

VLR-9/15/99 NRHP-11/15/99

(Rtv. 10-90)
NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

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


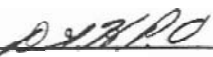
historic name: ROANOKE STAR
other names/site number: Mill Mountain Star (128-0352)

2. Location

street & number Mill Mountain not for publication N/A
city or town Roanoke City vicinity _____
state Virginia code VA county _____ code 730 Zip 24016

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

  
Signature of certifying official _____ Date 11/12/99

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: _____ other (explain): _____

entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the

National Register

See continuation sheet.

Signature of Keeper

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
_____	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
<u> 1 </u>	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u> 1 </u>	_____ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: **OTHER** (Man-made illuminated metal star) Sub:

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: **OTHER** (Man-made illuminated metal star)

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: concrete

Structure: metal

Other: neon tubing

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

8. Statement of Significance

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Roanoke Star
Roanoke, Virginia

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. (The Roanoke Star will be 50 years of age November 23, 1999).

Areas of Significance: Community Planning and Development
Engineering

Period of Significance: 1949

Significant Dates: Nov. 23, 1949

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Roy C. Kinsey Sign Company; Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Roanoke Star
Roanoke, Virginia

Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one-acre, the actual location of the Roanoke Star is being nominated.

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

Zone Easting Northing
17 594660 4123030

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Anne Stuart Beckett, Architectural Historian

Organization: Virginia Department of Historic Resources; Roanoke Regional Preservation Office

date: July 14, 1999

street & number: 1030 Penmar Avenue, SE

telephone: (540) 857-7586

city or town: Roanoke

state: VA zip code: 24013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name City of Roanoke

street & number 215 Church Avenue, SW Room 452 telephone 540-853-2444

city or town Roanoke state VA zip code 24011-1594

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.

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

ROANOKE STAR
Roanoke, VA

Section 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Roanoke Star is reportedly the largest man-made, illuminated star in the world. The Star stands on top of the 1,746-ft. Mill Mountain overlooking the City of Roanoke and the south bank of the Roanoke River 846 ft. below. Mill Mountain remains essentially undeveloped with its initial development coinciding with Roanoke's boom economy with the arrival of the Norfolk & Western railroad in 1882. By the early twentieth century, Mill Mountain boasted such attractions as the Rockledge Inn, a wooden observation tower, an electric incline up its west slope, and the Crystal Springs Amusement Park at its base. In 1924, a concrete road replaced the earlier dirt lane, and in the early 1970s a modern road wound up the northeast slope of the mountain with a spur to the nearby Blue Ridge Parkway. Mill Mountain is less developed now and is home to the Mill Mountain Zoo and the Roanoke Star. Previously known as the "Magic City" at the turn of the century because of the building boom, Roanoke became known as the "Star City of the South" after the Star was first lit on November 23, 1949. The Roanoke Merchants Association erected the Star as a permanent Christmas decoration and marketing ploy to celebrate the season and the postwar prosperity era. The citizens of Roanoke quickly fell in love with the giant neon Star and demanded that it remain illuminated every night of the year, and not just at Christmas, as was its original intent. Since 1949, the Star has been painted, turned off, turned red, studied, argued over, suggested for removal, criticized, voted the number one "visitors attraction" and "the place to take your mom," loved, worshipped, and adored, and is turned on every night until midnight. For many Roanoke Valley residents, it is the symbol of being home, and for all, it is the symbol of Roanoke.

Description and Integrity Statement:

The 88.5-ft. tall, 10,000-lb. Star is mounted on a 60,000-lb., 100-ft. steel tower and can be seen for sixty miles from the air. The eight-story high steel tower rests on a base made from 500,000 pounds of concrete. The Roy C. Kinsey Sign Company of Roanoke designed and erected the star; and Robert R. Little of the Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works designed the steel structure. Originally, lighted with light bulbs, the Corning Glass Works later manufactured two thousand feet of neon tubing.¹

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**ROANOKE STAR
Roanoke, VA**

Section 7/8 Page 2

Statement of Significance (continued)

The city of El Paso, Texas, has a larger star; however, the El Paso star is not permanently erected on a steel structure as is the Roanoke Star, but instead consists of 459 frost-white, 150-watt bulbs strung between poles on the side of Mount Franklin. El Paso is known as "the Star City in the Lone Star State," and its residents pay \$35.00 per night to light it whereas Roanoke's bill last year was \$90.00.²

The Roanoke Star has been renovated four times; the first three occurred in 1971, 1979, and 1987. The latest and most extensive face-lift took place from April to August 1997 at a cost of \$60,000 to replace the 2,000 feet of neon tubing and wiring, and repaint the star and structure with weather-resistant paint. The Roanoke Star stands in excellent condition.

