

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
OF MARTINSVILLE, VIRGINIA**



Hill Studio, P. C.
120 West Campbell Avenue
Roanoke, Virginia 24011
540-342-5263

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OF MARTINSVILLE, VIRGINIA**

Prepared by:

Alison S. Blanton
Helen R. Hill
Mary A. Zirkle
Stacy L. Marshall

HILL STUDIO, P. C.
120 West Campbell
Roanoke, Virginia
540-342-5263

Prepared for:

Virginia Department
of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221
804-367-2323

City of Martinsville
55 West Church Street
Martinsville, Virginia 24114
540-656-5276

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures.....	2
Abstract.....	4
Acknowledgments	5
Chapter 1: Project Background	6
Introduction.....	6
Project Description.....	6
Chapter 2: Methodology.....	9
Chapter 3: Historic Overview of Martinsville.....	14
Chapter 4: Thematic Analysis of Resources Surveyed.....	24
Commerce/Trade	24
Domestic	32
Funerary.....	38
Government/Law/Politics	40
Health Care/Medicine.....	43
Industry/Processing/Extraction.....	45
Recreation/Arts	48
Religion	50
Social.....	53
Transportation/Communication.....	55
Chapter 5: Survey Findings.....	58
Chapter 6: Evaluation	70
Chapter 7: Recommendations.....	75
Bibliography.....	82
Appendices.....	<i>Following</i>
A: List of Surveyed Properties by Identification Number	
B: List of Surveyed Properties Alphabetically by Name (Historic Context)	
C: List of Surveyed Properties by Address	
D: List of Surveyed Properties by Chronological Order	
E: Preliminary Information Form for Martinsville Historic District	
F: Preliminary Information Form for East Church Street / Starling Avenue Historic District	
G: Preliminary Information Form for West Fayette Street Historic District	
H: National Register Nomination for Martinsville Historic District	

ABC000001003

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Map of Study Areas	7
Figure 2: 1891 Map of Martinsville	15
Figure 3: People's Bank (120-5001-0064).....	16
Figure 4: Martinsville Cotton Mill (120-5006).....	17
Figure 5: First Block of East Main Street, across from courthouse with People's Bank, Patterson's Drug, First National Bank, and Kearfott's Drug (120-5001-0064, -0065, -0067, and -0068).....	18
Figure 6: Grace United Presbyterian Church (120-5003-0006).....	18
Figure 7: Carter-Whitener House (120-0035)	19
Figure 8: Masonic Temple (120-5001-0030)	19
Figure 9: Sale Knitting Plant (120-5001-0034).....	20
Figure 10: Streetscape of Fayette and Jones Streets.....	21
Figure 11: Streetscape of first block of East Church Street	21
Figure 12: Cornerstone Apartments (120-5002-0029).....	22
Figure 13: People's Bank (120-5001-0064).....	28
Figure 14: Ford Building, 11 East Church Street (120-5001-0027)	29
Figure 15: Chief Tassel Building, 103 East Church Street (120-5001-0020).....	30
Figure 16: First National Bank, 4 East Main Street (120-5001-0066).....	30
Figure 17: Woolworth Building & Montgomery Ward (120-5001-0007 and 0008).....	31
Figure 18: Astor Cafe (120-5001-0022).....	31
Figure 19: Byrd Building, 35 Jones Street, Mantel (120-5001-0088).....	34
Figure 20: Carter-Whitener House, 324 East Church Street (120-5002-0031).....	35
Figure 21: C.T. Womack House, 18 Starling Avenue (120-5002-0028)	35
Figure 22: Kennon Whittle House, 204 Starling Avenue (120-5002-0024)	36
Figure 23: Rucker Pannill Jr. House, 335 East Church Street (120-5002-0005)	36
Figure 24: Harry Byrd House, 110 Starling Avenue, Door detail (120-5002-0026)	37
Figure 25: G.T. Lester House, 308 Starling Avenue (120-5002-0021).....	37
Figure 26: McKee Funeral Home, 29 Broad Street (120-5001-0118).....	39
Figure 27: Watkins-Hairston Funeral Home, 301 Fayette Street (120-5003-0010).....	39
Figure 28: Henry County Courthouse (120-0001/120-5001-0097).....	41
Figure 29: United States Post Office, 1 West Church Street (120-5001-0003).....	42
Figure 30: Martinsville General Hospital, Starling Avenue (120-5002-0010).....	44
Figure 31: Jobbers Pants Company Plant #3, Market Street (120-5003-0001).....	46
Figure 32: Rives Theater, 215 East Church Street (120-5001-0015)	49
Figure 33: Broad Street Christian Church (120-5005).....	51
Figure 34: Ohev Zion Synagogue, 21 Moss Street (120-5007)	52
Figure 35: Masonic Temple, 1 East Church Street, Ceiling detail (120-5001-0030).....	54
Figure 36: Gulf Station, 101 West Church Street (120-5001-0002).....	56
Figure 37: Gardner Brothers Auto, 3-5 Moss Street (120-5001-0033).....	57
Table 1: Table of Significance	61

ABSTRACT

In July 1996, the City of Martinsville was awarded a matching grant by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to conduct an Historic Architectural Survey of 165 structures in the areas of Uptown Martinsville, West Fayette Street, and East Church Street-Starling Avenue. These three areas were also to be investigated through the preparation of a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) to determine their potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In October 1996, Hill Studio, P.C. was contracted by DHR to conduct this survey. As additional funding became available, the scope of services for the project was expanded in February 1997 to include the preparation of a National Register nomination form for a historic district in the Uptown Martinsville area. The survey and nomination project was carried out under the general direction of Alison Blanton, architectural historian and Project Manager. Helen Hill, Mary Zirkle, and Stacy Marshall assisted in the documentation of the structures and the preparation of the historic district nomination.

