and some properties reflect the removal of historic porches and trim. These alterations are widely dispersed throughout the district and do not detract significantly from the ability of the nominated area to reflect its appearance throughout the period of significance. Most non-contributing resources are buildings erected following the c.1832-1954 period of significance of the district; the extent of alteration of a small number of properties has resulted in their loss of historic architectural integrity and the resulting treatment as non-contributing resources.

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

1. 401 Monroe Avenue, commercial

Description: 2-story, 7-bay vernacular commercial building of brick with a corbeled brick cornice and stepped side elevations. 1 / 1 windows along the north side are topped by segmental arches. Two garage doors at the northeast corner. Above the windows and doors is a row of diamond-shaped windows with fixed panes.

Date: c. 1905

1 contributing building

2. 407 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular hipped-roofed house built on an L plan. 1-story enclosed porch on facade. Exterior stairs lead to another porch on the east elevation. Most windows retain 1 / 1 double-hung sash.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

3. 415 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: 1-story, 3-bay gable-roofed Bungalow with a gable-front facade and a hip-roofed

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front porch with tapered posts resting on brick bases. Wooden knee braces under the eaves. Most windows have 1/1 double hung sash.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

4. 421 Monroe Avenue , residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular gable-roofed house built on an L plan with a projecting gable-roofed ell on the north; bracketed eaves. 1-bay porch set within the angle of the L with shingled posts. Pediments of gable ends covered with wood shingles. Most windows have 2/2 double-hung sash and are paired on the north face.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

5. 423 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular gable-roofed house with a small 1-story gable- roofed ell on the west end. Gable-roofed portico with plain posts on the north. Most windows have 1/1 double hung sash.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

6. 503 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence with laterally-oriented gable roof and interior brick chimneys; 3-bay facade with centered entrance; fenestration flat-topped, 1/1 and 2/2, set singly and in pairs

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

7. 507-509 Monroe Avenue , residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, now-Mission-style, duplex is built on a modified T plan. Elements of this style are the two arched doors on the front, the stuccoed exterior, the decorative drain spouts on the exterior, the iron balconies and the stone foundation. There is a 2-story rear wing further extended by a 1-story ell. The stuccoed exterior and Mission style features were applied well after the original construction but also well within the period of significance.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

8. 513 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular gable-roofed frame house built on an L plan. The 1-story, 3-bay hip-roofed front porch has fluted columns and a turned balustrade. There is a 2-story, 2-bay ell on the rear. Most windows have 1/1 double hung sash.

Date: c. 1895

1 contributing building

9. 515-517 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: This 2-story 3-bay vernacular hip-roofed house is covered with stucco and asbestos shingle siding. A large 1-story flat-roofed front porch with segmental-arched openings

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wraps around three elevations. There are central doors on the first and second stories. The first story door has a 2-pane rectangular transom. Most windows have 1/1 double hung sash with pedimented heads.

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

10. 521 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular gable-roofed frame house is built on an L plan. The 2-story projecting cross gable on the facade is sheathed with synthetic stone siding. The 1-story hip-roofed front porch has brick posts. Most windows have 2/2 double hung sash.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

11. 523 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: vernacular hipped-roofed house of wood with a roof of standing-seam metal; 3-bay facade; fenestration os flat-topped with pedimented heads; 1-story veranda

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

12. 609 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular, gable-roofed frame house has a steeply pitched roof with wide eaves. There is a flat-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns. There is a central door on each story on the facade. Most windows have 2/2 double hung sash with ramped lintels.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

13. 701 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed vernacular house built on an L plan with a central cross gable on the north facade. The shed-roofed porch has a rooftop balustrade and lattice posts. There is a second-story door with sidelights and a transom. Most windows have 2/2 double-hung sash. The house was owned by a Mr. Beard who had a store next door at 705 Monroe (not extant). He reared two daughters in this house, Georgia and Carrie. Georgia married James Shanklin who built the Shanklin Grand Theater and owned the Greenbrier Hotel on Main Street.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

14. 715 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood with L-shaped facade and rap-around veranda with turned posts and sawn balustrade; fenestration 2/2, flat-topped with plain surrounds; asbestos shingle siding

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

15. 717 Monroe Avenue, commercial & fraternal

Description: 2-story 2-bay vernacular former Masonic lodge building of wood clad in insul-brick;

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gable-end oriented facade . The entrance is in a small ell on the east elevation. Most windows have 2/2 hung sash and there is one fixed-sash window as well. This was the home of the local Masonic Lodge; a c. 1907 photo shows a storefront on the first floor.

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

16. 810 Monroe Avenue, fraternal (Moose Lodge)

Description: Modern fraternal building of brick and concrete block construction, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

17. 812 Monroe Avenue, industrial

Description: 2-story 3-bay brick vernacular warehouse/industrial building has 5-course bond, a stepped gable parapet front, and plain brick pilasters. The building's roof steps down in three stages from the front facade. There is a central garage door entrance. The metal windows have 25 lights on the first story, 15 on the second story. This was the Ronceverte Bottling Company, later the local Coca-Cola bottling plant.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

18. rear, 812 Monroe Avenue, commercial

Description: 6-bay 1-story concrete block garage with overhead doors

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

19. 900 Monroe Avenue, commercial

Description: 2-story, vernacular brick warehouse/industrial building with 5-course bond trimmed with metal coping. The building appears to have been built in several sections, with the rear section likely the oldest; this section has a stepped parapet and is painted on one side RONCEVERTE ICE AND PRODUCE CO. RIPCO. The two sections on the front total 10 bays and are penetrated by metal casement windows and two entrances at the top of two short flights of concrete steps.

Date: c. 1904

1 contributing building

20. 900 Monroe Avenue, commercial

Description: 1-story brick commercial building, small in scale and apparently associated with the larger Ice & Storage Company building

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

21. rear, 900 Monroe Avenue, commercial

Description: 1-story metal building, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building



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22. rear, 900 Monroe Avenue, commercial  
Description: 1-story metal building, built outside the period of significance of the district  
Date: c. 1970  
1 non-contributing building
23. rear, 900 Monroe Avenue, commercial  
Description: concrete block commercial building with flat roof  
Date: c. 1940  
1 contributing building
24. 1030 Monroe (?), residential  
Description: 1-story vernacular wood cottage clad in shiplap siding with flat-topped windows with some 6/6 sash retained; gable-roof and gable-end orientation  
Date: c. 1900  
1 contributing building
25. 1028 (?) Monroe Avenue, commercial  
Description: 1-story metal building with corrugated metal sides and gable roof  
Date: c. 1940  
1 contributing building
26. 1020 (?) Monroe Avenue, commercial  
Description: part of Eastern States complex, the Greenbrier Valley Farm Center is an interconnected complex of concrete block buildings, grain silos, etc.  
Date: c. 1950  
1 contributing building
27. 1106 Monroe Avenue, residential  
Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and 1-story gable roofed wing perpendicular to main house at the rear; fenestration flat-topped; exterior clad in asbestos shingles  
Date: c. 1900  
1 contributing building
28. 1110 Monroe Avenue, commercial  
Description: Southern States complex, an interconnected series of commercial buildings of concrete block including a metal. superstructure for the transport of grain  
Date: c. 1940  
1 contributing building
29. 1114 Monroe Avenue, residential  
Description: one of a series of adjacent railroad workers' houses; 1½-story vernacular wood residence oriented to the railroad, gable roof, flat-topped windows  
Date: c. 1900  
1 contributing building

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30. 1116 Monroe Avenue, residential  
Description: one of a series of adjacent railroad workers' houses; 2-story L-shaped vernacular residence of wood, oriented to railroads, with intersecting gable roof, flat-topped windows and no notable architectural ornament  
Date: c. 1900  
1 contributing building
31. 1118 Monroe Avenue, residential  
Description: one of a series of adjacent railroad workers' houses; 2-story vernacular residence, L-shaped in plan, of wood construction with original weatherboard exterior surfaces; intersecting gable roof of standing-seam metal  
Date: c. 1900  
1 contributing building
32. 1124 Monroe Avenue, residential  
Description: one of a series of adjacent railroad workers' houses; 2-story vernacular residence of wood with laterally-oriented gable roof and paired interior chimneys; 1-story ell at rear of building  
Date: c. 1900  
1 contributing building
33. 1120 Monroe Avenue, residential  
Description: one of a series of adjacent railroad workers' houses; 2-story vernacular residence of wood, laterally-oriented gable roof; in deteriorated condition  
Date: c. 1900  
1 contributing building
34. 718 Monroe Avenue, residential  
Description: 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular hip-roofed house has a smaller 2-story, 1-bay ell on the rear with a shed-roofed porch. The hip-roofed front porch has Tuscan columns. There are French doors on the front facade flanking the central door. Most windows have 1/1 double-hung sash. Originally owned by Ben Hurxthal who helped establish the Church of the Incarnation Episcopal Church, also home to Colonel Charles S. Peyton, highest ranking confederate officer at Pickett's Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg. After losing one arm in 1862 at the second battle of Manassas, Peyton led his regiment at Pickett's Charge where every field office in his brigade was killed or wounded, except him. Col. Peyton sold the house to Edwin Boone's father, who in turn sold it to Clay Graves' son, Charles (Buddy), who worked for Burkholder and Green Department Store. The house was the site of the first meeting of the Ronceverte Mutual Improvement Club established in 1893.  
Date: c. 1880  
1 contributing building
35. rear, 718 Monroe Avenue, dependency  
Description: tall, unusually narrow vernacular utilitarian building of wood, with gable roof and gable-end orientation; vertical board siding  
Date: c. 1900

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1 contributing building

36. 710 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: 1-story stucco-clad cottage, vernacular in character with wrap-around veranda on facade; gable-roofed with dormers; in deteriorated condition

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

37. 614 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular gable-roofed frame house with wide eaves and a rear ell; 1-story polygonal bay window on the east gable end. Most 1/1 double hung windows are original, some with pedimented heads;

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

38. 606 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular hip-roofed frame house built on an irregular L plan with a projecting 2-story polygonal gable-roofed ell on the front. The shed-roofed front porch has paired Tuscan demi-columns and sided, tapered posts at the comers. There is a 2-story gable-roofed rear wing. Most windows have 1/1 double hung sash with molded frames.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

39. 604 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular-style, gable-roofed frame house is built on an irregular L plan with a projecting 2-story polygonal gable-roofed ell on the front. The shed-roofed front porch has Tuscan columns. There is a 2-story gable-roofed rear wing. Most windows have 1/1 double hung sash.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

40. 602 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story gabled ell vernacular residence of wood construction, with 1-story porch in the angle of the ell on the facade; fenestration flat-topped, 2/2, some set in pairs, with shallow pedimented heads; former Presbyterian Church Manse

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

41. 520 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story Queen-Anne vernacular residence of wood with intersecting gable roof; deteriorated but retaining basic exterior form and finishes; 1-story bay window and 1-story porch in angle of ell on west elevation; variety of decorative wood finishes

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

42. 514 Monroe Avenue, residential

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Description: 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular, gable-roofed frame house is built on an L plan. The 1-story, 3-bay hip-roofed front porch has fluted columns and a turned balustrade. There is a 2-story, 2-bay ell on the rear. Most windows have 1/1 double hung sash.

Date: 1890

1 contributing building

43. 502 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: substantial Italianate-style residence of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and centered pediment on facade with paired round-arched windows; 2-story bay window on facade along with open wood porch. Several additions over various times

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

44. 420 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular Queen Anne-style, gable-roofed house is built on an L plan with a projecting 2-story polygonal bay on the southeast corner. The shed-roofed porch has been enclosed and has sliding glass doors and windows. Most windows have 1/1 double hung sash.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

45. 404 Monroe Avenue

Description: 2-story wood frame residence with gable roof and shed dormer on facade; shed-roofed front porch

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

46. 400-402 Monroe Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story building with 3-bay symmetrical facade, with entire exterior remodeled including the installation of T-111, with resulting loss of integrity

Date: c. 1910

1 non-contributing building

47. 401 South Edgar Avenue, commercial

Description: former location of Lewis Hubbard Company, produce wholesalers, this is a 3-story industrial vernacular building with a stuccoed exterior finish; flat roof and bay spacing defined by pilasters with stylized modest capitals

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

48. 419 South Edgar Avenue,

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood with intersecting gable roof with sensitive addition within period of significance; fenestration flat-topped, 1/1; 1-story wrap-around veranda in angle of ell

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

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49. 515 South Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: 1-story vernacular cottage of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and long gable-roofed rear section; hipped roof porch extends across the facade; most fenestration is flat-topped, with 2/2 sash retained

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

50. 521 South Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story., 3-bay vernacular residence of wood with laterally-oriented gable roof and flat-topped fenestration with multi-light sash

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

51. 525 South Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood with intersecting gable roof and projecting center section on the facade; 2-story bay window on west gable end; fenestration flat-topped, set singly and in pairs

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

52. 110 Locust Street, commercial

Description: modern automobile repair facility, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

53. 842 West Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story 3-bay vernacular house of wood construction, with laterally-oriented gable roof and center gable on facade; 1-story hipped roof porch on facade; fenestration flat-topped with 2/2 sash; local tradition maintains that it was the home of a Dr. Campbell and was used as a hospital/physician's office during the Civil War

Date: c. 1864

1 contributing resource

54. 834 West Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: 2½-story 3-bay hip-roofed Queen Anne-style wood frame house clad in weather-board and fish-scale shingle siding; 1-story 4-bay hip-roofed wrap-around porch with chamfered posts and turned balustrade. The round tower at the southwest has a conical roof covered with cedar shingles. The house is trimmed with a three-row, saw-toothed shingle cornice and bracketed eaves. There is a central pedimented portico on the front of the house. Most windows have 1/1 sash and there is a west gable-roofed dormer. A west window is topped by a swan's neck pediment with urn finial.

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

55. 832 West Edgar Avenue, residential

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Description: Craftsman-style 2-story residence of wood, with gable-end orientation to the street and sunroom on southwestern corner; porch on the eastern section of the facade is recessed beneath the second story and is trimmed with Arts-and-Crafts-style sawn trim; Adirondack-style braces under the eaves; built by a Mr. Haynes, the Superintendent of the Greenbrier Division of the C & O Railway

Date: c. 1915

1 contributing building

56. 828 West Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: modern modular home on the site of a historic house which burned in 2001; this property was built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 2001

1 non-contributing building

57. 822 West Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story gable-end oriented Queen Anne vernacular residence of wood construction with a 2-story bay window on the west side of the facade and a 1-story porch extending across the facade; originally the home of a Mr. Houck, the superintendent of the St. Lawrence Lumber and Boom Company

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

58. 818 West Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: modern brick ranch-style residence, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing building

59. 814 West Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: modern ranch-style brick residence, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

60. 812 West Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: 1 ½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, Arts-and-Crafts-style frame house with a gable-end facade that overhangs to form a 1-story, 2-bay, front porch with brick posts and a plain balustrade. The house is trimmed with a box cornice and gable-end returns. The front gable is covered with alternating rows of saw-toothed and butt-end shingles. Most windows have 1/1 sash with rusticated concrete lintels. The entrance has a wooden door with rectangular transom. There is a sun porch with casement windows on the east.

