

VLR ✓ - 3/13/2002
NRHP - 6/06/2002

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, Virginia

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

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 Clarksville Historic District

other names/site number VDHR ID No. 192-0121

2. Location

street & number various (see boundary map) not for publication N/A
city or town Clarksville vicinity _____
state VA county Mecklenburg code 117
zip code 23927

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]
Signature of certifying official

April 2002
Date

[Signature]
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:

- 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

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>171</u>	<u>24</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>174</u>	<u>24</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2
[Clark Royster House, (VDHR No. 192-0071), listed 12/16/1996; Judge Henry Wood, Jr. House (192-0060), listed 9/24/1999]

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: DOMESTIC
COMMERCE / TRADE
COMMERCE / TRADE
COMMERCE / TRADE
RELIGION
RECREATION / ARTS
EDUCATION

Sub: Single dwelling
Bank
Specialty Store
Warehouse (Tobacco)
Church
Movie Theater
School

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC
COMMERCE / TRADE
COMMERCE / TRADE
COMMERCE / TRADE
RELIGION
RECREATION / ARTS
EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT
GOVERNMENT

Sub: Single dwelling
Specialty Store
Office Building
Restaurant
Church
Theater / Arts Center
Library
Town Hall
Post Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman, Commercial Style
MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Brick, stone, concrete block, poured concrete, parged,
 Roof Slate, asphalt shingles, standing seam metal, built-up
 Walls Brick, stucco, weatherboard, wood shingles, stone
 other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
[See Continuation Sheets, Section 7]

8. Statement of Significance

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
TRANSPORTATION
COMMERCE
INDUSTRY
RELIGION
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance 1818 - 1952

Significant Dates 1818; 1867; 1893; 1898; 1947

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Clark Royster
Judge Henry Wood, Jr.
Major General William Mahone, CSA, U.S.
Senator, Va., 1881-1887

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, Virginia

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Thomas Day, Master Carpenter of Milton, North Carolina (Henry Wood House, 192-0121-0147)
H.A. Poole, Builder of Oxford, North Carolina (Planters Bank, 316-320 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0010))

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
[See continuation sheets, Section 8]

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)
[See continuation sheets, Section 9]

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: VA Department of Historic Resources; Mecklenburg County Courthouse, Boydton, Virginia; Southside Regional Library at South Hill and Boydton, Virginia; Clarksville Area Public Library, Clarksville, Virginia; Prestwoud Foundation, Prestwoud Plantation, Clarksville, Virginia; Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia; Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 109 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
A	17	<u>718350</u>	<u>4056150</u>	E	17	<u>718240</u>	<u>4055210</u>
B	17	<u>718660</u>	<u>4055950</u>	F	17	<u>717750</u>	<u>4055340</u>
C	17	<u>719000</u>	<u>4055410</u>	G	17	<u>717680</u>	<u>4055630</u>
D	17	<u>718890</u>	<u>4055150</u>	H	17	<u>718100</u>	<u>4055940</u>

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.)

[See continuation sheets, Section 10]

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edna Johnston & Kathryn Gettings Smith
organization History Matters date September 21, 2001
street & number 1722A Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Suite 21 telephone 202-333-8593
city or town Washington state DC zip code 20007

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets [**Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, Photo List**]

Maps

- A USGS map (7 1/2 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 Multiple Owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including 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
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Clarksville Historic District is located in Clarksville, a small, river-oriented town in the southwestern section of Mecklenburg County in the Southside region of Virginia. The district encompasses approximately 109 acres of the town's historic core. Established in 1818 at the confluence of the Dan and Roanoke Rivers, the town now stands adjacent to the John H. Kerr Reservoir that was created in 1953 when the rivers were dammed. There are 195 buildings located within the district boundaries. Approximately 150 of these are dwellings, the rest are commercial or institutional in nature. Of these, 171 contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the historic district, and 24 do not. Two residential properties are currently listed as individual properties on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the district incorporates two contributing archaeological sites and one contributing structure. All three are located on the National Register-listed, Clark Royster House property. The town's main street, Virginia Avenue, exhibits a representative collection of late-19th century and early-20th century commercial styles. Clarksville's residential buildings also display a well-preserved and diverse compilation of building forms, construction materials, and architectural styles that include examples from the early founding of the town to the end of the period of significance in 1952. The town's domestic architecture includes excellent examples of several popular national styles, along with many examples of local, vernacular building forms.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Setting / Landscape

Originally located at the confluence of the Dan and Staunton Rivers where they once met to form the Roanoke River, the town of Clarksville, Virginia now stands on the southwestern shore of the John H. Kerr Reservoir. The Kerr Reservoir, known locally as Buggs Island Lake, was formed in 1952 when the U.S. Corps of Engineers completed the Buggs Island Dam several miles downstream on the Roanoke River. The present town encompasses approximately 1,216 acres, of which approximately 109 acres comprise the Clarksville Historic District.

Located adjacent to the shoreline of the reservoir, the Clarksville Historic District is characterized by rolling hills and deep gullies formed by small streams that drain to the lake. The district centers on the town's main street, Virginia Avenue (once Virginia Street or Main Street), that divides it into northern and southern sections. Virginia Avenue occupies a relatively level ridge that runs generally east to west. The topography remains level for approximately one block both north and south of Virginia Avenue, but then drops down steeply into natural gullies on either side. The northwestern portion of the historic district is located at a slightly higher elevation than the rest of the district. Another high point in the district is located in its northeastern section along Rose Hill Avenue.

The town of Clarksville was laid out in 1818 as a standard series of 21 blocks organized around an orthogonal grid of streets. Each square block contained eight, half-acre lots. The town's main thoroughfare, Virginia Street, as it was originally named, was laid out to be 80 feet wide, while the five streets that run parallel to Virginia (East, Commerce, Caroline, Market and West) were each laid out to be 60-feet wide, and each of the numbered streets (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th) that ran north-south were 45 feet wide. In the late 19th century, when the town expanded, four additional numbered streets, 6th through 9th, were laid out; they were each made 60 feet wide. The town has retained most of its original block pattern along with the late-19th century expansion blocks. However, Clarksville's topography prevented the town from fully extending several of its streets. The historic district includes the western portion of the original town grid (much of the eastern half was inundated when the reservoir was filled), along with large portions of the western extension that were made in the late 19th century. In addition, the district includes an area north of the original town grid along 3rd, 4th, and 5th Streets and Rose Hill Avenue. Starting in the 1840s, this area developed into an exclusive residential district.

The greatest change made to the town's setting occurred in 1953 when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers flooded the Dan and Roanoke River valley to create the John H. Kerr Reservoir. The reservoir covered the easternmost edge of Clarksville along with a number of buildings and structures. It changed the overall setting of the town.

Today, Virginia Avenue is lined on either side by concrete sidewalks. Overhead electrical wires and standard modern streetlights also extend along the length of the avenue within the historic district. Sidewalks exist along segments of the district's residential streets; they appear to have been added during the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. Except for Virginia Avenue, the majority of Clarksville's streets have no curbing.

The Clarksville Historic District includes a mix of commercial and residential resources. The commercial buildings are clustered along Virginia Avenue, which has served as the town's main commercial district since the town's inception. In addition, Virginia Avenue has historically served as the setting for some of the town's most substantial and elaborate dwellings. This is still the case today although a number of early residences have been replaced by

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

commercial structures. Residential architecture still dominates both the northern and southern sectors of the historic district on either side of Virginia Avenue.

Commercial Architecture

The blocks between 2nd and 7th Street along Virginia Avenue comprise the historic commercial core of Clarksville's historic district. A devastating fire in 1893 destroyed many of the buildings that once lined the blocks between the river (now the Kerr Reservoir) and 5th Street. Thus, the majority of the town's commercial architecture post-dates the fire. This is reflected in the styles and materials displayed here.

Clarksville's historic commercial buildings stand facing the sidewalk and are generally aligned along a continuous setback line located approximately ten feet from the street. The commercial buildings range in style from very simple, vernacular forms (192-0121-0009, 314 Virginia Avenue) to ornately detailed, Late-Victorian buildings (192-0121-0010, 316-320 Virginia Avenue). The commercial resources include one-, two-, and three-story structures of both frame and masonry construction, and encompass examples of Moderne, Colonial Revival, and Late Victorian-style architecture. The buildings are sometimes attached, but more commonly freestanding. They are set close together with only occasional alleyways or driveways to separate buildings.

The majority of Clarksville's commercial buildings consist of masonry structures or masonry-clad structures that are one or two stories in height. Most of these are composed of brick and incorporate traditional, ground level storefronts. Many of these storefronts have been altered. The number that remain intact illustrate the common use of large, uninterrupted display windows, inset entrances, transom windows, low bulkheads, and boldly decorated cornices. The typical upper stories of Clarksville's multi-story, commercial buildings contain evenly spaced rows of windows that are ornamented by decorated lintels or hoods. Several commercial structures that date to the early decades of the 20th century employ round-headed windows with decorative drip molds. Other common architectural elements found among the town's commercial buildings include prominent, corbelled brick cornices, bracketed wood or sheet metal cornices, and brick pilasters that divide the façade bays.

Three of the oldest commercial structures on Virginia Avenue incorporate centered, sheet metal pediments that crown the façade. These decorative pediments are inscribed with either the date or the name of the building that they adorn. In addition, the pediments include decorative elements that blend with the main facades. The Planters Bank at 316-320 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0010) is the best example of this architectural device. Built in 1909, the building features a symmetrical façade that incorporates two ground-level storefronts, a centered entrance to the second story, round-headed windows, and an ornate, brick cornice crowned by the central pediment that carries the bank's name and the date of construction.

Building Types / Functions

The district includes approximately 28 historic commercial buildings that contribute to its architectural and historic significance. Of these, there are two historic banks, two historic movie theaters, two historic tobacco warehouses, one historic hotel, one historic automobile dealership, and two historic automobile service stations. The remainder of the contributing buildings first housed a variety of specialty stores, including hardware stores, dry goods stores, drugstores, barbershops, restaurants, and groceries.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

The Planters Bank at 316-320 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0010), was built in 1909 by Oxford, North Carolina builder H. A. Poole. A carved stone plaque located near the center entrance to the building records Poole's involvement. The building displays architectural features found in a number of other commercial buildings on Virginia Avenue, which indicates that Poole may have been involved in the design of several of Clarksville's commercial structures. The second historic bank building stands at 325 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0019). Built as the Citizens Bank & Trust circa 1925 and now occupied by the Town Hall offices, this commercial structure displays architectural elements that are typical of the Beaux Arts style. However the monumental front pediment that once crowned the building has been removed.

In Clarksville's commercial corridor, there are three historic buildings that were associated with the movie theater business. According to historic maps, the building at 324 Virginia Avenue once housed a "moving pictures" theater on the second floor. However, current research indicates that only two extant buildings in the district were purpose-built as movie theaters. These are the building at 321 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0018) that now houses the Town Hall, and the structure now used as a church at 334 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0013). The former was built circa 1925 as the first State Theater, and was replaced circa 1940 by the latter building, built as the second State Theater.

Clarksville once had a number of historic tobacco warehouses and tobacco factories. Today, only two historic tobacco warehouses remain. The oldest of these is the Planters Brick Tobacco Sales Warehouse at 610 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0034). Current county tax assessment records indicate that it was built circa 1840, however its architecture indicates that significant changes have been made since that time. The building consists of a 2-story, flat-roofed front section, backed by a 1-story brick warehouse. A second historic tobacco warehouse stands at 601 West Street (192-0121-0127), a block off Virginia Avenue at the corner of West and 6th Streets. Maps show that this site has been associated with a tobacco warehouse ever since the turn of the 20th century. However, the former, three-story frame warehouse at this site was replaced by the present building circa 1940. The present structure is frame with brick cladding. Both of these tobacco warehouses are characterized by large, uninterrupted interior spaces that are covered by gable roofs. The former also includes a characteristic feature of tobacco sales warehouses: numerous skylights to provide light to the interior sales floor.

At its height, Clarksville supported two substantial hotels, both of which were located on Virginia Avenue. While the Grace Hotel was demolished in 1968, the former Gilliland Hotel still stands at 308-312 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0008). Built circa 1900, the building is an excellent example of a late Victorian era commercial structure. Like several other commercial buildings along Virginia Avenue, the Hotel Gilliland once incorporated a multi-story porch that extended across its façade. The building retains its architectural integrity despite some alterations and deterioration.

Among the specialized building types in the historic district are three automobile-related resources. One, an automobile dealership, was built by a group of Clarksville businessmen in 1928 at 214 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0004). Two historic service stations also stand along Virginia Avenue. One, the former McGee Service Station, stands at 400 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0023) and was built there circa 1940. The station exhibits a standard Moderne design with enameled-metal panels cladding the exterior. The second historic filling station, built circa 1920, stands at 501 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0029) and has been remodeled for use as an office.

The Russell's Furniture building at 500 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0027) is among the oldest commercial buildings in Clarksville. Local historians suggest that this two-story, front-gable, brick building was erected prior to the Civil War. Further research is necessary to determine its date of construction. The storefront has been significantly altered, but

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 5

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

otherwise the form remains. One of the best-preserved commercial storefronts stands at 328 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0012). Built between 1902 and 1907 as a furniture store, this frame building features a first-story storefront that is characterized by two, four-light shop windows and a recessed entry, all crowned by a decorative wood cornice.

Another notable historic commercial building in Clarksville is the former tobacco company office at 203 7th Street (192-0121-0183) that now stands behind the Morton-Sizemore House at 617 Virginia Avenue. This one-story, frame Italianate-style structure was moved to its present site from an unknown location. Built circa 1880, the building served as an administrative office for a Clarksville's tobacco company.

Institutional Architecture

The only historic institutional building that survives in the historic district is the former Clarksville High School building, which stands at 914 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0053). Now occupied by an arts center, a radio station, and the Clarksville police department, the building was erected in 1934 with funds provided by the federal Works Progress Administration (WPA). When first built, the school served as an extension of the original Clarksville High School (1913) that once stood just behind it. The building housed the school auditorium and additional classrooms. It retains its original stripped-classical styling that characterized much W.P.A. architecture of the 1930s and 1940s.

Religious Architecture

Clarksville's six historic churches range in date from circa 1832 to 1947. They fall within two stylistic categories: Greek Revival or Gothic Revival. The two earliest church buildings, the former Clarksville Presbyterian Church at 209 4th Street (192-0121-0139) and the Mount Zion Baptist Church at 201 Market Street (192-0121-0083), are in the Greek Revival style. The former, a 2-story, brick building, was originally built circa 1832 to house a local Presbyterian congregation. When the congregation moved to a new church building on Virginia Avenue in 1909, the old building was sold and is now occupied by the Second Baptist Church. This restrained, Greek Revival edifice retains its architectural integrity, and is an outstanding example of its form and building type.

The second Clarksville church designed in the Greek Revival style is Mount Zion Baptist Church on Market Street. Erected by an African-American congregation circa 1875, this simple, frame church has been altered through the addition of brick cladding on the exterior. However, the building retains its formal, pedimented façade and round-headed windows, as well as its two-stage tower.

The remainder of Clarksville's religious architecture can be characterized as Gothic Revival, with varying interpretations. Three of the four Gothic Revival-style sanctuaries are brick, with only one frame example. With the exception of the Catholic church, built in 1947, the others display signature Gothic Revival decorative elements. These include lancet windows, pointed arches, crenellated towers, external buttressing, and stained glass windows.

Built in 1901, the Jamieson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church at 219 5th Street (192-0121-0161) is an excellent example of Gothic Revival church architecture. The brick building features a prominent square entry tower adorned by external buttresses, pointed-arch openings, and a crenellated cap. The church also features ornate stained glass windows and patterned slate shingles in the front-facing gable. The nearly contemporary (second) Clarksville Presbyterian Church (1907-1909) located at 502 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0028) employs similar architectural devices. This one-story, brick structure is dominated by a three-story, entry tower that is crowned by a steep, conical

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 6

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

roof. Again, the façade prominently features lancet-type windows, stained glass, and pointed arches.

In 1917, St. Timothy's Episcopal Church was built on 6th Street (192-0121-0180). This simple, frame chapel is a good example of a common church type used throughout the latter half of the 19th century and through the first three decades of the 20th century. The one-story, front gable church features a projecting, front-gable vestibule and a decorative wooden cross set at the apex of the gable. Lancet-type windows pierce the front and sides of the sanctuary.

The most recent of Clarksville's historic churches is St. Catherine of Siena Roman Catholic Church at 805 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0049). Completed in 1947, this brick structure features few ornamental devices. Its steeply-pitched, front gable main block that is fronted by an enclosed brick vestibule characterizes the building. One-story, brick transepts extend from either side, forming a cruciform-shaped plan.

Residential Architecture

The Clarksville Historic District encompasses a wide variety of ages, forms, and styles in its residential building stock. The contributing dwellings range in date from the 1820s and 1830s to 1952 and are scattered along the town's residential streets. Most occupy relatively small town lots that approximate one-quarter acre or slightly more. The houses generally face the street, and are located an average of 20 to 40 feet from the street.

There are several distinct neighborhoods within the town. The larger, more elaborate houses are generally grouped together at the higher elevation and along the main thoroughfares. These include Rose Hill Avenue, Virginia Avenue, 5th Street, and 6th Street. More modest residences from the early 20th century stand along the south side of Buffalo Road, along portions of Rose Hill Avenue, and on several of the named streets that run east to west. Two historically African-American neighborhoods exist within the town, and are included within the historic district. One is in the southeastern-most areas, and includes the eastern ends of Market Street and East Street. Another is located in the southwestern section of Clarksville, along 8th, Caroline, and Market Streets.

During Clarksville's period of significance, 1818–1952, the choice of residential building styles and forms reflected both local economic conditions and national building trends. As in most small towns and counties located outside of Virginia's largest metropolises, Clarksville's domestic architecture reflects a general reluctance to abandon traditional building practices well after newer forms and styles had been adopted in larger cities. During the 19th century, building forms, materials, and styles were mainly dictated by the availability of construction materials, labor, and traditional methods of construction.

At the time of Clarksville's founding in 1818, domestic architecture in American cities was turning from the Colonial Georgian style to a new national style known as the Federal style. However, identifiable examples of this fashion were not built in Clarksville until several decades later. Instead, the earliest residences still standing in the town illustrate vernacular building forms and simple ornamentation. Vernacular refers to the traditional and indigenous building methods, materials, and forms passed from generation to generation in any particular locality.

The oldest extant buildings in Clarksville's historic district are dwellings. Several appear to date as early as the 1820s or 1830s, however, further research is necessary to determine the exact dates of construction. The earliest domestic buildings in Clarksville are generally characterized by wood, frame construction, one-and-a-half-story heights, side-

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 7

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

gable roofs, high, boxed cornices, and substantial, brick, gable-end chimneys with both attached and detached stacks. The house at 103 5th Street (192-0121-0150) is a unique example. The present building is composed of two, circa-1820 frame dwellings whose ridgelines stand at right angles to one another. The two structures are connected by a 20th-century frame hyphen. Both dwellings retain their original forms nearly intact and are the best examples of the simple, vernacular houses built in Clarksville during its earliest period of occupation.

Other early residences include the modest, one-story, frame house at 300 East Street (192-0121-0078), and a small, frame house with massive brick end chimney at 301 Commerce Street (192-0121-0071), and the one-and-three-quarters story tall, frame dwelling at 214 5th Street (192-0121-0155). The latter building incorporates several additions and alterations that have obscured the original form. Another example of this simple, early house type stands at 310 5th Street (192-0121-0165). This building has also been altered and added to, however, its original end chimney and distinctive side-gable form are still evident.

The town of Clarksville experienced an economic boom from the 1830s until the onset of the American Civil War. The extant domestic architecture reflects this upswing in the number of relatively sophisticated houses in Clarksville that date from the 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s. The most popular architectural style seen in Clarksville during this period was a local, vernacular version of the Greek Revival style. However, a few scattered examples of Federal style domestic architecture were also constructed between 1830 and 1850. Clarksville's premier example of the Federal style is the Clark Royster House that is located at 300 Rose Hill Avenue (192-0121-0099). Built in 1840 by Clark Royster who, in 1818, donated the land upon which the town was founded, the house stands two stories tall, and is of brick construction with a side-gable roof and two gable-end brick chimneys. The house incorporates a restrained Classical door surround and plain, stone window lintels and sills. Another substantial brick, Federal-style residence stands a short distance west of the Royster House at 309 Rose Hill Avenue (192-0121-0106). Known as the G.A. Young House, this structure was built around 1840, and it displays similar features. However, the Young House was substantially altered during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The monumental porticos on both the front and back, along with the dormers and side wing all date to the remodeling.

The Greek Revival style is best represented by a number of brick and frame examples that are scattered throughout the historic district. While none of these approach a fully mature example of the Greek Revival style, they generally reflect the proportions and façade organization that are identified with that style. These houses are generally two stories in height and have low-pitched side gable roofs. Exterior ornamentation is reserved to the cornice, and around the front door. The houses all have symmetrical facades with centered entries. The door is generally framed by rectilinear sidelights and surmounted by a transom. The Henry Wood House at 404 4th Street (192-0121-0147) is an excellent example of Clarksville's restrained Greek Revival style rendered in a two-story, brick residence. Built between 1850 and 1854, the Wood House, along with two related historic outbuildings, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999. Another intact example of a Greek Revival-style dwelling in Clarksville is the two-story residence at 204 5th Street (192-0121-0153). Built circa 1835 for A.T. Turner, this simple, frame house incorporates a Greek-style, sidelight-and-transom combination, and a Gothic Revival-style entrance porch. The A.C. Finley House at 304 5th Street (192-0121-0162) is another good example of the Greek Revival style in Clarksville. Built in 1842, this house includes wide, sash windows that diminish in height on the second story.

The remodeling of older residences to meet current needs and tastes is an ongoing theme in Clarksville's domestic architecture. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, it was uncommon to demolish an intact house. Instead, out-dated buildings were moved or expanded to accommodate new functional needs and to incorporate current architectural

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 8

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

styles. Thus, many of Clarksville's early homes no longer appear in their original state, and many can only be recognized through careful study. Such is the case with the Judge Henry Wood, Jr. House on 6th Street. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999, the house appears to be a typical late-19th century, Queen Anne-style, brick residence. However, upon close investigation, portions of the original, circa-1830 dwelling become evident. Other houses in Clarksville have undergone similar transformations, with the result that they no longer display their original architectural form and detailing. The Venable House at 105 4th Street (192-0121-0134) and the residence at 402 Sizemore Street (192-0121-0122) are two examples. Both are likely earlier structures that later underwent significant remodelings that transformed them into different buildings.

These buildings are difficult to date without extensive documentary research. However, the historic changes that have been made add layers of meaning to the structures and tell the story of that place and its occupants over time.

The Italianate style is not well represented in Clarksville. In fact the only identifiable domestic example appears to have resulted from a remodeling campaign similar to the one that transformed the Judge Henry Wood, Jr. House. The Moore-Morgan-Chappell House at 301 Rose Hill Avenue (192-0121-0103) displays two substantial, brick, exterior-end chimneys that are commonly found on early-to-mid-19th century dwellings. However, the Italianate cupola, projecting polygonal bays and centered pediment that adorn the façade, indicate a later date of construction, perhaps in the 1880s. Two trends are evident here. One is the desire to update and upgrade an older dwelling. The other is the tendency among Clarksville builders to continue to use traditional building techniques, sometimes decades after builders in larger towns replaced them with newer, more modern methods.

