

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National 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 an 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 Coalport Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Centered on Main, roughly from Mill to Walnut not for publication N/A
Streets

city or town Coalport vicinity N/A

state Pennsylvania code PA county Clearfield code 033 zip code 16627

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)

Brent Glass Exec Dir 3/10/99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

PA Historical and Museum Commission
State of 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 the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
41	12	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
41	12	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

0

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single dwelling
- Commerce/Trade/specialty store
- Commerce/Trade/office
- Commerce/Trade/restaurant
- Commerce/Trade/financial institution
- Recreation/Culture/theatre
- Religion/church

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single dwelling
- Commerce/Trade/specialty store
- Commerce/Trade/office
- Commerce/Trade/restaurant
- Commerce/Trade/financial institution
- Religion/church

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Colonial Revival Gothic Revival
- Queen Anne Second Empire
- Italianate Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation stone
- walls weatherboard
- brick
- roof asbestos
- other _____

Narrative Description

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

X - See Continuation Sheet

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

1869 - 1946

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, National Historic Landmark, Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record.

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15.0 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	117	7080100	4513710
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	117	7081120	45136310
Zone	Easting	Northing	

3	117	7082130	45136310
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	117	7080110	451310010
Zone	Easting	Northing	

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.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Amy B. Woldt & John Bartock - Americorps*VISTA Members

organization Northern Cambria Community Development Corp. date July 21, 1998

street & number 101 Tenth Street telephone 814-948-4444

city or town Barnesboro state PA zip code 15714

Additional Documentation

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)

Property Owner

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

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1**Coalport Historic District, Clearfield County, PA**

The Coalport Historic District is a predominantly commercial area containing architecturally simple store fronts, more elaborate residences, a bank, and public church buildings. Coalport, located in southern Clearfield County, sits in a valley of the Appalachian Mountains along the Clearfield Creek. The Coalport Historic District is made up of 53 resources dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, 41 of which are classified as contributing, and 12 of which are classified as noncontributing. All of the buildings, with the exception of three, are located along Main Street. The district is oriented in a north-south direction with the northern end of the district consisting primarily of commercial buildings while the southern end is residential. Building styles represented in the district include: Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Second Empire and Romanesque. However, many of the district's buildings lack obvious stylistic influence. The district, as a whole, retains integrity as a mostly vernacular commercial district. Setbacks, scale, original stylistic influences, and the historic association are all clearly evident.

Because Coalport was not owned by a coal company, businesses and residences were not uniformly planned therefore providing architectural diversity within the district. The buildings of the district are laid out in a grid pattern at an angle to Clearfield Creek. The district contains a mixture of residential and commercial buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Just over one-half of the buildings were constructed between 1860 and 1890; about 15 percent between 1891 and 1920; and over 30 percent between 1921 and 1946. Of the contributing buildings, 22 are residences and 22 are commercial. The remaining buildings house health care offices and a church. Predominant building materials are wood and brick. The district is small in scale with both residences and commercial buildings generally two stories in height. Only two buildings are of modern (ca. 1970 and ca. 1980) construction.

Entering the district from the north, commercial buildings and residences are generally found flush to the sidewalk while residences in the southern end are found to be set back from the street. Here, vegetation and semi-spacious front lawns are found before they diminish and give way to the commercial buildings of the district.

The 1902 Romanesque Revival style United Methodist Church (#1 on sketch map, contributing) provides an anchor at the northern end of the district. The brick building has virtually no changes in original appearance and features stained glass windows with stone arches and a bell tower.

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Coalport Historic District, Clearfield County, PA

L.C. Hegarty & Son Used Cars (1941) (#4 on sketch map, contributing) is located at Mill St. and Main St. The business is housed in a building that was built from the dismantled Lloyd Mansion in Altoona, PA. It features Italianate hooded window details of carved stone in segmental arches. The building's pediment and eave overhangs have been covered with vinyl siding. Doors have been reduced in size, fiberglass brick embellishments have been added around the doors

Scott Hardware (1880) (#25 on sketch map) is indicative of the noncontributing commercial buildings of the district. A brick front and overhang has been added to the first story. No doubt the building had bracketed cornices at the second story which were removed. Window placement has also been altered.

Bell's Drug Store (#29 on sketch map, contributing) has been a drug store since it was built in 1884. The first story retains its original storefront windows and bulkheads. Simple wooden decorative brackets remain at the first story level. The second story has been resurfaced with insulbrick. The entablature over the windows are original though some windows have been reduced in size.