Date: c. 1915

1 contributing building

61. 710 West Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story 3-bay gable-roofed Queen Anne-style wood frame house built on a T plan,

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with cross gables on the south and east. Its most prominent feature is the 3-story square tower on the southwest with tall pyramidal slate roof with flared eaves and metal weather vane. The wrap-around porch has paired columns. Most windows have 1/1 sash although there is a round-arched window on the tower with stained glass surround. A 1-story, 1-bay ell is on the east, as well as an original Craftsman-style door.

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

62. 706 West Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular Gothic Revival-style frame house is built on a cruciform plan with steeply pitched roofs with wide, untrimmed eaves. The 3-story square tower on the southeast has a shallow pitched gable roof and diamond windows on the top story. There are two polygonal bays on the east with hipped roofs and tall 1/1 sash windows. The other windows have 1/1 sash, are paired or single and have triangular heads. There is a shed-roofed porch with chamfered posts and a turned balustrade on the east. 1-story shed-roofed ell on the northeast corner.

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

63. 630 West Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular frame house is built on a T plan with wide, untrimmed eaves. There is a 1-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch with a wood railing and square posts. There is an additional porch (enclosed) on the rear of the house. There is a 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed rear ell with a west entrance. Most windows have 2/2 sash.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

64. 604 West Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story metal garage/apartment building set of a foundation of concrete block; built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

65. 427 West Edgar Avenue, commercial

Description: metal building with three overhead doors in facade, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1975

1 contributing building

66. 425 West Edgar Avenue, commercial

Description: 1-story metal storage building, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1998

1 non-contributing building

67. 420-422 West Edgar Avenue

Description: 3-story, 6-bay-wide and 14-bay-deep, flat-roofed, vernacular-style brick commercial

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building has five-course bond and is trimmed with a corbeled brick cornice. The 2/2 windows and doors are trimmed with rusticated stone lintels and trim. The entrance on the southeast consists of a recessed door with display windows above which is a sign in the shape of a shovel with the words "MARTIN & JONES." The words "STOVES, MARTIN AND JONES HARDWARE" appear in a "ghost" sign painted in black letters along the south facade. A large entrance is on the west, accessed by a rail spur, and a loading dock is at the rear. Formerly Greenbrier Grocery, a wholesale operation, and since 1917 the home of Martin & Jones, hardware merchants.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

68. 418 West Edgar Avenue, commercial

Description: 1-story 3-bay flat-roofed vernacular brick commercial building; built of red brick with yellow brick used on the facade; inset brick panels with header bond borders below the cornice, below which are three multi-light rectangular windows above street-level display area

Date: c. 1946

1 contributing building

69. 412 West Edgar Avenue, commercial

Description: 1-story 4-bay flat-roofed vernacular cinder block commercial building with recessed entrance on the south flanked by two large fixed-sash windows. Four recessed panels extend along the facade above the entrance and windows and an additional window is on the southeast corner. An entrance is on the east elevation and a loading dock on the north.

Date: c. 1948

1 contributing building

70. 314 West Edgar Avenue, commercial

Description: non-historic post office/office building of masonry, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: 1958

1 non-contributing building

71. 310 West Edgar Avenue, commercial

Description: small-scale commercial building of brick, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

72. 218 West Edgar Avenue, commercial

Description: 1-story flat-roofed vernacular brick commercial building with three storefronts on the facade, above which is a solid upper facade capped with tile coping

Date: c. 1929

1 contributing building

73. 216 West Edgar Avenue, commercial

Description: 2-story 4-bay flat-roofed vernacular brick commercial building trimmed with a soldier bond brick belt course and window surrounds. Storefronts somewhat altered. Case-



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ment windows lacking any notable ornament on the second story. Flat parapet capped with tile coping.

Date: c. 1930

1 contributing building

74. 202 West Edgar Avenue, commercial

Description: 2-story 4-bay flat-roofed vernacular brick commercial building which extends 7 bays along Maple Street and four along West Edgar Avenue. The building is trimmed with a corbeled brick cornice. The 1/1 windows have rusticated concrete sills. Angled entrance at the southeast corner, with part of the second story corner providing an overhang over the entrance door. There is some original art glass on the east with a lozenge design and Art Nouveau-style tulip design. Home of W. W. Moore & Son pharmacy, one of the first Rexall franchises, established in 1904; served as drug store until 1998

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

75. 129 West Edgar Avenue & 210 Maple Street, commercial

Description: former bank building fully clad in non-historic materials with major changed in fenestration, with loss of integrity

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

76. 116 West Edgar Avenue, commercial

Description: 1-story single-bay, flat-roofed vernacular brick commercial building with a storefront with recessed door and display windows. Above the entrance are four transom sash. Built after a major fire in 1923.

Date: c. 1923

1 contributing building

77. 114 West Edgar Avenue, commercial

Description: 1-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed vernacular brick commercial building trimmed with corbeled brick panels above storefront. Recessed entrance with display windows. Built for J. Gordon Townley and Johnny Lee, this was the location of the Townley & Lee Furniture Company

Date: c. 1938

1 contributing building

78. 112 West Edgar Avenue, commercial

Description: 3-story flat-roofed, vernacular brick commercial building trimmed with a brick denticulated and corbeled cornice. Five multi-light casement windows on each story of upper facade. Centered entrance shielded by a marquee canopy. Some historic "ghost" signs appear on the east elevation. Building extends through to West Main Street and was home of several hardware companies and furniture retailers

Date: c. 1928

1 contributing building

79. 100-110 West Edgar Avenue, commercial

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Description: single-story flat-roofed vernacular brick commercial building trimmed with a corbeled brick cornice. Several storefronts on ground floor and a stepped parapet on the east elevation. Entrances consist of recessed doors with display windows, with transom sash above. A loading dock is at the rear.

Date: c. 1922

1 contributing building

80. 206 East Edgar Avenue, commercial

Description: small 1-story concrete block commercial building with gable roof, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1956

1 non-contributing building

81. 117 East Edgar Avenue, commercial

Description: 1-story brick building with gable roof and gable-end orientation, built outside the period of significance of the district; several modestly-scaled modern storage sheds are associated with the building, treated as uncounted low-scale features.

Date: c. 1988

1 non-contributing building

82. 121 East Edgar Avenue, commercial

Description: 2½-story brick commercial building with gable roof and gable-end orientation, with brick quoins defining the corners; storefronts altered. This is among the largest of the district's extant early commercial buildings and faces the site of the C & O Freight Depot (not extant). Housed Blumberg Furniture Company and an auto dealer.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

83. 299 East Edgar Avenue, commercial

Description: modern masonry industrial building, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1990

1 non-contributing building

84. 299 East Edgar Avenue, commercial

Description: modern masonry industrial building, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1990

1 non-contributing building

85. 301 East Edgar Avenue, military

Description: 2-story, 5-bay, flat-roofed brick armory named the Clifford Armory, honoring Col. Thomas E. "Jock" Clifford, who was killed in action ten days prior to the end of World War Two. Gable-end orientation and parapet facade. The windows and doors are trimmed with soldier-course brickwork and brick pilasters define the bay spacing and each corner. Cement is used at the tips of the pilasters and for the front steps. Steel casement and awning windows are on

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all four elevations and a double-door entrance is on the south facade.

Date: 1926

1 contributing building

86. 309 East Edgar Avenue, residential

description: 2½-story, 3-bay frame house with a hip-on-gable roof trimmed with a boxed cornice with gable-end returns. Hip-roofed wrap-around front porch with Tuscan columns. Most windows have 1/1 double-hung sash, and some are paired and a 2-story polygonal bay is on the west elevation.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

87. 311 East Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story L-shaped wood house with intersecting gable roof and newer 2-story porch in the angle of the ell. 2-story bay window on east gable end on facade, with some Stick-style surface trim. Fenestration is flat-topped, with single and double windows with shallow pedimented heads. This was built by the railroad as a boarding house for C & O employees.

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

88. 401 East Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: 1½-story 3-bay wood frame cottage with a center gable on the facade. Clad in German siding with intact corner boards. Shed-roofed front porch with non-historic sided posts and a solid railing. Windows 1/1 and 4/1, with molded trim; side porch with turned posts on a one-story gable-roofed rear wing.

Date: c. 1915

1 contributing building

89. 403 East Edgar Avenue, commercial/industrial

Description: 1-story metal industrial building, built outside the period of significance

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing building

90. 200 Vine Street, residential

Description: 1-story ranch house of wood, built outside the period of significance

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

91. 505 East Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: 1½-story vernacular cottage of wood, with hipped roof and a hipped dormer on the facade and an extended roof shielding a recessed porch

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

92. 507 East Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood with gable roof and gable-end orientation to

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the street; 3-bay facade with offset main entrance on west side; fenestration 2/2, flat-topped, without notable ornament

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

93. 511 (?) East Edgar Avenue, industrial

Description: interconnected industrial complex of brick and metal, built outside the period of significance

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

94. 701 East Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: modern housing complex of three individual multi-tenant buildings, with brick exterior surfaces, built outside the period of significance; all share same address

Date: c. 1990

1 noncontributing building

95. 701 East Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: modern housing complex of three individual multi-tenant buildings, with brick exterior surfaces, built outside the period of significance; all share same address

Date: c. 1990

1 noncontributing building

96. 701 East Edgar Avenue, residential

Description: modern housing complex of three individual multi-tenant buildings, with brick exterior surfaces, built outside the period of significance; all share same address

Date: c. 1990

1 noncontributing building

97. East Edgar Avenue [Riverview Cemetery], funerary

Description: the community cemetery, located on a hillside sloping from north to south, with a retaining wall along much of the East Edgar Avenue periphery; landscaped grassy area with numerous gravestones and monuments, counted as a single resource

Date: after c. 1880

1 contributing site

98. --- East Main Street, residential

Description: 1½-story vernacular residence of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and paired gable dormers; asbestos shingle finish

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

99. 504 (?) East Main Street, residential

Description: 1-story ranch style house, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

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100. 404 East Main Street, residential  
Description: 1-story residence of wood built at indeterminate time, but clad in non-historic materials  
Date: c. 1900  
1 non-contributing building
101. 206 Beech Street, residential  
Description: 2-story vernacular house with laterally-oriented gable roof and 3-bay facade with centered entrance; fenestration flat-topped; non-historic siding  
Date: c. 1890  
1 contributing building
102. 211 Beech Street, residential  
Description: 1-story gable-end oriented cottage of wood, with shed-roofed front porch and flat-topped windows  
Date: c. 1910  
1 contributing building
103. south side East Main Street, between Cherry and Poplar Streets, commercial dependency  
Description: 1-story concrete block storage building  
Date: c. 1950  
1 contributing building
104. rear, 121 East Edgar Avenue, commercial dependency  
Description: commercial dependency of concrete block construction, built outside the period of significance of the district  
Date: c. 1980  
1 non-contributing building
105. 208-210 Frankford Road, commercial  
Description: 2-story Italianate-style commercial building of brick with storefronts in-filled; upper story intact with 7-bay massing and segmental-arched openings with altered sash; corbeled brick cornice.  
Date: c. 1890  
1 contributing building
106. 212 Frankford Road, commercial  
Description: 2-story vernacular commercial building with some original storefront elements intact; 3-bay upper facade with flat-topped 6/6 sash; modest cornice; non-historic siding  
Date: c. 1880  
1 contributing building
107. 105 West Main Street, commercial  
Description: modern auto repair building, built outside the period of significance of the district  
Date: c. 1970  
1 non-contributing building

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108. 119 West Main Street, commercial

Description: 1-story concrete block commercial building with 2 storefronts and a flat parapet rising above a flat roof; historically associated with the McQueen retail operations, this building housed the shoe and clothing portion of the operation, most of which was contained in a large commercial building fronting on West Edgar Avenue

Date: c. 1925

1 contributing building

109. 123-125 West Main Street, commercial

Description: 1-story vernacular commercial building of brick, with storefronts facing West Main Street; flat roof and flat parapet above the storefronts; historically associated with the retail business of the J. J. Townley family

Date: c. 1923

1 contributing building

110. 201 West Main Street & 203 Maple Street, commercial

Description: 2-story brick commercial building, vernacular in character, on a corner lot; storefronts on first story and flat-topped fenestration above, capped with rock-faced stone lintels; housed various retail operations, including Gwynn Brothers Men's Store and the Christian league, a grocery and burial fund co-operative.

Date: 1890

1 contributing building

111. 207-209 West Main Street, commercial

Description: 2-story, 2-storefront vernacular commercial building of brick, with 3-bay upper facade penetrated by flat-topped windows, set in pairs; modest metal storefront cornice and larger cornice at the top of the upper facade

Date: c. 1915

1 contributing building

112. 213 West Main Street, commercial

Description: 1-story vernacular commercial building with flat roof and storefront facing West Main Street, shielded by a metal marquee canopy; contained George Ellis' 5 & 10 store and later Ellis Style Shop, a ladies' clothing operation; a connecting building to the east was razed after being damaged by the 1986 Greenbrier River flood.

Date: c. 1925

1 contributing building

113. SE corner, W. Main and Cedar Streets, commercial

Description: 2-story Georgian Revival modern bank building of brick, occupying entire block between West Edgar Avenue and Main Street, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1990

1 non-contributing building

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114. SW corner, W. Main and Cedar Streets, commercial  
Description: free-standing drive-in bank building, set in the middle of this lot, with parking on all sides, built outside the period of significance of the district  
Date: c. 1990  
1 non-contributing building
115. C & O/CSX Chestnut Street Bridge, transportation-related  
Description: This bridge consists of metal approach ramps with a concrete center section. The bridge spans both Edgar Avenue and the CSX tracks and connects Main Street with Monroe Avenue. This narrow vehicular bridge has a wooden plank decking covered with asphalt; the center section is paved with bricks. The center roadway is flanked by wooden sidewalks and metal railings. It is presently closed to all traffic.  
Date: c. 1915  
1 contributing structure
116. West Edgar Avenue at foot of Cedar Street, transportation-related  
Description: the C & O Passenger Depot, this is a 2-story Craftsman-style depot of brick with broadly overhanging eaves. Flat-topped, multi-light windows and appended structural canopies shielding loading area.  
Date: c. 1915  
1 contributing building
117. West Edgar Avenue at foot of Cedar Street, transportation-related  
Description: the C & O baggage building, a 1-story 4-bay hipped-roof brick building with little ornamentation; flat-topped, multi-light windows and single and double loading doors; a large wood freight depot located to the east was razed.  
Date: c. 1915  
1 contributing building
118. along railroad tracks south of the foot of Cherry Street, transportation-related  
Description: the coaling tower used by the C & O Railroad, this is a concrete and metal structure for the storage and unloading of coal into tenders  
Date: c. 1927  
1 contributing structure
119. 215 Chestnut Street, residential  
Description: 3-bay vernacular residence of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof, centered entrance on facade, and 'butterfly' gable roof on side elevations; fenestration generally 2/2; one replacement window unit on facade  
Date: c. 1890  
1 contributing building
120. 213 Chestnut Street, residential  
Description: 2-story wood residence with 5-bay first story and asymmetrically-massed upper facade; laterally-oriented gable roof and centered entrance with sidelights; fenestration flat-topped with 2/2 sash retained.