One traditional building form that appears in several houses in Clarksville is a simple, late version of a Greek Revival-style dwelling with a low-pitched, hipped roof and a shallow, center pediment. Four examples exist within the historic district. They appear to have been built around 1870, and vary only slightly in their dimensions and detailing. A wide frieze board at the cornice, a diamond-shaped vent in the front pediment, and decorative corner pilasters adorn these houses. The best-preserved examples are the Tom Owen House at 412 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0025) and the dwelling at 202 5th Street (192-0121-0152).

Housing styles and construction methods began to change throughout Virginia and the nation in 1865 after the Civil War. Prior to the war, building methods were localized and regional differences were apparent in house forms and materials. However, in the 1870s, a rise in mill-produced, standardized lumber and the ready availability of railroads to transport construction goods to far-off markets began to transform the building industry. As diverse building materials became more readily available, house styles evolved to incorporate newly possible forms and details. In Clarksville, the result was at least a partial abandonment of traditional house forms, and the adoption of more ornate and organic forms and styles.

The Queen Anne style is well represented in Clarksville. Its complexity reflects the post-war changes in construction methods and the introduction of a multiplicity of machine-produced building elements. The style appears to have come fairly late to Clarksville. The prime examples date to the 1890s and early 1900s. One of the best examples in the district is the Morton-Sizemore House at 617 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0038). Its complex and asymmetric form, the variety of projecting elements, and the ornate woodwork and trim details characterize this imposing house. Clarksville's Queen Anne-style residences share many similar traits. One architectural element found at the Morton-Sizemore House appears on several other Clarksville houses, and seems to be the signature of a local builder. The gazebo-like porch bay that is appended to the corner of the wraparound porch is a unique Queen Anne-style feature.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 9

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

It appears at several other houses in the district, including those at 113 Buffalo Road (192-0121-0062), built in 1912, and at 108 6th Street (192-0121-0173), a residence that was built in 1904.

While there are a number of fully-realized, Queen Anne style buildings in Clarksville, they are far outnumbered by the more modest, Victorian-era houses that typify the town's domestic buildings that were built between approximately 1890 and 1920. Often referred to as Late Victorian in style or as vernacular Victorian buildings, these residences illustrate the continued use of traditional building forms, but incorporate modest Victorian-style ornamentation. Examples range greatly in size and shape; however, they share a number of traits including their plain, rectilinear forms, frame construction, and modest ornamentation. The ornamentation that exists on these dwellings is generally confined to the porches and eaves, and often employs a mix of styles. Some Late Victorian houses in Clarksville include the circa-1910 house at 308 Commerce Street (192-0121-0070), and its neighbor at 304 Commerce Street (192-0121-0070) that was built circa 1920.

Other examples of Late Victorian-era houses that are commonly found in Clarksville are modest, one-story cottages with little or no exterior ornamentation. Several examples of this type stand in the 800 block of Caroline Street in a historically African-American neighborhood (192-0121-0063, 192-0121-0064, 192-0121-0065).

Another Late Victorian-era house that stands in the same African-American neighborhood has a unique form for Clarksville. Known as the Rock House, and perhaps built in the 1880s or 1890s, this 2-story building is the only all-stone house standing in the Clarksville Historic District (192-0121-0193). The house is also noteworthy for its unique, urban rowhouse-type form that is not seen elsewhere in Clarksville.

The Late Victorian period in Clarksville also witnessed a stylistic transition from the high Queen Anne Victorian to a more classically-influenced mode. This new mode was dubbed the Colonial Revival style because it grew out of a renewed interest in America's colonial past and its colonial architecture. In the Late Victorian-era, the Colonial Revival began to influence essentially Victorian structures and began to appear in the form of Classical detailing, more restrained ornament, and a tendency to greater symmetry in house designs.

This trend can be seen in several Clarksville residences, including at the house at 212 5th Street (192-0121-0154) where the porch supports are classical Ionic columns, the classical pediments surmount the window openings, and the façade is symmetrical in its arrangement. Later examples appear on 6th Street. The two, circa-1916 dwellings at 100 and 104 6th Street (192-0121-0170 and 192-0121-0171) are good examples of early Colonial Revival style residences. They both employ a simple, hipped-roof, rectilinear form and incorporate restrained, classical-style detailing.

During the 1920s and 1930s, the Colonial Revival style matured and became more academic. Later Colonial Revival houses derive their form and details directly from historic examples of Colonial-era architecture. The organic Victorian forms gave way to more traditional, rectilinear shapes derivative of 18th and early-19th century buildings. Designers employed details drawn directly from studies of existing Colonial houses. The restoration of Colonial Williamsburg and the work of a number of Virginia architects and designers interested in preserving Colonial-era homes helped to popularize this new Colonial Revival style. Several examples from the 1930s and 1940s exist in Clarksville, primarily along the 800 and 900 blocks of Virginia Avenue where a number of substantial dwellings were built during this period. The house at 908 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0052), built in 1938, is probably the best example of the high Colonial Revival style in the Clarksville Historic District.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 10

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

After 1920, other early-20th century styles emerged and became popular in Clarksville. Among these was the Craftsman style, which is often associated with the simple bungalows of the 1920s and 1930s. The bungalow was an extremely popular early-20th century house type that developed during a period when home ownership among the middle and working class in the United States swelled. Bungalows were designed to be inexpensive to build and easy to maintain without hired help. A typical bungalow is one- to one-and-a-half stories in height, has a compact, rectilinear footprint, and features a full-width front porch, wide eaves, and a low-slung profile. There are a number of examples standing in Clarksville including 107 Buffalo Road (192-0121-0059), 306 Rose Hill Avenue (192-0121-0100), 704 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0040), 802 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0045), and 903 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0055).

Another inexpensive house type that became popular during the same period was the American Foursquare type dwelling. Foursquares are always two-stories tall, have a generally cubic form, and incorporate a four-room over four-room plan. They also often incorporated hipped roofs, full-width front porches, and off-center, front entrances. This form was popular in Clarksville, and can be seen at 101 6th Street (192-0121-0176), 109 Buffalo Road (192-0121-0060), and at the Dr. P.H. Winston House at 906 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0051).

Both bungalows and American Foursquare-type houses employ a variety of decorative schemes that ranged from the formal, Colonial Revival style to the organic, Craftsman and Prairie-styles that rely on simple forms and natural materials for their decorative effect. Both appear on Clarksville residences. For example, the Foursquare house at 109 Buffalo Road is simply adorned with vaguely Colonial Revival-style elements, including the square porch columns. The Prairie style appears on a handful of Clarksville's residences, including the modified, Foursquare dwelling at 906 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0051). This house features distinctive, Craftsman-style windows, wide overhanging eaves, and massive, square porch supports. Bungalows also exhibit the same variety in stylistic influence. While the bungalow at 802 Virginia Avenue displays typical Craftsman-style elements (wide eaves, exposed rafters, eave brackets and vertical window divides), the less elaborate example at 107 Buffalo Road exhibits Colonial Revival influences. In Clarksville, Craftsman-style dwellings come in other forms as well, as can be seen at the Prairie-style house built at 100 8th Street (192-0121-0184), and at the 2-story, brick residence that is located at 504 Rose Hill Avenue (192-0121-0118).

By 1952, several new house types and styles had appeared in the district. Among these is the Tudor Revival style (102 4th Street, 192-0121-0132) and what is popularly known as a "Cape Cod" cottage (803 West Street, 192-0121-0131). Along with these clearly identifiable examples, there are also a number of simple vernacular dwellings that were built as modest residences after World War II. While these housing types and styles are not the focus of the Clarksville Historic District, many of them have reached fifty years of age and are compatible elements within the district. Therefore, they are considered contributing resources within the district.

Outbuildings, Sites & Structures

The historic outbuildings that are found on most Clarksville lots generally fall into three categories: sheds, garages, and domestic dependencies. Most of the standing, historic outbuildings consist of simple, multi-purpose, frame sheds with simple, wood-clad forms. One historic, freestanding kitchen remains intact. An early 19th-century brick kitchen and servants' quarter still stands on the Henry Wood House property at 404 4th Street (192-0121-0147). This was the only kitchen dependency identified in the Clarksville Historic District. A handful of meathouses and smokehouses can also be found in the district. These are typically tall, one-story, frame structures with a single door located on either the gable end or on the flank of the building. Two examples also incorporate shed-roofed, frame extensions that may

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 11

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

have once provided additional storage room. A good example stands behind the house at 801 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0047). A different type, with its entry door on the building's flank, is located behind 216 5th Street.

A single corncrib was identified within the Clarksville Historic District. Located on Rose Hill Avenue where it intersects 6th Street, and associated with the dwelling at 506 Rose Hill Avenue (192-0121-0119), this is a simple, front-gable structure with horizontal slats and a vertical-board door.

There are numerous historic garages that are associated with Clarksville's residential properties. Most date to the 1920s and 1930s and are simple structures with front-gable roofs, and frame walls. Most have a single automobile bay, however a few double-bay garages exist. The garages are generally devoid of any stylistic features. The entry doors vary from simple, double-leaf, hinged doors, to sliding doors hung on overhead tracks. Two typical examples appear at 801 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0047) and at 104 8th Street (192-0121-0186).

The historic district incorporates two known contributing archaeological sites and one contributing structure. All three are located on the site of the National Register-listed Clark Royster House (192-0121-0099). The sites consist of the locations of a former slave quarters and summer kitchen building and of a former icehouse. The original 65-foot-deep stone well also remains on the property and is considered a contributing structure.

Architects and Builders

Although the vast majority of designers and builders of Clarksville's architecture remain anonymous, at least two are known. Both of these builders/contractors were based in North Carolina. Thomas Day was a master cabinetmaker based in Milton, North Carolina. Born in Virginia, Day has been identified as the designer of the architectural woodwork associated with several mid-19th century dwellings in Caswell County, North Carolina. His signature style is also found on the interiors of the Henry Wood Residence in Clarksville (192-0121-0147), and at Kinderton, a mid-1830s house that is located just south of Clarksville (VDHR Survey File #192-0018).¹

The other builder that has been identified with Clarksville's historic buildings is less well known. H.A. Poole was based in Oxford, North Carolina, which is south of Clarksville. Poole built the Planters Bank building at 316-320 Virginia Avenue (192-0121-0010) in 1909. It is possible that he was also involved in the construction of several other commercial buildings along the avenue that share similar features with the Planters Bank.

Condition of Buildings

Clarksville contains a collection of diverse building types and varied architectural styles. Generally, the town retains a relatively high level of integrity. While the commercial buildings along Virginia Avenue have undergone substantial storefront renovations, some intact storefronts survive and many of the changes are reversible. The street layout, building orientation, and commercial and residential districts remain in place. Development pressure has mainly affected the commercial strip that is located on Virginia Avenue. As a result, several of the more thinly-built blocks along the avenue were rebuilt in the latter half of the 20th century. These blocks have been excluded from the boundaries of the historic district.

Clarksville's residential neighborhoods retain a high degree of integrity. Clarksville has an unusually large number of early-to-mid-19th-century houses that remain relatively intact, and reflect an early period of growth in the town.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 12

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

Likewise, Clarksville's late 19th-century structures have been generally well maintained. Clarksville's continuous history as a commercial, industrial, and recreation center in Southside, Virginia has insured that its houses have remained occupied and maintained. Despite this, there have been significant losses over the years, mainly along Virginia Avenue where commercial establishments have replaced some of the large, ornate residences that were built there during the 19th century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 13

Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA

INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS (NC = Noncontributing) (NR = Listed on National Register)

Note: Resource names are included for all commercial buildings in the district and for those historic dwellings that have known historic names. The origin of each resource name is indicated by the phrase in parentheses that follows the name. The names selected are either historically associated with the property (historic), reflect the building's *historic* function (function), or indicate the current name or occupant of the building (current).

BUFFALO ROAD

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0057

ADDRESS INFO: 103 Buffalo Road

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other

ESTIMATED DATE: 1921-1926

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple, 2-story, 3-bay, frame I-house. A full-width, hipped-roof porch with Doric Columns and a concrete deck extends across the front. The window openings have wood lintels and sills and molded wood trim.

This simple, I-house form was extremely popular in rural areas of Virginia between the 1870s and the 1930s. This house was originally built circa 1915 in what would have then been considered the outskirts of Clarksville.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0058

ADDRESS INFO: 105 Buffalo Road

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne

ESTIMATED DATE: 1890

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This modest, 1-story, 3-bay, frame house features a hipped-roof front porch with turned wood posts, jig-sawn brackets, and a turned balustrade.

This modest Queen Anne-style cottage was erected circa 1915 in what was then considered the outskirts of Clarksville. It stood across Buffalo Road from a tobacco prizery owned by Edward L. Morton, and later by W.D. Blanks. The warehouse has since been removed and replaced with houses.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0059

ADDRESS INFO: 107 Buffalo Road

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Bungalow/Craftsman

ESTIMATED DATE: 1930 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 5-bay, frame house with a prominent hipped roof. The building has wide eaves and a large front-gable pediment. The 3-bay porch is supported on tapered square posts set atop brick piers. Paired, Craftsman-style windows and Doric-style pilasters at the corners decorate the structure. The windows and door have simple wood trim.

According to Sanborn maps, this Craftsman-style residence was built between 1926 and 1942. The house adopts a common vernacular form that was popular throughout Virginia from the latter half of the 19th century into the early 20th century.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0060

ADDRESS INFO: 109 Buffalo Road

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival

ESTIMATED DATE: 1920 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame Foursquare house features a hipped roof, front-hipped dormer, and a 1-story, 3-bay, front porch. The porch is composed of square, paneled columns and wood decking. Doric-style corner pilasters adorn the corners of the house. The windows and door

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 14

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

have molded wood trim.

This building illustrates a popular early 20th century house form: the Foursquare. Built circa 1920, the house features subtle Colonial Revival styling.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0061
ADDRESS INFO: 111 Buffalo Road
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1920 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame Foursquare house. The building has a front-hipped dormer and a 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof porch across the front. The porch features square paneled columns and wood decking. Doric-style pilasters adorn the corners of the building. The windows and door have molded wood trim.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0062
ADDRESS INFO: 113 Buffalo Road
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1912

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, Queen Anne-style frame house features a cross-gable roof and an elaborate front porch design. The roof is adorned by cornice returns and decorative bargeboards at the gable ends. Tuscan-style corner pilasters mark the corners of the building. The distinctive wraparound porch features wood, Tuscan-style columns and a gazebo-like, polygonal corner bay with a pyramidal roof. This gazebo-like extension appears on several other Clarksville dwellings of the same period, and is likely a signature feature of a single builder or designer.

This is one of several excellent examples of Queen Anne-style domestic architecture found in Clarksville. According to oral tradition, the original owner of this house was Luther Pilter, who built it circa 1912.

CAROLINE STREET

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0063
ADDRESS INFO: 804 Caroline Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1945 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This modest, 1-story, 5-bay, frame house features 12-over-12, double-hung sash windows. The openings are adorned by wood lintels and sills and simple wood trim.

According to Sanborn maps, this house was built here after 1942. The house is located in a historically African-American area of Clarksville. Lenons Chapel, an African-American church and the Clarksville Graded School for African-American children once stood across the street on the south side of Caroline Street.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0064
ADDRESS INFO: 806 Caroline Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1920 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This simple residence features a side-gable roof, wide eaves, and a 1-story, 1-bay front porch. The porch has modern decorative, wrought iron posts. The window trim consists of plain wood surrounds.

According to Sanborn maps, this house was standing at this site by 1926. The house is located in a historically African-American area of Clarksville. Lenons Chapel, an African-American church, and the Clarksville Graded School for African-American children once stood across

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 15

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

the street on the south side of Caroline Street.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0065
ADDRESS INFO: 808-808A Carolina Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1-story, 3-bay, frame cottage features a side-gable roof, wide eaves, and plain cornerboards. The 1-story, 3-bay front porch has a shed roof. Although the main porch supports have been replaced originals engaged turned posts with scroll-sawn brackets remain in place along the face of the building. Simple wood trim adorns the window and door openings.

According to Sanborn maps, this house was standing at this site by 1926. The house is located in a historically African-American area of Clarksville. Lenons Chapel, an African-American church, and the Clarksville Graded School for African-American children once stood across the street on the south side of Caroline Street.

COMMERCE STREET

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0066
ADDRESS INFO: 207 Commerce Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federal **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1835
RESOURCE NAME: Sheldale / Tisdale House (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 5-bay, frame house features an atypical form that may be the result of several remodelings. The building has a hipped roof with a central front pediment. A wide frieze board adorns the cornice, and a circular vent punctuates the central pediment. An older, 3-bay, pedimented porch has been recently replaced with a hipped-roof, 5-bay Victorian-style porch. Attenuated pilasters mark the corners of the building and there are working shutters throughout. The windows have wood lintels and sills with molded wood trim. The two westernmost façade bays of the house project forward approximately 18 inches.

This house is among the earliest extant houses in Clarksville. Its present owner indicated that the house was erected in 1835 and has been home to the Tisdale, Sheldon, and Byars families. A 1937 survey sponsored by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) identified the original owner, and perhaps builder of the house, as Nathaniel Tally. However, further documentary research is necessary to identify the original builder. In addition, extensive physical analysis of the structure may help clarify the age and extent of the later remodeling that resulted in its atypical form.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0067
ADDRESS INFO: 300 Commerce Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1880 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 2-story, 4-bay frame house with a full-width, hipped-roof front porch. The porch supports are Tuscan-style columns. The building has wide eaves, an off-center door, and decorative wood shutters. There is a large, double-stack interior chimney on the western section of the building and a single stack chimney on the eastern end.

This Late Victorian-style house has a simple form and modest detailing. While the current county tax assessment records date the building to 1834, no exterior evidence remains to justify this date. Judging by the form and style, the house was likely built near the end of the 19th century.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 16

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0068

ADDRESS INFO: 302 Commerce Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne

ESTIMATED DATE: 1890 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 3-bay, frame house. The building has an intersecting front-gable roof with cornice returns. The 3-bay, hipped-roof porch has turned posts with jig-sawn brackets and a turned balustrade. The windows feature molded wood frames, and the entry door is framed by sidelights.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0069

ADDRESS INFO: 304 Commerce Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian

ESTIMATED DATE: 1920

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple, 2-story, 3-bay frame house. The 2-bay, hipped-roof, porch has turned posts and a turned balustrade. A jig-sawn bargeboard decorates the front gable. The windows are adorned with plain wood trim.

Built in 1920 according to the current county tax assessment records, this is a late example of the Victorian style in domestic architecture.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0070

ADDRESS INFO: 308 Commerce Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian

ESTIMATED DATE: 1910 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This Late Victorian-style, 2-story, 3-bay, frame house features a side-gable roof and a centered, front pediment. The 1-story, 5-bay by 4-bay, wraparound porch has a continuous frieze board, Tuscan-style columns, and wood decking. Tuscan-style pilasters adorn the corners of the building, and the openings have simple wood trim.

This house was built circa 1910. It combines elements of the vernacular I-house form and Late Victorian elements with a simple, Colonial Revival-style porch.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0071

ADDRESS INFO: 301 Commerce Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Early Classical Revival

ESTIMATED DATE: 1830 circa

RESOURCE NAME: Caleb H. Turner House (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This modest frame house is 1 story tall and 3 bays wide. The house stands on a raised English basement. A 1-story, 3-bay, pedimented porch dominates the façade. Resting on brick piers, the porch features turned posts, a scalloped frieze board, and a Jeffersonian-style rail balustrade. The siding changes from horizontal wood weatherboard to wide vertical planks under the porch. The window openings have molded wood trim and shutters. The entry features a louvered outer door. A 1-story wing extends to the west, and a 2-story rear ell stands at the rear.

This house is among the earliest extant houses in Clarksville. It is a good example of a modest frame dwelling with little ornamentation. This was likely the most common house type in town during the 1820s, 1830s, and 1840s. A 1960s Virginia Landmarks survey of this property indicated that Caleb H. Turner, owner of a local tavern, was the original owner of this house.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0072

ADDRESS INFO: 303 Commerce Street

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 17

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1970 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 3-bay, front-gable, ranch-style house with brick veneer and aluminum siding. The building has paired windows, a brick stoop and an attached carport. This Modern Movement-style ranch dwelling does not contribute to the historic or architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0073

ADDRESS INFO: 305 Commerce Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1950 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This simple Colonial Revival-style, 1-story, 3-bay, frame house features paired windows, a brick stoop, and a 1-bay-wide east wing. It is an example of a handful of modest, post-World War II dwellings built on empty lots in the historic district following the war.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0074

ADDRESS INFO: 307 Commerce Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1905

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This substantial, 2-story, 3-bay, frame house is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style. The building has multiple roofing systems, elaborate gable-end ornamentation, paired sawn brackets at the cornice, and Doric style corner pilasters throughout. The 5-bay, hipped-roof porch has a central pediment, Tuscan-style wood columns, and a continuous frieze board. The windows are finished with wood sills and molded wood trim. A transom crowns the front entrance.

According to the current county tax assessment records this ornate, Queen Anne-style residence was built in 1905.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0075

ADDRESS INFO: 400 Commerce Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1920

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, frame house displays wide eaves and a prominent hipped roof with a center front dormer. The porch has brick corner posts and tapered square post set atop brick piers. The windows have wood sills, simple wood trim, and shutters.

Built in 1920 according to the current county tax assessment records, this substantial, Colonial Revival-style residence is a good example of a common, vernacular house form in Virginia during the early 20th century.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0076

ADDRESS INFO: 403 Commerce Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1-story, 3-bay, frame cottage features a cross-gable roof, a full-width front porch, and cornice returns. Molded wood trim surrounds the windows and door. The building has been modified by several exterior changes, including the addition of brick facing and stone cladding on the foundation, and the replacement of the porch supports with decorative wrought-iron posts.

Built circa 1900, this modest early Colonial Revival-style cottage contributes to the architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District despite several exterior alterations made to the house.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 18

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0077
ADDRESS INFO: 405 Commerce Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1950

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This typical "Cape Cod" Colonial Revival-style house features a side-gable roof, two front-gable dormers, and a symmetrically arranged façade. The house is 1 1/2 stories tall, 3 bays wide and is clad with aluminum siding. A 2-bay garage wing attaches to the house via a 1-story hyphen. This dwelling is an example of the handful of modest, post-World War II dwellings built on empty lots in the historic district following the war.

EAST STREET

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0078
ADDRESS INFO: 300 East Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1820 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This modest 1-story, 2-bay, side-gable frame dwelling stands atop a part stone, part brick foundation. A 1-story, 1-bay-wide wing extends to the east of the main block. The building features a boxed cornice. The original wood weatherboard cladding is exposed in the gable ends. Two 6-over-9 sash, double-hung windows pierce the front façade. Each of the windows has molded wood trim. A large exterior end brick chimney stack rises at the east end of the main block.

Possibly dating to the earliest period of Clarksville's development in the 1820s, this modest frame residence is a good example of the most common domestic building type during this period.

This house and the house across the street at 301 East Street, stand on the former Farrar farm. The present owner of both houses is Andrew Lockett Farrar, whose father farmed the land between the house and the river to the east before the creation of Buggs Island Lake in the early 1950s. This area and the land that ran along the river were once home to many of Clarksville's African-American residents. A number of families were displaced when the land was flooded to create Buggs Island Lake in 1952.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0079
ADDRESS INFO: 301 East Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1890

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame house displays several Queen Anne-style characteristics, including a shingled front gable, a full-height, 3-sided east end bay, and a hipped-roof porch with decorative brackets and turned wood posts and balustrade. The house has a side-gable roof with bracketed eaves and a centered front gable. Plain wood trim surrounds all the window and door openings.