The 1920 Coalport 5&10 (#35 on sketch map, contributing) remains a central shopping institution in the district. Of wood construction, the building retains its original wood brackets and store windows. Striped awnings located on the front of the building replicate originals used during the period of significance.

The building located adjacent to the Coalport 5&10 (#36 on sketch map, contributing) was once an opera house. It now houses a furniture and produce business. Original wood brackets remain on the first story store front.

The 1922 First National Bank (#37 on sketch map, contributing) is the second bank built in Coalport. Though now under the name of U.S. Bank, the one story building reflects both Neoclassical and Art Deco styles and features a stone entablature with the original financial institution's name. Windows and the main entrance have been modified and a handicapped access ramp has been installed.

The district includes one property, the 1920 Dixie Theater (#40 on sketch map, noncontributing), which has retained its original facade though the building behind it has fallen in. The loss of the Dixie Theater does not seem to compromise the overall integrity of the district. This is due to the fact that the district is principally composed of late nineteenth century buildings with scattered infill of buildings dating from the early twentieth century. More engaging within the district are the architectural styles of the late nineteenth century than the simple style of the Dixie. Therefore, though it may be seen as a loss to the community, it does not interrupt the continuity of the district.

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Coalport Historic District, Clearfield County, PA

The Central Hotel (#45 on sketch map, contributing), located at the corner of Main and Pine Streets, was built in 1890 and is of the Second Empire style. Windows on the first story have been modified and insulbrick and aluminum siding have been added. Second story windows and third story dormers are original and help to retain the integrity of the style.

Hugh McNulty Hardware (#47 on sketch map, contributing), built in 1875, is one of Coalport's finest examples of a commercial building in the Italianate style. The two story brick building has maintained its original storefront appearance with original bulkheads, doors, bracketed cornices, and original signage placement. First story storefront windows are original while the second story windows have been modified, but this is the only major change.

The 1875 V. Stevens Furniture Store (#20 on sketch map, contributing) is a three story wood building in the Italianate style. A bay window has been installed at the front of the building along with new doors and a wrap around porch. The second and third story facade has been covered in insulbrick but windows with simple entablatures are original. "V. Stevens Furniture" remains visible at the original bracketed cornice.

The district's resources are in fair condition. Most are in need of paint and it is hard to find a building front that has not been altered with vinyl or aluminum siding. Many of the wood decorative brackets found on gables and store fronts have been retained though many more have been lost. Generally, the first story has been altered with the addition of vinyl or aluminum siding, change in placement and type of windows.

The Coalport Historic District's noncontributing buildings make up approximately 25% of its resources. Buildings that were constructed after the period of significance are considered noncontributing. However, buildings constructed during the period of significance that have undergone extensive alterations have been classified as noncontributing as well. For example, buildings with major changes to facade and window and door configurations are classified as noncontributing. One third of the noncontributing resources are residential. Two of the residences were built after the period of significance while the other three have excessive alterations. All of the noncontributing commercial resources were built within the period of significance. Most commonly, these resources have been altered with aluminum or vinyl siding, replacing wood siding and architectural details. Synthetic siding has also altered window placement and window frames. Although one-fourth of the resources are noncontributing, the district retains integrity to reflect its period of significance and importance as a small business district in the southern Clearfield County coal region.

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Coalport Historic District, Clearfield County, PA

The diversity of Coalport's commercial buildings reflects the period of significance with their simple store fronts and architectural details typical of the styles represented. As evidenced through today's continued use of these establishments, one is able to comprehend a bustling small town commercial center. Constituting half of the district's resources, Coalport's residential buildings are found dispersed among the commercial buildings of the district. These homes are similar in scale and style to the commercial buildings and add to the cohesiveness of the neighborhood. The contributing churches help tie the locale together both architecturally and socially. Besides providing worship services, these local congregations sponsored picnics, bazaars, and other activities that contributed to the social atmosphere of the downtown. Clearfield Creek, just beyond the district's western boundary, adds to the district's rural character. This waterway played a minor role in the early transportation of goods and also provided a place for leisure activities such as swimming and fishing. Of the twelve noncontributing resources, three are residences and seven are businesses that existed during the period of significance. The remaining two resources were built after this period.