Landscape Features

Mill Mountain is really a foothill to the Blue Ridge Mountain chain but appears to tower over the city. The lower base of the mountain is dotted with early twentieth century frame, brick, and stuccoed homes, and midway up the north side facing the city protrudes a large stone house built on an outcropping for one of the previous owners, W.P. Henritze. This old 1,746-ft.-tall mountain has been worn down to a semi flat ridge and is shaded by deciduous hardwood trees. The Roanoke River flows along its northern base and the naturally occurring Crystal Springs was the site of early mills and once produced 5 million gallons of drinking water daily for the City of Roanoke. Downtown lies about one mile to the north of the mountain. The 556-acre mountain consists of 273 million square yards of soil and rock.³

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Roanoke Star stands on top of Mill Mountain overlooking the City of Roanoke and the south bank of the Roanoke River 846 ft. below. Mill Mountain (1,746 ft.) remains essentially undeveloped and is named for the early mills that were established at its base around Crystal Springs. Coinciding with Roanoke's building boom caused by the coming of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, by the early twentieth century, Mill Mountain boasted such attractions as the Rockledge Inn, a wooden observation tower, the Mill Mountain Incline, and the Crystal Springs Amusement Park.

**United States Department of the Interior
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**ROANOKE STAR
Roanoke, VA**

Section 8 Page 3

Statement of Significance (continued)

A narrow concrete road was built in 1924 that replaced the original 1891 dirt lane, and in the early 1970s a modern asphalt road replaced the concrete road. The mountain is currently home to the Roanoke Star and Mill Mountain Zoo. The Star has become the symbol of Roanoke and of its prosperity after World War II. Previously known as the "Magic City" at the turn of the century because of the railroad building boom, Roanoke became known as the "Star City of the South" after the Star was lit on November 23, 1949. The Star was conceived as a unique Christmas decoration and to symbolize the postwar prosperity era. With support of the city, a joint letter from the Roanoke Merchants Association and the Chamber of Commerce that went out to hundreds of business and professional firms within the Roanoke area raised \$27,000 to light the star on Thanksgiving Eve. The citizens of Roanoke quickly fell in love with the Star and demanded that it remained illuminated every night. Because of the public's support, the neon Star shines brightly over the Roanoke Valley every night of the year until midnight. Owned and operated by the City of Roanoke, the 70,000-pound, eight-story-high Roanoke Star is the largest man-made, illuminated star in the world. The City of Roanoke currently owns 303.73 acres on the top of Mill Mountain for park and recreational use as a part of Mill Mountain Park, and has owned the Star since 1982.

Justification of Criteria

The Roanoke Star is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C at the local level of significance. The Roanoke Star is eligible under Criterion A for community planning as conceived and erected by the city as a symbol of its prosperity and under Criterion C for engineering as the largest man-made illuminated star in the world. Its period of significance is 1949 for its construction date.

Acknowledgments

The author would like to acknowledge the support of the DHR staff, the City of Roanoke, and the assistance of *The Roanoke Times* and Roanoke.com staff Todd Drain, Jim Ellison, and Steve Stinson, the staff of the Roanoke Public Library Virginia Room, and Ken Harris and Bill Liles of the Roanoke City Engineering Department. Historic photos courtesy of *The Roanoke Times*. Historic map courtesy of the Roanoke City Engineering Department.