This house and the house across the street at 300 East Street, stand on the former Farrar farm. The present owner of both houses is Andrew Lockett Farrar, whose father farmed the land between the house and the river to the east before the creation of Buggs Island Lake in the early 1950s. This area and the lands that ran along the river where once home to many of Clarksville's African-American residents. A number of families were displaced when the land was flooded to create Buggs Island Lake in the

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0080
ADDRESS INFO: 305 East Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1950

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This simple 1-story, 3-bay, frame ranch house exhibits modest Colonial Revival-style detailing. The building has a side-gable roof with

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 19

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

overhanging eaves, a 1-story, 1-bay front porch, and decorative wood shutters. It is an example of the handful of modest, post-World War II dwellings built on empty lots in the historic district following the war.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0081
ADDRESS INFO: 307 East Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1950 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This modest, Colonial Revival-style, 1-story, frame house has a 3-bay-wide main block and a 1-bay-wide east wing. There is a brick stoop and a front-gable portico at the centered entrance. The windows have wood lintels and sills and metal awnings.

This property is an example of the handful of modest, post-World War II dwellings built on empty lots in the historic district following the war.

MARKET STREET

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0082
ADDRESS INFO: 204 Market Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 2-bay, frame house. The building features two front-gable roof vents and a 2-bay porch that is supported by modern decorative wrought supports. Built circa 1900, this modest Late Victorian-style dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0083
ADDRESS INFO: 201 Market Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Greek Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1871-1878
RESOURCE NAME: Mount Zion Baptist Church (historic/current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1-story frame church features a front-gable roof with cornice returns, a centered entry that is crowned by a fanlight, and a 2-stage octagonal tower. Tall, round-headed windows flank the double-leaf main entrance and line the side walls of the church. In addition, smaller, 3-over-3 sash windows pierce the side walls of the church.

Founded circa 1870, Mount Zion Baptist Church was built on land purchased from Robert Y. and Mary O. Overby in 1871. Three of the original trustees of the church were Benjamin Puryear, Henry Puryear and Robert Watkins. The church building is a good example of a simple, Greek Revival-style church of the period.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0084
ADDRESS INFO: 303 Market Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1930 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This modest frame house consists of a 1-story, 1-bay, frame building covered by a front-gable, metal roof. The eaves overhang the walls and display exposed rafter tails. This modest, circa-1910 frame house contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 20

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0085

ADDRESS INFO: 305 Market Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other

ESTIMATED DATE: 1930 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This modest, 1-story, frame house is characterized by an asymmetrical, front-gable roof, a 3-bay-wide, shed-roofed front porch set on square wood posts, and an irregular footprint. The building incorporates wide eaves, and both vertical and horizontal weatherboard siding.

This circa-1930, vernacular dwelling contributes to the architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0086

ADDRESS INFO: 307 Market Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival

ESTIMATED DATE: 1921-1926

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 4-bay, frame dwelling with a side-gable roof. The gable roof features wide eaves, and a projecting pedimented front porch set on square post supports. A diamond-shaped, louvered vent pierces the front porch pediment. The windows throughout have wood lintels and sills with simple wood trim. One-story east and west wings project from the main block. The east wing has vertical siding and a large, exterior, brick chimney.

According to Sanborn maps, this modest Colonial Revival-style dwelling was built between 1921 and 1926.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0087

ADDRESS INFO: 406 Market Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian

ESTIMATED DATE: 1880-1900

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 2-bay, frame house features a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof, and a 2-story rear "ell." At one time, a wraparound porch extended across the façade and side. The window openings are adorned by simple molded wood trim.

This modest frame residence appears on a 1921 Sanborn Company map. The map shows that the house once had a 1-story wraparound porch at the front. The building form suggests a construction date sometime between 1880 and 1900. Although somewhat altered, the house maintains its basic form.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0088

ADDRESS INFO: 709 Market Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne

ESTIMATED DATE: 1890 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, frame house features a hipped main roof with a centered front gable, and a 2-story, polygonal bay with a conical roof. The roof is clad with decorative pressed shingles. A hipped-roof front porch stands on turned, wood posts.

This circa-1890, frame residence is a good example of a modest Queen Anne-style house in Clarksville.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0089

ADDRESS INFO: 802 Market Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other

ESTIMATED DATE: 1890 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 21

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

This small, frame dwelling consists of a 1-story, 2-bay main block that is flanked by 1-story, shed-roofed wings on either side. The gable-roofed building has identical 1-story, 1-bay, shed-roofed wings to east and west. The shed roof porch has square posts, a wood deck and pressure-treated wood balustrade. The openings have wood lintels and sills and molded wood frames.

Possibly built circa-1890, this modest frame residence is a good example of a vernacular, Late Victorian-era dwelling in Clarksville.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0090
ADDRESS INFO: 804 Market Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1960 circa

NC

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Built circa 1960, the house features overhanging eaves, a concrete-block front stoop, paired windows, and decorative shutters. This 1-story, 3-bay, frame ranch house does not contribute to the historic or architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0091
ADDRESS INFO: 806 Market Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: No Style Listed **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1945 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple, 1-story, 3-bay, frame house with a side-gable roof. A 1-bay, shed-roofed porch with a wood deck, turned posts and a picket balustrade shelters the main entrance to the house. The windows are surrounded by plain wood trim.

According to Sanborn maps, this house was erected after 1942. It is an example of a simple, vernacular frame cottage.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0092
ADDRESS INFO: 808 Market Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1945 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame house with front-gable roof and a 3-bay-wide front porch. The porch features modern, decorative, wrought-iron posts and a half-hipped roof. There is a 6-over-6 sash, double-hung, window in the front pediment.

This simple frame building illustrates a very common house form that was built in Virginia throughout the first four decades of the 20th century. Maps indicate that the house was erected after 1942.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0093
ADDRESS INFO: 810 Market Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 5-bay, frame house displays characteristic Queen Anne-style elements. These include a prominent front-facing, polygonal bay topped by a pediment, and decorative bargeboards. The building has an intersecting-gable roof with wide eaves and cornice returns.

Built circa 1900, this Queen Anne-style dwelling contributes to the architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0094
ADDRESS INFO: 801 Market Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 22

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

This modest frame house consists of a simple 1-story, side-gable structure with a 1-story rear "ell." The roof is covered with standing seam metal and one interior and one exterior end brick chimneys flank the house's main block. The house is simply adorned with wood trim around the windows and door. The slightly off-center entry is topped by a glass transom.

This circa-1900, vernacular residence is located in a historically African-American area of Clarksville.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0095
ADDRESS INFO: 803 Market Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: No Style Listed **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1920 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 3-bay, frame house with a front-gable roof and a shed-roofed porch across the front. The house has wide eaves with exposed rafter tails. The windows are trimmed with simple boards.

Built prior to 1926, this vernacular dwelling contributes to the architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0096
ADDRESS INFO: 805 Market Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1994

NC

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 2-bay, pre-fabricated frame house. The building features a front-gable roof and a pressure-treated wood deck at the entrance. A metal awning shelters the off-center main entrance.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0097
ADDRESS INFO: 807 Market Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1920 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame house features an intersecting-gable roof and a 2-story, projecting bay to the west of the main block. Several additions have been made to the house, altering its original footprint and obscuring much of its original form. However, the historic building appears to survive beneath the alterations, and therefore still contributes to the character of the district.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0098
ADDRESS INFO: 809 Market Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa

NC

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This property incorporates the ruins of a circa-1900, frame house. The house was originally 2 stories tall with an off-center entrance. The roof was clad with decorative, pressed-metal shingles, and the windows held 6-over-6, double-hung sash.

This circa-1900 house is in ruins and thus does not contribute to the historic or architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

ROSE HILL AVENUE

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0099
ADDRESS INFO: 300 Rose Hill Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federal **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1840
RESOURCE NAME: Clark Royster House (historic)

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 23

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The Clark Royster House is a Federal-style brick dwelling built in 1840. The house was built for Clark Royster, who founded the town of Clarksville in 1818. It is located among several outstanding residential buildings on Rose Hill Avenue. The two-story, single-pile brick dwelling has a rear wing that appears to have been built in two sections. A one-story, shed-roofed kitchen has been added at the rear juncture of the main block and wing, and a one-story frame sun porch or conservatory extends across the west elevation of the main block. Eight, noncontributing outbuildings are situated on the one-acre parcel. The original well shaft has been preserved and is considered a contributing structure. Two archaeological sites that mark the sites of two historic outbuildings are also considered contributing.

The southeast front elevation of the main block is laid in Flemish bond with thinly spread mortar with painted pencil points (chalking); the side and rear elevations of the main block are five- and six-course American bond. The symmetrical, three-bay front elevation features a central, six-panel front door topped by a rectangular transom light with a diamond pattern fretwork (tracery). The door is flanked by fluted Tuscan pilasters that support a denticulated cornice. Stains on the main elevation show the outline of a one-story front porch that was removed during a 1960s restoration. A photograph taken around 1910 indicates that the porch had four Doric columns and a denticulated cornice. The fenestration on the front elevation consists of twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash windows on the first floor and eight-over-twelve double-hung sash windows on the second floor. These windows have beaded surrounds and louvered shutters and are topped by flat wood lintels with bull's eye corner blocks. Exterior brick chimneys rise from the gable ends of the main block. The window to the right of the chimney on the northeast side is identical to those on the front elevation except for the addition of a header course along the top of its lintel. On the southwest elevation, the bay to the rear of the chimney features a door (interior) that leads to the one-story sun porch, or conservatory, that extends across this elevation.

The northwest (rear) wall of this sun porch is brick, but the southeast front and southwest sides are continuously fenestrated with fixed fifteen-light windows. Six of these form the southwest side, and two more on the southeast front flank a similarly fenestrated door topped by three transom lights. The porch has a shallow shed roof embellished with a wood molding under the eaves. This delicate molding consists of turned pendants and appears to have been inspired by the Gothic Revival or Queen Anne style.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0100

ADDRESS INFO: 306 Rose Hill Avenue

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Bungalow/Craftsman **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1930 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1-story, frame house is three bays wide and has a front-gable roof. One interior brick chimney is located near the rear of the structure. The roof is clad with standing seam metal and a 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan-style columns set atop brick piers extends across the front of the house. There are two double-hung, 6-over-6 windows, a single-leaf door, and a 6-light awning window in the front pediment.

This circa-1930 Bungalow/Craftsman-style dwelling illustrates a common house form of the early 20th century in Virginia. It is one of a pair of identical houses built at 306 and 310 Rose Hill Avenue.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0101

ADDRESS INFO: 310 Rose Hill Avenue

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Bungalow/Craftsman **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1930 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1-story, frame, front-gable house has two interior brick chimneys. A 1-story, 3-bay porch with a hipped roof and Tuscan-style wood columns set atop brick piers extends across the facade. There are three double-hung, 6-over-6 windows and a single-leaf door on the front.

This circa-1930 Bungalow/Craftsman-style dwelling illustrates a common house form of the early 20th century in Virginia. It is one of a pair of identical houses built at 306 and 310 Rose Hill Avenue.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0102

ADDRESS INFO: 312 Rose Hill Avenue

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1945 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 24

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

This brick, 1-story brick house is 5 bays wide and features one exterior end brick chimney and a side-gable roof. The 1-story, 1-bay side porch has a gable roof set on square posts. There are four double-hung, 6-over-6 windows and a single-leaf wood paneled door.

This circa-1945, Colonial Revival-style dwelling contributes to the architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District. The house is a typical example of a Colonial Revival-style residence of the mid-20th century.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0103

ADDRESS INFO: 301 Rose Hill Avenue

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Italianate **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1850-1890

RESOURCE NAME: Moore / Morgan / Chappell House (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This elaborate, Italianate dwelling consists of a 2-story, 3-bay structure with Victorian-influenced detailing. The massive exterior end chimneys suggest that the house may have been originally built at an earlier date, and was later remodeled in a combination Italianate-Victorian style. The main block is a simple, 2-story, single-pile wood frame structure with brick, exterior end chimneys on the gable ends. During the 1880s or 1890s, the house was embellished by the addition of two, 2-story, projecting polygonal bays that flank a 2-story, centered box-bay that is capped by an open pediment. A 1-story, 5-bay porch with decorative brackets and turned wood posts and balustrade shelters the main entrance. A double-leaf, paneled door topped by a transom and framed by sidelights occupies the center entrance bay. A large, octagonal cupola dominates the roofline. The cupola is centered on the gable, and contains double-hung, 2-over-2 sash and decorative brackets at the eaves.

This house stands as the only extant example of an Italianate-style dwelling in Clarksville. Although the architecture and detailing suggest a late-19th-century date of construction, the house may contain portions of an older building.

The present owners of the house indicated that the original owner was possibly a Dr. Moore who was married to a member of the Boyd family, whose ancestor founded the Mecklenburg County seat at Boydton. The house was also owned by both the Morgan and the Chappell families. Certain architectural features, including an older foundation, mantel, and window located in one section of the house, suggest that the existing building was built around an older structure that may have been a simpler one-over-one-room dwelling. The house likely stands on property once owned by Clark Royster, Clarksville's founder. This area was not included within the boundaries of the original town as laid out in 1818, but was retained by Royster, who built his house at 300 Rose Hill Avenue in 1840.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0104

NC

ADDRESS INFO: 303 Rose Hill Avenue

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1960

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1960, 2-story, side-gable, brick house does not contribute to the historic or architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0105

ADDRESS INFO: 305 Rose Hill Avenue

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This turn-of-the-20th-century, 2-story, 5-bay frame house has one interior brick chimney and a full-width, 1-story front porch. The house has been clad in vinyl siding, and the side-gable roof re-covered with asphalt shingles. The 1-story, 4-bay front porch has a shed roof and modern, decorative wrought-iron support posts. A single-leaf door with a transom overhead occupies the central bay, and a front-gable pediment adorns the front roof line.

This is a modest example of a turn-of-the-20th-century, Late Victorian-style dwelling. The house appears to have been extended by at least one bay on the north.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 25

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0106
ADDRESS INFO: 309 Rose Hill Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federal **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1840 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Young / Alcott / Easley House (historic); Rose Hill Tourist Home (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2 1/2-story, Flemish-bond brick house is likely one of the oldest extant houses in Clarksville. The building consists of a simple, side-gable, brick structure with a symmetrically arranged façade. Original details include narrow stone lintels with bulls-eye corner blocks and gable-end cornice returns. The house shows evidence of several periods of remodeling. A full-height, Classical Revival front portico with an inset, Jeffersonian-style, cantilevered balcony was appended at the front. In addition, two front-gable dormers were placed at the front. In the 1920s or 1930s, a large 2-story, Greek-Revival-style portico with four, fluted Doric columns and a full pediment was built on the rear or south elevation of the house. A double-leaf, wood paneled door with sidelights and transom occupies the center bay of the facade.

A WPA-funded report from 1936 indicates that this house, then run as the Rose Hill Tourist Home by Mrs. R.H. Easley, was originally constructed in 1840 by G.A. Young. The Alcott family later owned the house between 1863 and 1922, at which time Mr. R.H. Easley acquired it. The Easleys added at least the rear Greek Revival-style portico, and may have made other alterations to the residence. The house is among the oldest extant houses in Clarksville.

At the time of the 1936 WPA survey, a frame and brick kitchen with a massive brick chimney and three large fireplaces, plus an original smokehouse, and a well stood on this property. The ruins located north of the main house may be those of the original kitchen building that was later converted into a residence.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0107
ADDRESS INFO: 313 Rose Hill Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1950 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1 1/2-story, 5-bay, Colonial Revival-style house has a side-gable roof and one exterior end brick chimney. It is a stretcher bond brick building with three front-gable dormers with double-hung, 6-over-6 windows. The central single-leaf door has a transom overhead. The windows have rowlock sills and soldier lintels.

This property is an example of the handful of modest, post-World War II dwellings built on empty lots in the historic district following the war.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0108
ADDRESS INFO: 400 Rose Hill Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Bungalow/Craftsman **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1945 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1 1/2-story, 3-bay frame house features a front-gable roof and one interior brick chimney. The 1-story, 2-bay front porch is set off-center on the façade and has a front-gable roof and square wood posts. There are three double-hung, 6-over-6 windows and a single-leaf, wood, panel-and-light door. There is a 4-light, casement window in the front gable of the house.

Sanborn maps indicate that this simple, frame cottage was not built until after 1942. The house is a good example of an early-to-mid-20th century house type that is common in Clarksville.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 26

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0109
ADDRESS INFO: 402 Rose Hill Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1970 circa

NC

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a typical, circa-1970, brick ranch-style residence that does not contribute to the historic or architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0110
ADDRESS INFO: 404 Rose Hill Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This turn-of-the-20th-century, Late Victorian-style, vernacular, frame dwelling is 2 stories tall and 3 bays wide with a side-gable roof that is clad in standing seam metal. The building has two interior brick chimneys and a 1-story, 3-bay front porch that has a shed roof and simple, square wood posts. There are four double-hung, 6-over-6 windows and a single-leaf panel-and-light wood door.

This circa-1900 Late Victorian, vernacular I-house dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District. The house may have been moved to its present location sometime in the 1940s or 1950s. Maps show that, at one time, a row of three similar houses stood between 400 and 404 Rose Hill Avenue.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0111
ADDRESS INFO: 410 Rose Hill Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This circa-1900, vernacular, 2-story, frame house is 2-bays wide and has a front-gable roof. Two interior brick chimneys pierce the roof. A 1-story, 2-bay porch with turned posts and balustrade, decorative brackets and a hipped roof extends across the front of the house. Just below the front gable peak are jig-sawn bargeboards and a round vent. The front single-leaf door stands off center with a transom above.

This circa-1900, Late Victorian-style dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0112
ADDRESS INFO: 412 Rose Hill Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1890 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1890s 1-story, 3-bay-wide frame house has no visible chimney. It is a wood weatherboard frame building with a side-gable, standing seam metal roof. The 1-story, 3-bay front porch features turned posts and a matchstick balustrade. There is one double-hung 2-over-2 window on either side of the single-leaf, wood panel-and-light door.

This Late Victorian-style dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District. Built circa 1890, the house is a good example of a simple, vernacular frame cottage.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0113
ADDRESS INFO: 401 Rose Hill Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1945

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 27

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

This 1 1/2-story, Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling features a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and a symmetrical façade. The main entrance is centered on the façade and framed by a Colonial Revival-style door surround. Two 8-over-8, double-hung windows frame the entrance. An exterior end brick chimney stands on the west elevation and the house is clad in wood weatherboard.

This 1940s Colonial Revival-style dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District. According to Sanborn Company maps, the house was erected between 1926 and 1942.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0114
ADDRESS INFO: 403 Rose Hill Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1960 circa

NC

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1960s, frame ranch-style house does not contribute to the historic or architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0115
ADDRESS INFO: 407 Rose Hill Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1950 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This Colonial Revival-style, 1-story, 4-bay frame house has one interior and one exterior end brick chimney. It is an aluminum-sided wood frame building with a side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof. The 1-story front-gable portico has an arched entry and square posts. There are five double-hung, 6-over-6 windows and a single wood panel-and-light door.

This property is an example of the handful of modest, post-World War II dwellings built on empty lots in the historic district following the war.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0116
ADDRESS INFO: 409 Rose Hill Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1948

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1940s Colonial Revival-style, 1-story, 5-bay, frame house has one exterior end brick chimney. It is an aluminum-sided wood frame building with a side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof. The 1-story front-gable portico has square posts. There are five double-hung, 6-over-6 windows and a single wood paneled door.

This property is an example of the handful of modest, post-World War II dwellings built on empty lots in the historic district following the war.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0117
ADDRESS INFO: 502 Rose Hill Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1910 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This turn-of-the-20th-century, Late Victorian-style, 1-story, frame house is three bays wide with a standing seam metal, side-gable roof. The house features a 3-bay-wide front porch with a shed roof and square wood columns. The 1-story, 3-bay porch has a shed roof and square columns. There is a double-hung, 2-over-2 window on either side of the single-leaf, panel-and-light wood door.

This circa-1900, Late Victorian-style dwelling is a good example of a modest vernacular Victorian-era residence, and it contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 28

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0118
ADDRESS INFO: 504 Rose Hill Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Bungalow/Craftsman **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1930 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This Craftsman-style, brick 2-story house features a main side-gable roof with a projecting front-gable section. The house has two interior brick chimneys. A 1-story, 2-bay porch with a hipped roof and brick posts extends across the front and connects to a front gable carport. There are seven double-hung, 1-over-1 windows, a single-leaf, multi-light Craftsman door, and wide, bracketed eaves.

Built between 1926 and 1942, this house is a good example of a Craftsman-style residence. The Craftsman style was popular in domestic architecture throughout the U.S. between the 1910s and the 1930s.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0119
ADDRESS INFO: 506 Rose Hill Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This turn-of-the-20th-century, 2-story, frame house features an L-shaped plan with two interior brick chimneys. The cross-gable roof is covered with standing seam metal roofing. A 1-story, 3-bay porch extends across the façade. The porch has a hipped roof and chamfered square posts. Five, double-hung, 2-over-2 windows and a single-leaf, panel-and-light, wood door pierce the main facade.

This circa-1900 house was reputedly built by Otis Wilkinson, a local contractor who was involved in the construction of St. Catherine of Siena Catholic Church and in the restoration of the Clark Royster House.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0120
ADDRESS INFO: 501 Rose Hill Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1953

NC

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1950s, Colonial Revival-style, 1 1/2-story, 3-bay frame house has one interior brick chimney and a side-gable roof. The centered entry has a 1-story, front-gable portico set on square posts. There are two, double-hung, 6-over-6 windows on either side of a single wood paneled door.

This 1950s Colonial Revival Style dwelling does not contribute to the historic or architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District because it is not yet fifty years old.

SIZEMORE STREET

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0121
ADDRESS INFO: 400 Sizemore Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This early 1900s, 1-story, 2-bay frame house has been moved from its original location and rebuilt with some major alterations. It is a vinyl-sided, wood frame building with a side-gable asphalt shingle roof. The 1-story, 2-bay porch has a hipped roof and square wood posts on a concrete base. There is an interior brick chimney, one double-hung, 1-over-1 window with shutters, and a single panel-and-light door.

The current owner has indicated that this house was moved from another location and rebuilt at this site. However, Sanborn maps show that a 1 1/2-story, frame house with a similar footprint has stood on this property since at least 1921.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 29

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0122
ADDRESS INFO: 402 Sizemore Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1850 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, frame house is 3 bays wide with a side-gable roof. The house has one interior and one exterior end brick chimney. The house is clad in wood weatherboard with a pressed tin shingle roof. The 1-story, wraparound porch has a front pediment and a hipped roof with frieze boards and turned wood posts. Details include deep eaves with decorative brackets, cornice returns, and Doric-style corner pilasters.

Judging by form and material of the massive, exterior end, brick chimney that stands on the north gable end, this house may have originated as an earlier building of a different configuration. As it stands today, it displays characteristic Late Victorian styling, including a wraparound porch and bracketed eaves. According to the current owner of the house, the dwelling was built for a former mayor of Clarksville by the name of Sizemore. The street where it stands appears to be named for the same person. At one time, the property extended much farther than its current 4th-Street rear edge.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0123
ADDRESS INFO: 403 Sizemore Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1907 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Walter Irby and Blanche Yancey Atkins House (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This circa-1907, Late Victorian-style frame house is 1 story tall and 3 bays wide. The house has one interior brick chimney and a side-gable roof. Clad in wood weatherboard, the house features a 1-story, 3-bay, front porch with a hipped roof and turned posts and balustrade. A single-leaf, paneled, wood door occupies the second bay. Some of the original details include sawn porch brackets, decorative bargeboards, decorative shingles, and corner pilasters.

