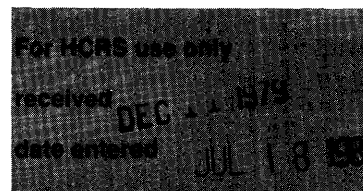


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic _____

and/or common Malden Historic District

2. Location

Roughly bounded by RR tracks, Kanawha River, Georges Dr. and U.S. 60

street & number From the south side of Georges Drive on the north to the end of Malden Drive on the south as it turns east just south of the southern not for publication

city, town Malden _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district _____

state West Virginia code 54 county Kanawha code 039

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership

street & number _____

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Kanawha County Courthouse

street & number 409 Virginia Street, East

city, town Charleston state West Virginia 25301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic American Buildings Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1979 federal state county local

depository for survey records Library of Congress

city, town Washington state D.C.

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>August 21, 1979</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The community of Malden was an adjunct to the exploitation of salt springs located in the Kanawha Valley. Salt had been obtained from these springs by Indians prior to the immigration of whites in the late 1700's. By the second decade of the nineteenth century, salt wells were producing considerable quantities of the sought-after commodity. The commerce was so lucrative and competitive that a group of Kanawha Valley manufacturers met in 1817 to establish a set of self-regulatory measures in order to perpetuate a profitable business climate for all, thus creating one of the first large-scale business trusts in America. Attendant to the production of salt was the improvement of drilling techniques both for brine wells and gas wells. The procedure for drying the brine to extract salt required fuel for heat, which local supplies of gas could provide. As a result of increased drilling activity, technical advances evolved, serving not only the salt industry but later drilling operations in the development of the oil industry in America. The expansion of the salt-processing industry was substantially aided by proximity to a navigable waterway, the Kanawha River, which allowed Malden and its neighboring communities to become one of the primary salt-producing regions in mid-nineteenth-century America.

Having been known as Kanawha Salines during the early 1800's, the name of Malden had been adopted by the 1850's, the height of its commercial activity. As growing competition from other areas of the country combined with the devastation of normal commerce during the Civil War, Malden began to lose its position of power in the national market. During the 1870's, the fact that only one furnace continued in operation reflected the national economic malaise and foreshadowed the gradual deterioration of the traditional economic foundation for the Kanawha Valley. Even though the development of the salt industry at Malden eventually helped to spawn the assortment of chemical industries now situated in the valley, Malden did not share in this latter-day boom. By the late 1800's, the commercial activity which had lured residents of nearby communities to the town had begun to shift to the nearby city of Charleston. It was Charleston that also became the regional focus of industrial and governmental activity, leaving Malden little opportunity to match its rapid growth. In fact, very little expansion has occurred since the late 1870's. And the timelessness of the community is mirrored in the fact that it has not attempted to incorporate itself as a town since the short-lived attempt in the 1880's.

Thus has Malden existed well into the twentieth century as a small nineteenth-century commercial, industrial and residential community. As the industrial activity withered, virtually ceasing in the 1950's with a fire at the major remaining saltworks, commercial interests likewise declined, so that today Malden is almost totally residential. The few commercial activities which do exist take place in very new structures having no relation to the earlier hotel and store buildings which are, save two, nonexistent. And this present-day commerce is almost totally directed toward the populace residing in the Malden area.

Fortunately, the prominence of Malden prior to the Civil War and the relative lack of change during the ensuing century have left an architectural legacy extending back in time to the 1830's. The building types which are of most significance are in two categories - religious and residential. Of the former are the Kanawha Salines Presbyterian Church, c. 1840, and the African Zion Baptist Church, c. 1872. The

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c.1830 - 1929 **Builder/Architect** Multiple

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The significance of the Malden historic district is twofold. First, it represents a material manifestation of the town playing the most prominent role in the development of the salt industry in the Kanawha Valley, an industry which spawned the considerable present-day industrial importance of the valley as a chemical-producing region. The second important feature of the district is its large collection of buildings dating from as early as the 1830's and attesting to the high degree of architectural sophistication brought to Malden earlier than to any other Kanawha Valley town due to the national importance of the saltworks.

