

VLR-7/2/97 NRHP-11/18/97

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 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** Holbrook-Ross Street Historic District

historic name Holbrook, Ross, Maury, Roberts, John, Doe and Gay Streets

other names/site number DHR File #108-180

2. Location

street & number The area bound

blocks of Ross Street: the 500 block of Gay Street: and Maury Street not for publication N/A

city or town Danville vicinity _____

state Virginia code VA county Danville (Independent City) code 590

zip code 24541

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the **designated** authority **under** the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X **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 X **meets** _____ **does not** meet the National Register **Criteria**. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for **additional comments**.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official

10/6/97
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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 or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification
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I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register _____

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the
National Register _____

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the
National Register _____

 removed from the National Register _____

 other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

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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

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 107 </u>	<u> 9 </u> buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 107 </u>	<u> 9 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National

Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>Trade</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>department store</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>school</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>library</u>
	<u>religious facility</u>
	<u>funeral home</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>Trade</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>department store</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>school</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>religious facility</u>
	<u>funeral home</u>

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate (vernacular)

Queen Anne (vernacular)

(see continuation sheet)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>brick</u>
	<u>concrete</u>
roof	<u>asbestos</u>
	<u>tin</u>
walls	<u>brick</u>
	<u>weatherboard</u>

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

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8. Statement of Significance
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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.)

- 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)

Ethnic Heritage: Black
Education
Religion
Commerce
Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance ca. 1890 to 1947

Significant Dates ca. 1870, 1925, 1936 (Westmoreland School)
ca. 1932 (Grasty Branch, Public Library)
1896 (Calvary Baptist Church), 1910 (Holbrook Street Presbyterian Church), 1924 (Loyal Baptist Church)

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation N/A
Architect/Builder John Hargraves
J.R. Pleasants

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(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 # _____

- Primary Location of Additional Data
- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 34

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1 17	642750	4050280	2 17	642930	4050330
3 17	643020	4050200	4 17	643000	4050020
5 17	642910	4050050	6 17	642900	4049890
7 17	642970	4049600	8 17	642760	4049560
9 17	642680	4050050			

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
=====

name/title Alison Stone Blanton

organization Hill Studio, P.C. date January 1997

street & number 120 West Campbell Ave telephone 540-342-5263

city or town Roanoke state VA zip code 24011

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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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

See Continuation Sheets.

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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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Section 7 Page 1

Holbrook-Ross Historic District
Danville, Virginia

DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification (continued)

Prairie School (vernacular)

Bungalow/Craftsman (vernacular)

Late Gothic Revival

Romanesque

Classical Revival

Moderne

Materials (continued)

Walls aluminum

vinyl

shingle

concrete

other cast metal (porches)

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The proposed Holbrook-Ross Historic District is composed of the 200-400 blocks of Holbrook and Ross streets and the cross streets of Maury, Roberts, John, Doe and Gay. The relatively intact neighborhood includes a full range of late 19th and early 20th century residential, commercial, and institutional structures that reflect the development of the neighborhood as it became the first African-American professional neighborhood in Danville. Resources in the neighborhood include single- and multiple-family dwellings, the Westmoreland School, churches, a former library (colored branch), and small commercial structures with residential space above. As the main thoroughfare from Main Street to Union Street, Holbrook Street serves as the nucleus of the neighborhood. Many of the finer homes and the established churches are located along this street. The Westmoreland School complex, located at the northeast corner of Holbrook and Gay streets, stands as a reminder of the ca. 1880 Danville School, which first occupied the site, and continues to serve as a cornerstone of the neighborhood.

The majority of the houses are single-family dwellings that were built between 1880 and 1910. These feature a mixture of wood-frame and brick construction in one and two stories. Intersecting-hip and intersecting-gable roofs are the dominant roof form.

Most of the houses are vernacular in style and form, with Italianate or Queen-Anne influences visible in the detailing of some of the buildings. The Williams House (321 Holbrook Street, ca. 1890) features the typical L-form with a bracketed cornice and hood moldings over the windows that reflect the influence of the Italianate style. The Hargraves-Geary House (307 Holbrook Street) and the Doswell House (311 Holbrook Street), both built ca 1890 by John Hargraves, a local carpenter, are the best examples of the Queen-Anne style in the area (Figures 1 & 2). Most

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common, however, are the more vernacular dwellings that are simple in form with the influence of the Queen-Anne style visible only in the detailing, particularly on the gables and porches. The houses at 240, 340, and 361 Ross Street illustrate this approach with their decorative vergeboard and porch with scroll-sawn brackets, turned columns, and spindlework frieze (Figures 3,4 & 5).

There are also a number of small dwellings that are truly vernacular in form without any detailing. These are typically one-story, two-bay frame dwellings with either a front-gable, "shotgun" plan or stepped facade, or the central-passage plan with side-gable roof. While these can be found throughout the proposed district, they are most common at the northern end of Holbrook and Ross streets and on the cross streets. These vernacular forms were typical housing for laborers (tobacco and textile) that at one time proliferated the area surrounding the district, especially towards the Dan River area where the mills and tobacco warehouses were located. The row of dwellings at 415, 419, 419 1/2, and 421 Holbrook Street and 609 West Gay Street (all now demolished) was an example of these simple vernacular forms. The 300 block of Ross Street features a row of both the side-gable and front-gable roof forms (317, 321, 323, 325 Ross Street) (Figure 6).

A second phase of building occurred in the 1920s and 1930s. Building during this time period was concentrated at the southern end of the neighborhood near Grove Street Cemetery or on scattered lots throughout the neighborhood. These houses are typically in the Craftsman or Bungalow style, as in the ca. 1930 Tisden House (438 Holbrook Street). The American Foursquare form was also popular and typically featured detailing influenced by the Prairie School or Craftsman movement. Examples include the ca. 1940 Leroy Johnson House (434 Holbrook Street) and the ca. 1925 Yancey House (320 Holbrook Street) (Figures 7, 8 & 9).

The only apartment building in the proposed district, the Broadnax Apartment (2 Maury Street) was also constructed during this time period. The apartment building was a relatively novel concept for this turn-of-the-century residential neighborhood. Boarding rooms within single-family houses and duplexes were more common. The ca. 1930 Broadnax Apartments attempts to minimize its appearance as a new building type. With its low-hipped roof, central dormer, and full-width porch, it appears as an expanded Foursquare house.

An important component of the district are the churches located along Holbrook Street which are representative of the revival styles popular in late 19th and early 20th century ecclesiastical architecture. The earliest, Calvary Baptist Church (218 Holbrook Street), was designed in 1896 by J.R. Pleasants in the Romanesque-Revival style and constructed by the Ordway Construction Company. A variety of fenestration and decorative brick patterns create a lively facade with the characteristic round-arched openings and corner tower (Figure 10). The ca. 1910 Holbrook Street Presbyterian Church (353 Holbrook Street) is a later version of the Romanesque Revival with buttressed corner towers, corbelled brickwork, and the round-arched windows (Figure 11). Loyal Baptist Church, located across Gay Street from Westmoreland School, was built in 1924 as the successor to Loyal Street Baptist Church (formerly Ebenezer Baptist Church). Designed in the Gothic-Revival style, the church features stepped buttresses, corner towers, and pointed-arch window and door openings (Figure 12). Other churches in the district include the Wesley AME Church (400 John Street, 1939) and the Ross Street Seventh Day Adventist Church

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(Non-contributing). Although these buildings are newer and not as elaborate in design, they emphasize the continued presence of religious institutions in the neighborhood.

At one time, there was a proliferation of small stores owned and operated by African-Americans throughout the neighborhood, particularly near the school at the intersection of Holbrook and Gay Streets. (The Danville City Directory lists as many as five stores near Holbrook and Gay in 1894-1895.) These stores typically operated on the first floor with a living area above or beside the business space. The two commercial buildings still standing in the neighborhood, Williams and Barksdale Confectioners/Holbrook Street Pick-Up (417 Holbrook Street) and C & C Hair Salon (426 Holbrook Street) are simple in form and detailing and similar in scale to the surrounding dwellings. A typical three-bay storefront is the main defining feature. The C & C Hair Salon is more commercial in appearance with brick construction, a flat roof, and corbelled brick cornice (Figures 13 & 14). Other early stores that are extant were located within residential buildings, as in the Flood House (237 Holbrook Street, ca. 1890) and the Wilson House (229 Holbrook Street, ca. 1900).

The Westmoreland School complex, which stands at the northern terminus of the district, consists of: The Westmoreland Middle School, which was originally built as Langston High School in 1936; the Annex Building, which was built in 1925 as Westmoreland Elementary School; a ca. 1970 classroom (non-contributing); a temporary building (non-contributing); and a large playing field (Figure 15). The Westmoreland Middle School building is designed in the Moderne style with a simple, low cubic form. The ornamentation is minimal with an emphasis on the two entrances with door surrounds of cast concrete in geometric patterns (Figure 16). The Westmoreland Elementary School is designed in a stripped-down Classical-Revival style with a deeply molded cornice as the dominant detail.

Geographically, Holbrook Street is located along a ridge. Stone or concrete retaining walls are common to many of the properties and the sites are often steeply sloped to the rear (Figures 17, 18, & 19). Both Holbrook Street and Ross Street have sidewalks, distinguishing them from the surrounding streets. The early hexagonal paving blocks are still intact in sections along the sidewalks (Figure 20). Several of the properties, including the Hargraves- Geary House (307 Holbrook Street) and the Gardner House (405 Ross Street) retain their original landscaping (Figure 21).

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

The Holbrook-Ross neighborhood within the proposed district retains its integrity as a residential neighborhood. For the most part, the dwellings, school, churches and stores retain their original uses. Although many of the buildings have had minor alterations -- including rear additions, vinyl and aluminum siding, and some porch reconstructions -- the district retains its original scale, density, and forms in its general appearance. Deterioration, neglect, and inappropriate rehabilitation are the major threats facing the properties in the proposed district.

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Holbrook-Ross Historic District
Danville, Virginia

INVENTORY OF SITES

1. 203 Holbrook Street (108-0180-005) 1915 ca
Doe-Brodnax House Contributing

This large 2 1/2-story, 3-bay wood frame dwelling is built in the Colonial-Revival style with its simple form and classical detailing. The low hipped roof has a central dormer and a simple boxed cornice. The dormer has a hipped metal roof, wood shingle walls and 2 awning or hopper windows with 8 lights each. The three interior brick chimneys have moulded brick coursework at the tops of the stacks. The porch is full width with metal hipped roof and full entablature with dentil moulding supported by squared Doric columns with an inset panel for a simple squared balustrade. The door is surrounded by a broken transom (20 lights) and sidelights (16 lights). The windows are double-hung sash with 6 over 1 lights and a simple architrave trim. The building is clad in German siding and sits on a low, solid brick basement.

This ca. 1915 Colonial-Revival dwelling stands on the site of the earlier Thomas B. Doe house. Doe was a local white farmer and owner of the land that was subdivided to create the Holbrook-Ross neighborhood. In 1898 the Reverend R.G. Adams, who was instrumental in the establishment of Calvary Baptist Church, is listed as living in the house. In 1914, the house was sold by Reverend Adams to the Brodnax family, who built the present house. Their descendants still live in the house today.

2. 209 Holbrook Street (108-0180-006) 1870 ca
Bendall-Cabell House Contributing

This large 2-story Greek Revival dwelling is simple in form and detailing. The low hipped roof is a standing-seam metal with 2 interior brick chimneys and a boxed cornice. The 1-story, 3-bay porch has a metal roof with smooth Doric columns and an open rail balustrade. The 2 doors are single-leaf wood with 2 lights over 4 panels. The 5 windows are 2/2 double-hung sash. The doors and windows are surrounded by simple trim.

This ca. 1870 Greek Revival dwelling appears on the 1877 Beers map and stands as the earliest house built in the area. It was originally built as a single dwelling with a double-pile, central-passage plan. Oliver Bendall, a local farmer and leaf dealer, was the original owner. Reverend Cabell is the present owner and was born in the house.

3. 211 Holbrook Street (108-0180-007) 1910 ca
Brodnax, P.S., House Contributing

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This 2-story brick dwelling has an intersecting gable roof of standing-seam metal with double gables with returns at the front. The south bay with end gable projects slightly and has a louvered vent window. There is one brick interior chimney at the ridgeline of the intersecting gable. The four windows are 2/2 sash, double-hung. The door is single-leaf solid wood with 6 panels and a rectangular transom overhead. The porch has a hipped roof of standing-seam metal supported by brick piers and a pierced brick wall. One 1-story brick wing with gable roof of standing-seam metal extends from the rear.

This ca. 1910 two-story dwelling is one of the few buildings in the Holbrook-Ross area with a double-gable roof.

4. 215 Holbrook Street (108-0180-008) 1945 ca
Julian House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling is simple in form. The gable end roof has asphalt shingles and a boxed cornice with minimal overhang. The 1-story, 1-bay porch extends across one-half of the front facade. The porch has an end gable roof that extends from the main roof. It is covered in asphalt shingles and supported by square wood columns with a simple squared balustrade. The facade is asymmetrical with the door flanked by a single window on one side and a set of paired windows on the other side. The door is single-leaf with three vertical lights over three horizontal panels. There is a small rectangular vent window with louvers in the gable end. The house sits on a steep slope allowing for a full basement, exposed at the rear.

This ca. 1945 dwelling is one of three 1-story frame dwellings with a front-gabled roof in the proposed Holbrook-Ross Historic District. As one of the later buildings in the area, it is a very simplified version of a Craftsman form with little detailing.

5. 229 Holbrook Street (108-0180-009) 1900 ca
Wilson House Contributing

This 1-story, 3-bay brick dwelling is typical of the central-passage plan house with central doorway and side-gabled roof. The door is flanked by paired windows. The windows and door are topped by a flat or jack arch. The porch has a shed roof of standing-seam metal and is supported by Doric columns of wood on masonry piers and a simple square balustrade with rounded rail. The house has a raised basement which becomes a full basement at the rear due to the steep slope of the site. The foundation is solid brick with the exception of the north side which is brick pier enclosed with concrete block.

This ca. 1900 dwelling is an example of the typical 1-story central-passage plan

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with side-gabled roof form that was so common in the turn-of-the-century houses of the area. It has added significance because it originally had a store attached at the northeast corner. This was the first commercial property at the southern end of Holbrook Street from the 1890s to the 1920s.