According to the current owner (Ms. Nancy Hundley Worner), the original owner of this property was Walter Irby Atkins and his wife Blanche Yancey Atkins. Other former owners include Dr. Lawrence Hoover (died 1959), who operated his office from the house.

VIRGINIA AVENUE

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0001
ADDRESS INFO: 202 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa
RESOURCE NAME: House, 202 Virginia Avenue (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: This former 2-story, 3-bay, frame house has been encased in brick cladding and now serves as an office building. The building has a 1-story, 1-bay, gabled-roof rear addition and a 1-story, 1-bay rear shed addition beyond. According to Sanborn maps, the house was erected prior to 1902 and has served variously as a dwelling, a store, and as a restaurant.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0002
ADDRESS INFO: 206 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Commercial Style **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1925 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Carter's Funeral Home (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 4-bay, attached Commercial Style brick building currently houses a funeral home. It has a flat roof, terra cotta ridge caps, and rowlock window sills. The oldest portion of the building is likely the one-story, frame rear portion that has a gable roof. According to Sanborn maps, this building replaced a dwelling and restaurant at this site between 1921 and 1926. The Carter Funeral Home that now occupies the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 30

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

building was founded by Aaron Carter (date unknown).

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0003
ADDRESS INFO: 212 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Commercial Style **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Clarksville Cleaners (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 2-story, 8-bay, frame attached commercial building with a Commercial Style brick façade that was added. The easternmost bay is 1 story in height. The building has a gable roof that is screened by a front parapet wall. Two sets of double-leaf doors enter the building on the first story.

Sanborn maps date this building prior to 1902. At the turn of the 20th century, the building housed a liquor store. By 1921, an auto repair and storage facility occupied the structure, and later, a garage and store. In 1938, the Fuller family opened their Clarksville Dry Cleaners business in the building. Like many other commercial structures along Virginia Avenue (formerly Main Street) in Clarksville, this building once featured a 2-story open porch across its street façade.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0004
ADDRESS INFO: 214 Virginia Avenue; Automobile Dealership
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Commercial Style **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1928
RESOURCE NAME: Grandfather's Country Creations (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 4-bay, brick commercial building was built in 1928 as an automobile dealership. The building features a brick soldier stringcourse between the first and second stories, and 4 bays that are delineated by brick pilasters with corbelled brick detailing. A decorative metal cornice crowns the facade. The westernmost storefront has been filled with wood panels, while all of the others have fixed-pane storefront windows. All of the openings have rowlock windowsills. In the 1920s, Jim Winn, Grover Hobgood, Kemper Blanks and Bill Sizemore founded an automobile dealership in Clarksville. They erected this showroom and garage facility on Main Street in 1928.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0005
ADDRESS INFO: 216 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Commercial Style **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Paige Art Gallery (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 4-bay, brick commercial building features a stepped front parapet and decorative brick stringcourses. The second-floor windows have segmental-arched openings and wood window sills. A second-floor porch and stairway adjoin the west wall of the building. The ground-level storefront has been significantly altered. Built prior to 1902 (Sanborn map), this commercial structure housed a dry goods business from before 1902 until circa 1925. After 1913, the local telephone exchange moved into the building and occupied the second floor for many years. The first floor has housed a men's store and a number of restaurants since the 1920s.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0006
ADDRESS INFO: 300-304 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Kish's Closet and Denny's Antiques (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 2-story, 6-bay, brick commercial building that features second-floor windows topped by cast-stone hoods and wooden sills. The two first-story storefronts contain large display windows topped by transoms. Both storefronts also have centered entrances, while a third entry,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 31

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

located in the easternmost bay of the west storefront, provides access to the second story of the building. The half of the building that is designated 304 Virginia Avenue retains its original pressed-metal cornice and decorative parapet. Built prior to 1902 (Sanborn map), this 2-story brick building housed a hardware store from the turn of the 20th century into the 1940s. One of the early proprietors of the hardware store was T.D. Moore. Other owners have included Tom and Dick Humphreys. More recently the structure has housed a florist, an antique shop, and a coffee shop.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0007
ADDRESS INFO: 306 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Commercial Building (function)

NC

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 3-bay, frame commercial structure with a parapeted storefront façade that has been altered. There is a centered panel-and-light entrance door and raised panels set below the flanking, double-hung, eight-over-eight windows. The building façade has been entirely rebuilt. The original configuration is no longer apparent. Originally built prior to 1902 (Sanborn map), this 1-story commercial building housed a barber shop from circa 1900 until circa 1925. More recently the building was used as a fabric shop and later as an office.

This Colonial Revival-style commercial building has been significantly altered, therefore it has lost its architectural integrity and no longer contributes to the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0008
ADDRESS INFO: 308-312 Virginia Avenue; Hotel Gilliland
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Hotel Gilliland (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This Late Victorian-style, brick hotel stands three stories tall and six bays wide. The building features a decorative metal cornice (partially removed), a soldier course brick frieze and decorative brick panels above the third story windows. The upper-story windows are adorned by decorative pressed-metal hoods and wooden window sills. An entrance to the upper stories is located in the center bay of the first story between the ground-floor storefronts at 308 and 312 Virginia Avenue. Like many other commercial structures along Virginia Avenue (formerly Main Street) in Clarksville, this building once featured a 2-story open porch across its street façade.

Built circa 1900 as the Hotel Gilliland, this imposing brick building served as one of Clarksville's few hotels for over forty years. Two brothers, George W. and L.B. Gilliland, who appear in the 1880 U.S. census for Clarksville, likely founded the hotel around the turn of the 20th century. It was later run by several different proprietors, including the Petronis family, Peter Cooper, Warrie Blanks, and Sam Freeman. The first floor of the building originally contained two storefronts, and once housed the Crowder Brothers dry goods store as well as a drugstore. Later, these spaces were occupied by a grocer and a restaurant.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0009
ADDRESS INFO: 314 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa
RESOURCE NAME: O'Brien Property / Barger & Company / Burnett & Sneed Building (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 2-story, 3-bay, front-gable, brick commercial building. The first-story storefront was remodeled in the Colonial Revival style with a multi-light wood door framed by flat pilasters and capped by a transom. The second-story windows have wood lintels. This pre-1902 (Sanborn map) brick commercial building housed a drugstore between the turn of the 20th century and circa 1930. Various past proprietors include J.A. Drake, Dell Newcomb, J.A. Ligon, and Edmund Glover.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0010

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 32

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

ADDRESS INFO: 316-320 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1909
RESOURCE NAME: Planters Bank (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 5-bay, brick commercial building features a bracketed decorative metal cornice, a molded brick frieze, and a central pressed-metal pediment. The second-story windows have round-arched lintels with brick hood molds and limestone sills. The centered entry that provides access to the upper floor is framed by brick pilasters and topped by an arched transom. The brick pilasters on the façade extend from the ground to the cornice line. A pressed-metal pedimented tower element that reads "Planters Bank 1909" crowns the structure. The central entry has double leaf paneled wood doors. Although altered, evidence remains at 320 Virginia Avenue of a raised brick panel over the storefront entrance, and of round-arched openings with keystones. The fenestration on both side of the building features segmental-arched openings.

Built as the Planters Bank Building in 1909, this Late Victorian-style commercial building was home to Planters Bank and the Clarksville Post Office for many years. The bank went under in 1933 as a result of the Great Depression. The second floor of the bank was used as private offices for several notable local businessmen and attorneys.

According to an engraved brick inserted next to the central entrance, H.A. Poole, a builder who was based in nearby Oxford, North Carolina built the structure in 1909.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0011
ADDRESS INFO: 324 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1914
RESOURCE NAME: Gino's Italian Restaurant / Lisa's Boutique (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, brick commercial building is divided into 4 bays by vertical brick pilasters that extend from the ground to the cornice level. The building features a bracketed decorative metal cornice and a molded brick frieze. A central pediment adorns the roofline (it has collapsed and now sits on the flat roof). The second-story windows have round-arched lintels with brick drip molds and limestone window sills. Framed by brick pilasters, the entry to the upper floor is recessed and has an arched transom and a double-leaf paneled wood door.

Built in 1914, this commercial building once housed A.T. Rennie's Dry Goods store (established 1916), a grocery store, a confectioner's shop, and a moving pictures theater on the second floor. Judging from the similarities in the form and detailing, this building may have been built by the Oxford, North Carolina builder, H.A. Poole, who built the Planters Bank building located next door.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0012
ADDRESS INFO: 328 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1902-1907
RESOURCE NAME: Triple C Realty / C.C. Callahan Broker

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 2-story, 3-bay, front gable, frame commercial building. The building features a bracketed cornice with a matching storefront cornice and a recessed entry. There is a louvered vent in the front pediment and two six-over-six, double-hung windows on the second floor. The storefront display windows appear to retain their original 4-light configuration.

According to Sanborn maps, this commercial building was erected between 1902 and 1907. It appears to have been originally occupied by a furniture store, and continued as such until circa 1925. The various past occupants of the store include Sam's Furniture and Funeral Home, Webster Yancey's Furniture and Funeral Home, Howerton's Meat Market, the Hardie Jones Grocery, and the Westerby Book Store.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0013

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 33

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

ADDRESS INFO: 334 Virginia Avenue, (Second) State Theater
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1940 circa
RESOURCE NAME: (Second) State Theater (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 2-story, 3-bay, brick building that features a stepped front parapet, cast-stone coping, and decorative square black glass panels at the upper corners of the façade. The building has two double-hung, one-over-one windows on the second story, each with a rowlock brick sill.

This building was originally constructed as the second State Theater circa 1940. Built and operated by Mr. B.F. Southern, the building has housed several local businesses since it ceased operation as a theater (date unknown). Sanborn maps indicate that the theater was built sometime between 1926 and 1942. The building's design features suggest that it was constructed circa 1940.

Although this Modern Movement Style theater has been altered significantly, it contributes to the historic significance of the Clarksville Historic District as one of the few remaining purpose-built movie theaters in the town.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0014
ADDRESS INFO: 301-305 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1910,1917
RESOURCE NAME: Hites Clothing / Clarksville Lake Country Florist (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 9-bay, brick commercial building is divided into three, 3-bay storefront sections. Each section is defined by vertical brick pilasters and has a modillioned, pressed-metal cornice and a molded brick frieze. Each section is crowned by a central pressed-metal pediment that is inscribed with the date of construction (two read 1910, and the third reads 1917). Four round-arched second story windows define each section. The windows have arched lintels with brick drip molds and wooden window sills. A molded wood cornice runs between the first and second stories above the first-story storefront transoms. Each storefront contains a recessed and centered entrance flanked by display windows. This 2-story brick commercial structure was erected in two phases. The first two storefront sections were built in 1910, while a third, identical storefront section was added to the west side of the original building in 1917.

The building originally housed the F.T. Willis & Son Dry Goods store and Samuel Davis' hardware store. Later a drugstore was added.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0015
ADDRESS INFO: 311-313 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1915 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Simmons & Associates Realty Inc. / Baker Insurance Consultants (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 2-story, 4-bay, brick commercial building. Brick pilasters divide the first floor into 4-bays. The building has two molded wood cornices with modillions set above the storefront and at the roofline. A modified soldier course forms a brick frieze below the upper cornice and brick relief panels exist below the second story windows. The second-story windows have rowlock brick sills and soldier course lintels. Each storefront transom retains its original diamond light pattern.

Sanborn maps indicate that this building was erected or substantially expanded between 1913 and 1921. The building originally housed the Crowder Brothers' Clothing Store that was established by Nelson and Boulton Crowder in 1917. During the 1920s, the building housed a dry goods store and a drugstore. The structure has also housed a butcher, the Western Auto Supply store, and a local office of the Richmond Times-Dispatch newspaper.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0016
ADDRESS INFO: 315 Virginia Avenue

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 34

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Commercial Style **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1930
RESOURCE NAME: Clarksville Antiques / Patchwork House Quilts (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 5-bay, yellow brick commercial building features a centered, recessed entrance that is covered by a suspended metal and glass canopy. The canopy, supported by chains, extends the full width of the building and has a pressed-metal cornice with an egg-and-dart motif and is trimmed in scalloped art glass. Transoms top the storefront above the canopy. There are brick relief panels above the second-story windows and the windows have rowlock brick sills and soldier course lintels. The façade terminates in a parapet that is finished with a soldier course of bricks and concrete coping. This commercial structure was erected in 1930 to house the Samuel Davis Hardware Store. The store was later known as Thomas Estes Hardware.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0017

ADDRESS INFO: 317 Virginia Avenue

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Commercial Style **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1915

RESOURCE NAME: Sterling Carrington's Garage (historic); Virginia Avenue Mall (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1-story, 5-bay, attached brick commercial building features two recessed entrances each with three single-paned fixed windows on either side of a set of double-leaf, 1-light, metal doors. Solid transoms cap the entrances and the storefronts rest on raised opaque, reflective glass bulkheads. The façade features a four-step parapet topped by ceramic tile coping. Built in 1915, this commercial building once housed an auto repair garage run by Sterling Carrington.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0018

ADDRESS INFO: 321 Virginia Avenue

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1925 circa

RESOURCE NAME: (first) State Theater (historic); Clarksville Town Hall (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 2-bay, attached brick commercial building that has been converted for use as Clarksville's town hall. The building features an attic story adorned by decorative brickwork panels and pilasters and a Classical Revival-style wood cornice across the facade. In 1973, the building was remodeled for use as a public building. The appearance of the original façade is not known at present.

A stone plaque inserted into the façade reads: 'The Otto L. Sizemore Municipal Building Dedicated April 8, 1973 Councilman 1948-1954 Mayor 1956-1974.'

According to Sanborn Company maps, this building was erected between 1921 and 1926 as the first State Movie Theater. Later the structure was incorporated as part of the bank building that stood next door. It housed Fidelity National Bank until 1970. That year, the bank company erected a new building at 215 Virginia Avenue (currently Wachovia Bank), and donated their old building to the town of Clarksville. The building now contains the Town Hall offices.

The building appears to have been dramatically altered at the time that it was incorporated as part of the bank building next door (date unknown).

Despite the alterations, this building contributes to the historical significance of the Clarksville Historic District because of its early use as a movie theater.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0019

ADDRESS INFO: 325 Virginia Avenue

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Beaux Arts **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1925 circa

RESOURCE NAME: Citizens Bank and Trust Company (historic); Town Hall (current)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 35

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 3-bay, attached brick commercial building is characterized by its Beaux Arts detailing. The molded wood cornice, classical entry with capping pediment, and the fixed geometric windows in the upper story all reflect Beaux Arts influences. Historic photos show that a fully enclosed pediment originally adorning the attic story of the building. The pediment has since been removed.

According to Sanborn maps, this building was erected between 1921 and 1926 as the Citizens Bank and Trust Company building. More recently the building was occupied by Fidelity National Bank. The structure remained in use as a bank until 1970. That year, the bank company erected a new building at 215 Virginia Avenue (currently Wachovia Bank), and donated their old building to the town of Clarksville. The building once served as the Clarksville Chamber of Commerce, and now contains the Town Hall, a meeting room, and a bookkeeping company.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0020
ADDRESS INFO: 327 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1940 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Great Wall Restaurant (current)

NC

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 8-bay, attached brick commercial building. A simple metal canopy suspended by cables hangs over the storefront windows. The façade was extensively remodeled in the late 20th century. The original configuration is no longer visible. There are segmental-arched windows set high on the southwest façade. The building has been significantly altered, therefore it no longer contributes to the architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

This building was originally erected circa 1940 as a store. It housed several variety stores, a drugstore, and a cafe.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0021
ADDRESS INFO: 329 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1940
RESOURCE NAME: News Progress Building (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 3-bay, brick office building designed to appear as a 1-story brick Colonial Revival-style dwelling. The building has a side gable, slate roof, soldier course window lintels, and molded wood window sills. The centered entrance is distinguished by a simple wooden Colonial Revival-style door surround. The current county tax assessment records indicate that this office building was erected in 1940.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0022
ADDRESS INFO: 331-335 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1890 circa
RESOURCE NAME: House; Vivian's Beauty Shop / Bass' Barber Shop (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 4-bay, frame Queen Anne-style dwelling features a 4-bay, wraparound porch, and a 2-story, octagonal corner tower. The porch has turned posts with sawn brackets, and a turned balustrade. Decorative pressed tin shingles cover the roof of the tower, and metal roof cresting at the ridge adorns the standing seam metal main roof. Attached to northeast corner of dwelling are two 1950s storefronts. The 1-story brick storefronts have stretcher-bond facades with concrete coping. The openings have concrete sills, soldier lintels, and transoms.

The dwelling at 335 Virginia Avenue was erected circa 1890. It was once the home of J.P. Taylor. The 1-story, brick commercial block (331 and 333 Virginia Avenue) that fronts the original dwelling appears to date to the 1950s.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 36

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0023
ADDRESS INFO: 400 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1940 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Service Station (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 5-bay service station. The building is constructed of concrete block and brick that is faced with enameled metal panels. There are two garage bays and a storefront across the front of the building.

Built between 1926 and 1942, this 1-story service station was once owned and operated by the McGee family. The family lived in a large Queen Anne Victorian-style house that once stood behind the service station (data inferred from a historic photo published in Rebecca Jones Cary, *Clarksville – Now and Then*. Clarksville, Virginia: Town of Clarksville, Virginia, 1996, 3rd edition, 2000).

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0024 **NC**
ADDRESS INFO: 402 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1975 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Uppy's Amoco Service Station (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 5-bay, modern service station. The building has a metal cornice, a one-bay garage, and a storefront. The building does not contribute to the historic or architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0025
ADDRESS INFO: 412 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Greek Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1840-1870
RESOURCE NAME: Century 21 Burnett Real Estate (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame house features a 1-story, 1-bay front porch, and flanking 1-story wings. The building has a low-pitched hipped roof with a wide frieze band at the cornice, a shallow, centered front pediment, and Doric-style corner pilasters. The front porch columns are also square, Doric-style elements. There is a transom over the centered main entry. This single dwelling, built circa 1840 - 1870, was once occupied by Tom Owen.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0026
ADDRESS INFO: 414 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1950
RESOURCE NAME: Lake Motel Annex (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1-story brick motel consists of an elongated rectangular-plan structure that is a single room deep. The building has a hipped roof crowned by a single Colonial Revival-style cupola. The building has eyebrow roof vents and a wraparound porch supported on Colonial Revival-style wrought-iron supports. The motel room doors open off the northeast façade of the building.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0027
ADDRESS INFO: 500 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Commercial Style **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1850 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Russell's Furniture Store (historic/current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 37

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

This is a 2-story, 3-bay, brick commercial building. The building has a front-facing gable and a molded wood cornice. The storefront is highlighted by a bracketed wood cornice. There are ribbed glass transoms over the storefront windows and over the entry. A thin pilaster separates the entry door from the storefront windows.

One local historian believes that this brick commercial building was built prior to the Civil War, and that it survived the 1893 fire that destroyed many buildings along Clarksville's main street (Virginia Avenue). Sanborn maps show that, during the 20th century, the structure was occupied by a drugstore, a dry goods business, and a furniture store. The Russell Furniture store, that still occupies the building, was established here in 1919.

The building has been substantially altered over the years, however, its form, materials, and proportions indicate that it could pre-date the Civil War. Further research is necessary to determine the construction date.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0028
ADDRESS INFO: 502 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Gothic Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1907-1909
RESOURCE NAME: Clarksville Presbyterian Church

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1-1/2-story, 2-bay, Gothic Revival- style, brick church features a 3-stage tower with an octagonal spire at its southwest corner. A 2-stage tower with a cross-gable roof stands at the northwest corner of the building. Both towers have corbelled brick detailing with lancet and rectangular windows. The building also features corbelled brick string courses and drip molds throughout.

The Clarksville Presbyterian Church was organized in 1832. Its first location was on 4th Street (at 209 4th Street, today that building houses the Second Baptist Church, see 192-0121-0139). Between 1907 and 1909, the present brick church was built on Virginia Avenue.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0029
ADDRESS INFO: 501 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1920
RESOURCE NAME: Chappell Insurance Agency (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This former service station originally consisted of a 1-story rectangular, hipped-roof structure fronted by a hipped-roof drive-through canopy. The building has a hipped roof with wide eaves. The canopy has been enclosed and clad with brick. Built in 1920, this structure originally served as a service station. Past owners/operators of the business include E.R. Hite and Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Lacky.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0030
ADDRESS INFO: 600 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1940
RESOURCE NAME: S & W Fashion Parlor (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 2-story, 2-bay, attached brick store building that features an angled corner entry. The building has a sloping roof with concrete coping. Corner pilasters, a brick string course, and a semi-circular canopy suspended over the entry all adorn this commercial structure.

A 2-story brick-and-frame structure associated with the C.H. Russell and Son wagon-making company once stood on this site. According to the current county tax assessment records, the building was replaced in 1940 by the present 2-story masonry structure.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0031
ADDRESS INFO: 602 Virginia Avenue

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 38

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1950 circa

RESOURCE NAME: The Mecklenburg Sun Building (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 3-bay, attached brick building. The building has concrete coping, a single-light wood door with a transom above, and a wide storefront window. The window and entry recede into the building at a 15-degree angle.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0032

ADDRESS INFO: 606 Virginia Avenue

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1940

RESOURCE NAME: Olde South Mortgage Corporation / Lake Country Properties (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 2-story, 3-bay, attached brick commercial building. The building has concrete coping, simple corner pilasters, parged brick jack arches over the windows with metal sills and eight-over-eight, wood sash windows. There is an inlaid parged brick pediment above the entry. The modern metal and glass door with sidelights is mounted in a wood frame. This building formerly served as the Clarksville post office. W.E. "Tilly" Humphreys and A.B. Crowder both served as postmasters at this location.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0033

ADDRESS INFO: 608 Virginia Avenue

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Moderne **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1950

RESOURCE NAME: ABC Package Store (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1-story, 3-bay, brick commercial building reflects the Art Moderne style with its curved glass block details, fluted pilasters, and polished granite bulkhead. The building is constructed of 5-course American Bond brick that has been painted. The building has one exterior end brick chimney and a flat roof with a parapet. The façade consists of a polished granite base with single glass storefront window and curved glass block between two single-light, wood, paneled doors.

Built in 1950, this Virginia state Alcohol Beverage Control building is based on a standard design built throughout the state in the 1940s and 1950s.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0034

ADDRESS INFO: 610 Virginia Avenue

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Commercial Style **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1840

RESOURCE NAME: Planters Brick Tobacco Sales Warehouse (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a part 1-story, and part 2-story, 7-bay, brick warehouse. The front section that faces the street is two stories in height and has a parapeted sloping roof. The rear portion of the building consists of a large 1-story brick warehouse with a gable roof. Several additions have extended the structure significantly at the rear. The front section is decorated by a corbelled brick cornice, and full-height brick pilasters that divide the building into four sections. Three of the sections contain two bays, and one division is only 1-bay wide. Each section has a recessed, round-arched entrance with large, wood, double-leaf doors on the first story, and segmental-arched windows with wood sills on the second story. The façade is composed of 5-course American Bond brick with a parapet roof. The rear or gable section has 13 skylights on each side and segmentally arched windows with wood sills.