At least as early as the eighteenth century, salt had been obtained by the Indians from springs in the Kanawha Valley. By the second decade of the nineteenth century, considerable quantities of the commodity were being produced by white settlers. Technical advances in the drilling of gas wells, for fuel to dry the brine, accompanied this industrial growth. Known as Kanawha Salines during the early 1800's, the name of Malden had been adopted for the principal residential/commercial enclave by the 1850's, the height of its industrial prominence. Due to increased competition and the ravages of fires, floods and the Civil War, Malden began to lose its position of national power. When related industries did develop in the valley, they located nearer to Charleston, the nearby community which was to eventually become the state capital. Thus did Malden achieve and lose its prominent position in the region within less than a century.

One positive feature of this series of events was that a small town developed within an atmosphere of cultivation rare to the region. This cultivation was due to the fact that the wealthy owners of much of the property in Malden lived in the town. And it was expressed in the buildings which were erected there. Due to the quick decline of the salt industry, the town did not grow beyond a manageable size. In fact, it virtually ceased to grow during the late nineteenth century. But the wealthier families remained and continued to care for the architectural legacy which had been established. Fortunately, this town has survived at a size close to that of a century ago and with the majority of its better original buildings. This collection of buildings in their several styles coalesce to create a richness and ambience unique to towns of similar size in the Kanawha Valley.

Larger residences were sometimes built of brick but, as often, were of wood. Many also had continuous foundations of carefully cut stone. Even for the brick houses, a fondness for the decorative use of carved wood is attested to by the frequent occurrence of carved brackets and ornate front porches, which more often bespeak a mid-nineteenth-century taste rather than the more restrained eastern styles of the late 1700's or early 1800's. The older houses are often continuations and transformations of the simplicity, elegance and symmetry associated with the Federal style. Later houses evidence contact with the Italianate mode by their asymmetrical massing, bracketed cornices and relatively greater tendency toward the decorative nature of the romantic landscape heritage.

9. Major Bibliographical References

"David Ruffner Built Church Ending 100th Year at Malden," Charleston Gazette, October 6, 1970

"1836 House Restored to Past Beauty," Charleston Daily Mail, May 10, 1974.

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property Approximately 68 acres

Quadrangle name Charleston East Quadrangle

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	7	4	5	1	3	4	5	4	2	3	8	1	0	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

B

1	7	4	5	1	1	3	2	4	2	3	8	2	0	2
Zone	Easting			Northing										

C

1	7	4	5	0	7	4	4	4	2	3	8	3	0	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

D

1	7	4	5	0	9	5	9	4	2	3	9	2	0	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

E

Zone	Easting			Northing										

F

Zone	Easting			Northing										

G

Zone	Easting			Northing										

H

Zone	Easting			Northing										

Verbal boundary description and justification (The district boundary is as marked in red on the attached sketch map.) From the south side of Georges Drive on the north to the end of Malden Drive on the south as it turns east just south of the southern terminus of Planters Drive. From the Kanawha River on the west to U.S. Route 60 on the east. (see continuation sheet)

See memorandum

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James Murray Howard, Project Supervisor, HABS/Charleston Field Team

organization Historic American Buildings Survey date August 21, 1979
Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service/U. S. Dept. of the Interior

street & number 440 G Street NW; Room 317 telephone (202) 343-6217

city or town Washington, state DC

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Clarence Morrow

title West Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer

date December 4, 1979

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Sally J. Olden
Keeper of the National Register

date 7/18/80

Attest: *W. Roy Pace*
Chief of Registration

date 7/18/80

Get Act

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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2. LOCATION (continued)

terminus of Planters Drive. From the Kanawha River on the west to U. S. Route 60 on the east. District is also to include the J. Q. Dickinson & Company office building and attendant storage buildings in its immediate vicinity.