6. 237 Holbrook Street (108-0180-010) 1895 ca
Harraway House Contributing

This 1-story wood frame dwelling is L-shaped in form with an intersecting gable roof and a central chimney. The roof ends in a boxed cornice and returns at the gable ends. The two ends of the side gable also feature a round vent window with a decorative cut-out pattern. The porch is 1-story with a shed roof supported by square wood columns and balustrade. The modern wood door is flush with 3 horizontal lights. The two sets of paired windows are also newer with 6/6 lights. Original 2/2 lights remain on the side elevations. The building is clad in German siding and sits on a low basement. A 1-story frame wing with shed roof runs across the rear of the building.

This ca. 1890s one-story frame dwelling is another example of the intersecting gable form that was so common in the Holbrook-Ross area. It was originally built as a duplex with two side-passage, single-pile units with a side-gabled roof. In the 1920s the front section with an intersecting gable roof was added as a store. This store may have replaced the one next door at 229 Holbrook Street, which was demolished in the 1920s.

7. 239 Holbrook Street (108-0180-011) 1895 ca
Robinson House Contributing

This 3-bay, 1 1/2-story, frame dwelling has a side-gabled roof with central shed-roof dormer and 2 interior, rear-slope brick chimneys. The gable ends have returns and a molded box cornice. The dormer is wood frame with vinyl siding, has a shed roof and asphalt shingles, and 4 windows with 4 lights each. The pitch and the roof has been extended to encompass a 1-story, 3-bay porch. The porch has tapered wood columns and brick piers inset with stones. the railing is metal. The central door is flanked by single double hung windows with 6 over 1 lights. The raised basement became a full basement at the rear due to the steep slope at the site. A 1-story wood frame wing with intersecting gable extends at the back on the north end. A shed-roof addition extends across the rear.

This ca. 1890s dwelling is an example of an early central-passage plan with a side-gabled roof form that was updated in the 1940s in response to the popularity of the Bungalow style.

8. 243 Holbrook Street (108-0180-012) 1895 ca

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Merritt House

Contributing

This 1-story wood-frame duplex has a side gable roof with boxed cornice. The gable ends have round vent windows with decorative metal covers. The original central door is 1/2 light and 1/2 panel with a single-pane rectangular transom. A second door with 1/2 light and 1/2 panel but no transom has been added. The 1-story, 3-bay porch has a shed roof of asphalt shingles supported by cast-metal supports and railing. A 1-story wing with intersecting gable roof and central ridge chimney extends out the rear of the building. The building is wood frame with German siding and sits on a low basement that becomes raised due to the slope of the site.

This ca. 1895 one-story frame duplex was originally built as a single dwelling. Its original form with a single-pile, central-passage plan and side-gabled roof was common in the early houses in the area. By 1910, maps indicate that it was a duplex, making it one of the earlier mutli-family dwellings, especially at the southern end of the neighborhood.

9. 251 Holbrook Street (108-0180-013)
Inge House

1890 ca
Contributing

The 3-bay, 2-story Greek Revival dwelling is simple in form with classical detailing. The low-hipped roof has 2 interior chimneys placed laterally on the slope of the roof. The roof to wall junction has a simple boxed cornice that has been minimized by the application of aluminum siding. The facade is symmetrical with central doorway flanked by windows on either side. The windows and doors have pedimented surrounds with architrave trim. The doorway has a 3-light rectangular transom overhead and a sidelight with 2 lights over 1 panel on either side. The door itself, which is a modern replacement, is flanked by pilasters with decorative carving below the capital. The 1-story, 3-bay wooden porch has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles supported by Tuscan columns and a turned balustrade.

This ca. 1895 Greek Revival dwelling is one of the earliest and more substantial dwellings built on Holbrook Street after the subdivision of the Thomas Doe Plat. It was built by Wesley Inge, a local black carpenter.

10. 307 Holbrook Street (108-0180-014)
Hargraves-Geary House

1890s
Contributing

This 2-story wood-frame dwelling features a massed plan with projecting bays with an elaborate spindlework porch typical of the Queen Anne style. There is also, however, evidence of the earlier Italianate period with the heavy moulded cornice with paired brackets and the segmental-arched hood mould over the door. The roof has intersecting gables at the front and one side. The gable ends have returns with

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molded box cornices and paired brackets. Round vent windows with decorative pressed tin covers are in each gable end. The original chimney, at the ridgeline of the front end gable has decorative moulded brick along the upper courses. The windows have simple trim with 2/2 lights. The doorway in the recessed side bay has a segmental-arched hood mould and a one-light transom. The door is half-and-half with one light. The 1-story, 3-bay porch has a low-hipped roof of standing-seam metal with a gable over the entrance bay. The wood columns are turned with decorative sawn brackets with spindlework in the frieze and a turned wooden balustrade. The roof has intersecting gables with double gables at the front and one side. The gable ends have returns with moulded box cornices and paired brackets. Round vent windows with decorative pressed-tin covers are in each gable end. The windows have simple trim with 2/2 lights. The doorway in the recessed side bay, has a segmental-arched hood mould with one light transom. The door is half and half with 1 light. The 1-story, 3-bay porch has a low-hipped roof with a standing-seam metal with a gable over the entrance bay. The wood columns are turned with decorative sawn brackets with spindlework in the frieze and a turned wooden balustrade. The original chimney at the ridgeline of the front end gable has decorative moulded brick along the upper courses.

This ca. 1890s two-story frame house is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style. It stands with 311 Holbrook Street as one of several pairs of Queen Anne dwellings in the Holbrook-Ross area. It was built by John Hargraves, a black carpenter who worked on houses on Millionaire's Row. His daughter, Nellie Hargraves Geary lived here with her husband, Dr. Geary, who was the first black dentist in Danville. Their daughter, Nannie G. Armstrong, currently lives in the house. It is said that there used to be a 9-hole miniature golf course and concession stand in the vacant corner lot next door.

11. 311 Holbrook Street (108-0180-015) 1890 ca
Doswell House Contributing

This 2-story, Queen Anne dwelling has an intersecting gable roof and a massed plan with projecting bays. The detailing is a mixture of the spindlework and free classic subtypes with the decorative-sawn scrollwork in the porch gable, spindlework pendants and cut-out patterns in the roof gable, and turned balustrade of the porch combining with the classical columns and dentil moulding along the cornice line of the porch. The heavily moulded cornice with paired brackets also show the influence of the earlier Italianate style. The original windows are 2 over 2 with a simple cornice hood-mould. The door is single-leaf, 1/2 light over 3 horizontal panels and a single-light rectangular transom. The porch is the most dominant feature with a pedimented gable over the entrance bay and a projecting round bay with turret roof and finial. The building is clad in German siding and sits on a raised basement. There is a 1-story enclosed wood-frame porch on the rear.

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This ca. 1890 two-story dwelling is an excellent example of the Queen-Anne style. It stands with 307 Holbrook Street as one of several pairs of Queen Anne style houses in the Holbrook-Ross area. It may have been built by John Hargraves, the builder of 307 Holbrook Street. Pleasant Doswell, an early black mail carrier and later vice president of the First Savings Bank, lived here with his wife, Lucy Inge Doswell, a daughter of John Hargraves.

12. 313 Holbrook Street (108-0180-016) 1890 ca
House, 313 Holbrook Street Contributing

This 2-story, 2-bay wood frame dwelling is simple in form and detailing. It is rectangular in plan with a cross-gabled roof of standing seam metal and German siding on the walls. It has a moulded box-cornice with returns at the gable ends and a small covered vent window. The windows and original door have simple trim with the cornice head. The doors are single-leaf with 3 vertical lights over 3 horizontal panels. The original door has a 2-light rectangular transom. The porch has a hipped roof of standing seam metal supported by wood posts and a squared, wooden balustrade.

This ca. 1890 two-story frame dwelling is one of the few houses in the area with a cross-gabled roof.

13. 321 Holbrook Street (108-0180-017) 1890 ca
Howard House Contributing

This 2-story wood frame dwelling has a simple T-configuration with additional rear wing and intersecting roof form. The detailing in the cornice brackets and window heads exhibit some influence from the Italianate period. The roof ends in a moulded-box cornice with brackets and returns at the gable ends. The 2/2 windows feature a cornice window-head. The door on the 1st level is solid wood with 2 arched panels over 2 rectangular panels. It has a rectangular transom which is boarded and 2 sidelights, each with 3 lights over 1 panel. The door on the 2nd level is half and half with 9 lights over 1 panel. The 2-story porch has a flat metal roof supported by square wooden columns and a square balustrade that features a central cross-rail pattern. The house is clad in German siding and sits on a low basement. A 2-story wood frame wing extends across the back with 2-story lattice work porch.

This ca. 1890 dwelling with its typical intersecting gable roof is distinguished by its Italianate detailing. It is one of the more substantial dwellings from the late 19th century. Doc Williams, a local black butcher, lived in the house. His wife, Lula E. Williams, is listed in the 1935 city directory as principal of the school on Franklin.

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|-----|---|-----------------------------|
| 14. | 327 Holbrook Street (108-180-106) | 1960 ca
Non-contributing |
| 15. | 337 Holbrook Street (108-0180-018)
Venable House | 1930 ca
Contributing |

This 1 1/2-story brick dwelling with side gable roof that encompasses the porch and central gabled dormer is influenced in its form by the Craftsman style, but lacks any detailing from that period. The dormer has a gable roof, vinyl siding, and three 6/6 windows. The brick chimney is semi-exterior end. The roof ends in a boxed cornice. The door is wooden, single-leaf with 4 lights in a fan pattern over 4 panels. The porch is encompassed in the main roof with a slight break in slope and is supported by cast-metal supports and balustrade. The brick walls are laid in a mixed garden wall bond with glazed headers. A row of vertical stretchers marks the water table line on the raised basement.

This ca. 1930 1 1/2-story brick dwelling is a typical example of the Craftsman bungalow style. It was built during the later development of the Holbrook-Ross area.

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|-----|--|-------------------------|
| 16. | 341 Holbrook Street (108-0180-019)
Winslow-Luck House | 1890 ca
Contributing |
|-----|--|-------------------------|

This 2-story brick dwelling exhibits influences from the Queen- Anne style in its stepped facade, hip roof with cross gables and patterned brick work. The building is 3 bays wide with a central pyramidal-hipped roof with decorative metal cresting at the peak of the two intersecting gables. The side gable has a minor intersecting cross gable. The gable ends have wood shingles in a fishscale pattern and louvered vent windows. The cornice is boxed with a round decorative element at the gable corners. The porch has a low-hipped roof of standing-seam metal supported by cast-metal supports and balustrade. The portion that wraps around the house has been enclosed with louvered glass windows. The door is wood, single-leaf, with one oval-shaped light with beveled glass. A single-light rectangular transom is above the door. The house sits on a raised basement that becomes full height at the rear. A decorative pattern of horizontal and vertical brick runs in a band around the house at the water table.

This ca. 1890 dwelling is one the few brick examples with Queen Anne detailing. Its stepped facade and intersecting hip and gable roof are unusual for the area. It was built in the 1890s for Dr. Winslow, a black physician with offices on North Ridge Street. His daughter, Catherine Winslow Luck, and her husband, Dr. Luck, lived here as well. It is possible that Dr. Luck practiced medicine at this location. Mrs. Luck presently resides in the house.

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17. 351 Holbrook Street (108-0180-020) 1890 ca
Cunningham and Hughes Funeral Home Contributing

This 2-story, 3-bay brick building has a polygonal bay at the northeast corner with a 2-story porch extending across the remainder of the front facade. The roof is low-hipped with wide eaves and a moulded box cornice. Another moulded cornice extends across as a beltcourse at the attic level. The 2-story porch has been enclosed with brick on the first level. The second level has a flat roof supported by cast-metal supports and balustrade. A 3-light rectangular transom is over the solid wood door on this level. The main entrance on the first level is a modern double-leaf glass door with single-light rectangular transom above. A 2-story brick wing with hipped roof extends across the rear.

This ca. 1890 two-story brick building is unusual with its polygonal bay on the corner and heavy cornice line at the attic story. It was originally the home of the Cunningham family and was converted to house the family funeral home business when their business on Spring and Union Streets burned. Cunningham-Hughes Funeral Home is one of two funeral homes on Holbrook Street and stands as an example of a residential dwelling that has been converted for commercial use.

18. 353 Holbrook Street (108-180-107) 1970 ca.
Non-contributing

19. 355 Holbrook Street-Current (108-0180-021) 1910
Holbrook Street Presbyterian Church Contributing

This brick, Romanesque Revival-style church exhibits several features typical of the style, including corbeled brickwork, round-arched windows, and round-arched transom over the entrance, and pyramidal-roofed tower. The form of the building is a simple rectangle with hipped roof. However, the front facade varies with a tower at one end and a buttress at the other and a slightly projecting central gable, also with buttresses. The 3-story, square, corner tower has a pyramidal roof with slate shingles. The windows of the tower vary slightly in rhythm and form from double-hung sash windows and a double-leaf door with an arched transom at the first level, to a triple window with heavy transom bar on the second level, to two single double-hung sash windows on the third level. All windows are round-arched at front with stone lintels and sills. The main portion of the facade is symmetrical. The central-gabled bay projects slightly and features a round-arched wheel window over a double-leaf door with fanlight. This central entrance bay is flanked by a round-arched window over a rectangular window on either side. Stone lintels and sills continue on this facade as well as along the sides. Moulded bricks surround the arches while projecting and angled bricks create a beltcourse from the arches and horizontal bands on either side of the entrance. Corbelled bricks support the buttresses of the central gable and the moulded box cornice along

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the sides. The building sits on a raised brick basement that has been stuccoed and rusticated.

The 1910 Holbrook Street Presbyterian Church is the only church of that denomination in the area and stands as an excellent example of ecclesiastical Romanesque Revival architecture. It was established as the First Negro Presbyterian Church in 1878. A frame building was erected on the present site in the 1880s. The present building was erected in 1910 with the leadership and direct participation of the elders, many of whom lived in the neighborhood. The church funded the Industrial High School, a parochial school, on the adjacent lot at 353 Holbrook Street. The school burned in 1929 and was not rebuilt. The tradition of dedication to education of the young continues, however, in the day care center located in the church. Many local residents and prominent citizens of the black community worship here, making it not only an institution along Holbrook Street, but the black community at large.