The contractual agreement specified that 150 structures were to be surveyed at the reconnaissance level, with an additional fifteen buildings surveyed at the intensive level. The fifteen intensive-level properties and the PIFs for the three survey areas were presented to the DHR National Register Evaluation Team to determine their eligibility for listing on the National Register. The total approximated acreage of the three survey areas is 114.78.

The final products of this project include: a survey report; site files; base maps; Preliminary Information Forms for the potential historic districts; a completed National Register nomination form for the Martinsville Historic District; and a scripted slide presentation suitable for use by local civic and school groups. The survey report, which will be available to the public at the library, includes an overview of the history of Martinsville as represented by the historic resources in the survey areas. This report also includes an evaluation of these resources as to their potential eligibility for listing on the National Register and recommendations for their treatment. The survey report will serve as a planning document for making land-use decisions, and planning for future survey, evaluation, and treatment of the historic and architectural resources within the City.

The Martinsville Historic District was presented to the State Review Board at its quarterly meeting on April 22, 1998. Upon their acceptance, the district was placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the nomination was forwarded to the National Park Service for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project could not have been completed without the generous support and cooperation of the City of Martinsville, the local residents, the Martinsville Uptown Revitalization Association (MURA), the Martinsville-Henry County Historic Society, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

The Office of Planning and Community Development of the City of Martinsville, under the direction of David Reeves, contributed invaluable support to the project through their involvement and by providing the use of office space and data entry for the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS). David Reeves and Chris Whitlow worked closely with Hill Studio, P.C. to provide information and assistance that expanded our knowledge of the city and its architectural and planning history. In particular, the city provided us with copies of city maps, planning documents, tax parcel numbers, and owner information. Bryan Hill, an intern with the city, assisted in the IPS data entry.

Krista Vannoy, Executive Director of MURA, and Eric Monday with the Martinsville-Henry County Historical Society also contributed to the project with their interest, enthusiasm, and support that helped to make Hill Studio feel welcome in Martinsville. Krista was particularly helpful in providing information on property owners, recommending potentially-eligible properties for the intensive-level surveys, and generally informing us of the needs and concerns of the property owners in the commercial downtown area. Eric Monday provided invaluable information on the Henry County Courthouse, for which he is currently preparing a National Register Nomination Form, and other buildings significant to the history of Martinsville.

Several local citizens were also helpful in conducting the survey. Carl de Hart, research librarian at the Blue Ridge Regional Library in Martinsville and the staff at the Bassett Branch, provided assistance in reviewing historic documents in the libraries' collections. We would also like to thank the property owners of the intensive-level surveys as they contributed their time in allowing us to document the interiors of their properties and discussing the history of their properties as well as the city in general.

In addition to co-sponsoring the project, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) also provided valuable guidance and support in completing the survey. Margaret Peters in the Richmond office and Dr. John Kern in the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office (RRPO) supervised the administration aspects of the project and reviewed the survey report. Anne Beckett, architectural historian at the RRPO, conducted site visits with Hill Studio, reviewed all survey forms, and provided guidance in determining the boundaries of the potential historic districts. Ms. Beckett, Dr. Kern and Marc Wagner, the VDHR National Register Coordinator, were extremely helpful in the preparation of the National Register Nomination for the Martinsville Historic District. We would also like to thank John Wells, a native of Martinsville and an architectural historian with the Project Review Division at VDHR, for his participation in a workshop sponsored by the city on the federal and state tax-credit programs.

The generosity of time and ideas offered by these people made a substantial contribution to our understanding of the historic resources of Martinsville as reflected in the contents of this report. Hill Studio is greatly indebted to them for their interest, enthusiasm, and support.

CHAPTER 1: PROJECT BACKGROUND

Introduction

In July 1996, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) awarded a matching grant to the City of Martinsville through its Cost-Share Program to conduct an historic architectural survey of 165 structures in the Uptown, West Fayette Street, and East Church Street-Starling Avenue areas. These three areas were also to be investigated through the preparation of Preliminary Information Forms (PIFs) to determine their eligibility for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. In October 1996, Hill Studio, P.C. was contracted by the VDHR to conduct this survey. As additional funding became available, the scope of services for the project was expanded in February 1997 to include the preparation of a National Register nomination form for an historic district in the Uptown Martinsville area. The survey and nomination project was carried out under the general direction of Alison Blanton, architectural historian and Project Manager. Helen Hill, Mary Zirkle, and Stacy Marshall of Hill Studio assisted in the documentation of the structures and the preparation of the historic district nomination. Margaret Peters, Director of the Cost-Share Program at VDHR in Richmond, administered the project while Dr. John Kern and Anne Beckett of the VDHR Roanoke Regional Preservation Office reviewed the project. At the conclusion of the project, the survey findings and recommendations were presented to the Martinsville City Council at a public meeting on March 5, 1998.