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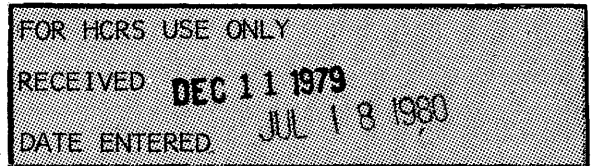
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traditional importance of churches to this small community of approximately three hundred people is further attested to by the Malden Baptist Church, c. 1876, and the Malden Methodist Church, originally built in the 1840's but substantially altered and rebuilt in 1911. As for residential sites, two scales of building are in evidence - the more imposing two-story structure, deriving in great part from the Federal style, and the cottage-scale house, either one or two stories in height and constructed in less durable, less costly materials. Of the larger, three extant buildings date from the 1830's - 4406, 4208 and 4312 Malden Drive. At the cottage scale, a two-story example would be 4001 Malden Drive; while 4103 Salines Drive would exemplify the one-story scale, both houses dating from later in the nineteenth century. Other houses reflect parallel trends in nineteenth-century residential architecture, such as the Victorian fascination with decoratively carved wood around porches, as seen at 4402 Malden Drive, or the influence of such nineteenth-century ephemera as the chalet style, among the progeny of which 4006 Malden Drive belongs. In several instances, the earlier buildings have been completely enclosed by more recent alterations so complete that the former structure is no longer visible, examples being 4003 and 4305 Malden Drive. This last group is the exception, since most older buildings in Malden remain relatively faithful to their original forms. Of the early commercial buildings, two structures still exist. One is in the heart of Malden, that being a store (now a residence) at 4101 Salines Drive. The second is a small office building, formerly also the J. Q. Dickinson company store, serving one of the salt-processing enterprises just south of the Malden residential district. Interestingly, this building still contains the offices of the company, now a manufacturer of industrial bromides on a very limited basis utilizing the brine deposits which gave Malden its now-faded industrial prominence.

The Malden historic district would include among its most significant buildings the following structures selected from the more than one hundred buildings found there. We are considering these to be pivotal structures (in the cases of 4104 Malden Drive, 4406 Malden Drive and 4305 Salines Drive) and major contributory structures (for the remainder).

1. 4004 Malden Drive - This two-story brick duplex, though of relatively recent date (c. 1930) reflects a continuation of the scale for the larger houses in Malden which was already well-accepted by the twentieth century. To a degree, the house borrows from the chalet style of the neighboring 4006 Malden Drive, as seen in the enlargement of the bargeboard ends and the use of diminutive triangulated brackets and rich tonalities.

2. 4006 Malden Drive - This two-story frame house, c. 1907, constitutes the primary example in Malden wherein details associated with the chalet style have been



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used, the only other example being 4004 Malden Drive. Pertinent traits are the broad overhanging eaves supported by triangulated brackets plus the subdued tonal treatment of the wood cladding, a mixture of clapboard and shingles. The classicistic porch attached to the west facade reflects the pervasive tendency in Malden toward mixing styles from different periods.

3. 4104 Malden Drive, African Zion Baptist Church (a pivotal structure - This church is regarded as the mother church for black Baptists in West Virginia. The congregation was formally organized circa 1852. Among its early members was Booker T. Washington, who came back to Malden after the Civil War and served as the church clerk and a Sunday School leader in the late 1870's. The simple wood structure was erected in 1872, and it remains largely unchanged from its original condition. The building was named to the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

4. 4208 Malden Drive - This two-story residence is one of the three oldest buildings in town, dating from 1838. The brick main block has combined the simplicity and flatness of the Federal style with an asymmetrical plan. Hence, the entrance occurs in an end bay rather than in the center of the facade. And a stair is located directly beyond, in effect creating a monumental corner stair arrangement. This asymmetry is further developed by the one-story porch which wraps around the main block on three sides. One-story additions to the rear have expanded the house though not in the same stylistic mode as had been used originally. Another very prominent asset is the front entrance, which consists of a single door surrounded by side lights and a transom, all four of which are executed in beveled leaded glass.

5. 4312 Malden Drive - This house is an exact contemporary of its neighbor, 4208 Malden Drive, both dating from 1838. However, its derivation from the Federal style is much more direct, having both the simplicity and the symmetry one would expect. The major recent change to the principal facade, a front porch built to replace an earlier porch which was recently destroyed, is sympathetic to the original mode though not a duplicate of its predecessor. The interior spatial arrangement of the building has been altered very little during its lifetime. Both the lack of substantial internal renovation and the careful maintenance of the exterior have left the town a very well-preserved example of its more imposing early nineteenth-century residences.