20. 363 Holbrook Street-Current (108-0180-022) 1925 ca
Beaver's Funeral Home Contributing

This brick, American Foursquare dwelling/funeral home is designed in the Craftsman style with a hipped roof with dormers and exposed rafters. The four dormers (one on each side) have hipped roofs, exposed rafters, and a 16-light awning window that is recessed with battered side walls. The double-hung, sash windows feature a typical Craftsman glazing pattern of a row of four square lights over four rectangular lights in the upper sash and a single light in the lower sash. The door is wooden, single-leaf, with 15-lights surrounded by a 6-light rectangular transom and 5-light sidelights. The 2-bay porch has a low-hipped roof with exposed rafters supported by stone columns and a solid, stone wall railing with concrete coping. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond with a raised beltcourse at the water table. The raised basement is 5-course American bond with a stucco veneer. It becomes a full basement at the rear due to the slope of the site. The rear foundation is composed of random-rubble stone.

This ca. 1925 two-story brick building is a good example of the American foursquare form in the Craftsman style. It is part of the later development of the area and one of the few post 1910 buildings constructed at the northern end of Holbrook Street. It was built for the Beavers family. Mr. Beavers was a postal clerk and his son operated a shoe store. A nephew currently lives in the building and operates the funeral home. It is one of two funeral homes in the area.

21. 401 Holbrook Street (108-0180-024) 1900 ca
Terry House Contributing

This 2-story frame dwelling has a 3-bay, stepped facade with intersecting gable

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roof. The cornice is boxed with round "bull's-eye" elements at the corners of the gable ends. The door is wood, single-leaf is 1/2 light and 1/2 panel with a 3-light rectangular transom. The 3-bay porch has a low-hipped metal roof with a central gable supported by square battered wood columns on brick piers with a turned balustrade.

This ca. 1900 frame dwelling is a typical example of the intersecting gable form common to the area.

22. 403 Holbrook Street (108-0180-025) 1900 ca
Finley House Contributing

This 1-story, brick, Queen Anne dwelling has a complex roof system with a steeply pitched central hip roof with dormers and intersecting front and side gables. The gable ends feature patterned wood shingles. The dormers have gable roofs with wood siding and a single 1/1 window. The porch, which is not original, has a metal shed roof with a cast-metal balustrade supported by cast-metal filigree columns and a simple railing.

This ca. 1900 one-story dwelling is one of several brick examples of the Queen Anne style. It has an intersecting gable roof form with the addition of a pyramidal-hipped roof with dormers in the center, making it unique in the area.

23. 407 Holbrook Street (108-0180-026) 1900 ca
Allen, I.M., House Contributing

This 2-story brick dwelling is a modest example of the Queen Anne free-classic subtype. The stepped facade and projecting side bay create an intersecting-hip roof system. The roof features decorative metal cresting at the peak and a boxed cornice with scroll-sawn brackets. The walls are brick laid in a 5-course American Bond pattern with a row of headers and stretchers in between. At the 2nd level, the brickwork takes on a rough and unfinished texture with smoother finished bricks at the corners creating a quoin effect. The window and door trims are simple with a typical half-light, half-panel door. The porch has a metal shed roof with central gable supported by cast-metal columns and balustrade.

This ca. 1900 two-story dwelling is one of several brick examples of the Queen Anne style. It was built by Robert Allen, a local black brickmason who was also an elder of the Holbrook Street Presbyterian Church and was involved in its construction. His wife was a teacher. His daughter married Gerry Williams, an attorney, and their son now lives in the house.

24. 415 Holbrook Street (108-0180-027) 1890 ca
House, 415 Holbrook Street Contributing

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This simple 1-story, 3-bay frame dwelling is a central-passage, single-pile house with a side gable roof and central chimney. The windows are 6/2 double-hung sash and plain trim. The door is half light and half panel with 6 lights over 1 panel and a 1-light rectangular transom. The entry porch has a shed roof that extends from the slope of the main roof. It is supported by simple wood posts and a squared balustrade. A 1-story wing with shed roof extends out from the rear.

This ca. 1890 frame dwelling, along with 419, 419 1/2, and 421 Holbrook Street are examples of the smaller houses built by tobacco and mill workers in the earliest days of the neighborhood. It is an example of the central-passage, single-pile plan that was typical of the area at the turn-of-the-century. Of these four buildings, it is the only one that was not demolished during the course of the survey.

25. 417 Holbrook Street (108-0180-028) 1910 ca
Holbrook Street Pick-Up Contributing

This 2-story frame building has a stepped facade with intersecting hip roof. The cornice is boxed with a frieze below, in which there are decorative panels above each window. The windows have a simple trim. The storefront in the projecting bay is wood and composed of a central single-leaf door with transom (which is now boarded to accommodate an air conditioning unit) flanked by large 2/1 fixed windows with paneled wood below. The entrance to the residential portion of the building is in the recessed bay. It is a single-leaf door with a rectangular 2-light transom. The porch wraps around the side from this entrance. The porch has a metal hipped roof supported by brick columns and a squared balustrade. It has been partially enclosed with brick at the rear. This enclosed portion has a 15-light single-leaf door flanked by full-length fixed windows with 10 lights each.

This ca. 1900 frame building is a typical example of the early commercial buildings within a residential neighborhood with a store on the ground level and residential space above. It is one of two surviving examples of this building type in the neighborhood today. In 1920, Williams and Barksdale Confectioners were located at this address.

26. Intersection of Holbrook and Gay Streets (108-0180-001) 1936
Westmoreland School Contributing

This 2-story brick school building is designed in the Moderne style with a simple, low cubic form, emphasis on the horizontal and minimal ornament. The I-shaped building has two projecting end bays and a flat roof with a parapet wall, concrete beltcourses at the basement and attic levels. Rectangular banks of windows emphasize the horizontality of the building. Brick quoins at the corners of the

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projecting bays and the decorative stone treatment around the two entrances add a minor vertical emphasis. The entrances are marked by an elaborate decorative stone surround in the Moderne style with geometric shapes. It extends upwards to incorporate the window above in a shouldered architrave trim. The double-leaf doors are recessed and offset from the facade opening. The doors have 9 lights over a single panel and a 7/7 light rectangular transom. A 1-story auditorium wing with a full basement extends out the back. The building is brick, laid in five-course American bond with glazed headers. It sits on a low basement that becomes full at the rear due to the slope of the site.

The Westmoreland School complex is significant as the site of the first public school built for blacks in Danville in the 1880s. It has continued as a site for African-American as well as integrated education until very recently. The schools closed at the end of the 1994-95 school year. Its presence was critical to the development of the Holbrook-Ross area as the first black professional neighborhood in Danville.

27. 468 Holbrook Street (108-0180-032) 1924
Loyal Baptist Church-Current Contributing

This 1924 Gothic Revival church exhibits complexity in plan and elevation. The central nave is rectangular with gable roof. The vestibules are marked by the uneven corner tower bays and the transept by smaller, intersecting gables at the center of the side elevations. The 3-bay facade is divided by stepped buttresses. The central bay has a small louvered vent window in the apex over a large tracery window at the second level, over a row of four rectangular stained glass windows with a hopper panel at the bottom. The two end bays are marked by square towers, one being taller with the belfry at the top. Both have buttresses with pinnacles at the corners and have a flat roof with a stepped parapet wall. A stone beltcourse below the belfry and stone weatherings on the stepped buttresses help to divide the facade vertically. These continue along the side elevations with the addition of a beltcourse at the basement level. Stoops on either end lead to the double-leaf wood paneled doors in each corner bay. These doors are topped by a Gothic arched transom window with tracery and stained glass.

Loyal Baptist Church, built in 1924, is the only Gothic Revival building in the survey area. The congregation can trace its roots back to Loyal Street Baptist Church and beyond that to Ebenezer Baptist Church, one of the two groups that formed out of the original 1865 congregation of freed slaves that worshipped in an old hospital building on Hospital Hill. Since its construction on the corner of Gay and Holbrook Streets, Loyal Baptist Church has been a neighborhood institution. It was used for many years for baccalaureate and graduation services for Westmoreland School and Langston High School.

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28. 438 Holbrook Street (108-0180-033) 1930 ca
Tisder House Contributing

This 1930's Craftsman style house has a side gabled roof with 2 central dormer and exposed rafters. The porch is full-width under a roof that is an extension of the main roof with a slight break in the slope. Tapered, square wooden columns set on brick piers with squared balustrade support the porch. The dormer has a hipped roof with exposed rafters and set of paired casement windows. The door is half and half with 3 vertical lights of 3 vertical panels. The windows are 2/1 double-hung sash. The building is wood frame with German siding and sits on a low basement that becomes full at the rear due to the sloped site.

This ca. 1930 frame dwelling is a good example of the Craftsman/Bungalow style. It was built during the later post 1920 development of the area and is one of the few of this style at the northern end of Holbrook Street.

29. 434 Holbrook Street (108-0180-034) 1940 ca
Johnson, Leroy, House Contributing

This 2-story frame dwelling with its dominant end-gable roof and porch is a mixture of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The pedimented gable ends of both the main roof and the porch have a heavy molded cornice with a carved eagle decorating the porch tympanum. The main gable end features a pair of awning windows with three vertical lights each. Both gable ends are sheathed in wood shingles. The porch has tapered square wood columns set on brick piers with a squared wood balustrade. The windows are 4/1 double-hung sash. The first level is covered with German siding and then asbestos shingles above.

This ca. 1940 two-story frame dwelling is the only example of the American foursquare form in the Prairie style with a front-gabled roof. It was built during the later post 1920 development of the area. A teacher by the name of Page lived here in 1935.

30. 430 Holbrook Street (108-0180-035) 1890 ca
Williams, J.L., Jr. House Contributing

This 2-story frame dwelling is T-shaped in plan with a flat roof and a 2-story, 2-bay porch. The 2-story porch has a low-hipped metal roof supported by filigree cast-metal supports and balustrade. Both doors are half-light over half panel with the addition of a single-light rectangular transom over the downstairs entrance. The building is wood frame with aluminum siding and sits on a low basement that becomes raised in the rear due to the slope of the site.

This ca. 1890 frame dwelling with its flat roof is unusual for this area. An attorney

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named Allen and his wife, a teacher, are listed at this residence from 1917-1935.

31. 426 Holbrook Street-Current (108-0180-036) 1890 ca
C & C Hair Salon Contributing

This 2-story L-shaped brick building consists of a storefront at the street level and residential space above on the second level. A 2-story porch wraps around the recessed bay, marking the residential entrance. The modern flush wood door has 3 lights. A 3-light rectangular transom and sidelights have been infilled. The porch has a hipped metal roof with wood posts and a solid wood balustrade on the second level. The first level of the porch consists of slightly tapered square wood columns on brick piers with the remnants of a squared balustrade along the back. A metal awning extends around the first level of the porch. The storefront is 3 bays wide with central 4-light over 4-panel door flanked by picture windows. The door and windows are modern infills. A space exists where the original door had a transom overhead. A projecting cornice with fascia board and stone veneer on the facade differentiate the commercial space. Segmental arches surround the windows. Patterned brickwork is featured on the parapet wall.

This ca. 1890 brick building is a typical example of a commercial building within a residential area with a store on the ground floor and residential space above. Its brick facade, flat roof with parapet wall, and decorative brickwork at the cornice line are typical details of turn-of-the-century commercial architecture. It is one of two such building types still existing in the Holbrook-Ross neighborhood. It was the home of T. Long, the first principal of the Industrial High School. It currently serves as the C & C Hair Salon.

32. 424 Holbrook Street-Current (108-0180-037) 1920 ca
Hughes, M.C. House Contributing

This ca. 1920 two-story frame dwelling has a stepped facade with intersecting hipped roof. The entrance in the recessed bay has a half-and-half door with a single light over three horizontal panels and a single light rectangular transom. The door and windows have a simple trim. The porch has a hipped metal roof originally supported by Doric columns which are still present at the wall juncture. The columns along the front of the porch have been replaced with cast-metal supports and balustrade. The house sits on a low basement that becomes full height at the rear due to the slope of the site.

This ca. 1920 two-story frame dwelling is an example of the intersecting-hip roof form which is not as common as the intersecting gable roof. It was built during the later development of the area and is one of the few post 1910 buildings at the northern end of Holbrook Street.

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33. 418 Holbrook Street (108-0180-038) 1900 ca
Stroud House Contributing

This 2-story frame dwelling has a 2-bay stepped facade with an intersecting gable roof. The cornice is boxed and the gable ends feature a return and small louvered vent window. The door is half-and-half with one light over four panels and a single-light rectangular transom. The trim around the door and windows is simple. The 2-bay porch has a hipped roof of asphalt shingle supported by square wooden columns on brick piers and a squared balustrade with potting shelves. The wood-frame house is covered with vinyl siding and sits on a low basement that becomes full-height due to the slope of the site.

This ca. 1900 frame dwelling is a typical example of the intersecting gable roof form that is common in the area.

34. 416-416 1/2 Holbrook Street (108-0180-039) 1900 ca
Allen Duplex Contributing

This simple rectangular duplex has a high hipped roof with two interior-slope brick chimneys. The foundation and walls are of rusticated concrete block giving the building a unique appearance. The windows and door have concrete lintels. The wood cornice is boxed. The porch has a low hipped roof supported by cast-metal supports and balustrade. The building sits on a low basement that becomes full height at the rear due to the slope of the site.

This ca. 1900 duplex is one of the earlier multi-family dwellings in the Holbrook-Ross neighborhood. Its rusticated cement block construction is unique to the area.

35. 352 Holbrook Street (108-0180-040) 1900 ca
Clairborne House Contributing

This small, 1-story frame dwelling originally had a T-shaped configuration with intersecting gable roof. The cornice is boxed and the walls are covered in Brick-tex siding. There is a small, louvered vent window in the front gable. The porch has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles supported by wood posts and a diagonal, open railing. The original turned columns with brackets can still be seen at the wall juncture. The door has 3 horizontal lights over 3 horizontal panels. The house sits on a low basement.

This ca. 1900 frame dwelling is a typical example of early 20th century housing found in the area. A minister by the name of Hodge lived here in 1917.