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Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

121. 211 (?) Chestnut Street, commercial

Description: 2-story vernacular concrete block building with red brick facade and retail space on first story; ribbon windows on second story; flat parapet without notable ornament

Date: 1950

1 contributing building

122. 501 West Main Street, fraternal

description: 2-story vernacular building with brick veneer, with symmetrical massing including a centered entrance and 4-bay massing on the second story; flat-topped fenestration, with some 2/2 sash retained; cornice level incorporates a modestly-detailed metal cornice with paired rectangular pediments. This was the local IOOF lodge building.

Date: 1898

1 contributing building

123. 509 West Main Street, residential

Description: 1½-story Bungalow of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and shed dormer centered on facade; recessed front porch and centered entrance on 3-bay facade; flat-topped fenestration

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

124. 525 (?) West Main Street, commercial

Description: 2-story commercial building of wood construction, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1960

1 non-contributing building

125. 601 West Main Street, residential

Description: 1-story gable-roofed vernacular cottage of wood, with gable-end orientation to the street and hipped-roof front porch; flat-topped fenestration lacking notable ornament; former home of Coach Loudin, long-time coach at Greenbrier High School.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

126. 605 West Main Street

Description: 1½-story vernacular cottage of wood, with hipped roof and small gable dormer centered on facade; hipped roof front porch, enclosed at an early time with double-hung windows.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

127. 607 West Main Street

Description: 2-story American Foursquare of wood, with hipped roof and enclosed hipped-roofed



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front porch

Date: c.

1 contributing building

128. 609 West Main Street

Description: 2-story American Foursquare of wood construction, with hipped roof and hipped-roof front porch, enclosed at an early time with double-hung windows.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

129. 617 West Main Street, religious

Description: Modern gable-roofed church of brick construction, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1965

1 non-contributing building

130. 619 West Main Street, religious

Description: Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, an outstanding small-scale "Steamboat" Gothic Revival-style church of wood, with board-and batten siding and gable roof with gable-end orientation. The HABS (WV-13-RONC, 1) description for the property is as follows:

Frame with board-and-batten siding. Latin cross (1-bay facade) with polygonal transepts.

Small entrance vestibule, 1 story gable roofs with decorative bargeboards; lancet windows with hood moldings; modified interior has simple open roof with exposed trusses. Built 1883; moved this century and placed on concrete block basement story. Diminutive example of Carpenter Gothic design.

Date: 1883

1 contributing building

131. 210 Walnut Street, commercial

Description: modern convenience store/service station of masonry construction, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1998

1 non-contributing building

132. 712 West Main Street, educational

Description: modern library building, small in scale, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1990

1 non-contributing building

133. 708 West Main Street, residential

Description: 1-story brick house of modern construction, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1960

1 non-contributing building

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134. 706 West Main Street, residential

Description: vernacular residential building of wood, with lateral gable roof and center gable on facade; front porch enclosed; converted early to office/commercial use; former office/home of Dr. Jackson, a local dentist

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

135. 612 West Main Street, residential

Description: the former Northern Methodist Episcopal Manse, this is a 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with a lateral gable roof and a center gable on the facade; 3-bay facade; flat-topped windows, 2/2; porch replaced by small single-bay covered stoop

Date: c. 1887

1 contributing building

136. rear, 612 West Main Street, residential dependency

Description: 2-story barn associated with the property at 612 West Main Street

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

137. 610 West Main Street, religious

Description: the former Northern Methodist Episcopal Church, this appears to have been an L-shaped building with an addition built into the angle of the ell on the facade, during the period of significance; the heads of some lancet-arched openings retained.

Date: c. 1887

1 contributing building

138. 520 West Main Street, residential

Description: among the district's finest nineteenth-century homes, this is an imposing 2½-story residence of brick, with broadly sloping gable roof and gable-end orientation of the street, with a hipped-roof porch with replacement metal supports set on brick piers. The house incorporates both Italianate and Gothic Revival characteristics, the former in the tall and narrow proportions of the segmental-arched 2/2 windows, and the latter in the pointed arched window in the pediment of the facade; 1-story polygonal bay window on east elevation. Home of Mr. Laughton, an executive with the St. Lawrence Boom & Lumber Co.

Date: c. 1881

1 contributing building

139. 508 West Main Street, residential

Description: substantial 1½-story Bungalow of wood with lateral gable roof, Adirondack-style braces under the eaves, and a large gable dormer on the facade, beneath which is a characteristic recessed porch. Former home of G. W. Moore, operator of grocery store in downtown Ronceverte

Date: c. 1918

1 contributing building

140. 504 West Main Street, residential

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Description: 1½-story brick Bungalow with lateral gable roof and gable dormer on facade; Adirondack-style eave brackets and recessed front porch with offset pediment

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

141. 502 West Main Street, residential

Description: 2½-story Italianate vernacular residence of wood clad in asbestos shingles, with L-shaped facade and veranda extending across a portion thereof; 2-story polygonal bay window offset on facade; intersecting gable roof system and flat-topped windows with shallow pedimented heads; chamfered corners on east side projecting wing. Formerly Florence Fry's boarding house, later a physician's office and home of the local police chief at the end of the period of significance

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

142. 414 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 1-story modern house of brick, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing building

143. 406 West Main Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction built upon a foundation of stone, with an intersecting gable roof system and an L-shaped facade with a 1-story porch in the angle of the ell.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

144. 402 West Main Street, religious

Description: Ronceverte Christian Church, a modestly-scaled 1-story, 3-bay gable-roofed wood church set on a raised stone basement. A 1-story, 1-bay, gabled portico is on the facade with a shingled half-wall, and posts joined by cut-out brackets. Stone steps run from the west side of the porch to a flight of concrete steps to the street. 2/2 double-hung windows with pedimented heads. A 2-story tower with an open belfry is on the southeast corner and a small gable-roofed wing is on the north elevation. The Ronceverte Christian Church, the first and only Christian Church in Greenbrier County. Four stained glass windows were donated by early prominent citizens of Ronceverte, Colonel Ellery Best and his wife, Jennie. Best managed the St. Lawrence Lumber and Boom Company, the largest softwood producing lumber mill in the world during the late 1880s to 1920s. Another stained glass is dedicated to Clarence Hudgins in the 1940s. Horace Mason was a charter member of the church and was General Superintendent for the St. Lawrence Lumber and Boom Company. During the early 1930s a fire at the church resulted in structural changes of added classrooms, baptistery and other renovations. Highlighted with oak, pine, and chestnut wood from the area.

Date: 1886

1 contributing building

145. 312 West Main Street, residential

Description: 2-story 3-bay gable-roofed vernacular weatherboarded wood house with saltbox

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profile; narrow cornice and corner boards. Most windows have 2/2 sash. The front porch has a shed roof with turned posts and lattice half wall. A stone retaining wall extends along the sidewalk.

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

146. 302 West Main Street, commercial

Description: the Grand Theater, a 3-story, 3- and 4-bay Art Deco-style former theater/office building of brick, faced with white glazed brick, with details picked out in black glazed brick or art glass. The Art Deco composition of the facade includes the circular surrounds on the second story, geometric pattern on the center bay, the graduated surrounds on the two flanking bays, and the elaborate frames around the former display windows which flank the recessed entrance. The double door entrances have black tile surrounds. There are additional entrances on the east and west. Greenbrier County's only Art Deco-style movie house, which on the upper floor housed WRON, to community's first radio station.

Date: 1937

1 contributing building

147. 300 West Main Street, governmental

Description: the old Ronceverte City Hall, this is a modest Neo-Classical Revival-style building of two stories, with arched window and door openings on the first story and cement keystone lintels on the second story. The building is trimmed with a corbeled brick cornice and has a low parapet above the cornice. On the facade is a cement panel inscribed "CITY HALL" and the date 1929.

Date: 1929

1 contributing building

148. 200 West Main Street, governmental

Description: the new Ronceverte City Hall, a modern masonry building, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 2000

1 non-contributing building

149. 134 West Main Street, governmental

Description: a fire station, this is a 2-story brick building with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with 2 overhead doors on the first story and 3-bay massing above; built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1958

1 non-contributing building

150. 120 West Main Street, commercial

Description: a former ice house, this is a 2-story masonry and wood building which has undergone significant unsympathetic alteration, with a loss of integrity

Date: c. 1880

1 non-contributing building

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151. W side Frankford Road, north of West Main Street, commercial

Description: 2-story masonry garage building, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing building

152. 109-115 East Main Street, commercial

Description: 2-story wood building, vernacular in character, with clapboard siding and a gable roof, gable-end oriented to the street; a 2-story concrete block addition is interconnected to the original building on its east side, and appears to date from within the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

153. 203 East Main Street, commercial/residential

Description: formerly Green's Hotel, this is a 3-story vernacular wood building with a shed roof and a three-bay facade, dominated by a 2-story porch; modestly detailed

Date: c. 1915

1 contributing building

154. 219 East Main Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular gabled ell residence of wood, with L-shaped double-gallery porch in the angle of the ell on the facade; flat-topped fenestration

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

155. 221 East Main Street

Description: 2-story vernacular wood house with gable roof and 2-story porch which appears to date from within the period of significance; flat-topped fenestration

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

156. 229 East Main Street, residential

Description: modern wood house clad in T-111, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing building

157. 311 East Main Street, religious

Description: formerly the Trinity Methodist Church, whose congregation dates from 1878; a Gothic Revival-style building of wood, with an L-shaped plan and a bell tower (pyramidal roof removed) is in the angle of the ell on the southeast corner; lancet-arched windows and decorative shingling in the pediments of the gable ends. When a new building was to be erected for the congregation, in 1920 the Mt. Zion congregation, an African-American congregation organized in 1870s, purchased this building.

Date: c. 1880

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\_\_\_\_\_ 1 contributing building

158. 101 Beech Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof; built on raised foundation; 1-story shed-roof porch extends across facade

Date: c. 1890

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 contributing building

159. 401 East Main Street, residential

Description: 2-story brick and wood residence, bops

Date: c. 1970

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 non-contributing building

160. 407 East Main Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and 2-story gable-roofed portico centered on the facade with upper story enclosed; pediment of portico clad in decorative shingling; fenestration flat-topped with no notable ornament; similar in design to the house at 513 East Main Street

Date: c. 1890

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 contributing building

161. 411 East Main Street, residential

Description: 2-story L-shaped vernacular residence of wood, with intersecting gable roof and partial returns of the cornices at the gable ends; fenestration flat-topped, set singly and in pairs

Date: c. 1900

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 contributing building

162. 503 East Main Street, residential

Description: 2-story Bungalow residence of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and broadly extended eaves supported by Adirondack-style braces; large shed dormer extends across the facade and the roof extends beyond the plane of the building to shield a recessed front porch

Date: c. 1920

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 contributing building

163. rear, 503 East Main Street, residential

Description: 1-story vernacular residence of wood, built outside of the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 non-contributing building

164. 507 East Main Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence with 3-bay facade, laterally-oriented gable roof; asbestos shingle siding and 1-story porch

Date: c. 1890

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 contributing building

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165. 509 East Main Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and centered gable on 3-bay facade; windows flat-topped, some with 2/2 sash; 1-story porch extends across facade

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

166. 513 East Main Street, residential

Description: 2-story 3-bay vernacular residence of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and 2-story portico similar to that on the house at 407 East Main Street; this portico is open with a shingled pediment; fenestration flat-topped, with some 2/2 sash retained

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

167. 515 (?) East Main Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, in deteriorated condition; laterally-oriented gable roof clad in rolled roofing paper; fenestration is flat topped and exterior surfaces finished in asbestos shingles

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

168. 531 East Main Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood with laterally-oriented gable roof and 3-bay facade with centered entrance; fenestration flat-topped, 2/1; 1-story hipped-roofed porch extends across facade

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

169. 601 East Main Street, residential

Description: 1-story vernacular residence of wood, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

170. 621 East Main Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular house of wood construction, with an L-shaped facade and 1-story bay window and 1-story bay window on the west side; the east side of the facade incorporates the angle of the ell including a double-gallery porch with the upper story enclosed; fenestration flat-topped with original 2/2 sash and pedimented heads

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

171. 109 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: comparatively tall 2-story, 3-bay, flat-roofed brick vernacular commercial structure has entrances both on Lewisburg Road (Rt. 219) and Greenbrier Avenue. The windows have

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segmental heads and 2/2 sash. The corbeled brick cornice is the building's most notable architectural feature.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

172. 115 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay gable-roofed wood house, L-shaped in plan, with a single-story porch on the facade; built on the south side of Greenbrier Avenue, on a steep slope

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

173. 123 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story wood frame vernacular residence, with gable roof and insul-brick exterior cladding; flat-topped fenestration without notable ornament

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

174. 125 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: one of three adjacent company houses erected by the St. Lawrence Boom & Lumber Company for their workers; nearly square in form with distinctive steeply-pitched pyramidal roof

Date: c. 1910

175. 127 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: one of three adjacent company houses erected by the St. Lawrence Boom & Lumber Company for their workers; nearly square in form with distinctive steeply-pitched pyramidal roof

Date: c. 1910

176. 129 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: one of three adjacent company houses erected by the St. Lawrence Boom & Lumber Company for their workers; nearly square in form with distinctive steeply-pitched pyramidal roof

Date: c. 1910

177. 303 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed frame house with gable-end orientation. Metal roof; shed-roofed porch, now partially enclosed, is on the west gable end. The windows have 2/2 double hung sash with molded frames and sills.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

178. 309 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2½-story, 4-bay, hip-roofed American Foursquare of brick with hipped dormers on all four elevations; a wrap-around hip-roofed porch extends around portions of the house, with a centered gable on the facade, brick posts, and brick railing; windows have 1/1 sash with segmental-arched lintels. Home of Dr. John Wallace Compton, local physician; the basement of the house contained stables for his horses

Date: c. 1910



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1 contributing building

179. 403 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 1½-story 2-bay hip-roofed stuccoed cottage with the roof extending forward and shielding a recessed front porch with square posts; polygonal bay window and exposed brick chimney on the east elevation; non-historic multi-light sash on the facade and a deck on the east.