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Coalport Historic District, Clearfield County, PA

The Coalport Historic District is significant in the areas of commerce under Criterion A and architecture under Criterion C. The district is focused on a small business area on Main Street representative of the type of districts that were once found in the towns of similar size in the southern Clearfield and northern Cambria County area. The historic architectural styles found in this district are representative of the styles in the period of significance, (1869 - 1946). As the name implies, Coalport owes its very existence to Pennsylvania's mining and industrial past. In 1877 James Haines began to lay out and sell lots for a new town. Through the next sixty-nine years Coalport had its high and low periods of economic stability as did most southwestern Pennsylvania towns. Coalport became the main commercial center for the population of southern Clearfield and northeastern Cambria counties when its first stores were built in the early 1870's. The first built resource (#23 on sketch map) is a former farmhouse constructed in 1869. The year 1946 saw the town's most important source of income, coal mining, reach its zenith. Few new buildings were constructed thereafter.

People were attracted to the area by the prospect of making a living in farming, lumbering and coal mining. Around 1810 pioneer settlers began primitive mining of bituminous coal in the southern Clearfield County area about one and one-half miles from the mouth of Witmer Run in the area that later became Coalport. This coal was used for heating, cooking and also by blacksmiths. Primitive mining of coal took place in early "country banks" which were small family owned mines with a workforce of one to five men. The extraction of coal was accomplished by use of the pick and shovel (hand loading), black powder for blasting and loosening the coal, and mule or horse drawn cars. This activity began here much earlier than other local coal fields which had their beginnings in the mid to late nineteenth century. The harvesting of virgin timber was also initiated at this time. Although the lumbering industry lasted several decades, it was coal mining that sustained the population and led to the settling of towns.

An early settler, James Haines, began purchasing farmland property in the area in 1876, and soon owned most of what is now Coalport. At this time several farm houses and outbuildings were already present here. In 1880 the Coalport Lumber Company was established. A Mr. Reilly was one of its founders and for a few years the settlement was known as Reilly. Before the railroads came to town, coal and lumber were transported to market on the adjacent Clearfield Creek by wooden rafts. It was this mode of transportation of coal from a "port" on the river that later effected the name Coalport.

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Coalport Historic District, Clearfield County, PA

The Pennsylvania & Northwestern Railroad pushed through to this part of the county in the early 1880's, running parallel with the eastern boundary of the historic district. It didn't take long for men like Samuel Hagarty, who operated seven mines in the area, to recognize a golden opportunity. He immediately opened a general store and a bank providing a commercial infrastructure for the town. The name Reilly was then changed to what the citizens deemed a more suitable title for the village, Coalport, which was incorporated in 1883. In the next five years the community boasted ninety coke ovens, at least six local coal mines and a diverse population as evidenced by the existence of five churches of different faiths. Four of the churches are outside of the district and the ovens and mines are not extant.

In August, 1898 the borough installed oil burning street lamps which were lighted each evening by the high constable. By 1901 many of the present commercial buildings on Main Street had been built, and Coalport was considered the economic center for the Glendale Valley.

With its small downtown consisting of numerous businesses, the Pennsylvania & Northwestern Railroad, and a few years later the Cresson & Irvona Railroad, Coalport experienced economic stability through the coming decades. The commercial establishments on Main Street served not only the townsfolk, but also engaged in buying and selling needed dry goods and produce with the farmers of the surrounding area. Some of the business concerns present on Main Street during this period included five general stores, two hotels, three barber shops, two hardware stores and two restaurants. The small remaining concentration of stores acts as the commercial center for the nearby communities of Rosebud, Utahville, and Irvona. Furthermore, the population of outlying Beccaria Township continues to shop here.

Shopping needs were met not only by the local independent merchants but also by the company store of the Cambria Smokeless Mining Company at the western corner of Spruce and Main Streets. This building still exists on this spot and presently houses a photography and dance studio. Small country bank mines located throughout the town, employing one to five men, existed before the railroad and continued to do business because of a ready local market made up of residents and businesses on Main Street. Coal was used for heating and for cooking. The blacksmiths of the early town also depended on this fossil fuel. Some of the older residents of town still remember the horse drawn wagons loaded with coal moving up and down the streets of town making deliveries.

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When the tracks were laid through town it became possible to ship coal on a larger scale using forty ton hopper cars. Coal mining shifted into high gear throughout the region.