6. 4402 Malden Drive - This house, built after 1880, suggests a stylistic basis in the Italianate style of the Victorian era. The asymmetrical massing, the shallow pitched roofs and the elongated porch situated across the setback portion of the front facade all reflect such a provenance. The decorative elaboration of this

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porch - consisting of turned wood columns, decorative brackets, pendants and arch braces - represents the most meticulously cared-for example of decorative wood craftsmanship in Malden.

7. 4406 Malden Drive, Richard E. Putney House (a pivotal structure) - This residence is one of the most imposing and least altered of the mid-nineteenth-century mansions in Malden. The principal two-story brick block was built circa 1836, making this the oldest extant residential structure in the town. The one-story rear addition was apparently erected in at least two stages. The wood front porch is also a later addition. The first owner, Dr. Richard Ellis Putney, married the daughter of David Ruffner, a prominent salt manufacturer and landowner in Malden. In 1868, the house was sold to the Kanawha Salines Presbyterian Church for use as a manse and continued in this capacity until 1952. The combination of the Federal-style main block and the decorative wood porch of the mid-nineteenth century presents one of the most salient examples of the tendency in Malden to mix styles.

8. 4401 Malden Drive - The majority of the most imposing residences in Malden were built of brick. This house, built between 1882 and 1898, is unusual in that, while large, it is built entirely of wood. It is also significant as an indication of the shift of emphasis from streets nearest the river to those further from it. Being located between these extremes, 4401 Malden Drive has a major entry on its east facade, facing the river, plus a second major entrance on its west facade, facing onto the present-day main street, Malden Drive. This second entrance is less ornate than the first and, when combined with the fact that the axis of the house aligns with the street to its west rather than with Malden Drive, suggests that the building has been forced to adapt to the shift in commercial activity and traffic patterns within the community. The elongated plan of the house, running across the lot rather than from front to rear, is unusual for Malden. But the accretive growth pattern evident in this elongation is typical.

9. 4205 Malden Drive - Though currently in a ruinous condition, this house is noteworthy for its association with blacks in Malden and particularly with reference to Booker T. Washington. The house, built prior to 1880 and later lived in by Washington's half-sister, was visited by him from time to time. Both the size and the quality of the building reflect the position of esteem occupied by Washington's relatives. The front block is built of brick, wood extensions having been made at the rear, both being typical of larger residences in the town.

10. 4105 Malden Drive - Dating from 1840, this house formerly had separate kitchens for winter and summer use. Of wood construction, the house is the only one on Malden Drive which does not face it, facing instead onto Commerce Drive. Malden Drive is acknowledged by the extremely long side elevation and a major, though

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subsidiary, entrance. Also unusual is the floor plan, which features a long stair hall along the east side of the main block. To the west side of the hall are located front and rear parlors. Both in plan and in its detailing, this house is an excellent example of the freely eclectic attitude toward design found in every Malden house. And its very early date indicates that this tendency arose quite early in the history of the community.

11. 4103 Malden Drive - This two-story house exhibits the only hipped platform roof in Malden. This particular roof type combined with the orderly, symmetrical facade and the prominent chimneys relates this building more closely to the Georgian style than is the case for any other building in the town. Remnants of other styles are to be found, as could be expected in Malden. Among these are the irregularly spaced brackets beneath the eaves. On the interior, the house is composed of a central stair hall flanked by front and rear rooms on either side for both upper and lower floors. One-story extensions occur to the rear of the house.

12. 4003 Malden Drive - Extensive renovation has disguised the appearance of one of the most unusual houses in Malden. The asymmetry in massing and window arrangements which occurs on the east facade result from the fact that the house was previously a rectangular brick structure to which a smaller log addition had been made on the south side. Also, the main entrance was relocated from the west facade to the east. As with 4401 Malden Drive, this attests to the shift of activity away from the riverfront to what is now called Malden Drive.

13. 4001 Malden Drive - Built in 1898, this house remains in the ownership of the daughter of the first owner. It has been changed relatively little and, due to extremely careful maintenance, remains an outstanding example of the larger two-story frame house of the late nineteenth century in Malden. Its one-story front porch exhibits, in its use of decorative columns and brackets, the affinity for the decorative crafts common to the period. The original front door, still in excellent condition, reflects the same predilection.