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36. 348 Holbrook Street (108-0180-041) 1890 ca
Slaughter, H.S., House Contributing

This 2-story frame dwelling is T-shaped with an intersecting gable roof. The cornice is boxed with returns in the gable ends. The returns have been enclosed with aluminum siding. The modern flush wood door has a single diamond-shaped light. The original 6-light rectangular transom and 5-light sidelights still surround the door. The 3-bay porch has a low hipped roof with cast-metal supports and balustrade. The wood frame walls are covered in aluminum siding and has a low basement.

This ca. 1890 frame dwelling is a typical example of the intersecting-gable form commonly found in the area. The Clairborne family lived here in the 1920s and 1930s. Their daughter, Mrs. Clark, lives here now. They were three generations of school teachers.

37. 346 Holbrook Street (108-0180-042) 1890 ca
Peatross House Contributing

This 2-story frame house has a stepped facade with intersecting gable and hip roofs. The hip roof has a peak gable with double, louvered vent windows. The cornice is boxed with returns at the gable end. The original door has a single light over three horizontal panels and a two light rectangular transom. A second door with three lights over three panels has been added. The 2-bay porch has a hipped metal roof with gable over the entrance bay. The original turned columns with spindlework in the frieze can be seen at the wall juncture. These have been replaced by cast metal columns and balustrade across the front. The wood frame walls are clad in asbestos shingle. A 2-story, 1-bay shed roof wing stands at the rear.

This ca. 1890 building is a typical example of the popular intersecting gable or hip roof form. Its intersecting hip and gable roof form with an additional gable at the peak of the hip roof is unique.

38. 336 Holbrook Street (108-0180-043) 1895 ca
Luck House Contributing

This simple 1-story frame dwelling has a side gable with intersecting rear gable. The 3-bay porch has a hipped metal roof with turned wood columns and squared balustrade. The door is single-leaf, wood with two panels and surrounded by a broken 4-light transom above and 3-light sidelights on either side. The building is wood frame with asbestos shingles and sits on a low basement that becomes raised towards the rear due to the slope of the site.

This ca. 1895 one-story frame dwelling is an example of the central-passage,

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single-pile plan building that was typical housing for laborers in the early years of the Holbrook-Ross neighborhood.

39. 330 Holbrook Street (108-0180-044) 1890 ca
Contributing

This 1-story dwelling has an intersecting gable roof and boxed cornice. The 2-bay porch extends across from the front gable and is incorporated within the main side gable roof. The porch has brick columns and wall which are stuccoed. The door is single-leaf, wood, with 6 panels and a single light rectangular transom. The masonry walls are stuccoed. A 1-story shed roof wing extends across the rear of the building. The house sits on a low basement that becomes raised at the rear due to the slope of the site.

This ca. 1890 dwelling is a typical example of the housing form common to the area.

40. 324 Holbrook Street (108-0180-045) 1930s
Danville Public Library-Grasty Branch Contributing

This 2 1/2-story multiple-dwelling has a side-gabled roof with large shed-roofed dormers on the front and back. The dormers have two sets of paired windows and asbestos shingle walls. The 1-story, 1-bay porch has concrete block piers and a flat roof with a wooden-railed balcony. The walls of the building are concrete block set on a low basement.

This ca. 1930s building is significant because it was constructed to serve as the Grasty Branch of the Danville Public Library, a branch for black patrons. The library was originally located in the Westmoreland High School and was moved to a new building at 324 Holbrook Street when the high school was expanded to include the twelfth grade. The building was originally constructed to house the library on the first floor and residents on the upper two floors. In the 1970s the library branch was closed and the building was converted to an apartment building.

41. 320 Holbrook Street (108-0180-046) 1930 ca
Yancey House Contributing

This 2 1/2-story Craftsman style dwelling has a hipped roof with a central dormer and a full-width porch. Craftsman detailing includes the rough brickwork in the chimneys, exposed rafters, stuccoed walls, and ribbon windows. Both doors are single-leaf with 15 lights. The porch has a shed roof with exposed rafters supported by masonry piers with low arches and a solid wall. The central dormer has a hipped roof, asphalt shingle walls, and a triple, arched, window. The house sits on a raised basement.

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This ca. 1930 stucco house is a good example of the two-story Craftsman dwelling. It was built during the later development of Holbrook Street and was the home of James W. Yancey, a descendent of Dr. Yancey, the first black principal of Westmoreland School.

42. 314 Holbrook Street (108-0180-047) 1920 ca
Reese House Contributing

This 2-story frame dwelling has a stepped facade with intersecting gable roof. The cornice is boxed and the gable ends have returns. The 2-bay porch has a hipped roof supported by the original turned wood columns at the wall juncture and decorative cast metal columns across the front. There is no balustrade. The modern flush door has three lights. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and sits on a raised basement. A 2-story wood frame wing with shed roof extends across the rear of the building.

This ca. 1920 two-story frame dwelling is a typical example of the intersecting gable roof form that is prevalent in the Holbrook-Ross area. It was built during the later development of Holbrook Street.

43. 310 Holbrook Street (108-0180-048) 1920 ca
Gunn House Contributing

This 2-story brick dwelling has a stepped three-bay facade with central hip roof and intersecting gables. The cornice is a molded box cornice and the gable ends are pedimented with a small 4/4 double-hung sash window. The 3-bay wrap-around porch has a hipped metal roof supported by brick piers and a solid brick wall. The windows have segmental-arch surrounds and original wood frame storm windows with a louvered vent at the bottom. The main entrance door has five lights over one wood panel with decorative wood carving. The side door is half-and-half with a single light rectangular transom. The building is brick laid in 5-course American Bond with a row of headers and stretchers. A beltcourse of alternating stretchers and sets of three headers divides the facade.

This ca. 1920 brick dwelling is one of the few buildings in the area with a stepped facade and intersecting hip and gable roof. It is also notable for its decorative brick beltcourses. It was the home of Mrs. Esdelia Boyd, principal of Westmoreland Elementary School in the 1930s.

44. 308 Holbrook Street (108-0180-049) 1890 ca
Hayes House Contributing

This ca. 1890 brick dwelling is an example of the central-passage, single-pile plan

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that has been modernized. It stands as one of the earliest buildings on the east side of the 300 block of Holbrook Street. Mr. Hayes was an insurance agent.

45. 306 Holbrook Street (108-0180-050) 1915 ca
Wood House Contributing

This 1 1/2-story brick dwelling has a side-gable roof with exposed rafter tails typical of the Craftsman style. The dwelling also has three interior chimneys, and single front and rear dormers. A raised brick beltcourse is at the basement level and extends across the porch foundation. The frame front and rear dormers have shed roofs, paired 10/1 windows and are clad in asbestos shingle. The 1-story, 2-bay brick porch has a standing-seam shed roof supported by simple, square brick columns with a solid brick wall.

This ca. 1915 brick dwelling is a good example of the Craftsman style.

46. 302 Holbrook Street (108-0180-051) 1915 ca
Patrick House Contributing

This 1 1/2-story brick dwelling has a side gable roof with exposed rafter tails, one exterior end chimney, three front dormers, and one rear dormer. A raised brick beltcourse is at the basement level. The front gabled dormers are frame with 6/1 windows, and clad in weatherboard. The 2-bay rear dormer has a flat roof and is clad in wood siding. The 1-story rear wing is frame and has a flat roof with exposed rafter tails. The 1-story, 3-bay porch has a flat roof with moulded cornice supported by paired wooden columns on brick piers with a solid brick wall.

This ca. 1915 one-story frame dwelling is unusual in the area in its use of Colonial Revival detailing such as the paired columns. It is part of the later development of Holbrook Street.

47. 218 Holbrook Street (108-0180-052) 1895
Calvary Baptist Church Contributing

This turn-of-the-century Romanesque Revival church is simple in form with a rectangular plan and gable roof with a tower, yet it presents a lively facade through the use of a variety of fenestrations and decorative brick patterns. The facade is divided into 3 bays with the tower at one end, the central entrance bay and the other side bay which mirrors and balances the tower bay at the first level. The 3-story square tower has a steep pyramidal roof with slate shingles and corner buttresses. The fenestration of the tower is composed of paired groupings, beginning with 2 round-arched, louvered vent windows at the belfry over 2 rectangular fixed windows with wooden lintels, over 2 stepped, round-arched windows, over a round window and single-leaf door at the full-basement level. The stepped,

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round-arched windows and single round window are repeated in the other side bay with the addition of 2 stepped, blind arches above. The central bay contains the main entrance with a flight of stairs leading up to the double-leaf, 8 paneled wood doors with a semi-circular fanlight with tracery and stained glass. A row of 3 large, round-arched windows indicate the main sanctuary space inside. Above these is a set of 3 stepped, blind arches in the gable end. The facade is further articulated with a rich variety of patterned brickwork. Decorative arcading emphasizes the gable-end form as well as the height of the tower. The round-arched windows are topped with moulded brick drip-moulds. Bands of diagonally-set vertical stretchers extend across the central facade from the spring point of the arches. Raised brick pilasters mark the bays of the facade with buttresses at the corners. The fenestration along the side bays consists of a row of semi-circular arched windows with stained glass over a row of rectangular stained glass windows with a hopper window at the bottom and wooden lintels above, over a row of double-hung 2/2 sash windows with wooden lintels at the full basement level. The decorative arcading under the eaves and brick pilasters continue along the 6 bays.

This Romanesque Revival church, built in 1895 by Ordway Construction Company, stands as a southern anchor to the black community of Holbrook-Ross. Many local residents and prominent citizens in the black community, including Rev. Goode, Rev. Adams, Cunningham, Morton, and others, were involved in its establishment. Architect: J.R. Pleasants, Contractor: Ordway Construction Co.

48. 216 Holbrook Street (108-0180-053) 1937 ca
Cabell House Contributing

This 2 1/2-story flemish-bond brick dwelling has a pyramidal roof with decorative false rafter ends. The front dormer has a pyramidal roof, decorative brackets and paired 9-pane windows. The porch has a second-story deck and is supported by simple brick columns. The porch roof has exposed rafter ends that match those of the roof. The two brick exterior end chimneys are done in Flemish bond, one rear chimney has a brick hood. The dwelling has two decorative beltcourses, both of which extend across the chimneys. One beltcourse is at the basement level, the other is at the 2nd floor level.

This ca. 1937 two-story brick dwelling is a good example of the American foursquare type in the Craftsman style. It is part of the later development of Holbrook Street in the area that had served as a "buffer zone" between the black and white neighborhoods.

49. 214 Holbrook Street (108-0180-054) 1915 ca
Jones House Contributing

This 2 1/2-story brick dwelling has a stepped 3-bay facade with central and

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intersecting hipped roof. It has a central dormer with hipped roof and two double-hung sash windows. The detailing and porch design exhibit the influence of the Colonial Revival style. The cornice is boxed with fascia board. The windows are rectangular with wooden lintels. The door is single-leaf, wood, with a 4-light fan over four panels. The 5-bay wrap-around porch has a hipped roof with a central gable, returns, decorative woodwork, and a molded, boxed cornice. The porch supports are smooth Doric columns with a squared balustrade. The house is brick, laid in 5-course American bond and sits on a raised basement.

This ca. 1915 two-story brick dwelling is unusual for the area with its stepped facade and intersecting-hip roof. It is part of the later development of Holbrook Street in the area that had been a "buffer zone" between the black and white neighborhoods. Mr. Jones, a local black realtor, lived here in the 1920s and 1930s.

50. 210 Holbrook Street (108-0180-055) 1920s
Harvey House Contributing

This 2 1/2-story frame dwelling is a typical American Foursquare plan with hipped roof and central gable. The dormer has a hipped roof and paired 9-light awning or casement windows. The main and dormer roofs have exposed rafters. The 3-bay porch has a slightly gabled roof supported by tapered wood columns on brick piers with a squared balustrade. The porch foundation is pierced brick. The main door is half light and half panel. A door on the second level has 9 lights over 1 panel. The dwelling is clad in German siding and sits on a raised brick basement.

This ca. 1920 frame dwelling is a good example of the American foursquare form in the Craftsman style. It is part of the later development of Holbrook Street in the area the had been a "buffer zone" between the black and white neighborhoods.

51. 208 Holbrook Street (108-0180-056) 1930 ca
Harlan House Contributing

This 1 1/2-story brick dwelling has a side-gabled roof with broken slope or kicks and a central shed-roofed dormer. The eaves are wide with triangular knee braces. The dormer has a shed roof with exposed rafters and paired casement windows. The porch is contained within the main roof and supported by tapered wood columns and a brick wall with coping. The single-leaf door has a single-light rectangular transom. The windows and door are topped by a jack arch with a keystone. The house is brick laid in a modified garden wall pattern. The wall in the gable-end and the raised basement are stuccoed.

This ca. 1930 dwelling is an example of the Craftsman style houses that became popular in the second quarter of the 20th century. It is a part of the later

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development of Holbrook Street. It was built by Mr. Holland, a black bricklayer.

52. 206 Holbrook Street (108-0180-057) 1900 ca
Taylor House Contributing

This 2-story, 2-bay wood-frame dwelling has a stepped facade with double gable ends and an intersecting side gable. The cornice is boxed and the gable ends have returns which have been infilled. A fascia board of contrasting color to match the trim extends across the gables to give the appearance of pedimented gables. The projecting bay of the facade is a 3-sided polygonal bay. The entrance, in the recessed bay, is a single-leaf wood door with three arched lights over a crossed pattern of panels. A single-light transom over the door has been painted. The 3-bay porch has a hipped roof with an entrance gable supported by square Doric columns and a squared balustrade. A 1-story wood-frame wing with a shed roof runs across the back of the building, extending out one bay on the side.

This ca. 1900 frame dwelling is a good example of the popular intersecting-gable roof form with Colonial Revival detailing. It is one of the earliest buildings constructed at this end of the street in an area that served as a "buffer zone" between the white and black neighborhoods. Irving W. Taylor, principal of the Westmoreland Elementary School lived here during the late 1920s.