Project Description

The purpose of this project was twofold. It was intended to provide the City of Martinsville and the VDHR with a more thorough understanding and assessment of the city's historic resources. The knowledge gained from this survey will help to achieve this purpose by providing information that is necessary to make informed comprehensive planning decisions that are sensitive to the significance of these resources and that will protect them. It will also help the city and VDHR by providing preliminary information for potential federally-funded projects that would require Section 106 Review. Secondly, the project was undertaken to increase public awareness about historic resources in Martinsville and encourage citizen appreciation of their city's heritage.

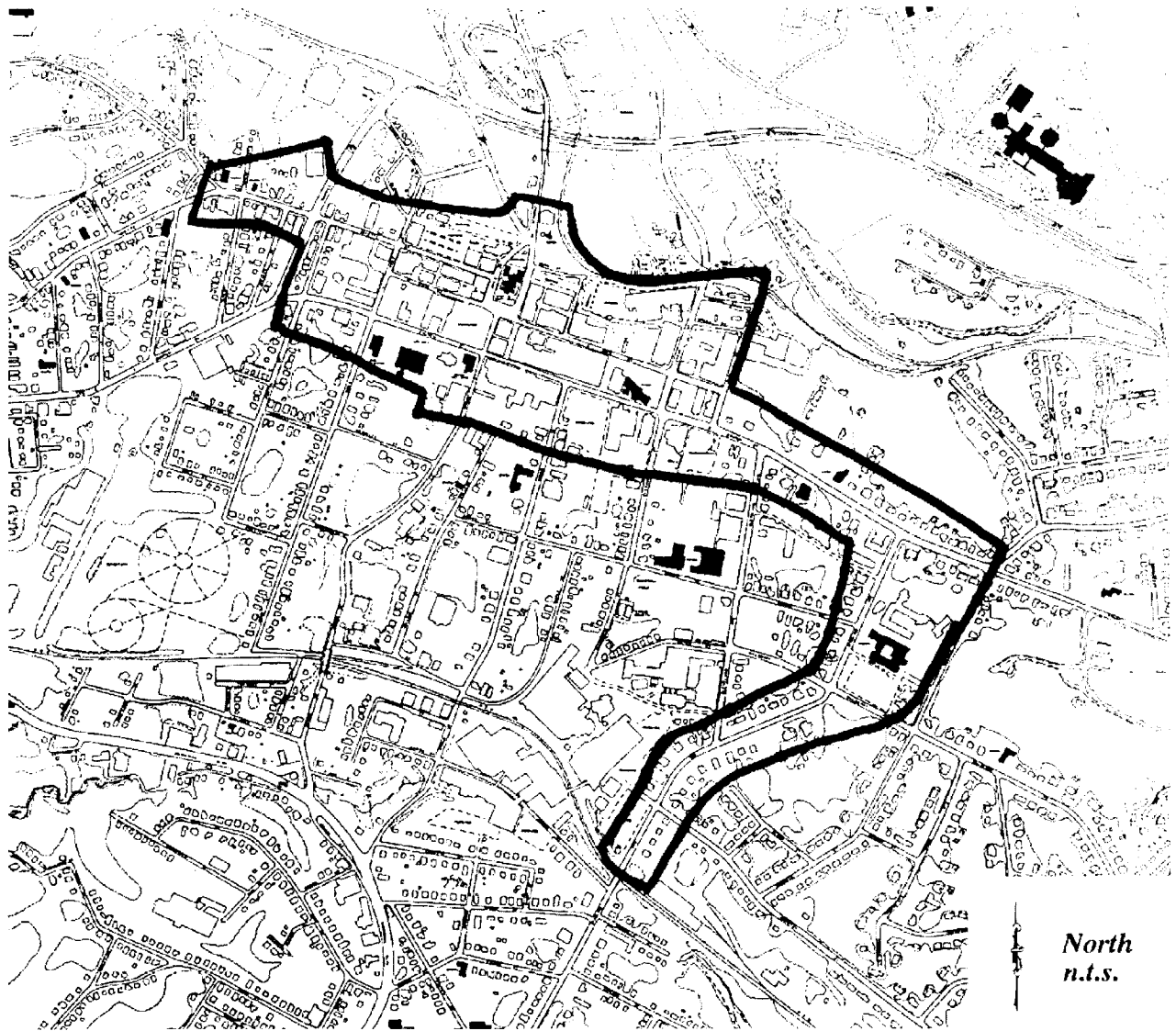
Objectives

The primary objective of this project was to conduct an historic architectural survey of 165 structures in the City of Martinsville, including 150 structures at the reconnaissance level and fifteen structures at the intensive level. In addition, three areas -- Uptown, West Fayette Street, and East Church Street-Starling Avenue -- were to be investigated to determine their potential eligibility for listing as historic districts on the National Register. PIFs for these potential historic districts as well as the properties surveyed at the intensive-level were to be presented to the VDHR National Register Evaluation Team to determine their eligibility for listing. In addition to the 165 structures surveyed and the PIFs, a National Register Nomination was to be prepared for the Martinsville Historic District in the Uptown Study Area.