14. 4305 Salines Drive, Kanawha Salines Presbyterian Church (a pivotal structure) - This is the oldest church structure in Malden and is one of the earliest Presbyterian churches in the Kanawha Valley. It was built in 1840 to house a congregation established circa 1819. In 1933, a Sunday School building was added at the rear of the original building. The name of the church preserves a former name for the Malden community, Kanawha Salines, which had derived from the production of salt, the major early nineteenth-century industry in the area. Though built of brick, the church is very similar in overall form to both the African Zion Baptist Church and the Malden Baptist Church, which were built some thirty years later.

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15. 4103 Salines Drive - An outstanding representative of the cottage-scale residence in Malden is this nineteenth-century house. In terms of style, it is a descendant of the late Greek Revival period, especially in regard to the treatment of the front block. The plan of the front block is also typical of the same style, consisting of two rooms flanking a central hall. To the rear, less regimented extensions have been made. But detailing of the whole, especially at the cornice level, continues the classicistic impression.

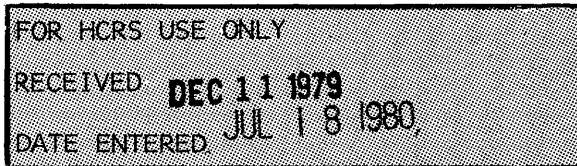
16. 4101 Salines Drive - This building, formerly a store but now a residence, is the oldest remaining commercial structure within the town proper. Its detailing and simple massing reflect its classicistic origins. The exterior of the building has remained relatively unaltered, except for a reduction in the width of the front porch/loading dock. At the northeast corner of the building, 1889 is given on the cornerstone as the date of construction.

17. 202 Wise Drive - The Malden Baptist Church is remarkable for its similarity to the African Zion Baptist Church only two blocks away, the latter having been built only four years previously. The clapboard structure manifests the same type of gabled roof and short, pyramidal belfry as well as gently arched window frames similar to those of the latter. Carrying the theme of the windows further, the Malden Baptist Church also has arched frames for the two entrance doors.

18. 4212 Fallam Drive - This two-story brick residence is the most imposing of the houses built directly beside the edge of the Kanawha River. It consists of a two-story main block with rear extensions of two stories and one story. Though somewhat simpler in detailing than its peers in Malden, the house does exhibit the prevailing tendency to superimpose a bracketed cornice onto a building which is basically of the Federal style. However, the asymmetry noticed in 4208 Malden Drive again occurs here. The extreme simplicity of the front porch suggests the influence of unskilled local craftsmanship rather than any imported style. Hence the house is a particularly intriguing agglomeration of stylistic traits.

19. J. Q. Dickinson & Company - Dating from the last decades of the nineteenth century, the building still contains the company store for one of the principal saltworks in the Malden area, the store having ceased operation in 1962. The northern portion of the building is still used as an office for the only remnant of the salt industry in the immediate region, the output of the company being limited quantities of industrial bromides. The gable-roofed clapboard building is similar in its simplicity of construction and detailing to the barns and storage buildings immediately surrounding it.

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Among other buildings evidencing the nineteenth-century character of Malden as seen today are 4306, 4308 and 4502 Malden Drive. Though not as impressive in this regard as the nineteen structures just described, these buildings should be considered as a separate group, which we are terming contributory structures, in that their scale and execution emphasize the character already described. In some cases, these contributory structures date from the early decades of the twentieth century or have been somewhat altered (with cladding of aluminum siding, for instance) so that their original fabric might not be fully visible. Nevertheless they remain appropriate to the district and are worthy of restoration and preservation efforts. Of the 122 buildings in the district (not including dependencies), 56 are contributory structures. Note that this label does not include the nineteen structures described above, as they are labeled either pivotal structures or major contributory structures insofar as this nomination is concerned.

Within the district, there are a few buildings which we term non-intrusive structures. These structures either do not belong to the period involved or they have been altered so completely that the underlying structures are not visible at all, yet for various reasons they are not patently intrusive. Of the former group, such sites as 4412 Malden Drive suggest by their scale and massing a sympathetic response to neighboring older buildings. Such buildings do not occur within the era representing the greatest historical contribution of Malden, but they do not destroy the visual impact of the district as would patently intrusive structures. Of the latter group, 4305 Malden Drive, though obviously a product of the 1940's and not especially harmonious with its neighbors, contains within itself an early-nineteenth-century building which is significant due to its having been built by one of the most prominent families in the region, the Putneys. We consider both types of building to be non-intrusive structures¹ in that their presence is not altogether disruptive visually or, as in the case of the latter, in that the particular building has important connotations vis-a-vis the history of the town. There are twenty-two such buildings in the district.