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

180. rear, 414 Greenbrier Avenue, residential dependency

Description: 1-story wood frame garage

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

181. rear, 506 West Main Street, residential dependency

Description: 1-story single-bay garage of wood

Date: c. 1940

1 contributing building

182. rear, 508 West Main Street, residential dependency

Description: single-story 2-car garage of concrete block construction

Date: c. 1930

1 contributing building

183. rear, 602 West Main Street, residential dependency

Description: 1-story single-bay garage of wood, associated with the property on Main Street which burned

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

184. 609 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2½-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed frame house with gable roof that projects forward and shields a 2-bay front porch with shingled posts. The front gable is covered with shingles in a sawtooth pattern. Gable-roofed dormers on the east and west. Windows have 9/1 sash with molded frames and plain lintels. The central door has a 6-pane transom. Home of C & O clerk and World War I veteran James Simms.

Date: c. 1884

1 contributing building

185. 611 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular 2-bay wood house with gable roof and gable-end orientation with full return on the cornice; hipped-roof front porch has later wooden posts and balustrade but original brackets. Windows have 2/2 double-hung sash and there are two front doors. Site of an early school and former home of coach Tom Burr for whom Burr Field on Island Park is named

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Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

186. 613 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: the oldest portion of this house is said to be the hipped-roofed brick section; later additions including wrap-around veranda; earliest section built by Confederate veteran E. F. Patton, descendant of Tristram Patton of Tyrone, Ireland, who was one of George Washington's bodyguards and received the land as a land grant

Date: c. 1850

1 contributing building

187. 815 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 1½-story stucco-finished Bungalow with lateral roof projecting forward and shielding front porch with is supported by battered posts and incorporates a solid stuccoed railing; Adirondack-style bracing under the eaves and gable dormer on facade

Date: c. 1926

1 contributing building

188. 817 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 1½-story Bungalow of wood with lateral roof projecting forward and shielding front porch supported by brick posts and incorporating a brick railing; Adirondack-style bracing under the eaves and gable dormer on facade

Date: c. 1926

1 contributing building

189. side, 817 Greenbrier Avenue, commercial

Description: small brick utility maintenance building, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

190. 819 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 1-story brick -finished ranch house, built outside the period of significance of the historic district

Date: c. 1960

1 non-contributing building

191. 829 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story Tudor Revival-style residence of brick, with steeply-pitched gable roof system, built outside the period of significance

Date: 1972

1 non-contributing building

192. 905 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story Tudor Revival-style residence of brick, with steeply-pitched roof system and bay window on north elevation; property sits back from the road with a small stream traversing

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the property; interior generally intact and original; basement-level garage; among the district's finest twentieth century residences, the owner of this architect-designed house has the original plans but the title blocks have been cut off. Built for Jack Martin, owner of Martin & Jones Hardware Company in downtown Ronceverte

Date: 1936

1 contributing building

193. 902 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 1½-story brick Bungalow with laterally-oriented gable roof and large shed dormer over a recessed front porch which has been partially enclosed; flat-topped fenestration

Date: c. 1915

1 contributing building

194. 828-830 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 1-story vernacular brick and stone cottage with laterally-oriented gable roof.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

195. 824-826 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 1-story vernacular cottage built on a foundation of rock-faced concrete block, with stone, wood, and asbestos shingle exterior finish, intersecting gable roof

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

196. 818 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 1-story brick ranch house, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

197. 816 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 1½-story wood Bungalow, with laterally-oriented gable roof and gable dormer over recessed front porch

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

198. side, 816 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story garage/apartment building which sits back from the road; gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street with 2 overhead garage doors on first story

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

199. 812 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 1½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed frame cottage with a gable dormer on east elevation. The hip-roofed front porch has been enclosed and with 6/6 double-hung sash windows and a central door. Most other windows have 6/6 double-hung sash.

Date: c. 1935

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1 contributing building

200. 810 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed frame vernacular house with a gable-end-oriented facade and a steeply pitched roof; shed-roofed front porch with replacement metal posts. There is a polygonal bay window on the west elevation; 2/2 flat-topped sash.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

201. 710 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house which reputedly has a log interior. Centered entrance on facade with transom and sidelights and shielded by a 1-story pedimented portico with Tuscan columns; hip-roofed side porch; 6/6 flat-topped windows set singly and in pairs. and an entrance with 2-pane sidelights. Interior gable-end brick chimneys and a 1-story, 1-bay rear wing.

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

202. 706 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story Italianate vernacular house of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and L-shaped facade, with 1-story porch in the angle of the ell, supported by turned posts and trimmed with curvilinear sawn ornament; solid wood replacement balustrade; 2-story bay window on projecting gable on facade. Former home of W. M. Swink, president of the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. (see Resource No. 17)

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

203. 704 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular multi-tenant house has a projecting 2-story gable-roofed wing and a shed-roofed rear wing. The recessed porch is beneath an arched entrance and there is a round-arched pedimental attic window. The house has 4/1 and 2/2 windows.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

204. 612 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, hip-and-gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style house of brick with a 2-story round corner tower with conical roof and wide cornice; wrap-around veranda with Tuscan columns and brick railing; two-story polygonal bay windows with shingled gable with sawtooth design. The house has 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Home of P. A. George, whose downtown Ronceverte pharmacy was one of the first affiliated with the Rexall franchise

Date: c. 1902

1 contributing building

205. 610 Greenbrier Avenue, commercial

Description: large brick building with flat-roof, erected as the Greenbrier General Hospital and

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owned by a series of local physicians; various additions over the years; presently serves as a nursing home.

Date: c. 1925

1 contributing building

206. 518 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house built on an L plan with a projecting gable-roofed wing on the south with a 2-story polygonal bay window; shed-roofed front porch with second-story door in the angle of the ell, with later metal posts; 2/2 windows.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

207. 514 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 1½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, Bungalow with laterally-oriented gable roof and shed dormer with exposed rafter tails; 1-story gable-end oriented front porch and Craftsman- style 8/1 flat-topped windows

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

208. 512 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 1½-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed Bungalow with laterally-oriented metal-clad gable roof and shed dormer with exposed rafter tails; recessed porch and 6/1 double-hung sash; 1-bay ell on the east.

Date: c. 1898

1 contributing building

209. 504 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed house built on an L plan with chamfered bay window with gable roof on the southwest corner; 2/2 flat-topped windows and 1-story flat-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns and solid railing.

Date: c. 1898

1 contributing building

210. 502 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: L-shaped cottage built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1960

1 non-contributing building

211. 418 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 1½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed L-shaped house with the southwest corner gable having "kicked" eaves and gable wall dormers; wrap-around veranda with chamfered posts and main door with 3-light transom .

Date: c. 1905

1 contributing building

212. 414 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

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Description: 2½-story temple-form wood frame house with asymmetrically-massed 4-bay facade with flat-topped windows with pedimented heads. Partial return of the cornice on gable end and pedimented double sash in pediment of gable on facade; 1-story porch with wood posts and spindle balustrade. Former home of manager of St. Lawrence Boom & Lumber Co., later of Paul Scott, president of Ronceverte National Bank

Date: c. 1875

1 contributing building

213. 408 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 1-story wood residence, with paired angled entrances facing each other on the facade; modest roof balustrade; little other notable ornament

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

214. 406 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 1½-story vernacular residence with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; 1-story bay window on facade, along with shed-roofed porch. Former home of proprietor of Mustain Garage, local Hudson dealer

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

215. 404 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence, irregular in form, with chamfered gable-roofed wing on facade; 1-story, 3-bay, shed-roofed porch with metal awning and enclosed second story; 1-story gable-roofed wing on the west elevation. Former home of one of the owners of City Meat market in the downtown

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

216. 402 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2 story, 4-bay, gable-roofed frame house has a projecting polygonal bay with gable-front facade. There is a 1-story, 3-bay, shed-roofed porch with metal awning. The second story of the porch has been enclosed. 1/1 windows with replacement sash.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

217. 136 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed frame house with center gable centered on facade. The shed-roofed porch has plain posts. Most windows 2/2.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

218. 134 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed frame house has stands on a raised basement, now filled with concrete block. 1-story porch with hipped roof, 1/1 windows, and a central entrance on the south. The house is built on an L plan with a 2-story rear wing.

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\_\_\_\_\_ Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

219. 130 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed frame house on a raised basement; 1-story gable-roofed porch accessed by wood steps on the west. Most windows have 6/1 sash. 2-story rear wing.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

220. 128 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, laterally-oriented gable-roofed frame house with a 1-story shed-roofed porch with a replacement wood balustrade; windows generally 2/2 sash; 2-story rear wing.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

221. 124 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: comparatively tall 2-story, 3-bay, gabled ell wood frame house clad in asphalt shingles; 2-story front porch in angle of the ell. Most windows have 2/2 sash and a 2-story rear wing.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

222. 120 Greenbrier Avenue, residential

Description: 1½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed frame house with central cross gable as well as gable dormers along the facade; 1-story flat-roofed porch with balustrade on roof. Most windows have 3/1 sash, some with pedimented heads. Former home of Fred Workman, city clerk and later mayor

Date: c. 1900

223. 409 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 1½-story 2-bay gable-roofed vernacular house with prominent hip-roofed dormer and central cross gable, as well as a smaller shed-roofed dormer window. The steeply pitched roof has gable-end cornice returns and overhangs on the front to form a porch. Most windows have 1/1 double-hung sash.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

224. s side Pocahontas Avenue, facing unopened Pine Street, residential,

Description: 2-story vernacular residence with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; 3-bay facade with shed-roofed veranda extending across facade and wrapping around a portion of the south elevation; fenestration flat-topped, without notable ornament

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

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225. 501 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house with full cornice returns on the gable ends and a center gable on the facade. The entrance is on the east elevation and a 1-story ell on the rear elevation. Most windows are 1/1 with non-historic exterior shutters.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

226. 507 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 1 ½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, Bungalow with 2-bay shed-roofed dormer on both the north and south elevations; eaves have Adirondack-style braces; recessed front porch with Tuscan columns and a solid railing. Most windows have 1/1 double hung sash.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

227. rear, 610 Greenbrier Avenue

Description: 1-story brick utility building, which served as the incinerator for the Greenbrier Hospital

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

228. 703 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: split-level modern residence, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

229. 707 Pocahontas Avenue, religious

Description: The Trinity Methodist Church, built on a cruciform plan with shallow north and south wings. The main entrance is set *in antis* with a double door and pediment as well as 2-story Tuscan columns and a pedimented portico with cornice returns. The church is trimmed with a wide classically-derived frieze and has arched windows throughout. Founded in 1878, the Methodist Church was originally located on East Main Street, current location of the Main Street Methodist Church (Resource No. 128), home to an African-American congregation. The cornerstone for this building was laid October 10, 1921 and the first services were held September 17, 1922.

Date: 1921-1922

1 contributing building

230. 805 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 1-story ranch-style house of wood, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

231. 807 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 1-story ranch-style house of brick, built outside the period of significance of the district



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Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

232. 809 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 1 ½-story cottage of wood with laterally-oriented standing-seam metal roof; 2-bay facade with gable-end oriented porch extending forward

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

233. 813 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story Craftsman-style cottage of wood, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; exterior clad in wood shingles; 2-bay facade with gable-end oriented porch extending forward on west side of facade

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

234. 815 Pocahontas Avenue, residential dependency

Description: 2-story garage/apartment with gable roof, of wood construction, with 2-bar garage on first story, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

235. 817 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood with laterally-oriented gable roof and 2-story bay window on west side of facade; extending across facade is hipped-roofed porch supported by turned columns and trimmed with sawn ornament

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

236. 819 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction with laterally-oriented gable roof. And centered gable on 3-bay facade; centered entrance and hipped roof porch with plain wood posts

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

237. 821 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood with intersecting gable roof clad in standing-seam metal with several early modifications and additions; exterior clad in asbestos shingles and 2-story in angle of ell on facade; windows flat-topped, with replacement sash

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

238. 823 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 1-story brick house, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

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1 non-contributing building

239. side, 823 Pocahontas Avenue, residential dependency

Description: 1-story T-111-clad 2-car garage built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1990

1 non-contributing building

240. rear, 901 Pocahontas Avenue, residential dependency

Description: 1-story wood garage with gable roof and gable-end orientation to Elm Street

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing resource

241. 901 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2½-story Queen Anne vernacular residence of wood, with truncated hipped roof and projecting bay windows with gable roofs; L-shaped facade with hipped roofed porch in the angle of the ell, with compatible modern supports and balustrade Street

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

242. 905 Pocahontas Avenue:

Description: 1½-story vernacular cottage of wood with gable roof and gable[-end orientation to the street and laterally-oriented gable-roofed section at the rear; standing-seam metal roof with corbeled brick chimneys; 3-bay facade; windows flat-topped, 1/1, set singly and in groups; 1-story hipped-roofed porch supported by Doric columns on facade

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

243. rear, 905 Pocahontas Avenue, residential dependency

Description: 1-story gable-roofed garage of wood construction with gable-end orientation

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

244. 909 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: Neo-Classical Revival vernacular residence of wood construction with truncated hipped roof and intersecting gable-roofed section at rear; hipped dormer centered on 3-bay facade, which is also penetrated by a centered doorway with stylized Neo-Classical Revival-style frontispiece; hipped-roofed veranda supported by plain Doric columns extends across facade

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

245. 913 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular wood residence with standing-seam metal roof and L-shaped facade with hipped-roofed porch in the angle of the ell; fenestration flat-topped, with replacement multi-light sash

Date: c. 1900

1-contributing building

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246. 919 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood with a laterally-oriented gable roof and a gabled wing on the facade; 3-bay facade with centered entrance; exterior clad in asphalt shingles, and original porch replaced by 1-story shed-roofed portico supported by turned posts; windows flat-topped, without notable ornament

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

247. 826 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction with laterally-oriented gable roof and centered gable on facade; main entrance centered on 3-bay facade, shielded by hipped-roofed porch supported by plain wood posts

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

248. 824 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2½-story American Foursquare of wood with hipped roof and hipped dormer on facade; 2-bay facade with main entrance offset on west side and shielded by hipped-roofed porch supported by Doric columns and enclosed by a plain open wood balustrade

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

249. 822 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story gabled ell of wood with intersecting gable roof penetrated by corbeled brick chimney; 2-bay facade with modest veranda in angle of the ell with a pediment over the main entrance; some fenestration has been altered

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

250. 820 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 1-story brick ranch-style house, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

251. 816 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story gabled ell of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and 1-story porch in the angle of the ell; fenestration flat-topped, with some 2/2 sash remaining; rock-faced concrete block retaining wall extends along sidewalk in front of house

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

252. 814 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story American Foursquare of wood, with hipped roof and hipped dormers; 2-bay facade with flat-topped windows having 4 vertical lights over one, set singly and in groups

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Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

253. 812 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story American Foursquare of wood with hipped roof and hipped dormer; 2-bay facade with hipped roofed porch supported by Doric columns

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

254. north side Ronceverte Avenue, at head of GHS Lane, educational (presently vacant)

Description: former Greenbrier High School, this is a two-story Neo-Classical Revival-style educational building of buff brick with a flat roof and symmetrically-massed facade penetrated by a series of flat-topped multi-light windows; the four centermost windows on the first story of the facade are capped by stone tympani with stylized foliated ornament; shallow parapet centered on facade with GREENBRIER HIGH SCHOOL incised on a smooth-dressed stone panel.