53. 204 Holbrook Street (108-0180-058) 1915 ca
Turner House Contributing

This ca. 1915 American Foursquare is an example of the Colonial Revival "classic box" design. Two stories in height, it has a hipped roof with a central, hipped-roof dormer and boxed cornice. Although the eaves are wide, as in early Prairie style houses, the porch has classical components, placing it in the earlier style. The 2-bay porch has a low-hipped roof supported by wood Tuscan columns and a turned baulstrade. The door is half-light and half-panel with a single-light rectangular transom. An oriel projects from the north side of the dwelling, towards the rear. The dwelling is clad in German siding and sits on a raised basement of solid brick construction.

This ca. 1915 two-story dwelling is an early example of the American Foursquare that became popular in the Holbrook-Ross area during the second quarter of the 20th century.

54. 204 Ross Street (108-0180-064) 1910 ca
Hyler House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling was originally T-shaped in form with an intersecting gable roof, a central-ridge chimney at the intersecting gables, and a rear slope

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chimney. Both chimneys have been stuccoed. The roof ends in a boxed cornice with returns at the gable ends. The 1-story raised porch has a shed roof supported by thin, square wooden columns. The porch sits on brick piers. The door and most windows have been boarded. The building sits on brick piers that have been infilled with weatherboard to form a raised basement.

This ca. 1910 one-story dwelling is a typical example of the intersecting gable roof form that is prevalent in the Holbrook-Ross area.

55. 206 Ross Street (108-0180-065) 1940 ca
Poteat House Contributing

This 1-story, 3-bay concrete block dwelling has a central-passage, double-pile plan. The side-gabled roof has a central ridge chimney, a boxed cornice, and wood siding in the gable ends. The foundation and walls are concrete block with a decorative band of horizontal and vertical bricks at the water table. Decorative brickwork also surrounds the door and window openings with a flat jack arch above and an alternating pattern of bricks and concrete blocks to resemble quoins along the sides. To accentuate the brickwork, the concrete block is painted white. The door is single-leaf with a small fanlight over four panels. The 1-story, 1-bay entry porch has a gable roof with wood siding in the end and decorative cast-metal supports. The house sits on a low basement.

This ca. 1940 concrete-block dwelling is unusual in its use of an old form with newer materials. It is one of only three concrete-block buildings in the Holbrook-Ross area.

56. 212 Ross Street (108-0180-066) 1920 ca
Jenkins House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling is simple in form with a side-gabled roof in front, shed roof in the rear, and a central ridge chimney. The 1-story, 2-bay porch has a shed roof supported by decorative cast-metal supports with a simple cast-metal balustrade. The porch has a side entrance. The modern flush door is flanked on either side by modern paired windows. The front facade is clad in vinyl siding. The remainder of the building is clad in asbestos shingle.

This ca. 1920 dwelling is a typical example of the central-passage plan with side-gable roof form common to the area.

57. 216 Ross Street (108-0180-067) 1937 ca
Oliver House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling is simple in form with a front-gabled roof and central

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interior chimney. The cornice has been boxed. The 12-light central door is flanked on either side by a set of paired 3/1 double-hung sash windows. The 1-story 5-bay porch has a front-gabled roof that mimics the main roof. The gable end has a rectangular louvered vent window. The porch roof is supported by decorative cast-metal supports with a simple cast-metal balustrade.

This ca. 1937 one-story frame dwelling is one of several vernacular buildings in the area that are influenced by the Craftsman style in the front-gable form but lack any detailing from that early 20th century style.

58. 220 Ross Street (108-0180-068) 1890 ca
Wilson House Contributing

This 2-story frame dwelling is simple in form. It has a low-hipped roof with a central interior chimney. A 1-story, 5-bay porch stretches across the full length of the facade. The porch has a low-hipped roof that is supported by battered wooden columns which rest on stone piers. A simple balustrade completes the porch. The south foundation is uncoursed stone. A 1-story frame wing with a shed roof extends from the southern rear of the building.

This ca. 1890 dwelling is one of the few two-story examples of a central-passage, double-pile plan with a hip roof.

59. 222 Ross Street (108-180-110) 1960 ca
Non-contributing

60. 228 Ross Street (108-180-111) 1960 ca
Non-contributing

61. 236 Ross Street (108-0180-069) 1890 ca
Contributing

This 1-story, 2-bay dwelling is simple in form. It is rectangular with an intersecting gable roof. The single-leaf door has a rectangular 2-light transom. The 1-story, 2-bay porch has a shed roof supported by simple square wooden columns with a simple balustrade.

This ca. 1890 one-story frame dwelling is a smaller, 2-bay version of the intersecting-gable roof form that is prevalent in the area.

62. 238 Ross Street (108-0180-070) 1937 ca
Carter House Contributing

This 2-story, American Foursquare dwelling has a pyramidal-hipped roof with

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boxed cornice. The windows are double-hung sash with 2/2 lights and simple trim. The door is single-leaf with a single-light rectangular transom. The 2-bay porch has a hipped roof supported by tapered, square wooden columns on brick piers with a squared balustrade. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a raised basement.

This ca. 1937 dwelling is an example of the American Foursquare house with a hipped-roof that was common among houses built in the 1930s and 1940s in the area.

63. 240 Ross Street (108-0180-071) 1910 ca
Jones, C.B. House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling is simple in its shotgun form with its front-gabled roof, yet rich in detailing influenced by the Victorian period. The roof ends in a boxed cornice with returns at the gable ends. The front gable features a vergeboard with beaded spindles. The 1-story, 3-bay porch has a shed roof supported by the original turned wooden columns with scroll-sawn brackets. Few of the flat scroll-sawn balusters remain. The windows and door have been boarded up. A side window still has its original wooden, louvered shutters.

This ca. 1910 one-story frame dwelling is one of only a few shotgun plan houses in the Holbrook-Ross area. It is also a good example of a simple vernacular form with Queen Anne detailing.

64. 248 Ross Street (108-0180-072) 1900 ca
Wilson House Contributing

This 2-story dwelling has a pyramidal-hipped roof with wide eaves and boxed cornice. The two chimneys are laterally placed on the interior slope. The 6/6 double-hung sash windows have simple trim. The single-leaf door has a single-light rectangular transom. The porch has three bays and is L-shaped in plan with one end-bay projecting slightly. The porch has a low-hipped roof supported by turned wooden columns and a simple squared balustrade. A 1-story frame wing with a shed roof extends from the rear. The dwelling is clad in brick-tex siding and sits on a low basement.

This ca. 1900 two-story duplex was one of the earlier multi-family dwellings in the Holbrook-Ross area. By the 1920s, it had been converted to a single residence.

65. 302 Ross Street (108-0180-073) 1890 ca
Brodnax, Pleasant Jr. House Contributing

This 2-story frame dwelling has a stepped facade with an intersecting hipped roof.

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The eaves are wide with a boxed cornice. The 5-bay wrap-around porch has a hipped metal roof supported by turned wooden columns on brick piers with a solid wood balustrade. The doorway is single-leaf with a two-light rectangular transom. All windows and the door have been boarded up. The German siding has been covered with brick-tex siding and particle board.

This ca. 1890 dwelling is one of the few examples of a stepped facade with an intersecting-hip roof in the Holbrook-Ross area.

66. 308 1/2 Ross Street (108-0180-074) 1900 ca
Miller House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling is L-shaped in form with an intersecting gable roof and a central interior chimney. The roof has returns at the gable ends. The returns have been infilled. The gable ends feature a rectangular, louvered vent window. The door has a 2-light rectangular transom. The lights have been painted. The 1-story, 3-bay porch has hipped roof supported by decorative cast-metal supports with a turned cast-metal balustrade. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingle.

This ca. 1900 dwelling is a typical example of the intersecting-gable roof form prevalent in the Holbrook-Ross area.

67. 308 Ross Street (108-0180-075) 1890 ca
Brodnax-West House Contributing

This 2-story frame dwelling has an intersecting gable roof with an interior chimney at the intersection of the gables. The chimney has been stuccoed. The gable ends feature gable returns. The entrance, in the recessed bay, has a modern flush door with a 1-light rectangular transom above. The windows and door have a simple trim. The 1-story porch wraps around and has a modified hipped roof supported by square wooden columns. The front balustrade has simple square balusters with a criss-cross design in the middle. The side balustrades have simple squared balusters and no decoration.

This ca. 1890 two-story frame dwelling is a typical example of the intersecting-gable roof form that is prevalent in the area.

68. 310 Ross Street (108-0180-076) 1910 ca
Colton House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling is L-shaped in form with an intersecting gable roof with returns in the gable ends. A brick, central ridge chimney sits at the intersection of the two gables. The entrance door, in the recessed bay, has one light and one panel with a single-light transom above. The single window is 2/2 double-hung

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sash. Both the window and the door have a simple trim. A 1-story wing with a shed roof extends across the rear of the building. The building is clad in asbestos shingle.

This ca. 1910 one-story dwelling is a typical example of the intersecting-gable roof form that is prevalent in the Holbrook-Ross area.

69. 312 Ross Street (108-0180-077) 1915 ca
Johnson, N.B. House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling is simple in form. It has an intersecting gable roof with a central brick chimney located at the intersection of the two gables. The cornice and gable returns are boxed. This probably occurred when the vinyl siding was added. The front gable end features a rectangular louvered vent window. The entrance door in the recessed bay, and the window have a simple trim. The 1-story wrap-around porch has a low-hipped roof supported by turned columns with scroll-sawn brackets and a scroll-sawn balustrade. A 1-story wing with a metal shed roof extends from the rear of the dwelling.

This ca. 1915 one-story dwelling is an example of the typical intersecting-gable roof form with Queen Anne detailing in the porch.

70. 326 Ross Street (108-0180-078) 1910 ca
Hunt House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling was originally T-shaped in form with an intersecting gable roof. It has two rear slope chimneys, an interior chimney on the ridgeline, and one exterior end chimney. The front and side gables have returns. The front gable also has a louvered vent window. The porch has a low-hipped roof with exposed rafters. Simple squared wooden columns support the porch roof. The two rear columns still have their scroll-sawn brackets. The porch also features two styles of railing: a simple squared design in the bay to the north of the door and a criss-cross design elsewhere. Pressed metal covers the porch foundation. The entrance door, in the recessed bay, is original, with a common 6-panel design. A single-light rectangular transom can be found above the door.

This ca. 1910 one-story dwelling is a typical example of early 20th century housing found in the Holbrook-Ross area.

71. 330 Ross Street (108-0180-079) 1910 ca
Harper House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling is T-shaped in plan with an intersecting-gable roof. The cornice is boxed with returns in the gable ends. One brick chimney stands at

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the intersecting ridgelines and the other is located at the rear. The 1-story, 4-bay porch has a shed roof supported by cast-metal supports and railing. The door is one light over one panel and the windows are double-hung with aluminum shutters. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a full basement with a separate entrance at the front.

This ca. 1910 one-story dwelling is a typical example of early 20th century housing commonly found in the Holbrook-Ross area.

72. 340 Ross Street (108-0180-080) 1910 ca
Smith, T.L. House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling has two end gables joined by a central side-gabled roof. The end gables extend through to the rear creating a double end gable form there as well. The two interior brick chimneys are located along the ridgeline of these rear end gable roofs. The cornice is boxed with returns in the gable ends and a decorative sawn vergeboard in one gable end. The facade is asymmetrical with one gable end projecting further to allow for a porch to extend from the central entrance and across the other gable-end section. The 3-bay porch has a hipped roof with a gable over the entrance. Turned wooden columns and a decorative sawn balustrade complete the porch. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a split-level basement due to the slope of the site. Two flights of concrete steps with cast-metal railings lead up to the dwelling.

This ca. 1910 one-story frame dwelling is an unusual example of the intersecting-gable roof form with two front gables and Queen Anne detailing in the gable and the porch.

73. 344 Ross Street (108-180-112) 1960 ca
Non-contributing
74. 348 Ross Street (108-180-113) 1960 ca
Non-contributing
75. 364 Ross Street (108-0180-081) 1890 ca
Reid House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling has a double-pile with central passage plan and a side-gabled roof. The cornice is boxed with returns at the gable ends. The 3-bay porch has a metal shed roof with a central gable and cast-metal supports. A rear wing with a shed roof extends across the rear. Due to the slope of the site, the basement is raised across the front of the building and much lower towards the rear.

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This ca. 1890 one-story frame dwelling is a typical example of the central-passage, single-pile house that was common at the turn of the century in the Holbrook-Ross area.

76. 400 Ross Street (108-0180-082) 1915 ca
Woolridge House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling has a side-gabled roof with a boxed cornice. The 3-bay porch has a metal shed roof supported by turned wooden columns and a squared balustrade. A 1-bay addition with a side-gabled roof extends outward on the southern end of the building. The building is clad in asbestos shingle and sits on a full basement.

This ca. 1915 one-story dwelling is a typical example of the central-passage plan house that was common in the Holbrook-Ross area around the turn of the century.

77. 407 Ross Street (108-180-114) 1970 ca
Seventh Day Adventist Church Non-contributing

78. 414 Ross Street (108-0180-083) 1925 ca
Parsonage, Seventh Day Adventist Church Contributing

This 1-story, 3-bay dwelling has a double-pile, central-passage plan with a hipped roof with exposed rafters. The two interior slope chimneys are laterally placed. The 3-bay porch has a hipped metal roof with exposed rafters supported by turned wooden columns with a squared balustrade. The dwelling sits on a basement that, due to the slope of the site, is full across the front but only raised towards the rear.

This ca. 1925 dwelling is a simple vernacular building with hipped roof and exposed rafter tails. It is one of only a few of this type in the area.

79. 411 Ross Street (108-0180-084) 1890 ca
Coleman House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling with side-gabled roof was originally L-shaped with an intersecting end-gable wing at the rear. A shed-roofed addition has since been added, filling in the ell. The 3-bay facade is simple with a central door flanked by single 2/2 windows with aluminum shutters. The porch has a shed roof, cast-metal supports, and a cast-metal balustrade. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a raised basement that becomes full-height at the rear due to the slope of the site.

This ca. 1890 one-story dwelling is a typical example of the central-passage plan common in the earlier buildings in the Holbrook-Ross area.

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80. 403 Ross Street (108-0180-085) 1920 ca
Poteat-Wilson House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling has an intersecting gable roof with central-ridge chimney. The cornice is boxed without elaboration. The window and door trim is simple. The 3-bay porch has a shed roof supported by turned wooden columns and decorative scroll-sawn balustrade. The dwelling is clad in German siding and sits on a raised basement that becomes full-height at the rear due to the slope of the site.