The final category of twenty-five buildings consists of those considered to be intrusive structures. We consider this group to have no value insofar as the historic nature of the district is concerned, and we consider them to be patently disruptive to the character of the district. Of this last group, 4008 Malden Drive is a representative example.

The attached sketch map defines exactly which structures belong to each of the five categories as defined above - pivotal, major contributory, contributory, non-intrusive, intrusive. Also appended to this nomination is a list of all owners of properties within the Malden district. As a single owner might own more than one property and might not reside on his property, the name of each owner is listed with

¹ Also contributory.

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his current mailing address, when known, plus a list of his properties by number in parentheses. Due to the fact that not all buildings in the district have street addresses or have street addresses which do not correspond to their correct mailing addresses, we have numbered each structure on the sketch map, using numbers 1 through 122, small dependencies such as garages not having been assigned a number but rather having been lettered "D". The nineteen structures described in detail as pivotal structures or major contributory structures are correspondingly numbered 1 through 19 on the sketch map. Remaining numbers are distributed in a generally north-to-south/east-to-west manner. For those cases in which a lot has no building upon it, those property owners are given at the end of the list.

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APPENDIX A
OWNERS OF PROPERTIES WITHIN THE PROPOSED MALDEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

PROPERTY OWNER	PROPERTY NUMBER AS GIVEN ON ATTACHED SKETCH MAP
C. S. K. Campbell 4002 Malden Dr. Malden, West Virginia 25306	(20)
E. N. Cochran R. and L. Cochran c/o Mrs. Hazel Cochran 4006 Malden Dr. Malden, West Virginia 25306	(1) (2)
Samuel S. Rizk 405 Wise Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(22)
Ernest E. Holbrook 3928 Draper Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(21)
Robert L. Hitchcock 4012 Malden Dr. Malden, West Virginia 25306	(23)
Cecil A. Lewis 4102 Malden Dr. Malden, West Virginia 25306	(24)
African Zion Baptist Church 4104 Malden Dr. c/o 202 Wayne Dr. Malden, West Virginia 25306	(3)
S. T. S. Realty	(25)

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Marmet Variety Store 9007 MacCorkle Avenue Charleston, West Virginia	(26)
John Shdeed 4202 Malden Dr. Malden, West Virginia 25306	(27)
Reynolds Estate c/o Mrs. Myron Eberly 407 Cypress Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(4, 28)
Mr. Dennis Pennington c/o Penn Electric Company, Inc. 5208 MacCorkle Avenue SE Charleston, West Virginia	(30)
Kelly W. Bratton 902 W. Second Street Charleston, West Virginia	(29, 101)
Mrs. Anna Canterbury 4301 Salines Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(31, 118)
J. D. Waggoner 410 Ingles Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(32)
H. S. Sheets 408 Ingles Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(33)
Malden Methodist Church 4308 Malden Dr. Malden, West Virginia 25306	(34, 39)
Ralph Bonome 4311 Planters Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(35)

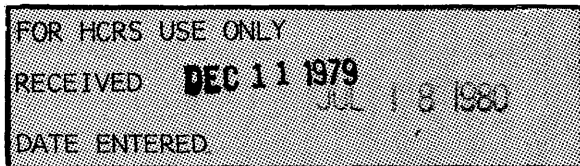
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Mrs. Grace Stone 407 Wayne Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(5, 36, 37, 38)
Alfred Hudson 4402 Planters Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(40)
W. F. Wright 4406 Planters Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(41)
P. E. White Planters Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(42)
M. S. Crandall Planters Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(45)
West Virginia Water Company Charleston, West Virginia 25301	(44)
Harry E. Gardner 4411 Planters Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(46)
L. Poe High 413 Plum Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(48)
J. Gardner Planters Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(51)
Mrs. Turner Ratrie Malden, West Virginia 25306	(11, 19, 52, 87, 88, 89)