Date: 1923

1 contributing building

255. 10 GHS Lane, residential

Description: 1-story concrete block house originally erected as a small store to serve Greenbrier High School students and staff but since converted for use as a residence; vernacular in style with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

256. 808 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood with intersecting gable roof and 1-story porch in the angle of the ell on the facade; fenestration flat-topped, 1/1, without notable ornament; local oral sources indicate that Italian stone masons involved with the 1920s construction of Greenbrier High School, boarded here

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

257. 708 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular house of wood, L-shaped in plan with a wrap-around shed-roofed porch with brick posts; 2-story, 3-bay wing is on the rear along with a smaller 1-story ell. Owned by the Boone family; C.E. Boone was president of the First National Bank and later his son, William, held that position.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

258. 704 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: modern brick Cape Cod-style house, built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1960

1 non-contributing building

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259. 702 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house with center gable on facade with diamond-shaped wooden shingled finish; 1-story, 3-bay hipped-roof porch with solid railing; 1 / 1 windows.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

260. 700 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 1½-story 5-bay gable-roofed Colonial Revival-style house with centered entrance with sidelights and three gable dormers on the facade and a shed roofed dormer on the rear elevation. 6/6 windows with wood shutters.

Date: c. 1940

1 contributing building

261. 608 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 1½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, Bungalow with recessed front porch and porte-cochere; shed dormer with three windows on the facade; porch is supported on brick posts with a brick railing; 4/1 windows.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

262. 606 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: This 2-story, 4-bay, hip-roofed, American Foursquare with a hipped roof clad in metal with a roof comb and two interior brick chimneys; off-center double-door entrance with louvered doors; windows 1/1. Former home of R.F. Martin, founder of Martin and Jones Hardware. His daughter, Rocier, was a twin to Jack Martin (see Resource No. 153).

Date: 1905

1 contributing building

263. 604 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story 3-bay hip-roofed vernacular house topped by a pyramidal roof with a modest finial; center gables on the south and east elevations; 1-story shed-roofed porch with centered pediment and Tuscan columns; 1-story polygonal bay windows flank the center entrance; windows 1/1.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

264. 602 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story L-shaped vernacular house with chamfered corners on the projecting gable-roofed wing on the facade; in the angle of the ell is a 1-story porch with a flat roof and replacement balustrade; 1/1 windows. Former home of a Mr. Greaver, a policeman for the C & O Railroad.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

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265. 512 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house built on an L plan with a projecting 2-story polygonal gable-roofed bay window on the facade. The 1-story porch has a flat roof and a half wall. The windows have 1/1 double hung sash. Repetitive to its neighbors at 510 and 508 Pocahontas, below.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

266. 510 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house is built on an L plan with a projecting 2-story gable-roofed polygonal bay window on the facade. The 1-story porch has a flat roof and a half wall. The windows have 1/1 double hung sash. Repetitive to its neighbors at 508 and 512 Pocahontas.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

267. 508 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house is built on an L plan with a projecting 2-story polygonal bay with gable roof on the south. The 1-story porch has a flat roof and a half wall. The windows have 1/1 double hung sash. Repetitive to its neighbors at 510 and 512 Pocahontas.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

268. 506 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 1 ½-story Cape Cod-style residence of wood, with 3-bay facade, centered entrance and paired gable dormers on the facade; flat-topped fenestration set in pairs.

Date: c. 1940

1 contributing building

269. 502 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence with laterally-oriented gable roof and center gable; large additions surround the house, resulting in a loss of integrity

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

270. 424 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with intersecting gable roof and 1-story rectangular bay window on the left side of the facade, beside which is a 1-story front porch; flat-topped windows without notable ornament.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

271. 418 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and inter-

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secting wing at rear; 2-bay facade, with original porch replaced with pedimented portico.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

272. 416 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence of wood, with gambrel roof and gable-end orientation to the street; single-story porch extends across facade, supported by four plain wood posts.

Date: c. 1905

1 contributing building

273. 412 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: among the earlier homes in the district, this 2-story, 5-bay gable-roofed vernacular house has a gable-end orientation to the street; front porch extends across facade, with square posts with a jig-sawn balustrade. Most windows are 2/2 with pedimented heads; main entrance centered on facade, with a 2-light transom

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

274. 408 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2½-story, irregularly-masses intersecting gable-roofed, Queen Anne-style house with a second-story balcony terminating in a pyramidal-roofed square tower on the southwest. A 2-story projecting bay on the west has polygonal sides on the first story. The large wrap-around south porch with hipped roof has square posts. Jig-sawn woodwork is seen throughout. Most windows have 1/1 sash, some with art glass. Former home of George Ellis, owner of the Ellis 5 and 10 on Main Street. His daughters, Virginia, Mary and Mildred, ran the Greenbrier Drug Store and the Ellis Dress Shop.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

275. 404 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 2-story residence of wood with numerous additions and alteration after the period of significance, with a resulting loss of integrity

Date: c. 1920

1 non-contributing building

276. 402 Pocahontas Avenue, residential

Description: 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular cottage, L-shaped in plan; 1-story shed-roofed front porch in the angle of the ell, with square posts and a solid wood railing; windows 1/1.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

277. Academy Street northeast of Cedar Street, educational (presently vacant)

Description: 2-story Neo-Classical Revival-style school building of masonry construction with stuccoed finish; symmetrically-massed 6-bay facade with paired entrances on either end, distin-

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guished by semi-circular arched frontispieces with mosaic tile tympani; several additions at rear  
Date: 1917

1 contributing building

278. Academy Street, northeast of Cedar Street, educational (presently vacant)

Description: 2-story annex associated with the adjacent school built outside the period of significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

279. Walnut Street/U.S. Route 219 Bridge, transportation-related

Description: multi-span concrete bridge spanning the CSX trackage

Date: 1980

1 non-contributing structure

280. 305 Walnut Street, residential

Description: "Edgarton," a monumental Queen Anne-style residence of wood, photographed 1974 by the Historic American Buildings Survey (WV-13, RONC, 2) and described by HABS as follows:

Frame with novelty siding, irregular "T" shaped, 2 stories, gable roof, arched windows; facade embellished with 2-story polygonal bay, porches, and tower with conical roof; built c. 1832, altered c. 1870 and 1881 when tower porches were added. Impressive Queen Anne features on an earlier building

Date: c. 1832; c. 1870; 1881

1 contributing structure

281. rear, 305 Walnut Street, residential dependency

Description: 2-story wood carriage house/barn associated with "Edgarton," above.

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

282. 311 Walnut Street, residential

Description: 1½-story wood cottage with laterally-oriented gable roof and projecting gable--end oriented wing centered on the facade; fenestration flat-topped with windows set singly and in groups

Date: c. 1915

1 contributing building

283. 401 Walnut Street, religious

Description: St. Catherine of Sienna Roman Catholic Church a 2-story, 3-bay-wide and 9-bay-long brick Romanesque Revival-style church, built on a cruciform plan with a gable-end facade and corner tower on the southwest corner with an open belfry and a crenelated parapet; round-arched religious art glass windows with stone keystones and lintels. The main entrance has a large arched double window above it. It replaced the original church which was located on East Edgar Avenue at the site of the Clifford Armory and had burned. Father deLadd oversaw the construction of the church where bricks were made on-site and labor was provided by local volunteers. The church held its first service in the new church on Christmas Eve, 1920.



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Date: 1920

1 contributing building

284. 407 Walnut Street, residential

Description: 2-story brick residence, Colonial Revival in style, built to complement the St. Catherine's Church which is next door

Date: 1920

1 contributing building

285. 411 Walnut Street, residential

Description: 2½-story 3-bay wood American Foursquare with a hipped roof and hipped dormer on the facade; 1-story, hip-roofed wrap-around porch with metal posts, enclosed on the south elevation; 2-bay facade and a bay window on the north elevation with diamond-pane lights.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

286. 301 Locust Street, residential

Description: the Presbyterian Church Manse, this is a 2-story Colonial Revival-style house of brick, with a symmetrical 5-bay facade and centered entrance with a segmental-arched transom and sidelights; exterior gable-end brick chimneys

Date: c. 1952

1 contributing building

287. 305 Locust Street, religious

Description: The Presbyterian Church, a 2-story, 3-bay Late Gothic Revival-style brick church built on a cruciform plan with steeply pitched gable roofs. There are corner towers on the west, with the northwest tower being the taller of the two. Both have brick corner buttresses with concrete trim. There is a three-arched entrance screen across the central west bay. Rectangular casement windows are on the first story, with lancet-arched windows on the second story. The congregation was established 1881 and this church was built in 1923, the church was designed by Fred Droste and replaced a wood church building on Monroe Avenue. A Moller pipe organ was purchased in 1950 from the owners of The Greenbrier, the world-famous resort at nearby White Sulphur Springs.

288. 405 Locust Street, residential

2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house has a gable-front facade with wide eaves. There is a 1-story, 2-bay pedimented portico with a partial half-wall and plain posts with molded caps and bases. The house has 1/1 double hung sash windows. The central door has a rectangular transom window

289. 510 Spruce Street, residential

Description: 1-story vernacular residence of wood construction with asbestos shingle siding and laterally-oriented gable roof; fenestration flat-topped without notable ornament

Date: 1900

1 contributing building

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290. 404 Spruce Street, residential  
2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular-style house is built on an L plan although a portion has been filled in. There is a central cross gable and a 3-bay porch with plain posts. The house has 2/2 double hung sash windows.
291. 401 Cedar Street, residential  
Description: 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular L-shaped house with a centered cross gable and a 3-bay porch with replacement metal posts and balustrade; windows 2/2.  
Date:  
1 contributing building
292. southwest corner Cedar & Pocahontas Streets, residential  
Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood with laterally-oriented gable roof and 1-story projecting hipped-roofed section on the facade; main roof extends forward and shields 1-bay porch  
Date: c. 1910  
1 contributing building
293. Brick-paved streets, transportation-related  
Description: brick streets throughout portions of the residential areas of the district, which add considerably to the historic character of the area; typified by sections of Pocahontas Avenue and Spruce Street.  
Date: c. 1910  
\_\_\_\_\_ 1 contributing structure

Summarizing, the Ronceverte Historic District retains integrity, and contains a strong concentration of locally-significant domestic and commercial architecture along with a scattering of religious institutional buildings dating primarily from the 1880s through the post-World War Two years, and representing styles of design which were popular during those decades.

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**8. Significance**

\_\_\_\_\_The Ronceverte Historic District meets National Register Criterion C for *architecture*, as a strong, locally-significant relatively dense concentration of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings built between c.1832-and the early 1950s and including examples of many of the styles of design popular during the period of significance. The period of significance begins c. 1832, representing the approximate date of construction of the earliest section of “Edgarton” (305 Walnut Street; Resource No. 280; Fig. 2) and ends c. 1954, by which time the district’s basic appearance had been established and which also corresponds to the National Register 50-year guideline. The district retains integrity in all seven qualities defined in the National Register guidelines, exhibiting those physical qualities, associative values, design features, and specific aspects of construction which date from its period of significance.

Ronceverte developed around the eighteenth-century site of Edgar's Mill, a grist mill built by Thomas Edgar and his sons near St. Lawrence Ford on the Greenbrier River.<sup>2</sup> In proximity to the mill were several houses, including the second of two homes built by Edgar himself. Neither of these early resources is extant, although local tradition holds that remnants of the second house (c. 1832) was incorporated into the walls of “Edgarton,” the aforementioned late-nineteenth-century Queen Anne-style house (Resource No. 280) which stands on the site of the first Edgar houses on Walnut Street at the west end of present-day Main Street.

Thomas Edgar (1750-1822) was a native of Bedford County, Virginia and first arrived in the Greenbrier area in the 1760s as a surveyor with George Washington. In 1782, as the first Greenbrier County surveyor, he laid out the county seat, Lewisburg, five miles northwest of Ronceverte. Edgar lived in Lewisburg before establishing his residence at the St. Lawrence Ford on land grant received from the Commonwealth of Virginia for his service during the Revolutionary War.<sup>3</sup>

The date of construction of Edgar’s original mill is not known, but it is known that it burned within a few years of its original construction. Thomas Edgar's son, Archer, built a new mill on the small waterway separating the areas now occupied by Ronceverte Island Park and Monroe Avenue.

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<sup>2</sup>The major proportion of the historical information about the district is drawn from the final report from the *Ronceverte Architectural Survey and National Register Evaluation-Phase II*, for which a complete citation appears in the Bibliography.

<sup>3</sup>George W. McClintic, “Edgar Family Started Ronceverte,” *West Virginia News, Greenbrier County Centennial Edition*, Sec. 1, p. 3.

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The second mill burned c. 1805 and was replaced by a third mill, built on the banks of the river by Edgar's descendants. In 1901 the third mill burned and was replaced by Ronceverte Mills.<sup>4</sup>

The settlement was initially known simply as Edgar's Mill and remained a small, obscure settlement until shortly after the end of the Civil War. At that time Colonel Cecil C. Clay, a New York entrepreneur, began to acquire thousands of acres of white pine forests along the path of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway in Greenbrier and Pocahontas Counties. Clay was joined by other entrepreneurs from Philadelphia and New York, as well as local investors, and pushed for rapid completion of railroad lines to link the West Virginia forests to urban markets. Their efforts were rewarded by the fact that by 1873, with the C & O completed as far as Huntington, Greenbrier County had become part of a far-reaching rail system that linked the community to both the Atlantic coast and the Ohio River.

In 1871, anticipating the massive growth of lumbering operations in the area, Clay laid out a new town, which he christened Ronceverte. Sources differ on the etiology of the name chosen by Clay. Some claim that Clay's wife originated the name as a compounding of the French for "green brier." Others note that Clay had seen a map prepared by Jesuits at the then-French Fort Duquesne (later Pittsburgh) whereon the name of the river appeared in French. Apparently some locals objected to Clay's naming of the town, since no tradition of French settlement had ever been in the area. Despite suggestions to name it "Edgar," honoring pioneer Thomas Edgar, "Ronceverte" was Clay's choice.