This ca. 1920 one-story dwelling is a typical example of the intersecting-gable roof form with Queen Anne detailing on the porch.

81. 405 Ross Street (108-0180-086) 1930 ca
Gardner House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling is square in form with a steeply pitched hipped roof with a boxed cornice and two interior slope chimneys. The 3-bay porch is under the main roof and has turned wooden columns with a decorative scroll-sawn balustrade. The windows have 6/6 sashes and simple trim. The building is clad in German siding and sits on a raised basement that becomes full-height at the rear due to the slope of the site. A 1-story, 4-bay porch supported by tall brick piers and wooden posts extends across the rear of the building. The rear porch has a shed roof supported by wooden posts.

This ca. 1930 one-story dwelling is unusual for the area with its square form and recessed porch that is encompassed by the main hip roof.

82. 361 Ross Street (108-0180-087) 1890 ca
Spindle House Contributing

This 1 1/2-story frame dwelling is simple in plan and form with Victorian detailing on the porch. It has a gable-end roof with boxed cornice and interior chimney. The dwelling is single-pile with side-passage plan and rear shed-roofed wings. The 2-bay facade has a single-leaf 6-paneled wooden door and a tripartite window with a picture window flanked by two double-hung sash windows. The single window in the gable-end is off-center, probably to allow for the stairway. The 3-bay porch has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles supported by turned wooden columns with a spindlework frieze and squared balustrade.

This ca. 1890 1 1/2-story frame dwelling is a simple vernacular form with a front gable. It is notable for its intact Queen Anne style porch complete with spindlework frieze.

83. 359 Ross Street (108-0180-088) 1920 ca

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Stone, G.S. House

Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling has an intersecting-gable roof with a secondary gable-end over the central entrance bay of the 3-bay stepped facade. The cornice is boxed with returns in the gable ends. The door has a single light over three panels. The 5-bay wrap-around porch has a hipped roof supported by wooden Doric columns and a turned balustrade. The dwelling is covered with aluminum siding and sits on a raised basement that becomes full-height on one side due to the slope of the site.

This ca. 1920 dwelling is the only one-story example of a stepped facade with a wrap-around Colonial Revival porch in the Holbrook-Ross area.

84. 357 Ross Street-Current (108-0180-089) 1940 ca
Hunt, C.O. Jr. House Contributing

This 1 1/2-story dwelling has a side-gabled roof with intersecting gable over the projecting entrance vestibule. The 4-bay facade includes a 1-bay porch at one end which is recessed under the main roof. The chimney is a semi-exterior end chimney as it projects below the roof-line along the sidewall created by the recessed porch. The building is frame with brick veneer and randomly placed decorative stones over the door and in the brick chimney. The single-bay entrance door has 6 lights over 4 panels with a Colonial Revival surround composed of a simple entablature with dentil supported by flat, squared pilasters. The double-hung sash windows are flanked by louvered shutters. The 1-bay porch on the end is encompassed in the main roof and supported by brick piers and a wooden picket balustrade. A 1-story, 1-bay rear wing with gable roof extends out the rear as does a shed-roofed addition. A central dormer with a gable roof extends out the rear as well. The dormer has two 6/6 double-hung sash windows.

This ca. 1940 brick dwelling is unique to the area with its cut-out side porch and use of random stone for detailing.

85. 337 Ross Street (108-0180-090) 1890 ca
Doswell House Contributing

This 2-story frame dwelling has a side-gabled roof with boxed cornice and interior-end chimney. The 2-bay facade has a single-leaf door and a set of paired, 2/2 double-hung sash windows. One double-hung sash window is on the second level. A rear wing with a shed roof extends out one bay on the north side, providing a side entrance with a porch. This side porch has a side-gabled roof with cast-metal supports and balustrade.

This ca. 1890 dwelling is unusual for the area with its two-story, side-passage plan

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with a side-gabled roof form. It has undergone many alterations, including the removal of the side porch.

86. 325 Ross Street (108-0180-091) 1900 ca
Page House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling has a side-gables roof with two rear slope chimneys. The 3-bay facade has a central door that is modern. The door is flanked by 6/6 double-hung sash windows. The 3-bay porch has a low-hipped roof with cast-metal supports and balustrade. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a raised basement.

This ca. 1900 one-story dwelling is a typical example of the central-passage, single-pile plan with a side-gabled roof that was common at the turn of the century in the Holbrook-Ross area.

87. 323 Ross Street (108-0180-092) 1920 ca
Goode House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling has a 2-bay stepped facade and intersecting gable roof with molded boxed cornice and returns in the gable ends. The central-ridge brick chimney is original. The 3-bay porch has a low-hipped metal roof supported by turned wooden columns with a squared balustrade. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingle. The raised basement, which is covered with pressed tin to resemble rusticated stone, becomes full-height at the rear due to the slope of the site. A 1-story, 1-bay frame wing with a shed roof extends out of the rear of the building.

The identical ca. 1920 dwellings at 321 and 328 Ross Street are vernacular dwellings with the typical intersecting-gable roof form with some Queen Anne influence in the porch treatment. They are one of several pairs of "twin" houses found in the Holbrook-Ross neighborhood.

88. 321 Ross Street (108-0180-093) 1920 ca
Bailey House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling has a 2-bay facade and intersecting gable roof with boxed cornice and returns in the gable ends. The central-ridge chimney is brick and has been stuccoed. The 2-bay porch has a low-hipped asphalt roof supported by turned wooden columns and a squared balustrade. The exterior walls and raised basement are clad in vinyl siding.

The identical ca. 1920 buildings at 321 and 328 Ross Street are vernacular dwellings with the typical intersecting-gable roof form with some Queen Anne

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influence in the porch treatment. They are one of several pairs of "twin" houses found in the Holbrook-Ross area.

89. 317 Ross Street (108-0180-094) 1900 ca
Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling is simple in form with some influence from the Colonial Revival period in its detailing. It has a stepped facade and intersecting-gable roof with boxed cornice and returns in the gable ends. The central-ridge chimney is brick with stucco. The modern, flush-wood door has three lights and a single-light rectangular transom. The side wall of the stepped facade features an elliptical window with moulded trim. The 6-bay wrap-around porch has a low-hipped metal roof with central gable supported by round Doric columns and a squared balustrade. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingle and sits on a low basement that becomes full height at the rear due to the slope of the site. A 1-story, 1-bay shed-roofed wing on brick piers extends out the back.

This ca. 1900 one-story dwelling is an example of the typical intersecting-gable roof form commonly found in the Holbrook-Ross area. It has some Colonial Revival detailing in the wrap-around porch. In 1917, this was the residence of a Mr. Banks, a superintendent for the American Beneficial Insurance Company.

90. 313 Ross Street (108-0180-095) 1900 ca
Merritt, B.D. House Contributing

This 2-story frame dwelling has a T-shaped configuration with later additions and an intersecting-gable roof. Vernacular in form, the cornice treatment, porch details, and door show minor influences from the Colonial Revival period. The dwelling has a molded, boxed cornice with returns in the gable ends. The 2-bay porch has a metal roof supported by round Doric columns with no balustrade. The door has a single light over three horizontal panels, surrounded by a single-light rectangular transom and sidelights with three lights over two panels. The 2/2 double-hung sash windows have simple trim. The ends of the side-gable have round vent windows with decorative metal covers. Two additions have been added to the rear of the house. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingle and sits on a low basement.

This ca. 1900 two-story dwelling is an example of typical early 20th century housing common in the Holbrook-Ross area.

91. 305 Ross Street (108-0180-096) 1915 ca
Lewis, W.E. House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling has an intersecting-gable roof with boxed cornice and returns at the gable ends. The central-ridge chimney is brick with stucco. The

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3-bay porch has a flat, asphalt-shingled roof supported by wood posts. The windows are 6/6, double-hung sash with aluminum shutters. The door is single-leaf wood with 9 lights over 2 panels. A 1-story frame addition with shed-roof extends across the back. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding.

This ca. 1915 one-story dwelling is a typical example of the intersecting-gable roof form that is prevalent in the Holbrook-Ross area.

92. 301 Ross Street (108-0180-097) 1890 ca
Jackson House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling has an intersecting-gable roof with boxed cornice and returns in the gable ends. The two brick chimneys are placed on the central ridge lines. The 2-bay porch has a hipped metal roof supported by square columns and a combination squared and cross-rail balustrad. The single-leaf wood door has 3 vertical lights over 3 horizontal panels. The windows are 1/1 double-hung sash with 1/1 lights and aluminum shutters with a central diamond pattern. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a low basement.

This ca. 1890 one-story dwelling is a typical example of the intersecting-gable roof form that is prevalent in the Holbrook-Ross area.

93. 251 Ross Street (108-0180-098) 1890 ca
Wright House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling has a central-passage plan and a side-gabled roof with boxed cornice. There are no chimneys. The 3-bay facade has a central, 6-panel wood door flanked by paired, double-hung 6/6 windows. The porch has a low-hipped roof of asphalt shingle supported by cast-metal columns on brick piers and a cast-metal balustrade. A shed-roofed wing and addition extend across the rear. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a low basement that becomes full height towards the rear due to the slope of the site.

This ca. 1890 dwelling is an updated example of the one-story central-passage plan found in the earliest vernacular houses in the Holbrook-Ross area.

94. 249 Ross Street (108-0180-099) 1930 ca
Wilson, A. House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling is a simple rectangle in form with an end-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails. One chimney is located on the central ridge, the other is located towards the rear on the interior slope. The 3-bay facade has a central, 6-panel wood door flanked by 2/2 double-hung sash windows. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a low basement that becomes full height at the

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rear due to the slope of the site. A 1-story shed-roofed wing extends out the back.

This ca. 1930 dwelling is a very simplified version of a Craftsman style front-gabled house. It is unusual for the area.

95. 243 Ross Street (108-0180-100) 1890 ca
Vincent House Contributing

This 1-story, 3-bay dwelling with central-passage, double-pile plan and side-gable roof with rear wing retains its original plan and form but has undergone several surface modernizations. The roof is standing-seam metal with a boxed cornice and louvered vent-windows in the gable ends. The central door is modern, flush-wood with three lights. The door is flanked by a pair of double-hung, sash windows with 2/2 horizontal lights on one side and a tripartite window with central picture window and double-hung, sash windows with 2/2 horizontal lights. The 1-bay entry porch has an end-gable roof with cast-metal supports. A shed-roofed wing extends across the rear. The wood-frame dwelling is covered in a brick veneer with single bricks randomly painted and the letter "A" painted in each gable end. The dwelling sits on a low basement that becomes full height at the rear due to the slope of the site.

This ca. 1890 frame dwelling with brick veneer is an updated version of the central-passage plan that is typical of the earlier houses in the Holbrook-Ross area.

96. 237 Ross Street (108-0180-101) 1890 ca
Colton House Contributing

This ca. 1890 2-story, 3-bay, central-passage, single-pile dwelling retains its original form and plan but has undergone numerous surface modernizations. The side-gabled roof has a boxed cornice and returns. The returns have been infilled. The 3-bay porch has a metal shed roof supported by round columns. The porch floor is terrazzo-tile. The windows are 2/2 double-hung sash with aluminum paneled shutters on the second level. The building is clad in aluminum siding with brick veneer piers at the corners of the first level. A 1-story, 1-bay carport of concrete block construction with a hipped roof is attached to the side of the building.

This ca. 1890 frame dwelling is one of the few examples of a two-story central-passage plan found in the Ross Street area.

97. 235 Ross Street (108-0180-102) 1930 ca
Morse House Contributing

This 1-story brick dwelling has a T-shaped configuration with intersecting-hipped

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roof and boxed cornice. The single-leaf door is a modern, flush wood door with three stepped lights. On one side of the door is a set of paired, double-hung, sash windows with 6/6 lights. On the other side is a tripartite window with a central picture window flanked by 4/4 double-hung sash windows. Both windows have louvered aluminum shutters. A 2-bayside porch has a shed-roof with tapered square columns and squared balustrade.

This ca. 1930 brick dwelling with its simple form and low-hipped roof is one of the more modern buildings in the area.

98. 221 Ross Street (108-0180-103) 1920 ca
Richardson House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling has an intersecting gable roof with a boxed cornice and returns in the gable ends. The front gable end has a large tripartite window with a central picture window flanked by 4/4 double-hung sash windows. There is also a small, louvered vent window in the gable end. The 2-bay porch has a low-hipped asphalt-shingle roof supported by tapered, square wooden columns on brick piers with a squared balustrade. A shed-roofed addition extends across the rear. The building is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a raised basement that becomes full height at the rear due to the slope of the site.

This ca. 1920 one-story dwelling with its tapered porch columns is a later example of the intersecting-gable roof form that is prevalent in the Holbrook-Ross area.

99. 205 Ross Street (108-0180-104) 1890 ca
Harraway, D.B. House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling has an intersecting gable roof with boxed cornice and three brick ridge chimneys. The door is 5-paneled wood with a rectangular 4-light transom and sidelights of 3 lights over 1 panel. The 3-bay porch has a low-hipped metal roof with turned wood columns and a scroll-sawn balustrade. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingle and sits on a low basement that becomes full height at the rear due to the slope of the site.

This ca. 1890 one-story dwelling is a typical example of the intersecting-gable roof form that is prevalent in the Holbrook-Ross area. It is a simple vernacular building with Queen Anne detailing on the porch. This was the residence of Dr. Samuel R. Wilson in 1917.

100. 11 Maury Street (108-0180-003) 1930 ca
Swanson House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling reflects a minor influence from the craftsman period in

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its gable front form with extended gable front porch. Exposed rafters are the only detailing from that period. The porch is 1-story, with a gable front roof that is slightly off-set on one side from the main gable roof. Almost full width, the 3-bay porch is supported by square wood columns and a single square balustrade that is widely spaced. The wood door has 3 vertical lights over 1 panel and the two 2/2 windows have their original screens. A small 1- bay wing is on the rear of the building.

This ca. 1930 frame dwelling with its simple front gable form and minimal Craftsman detailing is an example of the simpler vernacular dwellings built during the later development of the area.