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- | | |
|--|------------|
| J. H. High
4416 Malden Dr.
Malden, West Virginia 25306 | (50) |
| Mrs. Hazel L. Butler
4414 Malden Dr.
Malden, West Virginia 25306 | (49) |
| Kanawha Salines Presbyterian Church
c/o Rev. John R. Dodd
4412 Malden Dr.
Malden, West Virginia 25306 | (14, 47) |
| Double Jim, Inc.
4406 Malden Dr.
Malden, West Virginia 25306 | (7) |
| John W. Crandall
R. M. Douglas
4402 Malden Dr.
Malden, West Virginia 25306 | (6) |
| John W. Crandall
4402 Malden Dr.
Malden, West Virginia 25306 | (119, 121) |
| F. D. Jones
4302 Fallam Drive
Malden, West Virginia 25306 | (8) |
| J. A. Crandall
4309 Malden Dr.
Malden, West Virginia 25306 | (78) |
| Salina Lodge
4305 Malden Dr.
Malden, West Virginia 25306 | (77) |

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Paul F. Harris 300 Cypress Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(76)
Elmer Hagerman 1588 Jackson Charleston, West Virginia	(75)
Thomas W. Fink 4207 Malden Dr. Malden, West Virginia 25306	(73)
Kanawha Valley Historical Society c/o Mr. Eugene Harper 703 Bona Vista Place Charleston, West Virginia	(9)
Thomas F. Stamper 648 Georges Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(68)
D. F. Patton 4105 Malden Dr. Malden, West Virginia 25306	(10, 63)
Charles T. Hunter 308 Commerce Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(69, 70)
Rome Conley 309 Commerce Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(64, 65)
B. L. Gill 4011 Malden Dr. Malden, West Virginia 25306	(55)
A. R. McNeely Campbells Creek Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(53, 54, 57, 71)

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Mr. & Mrs. Ira Layton 4003 Malden Dr. Malden, West Virginia 25306	(12)
Miss Mildred McDermott 4001 Malden Dr. Malden, West Virginia 25306	(13)
Kanawha County Board of Education 200 Elizabeth Charleston, West Virginia	(90, 91)
Rev. J. P. Spradlin 4014 Salines Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(59)
C. L. Cartmill 4108 Salines Dr. Malden, West Virginia 25306	(58, 60)
W. C. Meadows 4102 Salines Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(61)
J. L. Duncan 4104 Salines Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(62)
C. F. Sprigle 305 Commerce Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(66, 67)
R. L. Grass c/o Stevens & Grass Funeral Home Malden, West Virginia 25306	(71, 72, 108)
O. F. Wills 4210 Salines Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(74)
Mrs. W. L. Oakes 4407 Malden Dr. Malden, West Virginia 25306	(79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117partial)

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Stevens & Grass Funeral Home Malden, West Virginia 25306	(112)
Malden Missionary Baptist Church 202 Wise Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(15partial, 17, 105)
Mrs. Maxine Zeitlin 1306 Rosebury Circle Charleston, West Virginia	(15partial)
J. H. Carter Property c/o Mrs. E. J. Nelson 200 Wise Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(16)
Mrs. Bessie Lee Stone 203 Wise Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(94, 96)
Denzil W. Lohan 4015 Salines Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(93)
E. L. Buckley 4013 Salines Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(92, 95)
Miss Martha Cole Miss Llewellyn Cole 110 Georges Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(97)
John H. Hancock 4005 Draper Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(99)
R. Kegley 4006 Fallam Drive Malden, West Virginia 25306	(98, 100)

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- Carl H. Pritt (102)
4010 Fallam Drive
Malden, West Virginia 25306
- H. B. Patterson (103)
525 Georges Drive
Malde-, West Virginia 25306
- F. T. White (104)
101 Wise Drive
Malden, West Virginia 25306
- Lee Showen (107)
4104 Fallam Drive
Malden, West Virginia 25306
- J. R. Mahone (106)
4102 Fallam Drive
Malden, West Virginia 25306
- Mrs. Herbert T. Ferrell, Sr. (109)
209 Commerce Drive
Malden, West Virginia 25306
- R. D. Stevens (110, 111)
203 Salines Drive
Malden, West Virginia 25306
- Mrs. N. B. Oakes (18, 117partial)
4212 Fallam Drive
Malden, West Virginia 25306
- M. H. Jones (120)
4302 Fallam Drive
Malden, West Virginia 25306
- Mr. & Mrs. Robert Cooper (122)
202 Wayne Drive
Malden, West Virginia 25306