Study Area

The Study Area for this survey encompassed three different areas in the City of Martinsville: Uptown, West Fayette Street, and East Church Street-Starling Avenue. This Study Area was determined by the City of Martinsville based on planning needs and available funding for the project and occupies approximately 115 square acres. Although these areas were originally contiguous, recent demolition, new construction and changes in road patterns have separated them (Figure 1). The Uptown Area

extended east and west along Church, Main and Fayette streets from Market Street to the west to Clay Street to the east to encompass the traditional commercial core of the city centered around the Henry County Courthouse. The West Fayette Street Area, which originally extended into the 100 block of Fayette Street (now demolished) and was considered part of the commercial downtown, consisted of the 200-300 blocks of Fayette Street between Market and High Streets. The East Church Street/Starling Avenue Study Area extended along East Church Street from Clay Street east to the intersection with East Church Street Extended and south along Starling Avenue to the railroad bridge.



Products

The final products of this survey project include: a survey report; site files; base maps; PIFs for the Uptown Study Area, the West Fayette Street Study Area, and the East Church Street/Starling Avenue Study Area; a completed National Register Nomination Form for the Martinsville Historic District in the Uptown Study Area; and a scripted slide presentation suitable for use by local civic and school groups. The survey report, which will be available to the public at the library, includes an overview of the history of Martinsville as represented by the historic resources in the survey areas. This report also includes an evaluation of these resources as to their potential eligibility for listing on the National Register and recommendations for their treatment. The survey report is intended to serve as a planning document for making sensitive land-use decisions and planning for future survey, evaluation, and treatment of the historic architectural resources within the city. The site files, photographs, and base maps prepared from the survey will become part of the archival collection at the VDHR in Richmond. Copies of these materials as well as the IPS database for the survey will be given to the Office of Planning and Community Development to supplement the survey report. The PIFs and the National Register Nomination are included in Appendices E, F, and G.

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

Survey Design

In conducting the survey of Martinsville, an established project methodology proved to be a critical step in the efficient and effective survey of the three study areas. The greatest challenge to the survey process was to determine a methodology for selecting the most appropriate 150 structures to be surveyed on the reconnaissance level as well as the fifteen intensive-level properties. The survey methodology designed by Hill Studio included: 1) review of existing materials; 2) on-site planning, and 3) a public meeting to consult with local citizens. In following this design, a historic context for the study areas was developed that would serve to guide the survey selection as well as aid in determining the relative significance of the those resources surveyed.

Literature and Records Review

Background data was reviewed prior to, during, and after completion of the fieldwork. This review of existing information included the compilation of all relevant materials on file at VDHR and the City of Martinsville, as well as a general search for published materials at local and state libraries. Resources consulted included VDHR site files for Martinsville, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, City Directories, United States Census records, local newspapers, and the vertical files of the Bassett Branch Library of the Blue Ridge Regional Library as well as relevant published works. In addition to the records research, oral histories were conducted with local citizens of the area. These oral histories were particularly helpful in the West Fayette Street study area where there was little written documentation found on the history of this African-American neighborhood.

Previous Architectural Investigations

A total of 36 structures in the City of Martinsville had been surveyed by VDHR prior to this survey project. Based on a windshield survey, it was determined that 24 of the 36 had been demolished or destroyed by fire. Basic information, including: VDHR site number; property name; city; address, USGS quadrangle name; date of construction, resource type; and theme were entered into IPS so that these resources would be included in the IPS database for the City of Martinsville.

Of the 12 structures previously surveyed that remained standing, five were located in the Study Area to be surveyed. As these structures were considered to be significant resources in the potentially-eligible Martinsville Historic District and the existing information was not well detailed, it was determined that these resources should be resurveyed as part of the project. The G.T. Lester House at 308 Starling Avenue in the East Church Street/Starling Avenue Study Area was resurveyed on the intensive level as it appeared to be eligible for individual listing on the National Register.

Public Meeting

A public informational meeting was sponsored by the City on November 14, 1997 at the Christ Episcopal Church Parish House (**Rucker-Pannill House/Scuffle Hill 120-6/120-5002-0002**). A letter introducing Hill Studio to property owners and explaining the purpose and process of the project as well as inviting them to the meeting was distributed door-to-door throughout the study area by the survey team. The meeting was also advertised in the local newspaper. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce Hill Studio to the local citizens and property owners and to explain the background, purpose, and process of the survey project. The meeting was also sponsored by the city

in an effort to learn of local residents' concerns and interests in their historic resources so that these issues might be incorporated into the survey methodology. The meeting began with a slide show presentation by Hill Studio detailing the survey mission of the VDHR, the Cost-Share Program, VDHR's approach to analyzing historic resources through time periods and themes, the survey process, as well as the benefits and products of the project. The meeting continued with a participatory discussion on issues and concerns of the public and the location of the historic resources that are significant to the history of Martinsville.