Clay's community was to serve as the hub of rail and river shipment of timber by his new firm, the Saint Lawrence Boom & Manufacturing Company. Clay was convinced that Ronceverte, with its strategic location on both the C & O and the Greenbrier River, would play a major role in the development of the area's lumber industry. A modest wood passenger depot already existed in the community and the St. Lawrence Mills had been constructed nearby. At the same time, the Greenbrier Lumber Company was erecting a large steam sawmill not far from the depot, setting the course for harvesting of the timber resources and the growth of Clay's now town.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>"The Old Mills in Greenbrier: The First Industry in Ronceverte," *West Virginia News*, Greenbrier County 160<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Edition, Section 3, p. 8.

<sup>5</sup>Otis K. Rice, **A History of Greenbrier County, West Virginia** (Hugheston, West Virginia: Author, 1986), p. 338.

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The activities of the St. Lawrence Boom & Manufacturing Company and other similar lumbering interests relied on the virgin forests of Greenbrier County and, to an even greater degree, of Pocahontas County to the north. The post-Civil War economic expansion, coupled with the nation's exploration and settlement of vast new territory resulted in an unprecedented demand for building materials. Among the choicest of these materials were the clear and easily worked soft woods, such as white pine. Cecil Clay's vision of rapid growth for his new town and its fledgling timber interests came to fruition and by 1881, Ronceverte was acknowledged as the "most important and thriving lumber point" on the C & O, having become the shipping center for the 1,000-square-mile Upper Greenbrier Basin. The freight depot at Ronceverte shipped 2,010,000 feet of lumber and in addition to the St. Lawrence Boom & Manufacturing Company, also served the Greenbrier Lumber Company, the New York Hoop Company, and smaller mills belonging to E. O. Felton, Thomas Feamster, Anthony Kincaid, and Henry Lewis.<sup>6</sup>

Clay, as well as his colleagues and competitors, recognized that the waters of the Greenbrier River offered excellent conditions for the construction of "booms," the huge retention basins for logs being gathered to float downstream railroad centers such as Ronceverte. From there, the logs would be loaded onto railroad cars for shipment to cities as far away as Philadelphia and Cincinnati. The logs remained in boom until the river's springtime flow was strong enough to carry them to their destination. When conditions were right, massive log drives took place, overseen by crews of men working and living on 70-foot-long rafts called arks. In 1884, a single such drive by the St. Lawrence Boom & Manufacturing Company carried 13 million board feet of white pine to Ronceverte.<sup>7</sup>

The St. Lawrence Boom & Manufacturing Company, the leading producer of lumber at Ronceverte, wasted no time in procuring a charter for operating rights on the Greenbrier River. In 1876, in return for exclusive lumbering rights on the river, the company undertook a relatively inexpensive but effective program of navigational improvements, and built narrow-gauge railways into the timbering areas. Although its monopoly of river transport was soon relinquished, such improvements enabled it to deliver lumber to Philadelphia and Cincinnati at prices that were lower than those of competitors from Pennsylvania and Michigan. The firm also invested in the most advanced technology available, including, in 1882, the procurement of the largest circular sawmill in West Virginia. This massive piece of equipment was powered by six boilers which produced 250-horsepower for its

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<sup>6</sup>Rice, **Op. Cit.**, p. 340.

<sup>7</sup>Rice, **Op. Cit.**, p. 345.

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engine which had a capacity of 25,000 board feet a day,. A gang saw (comprised of thirty-two saws set in a frame), an edger capable of cutting timber to any width, a muley to cut boards into lengths from five to eighty feet, as well as planing, lath, and picket machines were also in use at the mill. At that time, the company had on hand enough white pine logs, some of them thirty to sixty feet in length, to saw three to six million board feet. In 1884, the Ronceverte facility was converted to a double-band mill, in which a steel belt with teeth on both edges traveled around an upper and lower pulley as logs moved past on a carriage driven by steam piston. Clay's St. Lawrence Boom and Manufacturing Company became the largest producer of white pine lumber in West Virginia and in twenty-five years of operation, produced more than 433 million board feet of lumber, taken principally from Greenbrier and Pocahontas Counties.<sup>8</sup>

Ronceverte's smaller lumber companies prospered as well and the community grew. The Greenbrier Lumber Company, owned by a syndicate of local investors, had a daily capacity of 30,000 feet of boards, 15,000 feet of lath, and 25,000 feet of shingles in 1882. The mills of Felton, Feamster, Kincaid, and Lewis had production ranging from 100,000 to one million feet in 1882. In 1881, the New York Hoop Company began operations in a new 60-foot by 100-foot building with ten hoop machines. By the end of its first year, fifty railroad carloads of completed hoops had left the factory.<sup>9</sup>

Although the location of Ronceverte was convenient as an industrial site, it was not ideal for residential development. Early residential, commercial and industrial development occurred along the railroad, although few residential properties remain in that area. Ronceverte's principal residential neighborhood, typified by houses of primarily late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century derivation, rises sharply into the hilly region to the north of the downtown. To connect the levels, an intricate system of steep concrete stairways was inserted at intervals between the north-south streets; some of these appear on the 1898 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* for Ronceverte.<sup>10</sup> Many of the stairways remain today, providing a strong sense of local identity and testifying to the enormous physical effort once required to reach the mills, railroad facilities, stores, and churches along the river from houses perched atop the bluff.

Its physical drawbacks notwithstanding, Ronceverte grew quickly and was incorporated on

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<sup>8</sup>Rice, **Op. Cit.**, pp. 341-343.

<sup>9</sup>**Ibid.**

<sup>10</sup>*Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Ronceverte, West Virginia* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1898).

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April 1, 1882;<sup>11</sup> by 1898 the community was home to about 2,000 people.<sup>12</sup> The unfettered harvesting of the region's native pine forests could not endure forever and by the 1890s the seemingly endless supply of pine was nearly exhausted and the lumber industry had to turn to hardwoods such as chestnut and walnut to answer the continuing demand for wood. By 1910, most of the area's stores of standing, marketable wood of all species had been cut, and the Ronceverte lumber industry was on the wane. The St. Lawrence Boom & Manufacturing Company closed its Ronceverte operation in that year, and all of its buildings and lumber piles had been removed by 1921.<sup>13</sup> Ronceverte's links to its lumbering heritage began to disappear. Sprawling lumber processing facilities, once located south of the railroad tracks along the river, are gone and most of the lumberyards have closed, replaced by a community recreational facility, Ronceverte Island Park, located on the small island across the former millrace from the downtown.

As important as lumber was to Ronceverte's economy, the town also enjoyed a healthy mix of other commercial and industrial endeavors, most of which were located in the commercial area along Railroad Avenue (Fig. 5; renamed Edgar Avenue in 1938). Some of these businesses, such as the Ronceverte and Greenbrier hotels, restaurants, and livery stables near the C & O tracks, clearly depended on the presence of the railroad and its steady stream of freight and travelers. Other community businesses included banks, grist mills, foundries, slaughter- and icehouses, and grocery and furniture warehouses, automobile sales and repair facilities, and clothing stores. Fires wrought considerable damage on the downtown at least twice. In 1914 the block between Maple and Cedar Streets was nearly totally destroyed and in 1922 the Ronceverte Hotel and several other commercial buildings fell victim to fire. Despite such fires and recurring floods that damaged or destroyed a number of buildings in the commercial district, much of the architectural fabric of the town's commercial center (Fig. 7) is still in place.<sup>14</sup>

In 1915, the nineteenth-century C & O Railroad passenger station was replaced by a buff-colored brick Craftsman-style depot (Fig. 8; Resource No. 116). The brick station still stands, as does a 1920s coaling tower (Resource No. 118), but other early twentieth-century railroad buildings,

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<sup>11</sup>Virginia Humphries Yates, ed.. and comp. **History of Ronceverte, West Virginia** (Ronceverte, West Virginia: Ronceverte Centennial Committee, 1982), p. 18.

<sup>12</sup>Sanborn, **Op. Cit.**

<sup>13</sup>*Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Ronceverte, West Virginia* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1921).

<sup>14</sup>Yates, **Op. Cit.**, p. 76.

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including a freight depot, roundhouse, and repair shops, have been demolished.

No vestige remains of the little Lewisburg and Ronceverte Railroad, which once connected Lewisburg to the main C & O rail network at Ronceverte. Chartered in April 1905 and completed in 1906, it began to provide both freight and passenger service between the two towns in 1907, using a Shay steam engine with vertical pistons. It was converted to electricity in 1913, and offered mail and passenger service the following year. After being sold at auction in 1927, the line converted to a light gasoline-powered engine and carried only freight. It was discontinued altogether in 1931, and the rails were removed and sold to a rail line in Raleigh County.<sup>15</sup>

Because of the town's waterside location, bridges have always played a significant part in transportation into and out of Ronceverte. The foundations of a 1935 concrete bridge carrying US Route 219 over the rail lines and the river are visible near the 1990s Walnut Street Bridge that now carries the highway. At Chestnut Street, a presently-closed steel bridge (Resource No.92) spans the railroad from Main Street to Monroe Avenue in the district's southern reaches.<sup>18</sup>

Electricity came early to Ronceverte, as indicated by the 1893 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* of the town, and the Ronceverte Electric Company's late-19th-century brick facility at Monroe Avenue next to the railroad bridge still exists. Later buildings and structures relating to power facilities, including a steam plant and a 382½-foot-tall concrete smoke stack built in the 1920s (and once the world's tallest), were demolished in 1966.<sup>19</sup>

Early in its history, Ronceverte became a regional leader in newspaper publishing. In 1885, the weekly *Ronceverte News*, owned by Richard Burke and J. W. Hess, became Greenbrier County's second newspaper. Bought in 1886 by William B. Blake, the paper was renamed the *Valley Messenger and Ronceverte News*. It was later absorbed into Blake's *West Virginia News*, a staunchly Republican newspaper established in Ronceverte in 1897. A rival paper, *The Greenbrier Valley Democrat*, also began publication in 1897. In 1909, a three-story red brick building with an impressive entrance featuring Ionic columns and rock-faced stone trim was constructed on Main Street to house *The West Virginia News*, which continued in operation until 1967 before becoming Greenbrier County's first daily newspaper. The newspaper was eventually re-named the *West Virginia Daily News* and its offices were moved to Lewisburg; the newspaper office in Ronceverte was demolished in 1996.

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<sup>15</sup>Rice, **Op. Cit.**, p. 351.



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In the mid-1940s, the town again assumed a leading role in the field of regional communications, when Greenbrier County's first radio station, WRON, began broadcasting in Ronceverte under the ownership of the Blake Broadcasting Company.<sup>16</sup> It was house on the second story of the 1937 Grand Theater building at 302 West Main Street (Resource No. 146).

Ronceverte's concentration of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century church buildings is eclectic and diverse. Religious architecture includes the "Carpenter" Gothic-style Episcopal Chapel of the Incarnation (Fig. 3; Resource No. 130), constructed in 1883 and moved to its present site at 103 West Main Street in 1938, the Romanesque Revival-style St. Catherine of Sienna Roman Catholic church at 407 Walnut Street (Resource No. 283; 1920); the Ronceverte Christian Church at 401 West Main Street (Resource No. 144; c. 1885 and after), and the 1923 Late Gothic Revival-style Presbyterian Church at 305 Locust Street (Fig. 9; Resource No. 287). Two church buildings were built by the Methodist congregation. Their first church (1880) stands at 311 East Main Street (Fig. 4; Resource No. 157) and for decades has been the spiritual home of Ronceverte's African-American Methodists. In 1922 the Trinity congregation completed a new church (Fig. 10) in the Neo-Classical Revival style at the corner of Walnut Street and Pocahontas Avenue (Resource No. 229).

Education in Ronceverte dates from 1875 when the first of several district schools, a white-only one-room schoolhouse-- was erected on Greenbrier Avenue (not extant). In 1882, after a larger brick school, again for white children, was constructed on a different site, and the old frame building on Greenbrier Avenue became Ronceverte's first African-American school. In 1887, the Maple Grove Colored School, a two-story building, was built and Greenbrier County's graded school system was instituted in 1888. Architecturally, two significant school buildings still stand in the district: the former Greenbrier High School of 1928 is a large, three-story building of buff-colored brick school (Resource No. 254) on Ronceverte Avenue and a former high school, dating from 1917 (Resource No. 277) is located on Academy Street. Both schools are presently vacant.<sup>17</sup>

Greenbrier General Hospital, the County's first hospital, was established in Ronceverte about 1909 by Dr. J. W. deVebre, a former professor at the medical school of Cornell University. The hospital was located on Main Street in two large wood buildings, former residences, which were destroyed by fire in 2003. Purchased by Dr. S. G. Love in 1922, the institution was called Dr. Love's

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<sup>16</sup>Rice, **Op. Cit.**, p. 471.

<sup>17</sup>Yates, **Op. Cit.**, pp. 22-26.

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Private Hospital until February 1925, when Love opened a new forty-bed brick hospital at 610 Greenbrier Avenue, which now serves as a nursing home (Resource No.205). From 1925 to 1944, frame buildings on Main Street housed female students enrolled in the hospital's state-accredited nursing program and training school.

Other resources constructed within the historic district for civic purposes include the Clifford Armory at 301 East Edgar Avenue (Resource No. 85), a brick building constructed in 1926, the old City Hall at 300 West Main Street (Resource No. 147; 1929), and the 1958 Federal Building and Post Office (Resource No. 70), constructed at 314 West Edgar Street to replace a succession of makeshift post offices.

Ronceverte never fully recovered from the demise of the lumber industry in the 1920s. In 1950, at the end of the period of significance of the district, the population was 2,730. By 1990 it had fallen to 1,734 and in 2000 was recorded at 1,557. The commercial life of the downtown has been damaged by the construction of strip centers north and east of town, between Ronceverte and Lewisburg.

The Ronceverte Historic District's Criterion C significance for *architecture* is established by the presence in the district of a strong and cohesive mixed-use collection of architecture which mirrors a century of development in Ronceverte and reflects many of the popular styles of design in vogue throughout the long period of significance of the district. Included among these styles are the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Romanesque, Gothic and Late Gothic, Neo-Classical, and Colonial Revival, Bungalow, and American Foursquare styles, along with numerous vernacular derivations of many of the styles and other properties reflecting no particular architectural style but nonetheless reflecting local building traditions within the city. Specific example of representative styles appear in Section 7.