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ROANOKE STAR
Roanoke, VA

Section 8 Page 4

Statement of Significance (continued)

Historical Background

Mill Mountain is named for the early mills that were established at its base around Crystal Springs. Mark Evans owned the first tract of land in 1748, and his son Daniel built the first mill here ca. 1755. In 1782, William McClanahan received 659 acres, and in 1795, had 3,175 acres surveyed for him, including Mill Mountain. Flour and gristmills operated until 1886, when the last remaining mill was destroyed by fire. On June 1, 1882, his heir, Elijah G. McClanahan sold 575 acres to the Roanoke Land and Improvement Company, which on June 17, 1887, sold 145 acres to the Roanoke Water Works. By 1891, the mountain and the Crystal Spring property was held by the Roanoke Gas & Water Co., and in April of that year, Mr. J.C. Rawn, president, announced the company would construct a carriage road to the summit and build a resort. On May 6, a caravan led by Mr. Rawn wound its way to the top of the 850-ft. mountain along a narrow, windy dirt road that was "tortuous" to the horses for the two-hour ascent.⁴

Coinciding with Roanoke's railroad boom economy, by the early twentieth century Mill Mountain featured various attractions. The Roanoke Gas & Water Co. constructed the 25-room, two-story frame Rockledge Inn, which opened with much fanfare on May 3, 1892. Horse-drawn carriages met all trains and "whisked" vacationers to the summit. The inn functioned more as a summer resort and favorite hiking and dining destination than a full hotel because of the treacherous road conditions, being located far from the downtown area, and later, the Depression. The Rockledge Inn fell into decline, and in 1964 a group of citizens converted the vacant building into a recreation center and theater until the building burned 12 years later.

In connection with the Rockledge Inn, plans were under way to fund an incline railway up the mountainside, and on March 11, 1910, the Roanoke Gas and Water Co. conveyed to the Mill Mountain Incline, Inc., a right-of-way, and on July 12, 1911, the Mill Mountain Incline opened. The electric incline was billed "as safe as the Bank of England and as strong as the Rock of Gibraltar." Running straight up the west slope of the mountain for a half-mile, two cable cars (one going up, the other coming down) could each carry 60 passengers every half-hour. On opening day, 1,200 passengers paid 25 cents for the four-minute ride. Many a Sunday afternoon was pleasantly spent taking the incline up and enjoying the brunch at the Rockledge Inn. An advertisement for the incline boasted "SCENERY UNSURPASSED," "MUSIC - DANCING - LUNCHEONS," "TEMPERATURE 10 to 12 DEGREES COOLER THAN CITY," and ended with the promise "YOU WILL NEVER REGRET THIS TRIP."⁵

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ROANOKE STAR
Roanoke, VA

Section 8 Page 5

Statement of Significance (continued)

With the inn and the incline in use, a wooden observation tower was erected in 1910 but blew over the next year. In 1914, a 90-ft.-tall wooden observation tower clad with cedar shingles was erected at the top of Mill Mountain for the enjoyment of the mountain views; from this height people could gaze all the way to the Peaks of Otter in Bedford County. A searchlight was added for nighttime viewing of the city and surrounding countryside below. An advertisement for the Mill Mountain Incline reminded people to "WATCH THE BIG SEARCHLIGHT AT THE TOWER." The tower was destroyed by fire in 1936 and never rebuilt.

Many Roanokers and visitors alike enjoyed the Mountain Park Amusement Place that operated between 1902 and 1923. The park was opened by the Roanoke Railway and Electric Company and closed because of residential development in South Roanoke. The park was known for its pavilion and large wooden roller coaster named "The Thriller." Many roller coasters henceforth simply became known as "thrillers."

In 1924, the owners of Mill Mountain at that time, W.P. Henritze and John Henritze constructed a concrete toll road for \$90,000. Eighteen feet wide in most places, there was no shoulder and a low stone retaining wall along the mountain. The grade was a consistent 6%, and at one point right below the Henritze residence, the road twisted so that it crossed over a lower part by means of a concrete culvert, which drew wide attention. A well-known racecar driver, Chet Miller, made the run in one minute and 37 seconds. Unfortunately, the opening of the new road forced the closure of the incline, which was closed and dismantled in 1929. A bare strip is left on the mountainside as a reminder of its former days and for speculation about its reopening.