On-Site Survey Methodology

The on-site planning for the survey began with a driving tour of the city, given by David Reeves of the Office of Planning and Community Development. This driving tour introduced the survey team to the study area as well as the surrounding neighborhoods of Martinsville. The next step prior to beginning the actual survey work involved a building-by-building count of the historic resources in the three study areas to assist in determining which resources to survey. As the project scope was expanded in February 1997 to include the preparation of a National Register Nomination Form for the Martinsville Historic District in the Uptown Study Area, it became necessary to conduct a comprehensive survey of all structures, contributing and non-contributing, in this area. It was also determined that the West Fayette Street Study Area should also be surveyed comprehensively due to the relatively small number of historic resources in the area, the lack of information about the history of this area, and its questionable eligibility for listing on the National Register as an historic district. The remaining surveys were conducted in the East Church Street/Starling Avenue Study Area, which was already been well documented with three individually-listed National Register sites and did not appear to be threatened by development, demolition, or inappropriate rehabilitation. Properties to be surveyed in this relatively intact area were determined by their architectural and historical significance. In addition to those structures surveyed in the study areas, three additional sites just outside of the study areas that had not been previously documented were also surveyed because of their significance to the general history of the city. Those resources surveyed outside of the study area included: the Martinsville Cotton Mill, the Broad Street Christian Church, and the Ohev Zion Synagogue.

The fifteen properties to be surveyed on the intensive level were determined by their potential eligibility for individual listing on the National Register. These properties not only exhibited architectural or historical significance, but they also retained a high level of integrity on the interior as well as the exterior. In the case of the Uptown Study Area, which was to be nominated to the National Register as an historic district, the intensive-level surveys were selected to provide depth to the architectural significance of the district. Properties surveyed on the intensive level included the following:

120-5001-0003	U.S. Post Office
120-5001-0013	Hotel Henry
120-5001-0020	Chief Tassel Building
120-5001-0030	Masonic Temple/Holt's Department Store
120-5001-0067/120-0034	First National Bank Building
120-5001-0073	O.V. Harvey's Service Station/Cousins' Brothers
120-5001-0087	Knights of Pythias Building
120-0001/120-5001-0097	Henry County Courthouse
120-5002-0021/120-0007	G.T. "Capt. Til" Lester House
120-5002-0010	Martinsville General Hospital
120-5002-0028	C.T. Womack House
120-5002-0029	Cornerstone Apartments
120-5003-0001	Jobbers Pants Company Plant #3

120-5003-0006
120-5007

Grace United Presbyterian Church
Ohev Zion Synagogue

Once the resources to be surveyed were selected, fieldwork began in November 1996. Reconnaissance-level survey forms, which included an architectural description and significance statement, were completed for 150 structures. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps dated 1948 were corrected in the field to illustrate the existing context for each resource and used as site plans for the surveyed structures. Documentation also included black-and-white photographs taken of each resource and any secondary resources. In addition to the above, documentation of the intensive-level properties included investigation of the first floor and other significant spaces of the interior as well, with an architectural description, black-and-white photographs, and floor plans of these spaces. Representative color slides of the potentially-eligible historic districts and the intensive-level surveys were taken to assist in their evaluation by the VDHR National Register Evaluation Team.

Preliminary Information Forms

The purpose of the PIF -- which is accompanied by representative black-and-white photographs, color slides and a preliminary boundary map -- is to provide the VDHR National Register Evaluation Team with sufficient preliminary information (i.e. architectural description, historical background, and areas and period of significance) to determine whether the resource is eligible for listing on the National Register and warrants more detailed documentation for nomination. The completed PIF is first evaluated by the VDHR National Register Evaluation Team. Intensive-level survey forms also serve as a PIF for individual properties at this staff level. The evaluation of a property or district is based on: its rarity of type; quality, rarity, and integrity of design and workmanship, the integrity of its immediate and general surroundings; its landscape features; its archaeological potential for information; and its historical significance. If a district or intensive-level property is recommended as eligible for listing by the evaluation team, the property owners may request that the PIF be forwarded to the State Review Board for a formal determination of eligibility at their quarterly meetings.

One of the city's main goals for conducting the survey was the evaluation of potential historic districts to determine their eligibility for listing on the National Register. A Preliminary Information Form (PIF) was prepared for the three potentially-eligible historic districts in the three study areas of Uptown, West Fayette Street, and East Church Street/Starling Avenue. Boundaries for the potential historic districts were defined and justified, and photographic documentation, including representative black-and-white photographs and color slides, was completed. The three districts and the fifteen intensive-level survey forms were presented to the VDHR National Register Evaluation Team for their evaluation. The three PIFs prepared for this project and included in Appendices E, F, and G.

National Register Nomination Form

A National Register Nomination Form was completed for the Martinsville Historic District, comprised of 126 resource (96 contributing structures, one contributing site, four contributing objects, and 25 non-contributing structures) in the Uptown Study Area. This nomination form was completed according to National Register Bulletin 16A, "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form" and submitted to VDHR for review in February 1998. The Martinsville Historic District was accepted for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register by the State Review Board at their quarterly meeting in April 1998 and forwarded to the Keeper of the Register for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Martinsville Historic District is the first historic district in the city to be listed on the Virginia Landmarks and the National Registers. A copy of the National Register Nomination Form for the Martinsville Historic District is included in Appendix H.

VDHR Integrated Preservation Software Data Entry

The VDHR Integrated Preservation Software system (IPS) is a computer database system developed by the National Park Service and customized to meet VDHR's computer needs for storage and analytical retrieval of survey information. All of the survey information, from both the on-site survey of 165 properties and the previously-surveyed sites, were entered into the VDHR-IPS system. Fields of information entered into IPS for each surveyed site include:

- VDHR site file identification number
- Property name
- Address/Location of resource (including city or county)
- USGS quadrangle name
- Site description
- Resource classification by type, including all associated secondary resources
- Date of construction
- VDHR historic context
- Physical conditions
- Threats to the property
- Primary exterior components and materials
- Architectural style
- Architectural description
- Additions or alterations description
- Secondary resources description
- Architectural and historical significance statement
- Bibliographic data
- Graphic documentation, including photographic negative numbers

In addition to the above information, the IPS database for the intensive-level surveys include: an interior description; a description of events associated with the property; associated individuals; and a description of the property's significance that identifies the period of significance, areas of significance, criteria for listing, and the integrity of the property.