Known historically as the Planters Brick Tobacco Sales Warehouse, this building is reputed to be the earliest extant structure associated with the tobacco industry in Clarksville. The building, which according to current county tax assessment records dates to 1840, has been altered and remodeled several times. The 2-story, flat-roofed front portion of the building may have been added in the 1880s or 1890s. Near the turn of the 20th century, the second floor of this 2-story section housed Clarksville's mayor's office (Sanborn map, 1902).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 39

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0035
ADDRESS INFO: 612 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Commercial Style **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1945 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Commercial Building, 612 Virginia Avenue (function/location)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 2-bay, brick commercial building. This 1940s building has a 5-course American Bond brick façade with a flat, parapet roof. The front has fixed glass storefront panels and a double metal door with glass panes and a transom.

Built circa 1945, this building and the one next door at 614 Virginia Avenue were once owned by J.V. Strum who ran J.V. Strum's Feed & Seed at 614 Virginia Avenue, and J.V. Strum's Grocery Store at 612 Virginia Avenue.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0036
ADDRESS INFO: 614 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Commercial Style **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1945 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Antiques & Uniques (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 2-bay, brick commercial building. The building is a simple commercial structure with a 5-course American Bond brick façade with a flat, parapet roof. The front has fixed glass storefront panels and a double metal door with glass panes and a transom. Details include terracotta drip caps and recessed panels above the door and windows.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0037
ADDRESS INFO: 611 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Bungalow/Craftsman **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1920
RESOURCE NAME: C. H. Russell House (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 2-bay, brick Foursquare house features two interior brick chimneys and a full-width, 1-story front porch. It is a common bond brick building with a hipped asphalt shingle roof. A centered hipped dormer stands on the front roof slope. The 1-story, 2-bay porch has a half-hipped roof with tapered square posts set atop brick piers. There are two paired, double-hung 2/2 windows on either side of a single wood paneled door with sidelights. A second entry contains a single-leaf, multi-light, wood door.

This Bungalow/Craftsman Style house was built for C.H. Russell in 1920. C.H. Russell was one of two brothers who ran the family Wagon-making factory (later a building supplies store) in Clarksville. The factory was started in the 1850s, and continued to be owned and operated by the Russell family until 1976.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0038
ADDRESS INFO: 617 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1885 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Edward L. Morton / Lizzie Pittard Sizemore House (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This a 2-story, Queen Anne-style, frame dwelling features a 3-bay façade and numerous decorative details. The building has a molded wood cornice, brackets, and variegated shingles in the gable ends. The window and door openings have wood lintels and sills, molded wood trim, and flanking shutters. Two unique features of the house are its open cylindrical projecting bay that is set in the central facade gable, and a polygonal projection that adjoins the west façade and is covered by a pyramidal roof. The house's porch is also distinctive. It has turned post supports, a spindled frieze board, scroll-sawn brackets, and a cylindrical corner bay covered by a conical, flared roof. This gazebo-like extension appears on several other Clarksville dwellings of the same period, and is likely a signature feature of a single builder or designer.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 40

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

This elaborate residence was reputedly built for Edward L. Morton, a prominent tobacco merchant in Clarksville at the turn of the 20th century. Morton's father, Benjamin D. Morton, was a Clarksville merchant and a leaf tobacco dealer in the 1880s. By 1902, E.L. Morton had a tobacco prizery on Buffalo Road at 8th Street (now demolished). His business later occupied the former Moss Tobacco Warehouse at Virginia Avenue and 7th Street. The house was also at one time owned by Lizzie Pittard Sizemore, widow of J.E. Sizemore.

This is an excellent example of the Queen Anne Style and it contributes to the architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0039
ADDRESS INFO: 702 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1930 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a typical, 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame "Cape Cod"-style house. Built circa 1930, the building has one interior and one brick, exterior end chimney. The house has a side-gable roof and is clad with wood weatherboard. There are two front-gable dormers with double-hung, six-over-six windows. The main entrance is centered on the façade and is adorned by a Colonial Revival-style frame.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0040
ADDRESS INFO: 704 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Bungalow/Craftsman **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1930 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 3-bay, frame house built circa 1930 in the Bungalow/Craftsman style. The house has deep eaves with exposed rafters, as well as one interior chimney and one exterior end brick chimney. Wood weatherboards clad the exterior of this frame building, and the side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The 1-story, 1-bay porch has a front-able roof that sits on tapered square wood posts set atop brick piers. There are two, Craftsman-style, double-hung, 4-over-1 windows and a single-leaf wood door on the façade.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0041
ADDRESS INFO: 701 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1979
RESOURCE NAME: Bank of America (current)

NC

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Built in 1979, this is a noncontributing, 1-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style bank.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0042
ADDRESS INFO: 703 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Greek Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1840 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Presbyterian Manse (historic); Watkins-Cooper Lyon Funeral Home (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 2-story, 3-bay, frame l-house with a side-gable roof and a symmetrical façade that is organized around a central door. The original, frame building has been clad with brick, and a 2-story porch with dentil moldings and four square, paneled, columns has been appended to the front. A historic photograph indicates that the wall openings in the façade have remained in the same locations.

One of the earliest extant houses in Clarksville, this building exhibits a relatively low degree of integrity due to its remodeling for commercial use, however, the building was built as the manse for the Clarksville Presbyterian Church that was founded in 1832.

Despite significant alterations, this building retains its basic form and location, and therefore contributes to the historic district.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 41

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0043
ADDRESS INFO: 705 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1922
RESOURCE NAME: Mr. and Mrs. William Winn House (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 3-bay, brick house features a low-pitched hipped roof covered with standing seam metal roofing and a centered, shed-roof dormer. A 2-story polygonal bay adjoins the west façade, and a 1-story, 1-bay, pedimented porch with wood Tuscan columns adorns the centered main entrance. The entry has elliptical sidelights and a tripartite transom. The windows have wood lintels and sills and shutters. There is a 1-story, 1-bay, flat-roofed, east wing.

This substantial, Colonial Revival-style house was once home to Mr. And Mrs. William Winn. Later occupants included Mr. And Mrs. Jack Watkins.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0044
ADDRESS INFO: 800 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1904

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame house with a side-gable roof that contains three gable-front dormers across the front. A 1-story, 3-sided, octagonal bay projects from the east façade, and a picketed balustrade extends across the roofline of the porch. The porch has paired, square posts with lattice work between the posts. Doric-style pilasters adorn the corners of the building.

The current county tax assessment records date this building to 1904. In her book on Clarksville, Rebecca Jones Cary identifies the house as once being the home of Miss Lena Russell. The building underwent a Colonial Revival-style remodeling, and now reads as a Cape Cod-style house.

Despite the remodeling, this Colonial Revival-style dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0045
ADDRESS INFO: 802 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Bungalow/Craftsman **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1925 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Carter Music & Art School (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1-story, 3-bay, frame house features a 1-story, 4-bay porch that is supported on square posts set atop brick piers. The building is distinguished by its irregular footprint and its clipped, front-gable roof, and the wide eaves with Craftsman-style brackets.

This circa-1925, Craftsman-style house once served as home to Mr. And Mrs. John Russell. Today it is occupied by Carter's Music & Art School that is run by Frances E. and Vernon Carter.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0046
ADDRESS INFO: 804 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Bungalow/Craftsman **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1925 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame Bungalow features a full-width, 3-bay, roof dormer and wide, overhanging eaves. The full-width front porch has square posts set atop brick piers and a picket balustrade. There are molded wood lintels and sills throughout.

This circa-1925 frame Bungalow was once owned by Dr. and Mrs. W.M. Winn, and later by Mr. And Mrs. Garland Norwood.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 42

Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0047
ADDRESS INFO: 801 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Greek Revival ESTIMATED DATE: 1830-1860

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame house features a low-pitched hipped roof and two massive brick exterior end chimneys. The full-width front porch has a half-hipped roof, square post supports, a scroll-sawn decorative balustrade, and a paneled frieze. The building is decorated with Doric-style corner pilasters, a continuous frieze and molded wood window lintels and sills. The centered front entrance is framed by sidelights and a 5-light transom. This simple, Greek Revival-style residence is among the oldest extant buildings in Clarksville. Once the home of Mr. and Mrs. F.T. Willis, the building now serves a bed-and-breakfast inn.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0048
ADDRESS INFO: 803 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Bungalow/Craftsman ESTIMATED DATE: 1920 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 3-bay, frame house with an intersecting-gable roof. The house is characterized by its wide eaves and side-gable roof. A 1-story, 1-bay porch extends from the front. This appears to be a later addition. The porch has square posts and a concrete deck.

This Bungalow/Craftsman-style dwelling was built circa 1920 and has been owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. E.C. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. M.M. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. George Maxey, and by Miss Helen Donlop.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0049
ADDRESS INFO: 805 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other ESTIMATED DATE: 1947
RESOURCE NAME: St. Catherine of Siena Catholic Church (current/historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, front-gable, Flemish-bond brick church. The building has fixed, diamond-paned windows along the nave walls. There is a small enclosed entry with a sunburst motif over the semi-circular transom.

A Franciscan mission was established in Southside Virginia in 1940 at the request of the Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Richmond. The St. Catherine of Siena Catholic Church was founded in 1947 by Franciscan missionaries. Several events led the diocese to select Clarksville for a new Catholic church. One was the initiation of work on the Buggs Island Dam. Many of the workers on this five-year project who came to live in Clarksville were Catholics. In addition, the opening of Colonial Mills near town also brought a number of members of the Catholic church to the area. The church was designed by Staunton, Virginia architect Harry Collins, and built by Clarksville contractor Otis Wilkinson. Some of the framing elements in the church were reused from the unused Catholic church in nearby Keillyville (Barnesville).

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0050
ADDRESS INFO: 900 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne ESTIMATED DATE: 1898

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 2-story, frame Queen Anne, Victorian-style house. The building is characterized by its asymmetrical, irregular layout, prominent curved, wraparound porch, and distinctive octagonal corner tower. The main roof is cross-gabled and covered with pressed-metal shingles. Shaped wood brackets decorate the eaves. A 2-story, 3-sided, projecting bay extends off the east façade, and the wraparound porch has turned posts with jig-sawn brackets, a spindled frieze, and a turned balustrade.

Built in 1898, this elaborate Queen Anne-style residence was once the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cabell Wood. The house now serves as a bed-and-breakfast inn. The house is one of the best examples of this style in Clarksville.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 43

Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0051
ADDRESS INFO: 906 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Prairie School **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1921 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Dr. P.H. Winston House (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The Winston House is a blocky, capacious, 3x5-bay Prairie School-style house. The Prairie School is evinced by the house's irregular plan, low-pitched hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves, broad wraparound porch with massive square pillars, and the pebble-dash exterior wall finish. *Virtually all the windows are double-hung Prairie-style sash.* The front door is framed by multi-paned sidelights and a transom. A matchstick balustrade fills each bay of the porch.

According to the present owner, this house was built in 1921 for Reginald Turner. Shortly after completion, the house was sold to a local physician, Dr. P.H. Winston and his wife. Photographs in the possession of the owners show that the sleeping porch and weatherboard-clad rear portion were either original or added soon after construction. Also unique is how this intact example of the Prairie School style is so rarely seen in Southside Virginia. The house demonstrates excellent integrity of design, materials and craftsmanship.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0052
ADDRESS INFO: 908 Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1938
RESOURCE NAME: Judge John Tisdale House (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The Tisdale House is a large, 2-story, 3-bay Colonial Revival-style house with a Georgian Revival-style plan. The symmetrical facade features a centered front door framed by Adamesque sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. The porch over this entrance has paired Doric columns, a full entablature with modillion blocks, and a balustrade around the top. The 2-bay, side porch on the west end is similar to the front porch, but has single Doric columns and a slightly different roof balustrade. Two sets of multi-paned French doors with transoms overhead open onto the side porch. Windows throughout the house are 9-over-1 sash, except for a set of diamond-pane casement windows on the east end. Most of the windows occur in pairs, and all openings have soldier course lintels and rowlock sills. Other Colonial Revival features displayed at the Tisdale House include cornice returns, quarter fanlights, and S-shaped tie rods in the gable peaks. A 2-story, hip-roofed bay and a 1-story, enclosed porch project from the rear wall.

According to Sanborn maps, the house was built between 1926 and 1940. The current county tax assessment records indicate that the property was first taxed in 1938, and based on its appearance, the house could have been built that year. According to neighbors, the house was built for Judge John Tisdale as his house "in town." The Tisdale's second or summer residence, "Springfield-Roseechee" (192-20), is located southeast of the downtown, overlooking Kerr Lake. Judge Tisdale was prominent among Clarksville's residents, and also renowned for his collection of Native American artifacts. *The present property belongs to one of his descendants.* The Tisdale House demonstrates excellent integrity of design and materials, and is a substantial version of a common house type and style in southern Virginia.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0053
ADDRESS INFO: 914A-C Virginia Avenue
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classical Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1934
RESOURCE NAME: Clarksville High School (historic); Clarksville Fine Arts Center (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a monumental 1-story, brick school building designed in the stripped classical style. The building consists of a 2-story main block flanked by 1-story wings. Brick pilasters divide the main block into 5 bays. Three Georgian Revival-style windows with keystones and corner blocks dominate the façade. Two arched entrances pierce the main block and hold recessed double-leaf doors.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 44

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

Built in 1934, this brick school building was erected as a separate building on the site of the Clarksville High School (1913) that once stood behind the present structure. The 1934 structure accommodated five classrooms, a large auditorium, and restrooms for the high school. The school building was built with National Recovery Act (NRA) funds, then available from the federal government. In 1955, the high schools in Mecklenburg County were consolidated, and two new high schools were built to serve the western part of the county, including Clarksville. The first Clarksville High School building was torn down in the 1980s. The current Clarksville Memorial Library, an office structure, and the YMCA now occupy the site of the former high school.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0054

NC

ADDRESS INFO: 901 Virginia Avenue

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival

ESTIMATED DATE: 1960

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame house is characterized by its side-gable roof, symmetrical façade and three evenly spaced front-gable dormers. These features identify it as a typical Colonial Revival "Cape Cod" form. Small wings extended off the north and south sides. The entry is framed by pilasters and topped by a cornice. The 6-over-6, double-hung sash windows have molded wood lintels and sills.

Sanborn maps indicate that this house was built between 1926 and 1942. However, the current county tax assessment records indicate that the building was erected in 1960. Despite this, the architectural style and form of the house is consistent with a circa 1930 date of construction. The house was once home to Mr. and Mrs. A.R. Holderby and Mrs. Alice Nelson.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0055

ADDRESS INFO: 903 Virginia Avenue

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Bungalow/Craftsman

ESTIMATED DATE: 1922

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1-story, 3-bay, frame Bungalow features a wide, low-pitched side-gable roof and a full-width front porch. The building has wide eaves with rafter tails and a gabled dormer at the front. The 3-bay porch sits on two tapered wood posts that are set atop brick piers and two solid brick piers at corners. A 1-story, frame wing extends off the east side of the house.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0056

ADDRESS INFO: 905 Virginia Avenue

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Dutch Colonial

ESTIMATED DATE: 1923

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The Jolly House is a 1 1/2-story, 5-bay Dutch Colonial-style residence that faces north. It has a typical, side-gambrel roof with long shed dormers projecting from the front and rear roof slopes. A Colonial Revival-style porch is attached to the east end, and a 1-bay hyphen connects a gable-front addition to the west. A brick exterior and chimney also stands at the east end. The main Colonial Revival features of the house are concentrated at the front (central) entrance. A 1-bay porch supported by paired, chamfered posts covers the front door; its flat roof is encircled by a matchstick balustrade, and its floor is brick. The 6-panel front door is flanked by sidelights, and topped by a lunette reminiscent of the Federal style. The Colonial Revival is further illustrated in the 6-over-1 sash windows throughout the house, and in the cornice returns on the western addition.

The Jolly House is a classic example of an early 20th century Dutch Colonial residence. While this variation on the Colonial Revival theme was common elsewhere in the state, it is relatively rare in southern Virginia, and particularly so in the Clarksville vicinity. It appears to be the only one of its type and style in town. The house may have been built by Mr. and Mrs. W.K. Taylor who are former owners of the property. Starting in the 1940s, the Jolly family lived in the house for many years.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 45

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

WEST STREET

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0124
ADDRESS INFO: 602 West Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1948

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This late-1940s, "Cape Cod"-style, frame house is 1 story tall and 5 bays wide. The house has two interior brick chimneys and is clad in vinyl siding.

This property is an example of the handful of modest, post-World War II dwellings built on empty lots in the historic district following the war.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0125 **NC**
ADDRESS INFO: 604 West Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1997

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple 1-story, hipped-roof, frame dwelling that was built in 1997 according to the current county tax assessment records. The house does not contribute to the historic or architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0126
ADDRESS INFO: 608 West Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1880 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 4-bay, frame house has some Victorian influences. The house is of frame construction with brick cladding added later. The house has a cross-gable roof and an off-center entrance that is composed of a double-leaf paneled door topped by a Federal-style fanlight. Round-headed, 2-over-2 sash windows pierce the walls of the structure. Earlier details include the weatherboard in the gable ends, wood drip guards on the round windows, and tongue-and-groove cladding in the eaves.

This distinctive dwelling displays some unique features that include its round-headed windows, and off-center double-leaf door. The house is somewhat reminiscent of church architecture. However, maps indicate that the building has long been used as a dwelling. The current county tax assessment records list 1864 as the date of construction. Little exterior physical evidence remains to corroborate this date. Therefore, further research is necessary to determine the building's exact origins.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0127
ADDRESS INFO: 601 West Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1940 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Tobacco Warehouse (historic function)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1-story, frame warehouse building consists of a simple, gable-roofed structure with a series of windows, doors, and loading docks aligned along its walls. The building has been covered in facing brick, but it originated as a frame structure.

This circa-1940 frame building was originally constructed as a tobacco prizery or warehouse. The building now houses a tire company. A tobacco warehouse was originally built on this site around 1902. It was owned by W.D. Blanks from at least 1913 until 1926. The original warehouse was 3 1/2-stories tall. It was replaced by the present structure sometime between 1926 and 1942.

The building is significant as one of the few remaining buildings related to Clarksville's long association with the tobacco industry.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 46

Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0128
ADDRESS INFO: 802 West Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian ESTIMATED DATE: 1900 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, frame, T-shaped house features a cross-gable roof clad in pressed tin shingles. It has two interior brick chimneys, and has been resided with aluminum siding. A 1-story, 3-bay porch with a shed roof and turned posts extends across the front.

This modest frame residence is a good example of a common vernacular house form built throughout rural Virginia between 1890 and 1930.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0129
ADDRESS INFO: 804 West Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement ESTIMATED DATE: 1960 circa

NC

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, r-style house built circa 1960. The house does not contribute to the historic or architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0130
ADDRESS INFO: 801 West Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian ESTIMATED DATE: 1890 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, frame house has a 3-bay façade, and a low-pitched hipped roof that peaks at a flat roof deck. Two pediments adorn the front and side roof planes. A prominent wraparound porch extends around the house. The porch exhibits Colonial Revival-style influences, including the Ionic columns and pediment at the entrance. There are three interior brick chimneys with elaborately corbelled caps. Six, double-hung, 2-over-2 windows and a single-leaf wood paneled door framed by sidelights and a transom pierce the facade. Details include decorative bargeboards, a beveled first floor northeast corner, and corner pilasters.

This 1890s frame house displays Queen Anne-style elements mixed with Colonial Revival-style forms and details.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0131
ADDRESS INFO: 803 West Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival ESTIMATED DATE: 1947

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This Colonial Revival-style, brick house features a 3-bay façade. The house displays the typical "Cape Cod" form. It is 1 1/2 stories tall with a side-gable roof and two gable-front dormers. The symmetrical façade is organized around a centered main entrance that is framed by a Colonial Revival-style wood surround.

This 1947 Colonial Revival-style dwelling contributes to the architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

4TH STREET

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0132
ADDRESS INFO: 102 4th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor Revival ESTIMATED DATE: 1940 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This circa-1940, Tudor Revival style brick house features a main side-gable roof and two, prominent, overlapping front-facing gables. A

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 47

Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA

segmental arch accents the recessed main entrance. A 1-story brick wing extends off the north side. This is one of only a few examples of Tudor Revival-style dwellings in the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0133

NC

ADDRESS INFO: 106 4th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement ESTIMATED DATE: 1987

RESOURCE NAME: United States Post Office, Clarksville (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This modern brick post office is 1 -story tall with a wide front-gable roof and an inset entrance. The building does not contribute to the historic or architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0134

ADDRESS INFO: 105 4th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne ESTIMATED DATE: 1830 circa

RESOURCE NAME: Venable House (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This circa 1830 dwelling was Victorianized in the 1880s or 1890s. The original layout of the house is difficult to discern from the exterior. Several additions have created an L-shaped house with elaborate Queen Anne- and Gothic Revival-style detailing. The house is 1 1/2 stories tall and features an irregularly shaped porch that is adorned by numerous, grouped turned posts, spindle-work friezes, and a front-facing pediment with cornice returns. An ornate cupola is placed between two gable-front dormers at the intersection of the cross gables. The house has a cross-gable covered in pressed tin shingles. Additional Victorian-style details include decorative bargeboards, a bracketed cornice, and board-and-batten gable ends.

This elaborate Victorian-style dwelling displays an eccentric form and use of details. Portions of the house significantly pre-date the Victorian period, however the exact date of original construction is not known. Deeds associated with the property indicate that the house is linked to the Venable family that owned and operated one of the two earliest tobacco warehouses in Clarksville. Venable's warehouse opened in Clarksville in 1833, and was apparently in continuous use until the Civil War. The house was Victorianized by an unknown subsequent owner in the 1880s or 1890s. At that time significant additions were made.

Past owners of the property include the Ligon family who owned it until 1920. According to Sanborn Company maps, J.J. Ligon ran a planing mill that was located just north of town along the railroad tracks in the 1910s and 1920s. In 1920, the property was sold to the Chapman family who owned it continuously until 1977.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0135

ADDRESS INFO: 107 4th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian ESTIMATED DATE: 1900 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, frame I-house features a 5-bay-wide façade, and a 3-bay-wide centered front porch. The house has a standing seam metal, side-gable roof with a centered front pediment. There are no visible chimneys. The front porch has a hipped roof and replacement metal columns. There are eight double-hung, 2-over-2 sash windows and a single paneled wood door framed by sidelights.

This simple, frame I-house is an example of a common house type built in rural areas and small towns throughout Virginia between the 1890s and the 1930s.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0136

ADDRESS INFO: 109 4th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne ESTIMATED DATE: 1890 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 48

Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA

This house consists of a 1-story, 3-bay, L-shaped structure that has a 1-story, L-shaped porch and decorated gable ends. There is one interior brick chimney. The house is clad in wood weatherboard and its cross-gable roof is covered in pressed tin shingles. Details include scroll-sawn porch brackets, turned porch posts, and decorative bargeboards in the gable ends.

This frame, Queen Anne Victorian-style residence appears on a 1902 map of the town of Clarksville. The house is a good example of a modest cottage adorned by Queen Anne-style detailing.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0137
ADDRESS INFO: 218 4th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1921-1926

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1920s frame house is a 1-story, 3-bay structure with a side-gable roof and three interior brick chimneys. It is clad with asbestos shingles, and has a 1-story, 3-bay porch with a shed roof and turned wood posts. There are two, double-hung, 6-over-6 windows on the façade and a single, panel-and-light wood door. The overhanging eaves display exposed rafters.