In 1932, W.P. Henritze, president of the Mill Mountain Corporation, offered the mountain to the city for \$165,000, which City Council refused, and early in 1934 the property was sold under foreclosure for \$50,000 to Paul W. Penick, secretary-treasurer of Washington and Lee University. Penick also offered it to the city, this time for \$75,000, which it declined again. Finally, "Roanoke's First Citizen" J.B. Fishburne bought the property in order to close the transactions and donated a 100-acre tract to the city of Roanoke that it accepted on February 24, 1941. The terms stated that "the area is to be known as Mill Mountain Park...and is to be forever preserved, improved and maintained for the use and pleasure of the people of Roanoke and vicinity...."⁶

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ROANOKE STAR
Roanoke, VA

Section 8 Page 6

Statement of Significance (continued)

During the prosperous years after World War II, the Roanoke Merchants Association began thinking of ideas for new Christmas decorations—"something elaborate that would put Roanoke on the map" and increase trade in the city. Although nobody knows whose idea it was, Roanoke's Christmas Street committee is credited with the idea to build a huge neon star on top of Mill Mountain to tie in with the then existing multi colored stars on the downtown streets. It was decided that the Star would be financed through contributions made by downtown merchants, who expected to benefit from this advertising venture. The city kicked in an initial \$1,000, but an estimated \$25,000 needed to be raised. A joint letter from the Merchants Association and the Chamber of Commerce that went out to hundreds of business and professional firms within the Roanoke area raised the required amount. The final cost of the project reached a little over \$27,000, with the difference paid by the Merchants Association.⁷

In order to erect the star in time for the Christmas season, much work had to be done. Preparation included engineering, road access, and financing. With construction and weather delays, the Star was lit just in time to mark the Christmas shopping season. The tense moments beforehand made for great media coverage and the Star quickly became a tourist attraction and a "symbol of the progressive spirit of Roanoke, the Star City of the South." On Thanksgiving Eve, November 23, 1949, Mayor A.R. Minton threw the switch at 8:22 to light the Star for the first time. Former Sixth District Congressman Clifton A. Woodrum equated it to the Star of Bethlehem and quoted from Mathew 2:10, "When they saw the star they rejoiced with exceeding great joy."⁸

The Star was so popular that it received nationwide attention, including coverage in *Life Magazine* and the newspapers of New York, Washington, Detroit, Memphis, Savannah, and even Australia touted the "Largest Star in the Universe." But from the beginning it also had its detractors. Even some of the merchants called it "stupid" and "ridiculous" while others suggested that the \$25,000 could be put to better use on such civic needs as playgrounds or a new library. A letter to the editor in the now nonexistent *World-News* made a tongue-in-check proposal that Rep. Woodrum persuade Congress to erect a giant star on the Capitol in Washington so the United States could become the "Star Country of the World."⁹

The citizens of Roanoke quickly fell in love with the Star and demanded that it remain illuminated every night, not just during the Christmas seasons, as was its original intent. Since December 30, 1949, the Star burns until midnight every night. The Association paid the monthly electrical bills until the City assumed them in 1955.

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ROANOKE STAR
Roanoke, VA

Section 8 Page 7

Statement of Significance (continued)

Local civic clubs became involved with the mountain; and the Civitans, the Roanoke Jaycees, and various city departments built the Mill Mountain Zoo in 1954. The Jaycees contributed the Zoo Choo, a miniature railroad that circumscribed the zoo. One of the notable inhabitants of the zoo was Frump-Frump, an elephant left behind by Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey's circus in 1970. Still remembered fondly, Frump-Frump died prematurely of a heart attack and was buried on Mill Mountain. Ruby, a Siberian tiger, is the zoo's current main attraction.

The Star has also served various utilitarian functions. In 1957, the Roanoke Valley Citizens Traffic Safety Council persuaded the Merchants Association to burn the Star red to acknowledge traffic fatalities in the city. A 15-month trial period turned into 17 years. When a traffic fatality occurred, the police called the Roy C. Kinsey Sign Co., which dispatched a man to throw the switch at the base of the Star, and after a two-day mourning period, he returned to turn it off. One exception was the lighting of the Star for three nights when the late President John Kennedy was assassinated in 1963 and for five nights for the crash of the Challenger space shuttle in 1986. The Star was turned off in voluntary compliance during the energy crisis of 1973. When the Merchants decided to turn the Star red, white, and blue for the bicentennial celebration, the red designation for traffic deaths was discontinued. The Star has also been turned red, white, and blue for a record tying five times that Roanoke has earned the "All-American City" award.¹⁰