This computer system allows for information to be entered into the computer and stored. The database can also be sorted and enumerated for accurate and consistent counts of survey findings. Computer reports can be generated to produce frequency counts on a variety of fields, including: architectural style; chronological date or period of construction; address; associated individuals; building materials. Examples of these types of frequency reports are printed in Appendices A through D. The IPS database is an important component of the survey and will be a useful planning tool for the City of Martinsville. Diskettes containing the survey information compiled were provided to VDHR and the city. The information in the database can be updated on an ongoing basis and used to generate useful reports.

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Expected Results

As dictated in the VDHR Request for Proposal (RFP) and the contractual agreement with Hill Studio, the project was expected to accomplish 150 reconnaissance-level surveys and fifteen intensive-level surveys. In addition to the survey and documentation of the individual resources, it was expected that three Preliminary Information Forms would be prepared for potential historic districts in the three study areas. With the availability of additional funding, the scope of work for the project was expanded to include the successful completion of a National Register Nomination Form for the Martinsville Historic District in the Uptown Study Area.

By using the historic context developed through the survey design to guide the survey process, it was anticipated that the reconnaissance-level survey would provide a comprehensive sampling of architectural resources that related to the relevant historic themes established by VDHR. Given the varying nature of the three study areas, it was anticipated that different themes would be represented in the different areas.

The Uptown Study Area, being comprised of the commercial core of the city centered around the historic Henry County Courthouse, was expected to be predominantly commercial in nature. Other institutional buildings such as the courthouse, post office, churches, social meeting halls that related to the VDHR themes of government/law/politics, religion, and social were also anticipated. Of particular relevance to the history of Martinsville as a manufacturing and shipping center were resources associated with the themes of industry/processing/extraction and transportation.

The West Fayette Street Study Area originally developed as an extension of the commercial district along Fayette Street westward towards the African-American neighborhood. As the African-American community had to establish their own institutions and services during the period of segregation, it was expected that this area would contain a wide variety of resources, including those associated with the domestic, commercial, religious, educational, medical, funerary, recreational, and social life of this community.

The East Church Street/Starling Avenue Study Area developed as an upscale residential neighborhood for many of the prominent citizens who were instrumental in the development of Martinsville. Domestic, architectural, and institutional resources such as churches were anticipated in this area. As the neighborhood developed in the early 20th century as the commercial district began to grow and take over the earlier residential neighborhoods, these resources were expected to reflect a variety of early-20th century revival styles. Finally, as the neighborhood has continued to be primarily residential in nature without much threat of development, the area was expected to have a high level of integrity as to design, materials, and setting of the resources.

CHAPTER 3: HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF MARTINSVILLE

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830) ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860)

Martinsville, Virginia, located in the southern Virginia Piedmont, was established in 1791 as the new county seat of Henry County following the creation of Patrick County and new county boundaries. Named in honor of the Revolutionary War hero General Joseph Martin, the town was located on fifty acres donated by George Hairston near the Smith River. Eleven trustees were appointed and instructed to divide the town into one-half acre lots for sale at auction, with the proceeds to fund the construction of the courthouse. The conditions of sale dictated that houses no less than 165 square feet with brick or stone chimneys were to be built on the lots within a specified time or the property would revert to the town for resale. The first courthouse in Martinsville was constructed in 1793 of hewn logs with a stone foundation. Court records indicate that this building was painted red, white and blue at the time (Martinsville-Henry County Women's Club, 1976:89).

Prior to the Civil War, Henry County was primarily an agricultural region populated by frontier settlers with large tracts of land. The economy of the late 18th and early 19th century was based almost exclusively on tobacco as the main cash crop. The 1840 population figures for Henry County reflect this emphasis on large plantations and tobacco production with the slave population equaling almost 40% of the total population. The prosperity of this tobacco-growing region led to the construction in 1824 of a new brick courthouse with pedimented gables and a two-story portico with Doric columns that reflected classical tastes of the early 19th century. By 1835, Martin's Gazetteer reported Martinsville as a "postal village and county seat" with a population of 84, including 34 blacks. The town, commonly referred to as "Henry Courthouse," consisted of eight residences, two taverns, two stores, one tanyard and several mechanic shops in addition to the brick courthouse (Martin, 1835:195-196). With the exception of the two-story brick George Hairston House (later the Stevens Hotel), these early 19th-century buildings around the courthouse were of one-story frame construction. All that remains from this period of development are the southern two bays of the Hairston House/Stevens Hotel which are encased in the present **Byrd Building (120-5001-0088)** at 35 Jones Street. Although this building is extensively altered on the exterior, two original hand-planed mantels and a deeply-molded door surround remain intact on the interior.

Road improvements were one of the primary responsibilities of the early court as access throughout the county to the courthouse was a necessity. By 1851, the Danville and Wytheville Turnpike passed through the town. However, as with many county seats of agrarian regions, life and business in Martinsville during this period centered around the activities of court days with the early buildings clustered around the courthouse.