This modest, frame residence illustrates a 1920s house type common in Clarksville.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0138
ADDRESS INFO: 4th Street, 200 Block
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1950 circa
RESOURCE NAME: Utility Building (function)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This simple, L-shaped utility building has a flat parapet roof, a concrete base, and Flemish Bond brick façade. There is a 1-over-1 metal window and metal door with soldier lintels and rowlock sills. There is a louvered vent and concrete coping along the roofline.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0139
ADDRESS INFO: 209 4th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Greek Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1832 circa
RESOURCE NAME: (first) Clarksville Presbyterian Church (historic); Second Baptist Church (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, brick church features a front-gable roof that ends in a full, front pediment. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond on the front and in a 5-course, common-bond pattern on the sides and rear. The roof features a square bell tower at the front gable end, and the façade is organized around a centered, double-leaf, paneled wood door. Two double-hung, 12-over-12 sash windows flank the main entry, and three 8-over-8 windows pierce the façade's second story. Details include a simple water table and wood window lintels and sills. A series of vent holes pierce the foundation perimeter.

This is the only surviving building associated with the early Presbyterian church in Mecklenburg County. It is an excellent example of Greek Revival-style church architecture from the early 19th century. Organized in 1832, the Clarksville Presbyterian Church built this church shortly thereafter. The first pastor, Rev. Graham came to Clarksville in 1834. Between 1907 and 1909, the building was sold to a Baptist congregation and a new Presbyterian church was built on Virginia Avenue at 5th Street. The old church became the current Second Baptist Church. The Second Baptist Church was organized by an African-American congregation in 1908 and was dedicated in 1920. The first pastor was Rev. Howerton.

The grave of town founder, Clark Royster, reputedly rests on private land behind the church.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0140
ADDRESS INFO: 219 4th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1830 circa

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 49

Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1-story, frame house features a 3-part form and no visible chimneys. The central 3-bay-wide block appears to be the oldest section of the house. It sits atop a brick, pier foundation and has a side-gable roof clad with standing seam metal. The main block is flanked by 1-story frame wings. The building is clad in wood weatherboards. There are three double-hung, replacement windows across the front and a single panel-and-light, wood door centered on the main block.

Sanborn maps indicate that this small frame building was moved to this site sometime after 1942. The house that once occupied the property was two stories in height and was listed as vacant and dilapidated on the 1942 Sanborn map. Neither the existing main house, nor the 1-story outbuilding appear on the same map. Judging by the form of the existing residence, it may have been moved from another location and was substantially remodeled. The form indicates a possible construction date as early as the 1820s or 1830s, but the building's exact origin will be difficult to discern until its original location is identified.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0141

NC

ADDRESS INFO: 221 4th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement ESTIMATED DATE: 1960 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1960s brick ranch house does not contribute to the historic or architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0142

ADDRESS INFO: 223 4th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement ESTIMATED DATE: 1950 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This circa-1950, brick Colonial Revival-style residence features a typical "Cape Cod" form. It is 1 1/2 stories tall and has a side-gable roof that features two front -gable dormers. This property is an example of the handful of modest, post-World War II dwellings built on empty lots in the historic district following the war.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0143

ADDRESS INFO: 225 4th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival ESTIMATED DATE: 1920 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1920s, frame house consists of a 2 1/2-story, 3-bay house covered by a low-pitched, standing seam metal roof. It has two interior end brick chimneys and a 1-story, 3-bay front porch with a hipped roof and square columns. Five double-hung, 1-over-1, replacement windows with shutters pierce the façade, along with a single-leaf, panel-and-light wood door. A hipped-roof dormer is centered on the front roof slope and contains two 6-light, wood awning-type windows.

This is a good example of a common early-20th century frame residence. The house displays simple Colonial Revival-style elements.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0144

ADDRESS INFO: 227 4th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian ESTIMATED DATE: 1880 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 3-bay brick residence has been significantly altered over time. It is a 5-course American Bond brick building with a side-gable standing seam metal roof and one interior brick chimney. A 1-story, 4-bay porch extends across the front and features a hipped roof and square wood post supports. There are four double-hung, 6-over-6 windows with shutters and a single-leaf, wood panel-and-light door set off center on the main façade. The main façade has been clad with stretcher bond bricks, while the rear and side walls retain their 5-course bonding pattern. Maps suggest that the 1-story, side-gable brick addition on the north was not built until after 1942.

This is one of a handful of remaining brick residential buildings in Clarksville. The house was possibly built circa 1880, and represents a

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 50

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

vernacular housing type common in rural Virginia during this period.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0145
ADDRESS INFO: 229 4th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Bungalow/Craftsman **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1920 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1920s residence consists of a 1 1/2-story, 5-bay frame structure that features a side-gable, standing seam metal roof and a 3-bay-wide porch. The porch incorporates four tapered, wood columns and a shed roof. Details include deep, bracketed eaves, exposed rafter tails, and decorative knee-brackets in the gable ends.

The current owner (Ms. Ann Garnett Miller) believes that the house was originally built as a two-family dwelling based on the entry layout inside the front door. This 1920's Bungalow/Craftsman-style dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0146
ADDRESS INFO: 306 4th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1910 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1-story, 3-bay, frame house has a side-gable, standing seam metal roof and two interior brick chimneys. The roof features gable-end cornice returns. A 1-story, 1-bay porch with a front-gable roof and square wood columns covers the centered main entrance. The house has simple wood window trim and little other detailing.

This circa-1910, Colonial Revival-style dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0147
ADDRESS INFO: 404 4th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Greek Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1850-1854
RESOURCE NAME: Henry Wood House (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The Henry Wood Residence is located on a 2.27-acre parcel along the west side of 4th Street near the southern corporate limits of Clarksville. The house has a two-story, three-bay, single-pile front section with a center-hall plan. A course of vertically oriented brick stretchers mark the foundation on the front elevation, while the remainder of the façade is made up of horizontally laid brick stretchers with painted pencil points. The rectangular window openings have flat lintels made of rubbed brick voussoirs, thick wood sills, and mitered wood surrounds ornamented with half-round moldings. The fenestration is 6-over-6, double-hung sash, and the windows are flanked by wood louvered shutters assembled with pegs. The residence is covered by a side-gable, standing seam metal roof that has a four-step, corbelled cornice made of brick headers. The two brick, end chimneys are built partly into the gable-end walls, protruding slightly from the surface. The front porch is a one-story, one-bay structure with tapered square wood posts, corner pilasters, beaded weatherboard across the front gable, and an asphalt shingle roof with a boxed cornice. The front door opening has recessed-paneled jambs and is surmounted by a four-light rectangular transom and flanked by three-light sidelights. The front door has four raised panels. A 2-story brick wing extends off the center of the rear elevation. Architectural evidence indicates that this wing is original to the house. The interior features a center hall with a half-turn staircase and distinctive Greek Revival woodwork.

The property also encompasses two significant outbuildings. The 1 1/2-story, brick kitchen and slave quarters building may predate the house. A frame smokehouse stands directly behind the house and may date to the mid or late 19th century.

Henry Wood, a tobacco manufacturer and president of the Roanoke Valley Railroad prior to the Civil War, purchased this land in 1842. However land records indicate that the residence was probably built between 1850 and 1854. The house features distinctive interior woodwork attributed to Milton, North Carolina master cabinetmaker, Thomas Day.

The house has been referred to as Blue Creek Manor, however, this name appears to have been used no earlier than the 1920s.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 51

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

The Henry Wood Residence is an excellent example of a mid-19th century, Greek Revival-style brick residence; it is one of the few remaining in Clarksville.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0148

NC

ADDRESS INFO: 403 4th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1970 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This circa-1970, brick Ranch house does not contribute to the historic or architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0149

ADDRESS INFO: 405 4th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Bungalow/Craftsman **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1932

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, frame house displays Craftsman-style elements. It features a complex, a multiple-hipped roof, a wraparound porch, and Craftsman-style windows. The 1-story porch has a hipped roof and square, brick columns. The exterior has been altered by the addition of vinyl siding and stone cladding, and by the remodeling of the porch.

According to the current owner (Arthur Ert), the house was built by Mr. Wiley who owned a lumber mill in town. The house was later owned by the Ligon family that was also involved in the lumber industry in Clarksville. The Selby family also owned the property at one time.

5TH STREET

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0150

ADDRESS INFO: 103 5th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federal **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1820 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1 1/2-story, frame house consists of two separate buildings connected by a 1-story hyphen. Each of the two sections is composed of a 1 1/2-story, side-gable frame house with a massive, exterior end chimney on one gable end. The steeply-pitched roof, boxed cornice, gable-end windows and massive brick chimneys indicate that both these buildings date to the early 19th century. The roofs are covered with standing seam sheet metal and both buildings stand on continuous brick foundations.

This pair of early-19th century dwellings are significant as they are two of the earliest extant buildings in Clarksville. Although further research is necessary to determine the origin of these structures, they may have been associated with what is known as the Judge Henry Wood House, now located at 105 6th Street. That house, although Queen Anne in style, incorporates parts of a much early house thought to have been erected around 1820 or 1830.

This early 19th century dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0151

ADDRESS INFO: 109 5th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Greek Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1870 circa

RESOURCE NAME: Richard Owen House (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame house features a low-pitched hipped roof and a centered open pediment. The symmetrical façade is organized around a double-leaf, paneled wood door with sidelights and a transom. The entrance is sheltered by a 1-story, 1-bay portico that has wood

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 52

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

Tuscan-style columns. Details include a diamond-shaped vent in the front-facing pediment and Classical corner pilasters. The house was moved in the late 1940s, and now sits atop a stone-clad foundation. The one exterior end chimney was also built after the house was moved.

This Greek Revival-style dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District. It is one of several dwellings scattered around the town that utilizes the same hipped-roof form with a front-facing open pediment. According to the current owners (Mr. and Mrs. Oettinger), the house was built and owned by the Owen family. It was moved in the late 1940s from its Virginia Avenue site, where the Lake Motel annex is now located (414 Virginia Avenue, 192-0121-0026).

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0152
ADDRESS INFO: 202 5th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Greek Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1870 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame house features a low-pitched hipped roof with a centered, front-facing pediment and two exterior brick chimneys with the stacks removed. The building is clad in wood weatherboard. A 1-story, 3-bay porch has a hipped roof with a center pediment across the front. The porch supports are paneled square columns. A single-leaf, panel-and-light wood door occupies the center façade bay and is topped by a glass transom.

This Greek Revival-style dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District. It is one of several dwellings in Clarksville that utilizes the same hipped-roof form with a front-facing open pediment.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0153
ADDRESS INFO: 204 5th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Greek Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1840 circa
RESOURCE NAME: A. T. Turner House (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame house has two exterior end brick chimneys. The house is clad in wood weatherboard and features a side-gable, standing seam metal roof. The windows contain 12-over-12 and 8-over-12 original sash. A 1-story, 3-bay porch shelters the main entrance. The porch has a hipped roof and square wood post supports. The porch is detailed with shallow, pointed arches reminiscent of the Gothic Revival style. The main entrance occupies the center façade bay and incorporates a double-leaf, paneled wood door that is framed by a transom and sidelights. The transom and sidelights contain a distinctive "x" pattern of wood muntins.

This simple frame dwelling is one of the best-preserved early residences in the town of Clarksville. The house displays features associated with the Greek Revival style, as well as the Gothic Revival style (porch). A 1937 WPA-funded report that collected historical information on this house, indicates that the house was built by A. T. Turner around 1835. Later owners included Tar Water, who acquired the property in 1856, Howard Locket in 1857, W. Vaden in 1857, George M. Wells in 1871, Mrs. Susie Graham in 1883, Hassie Bugg in 1898, and William Russell and William Russell, Jr. in 1924.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0154
ADDRESS INFO: 212 5th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1890 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This elaborately detailed, 2 1/2-story, frame house is composed of a 2-story, hipped-roof block fronted by a centered projecting, 2-story bay. This 3-sided, projecting bay is surmounted by a prominent, front-facing pediment that contains a tripartite, Queen Anne-style window. The pediment is also adorned by a decorative bargeboard. The 1-story, 5-bay porch has a hipped roof, and fluted, Ionic columns. The windows are accentuated by pedimented lintels. A single paneled wood door with an overhead transom occupies the central bay.

This is an excellent example of a Queen Anne Victorian-style dwelling.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0155

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 53

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

ADDRESS INFO: 214 5th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1824
RESOURCE NAME: Puryear / Vaughn House (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1 1/2-story, 4-bay, frame house has a side-gable roof and four exterior end chimneys, two with double shoulders and two with single shoulders. The house is clad in wood weatherboard and there is a centered, front-gable, wall dormer at the center of the facade. A 1-story, 3-bay, Victorian-era porch extends across a portion of the facade. The house appears to retain some of its original window sash with 9-over-9 and 6-over-6 sash configurations. The entry contains a double-leaf paneled wood door with shutters.

This frame house has undergone several alteration, but appears to date to the 1820s. The house was reputedly built for William Puryear in 1824. It remains as one of the oldest residences in Clarksville.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0156
ADDRESS INFO: 216 5th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1921-1926

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This American Foursquare-type house is 2 1/2 stories tall and 3 bays wide with a hipped roof. The house has three interior brick chimneys and has been clad in aluminum siding. There is a jerkin head dormer in the center of the roof that contains two, 2-light casement windows. A 1-story, 2-bay porch with a hipped roof and tapered square columns extends across the front facade. The front entry is set off center and contains a single-leaf, paneled wood door. The property also contains a circa-1900 - 1920 frame smokehouse at the rear.

This frame residence illustrates a common house type built throughout Virginia in the 1910s, 1920s and 1930s.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0157
ADDRESS INFO: 207 5th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1910 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1 1/2-story, 3-bay frame house has a cross-gable roof and an L-shaped plan. There are two interior brick chimneys. The building is of frame construction, but has been recently clad in a brick veneer. The front-facing gable terminates in a 3-sided, polygonal bay that is adomed by imbricated shingles, decorative brackets, and a scroll-sawn bargeboard. A 1-story, 3-bay porch with a hipped roof shelters the main entrance.

This is a good example of a 1-story, frame Queen Anne style residence.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0158
ADDRESS INFO: 209 5th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1890 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This frame house has a side-gable, 2-story, 3-bay form that features a front-facing, centered pediment and a full-width Victorian front porch. The porch is characterized by its turned wood posts, scroll-sawn brackets, and spindle-work frieze. Additional decorative elements include the shingled front gable and gable-end cornice returns. The centered, double-leaf, paneled wood door is flanked by three-quarter-length sidelights.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0159
ADDRESS INFO: 211 5th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1890 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 54

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

This 2-story, 3-bay house has a side-gable roof and a full-width front porch. It also has three interior brick chimneys. A full-height, projecting box bay occupies the building's center bay. The bay is topped by an elaborately decorated enclosed pediment. The front porch is five bays wide with turned wood posts, scroll-sawn brackets, and a spindle-work frieze.

According to the current owners (Mark Shuford and Monique Derby), this house was built by the Peebles family and later owned by the Howerton family who, at one time, ran Clarksville's local meat market. The house is an excellent example of a simple Victorian-era house with Queen Anne-style detailing.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0160
ADDRESS INFO: 217 5th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Greek Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1870

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame house features a low-pitched, hipped roof and a centered front-facing gable with a diamond-shaped vent. It is clad in wood weatherboard and has a 1-story, 3-bay porch across the front. The porch has a hipped roof with a centered pediment. The original porch supports have been replaced with modern decorative wrought iron posts. The house incorporates five double-hung 2/2 windows, a single aluminum door with transom, and corner pilasters.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0161
ADDRESS INFO: 219 5th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Gothic Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1901
RESOURCE NAME: Jamieson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1-story, 5-course American Bond brick church features a central, crenellated tower with brick corbelling and buttresses. The roof is a complex gable design that is covered with slate shingles. The front gable pediment is also clad in slate shingles of various forms. The openings incorporate the Gothic Revival, pointed arch and some contain fixed stained glass.

The following history is taken directly from a letter sent by the church to its members. "Members of this church started meeting in the late 1700s in private homes in the area. The Clarksville church was organized in 1830 and the first church building [built] in 1835. The first building was across from today's building on 5th Street. The present day building was erected in 1901 using some materials from the old church, which was torn down at the time. The interior of the church auditorium was remodeled in 1951. An addition was built to the rear containing classrooms and kitchen in the late 1950s. In 1967 another addition was built to the rear containing classrooms, a social hall, and offices for the secretary and minister." The church was named after Reverend James Jamieson, a former pastor.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0162
ADDRESS INFO: 304 5th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Greek Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1842
RESOURCE NAME: Finley / Moss House

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 3-bay house has a side-gable roof and two exterior end brick chimneys. It also features a distinctive front porch that incorporates geometric, cut-out support posts with a matching frieze board. The façade is symmetrical with a centered double-leaf, paneled wood door and a multi-light transom with sidelights. There are also unique, small-paned windows containing 15 lights per sash.

A 1936 WPA survey indicates that the house was originally constructed in 1842 for A.C. Finley [sic Findley]. The same source lists subsequent owners as Mr. R.H. Moss (purchased 1863), and John Drake (purchased 1906). Later, Samuel Tarry owned and occupied the dwelling. Robert H. Moss was proprietor of a large tobacco manufacturing company in Clarksville, variously known as R.H. Moss & Company and Moss Brothers & Company. Founded before 1850, the company was reputedly the earliest tobacco firm in the town. In 1854, Moss erected a new brick factory building on Virginia Avenue at 7th Street. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978, the Moss tobacco factory building was later demolished by its owner in 1980.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 55

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0163
ADDRESS INFO: 306 5th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1908

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 2-story, 3-bay, frame house with a cross-gable roof and a 2-story, polygonal end bay. This bay is capped by an enclosed pediment and decorated by sawn brackets. There are three interior brick chimneys in the residence. The 1-story, 4-bay porch has a hipped roof, decorative brackets and turned wood posts.

This is a good example of the Queen Anne- style residences built in Clarksville around the turn of the 20th century.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0164
ADDRESS INFO: 308 5th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1970 circa

NC

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a noncontributing brick modern-style dwelling.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0165
ADDRESS INFO: 310 5th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1830 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1-story, 3-bay, frame house features a main side-gable roof section and an exterior end, brick chimney. A 1-story, 1-bay front-gable roof porch incorporates turned wood posts and a turned balustrade. There are three double-hung, Craftsman-style windows in the façade and a single-leaf main entry door.

This house has undergone significant alterations. Its building form and large exterior end chimney indicate a possible construction date within the first half of the 19th century.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0166
ADDRESS INFO: 314 5th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1939

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1920s, Colonial Revival-style, brick house is 1 1/2 stories tall and 3 bays wide. It has two exterior end brick chimneys and a central entry that is framed by a Classical door surround. The roof has three front-gable dormers and double-hung, 6-over-6 windows.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0167
ADDRESS INFO: 316 5th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1910

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1900s 1-story, 3-bay house has two interior chimneys. It is a wood weatherboard frame building with a cross-gable asphalt shingle roof. The 1-story, 3-bay porch has a hipped roof and chamfered square posts. There is a double-hung, 2-over-2 window on either side of a single wood paneled door. The house incorporates an architectural element common in Clarksville, the centered pediment with cornice returns.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0168
ADDRESS INFO: 311 5th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1930 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 56

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

This Colonial Revival-style, frame dwelling is 1 1/2 stories tall and 3 bays wide with a side-gable roof. It has one interior brick chimney and is clad in aluminum siding. The roof has three front-gable dormers with double-hung, 6-over-6 windows. The 1-story, 1-bay porch has turned posts and a matchstick balustrade. There is a double-hung, eight-over-eight window with shutters on either side of the central single wood paneled door. There is a 1-story side-gable extension on either end of the main house.

This 1930s Colonial Revival Style dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District. This is an early example of a traditional "Cape Cod" Colonial Revival-style house type in Clarksville.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0169

ADDRESS INFO: 315 5th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne

ESTIMATED DATE: 1910

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1-story, 3-bay, frame house has Queen Anne influences and two interior brick chimneys. It is a wood weatherboard frame building with a cross-gable standing seam metal roof. The 1-story, 3-bay porch has a shed roof with turned posts and balustrade. There are two double-hung, 2-over-2 windows, a single wood paneled door, round vent in the front gable, and Doric corner pilasters.

6TH STREET

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0170

ADDRESS INFO: 100 6th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival

ESTIMATED DATE: 1916 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame house features a low-pitched, hipped roof, a full-width classically inspired front porch, and two interior and one exterior end brick chimneys. It is a wood weatherboard frame building with a hipped pressed shingle metal roof. There is a hipped dormer with three 2-light casement windows in it. The 1-story, 3-bay front porch has a hipped roof with a centered pediment, Ionic columns, and a picket balustrade. There are five double-hung 2-over-2 windows on the facade, along with a single panel-and-light, wood door. The house also features corner pilasters.

Built circa 1916, this house illustrates a popular, traditional house form adorned with Colonial Revival-style details.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0171

ADDRESS INFO: 104 6th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival

ESTIMATED DATE: 1916 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame house features a low-pitched, hipped roof that is clad in pressed-metal shingles. The house has four interior brick chimneys and is clad with wood weatherboard. There are two hipped dormers at the front and a 1-story, wraparound porch with a pediment above the stairs that lead to the entrance. The porch is supported on Tuscan-style columns. There is one double-hung 1-over-1 window and four paired 1-over-1 windows on the facade. A single wood paneled door with transom and sidelights and Doric corner pilasters occupies the building's center façade bay.

Built circa 1916, this house illustrates a popular traditional house form that is adorned with Colonial Revival-style details.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0172

ADDRESS INFO: 106 6th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other

ESTIMATED DATE: 1947

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This Cape Cod-type house is 1 story tall and 5 bays wide. The house has one exterior end brick chimney. It is a vinyl-sided, wood frame building with a side-gable asphalt shingle roof. The 1-story, 3-bay porch has a shed roof with fluted Tuscan columns. There are two double-hung, two-over-two windows with shutters on either side of the single wood paneled multi-light door.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 57

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

This simple, 1947 frame dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0173
ADDRESS INFO: 108 6th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1904

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This turn-of-the-20th-century, Queen Anne-style house features a complex, multi-gable roof, an irregular footprint, and a gazebo-like, corner porch bay. The house is 1 1/2 stories tall and has elaborate Victorian ornamentation. There are three interior and one exterior end brick chimneys. The house is clad in wood weatherboard, and has a standing seam metal roof. The 1-story, wraparound porch has decorative brackets, turned balustrade and posts, and a spindle frieze. The house is further ornamented by decorative bargeboards, cornice returns, and corner pilasters.

This is an outstanding example of a Queen Anne Victorian-style house in Clarksville. The building incorporates a gazebo-like corner porch element that is seen on several other houses in the Clarksville Historic District. These houses were likely designed by the same craftsman.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0174
ADDRESS INFO: 116 6th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This Late Victorian, 2-story, 3-bay, I-house has a side-gable roof, a symmetrical façade and two interior brick chimneys. A 3-bay, 1-story porch extends across the front.