Some of the small mine operators stayed afloat supplying the needed "house coal" in town, while others sold their mules and horses, choosing to work for a large colliery. The Cambria Smokeless Mine in town and the Irvona Coal and Coke Company, just north of the borough limits, were the first concerns to establish large scale coal mining. The reason for the word "Smokeless" in the name of the mine located one block east of Main Street remains unexplained. Several older citizens of town concur that coal from this mine smoked as much, when burned, as coal from any other mine. From 1887 to their closings around 1920, these mines employed between sixty and two hundred men and boys. Workers and their families needed housing and a means to purchase the necessities of life. The commercial establishments of the district expanded and new stores were being built rapidly. Train passengers arriving at and departing from Coalport every day also contributed to the Main Street business district economy. When commuters would arrive at the station without relatives or friends waiting for them, many would spend their money in the downtown stores buying food for the table that night or purchasing toys and gifts for nieces, nephews, and grandchildren. Passengers catching trains for far away places or to a nearby town to visit or do business would also frequently do some last minute shopping here. Entertainment could readily be found at either of the two hotel bars in town on any given night.

Coalport differs from the majority of southwestern Pennsylvania coal towns in the manner it was developed, actually *not developed* by early coal mining concerns. This small village was never a *coal patch* community or *coal company town* as were Colver and Marsteller in adjoining Cambria County. Nor were the railroad lines through town *captive* lines owned by individual coal companies. One coal baron did not dominate the early settlement, nor was the village named in honor of a single benefactor. When shopping for anything from miner's supplies to fresh meats and watermelons, local miners were not forced to buy from the company store and could patronize local store owners if they wanted.

Coalport provides an excellent example of turn-of-the-century vernacular boomtown architecture in this area of the state. Many original wooden buildings are extant in spite of several early fires. In similar coal towns such Barnesboro and Spangler in nearby Cambria County, the original business districts were destroyed by conflagrations in 1907 and 1908. These second generation downtowns now consist of all brick structures.

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Coalport Historic District, Clearfield County, PA

In comparison to nearby Glen Hope and Irvona, Coalport has a defined and continuous main street business district which cannot be found in these two towns. In the remaining small towns in the area such as Westover and Janesville the "downtown" businesses were few in number and separated from each other. Some of Coalport's buildings such as Bell's Drug Store and McNulty's Hardware, (still operated by the fourth generation of the same family), the First National Bank, and the 5 & 10 Store are all well preserved and reflect a strong continuity of use. The local economy has also affected the fate of many buildings by, due to lack of funds, and sometimes lack of interest, causing them to remain empty and virtually unchanged since the period of significance.

After 1946 and World War Two business activity in town began to slow down. The number of trains coming into town was drastically reduced with the increased use of the automobile and mounting truck traffic taking over the freight hauling business. The closing of a major employer, the Sunshine Coal Tipple located one block from Main Street, in 1970 caused the borough's slow decline to intensify. Today there are sixteen businesses remaining on the main thoroughfare of town. Thirteen of these are within the nominated historic district. The district well reflects the commercial and architectural significance of the industrial era, 1869-1946.

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Coalport Historic District, Clearfield County, PA

Bibliography

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Caldwell, J.A., Illustrated Historical Combination Atlas of Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, 1878. Caldwell Publishing, Condit, Ohio.

Clearfield Progress (Clearfield, Pennsylvania) Weekly Feature - "A View From" - August 3, 1989 Page 6.

Interview With Tom Leshner, April 21, 1997.

Laing, Jack, Coalport, Pennsylvania - A Centennial History of Our Town, 1883 - 1983 Parts 1 & 2. Vision Press, Main Street, Coalport, Pennsylvania 1983.

Walls, Thomas Lincoln, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania Past and Present. Published by the Author, 1923.

Sanborn Insurance Map of Coalport, PA., Sanborn Perris Map Co., New York, N.Y. 1901-1910-1927.

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Coalport Historic District, Clearfield County, PA

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Coalport Historic District includes all the resources historically associated with the original "downtown" Coalport consisting of businesses and residences. The area within this boundary embraces nearly all the extant historic commercial buildings of the village which retain integrity and continue to reflect the period of significance.

The district is visually and historically defined by an abandoned railroad right-of-way and steep slope to the east, and empty lots and new construction to the creek on the west. Vacant lots are found at the northern boundary and altered buildings are found at the south where the commercial area ends. The nominated area therefore largely stands alone.

For the most part, the residential buildings outside the district's boundary are of recent construction, removed from Coalport's commercial area, and lack any physical association to the district.