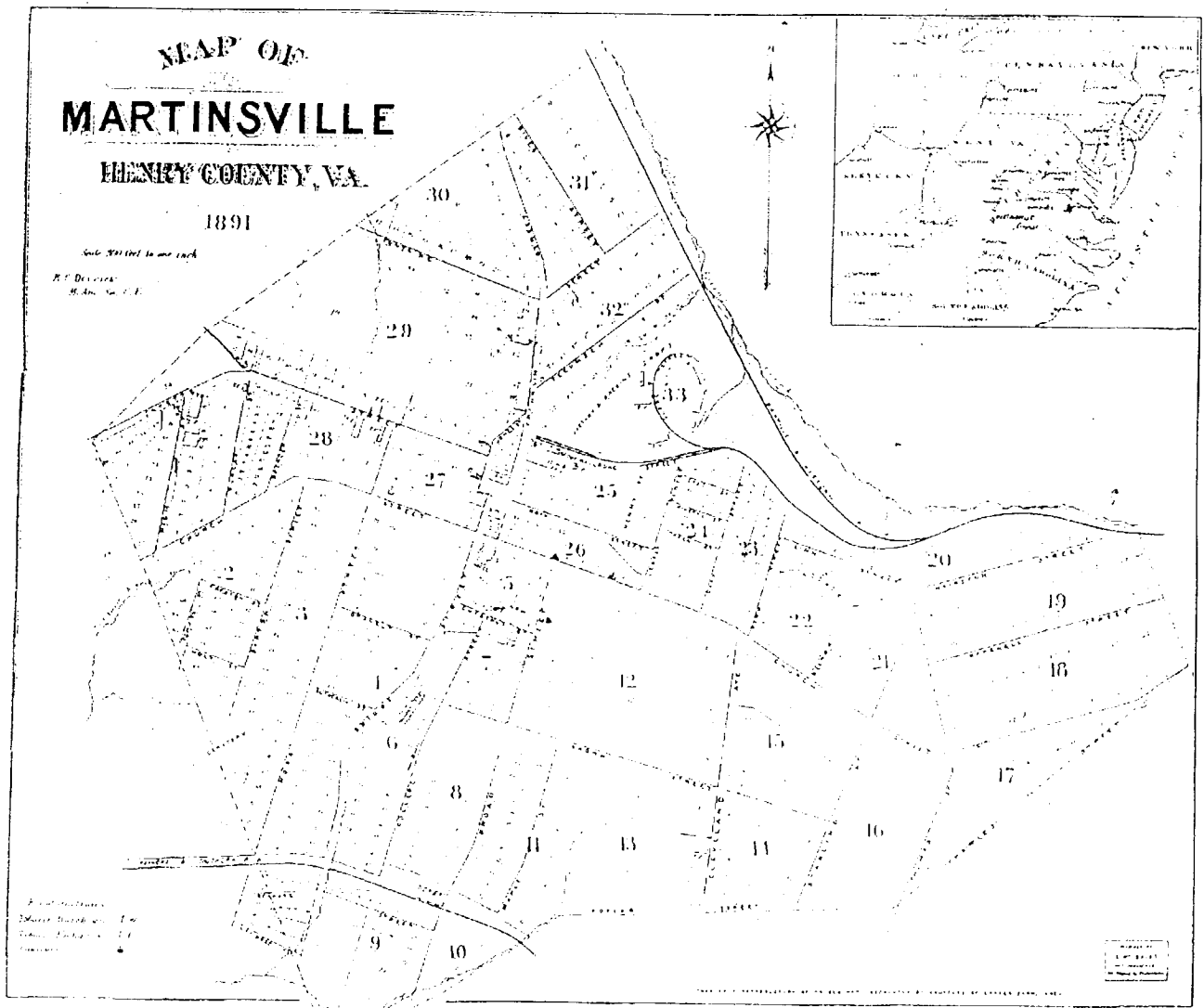
CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)

Although Henry County depended on the tobacco trade and the slave labor necessary to cultivate it, its citizens were not in favor of secession. Once the decision was made for Virginia to secede, however, Henry County was quick to support the Confederate war effort by contributing her resources of men, food crops, and slave labor. Although Martinsville was not physically involved in any battles, Union troops did make a presence in the town. Following a skirmish on Jones Creek, General Palmer established temporary headquarters in the home of Dr. Brown Dudley and a hospital was set up in the **John R. Smith House (120-0003, demolished)**, which was located on West Church Street near the present Municipal Building (*Martinsville Bulletin*, 1925 supplement:6). Towards the end of the

war, General Stoneman's troops encamped in Martinsville on their way to meet General Sherman in North Carolina.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1917)

Following the war, the town of Martinsville grew to a population of approximately 300 and was incorporated in 1873. Even though slavery was now abolished, tobacco continued as the major industry of Henry County during the second half of the 19th century. With the arrival of the Danville and New River Railroad to Martinsville in 1881 and the Roanoke and Southern Railway in 1891, many of the tobacco factories that had operated throughout the county moved to Martinsville. Tobacco farmers no longer had to travel to markets in Danville or Lynchburg as tobacco could be sold, manufactured and shipped directly from Martinsville. In 1875, the Tobacco Board of Trade was established to promote, protect and regulate the tobacco industry in town (Martinsville-Henry County Woman's Club, 1976: 41). An 1891 map of Martinsville illustrates the prominence of the tobacco market in the town as two of the three explanatory notes refer to tobacco warehouses and tobacco factories; the third note refers to churches (Figure 2).