Viewing the Ronceverte Historic District in the context of other similar resources, several comparisons can be made. The Thurmond Historic District in Fayette County, is another river town, in this case, the New River, whose history, like that of Ronceverte's, is linked to the C & O Railway. Thurmond lies approximately seventy miles northwest of Ronceverte; it bears the name of W. D. Thurmond, the town's original proprietor. Thurmond developed as a linear district along the river with comparatively modest architecture and only three or four house types, unadorned and lacking in any flamboyance or pretension. Fayetteville, also in Fayette County on the New River plateau north

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of Thurmond, has a period of significance which begins thirty years earlier than that of Ronceverte and ends a decade and one-half earlier. The Fayetteville Historic District owes its existence to its location on an early turnpike, while Ronceverte is linked inextricably to the lumber industry and secondarily to the river, as a transportation artery for harvested timber. Containing about 185 buildings, Fayetteville is somewhat smaller than Ronceverte. Also, Fayetteville's distinction is partially owed to associations with Civil War events, and was occupied both by Confederate and Union troops during the conflict. Fayetteville is small-town county seat with two- and three-story brick and stone commercial buildings and residences reflecting primarily Queen Anne- and Colonial Revival-style design tenets. Hinton, in Summers County approximately forty miles west of Ronceverte was a major railroad hub for the C & O, is a county seat, and contains a significantly larger array of architecture including three large commercial buildings between three and seven stories in height. Neither Ronceverte, Thurmond, or Fayetteville contains no such large buildings. several Ronceverte differs from these communities in several instances. While Ronceverte can claim no historic stone buildings as can Fayetteville, large buildings on a scale with Hinton, and is not a county seat as are Hinton and Fayetteville, Ronceverte nonetheless contains a locally-distinctive concentration of domestic architecture, modest commercial buildings and several substantial churches, and owes its existence to the historic timber industry in southeastern West Virginia.

Summarizing, the Ronceverte Historic District is notable as a cohesive concentration of locally-significant primarily domestic architecture dating from the early years of the nineteenth century through the first thirty years of the twentieth century and meets the National Register Criteria for Evaluation under Criterion C for its architectural significance.

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**10. Geographical Data**

**VERBAL BOUNDARY Description**

Beginning at the northeast corner of Monroe Avenue and Walnut Street, then easterly along the north curblin of Monroe Avenue c. 3,300' to the southwest property corner of the property at --- Monroe Avenue (Resource No. 33); then northwesterly c. 900' to the CSX Railroad right-of-way; then easterly along the CSX Railroad right-of-way c. 1,400' to a point opposite the northwest corner of the property located at 842 West Edgar Avenue (Resource No. 53); then easterly along the rear lot line of the properties fronting on West Edgar Avenue c. 750' to the northwest property corner of the property at 814 West Edgar Avenue (Resource No. 59); then northerly c. 150' along the west property line of the property at 305 Walnut Street (Resource No. 280) to the northwest corner of the property at 305 Walnut Street (Resource No. 280); then westerly along the rear property lines of the properties fronting on Greenbrier Avenue c. 750' to the southwest corner of the property at 905 Greenbrier Avenue (Resource No. 192); then northerly along the west property line of 905 Greenbrier Avenue (Resource No. 192) and crossing Greenbrier Avenue a total of c. 600' to the southwest corner of the property at 905 Pocahontas Avenue (Resource No. 242); then westerly along the rear property lines of the properties facing Pocahontas Avenue c.400' to the west curb line of Clay Street; then northwesterly along the east curb line of Clay Street c. 100' to the south curblin of Pocahontas Avenue; then easterly c. 700' along the south curb line of Pocahontas Avenue to the southeast corner of Pocahontas Avenue and Elm Street; then northwesterly along the eastern curb line of Elm Street c. 100' to the northwest corner of the property at 826 Pocahontas Avenue (Resource No. 247); then northeasterly c. 1,000' along the rear property lines of the properties facing Pocahontas Avenue to the eastern curblin of GHS Lane; then northwesterly along the east curblin of GHS Lane c. 60' to the northern curblin of Ronceverte Avenue; then westerly c. 100' to the southwest corner of the property containing the former Greenbrier High School (Resource No. 254); then northeasterly c. 300' along the northern property line of the property containing the former Greenbrier High School (Resource No. 254) to the northeast corner of the property containing the former Greenbrier High School (Resource No. 254); then southeasterly c. 800' to the south curblin of Pocahontas Avenue; then easterly along the south curblin of Pocahontas Avenue c. 450' to the southwest corner of Pocahontas Avenue and Walnut Street; then northwesterly along the eastern curblin of the property containinn — Pocahontas Avenue (Resource No. 257); to the northwest corner of the property at 708 Pocahontas Avenue (Resource No. 257); then easterly c. 3,600' along the rear lot lines of the properties fronting on Pocahontas Avenue and continuing to the northeast corner of the property containing the Academy

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Street school building (Resource No. 277); the southeasterly along the eastern lot line of the Academy Street school building c. 600'; then westerly c. 1,200' to the west curblineline of Cedar Street; then southerly along the west curblineline of Cedar Street c. 180' to a point opposite the northwest corner of the property at 401 Cedar Street (Resource No. 291); then easterly along the rear lot lines of the properties fronting on Greenbrier Avenue c. 750' to the western curblineline of Frankford Road; then southerly along the eastern curblineline of Frankford Road c. 300' to the northern curblineline of West Main Street; then easterly along the northern curblineline of Main Street c. 225' to the southwestern corner of the property at 109-115 East Main Street (Resource No. 152); then northerly c. 240' along the western property line of 109-115 West Main Street (Resource No. 152) to the northwestern corner of the property at 109-115 East Main Street (Resource No. 152); then easterly c. 900' along the rear property lines of the properties fronting on East Main Street c. 5,400' to the northeastern corner of the Riverview Cemetery (Resource No. 97); then southerly c. 600' to the northern curblineline of East Edgar Avenue; then westerly along then northern curblineline of West Edgar Avenue c. 4,450' to a point between Cherry and Poplar Streets; then southerly c. 600' to the southeast corner of the railroad coaling tower; then westerly c. 200' to the southwest corner of the coaling tower; then northerly c. 600' to the northern curblineline of East Edgar Avenue; then westerly c. 900' along the northern curblineline of East and West Edgar Avenue to a point opposite the northeastern corner of the C & O (now CSX) baggage building (Resource No. 117); then southerly c. 210' to a point beyond the southeast corner of the C & O (now CSX) baggage building (Resource No. 117); then westerly c. 375' to the eastern edge of the Chestnut Street Bridge (Resource No. 115); then southerly c. 450' along the eastern edge of the Chestnut Street Bridge (Resource No. 115), and continuing to the southeast corner of the property at 401 Monroe Avenue (Resource No. 1); then westerly c. 1,500' along the rear property lines of the properties fronting on Monroe Avenue to a point below the eastern curblineline of the Walnut Street Bridge (Resource No. 279); then northerly c. 150' to the place of beginning.

**JUSTIFICATION**

The boundaries reflect the extent of those historic resources located within the core of this community, representing residential, commercial, and transportation development in Ronceverte, and are drawn to exclude specifically properties built after the period of significance of the district. The area immediately south of the district contains a modern park with recreational playing fields, and the areas to the north, east, and west contain properties dating from outside the period of significance.

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**Fig. 1** This post card view from the 1930s looks across the Greenbrier River into the community; the through-truss bridge was replaced by the present concrete bridge (Resource No. 279 ).

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**Fig. 2** Shown above in a HABS photograph, "Edgarton" (Resource No. 280) is the district's most widely-recognized historic house. Remodeled to its present appearance in the 1880s, the oldest portion of the house is said to date from 1832 and establishes the beginning of the period of significance of the district.



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**Fig. 3** The above two views of the Episcopal Church of the Incarnation (Resource No. 130) were taken by the Historic American Building Survey.

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**Fig. 4** The Trinity Methodist Church (Resource No. 157) on East Main Street was replaced in the 1920s and this building became the Main Street Methodist Church, home to an African American congregation. The above photo predates the paving of East Main Street.

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**Fig. 5** This nineteenth-century view of Railroad Street (later named Edgar Avenue) illustrates the scale and character of downtown Ronceverte prior to devastating fires in the early decades of the twentieth century

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**Fig. 6** Taken at the time of a 1946 downtown fire, this photo also depicts an early C & O warehouse on the left which survived until the 1946 flood.

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**Fig. 7** This 1930s view of a portion of West Edgar Avenue illustrates two of the commercial buildings (Resource Nos. 72 and 73) which still remain in downtown Ronceverte.

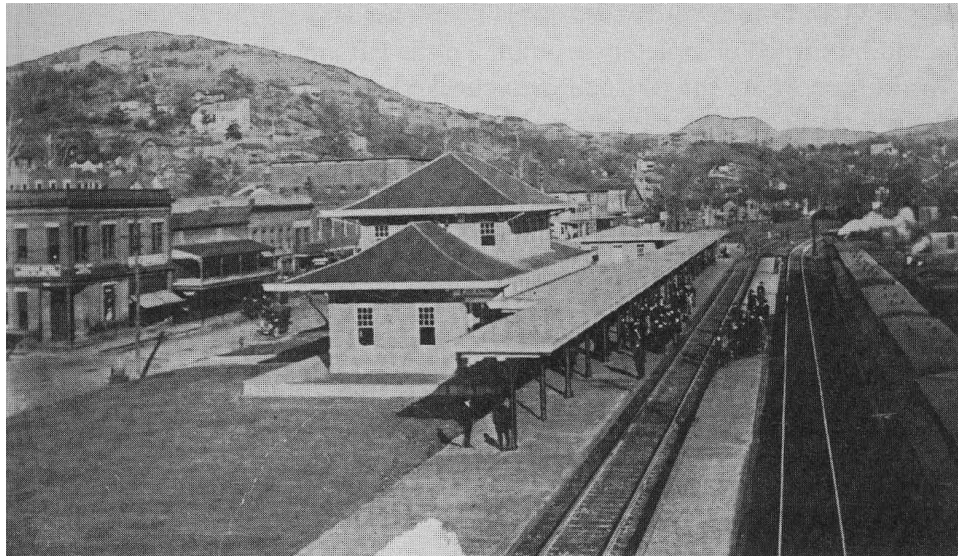
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**Fig. 8** Above are three views of the existing 1915 C & O Passenger Depot (Resource No. 116). The uppermost is the earliest and dates from c. 1920, the one below and on the left is from 1942, and on the right is a c. 1940 post card view of the building

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**Fig. 9** The Presbyterian Church (Resource No. 287) completed in 1923, shown above in a c. 1935 post card view.



**Fig. 10** The Methodist Episcopal Church of 1922 (Resource No. 229), from an early post card view.

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**PHOTOGRAPH LOG**

All Photographs:

**Ronceverte Historic District**

Greenbrier County, West Virginia

Photographer: David L. Taylor

Date: 2004

Negatives filed at:   West Virginia SHPO  
Charleston, West Virginia

1.     401 East Edgar Avenue (Resource No. 88) facade, looking northwest; this property is typical of the small-scale domestic architecture erected by the working class in the historic district
2.     Streetscape, north side East Edgar Avenue, looking west from Beech Street; the lands on the left are not in the district.
3.     Clifford Armory (Resource No. 85), facade, looking northwest
4.     Streetscape, north side West Edgar Avenue, looking west through central business district with 100-110 West Edgar Avenue (Resource No. 79) in the foreground and the 3-story building at 112 West Edgar Avenue (Resource No. 65) prominent in the streetscape
5.     C & O Passenger Depot (Resource No. 116), facade, looking south
6.     Chestnut Street Bridge (Resource No. 115), looking west along West Edgar Avenue
7.     Martin and Jones Hardware Building (Resource No. 67), southwest perspective looking northeast, with central business district in background
8.     834 West Edgar Avenue (Resource No. 54), facade, looking northeast
9.     832 West Edgar Avenue (Resource No. 55), facade, looking north



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10. 812 West Edgar Avenue (Resource No.60), facade, looking north and showing decorative wood trim, porch, etc.
11. Jack Martin House (Resource No. 192), 905 Greenbrier Avenue, looking southeast
12. Bungalows along Greenbrier Avenue (Resource Nos. 187 and 188), looking southwest
13. Streetscape, north side Greenbrier Avenue, looking northeast with 710 Greenbrier Avenue (Resource No. 201) in foreground
14. St. Catherine of Sienna Roman Catholic Church (Resource No. 283), looking northwest
15. Queen Anne-style residence at 612 Greenbrier Avenue (Resource No. 204), facade, looking north
16. Cottage at 609 Greenbrier Avenue (Resource No. 184), facade, looking southwest
17. 504 Greenbrier Avenue (Resource No.209), facade, looking northwest
18. Brick pavement along Pocahontas Avenue, looking west
19. Bungalow at 608 Pocahontas Avenue (Resource No. 261), southeast perspective, looking northwest
20. Trinity Methodist Church (Resource No. 299 ), northwest perspective looking southeast
21. "Edgarton" (Resource No. 280), facade, looking west
22. Episcopal Church of the Incarnation (Resource No. 130), 619 West Main Street, facade, looking south
23. Chestnut Street Bridge (Resource No. 92), looking northwest, with the Lewis Hubbard Building (Resource No. 36) on the left