Verbal Boundary Description

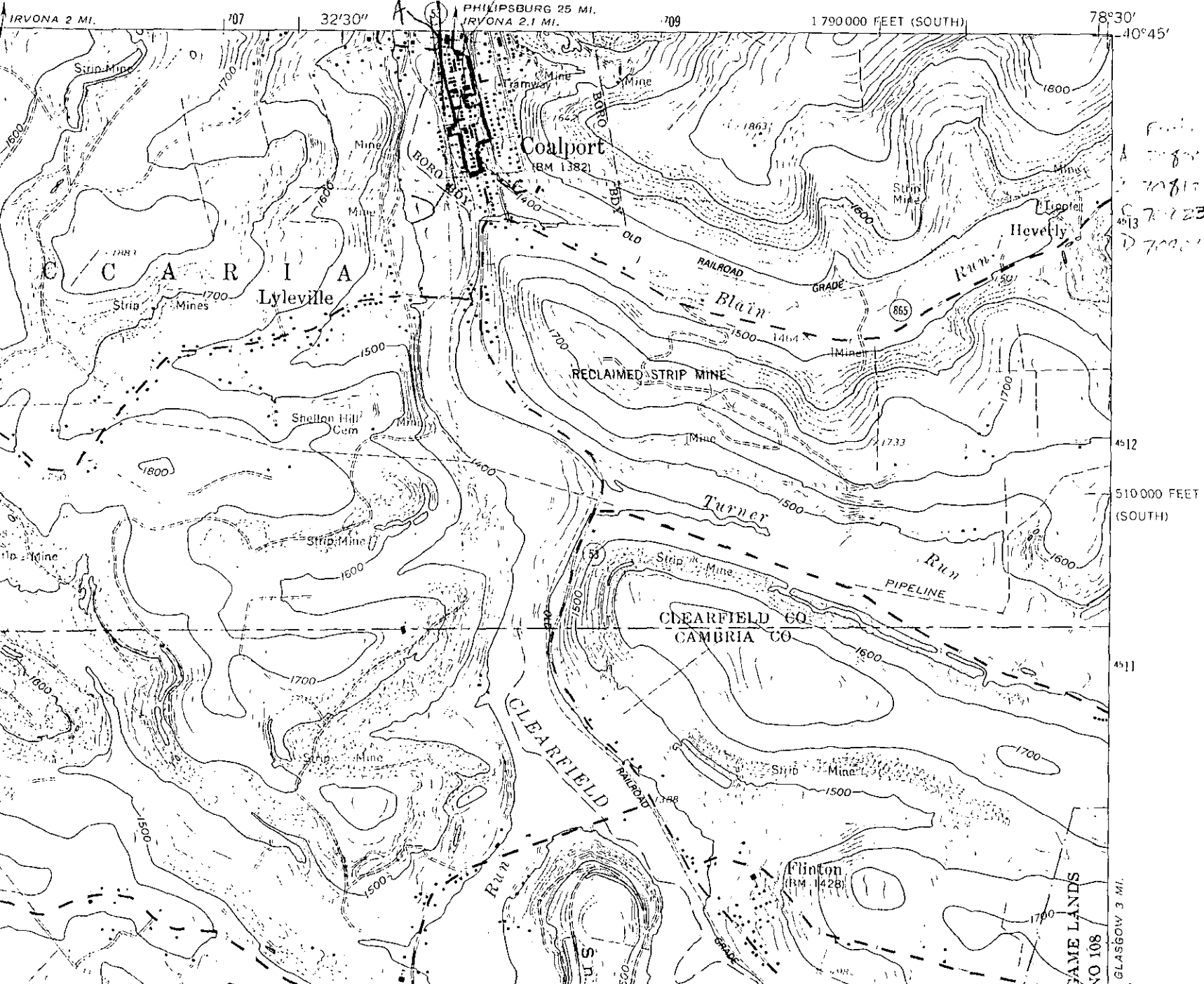
The boundary is shown as a line on the enclosed map labeled, "Coalport Historic District Boundary Map".