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THE FOLLOWING ARE OWNERS OF PROPERTIES WHICH DO NOT CONTAIN BUILDINGS:

Booker T. Washington Memorial Association
c/o Mrs. Robert Cooper
202 Wayne Drive
Malden, West Virginia 25306

Wilbur D. High
906 Riverview Drive
Belle, West Virginia

I. J. Stanley
23 Cloverleaf Circle
Malden, West Virginia 25306

J. L. Isaac

J. A. Martin
859 Georges Drive
Malden, West Virginia 25306

Douglas E. Basham
681 Georges Drive
Malden, West Virginia 25306

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Smaller houses are of two types - the more refined cottage, couched in terms of the late Greek Revival style, and the more humble one-story house, having little embellishment and a relentless straightforwardness in design and execution.

Four churches are located within the district, all of them founded in the early or middle years of the nineteenth century. Of these, the brick Kanawha Salines Presbyterian Church is the oldest and constitutes the oldest Presbyterian Church still standing in the Kanawha Valley. The African Zion Baptist Church, built of wood in 1872, is the only building in Malden currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is also the mother church for black Baptists in West Virginia, even though very few black families live in Malden today. The Malden Baptist Church is very similar to the African Zion Baptist Church, being only slightly larger. It dates from c. 1876, four years after the latter. The fourth church, the Malden Methodist Church, has a front facade dating from 1911. But this date disguises the fact that the present-day building was erected to replace an earlier Methodist church on the same site, dating from the 1840's. The newer building still retains the original windows and some of the interior furnishings and woodwork from the previous structure.

Commercial buildings in the town have largely disappeared due to such disasters as fires and floods or due to replacement by very new commercial structures. The oldest remaining store building in Malden proper is located at 4101 Salines Drive. Its classicistic overtones remain as a testament to the high level of architectural taste current in Malden in the 1880's. A former company store and office building occurs just south of the town near the only remaining saltworks in the immediate vicinity. Both buildings are of wood and reflect the general predisposition towards wood construction. Indicative of the overall decline in commercial activity in Malden is the fact that the wharf, apparently located at the foot of Cypress Drive, has now disappeared completely.

It is worthwhile to note that buildings in Malden are relatively dispersed, the direct abutment of any two being extremely rare. As a result, the town appears to be less a town center than a residential enclave. This quality suggests that Malden has always been a relatively homogeneous blend of commercial and residential interests wherein the latter dictated the trend in site planning. Thus there are no blocks of rowhouses or storefronts in the town.

Attendant to disasters of flooding and war during the 1860's as well as the economic stagnation of the 1870's, the town did not continue to expand; but it has managed to maintain most of the considerable architectural legacy developed between the 1830's and the first decades of the twentieth century. As a consequence of the tapering off of industrial activity in the immediate area, the land actually regained much of its foliation, which had been despoiled by the saltworks. Today

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the combination of this rich natural setting and the nineteenth-century architectural legacy comprise a district which well deserves to be recognized as a valuable national artifact of the early industrial age in America.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (continued)

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Tax Map, Malden District-26, Kanawha Co., W.V., Assessor, Map No. 19-H, 3-31-66.

Tax Map, Malden Distr-ct-26, Kanawha Co., W.V., Assessor, Map No.19, 3-31-66.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA, Verbal Boundary Description (continued)

District is also to include the J. Q. Dickinson & Company office building and attendant storage buildings in its immediate vicinity.

Additional explanation, Verbal Boundary Description

Justification. The boundary lines of the Malden Historic District enclose the historic section of Malden bounded by the right-of-way of the New York Central Railroad on the east, Georges Drive on the north, and the Kanawha River on the west. Sections of Malden north of Georges Drive comprise late development and construction incompatible with the historical character of old Malden.

Boundary lines of the south end of the district enclose the Turner Ratrie property, formerly the J. Q. Dickinson Salt Works, and are delineated on the enclosed map, (Malden Historic District, Delineation of East and South Boundaries) by a red line. (see points C, B)