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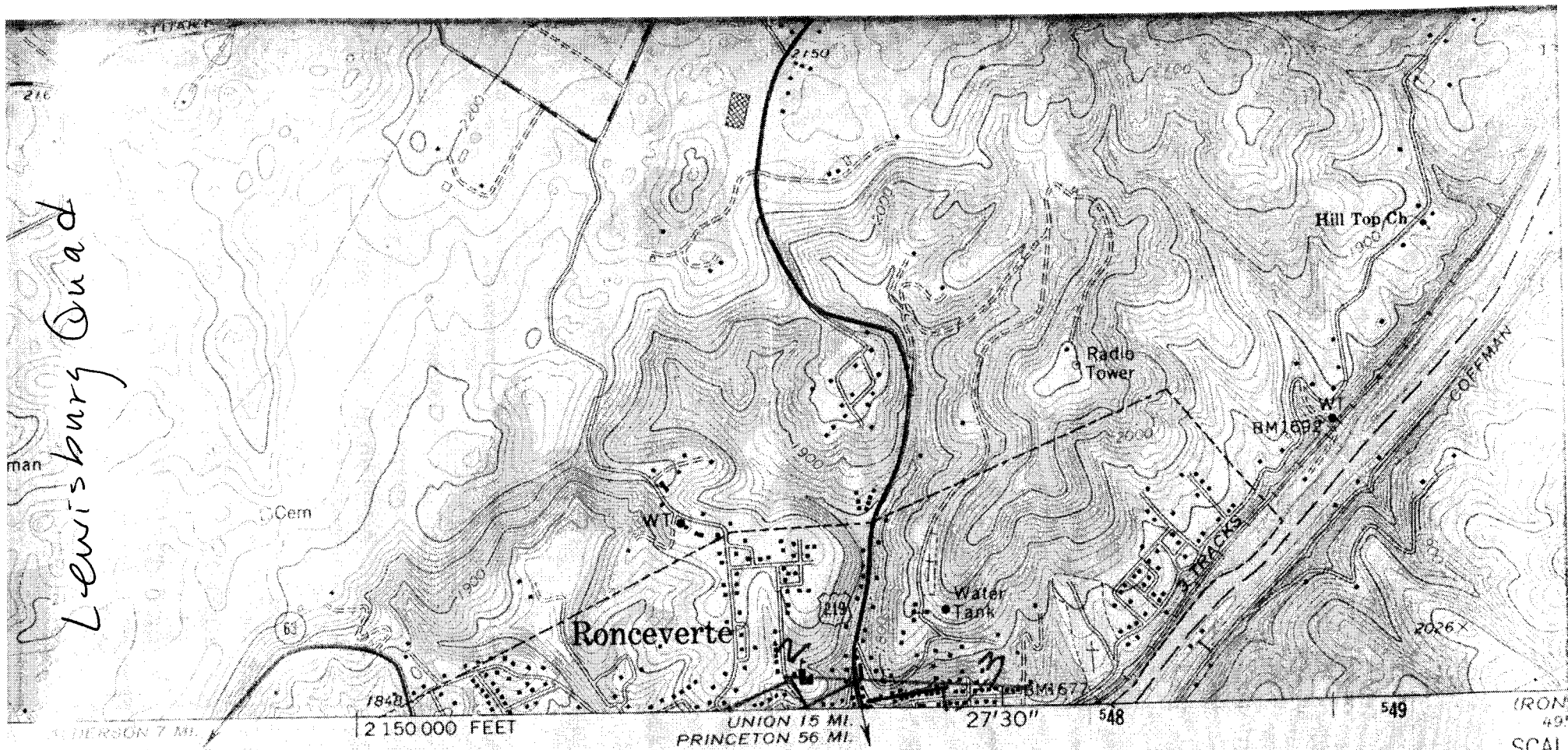
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24. Streetscape, south side Monroe Avenue, looking west from the foot of the Chestnut Street Bridge
25. Ronceverte Ice & Produce Building (Resource No. 19), 900 Monroe Avenue, southeast perspective, looking northwest
26. Former Coca-Cola Bottling Building (Resource No. 17), 812 Monroe Avenue, facade, looking northeast
27. Streetscape, south side Monroe Avenue, looking west
28. View of industrial sector from Walnut Street Bridge, looking southwest
29. Streetscape, south side West Main Street, looking southeast, with Baptist Church (Resource No. 129) at right.
30. 520 West Main Street (Resource No. 138), facade, looking northeast
31. Houses along West Main Street (Resource No. 139 and 140), looking north
32. Former Grant Theater building (Resource No. 146), looking northeast with old City Hall in background
33. Commercial buildings at 201 West Main and 207-209 West Main (Resource Nos. 110 and 111, respectively), looking southeast
34. Riverview Cemetery, view from northernmost point southward down hill toward East Edgar Avenue

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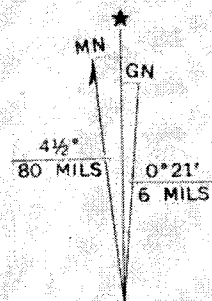
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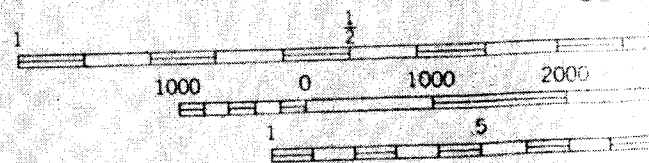
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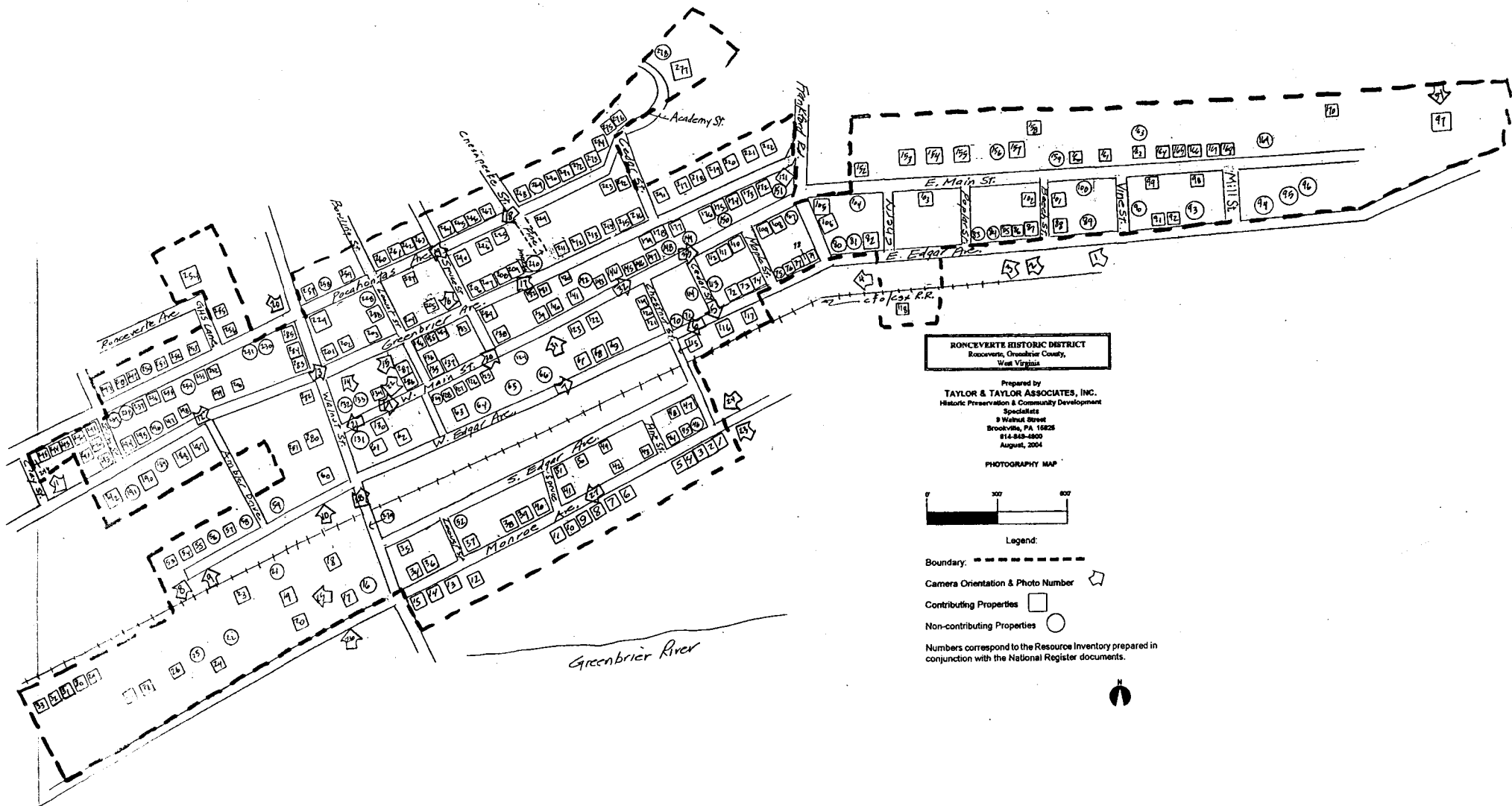
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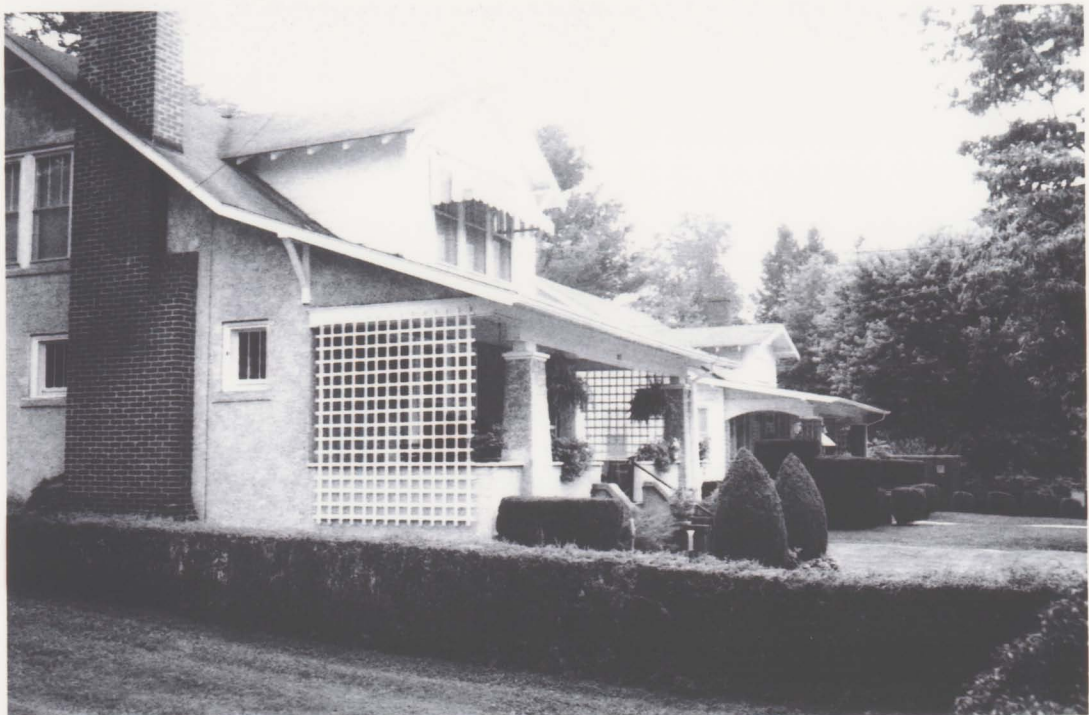


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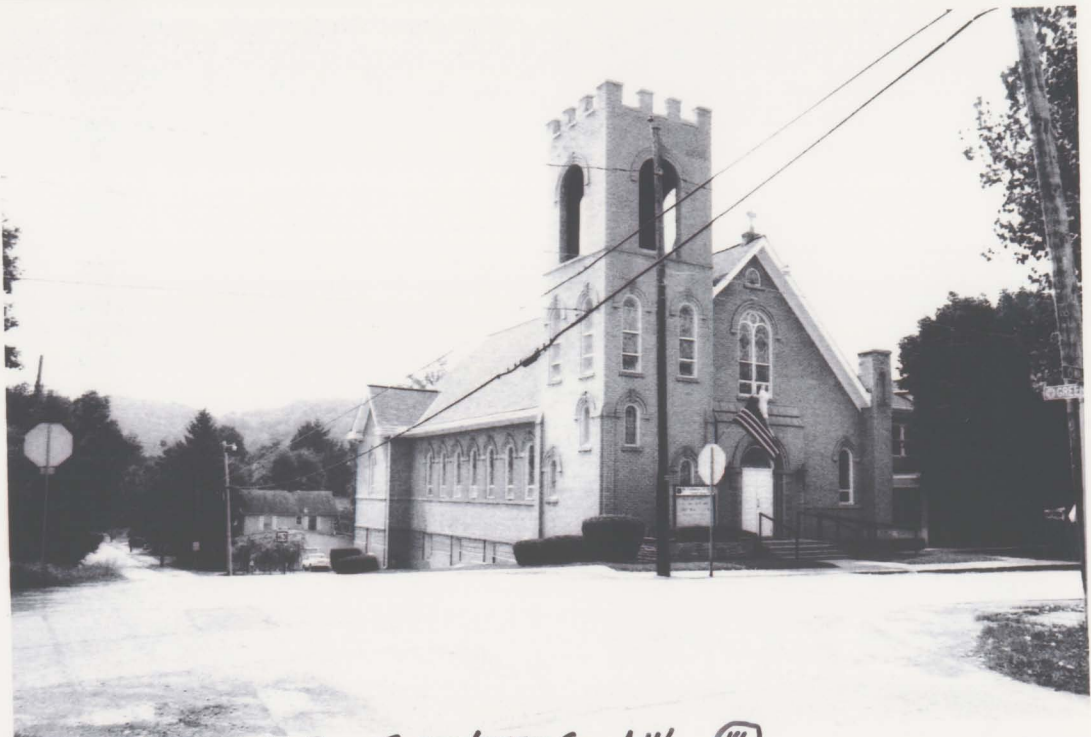




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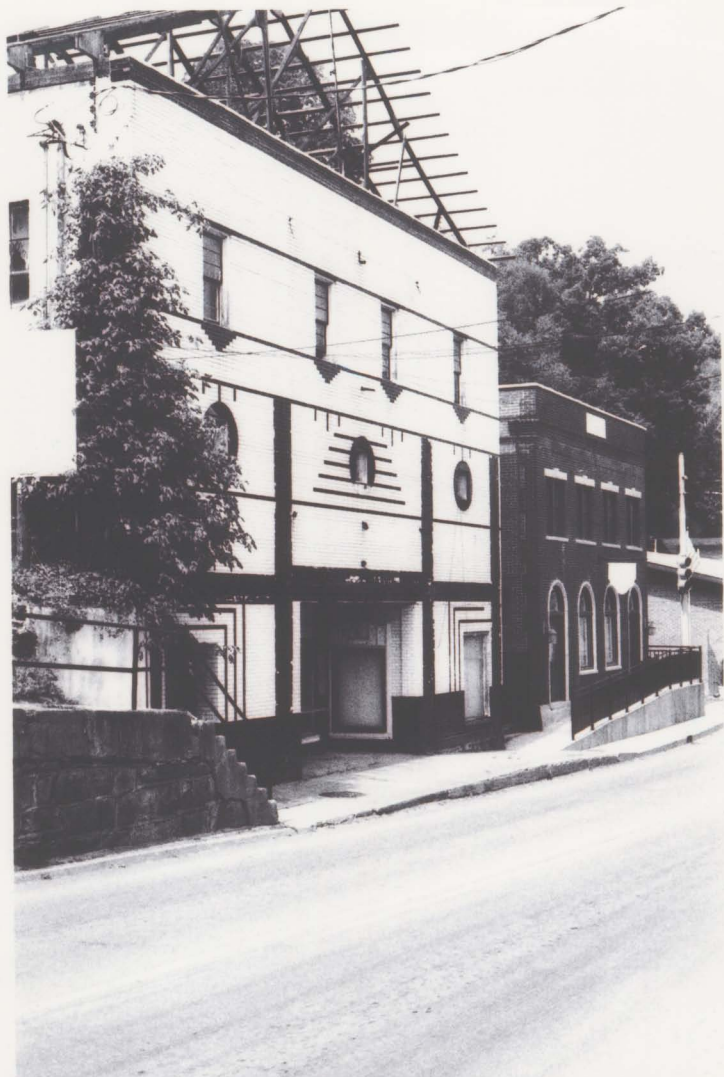
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