PENNSYLVANIA
MINERAL RESOURCES
GEOLOGIC SURVEY

COALPORT DISTRICT
CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

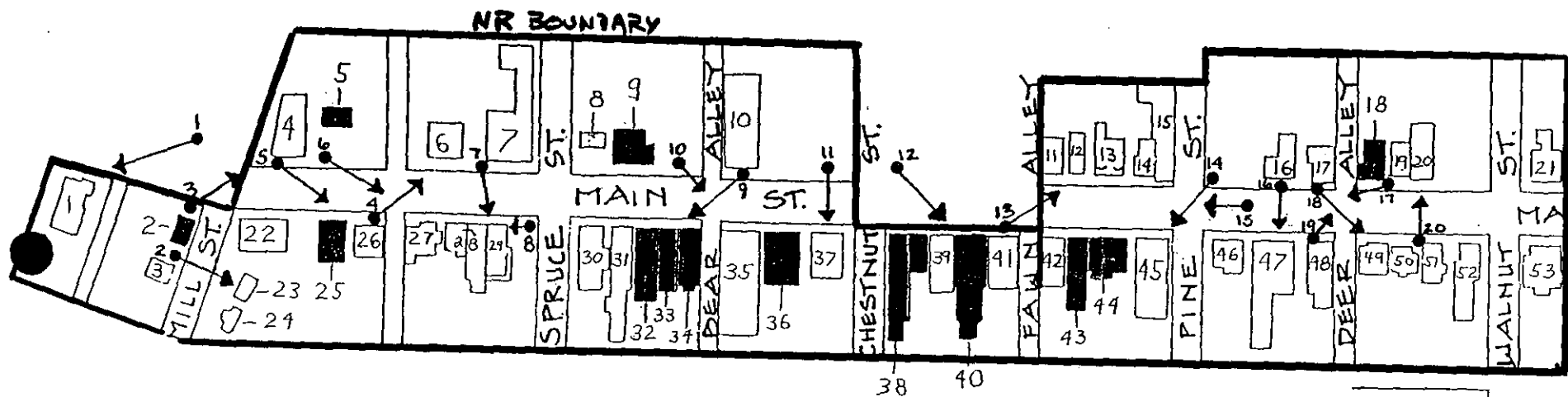
COALPORT QUADRANGLE
PENNSYLVANIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5355 IV SW
(FRAME)



CTM's
12-15-07
A 70800 451700
B 70810 451700
C 70820 451700
D 70830 451700

SAME LANDS
NO 108
GLASGOW 3 MI.



SKETCH MAP

COALPORT HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLEARFIELD COUNTY PA.

SCALE IN FEET

$1" = 150' \pm$



□ - CONTRIBUTING

→ - PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW

■ - NON-CONTRIBUTING

Bldg. #	Parcel #	H. Name	H. Function	C. Function	Style	Sto.	Found. Mat.	Wall Mat.	Roof Mat.	Yr. Built	C/NC	Comments
1	349-29	[REDACTED]	Religion / religious facility	Religion / religious facility	Romanesque	1	Stone	Brick	Asphalt	1902	C	Manse was originally the mine foreman's home.
2	349-25	[REDACTED]		Domestic/ single dwelling	No Style	2	Concrete	Weather-board	Asphalt	1926	NC	Was once a company house. Extensive remodeling-aluminum soffit and fascia and pressed-board siding have been added
3	349-26	[REDACTED]	Domestic/ single dwelling	Domestic/ single dwelling	Other: Gable front.	2	Concrete	Asphalt	Asphalt	1917	C	
4	346-17 & 346-17A	[REDACTED]	Commerce/ specialty store	Commerce/ specialty store	Italianate	2	Limestone	Limestone/ Sandstone	Asphalt	1941	C	Built from stone taken from the Lloyd Mansion in Altoona, PA.
5	346-108	[REDACTED]		Domestic/ single dwelling	Other: Split Level	2	Concrete	Brick	Asphalt	1982	NC	
6	346-16	[REDACTED]	Domestic/ single dwelling	Domestic/ single dwelling	Queen Anne	2	Sandstone	Synthetics/ Vinyl	Asphalt	1885	C	Once owned by a Hegarty family member.

Bldg. #	Parcel #	H. Name	H. Function	C. Function	Style	Sto.	Found. Mat.	Wall Mat.	Roof Mat.	Yr. Built	C/NC	Comments
7	346-15	[REDACTED]	Domestic/ hotel, Commerce/ department store	Commerce/ warehouse	Colonial Revival	3	Sandstone	Brick	Asphalt	1935	C	
8	346-14		Commerce/ Trade	Commerce/ Trade	No Style	1	Concrete	Concrete	Asphalt	1921	C	
9	346-13			Domestic/ single dwelling	Colonial Revival	2	Concrete	Brick	Shingle	1912	NC	Extensive remodeling-brick and vinyl siding have been added to front of building
10	346-11		Commerce/ specialty store	Vacant	Colonial Revival	2	Concrete	Brick	Asphalt	1945	C	
11	346-5		Domestic/ single dwelling	Domestic/ single dwelling	Gothic Revival	2	Stone	Wood/ Weather- board	Asphalt	1870	C	
12	346-4		Domestic/ multiple dwelling	Domestic/ multiple dwelling	Vernacular with Greek Revival influence	2	Concrete	Wood/ Weather- board	Asphalt	1880	C	