Mill Mountain and the Star have been recipients of many studies to determine their fate. Both the 1965 Stanley Abbot Plan and the revised 1969 Department of City Planning Master Development Plan suggested removing the Star and replacing it with a restaurant. In 1971, M. Carl Lewis, a retired newspaper editor at the time agreed and said that "prayers that lighting would strike (the star) and that the wind would blow it away have been to no avail." In 1990, a \$35,000, six-month consultant's study that involved 475 people determined that the citizens wanted Mill Mountain preserved rather than developed. Roanoke Mayor David Bowers kicked off another study in the fall of 1998 to determine what its citizens want of Mill Mountain. Meanwhile, from April to August of 1997, a \$60,000 renovation of the Star was conducted to replace its neon tubing and wiring, and to repaint the metal star and structure.

Recently quoted in *The Roanoke Times*, Mayor Bowers stated: "I've said it before, the star is to Roanoke as the Statue of Liberty is to New York City, as the arch is to St. Louis and as the Golden Gate Bridge is to San Francisco. Roanoke is a good, all-American city where people take care of business, get the kids off to school and live their lives. The star symbolizes that."¹¹

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ROANOKE STAR
Roanoke, VA

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Notes

1. *The Roanoke Times*. September 14, 1997.
2. *Ibid.* October 1, 1998.
3. *The Roanoke Times and World-News*. December 26, 1982.
4. William Clay Sponaugle, "Mill Mountain," Federal Writers Project, Roanoke, Va., 1940.
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*
7. Edward C. Moomaw. "How the star was turned on," *Journal of the Roanoke Valley Historical Society*. Volume Eleven Number Two. 1982.
8. Brenda McDaniel. "How we got the Mill Mountain Star," Roanoker. January 1979.
9. *Ibid.*
10. *Ibid.*
11. *The Roanoke Times*. June 9, 1999.

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Bibliography

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"Master Development Plan—Mill Mountain Park," Department of City Planning, City of Roanoke, Va. September 1967.

McDaniel, Brenda. "How we got the Mill Mountain Star." Roanoker. January 1979.

Moomaw, Edward C., "How the Star was turned on." *Journal of the Roanoke Valley Historical Society*, Volume Eleven Number Two, 1982.

Rapp, William F. and Janet L.C., "Catalog of Funicular Railways of North America, Part 2." *The Railway History Monograph—Research Journal of American Railways*. Crete, NE: J-B Publishing Company.

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Sponaugle, William Clay. "Mill Mountain." Federal Writers Project, Roanoke, Va., 1940.

Whitwell, W.L. and Lee W. Winborne, *The Architectural Heritage of the Roanoke Valley*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1982.

World-News (Roanoke, Va.).

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**ROANOKE STAR
Roanoke, VA**

Section 10 /photos Page 10

Verbal Boundary Description

The location of the nominated structure is portrayed on the USGS and tax-plat maps that accompany this nomination. The City of Roanoke owns the Roanoke Star and 303 acres of Mill Mountain, which is made up of numerous parcels; the nominated Roanoke Star is situated in tax parcel # 4050306 and is surrounded by other City-owned parcels.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated structure included only the Roanoke Star and no acreage or associated modern resources.

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are of The Roanoke Star, VDHR File No. 128-0352, negative number 17627, taken by Anne Stuart Beckett, July 6, 1999.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. VIEW OF: Roanoke Star, north elevation. | PHOTO 1 of 4 |
| 2. VIEW OF: Roanoke Star, south and west elevations. | PHOTO 2 of 4 |
| 3. VIEW OF: Roanoke Star, north elevation. | PHOTO 3 of 4 |
| 4. VIEW OF: Roanoke Star, north elevation. | PHOTO 4 of 4 |