This house appears on a 1902 map of Clarksville. At that time it was being used for storage of wagon frames by the C.H. Russell & Son wagon-making company, whose paint shop was then located next door at the corner of Virginia Avenue and 6th Street. The second floor was in use as a dwelling.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0175
ADDRESS INFO: 118 6th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1950 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1950s corrugated metal Quonset Hut has asbestos shingled ends with a centered single door flanked by single-light fixed windows. The Quonset Hut was a specialized utilitarian building type developed during World War II.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0176
ADDRESS INFO: 101 6th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Bungalow/Craftsman **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1921-1926

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This Craftsman-style, American Foursquare-type house is, 2 stories tall and 2 bays wide. The house has two interior brick chimneys and is clad in brick veneer. The roof is hipped and covered in standing seam metal. There is a front-gable dormer with a louvered vent. The 1-story, wraparound porch has a hipped roof with Tuscan columns on brick piers. There is one double-hung, 9-over-1 window, two paired 9-over-1 windows, and a single wood paneled door with light.

This 1920s Craftsman-style dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0177
ADDRESS INFO: 103 6th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Bungalow/Craftsman **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1924 circa

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 58

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This circa-1924 Craftsman-style, frame house is 2 stories tall and 3 bays wide. It has three interior brick chimneys. It is a vinyl-sided, wood frame building with a hipped asphalt shingle roof. The 1-story, 3-bay Craftsman-style porch has a hipped roof and paired tapered posts set atop brick piers. There are twelve double-hung 4-over-1 windows in pairs and triple sets and a single wood paneled door with light.

According to the current owners (Mr. and Mrs. Chappell), Alva and Jim Crowder had built the house in 1924. Subsequent owners included Earl Conat and the Marks family. The present owners purchased the house in 1956.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0178

NR

ADDRESS INFO: 105 6th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1830 circa

RESOURCE NAME: Judge Henry Wood, Jr. House (historic)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The Judge Henry Wood, Jr. House is an imposing two-story Queen Anne-style house. Its cruciform plan was the result of three phases of building. The ingenuity of the evolution of the house becomes apparent only after close examination. It has brick walls and standing seam metal roofs. The ends of the west (front) and south sections end in octagonal bays. In the southwest angle is the entrance porch featuring turned posts and balusters and a spindle frieze. In the northwest angle is the service entrance sheltered by a two-story porch with similar posts, railings, and a single-flight stair to the second floor. With the exception of service areas, the interior is uniformly finished with typical Queen Anne-Eastlake-style woodwork. The house sits on a large lot with a number of handsome trees. The property is in good condition and has had no major alterations since it reached its final form, other than the usual changes to heating and plumbing.

This Queen Anne-style dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District. In addition to being an excellent example of Queen Anne-style domestic architecture, the house incorporates a much older residence thought to be built circa 1830. Over the course of its history, the house has been associated with several people that were prominent in local, state, and national politics and government. These include members of the family of Clark Royster, Clarksville's founder; Confederate General and later U.S. Senator, William Mahone; and Judge Henry Wood, Jr., who served as a captain in the Confederate army and later became a judge.

This property was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places on September 24, 1999 under criteria B and C.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0179

ADDRESS INFO: 109 6th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Bungalow/Craftsman **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1920

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame house has three interior brick chimneys. It is clad in wood weatherboard and has a hipped, pressed-metal shingle roof. Centered on the roof is a hipped dormer with two, fixed, 8-light windows. The 1-story, wraparound porch has a hipped roof and square paneled posts on brick piers. There are 7, double-hung, 8-over-1 windows, a single wood paneled multi-light door, and wide eaves under the roofline.

This 1920 Craftsman-style dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District. The house is a good example of the Foursquare form that was popular during the early 20th century.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0180

ADDRESS INFO: 111 6th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Gothic Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1917

RESOURCE NAME: St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (historic/current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This simple, 1-story, frame church features a front-gable roof and a projecting front-gable vestibule. The building features lancet windows, wide eaves, and a cross at the apex of the front gable. The church has been covered in vinyl siding. An old photo that shows the building before it was re-clad, indicates that the church once had shaped, exposed rafter tails in its open eaves.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 59

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church was founded in Clarksville around 1913. Mrs. John Taylor Lewis, who served as the church's first treasurer, and the Rev. Beverley D. Tucker, a prominent Virginia churchman, solicited the funds to build the present church building that was consecrated on May 16, 1917.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0181
ADDRESS INFO: 113 6th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1902-1907

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 4-bay, frame dwelling has a side-gable roof clad in standing seam metal and one interior brick chimney. The 1-story, 3-bay, front porch has a hipped roof with square posts and a matchstick balustrade. There are three double-hung, 2-over-2 windows, two 6-over-6 windows, and a single panel-and-light wood door.

This simple frame house was originally constructed between 1902 and 1907 as a duplex dwelling with one 2-story section, and another 1 1/2-story section. The building may have housed employees of one of the nearby tobacco warehouses.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0182 **NC**
ADDRESS INFO: 117 6th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1980 circa
RESOURCE NAME: George Balmer Building of Clarksville Presbyterian Church (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a noncontributing, 1-story, pre-fabricated metal building with brick accents.

7TH STREET

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0183
ADDRESS INFO: 203 7th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Italianate **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1890 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This Italianate-style, 1-story, frame office has a hipped roof and one interior brick chimney. It is clad in wood weatherboards and features two double-hung, 6-over-6 windows on the façade. Two single-leaf, louvered wood doors occupy the end bays of the facade. The building is decorated by a bracketed cornice, fluted pilasters around the windows and doors, bracketed window hoods, fluted corner pilasters, and deep bracketed eaves.

This frame, Italianate-style office is significant as the only remaining stand-alone tobacco company office in Clarksville. The building may have been moved from its original location.

8TH STREET

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0184
ADDRESS INFO: 100 8th Street
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Bungalow/Craftsman **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1927

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, brick house features a complex hipped roof with prominent hipped-roof dormers on three sides. There is one interior brick chimney. A 1-story, wraparound, Craftsman-style porch extends to the west as a porte-cochere covering the driveway. The porch has a hipped roof and brick square posts. There are seven, double-hung, Craftsman-style windows on the façade. A single-leaf, wood, multi-light door occupies the central façade bay. Details include wide eaves, shallow, arched porch bays, and a centered cupola-style ventilator.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 60

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

This Craftsman-style house is a good example of its type. It is one of only a few, high-style Craftsman-style residences in Clarksville.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0185

NC

ADDRESS INFO: 102 8th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1970 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1-story, brick, Modern-style house does not contribute to the historic or architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0186

ADDRESS INFO: 104 8th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1900 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, frame house consists of a 2-bay-wide, side-gable structure that has been re-clad in vinyl siding. The building has two interior brick chimneys and a standing seam metal roof. An off-center, front pediment adorns the main roof and a 1-story, 3-bay porch extends across the front of the house. The porch has a hipped roof and wood Doric column supports. There are three double-hung, 6-over-6 windows and a single-leaf, paneled, wood door with sidelights and a transom on the façade. The house has deep bracketed eaves and a vent in the front pediment.

This simple, frame house is a good example of a popular, vernacular building type that was built throughout Virginia's small towns and rural areas from the 1880s into the 1920s.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0187

ADDRESS INFO: 103 8th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1890 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame I-house has a side-gable roof clad in standing seam metal, and one interior brick chimney. The house features a centered front pediment with cornice returns and a full-width, hipped-roof front porch with a matching central pediment. The porch has turned wood posts, decorative brackets, and a spindle-work frieze. The gable ends of the building also incorporate cornice returns and circular vents. The main entrance occupies the central façade bay and is surmounted by a glass transom.

This circa-1890, Late Victorian I-house-type dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District. The house is similar to several others in Clarksville. It displays a common vernacular house form.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0188

ADDRESS INFO: 204 8th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1910 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 5-bay, frame house appears to have undergone significant alterations, and may have been moved from another location. The house has a central, 2-story, side-gable section that appears to be the oldest portion of the house, and two, flanking, 1-story side wings. It has one interior brick chimney, is vinyl sided, and has a 1-story, 5-bay front porch across the front. The wings and front porch appear to date to the second half of the 20th century.

This modest frame dwelling may have been moved from its original location and substantially remodeled. The house does not appear in this location on a 1942 map of Clarksville.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0189

ADDRESS INFO: 208 8th Street

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 61

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1950 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This circa-1950, modern, concrete-block utility building features a simple, box-like form, glass block windows, and a cantilevered hood over the entrance that is suspended by metal bars above.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0190

ADDRESS INFO: 214 8th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1870 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame house has a side-gable roof and one interior brick chimney. The house is clad in wood German siding and has a standing seam metal roof. The 1-story, 3-bay, front porch has a shed roof and square wood posts. There are two, double-hung, 6-over-6 windows on the façade. The main entrance door is missing, and the side porch has collapsed.

This 1880s, Late Victorian-style dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District. It is located in a historically African-American area of Clarksville.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0191

ADDRESS INFO: 216 8th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1880 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame house has a side-gable roof and one interior brick chimney. The house has been re-clad in brick veneer and has a standing seam metal roof. Two gable-front dormers were added to the front roof. The 1-story, 3-bay, front porch has a hipped, metal roof and square wood posts. There are two, double-hung, 6-over-6 windows on the façade. The main entrance occupies the central façade bay.

This 1880s, Late Victorian-style dwelling contributes to the architectural integrity of the Clarksville Historic District. It is located in a historically African-American area of Clarksville.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0192

ADDRESS INFO: 218 8th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern Movement **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1960 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This circa-1960, frame, Colonial Revival-style house does not contribute to the historic or architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0193

ADDRESS INFO: 8th Street, South end of

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Victorian **ESTIMATED DATE:** 1880 circa

RESOURCE NAME: Rock House (current)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2-story, 2-bay, stone house has a unique form for Clarksville. Not only is it the only all-stone building in the historic district, its design is that of an urban-type rowhouse not found elsewhere in the town. The building consists of a narrow, 2-story, 2-bay-wide structure with a full-height, projecting, polygonal tower that is set off-center on the façade. The building's rough-cut stone walls are laid in regular courses. The entrance stands to the north side of the projecting, front bay and is filled by a paneled, wood door and topped by a multi-light transom. The house has one interior stone chimney and there are five, double-hung, 1-over-1 windows and two, 2-over-2 windows on the façade.

This house is unique in Clarksville, both for its form and for its construction material. It is the only urban-type rowhouse in town, as well as the only stone structure. The house is located in a historically African-American section of the town.

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 62

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

9TH STREET

DHR ID#: 192-0121-0194

NC

ADDRESS INFO: 103 9th Street

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Other, Altered

ESTIMATED DATE: 1890 circa

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a 1-story, 2-bay, frame house with a brick façade wall and one interior brick chimney. The façade incorporates one tripartite window and one 8-over-12, double-hung sash window.

According to the current owners, this circa-1890s dwelling was dismantled and moved from its original location in the 400-block of Virginia Avenue, and reconstructed on this lot. The form and design of the house was dramatically changed at that time. As reconstructed, the house takes the form of a 1960s Ranch-style house constructed from the parts of the old house. The Flemish bond brickwork on the façade may have been salvaged from another historic house in the area. Because of the massive alterations made to the form of the historical house, the original design is no longer apparent. Therefore, the building does not contribute to the historic or architectural significance of the Clarksville Historic District.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 63

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

ENDNOTES

¹ "Henry Wood Residence," National Register Nomination Form, Prepared by Margarita Jerabek Wuellner of John Milner Associates, April 1994. On file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 64

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Established during the first quarter of the 19th century at the confluence of the Dan and Roanoke Rivers in Southside Virginia, Clarksville owes its existence to the development and expansion of transportation networks in the region from the early 19th century through the early 20th century. The location and success of the town was predicated on the completion of navigation improvements on the Dan and Roanoke Rivers in the early 19th century, and, as the century progressed, on the extension of railroads through southern Virginia. Throughout the 19th century, Clarksville served as one of only a few urban centers in Southside Virginia and as the main center of trade and industry in Mecklenburg County. The Clarksville Historic District is a collection of buildings, sites and structures that illuminates the town's growth as a center of trade and transportation in Southside Virginia through the 19th and into the 20th century (Criterion A). The district is also significant for its representative collection of late-19th century and early-20th century commercial and residential buildings that range from the nationally popular architectural styles of the period to distinctive local, vernacular building forms (Criterion C). The people who have lived and worked in Clarksville have made important contributions to the development of the region and the state. Several town residents are recognized as historically significant figures in local and state history (Criterion B).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 65

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Founded in 1818, the town of Clarksville is in Mecklenburg County in the Southside region of Virginia, a geographical area of tidewater and piedmont located east of the Blue Ridge Mountains, between the James River and the Virginia-North Carolina border. Originally located at the confluence of the Dan and Roanoke Rivers¹ where they once met to form the Roanoke River, Clarksville now stands on the southwestern shore of the John H. Kerr Reservoir, which is also known as Buggs Island Lake.² Begun in 1947 and completed in early 1953, the United States Army Corps of Engineers constructed the Kerr Dam 20 miles downstream from Clarksville on the Roanoke River. Today, just as it has for its entire existence, Clarksville's history has been defined by its relationship to the water.

Before 1953, when it was flooded by the construction of the Kerr Dam, Occoneechee Island faced the banks where Clarksville now stands. In the late 17th century, when English explorers first arrived in the area, the Occoneechee Indians, the dominant Native American tribe in the region, inhabited the island. In 1676, in a battle that was the penultimate event of Nathaniel Bacon's rebellion against British Royal Governor Sir William Berkeley, Bacon's forces killed 300 members and leaders of the tribe. Losing the battle (which took place on Occoneechee Island) broke the power of the area's Native Americans. Within 50 years, the vast majority of those who survived left the area.³

During the 18th century, European settlers were slow to inhabit the area. Unlike the eastern rivers in more settled parts of Virginia, the Roanoke and Dan Rivers flowed not to the Chesapeake Bay but to Albemarle Sound in North Carolina, a much more shallow, and thus less navigable waterway than the Chesapeake Bay. As a result, the local economy was dependent on overland routes to access markets for tobacco, its primary cash crop. Until 1800, Petersburg, Virginia, 85 miles northwest of where Clarksville now stands, was the closest tobacco inspection point. To reach it, farmers from the countryside south and west of the confluence of the Dan and the Roanoke Rivers had to use ferries from landings on the south shore.⁴ After using the ferries to cross the water to the north shore, they would continue on Cox Road, the primary route to Petersburg.

The south shore ferry landings featured prominently in Clarksville's founding and subsequent development. By 1800, the most prominent one was on land owned by Clark Royster, the son of William Royster, an early settler of Southside Virginia. William Royster operated a ferry and owned the ferry landing on the south side of the Roanoke River near the present site of Clarksville. In 1792, Clark Royster inherited 376 acres of land from his father. In the winter of 1817, the younger Royster petitioned the Commonwealth of Virginia to establish a new town on 25 acres of his inheritance. At the time, he owned the ferry landing, a tavern, and the tobacco warehouse where a Virginia tobacco inspection station was located. Virginia granted Royster's petition in 1818 and gave the town the name "Clarksville."⁵

During the early 19th century, the political leadership of both North Carolina and Virginia was determined to improve transportation in the Roanoke River Valley to open the area for more settlement and trade. To do this, they dedicated an extraordinary amount of public funds to finance the state-chartered Roanoke Navigation Company whose mission it was to make the Roanoke River navigable for boats carrying tobacco to markets from Halifax, North Carolina to the Virginia border.⁶ Clarksville, along with several other riverside towns, was planned shortly after work on a canal at the falls downstream was begun. In 1817, the company began construction on a nine-mile canal with three locks and an aqueduct that circumnavigated the falls of the Roanoke River between Gaston and Weldon, North Carolina. That same year, the company purchased African-American slaves to build the canal. They would take their place among the more than 11,000 African-American slaves who would be enumerated in Mecklenburg County for the 1820 U.S. Census. In 1820, Mecklenburg's total population was 19,786. Of this number, 674 were free people of color.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 66

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

In 1818, Clarksville was laid out at the confluence of the Dan and Staunton Rivers by financial investors eager to take advantage of the anticipated growth in trade that they expected the new canal to bring. North Carolina and Virginia's investment in the Roanoke Navigation Company achieved the desired results. By 1823, the Company had completed construction on its canal and had made additional improvements along the Roanoke River between Gaston and Clarksville. These included the construction of wing dams, sluices, and hand-dug channels that were designed to allow for a 16-foot wide, three-foot deep channel. By 1824, the majority of the Roanoke River route was complete, and pole-boats (bateaux) were able to travel from the Dan and Staunton Rivers down the Roanoke to Gaston, North Carolina, and then on to Weldon via the navigation company's canal around the falls. In 1829, the company undertook another major construction project to complete three locks and a basin at Danville that was located upstream from Clarksville on the Dan River.⁷ With this final piece in place, the Roanoke Navigation Company's Roanoke River route could accommodate as many as 355 bateaux and carry as much as \$6 million in goods annually.⁸

By 1830, the system's completion had opened trade routes between Norfolk and the agricultural counties in Southside Virginia. Instead of shipping tobacco overland to be sold in Petersburg, Mecklenburg farmers could transport their products down the Roanoke River, past the fall line via the canal at Gaston-Weldon, and on to Norfolk via steamboats operating on the Dismal Swamp Canal.

As an integral part of the new navigation course and with an economy entwined with all aspects of the tobacco trade, Clarksville grew swiftly. In 1821, just three years after its founding, Virginia incorporated it as a town. In 1833, the state opened a second tobacco inspection station in Clarksville at Venable's Warehouse. That same year, the Avery & Tompkins stagecoach line opened, connecting Clarksville to Petersburg via a station at Boydton, the Mecklenburg county seat. Mecklenburg County residents could take the stage east to Belfield (now Emporia) in Greensville County, Virginia, where they then could connect with the new Petersburg and Gaston Railroad between Petersburg and Gaston, North Carolina.⁹ Funded by a group of Petersburg businessmen, this rail line was effective in recapturing much of the tobacco and manufactured goods trade between Southside Virginia and Petersburg that had been siphoned to Norfolk by the completion of the Roanoke Navigation Company's river system.

In 1836, Martin's Gazetteer of Virginia described Clarksville as a bustling river town filled with workers and a strong economy centered on tobacco.

It [Clarksville] contains 14 private dwelling houses, 2 houses of public worship, (1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian,) 1 Academy, 1 well organized Sunday school, and 9 mercantile stores. The mechanics are, 1 tanner, 2 saddlers, 2 blacksmiths, 1 wheelwright, 1 coach maker, 5 house carpenters, 1 cabinet maker, 1 brick maker, 1 bricklayer and stone mason, 1 plough manufacturer, and 1 boot and shoe manufacturer. There are 2 places for stemming tobacco, 1 warehouse, and another being erected. From 1,700 to 2,000 hogsheads of tobacco are inspected annually. About 15 boats constantly run from Clarksville to Weldon, N.C. Population 200 persons of whom 2 are physicians.¹⁰

In 1836, Clarksville, with just about 1 percent of the total population of Mecklenburg County, was the market for more than one-third of the county's tobacco production and the location of a significant portion of the county's skilled crafts people.¹¹

In 1837, Virginia's Board of Public Works undertook a survey to investigate the potential for improving the Roanoke

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 67

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

River to enable steamboat access. The final report called for the construction of 25 new locks and 14 dams between Clarksville and the tidewater region of North Carolina. The stretch of the Dan River between Danville and Clarksville alone would require 18 locks and 17 dams. By this time, in the face of competition from the ascending railroad industry, the Virginia government was not ready to commit the amount of funds that such ambitious plans would require. It chose instead to devote most of its resources to develop a growing infrastructure of rail lines in the Commonwealth. Accordingly, throughout the 1840s and 1850s, the Roanoke Navigation Company struggled to merely maintain the facilities that it had. Frequent flooding and repairs necessitated by its wooden construction taxed the company's resources.¹² However, the biggest threat to the canal system was not internal. By the 1850s, the extension of reliable rail service to the area began to make the old canal system obsolete.

In 1855, the Roanoke Valley Railroad inaugurated direct train service to Clarksville. The railroad was eager to reach the town, perhaps because, by 1854, it was reported to have "increased more rapidly in the last ten years than any other village in the state. It contains 3 or 4 churches, 1 bank, and over 1,000 inhabitants."¹³ The Roanoke Valley Railroad line extended south from Clarksville to Manson, North Carolina where it connected to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. At Gaston, passengers and freight could be transferred to the Petersburg and Gaston Railroad to access Petersburg to the north or Raleigh, North Carolina to the south. Also from Gaston, trains could continue eastward to Weldon, North Carolina and on to Portsmouth and Norfolk in Virginia.

In 1856, another Virginia railroad, the Richmond and Danville was completed to Danville, Virginia. While this line did not pass through Mecklenburg County, it was accessible to the town via a plank road that had been constructed between Christiansville (now Chase City) in the northwestern section of Mecklenburg County to the Keysville depot that was located to the north in Charlotte County, Virginia.¹⁴ In 1858, the Virginia General Assembly authorized an extension to the Roanoke Valley Railroad that would run north from Clarksville through Christiansville to the Richmond and Danville Railroad's Keysville depot. Work ceased with the outbreak of the American Civil War (1861-1865).¹⁵ Soon, every other aspect of the local and Virginia economy, especially the production, inspection, and marketing of tobacco, would virtually stop as well.

Clarksville did not witness military action during the war years, though more than 200 of its men fought with the Confederate forces.¹⁶ By late summer 1861, free persons of color were impressed or drafted into service for the Confederate government, particularly to build fortifications in and around Petersburg, Richmond, and Norfolk, Virginia. In August 1861, all free, able-bodied men of color in Mecklenburg County between the ages of 18 and 50 were drafted for service to the Confederate government.¹⁷ The U.S. Census of 1860 listed 898 free people of color living in Mecklenburg County. Approximately 200 of them were men between the ages of 18 and 50. By the end of 1862, the Confederate government of Virginia required slave owners in Mecklenburg County to provide 300 able-bodied male slaves between the ages of 18 and 45 to the Confederate forces to build fortifications in Richmond. The Confederate government imposed similar requisitions periodically until the end of the war in 1865.¹⁸

One family that arrived in Clarksville during the war years was that of William Mahone (1826-1895), a general in the Confederate Army and, after the war's end, one of Virginia's key political leaders. His family lived in what is known today as the Judge Henry Wood, Jr. House (listed on the National Register of Historic Places), an imposing, two-story, Queen Anne-style house located at 404 4th Street in Clarksville. In addition to being an excellent example of Queen Anne-style domestic architecture, the house incorporates a much older residence that is thought to have been built circa 1830. The house has been inhabited by several people that were prominent in local, state, and national politics including members of the family of Clark Royster, Clarksville's founder, and later by Henry Wood, Jr., and his family.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 68

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

Wood served as a captain in the Confederate army and later became a local judge.

Mahone was a railroad president before the war began and became a hero throughout the South in 1864 when he successfully defeated Union forces at the Battle of the Crater during the long Petersburg campaign. After the war ended, Mahone founded the Readjuster Party, a coalition of white and African-American Democrats and Republicans who advocated a partial repudiation of the extensive amount of debt that Virginia had accumulated before 1861. In 1868, all debts incurred by the Confederate states during the Civil War were forgiven when the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which also granted citizenship to all former slaves, was passed. Mahone's opponents, who worried that debt repudiation would alienate northern and foreign investors, were called Funders. In counties, such as Mecklenburg, with majority African-American populations, the Republican-Readjuster coalition held political majorities from the 1870s until the 1890s.