101. 2 Maury Street (108-0180-004) 1930 ca
Brodnax Apartments Contributing

This 2.5-story frame apartment building is rectangular in form with a hipped roof, 4 slope chimneys and a central dormer. The dormer has a metal hipped roof and 2 windows, which are boarded. The 2-story porch has 3 bays on the lower level divided by brick piers and metal railing. The second level, which is original, is 4 bays wide with square wooden columns and a flat metal roof. The squared balustrade runs across the front and sides as well as dividing the porch in half. There are 2 doors and 2 windows on each level, all of which are now boarded. A 2-story, 4-bay wood porch is on the back. It is enclosed with lattice work on the first level and open on the second. The building is clad in German siding and sits on a raised basement.

The ca. 1930 Brodnax Apartments are significant as one of only two apartment buildings in the survey area. The apartment building was a relatively novel concept for the turn-of-the-century neighborhood. Duplexes and boarding rooms within single-family houses were more typical. The Brodnax Apartments attempts to minimize its appearance as a new building type with its hipped roof, central dormer, and 2-story full-width porch.

102. 119 Roberts Street 1960 ca
Non-contributing

103. 619 Roberts Street 1960 ca
Non-contributing

104. 614 Roberts Street (108-0180-059) 1920 ca
Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling reflects the influence of the craftsman style with its intersecting gable roof form and full-width porch with battered columns on piers. The gable ends have returns and a boxed cornice. A circular louvered vent window

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appears in the front gable. The 3-bay facade consists of a central single-leaf door with a tripartite window on one side and paired windows on the other. The 3-bay porch extends across the front with a standing-seam metal shed roof supported by squared wooden columns with battered sides on brick piers and a wrought-iron balustrade. The house is clad in German siding and sits on a raised basement.

This ca. 1920 one-story frame dwelling is a typical example of the intersecting-gable roof form commonly found in the area. It was built during the later post 1920 development of the area.

105. 316 John Street (108-0180-023) 1930 ca
Hunt House Contributing

This 2-story frame duplex with side gable is a typical Virginia I-house form modified for multiple dwelling. The 2-story portion of the structure is single-pile with side gable roof and exposed rafters. A 1-story shed roof wing extends across the rear. The doors and windows appear to have been single-leaf and double hung sash, but are presently boarded. The porch has a low-hipped roof of standing-seam metal supported by wood posts and what remains of a turned balustrade. The foundation for the porch is brick pier.

This ca. 1930 duplex is a later two-story version of the central-passage, single-pile form adapted for multi-family use. It was built during the later development of the Holbrook-Ross area.

106. 764 Doe Street (108-0180-060) 1930 ca
Wilson House Contributing

This 1-story, 3-bay, stepped facade dwelling has a central hipped roof with intersecting front and side gables. The cornice is boxed and the gable ends have a small, louvered vent window. The door has a single square light with one horizontal panel overhead and three below. The 5-bay wrap-around porch has a metal hipped roof supported by turned columns with a squared balustrade. The exterior walls are covered with asbestos shingles and the raised basement is covered with tin panels pressed to resemble rusticated stone.

This ca. 1930 one-story frame dwelling is one of several buildings in the area with a stepped facade and central-hip roof with intersecting gables. Although it was built during the later post 1920 development of the area, it exhibits Queen Anne influence in its form and detailing.

107. 760 Doe Street (108-0180-061) 1920 ca
James House Contributing

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This 1-story frame dwelling has a side-gabled roof with a central chimney. Since it was originally a duplex, the interior plan is most likely two rooms wide, double-pile without a central passage. The cornice is boxed. Round, decorative-metal vent covers can be found in the gable ends. The 3-bay porch has a hipped roof supported by bracketed posts and a simple squared balustrade. The building is frame with various wood sidings, including German siding, beaded weatherboard, and plain weatherboard. The rear shed-roofed wing extends slightly and has a separate side entrance with a pent roof.

This ca. 1920 duplex is a typical example of multi-family housing found in the Holbrook-Ross area.

108. 754 Doe Street (108-0180-062) 1915 ca
Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling is simple in form with a side-gabled roof. The 1-story, 3-bay porch has a low-hipped roof supported by decorative cast-metal supports. The simple cast-metal balustrade has decorative inserts with the same pattern as the supports.

This ca. 1915 one-story frame dwelling is a typical example of the central-passage plan with a side-gabled roof commonly found in the Holbrook-Ross area.

109. 785 Doe Street (108-0180-063) 1915 ca
Williamson House Contributing

This simple 1 1/2-story frame dwelling with a front-gable roof has a 1-story rear wing. The facade features one window on the second level and one window and an entrance door on the first level. The wood, single-leaf door has one light and five panels. The one visible window is 8/1 double-hung sash. A simple trim surrounds the door and windows. The 1-story, 2-bay porch has a metal hipped roof supported by square wood columns with a simple square balustrade.

This ca. 1915 1 1/2-story frame dwelling is an example of the single-pile, side-passage plan with a front-gabled roof. This form is more common on Ross Street and other surrounding streets than it is on Holbrook Street.

110. 400 John Street (108-0180-002) 1939
Wesley Chapel AME Zion Church Contributing

This 1-story frame church with brick veneer is simple in form with a gabled-roof over the main nave area and smaller, telescoped gable roofs over the narthex and rear addition. The front facade features two fixed, rectangular windows with stained glass and a small belfry with a cross. The main entrance is a double-leaf

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wood-paneled door with metal awning that opens from the side into the narthex area. The side elevations have three pointed-arch windows with stained glass and a secondary entrance. The points of the arched windows have been obscured by the aluminum siding that has been placed on the boxed cornice.

The Wesley Chapel AME, built in 1939, is significant in that it expands the institutional character of the neighborhood beyond the central core of Holbrook Street.

111. 531-533 Gay Street (108-0233-000) 1940 ca
Duplex, 531-533 Gay Street Contributing

This 1-story frame duplex has an end-gable roof with exposed rafters and a rectangular vent window in the gable end. The two porches on either end are 1-bay wide with gable roofs supported by wood posts. The squared wood balustrades and railings extend across to a single, central flight of stairs. The foundation for the porch consists of exposed brick piers. The two 4/1 double-hung, sash windows are in the center flanked by the single-leaf, half-light, half-panel doors. The building rests on a raised basement.

This ca. 1940 duplex is the equivalent of two shotgun plan houses put together. It is the only building of its kind in the Holbrook-Ross area.

112. 529 Gay Street (108-0234-000) 1890 ca
Shields House Contributing

This 2-story brick dwelling has an end-gabled roof with boxed cornice and a brick parapet wall at the rear. The 2-bay facade has a single-leaf wooden door with one light over three panels and a single 2/2 double-hung sash window in the center of each level. The 2-bay porch has a hipped metal roof with simple Doric columns and a modern, squared railing. A 1-story frame wing with a shed roof extends out the back.

This ca. 1890 brick dwelling is one of the few examples of a side-passage, double-pile plan with a front gable in the Holbrook-Ross area. It is the only building from the earlier development of the arealeft standing on this block.

113. 526 West Gay Street (108-0235-000) 1925 ca
McElroy House Contributing

This 1 1/2-story frame dwelling with raised basement has a low-hipped roof with boxed cornice and central dormer. The dormer has a low-hipped metal roof, wood frame walls, and a single casement window with 3/3 lights. The 5-bay porch is integrated into the main roof and has cast-metal supports and railing. The porch is

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supported by cast-metal columns on brick piers at the raised basement level. A steep flight of concrete steps leads up to the main level of the porch. There is a single-leaf door at both the basement and the main level. These doors are flanked by 2/2 double-hung sash windows. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding.

This ca. 1925 frame dwelling is an example of the central-passage, double-pile plan with a hipped roof. It is unusual for the area with its raised basement. It was built during the later, post 1920 development of the area.

114. 517 West Gay Street (108-0236-000) 1930 ca
Foster House Contributing

This 1-story, 3-bay frame dwelling has a double-pile, central-passage plan. The side-gabled roof has exposed rafters. The central door is single-leaf with two rectangular sidelights. Double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights and louvered shutters flank the door. The 3-bay porch is integrated in the main flared-gable roof. Cast-metal supports and railing complete the porch. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a low basement.

This ca. 1930 dwelling is a later version of the central-passage plan with a side-gabled roof. It was built during the later post 1920 development of the Holbrook-Ross area.

115. 503 West Gay Street (108-0237-000) 1925 ca
Dodson House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling is a very simple example of the Craftsman style. The end gable roof has multi-level eaves with the porch roof mirroring the main roof on a smaller scale. Both roofs have exposed rafters and a small louvered vent window. The 2-bay porch has tapered columns on brick piers and a metal railing. Steps lead down from the side of the porch. The door has three vertical lights over three vertical panels. Three 6/1 double-hung sash windows are grouped together. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a low basement.

This ca. 1925 dwelling is an example of the Craftsman style with a front-gabled roof form. It is typical of the later post 1920 development of the Holbrook-Ross area.

116. 431 West Gay Street (108-0238-000) 1925 ca
Grasty House Contributing

This 1-story frame dwelling has a flared, side-gabled roof with boxed cornice. The 3-bay porch is integrated in the main flared roof. Tapered wood columns on brick piers with a squared balustrade complete the porch. The central door is half light,

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half panel with a single light over four horizontal panels. Paired 2/2 double-hung sash windows flank the door. The building is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a low basement.

This ca. 1925 dwelling is a good example of the Craftsman/Bungalow style. It is typical of the later post 1920 development of the Holbrook-Ross area.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Holbrook-Ross Historic District is significant as a tangible expression of improvements in employment opportunities for the African-American race in Danville in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as blacks ascended from slavery labor to status of skilled freedmen and some eventually attained professional status. The district includes resources in the areas of domestic and religious architecture, education, ethnicity, funerary and commerce. As such, the neighborhood is a tangible expression of aspirations to sustain a self-sufficient African-American community during a time when *new-found freedom and opportunities were countered by segregation and Jim Crow laws.*

The Holbrook-Ross neighborhood began to develop after the construction of the Danville School in the 1880s on the site of the present Westmoreland School complex. The school served as an anchor for the neighborhood and prompted the settlement of many teachers in the immediate area. Other professionals, among them doctors, dentists, and skilled laborers such as carpenters, brick masons and insurance agents, also began to settle in the area around the turn of the century. The professional success of the residents was reflected in the homes they built and the neighborhood churches and businesses they supported. Holbrook Street, as the main thoroughfare from Main Street to Union Street, serves as the nucleus of the neighborhood. Many of the finer homes and the established churches are located along this street. Situated on a ridge and lined with sidewalks, Holbrook Street is elevated physically and associatively above its surroundings. According to local residents, Holbrook Street became known as "the street" to live on for many African-Americans in Danville in the late 19th and early 20th century (Interviews Slade, Archie, and Isley 1995) (Figure 22).

JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

The district is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Under Criteria A, the district is eligible as the first African-American professional neighborhood in Danville with many of its residents acting as leaders of the African-American educational, professional, and religious communities. The district is also eligible under Criteria C as it represents a full range of late 19th and early 20th century domestic, educational, religious, and commercial buildings that are a tangible expression of a people's aspiration to create a community of their own. Although there are several fine examples of late 19th and 20th century architecture, the buildings in the district may not be individually significant. As a whole, however, they represent the development of this early African-American professional neighborhood. The Holbrook-Ross Historic District is significant on the local level with significance in the areas of black ethnic heritage, education, religion, commerce, architecture, and community planning and development. The period of significance for the district extends from the late 19th century, when the neighborhood began to develop, to the 1940s, when construction of the contributing buildings had been completed. The neighborhood began to expand into the 100 blocks of Holbrook and

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Ross Streets, which had previously been owned by whites, and the area to the north and west of the district was cleared for redevelopment. The history of this area as told through the physical structures is even more important as there is little written history of the African-American community in Danville.

HISTORY

In 1867, the city of Danville expanded to the west, annexing the area that included the Holbrook-Ross study area. In the early 1870s, a large tract of land stretching almost from Main to Union Street and bounded by Holbrook and Ross streets was subdivided by its owner, Thomas B. Doe. The land to the east of Holbrook was part of the Thomas Plan, subdivided in the early 1870s. The streets were laid out by 1877 with Holbrook Street being named after Levi Holbrook, who owned four acres along Main Street, including the land on which the Sutherlin Mansion stands (Hagan 1950:87). Ross Street was probably named for the Ross family, a family that was prominent in the early settlement of Danville. James Ross, the father, was one of the first two members of the First Presbyterian Church. John Ross, who lived on a large lot on what is now the 800 block of Grove and Main streets, was a partner with his brother Robert in John Ross and Company, one of the first two stores in Danville (Cahill and Grant 1977:42). It is possible that the cross streets of James (now Maury), Robert (now Roberts), and John were named after the Ross family as well.

The earliest development of the area occurred in the late 1870s at either end of the neighborhood with the construction of the former Sacred Heart Catholic Church at 102 Holbrook Street in 1878 at the southern end near Main Street (just outside the district) and the Danville School, built on the site of the present Westmoreland School complex at the corner of Holbrook and Gay streets, in 1881. Through the early years of the 20th century, these two anchors, one white and one black, caused the development of the neighborhood to remain segregated with whites living at the southern end near the church and Main Street and the blacks settling between James (Maury) and Gay streets.

The development of a large African-American working and professional class in Danville is, in large part, a result of the nearly exclusive use of slaves and freedmen in the tobacco industry prior to the Civil War. Between 1850 and 1860 the African-American labor force increased 117%, soaring from 747 workers to 1668 workers in 1860 (Siegel 1987:130). After the Civil War, when the slaves were freed, many left the farms in the surrounding area and settled in Danville where many of them continued to work as skilled artisans in the tobacco industry. As a result, the number of African-Americans in Danville was greater than the number of whites. By 1880 the population of Danville consisted of 3106 whites and 4024 African-Americans. Now, however, the former slaves were being paid for their labor and had a chance to earn the money necessary to develop their own businesses. The rise of the textile industry in the 1880s furthered this development.

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Holbrook-Ross Historic District
Danville, Virginia

By 1879, the City Directory listed at least nineteen black-owned businesses in Danville. By 1887, this figure had nearly tripled, jumping from 19 to at least 53 (Emerson and Company City Directory 1879). In 1887, black-owned businesses in Danville included 11 groceries, 1 skating rink, 2 general merchandise shops, 1 confectionery, 1 laundry, 1 liquor store, and 3 restaurants. There were also 4 barbers, 3 blacksmiths, 12 shoemakers, 2 fish vendors, 2 poultry vendors, 1 hairdresser, 2 butchers, 1 tailor, and 1 lawyer (Turner City Directory 1887).