Bldg. #	Parcel #	H. Name	H. Function	C. Function	Style	Sto.	Found. Mat.	Wall Mat.	Roof Mat.	Yr. Built	C/NC	Comments
13	346-3		Domestic/ single dwelling	Domestic/ single dwelling	Gothic Revival	2	Sandstone	Aluminum	Fiberglass	1880	C	
14	346-2		Domestic/ Multiple Dwelling	Domestic/ multiple dwelling	Italianate	3	Brick, Sandstone	Aluminum, Vinyl	Asphalt	1880	C	Is currently Shanks Tourist Rooms, one of the few lodging facilities in Coalport.
15	346-1		Commerce/ spec. store, Domestic/ multiple dwelling	Trade/ professional, Domestic/ multiple dwelling	Italianate	2	Concrete	Vinyl, Brick, Asphalt	Asphalt	1885	C	
16	347-3		Domestic/ single dwelling	Domestic/ single dwelling	Italianate	2	Sandstone	Brick	Asphalt	1885	C	Maintains original decorative brackets
17	347-4		Domestic/ single dwelling	Domestic/ single dwelling	Other: National, Gable-Front- and-Wing family	2	Stone, Concrete	Fiberglass	Asphalt	1880	C	
18	347-5			Domestic/ single dwelling	Queen Anne	2	Stone, Concrete	Wood, Vinyl	Asphalt	1875	NC	A major addition has been added along with vinyl siding.

Bldg. #	Parcel #	H. Name	H. Function	C. Function	Style	Sto.	Found. Mat.	Wall Mat.	Roof Mat.	Yr. Built	C/NC	Comments
19	347-6		Domestic/ single dwelling	Domestic/ single dwelling	Queen Anne	2	Stone	Wood	Asphalt	1885	C	Good example of cantilevered wall extension gable detail
20	347-7		Commerce/ specialty store	Commerce/ specialty store	Italianate	3	Stone	Fiberglass	Asphalt	1875	C	"V. Stevens Furniture" is still visible on the original bracketed cornice.
21	347-9		Domestic/ single dwelling	Trade/ professional	Colonial Revival	2	Stone	Brick	Asphalt	1920	C	
22	349-22		Government / post office	Health Care/ clinic	Colonial Revival	2	Stone	Brick, Asphalt, Metal, Vinyl	Asphalt	1926	C	Building is privately owned.
23	349-23		Domestic/ single dwelling	Domestic/ single dwelling	Vernacular with Colonial Revival influence	2	Stone	Aluminum	Asphalt	1869	C	Oldest house in Coalport.
24	349-24		Domestic/ single dwelling	Domestic/ single dwelling	Other: I House	2	Stone	Asphalt	Asphalt	1920	C	

Bldg. #	Parcel #	II. Name	II. Function	C. Function	Style	Sto.	Found. Mat.	Wall Mat.	Roof Mat.	Yr. Built	C/NC	Comments
25	249-21 & 349-21A			Commerce/ specialty store	Colonial Revival	2	Concrete	Brick, Asphalt, Aluminum	Asphalt	1880	NC	Was once a grocery store. Now has a brick addition and aluminum siding
26	349-20		Domestic/ single dwelling	Domestic/ single dwelling	Colonial Revival	3	Sandstone	Brick	Asphalt	1872	C	
27	349-19		Health Care/ med. office Domestic/ single dwelling	Health Care/ med. office Domestic/ single dwelling	Colonial Revival	2	Sandstone	Brick	Asphalt	1880	C	
28	349-18		Commerce/ specialty store Gov./post office	Vacant	Gothic Revival	2	Sandstone	Wood/ Weather- board	Asphalt	1885	C	
29	349-17	██████████ ██████████	Health Care/ med. bus. Commerce/ spec. store	Health Care/ med. bus. Commerce/ spec. store	Colonial Revival	2	Sandstone	Wood/ Weather- board	Asphalt	1884	C	Has been a Drug Store since 1884. Still has a working soda fountain. Owners have a copy of the first prescription filled.
30	349-16	██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████	Commerce/ dept. store	Commerce/ professional	Colonial Revival	1	Concrete	Wood, Vinyl	Asphalt	1920	C	Was once a "company" store. Maintains original bulkheads and wood siding.