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ROANOKE STAR
Roanoke, VA

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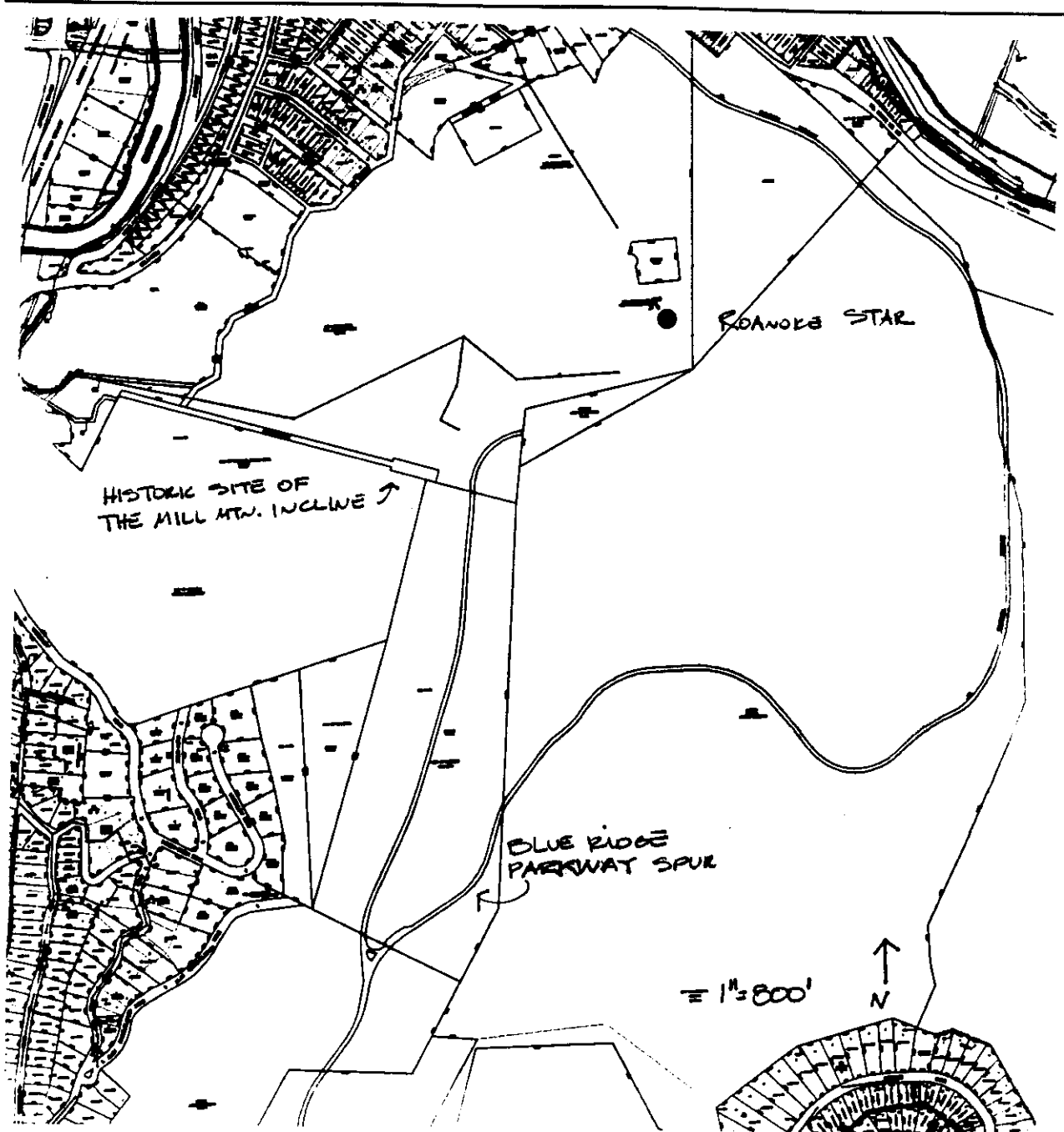
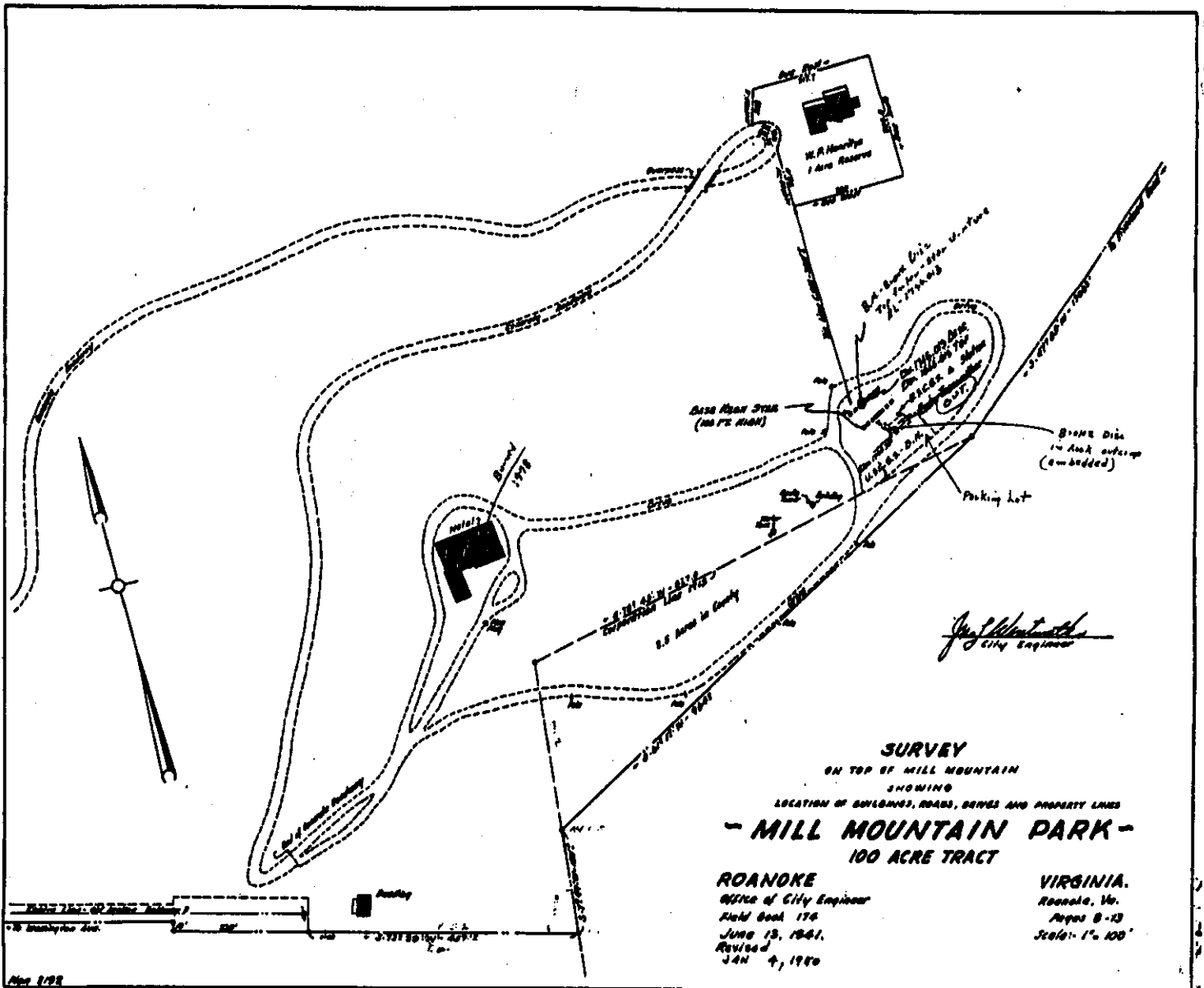