The construction in the 1880s of the Danville School, the city's public school for blacks, on the site of the present Westmoreland School complex served as an impetus for the development of the area. Another school of great importance in the African-American community was the Danville Industrial High School, established by the Presbyterian church at 355 Holbrook Street in the 1880s. Located next door to the Holbrook Street Presbyterian Church, the school was primarily established to provide education to the black children in the surrounding county where there were no secondary schools for blacks. The Danville Industrial School was destroyed by fire in 1929 and was not rebuilt as by that time the county system included schools for blacks.

Many teachers lived in the area, including William F. Grasty, principal of Westmoreland School and Ivey Lorenzo, principal of the North Danville Colored School. Doctors, dentists, lawyers, and postal clerks also lived in the neighborhood, giving Holbrook-Ross the reputation as the first black professional neighborhood in Danville. Of the African-Americans listed in the business section of the 1917 City Directory, the following were residents of the Holbrook-Ross neighborhood: two of the four doctors; the only two notaries and attorneys; two of the four superintendents of black insurance companies; the two undertakers; one postal clerk; and the only dentist. Numerous clergymen also resided in this area that included three prominent African-American churches along Holbrook Street (Miller Press City Directory 1917). The institutions of education and religion continue as cornerstones and inspiration to the neighborhood. Not only were many of the original residents well educated and religiously grounded, the generation that grew up along these streets continued with these advantages. It has been said that "everyone who grew up around here went to college" (Interview Slade 1995).

In the 1921 Virginia edition of History of the American Negro, several residents of Danville who lived in the Holbrook-Ross area were featured, including: Samuel R. Wilson, a prominent local doctor; Reverend Robert G. Adams, founder of Calvary Baptist Church and president of the Imperial Savings and Loan Association; Dr. Albert W. Winslow, a local physician and surgeon and one of the founders of the Savings Bank of Danville; Reverend George W. Goode, first pastor of Calvary Baptist Church and chairman of the board of the Savings Bank of Danville; and William F. Grasty, principal of Westmoreland School, pastor of First Baptist Church in Danville, and president of the Booker T. Washington Institute in Rocky Mount (Caldwell 1921:79-82, 329-332, 566-569). Although there were other African-American neighborhoods in Danville that were well-established with upstanding residents, Luck Town, Almagro, to name a few, most blacks aspired to live on or near Holbrook Street (Interview Slade 1995).

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Section 8 Page 49

Holbrook-Ross Historic District
Danville, Virginia

The majority of the existing buildings in the area were built at the turn of the century. With the success and expansion of the tobacco and textile industries, the population of Danville nearly doubled from 10,000 in 1890 to 19,000 in 1910. The residential neighborhoods responded to this growth (Pezzoni NRHP District Nomination Form 1993:Section 8). Many of the black tobacco workers settled at the northern end of the neighborhood near Gay Street while white mill workers (typically managers) were found at the southern end near Main Street.

Many of the residents were builders by trade and used their skill to build their own homes. John Hargraves, a local carpenter who worked on many of the finer residences along Grove and Main Street, built the Queen-Anne style residences at 307 and 311 Holbrook Street. Wesley Inge, also a carpenter, built the residence at 251 Holbrook Street. In addition to carpenters, numerous brickmasons lived in the area. The Allen House (407 Holbrook Street) is a Queen-Anne style dwelling of brick construction built by Robert Allen, a local brickmason.

During the 1920s and early 1930s, the neighborhood continued to develop. Most significantly, the two ends of the neighborhood began to come together as houses in the upper end of the 200 block were built. The neighborhood continued to be segregated with James (Maury) Street and the Grove Street cemetery acting as buffers. Now the two races were no longer pulled by polar opposites towards either end.

In the early 1930s, the Danville Public Library, Grasty Branch (Colored) was located at 324 Holbrook Street (Figure 23). Originally located in the Westmoreland School, the library branch was moved to its own location in the neighborhood when the school expanded to include a 12th grade in order to be accredited. The Grasty Library Branch played a role in the 1960s civil rights movement when the Main Branch of the Danville Library was desegregated. The Grasty Branch on Holbrook Street was closed in the 1970s and converted to residential use.

In the late 1950s, much of the neighborhood surrounding Holbrook and Ross streets to the north and west was cleared for redevelopment. The streets were realigned to accommodate the Cedar Terrace housing project and the new Langston High School on Cleveland Street. The remaining lots were sold for private redevelopment.

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Holbrook-Ross Historic District
Danville, Virginia

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Holbrook-Ross Historic District
Danville, Virginia

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Holbrook-Ross Historic District are indicated by the solid black lines on the accompanying City of Danville base map entitled "Holbrook-Ross Historic District Boundary Map."

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The area associated with the Holbrook-Ross neighborhood originally extended from Valley Street to Broad Street and from Maury Street north to Union Street. The character of the outlying area was noticeably different from the nucleus area of Holbrook and Ross Streets. The streets to the west of Ross Street were not developed as early, with many of the blocks remaining open as late as the 1940s. Monroe and Valley Streets to the east were considered more as service streets to the larger white residences along Grove and Main Streets. Residents along these streets were primarily laborers and domestic workers. In addition, the topography on either side of Holbrook was often steep and irregular. As a result, buildings were smaller and siting tended to be haphazard. The majority of the area beyond Holbrook and Ross Streets to the north and west was cleared during the redevelopment efforts of the 1950s (Figures 24 & 25).

Although the area below Maury Street and Grove Street Cemetery, including the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, was developed at the same time as the proposed Holbrook-Ross Historic District and contains buildings of similar construction, the area was originally a white neighborhood and related to Main and Grove streets rather than the predominantly black neighborhood of Holbrook-Ross to the north.

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Holbrook-Ross Historic District
Danville, Virginia

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are of:

Property Name: HOLBROOK-ROSS STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Location: Danville, Virginia
VDHR File: # 108-180
Photographer: Alison Blanton
Date: January 1997
Negatives Filed: VDHR Collection
Virginia State Library and Archives

FIGURE 1

View: 307, 311, 313 Holbrook Street, looking northwest
Neg#: 15181-13
Photo: 1 of 26

FIGURE 2

View: 311 Holbrook Street, looking west
Neg#: 15180-11
Photo: 2 of 26

FIGURE 3

View: 240 Ross Street, cornice and porch detail
Neg#: 15180-25
Photo: 3 of 26

FIGURE 4

View: 340 Ross Street, gable and porch detail
Neg#: 15181-27
Photo: 4 of 26

FIGURE 5

View: 361 Ross Street, porch detail
Neg#: 15181-28
Photo: 5 of 26

FIGURE 6

View: 317, 321, and 323 Ross Street, looking northwest
Neg#: 15180-24
Photo: 6 of 26

FIGURE 7

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Holbrook-Ross Historic District
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View: 438, 434, 430 Holbrook Street, looking southeast
Neg#: 15180-19
Photo: 7 of 26

FIGURE 8
View: 206 and 204 Holbrook Street, looking southeast
Neg#: 15181-17
Photo: 8 of 26

FIGURE 9
View: 200 block of Ross Street, looking northeast
Neg#: 15181-23
Photo: 9 of 26

FIGURE 10
View: Calvary Baptist Church, 218 Holbrook Street
looking northeast
Neg#: 15181-15
Photo: 10 of 26

FIGURE 11
View: Holbrook Street Presbyterian Church
300 block of Holbrook Street, looking northwest
Neg#: 15181-11
Photo: 11 of 26

FIGURE 12
View: Loyal Baptist Church, 468 Holbrook Street, looking northeast
Neg#: 15181-8
Photo: 12 of 26

FIGURE 13
View: 400 block of Holbrook Street, looking southwest
Neg#: 15181-9
Photo: 13 of 26

FIGURE 14
View: 426-428, 430, and 434 Holbrook Street, looking northeast
Neg#: 15180-17
Photo: 14 of 26

FIGURE 15
View: Westmoreland School Complex, looking south
Neg#: 15181-1
Photo: 15 of 26

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Holbrook-Ross Historic District
Danville, Virginia

FIGURE 16

View: Westmoreland Middle School/Langston High School
500 block of Gay Street, looking north
Neg#: 15181-4
Photo: 16 of 26

FIGURE 17

View: 300 block of Ross Street, looking southeast
Neg#: 15180-23
Photo: 17 of 26

FIGURE 18

View: 300 block of Ross Street, looking southeast
Neg#: 15181-25
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FIGURE 19

View: 614 Roberts Street, looking northeast
Neg#: 15181-24
Photo: 19 of 26

FIGURE 20

View: 200 block of Holbrook Street, sidewalk detail
Neg#: 15180-35
Photo: 20 of 26

FIGURE 21

View: 307 Holbrook Street, looking southwest
Neg#: 15180-12
Photo: 21 of 26

FIGURE 22

View: Loyal Baptist Church and Westmoreland School, looking south
Neg#: 15181-3
Photo: 22 of 26

FIGURE 23

View of: Yancey House (320 Holbrook St.) and Grasty Branch, Danville Public Library
(324-328 Holbrook St.) looking northeast
Neg#: 15180-9
Photo: 23 of 26

FIGURE 24

View of: Valley Street, looking north

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 59

Holbrook-Ross Historic District
Danville, Virginia

Neg#: 15180-3
Photo: 24 of 26

FIGURE 25

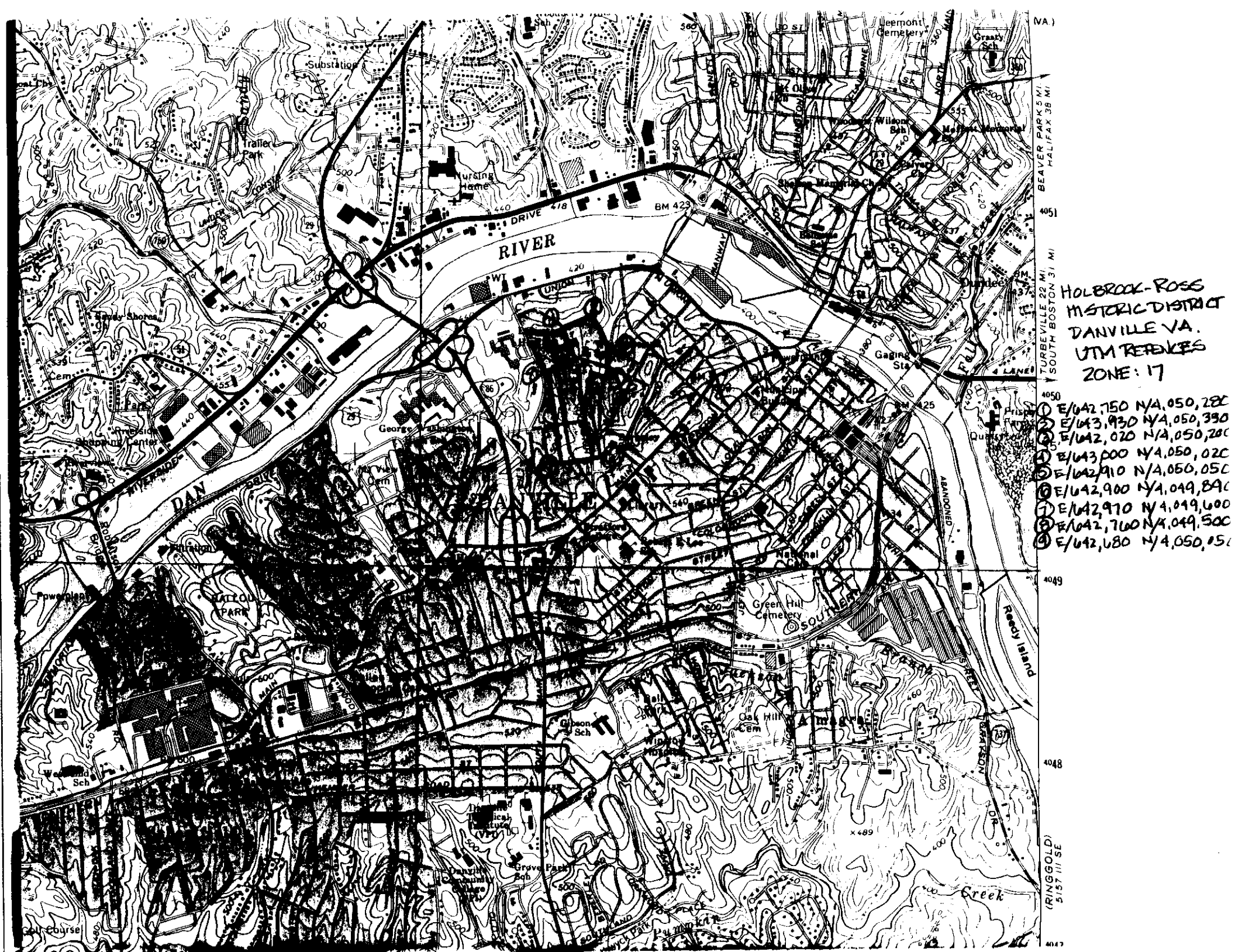
View: Area of Redevelopment
600 block of Gay Street, looking northwest

Neg#: 15181-7
Photo: 25 of 26

FIGURE 26

View: 327 Holbrook Street, looking northwest
Non-contributing

Neg#: 15180-14
Photo: 26 of 26



HOLBROOK-ROSS
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 DANVILLE VA.
 UTM REFERENCES
 ZONE: 17

- ① E/042,750 N/4,050,280
- ② E/042,930 N/4,050,390
- ③ E/042,020 N/4,050,200
- ④ E/043,000 N/4,050,020
- ⑤ E/042,910 N/4,050,050
- ⑥ E/042,900 N/4,049,890
- ⑦ E/042,970 N/4,049,600
- ⑧ E/042,700 N/4,049,500
- ⑨ E/042,680 N/4,050,050

(VA)
 BEAVER PARK 5 MI.
 HALIFAX 36 MI.
 4051
 4050
 TURBEVILLE 22 MI.
 SOUTH BOSTON 31 MI.
 4049
 4048
 (RINGGOLD)
 5157 III SE
 4047