One Republican who generally supported Mahone was Ross Hamilton, an African-American from nearby Boydton who served more terms in the 19th century in Virginia's General Assembly than any other African-American. One historian has written that "Hamilton was a leader, perhaps the most influential political leader in Mecklenburg County during his era...His life, and the story of his political career, are inseparable for that of the rural freedpeople back home in Mecklenburg."¹⁹ In addition to Hamilton, African-Americans who represented Mecklenburg County included school teacher Britton Baskerville, Jr., Amos A. Dodson, John Watson, Watkins L. Love, and Leander Read.²⁰

In the late 19th century, regardless of their race or political party, people in Clarksville and Mecklenburg County were eager to restart efforts to improve the area's river transportation in order to facilitate the movement of goods to and from the town as a means to help revive its economy. To that end, the area's congressional delegation convinced the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to survey the Roanoke River between Clarksville and Eaton Falls, Virginia to see if it could be improved to accommodate steamboat traffic. In 1889, much to the town's disappointment, the Corps concluded that the expense of the potential improvement could not be justified, arguing that "it is very doubtful, even with the river channel improved at the estimated cost of \$280,000, whether any large commerce would be thereby developed for many years, and that [the river], is to-day not worthy of improvement by the General Government."²¹

The Corps' report provides a revealing snapshot of Clarksville describing it as "a small town of about 800 population, formerly the seat of large tobacco trade, but now mainly important as the point where two lines of railroad cross the head of the Roanoke River."²² Again, its status as a railroad hub in the region was the foundation upon which Clarksville would try to build its future.

By the beginning of the 20th century, Mecklenburg County had three major railroads. One was the Richmond and Mecklenburg Railroad that followed a route similar to the original Roanoke Valley Railroad but added an extension between Clarksville and Keysville. Completed in 1884, this line would become part of the Southern Railway system in 1894. In 1890, the Atlantic and Danville Railway (incorporated into the Southern Railway system and later into the Norfolk and Western line) was completed. It ran east-west through Mecklenburg and passed through LaCrosse and South Hill, crossed the Roanoke River at Clarksville, and continued southwest to Danville, Virginia. In 1900, a second, north-south rail line was completed. The Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina Railroad (later part of the Seaboard Air Line system), ran through the eastern end of the county.²³

The expansion of railroads in Southside Virginia was a particularly cheering sight for the people of Clarksville who were still suffering from the effects of a devastating, 1893 fire that destroyed many of the buildings that once lined the blocks between the river (now the Kerr Reservoir) and 5th Street.²⁴ In its April 6, 1893 edition, a local newspaper described

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 69

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

the devastation in detail.

The fire fiend has been in our midst. Two and one-half hours of his fell work sufficed to wipe out over fifty residences and places of business and to render upwards of 100 people homeless, foodless and clothesless. Thirty-five entire families are known to be burned out of house and home, many of them saving only the clothes on their backs. They were poor people and their loss completely overcomes them.²⁵

The end of the 19th century was a difficult political period for all Virginians, especially for Virginians who were poor and for Virginians who were African-American. In 1902, a new state constitution was implemented. One key provision was the creation of a State Corporation Commission (SCC) that, soon after its founding, forced railways to stop charging different freight rates for short and long term shipments. Residents of small towns like Clarksville whose merchants *were unable to compete with large corporations in towns and cities with larger populations generally supported this.* While the creation of the SCC was the realization of a populist ideal, other provisions of the Constitution of 1902 rolled back the citizenship rights of most of the Commonwealth's citizens. The new constitution was the first to specifically *prohibit white and African-American children from attending public school together.*

Most importantly, the Virginia Constitution of 1902 limited the right to vote to war veterans, their adult sons, and to property owners who paid at least \$1 in property taxes, *or who could give a "reasonable explanation" of any part of the new constitution.* In addition, potential voters were required to complete registration applications in their own handwriting, and to answer "any and all questions" asked by local registrars "concerning his qualifications as an elector." It also imposed a poll or voting tax on all residents who wished to register to vote. Thus, *poor men (women were not allowed to vote in Virginia or U. S. elections until the passage of the 19th amendment in 1920) who were unable to pay the poll tax, people who could not read or write, and people that local registrars ruled did not answer questions "correctly" about the 1902 constitution were barred from voting.* This "reduced the number of Virginia's voters by more than half and cut the number of black voters from about one hundred and forty-seven thousand to fewer than ten thousand by 1904."²⁶ In Mecklenburg County, this meant that the potential number of potential voters, 5,615 men in 1900, was reduced to 1,730 by 1903.²⁷ The overall result for the Commonwealth meant that, among other things, Virginia, with a state population that placed it in the top twenty of the most populous states throughout the twentieth century, had the smallest body of voters in the United States. The size and status of Virginia's electorate would not change until the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the 1966 U.S. Supreme Court decision that outlawed Virginia's imposition of the poll tax.

In 1907, writers of a brochure that extolled the virtues of Mecklenburg County described Clarksville as a town rich with business resources.

There are four tobacco warehouses, one newspaper, a large wagon manufactory, two banks, twenty-five stores, two or three hotels, Magee's Lithia Water, telephones, splendid water-power for machinery near by, iron bridge spans the river, paved streets, *and surrounded by a fertile agricultural section.* Its natural location, railroad communication, and advantages for residences and business enterprises are not easily surpassed. Its population is about 1,000.²⁸

Perhaps the brochure's authors stretched the truth a bit in describing Clarksville's roads as paved. A contemporary historian of the town has written that Clarksville "had no paved streets or sidewalks until 1926. It was said that the mud on Virginia Avenue was knee deep at times."²⁹

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 70

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

An unrelenting reality for Clarksville's people and for other residents who lived in the Roanoke River Basin was the unpredictability of the Roanoke River and its frequent flooding. Plans for damming the Roanoke were proposed as early as 1920, however, they were offered as a means to provide electric power to the area, not as a means of flood control and none came to fruition.³⁰ In 1940, dramatic change was instigated when the Roanoke recorded the worst flood in its known history, costing the area more than five million dollars in damages. In 1944, due to the persistence of local North Carolina Congressman John H. Kerr, Congress authorized the construction of a dam at Buggs Island that was 20 miles downriver from Clarksville. In 1947, the Army Corps of Engineers began construction on what would become the John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir.³¹ By early 1953, when the construction of the Kerr Dam was completed, Clarksville had been changed forever. Its creation had a profound effect on 135-year-old Clarksville – the entire segment of the original town boundaries northeast of 2nd Street and southeast of Market Street was eradicated by water.

Clarksville has lost the geographical underpinnings of its creation – it no longer is where the Dan and Roanoke Rivers meet. However, Clarksville retains the central premise of its founding – its relationship with the water. Where its industry and commerce were once driven by tobacco and the transportation networks that the rivers and railroads provided, Clarksville's economy today is fueled by its appeal as a quiet, waterfront community and its presence on the shores of Buggs Island Lake.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 71

Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA

ENDNOTES

¹ The Roanoke River is known also as the Staunton River.

² Buggs Island is the name of the Island immediately downstream from the dam. It was named for Samuel Bugg, an 18th century pioneer in the area. In 1951, Congress changed the name of the project to John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir. John H. Kerr (1873-1958) was a U. S. congressman from North Carolina who obtained congressional approval and funds for the dam's construction. The Kerr Reservoir covers 50,000 acres. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers operates the reservoir plus an additional 50,000 acres of land that surrounds it.

³ *Clarksville Virginia 175th Anniversary*. Clarksville, Virginia, 1993.

⁴ For a lively description of 18th and 19th century ferry service in the area, see Gerald Tate Gilliam's 1985 article "Crossing at Clarksville." George T. Gilliam, "Crossing at Clarksville," *The Southsider*, vol. IV, no. 2, Spring 1985, pp. 29-36.

⁵ Reputedly, the name derives from Royster's first name. In 1840, Clark Royster erected a house for himself and his wife, Lucy on the 276-acre tract, which was then located north of the town of Clarksville. Susan L. Bracey, *Life By the Roaring Roanoke: A History of Mecklenburg County, Virginia*, (Mecklenburg County, VA: The Mecklenburg County Bicentennial Commission, 1977) p. 121.

⁶ Begun in 1812, North Carolina's eventual capitalization of the Roanoke Navigation Company amounted to \$300,000, the near equivalent of 27 million dollars today. In 1816, Virginia joined North Carolina and issued a charter to the same company and invested \$200,000 of state funds, the equivalent of more than 18 million dollars today. Gerald Tate Gilliam, "Roanoke Navigation Company," *The Southsider* (Vol. VIII, No. 3, 1989) pp. 61-71

⁷ *ibid.*, pp. 61-63.

⁸ Redfield Proctor, *Preliminary Examination of Roanoke River: A letter from the Secretary of War, Transmitting Reports upon The Survey and Preliminary Examination of Roanoke River between Clarksville and Eaton Falls, Virginia*, 18 December 1889, 51st Congress, 1st Session. House of Representatives. Ex. Doc., No. 62, p. 5.

⁹ Susan Lynn Bracey Sheppard, "Oh! For a railroad. Oh! For power! A Railroad for Mecklenburg County," *Virginia Cavalcade* (Vol. 33, No. 4, 1984) p.156.

¹⁰ Martin, Joseph. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, and the District of Columbia*. (Charlottesville, Virginia: Moseley & Tompkins, 1836) p. 234.

¹¹ According to the 1830 U.S. Census, Mecklenburg County's population stood at 20,477.

¹² Gilliam, "Roanoke Navigation Company," pp. 66-67.

¹³ Thomas Baldwin and J. Thomas. *A New and Complete Gazetteer of the United States: Giving a Full and Comprehensive Review of the Present Condition, Industry, and Resources of the American Confederacy*. (Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo and Company, 1854) p. 245.

¹⁴ Susan Lynn Bracey Sheppard, p. 156.

¹⁵ The Confederate Army attempted to complete the extension as a military supply line; however, invasion by Federal troops halted all work. In addition, the Confederate government removed the original Roanoke Valley Railroad tracks south of Clarksville to construct the Piedmont Railroad then under construction south of Danville. This line was built to supply Confederate troops in the Northern Virginia campaign. Susan Lynn Bracey Sheppard, pp. 159-160.

¹⁶ Susan L. Bracey, *Life By the Roaring Roanoke*, pp. 464-471.

¹⁷ *ibid.*, p. 279.

¹⁸ *ibid.*, p. 244-246.

¹⁹ Harold Sumner Forsythe, "'But My Friends Are Poor': Ross Hamilton and Freedpeople's Politics in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, 1869-1901" *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* (vol. 105, No. 4, Autumn 1997) p. 411

²⁰ *ibid.*, 419-422; "Southside Legislators in the General Assembly from 1865 to 1900 (First Installment)," *The Southsider*, Vol. 11, No. 4, pp.82-85.

²¹ W. H. Bixby, *Preliminary Examination of the Roanoke River, Virginia, Between Clarksville and Eaton's Falls*, 18 December 1889. 51st Congress, 1st Session. House of Representatives. Ex. Doc., No. 62, p. 2. Two hundred and eighty thousand dollars in 1889 would be equivalent to more than five million dollars today.

²² *ibid.*, p. 3.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 72

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

²³ Susan Lynn Bracey Sheppard, p. 161-167.

²⁴ The majority of Clarksville's commercial architecture post-dates the fire. This is reflected in the styles and materials displayed in the blocks between 2nd and 7th Street along Virginia Avenue that comprise the historic commercial core of Clarksville's historic district.

²⁵ Rebecca Jones Cary. *Clarksville – Now and Then*. Clarksville, Virginia: Town of Clarksville, Virginia, 1996, 3rd edition, 2000, p. 11.

²⁶ Emily J. Salmon and Edward D. C. Campbell, Jr., editors. *The Hornbook of Virginia History*. 4th edition. (Richmond, Virginia: The Library of Virginia, 1994) p. 64.

²⁷ United States Census of 1900, Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

²⁸ Charles Alexander, H. F. Hutcheson, and Thomas D. Jeffress. *Mecklenburg County Virginia: Its History, Resources and Advantages*. (Boydton, Virginia, 1907) n.p.

²⁹ Jones Cary, p. 9.

³⁰ Susan L. Bracey, *Life By the Roaring Roanoke*, p.370.

³¹ *ibid.*, 370.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 73

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 74

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Mecklenburg County, VA**

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 75

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Mecklenburg County, VA**

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 76

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

"Copy of the Plat of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia drawn by W.H.C. Walker, D. Clerk County Court of Mecklenburg County from a copy of said plat now in the hands of W.D. Blanks, N.P. 16th April 1897." Mecklenburg County Circuit Court Land Records, Boydton, Virginia.

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 77
Geographical Data

**Clarksville Historic District
Mecklenburg County, VA**

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

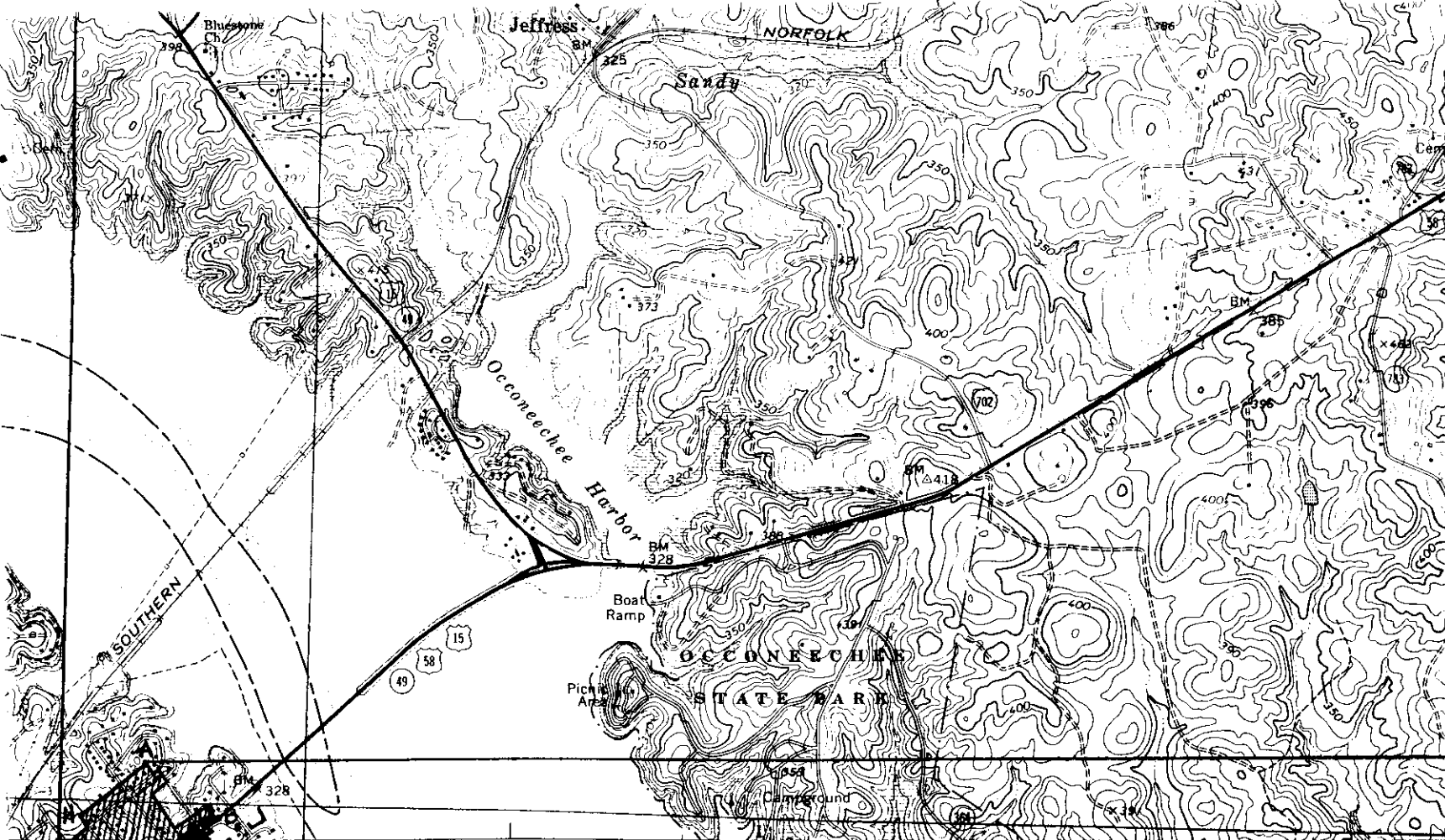
Verbal Boundary Description

The accompanying map titled "Clarksville Historic District" shows the boundary of the Clarksville Historic District as a solid black line. Two additional maps, titled "Clarksville Historic District Tax Parcel Map 1" and "Clarksville Historic District Tax Parcel Map 2" also accompany this nomination. These maps are included for additional clarification on the boundary. The parcels that are located within the historic district are shaded in gray.

Boundary Justification

The Clarksville Historic District boundary encompasses the central core of 19th and early 20th-century buildings that is associated with the town's initial establishment, antebellum, economic boom, and late 19th-century and early 20th-century growth. The district incorporates the town's dense concentration of mid-19th-century, Victorian-era, and early 20th-century commercial, institutional, and residential buildings. The district's boundary line follows property lines and street rights-of-way.

The historic district boundary was drawn to avoid areas that were extensively changed in the latter half of the 20th century. These areas include the 100 and 200 blocks of Virginia Avenue, the southeast side of the 400 block of Virginia Avenue, and the area southwest of the former Clarksville High School. In addition, the historic district focuses on the nucleus of buildings that pre-date the 1947 inauguration of construction on the John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir. A handful of infill buildings that are located within the district boundary were built after 1947 and are considered to be contributing to the historic district by virtue of the fact that they are 50 years old or will soon be 50 years old. These buildings are primarily residential structures that, through their siting and massing, maintain the historic development pattern of the town.



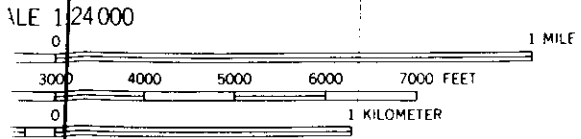
4059
BOYDTON 6 MI
SOUTH HILL 22 MI

4057000m N. UTM COORDINATES
 A-17 718350/4056150
 B-17 718660/4055950
 H-17 718100/4055940
 CLARKSVILLE
 HISTORIC DISTRICT

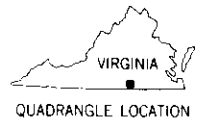
DHR No. 192-0121

CLARKSVILLE SOUTH) BUFFALO SPRINGS 7 MI.
 5257 II SE SOUTH BOSTON 20 MI

32°30' 720 721 722 723000m E 78°30' 36°37'30"



INTERVAL 10 FEET
 C VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, hard surface ————— Light-duty road, hard or improved surface ————
- Secondary highway, hard surface ———— Unimproved road - - - - -
- Interstate Route ⊕ U. S. Route ○ State Route

CLARKSVILLE NORTH, VA.

NE/4 CLARKSVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE
 N3637.5—W7830/7.5

1968
 PHOTOREVISED 1981
 DMA 5257 II NE—SERIES V834

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1979 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981

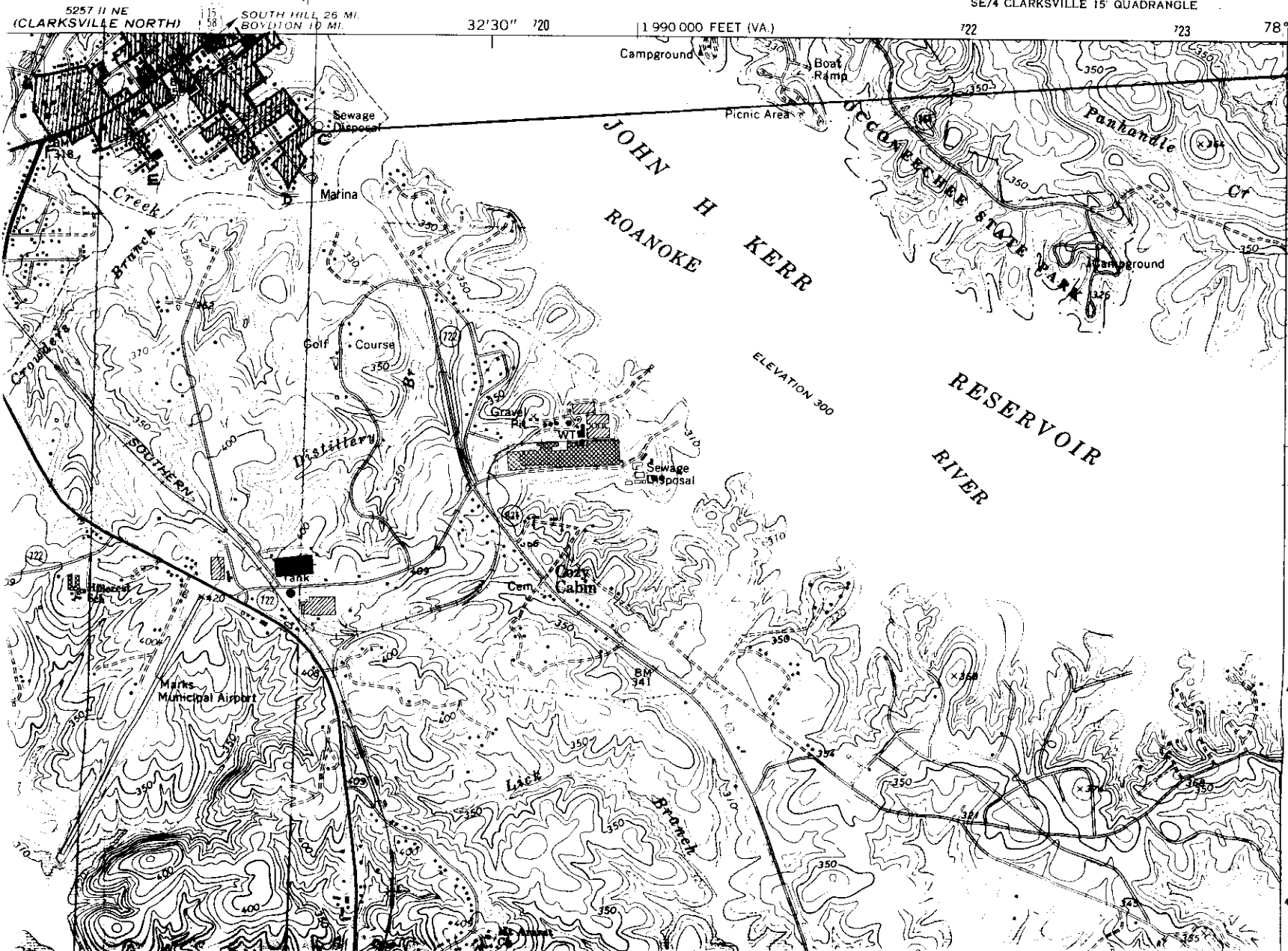
(TUNGSTEN)
 5357 III SW

NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 CONTACT INFORMATION AND SOURCES, CHARLOTTEVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
 ADDITIONAL MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

CLARKSVILLE SOUTH QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA-NORTH CAROLINA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE/4 CLARKSVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE

5387 III NW
(BOYDTON)



36°37'30"
CLARKSVILLE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
DHR No. 192-0121
UTM COORDINATES
C-17 719000/4055410
D-17 718890/4055150
E-17 718240/4055210
F-17 717750/4055340
G-17 717680/4055630

100 000 FEET
(VA.)
4054

4053

4052

19
C1
C1
41