Exhibit A: Tax parcel depicting some of the 303-acres owned by the City of Roanoke on Mill Mountain with the approximate location of the nominated Roanoke Star on tax parcel #4050306.

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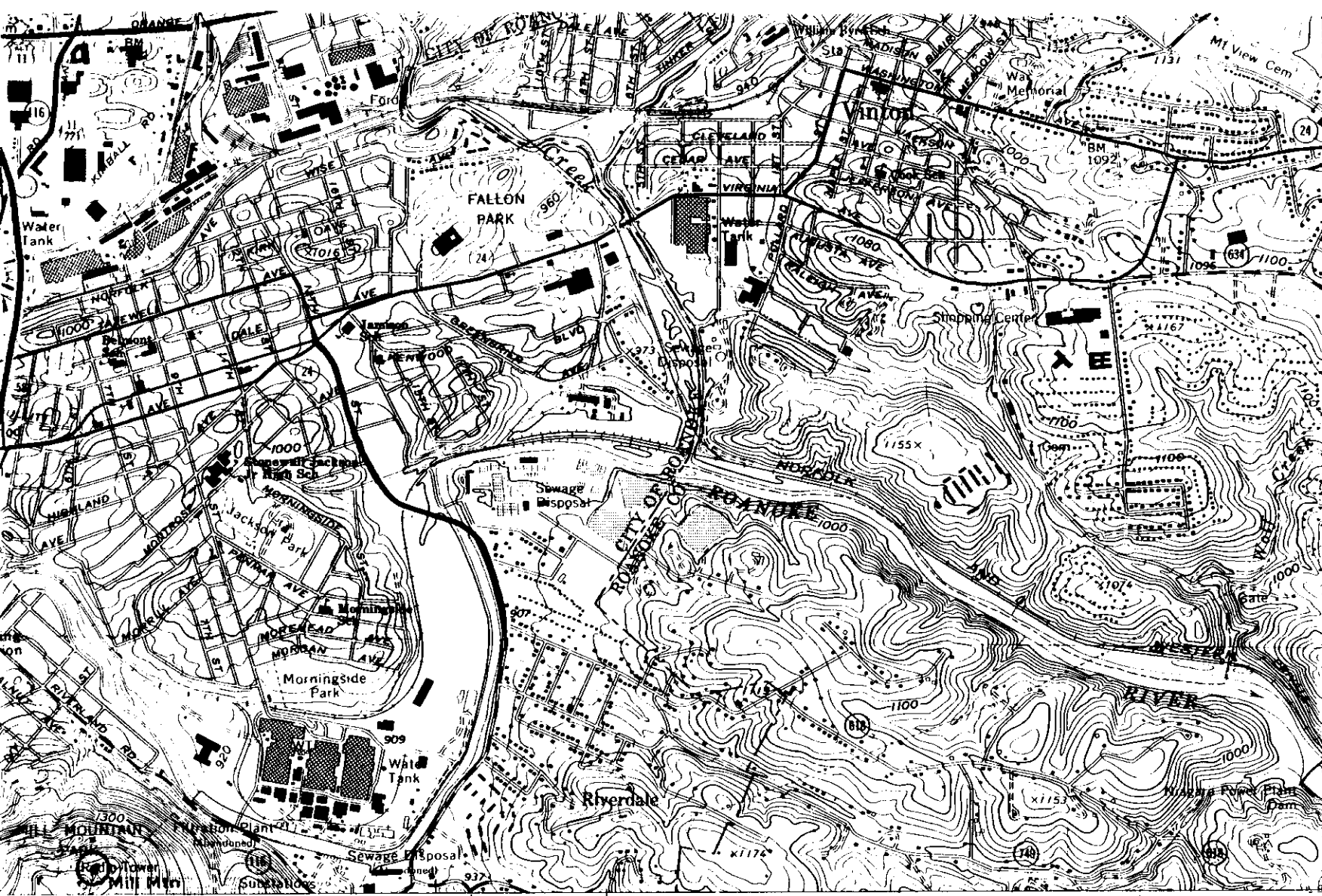
ROANOKE STAR
Roanoke, VA

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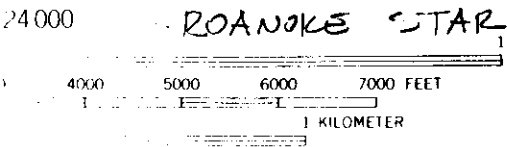
2192

Exhibit G: 1950 Revised Survey of Mill Mountain Park denoting Star location.



STEWARTSVILLE
19 MI. TO VA. 122
4126
4125
4124000m N.
37° 15'
79° 52' 30"

95 596: 55' BURNT CHIMNEY (VA 122) 12 MI. 98, INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1988 599000m E.



ROANOKE STAR 1 MILE ROANOKE, VA
UTM REFERENCE
17 1594660/ 4123030

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
- Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
- () Interstate Route () U. S. Route () State Route

(HARDY)
5058 III NE

SCALE 20 FEET
VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
ARCS, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1982 and other sources. This information not field

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