Bldg. #	Parcel #	H. Name	H. Function	C. Function	Style	Sto.	Found. Mat.	Wall Mat.	Roof Mat.	Yr. Built	C/NC	Comments
31	349-15		Commerce/ restaurant	Commerce/ specialty store	Queen Anne	2	Stone	Wood, Stone	Asphalt	1890	C	
32	349-14			Commerce/ professional	No Style	2	Concrete	Vinyl	Asphalt	1926	NC	Building has undergone so much change it's impossible to denote a style.
33	349-13			Commerce/ restaurant	No Style	1	Concrete	Vinyl	Asphalt	1926	NC	Extensive remodeling-vinyl siding and new windows and frames
34	349-13.1			Commerce/ restaurant	No Style	2	Stone	Vinyl	Asphalt	1926	NC	Extensive remodeling-vinyl siding, new window and door frames.
35	349-12		Commerce/ specialty store	Commerce/ department store	Colonial Revival	1	Stone	Wood	Asphalt	1920	C	Maintains original wood brackets and interior tin ceiling.
36	349-11			Commerce/ specialty store	Queen Anne	3	Stone	Vinyl	Asphalt	1880	C	An opera house once existed on the second floor of the building. The first floor housed such businesses as a soda fountain, drug store, butcher shop, and clothing store.

Bldg. #	Parcel #	H. Name	H. Function	C. Function	Style	Sto.	Found. Mat.	Wall Mat.	Roof Mat.	Yr. Built	C/NC	Comments
37	349-9	[REDACTED]	Commerce/ financial institution	Commerce/ financial institution	Eclectic	1	Stone	Brick	Asphalt	1922	C	
38	349-8			Industry/ma n-u-facturing facility	Queen Anne	1	Stone	Aluminum, Vinyl	Asphalt	1890	NC	Extensive remodeling has been done.
39	349-7		Commerce/ restaurant	Commerce/ restaurant	Queen Anne	1	Stone	Stucco	Asphalt	1880	C	
40	349-6	[REDACTED]	Recreation/ theater	Demolished	Colonial Revival	2				1920	NC	Only the front wall is remaining.
41	349-5		Commerce/ specialty store	Government / post office	Colonial Revival	2	Stone	Brick	Asphalt	1926	C	
42	349-4		Commerce/ specialty store	Commerce/ specialty store	Queen Anne	2	Stone	Brick	Asphalt	1890	C	Original stained glass windows are located above large primary windows. Brick siding added in the 1930's

Bldg. #	Parcel #	H. Name	H. Function	C. Function	Style	Sto.	Found. Mat.	Wall Mat.	Roof Mat.	Yr. Built	C/NC	Comments
43	349-3			Commerce/ specialty store	Colonial Revival	2	Stone	Aluminum	Asphalt	1910	NC	Appearance has changed with addition of aluminum siding and concrete block porch.
44	349-2			Domestic/ single dwelling	Colonial Revival	2	Stone	Vinyl	Asphalt	1896	NC	Front of building has been remodeled extensively-vinyl siding, new windows and frames
45	349-1	 	Domestic/ hotel	Domestic/ hotel	Second Empire	3	Stone	Fiberglass, Aluminum	Asphalt	1890	C	Has continually served as a hotel since 1890.
46	348-1		Domestic/ single dwelling	Domestic/ single dwelling	Colonial Revival	2	Stone	Brick	Asphalt	1921	C	
47	348-2	 	Commerce/ specialty store	Commerce/ specialty store	Italianate	2	Stone	Brick, Vinyl	Asphalt	1875	C	Fourth generation of McNulty family still operating the store. Maintains original bracketed cornice.
48	348-4		Commerce/ financial institution	Domestic/ multiple dwelling	Second Empire	2/3	Stone	Brick	Asphalt	1902	C	

Bldg. #	Parcel #	H. Name	H. Function	C. Function	Style	Sto.	Found. Mat.	Wall Mat.	Roof Mat.	Yr. Built	C/NC	Comments
49	348-5		Domestic/ single dwelling	Domestic/ single dwelling	Other: gable front & wing family	2	Stone	Wood	Asphalt	1890	C	
50	348-6		Domestic/ single dwelling	Domestic/ single dwelling	Vernacular with Late Victorian influence	2	Stone	Wood	Asphalt	1880	C	
51	348-7		Domestic/ single dwelling	Domestic/ single dwelling	Other: national	2	Stone	Fiberglass	Asphalt	1871	C	
52	348-8		Commerce/ specialty store	Domestic/ single dwelling	Italianate	2	Stone	Wood	Asphalt	1871	C	
53	348-9		Domestic/ single dwelling	Domestic/ single dwelling	Gothic Revival	2	Stone	Wood	Asphalt	1885	C	