ABC000001016

Within the survey area, this map indicates tobacco warehouses and factories along the 100 and 200 blocks of West Fayette Street, at West Fayette and High Street, and along Franklin and Depot streets across from the depot. Many of the black laborers, who as former slaves were the most experienced in tobacco production, settled in the areas around these factories. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from the late 19th and early 20th century show small frame dwellings indicated as "shanties" located haphazardly around these factories (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1908:3). By 1900, there were 14 tobacco factories in Martinsville. The boom of the tobacco industry in Martinsville, however, was short-lived as what was known as the "Tobacco Trust" of larger companies such as R.J. Reynolds began buying and consolidating the smaller, independent factories in the early 1900s. Although tobacco continued to be the primary crop of Henry County, it was no longer manufactured in the county by the early 20th century (Martinsville-Henry County Women's Club, 41).

Between 1880 and 1889, according to a county directory, the population of Martinsville increased from approximately 300 to over 2,000 (Coe, 1969: 23). With this growth and the development of industry, the infrastructure of the town also began to develop to meet the needs of her increasing population and businesses. The Henry County Bank was established in 1882 followed by the **People's Bank (120-5001-0064)** in 1891 and the Farmers Bank in 1893, which became The **First National Bank** in 1904 (Figure 3). Commercial operations in the town included two newspapers (*The Bulletin* and *The Martinsville Herald*), two hotels, two livery stables and five saloons.

Although the local tobacco industry began to decline in the early 1900s with the dominance of the "Tobacco Trust," Martinsville still enjoyed an enviable location at the intersection of two competing railroad lines and ample resources of natural materials, labor and local capital. Rather than continue to ship their lumber and other natural resources to the industrialized North, the South began a campaign in the late-19th and early-20 century to establish its own industries and manufacture its own resources into products (Cleal, 1970:4). In Martinsville, local businessmen such as Thomas G. Burch and H.A. Ford formed the Young Men's Business Association to promote the commercial and industrial development and diversification of the city. They promoted the advantages of Martinsville in a December 1902 article in the *Martinsville Standard* entitled "Martinsville's Future ... An Inviting Field Awaits" which cited:

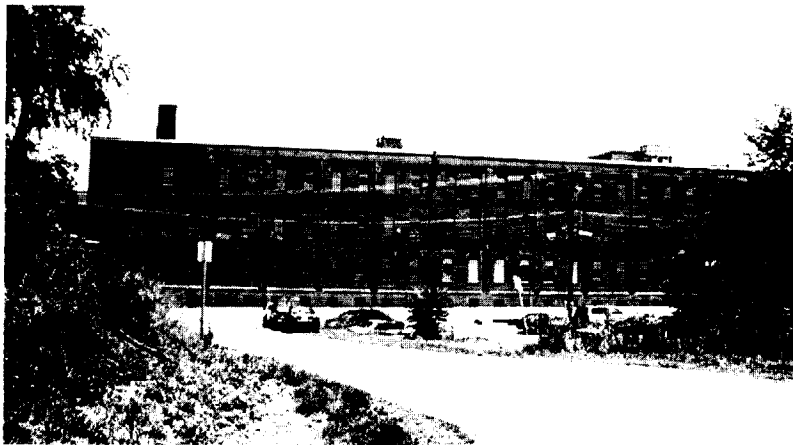
"There is no better field in the South for the location of manufacturing enterprises than Martinsville. Its ample railroad facilities with competing lines to deep water at Norfolk -- cheap freight rates, superb water power, healthful climate, mild, short winters, with plenty of raw material close at hand, indeed nothing is lacking but capital, push, and enterprise."



The article went on to solicit specific industries, including a cotton mill, a steam tannery, a furniture factory, a roller mill, and a canning facility. Although appeals were made for outside capital, Martinsville and Henry County were almost unique in that the majority of the financing for the industrial development came from local subscription. This same local commitment would serve to aid these industries through the hard financial times of the Money Panic of 1907 and later the Depression.

J.D. Bassett Sr. was the first in Henry County to recognize the potential in the furniture industry given the local resources of lumber and water power. He established the Bassett Furniture Company in nearby Bassett, Virginia in 1901. Ancil D. Witten, formerly of the Rucker-Witten Tobacco Company, and Charles B. Keese, introduced this new era of industry to Martinsville with the establishment of the **American Furniture Company (120-0012, demolished)** in 1906 with locally-raised capital.

Another former tobacco manufacturer, B.F. Gravely, recognized the role of lumber in the rapidly expanding communications industry and converted a former tobacco warehouse into the **B.F. Gravely Pin Factory (120-5001-0119)** at 41 Lester Street in 1907 to produce locust telephone and telegraph crossarms and insulator pins. In 1909, the **Martinsville Cotton Mill (120-5006)** was established in an old tobacco warehouse by Robert L. Walker and Hugh N. Dyer (Figure 4). The



Lester Lumber Company, which was founded nearby in the county in 1896 by G.T. Lester, moved to Martinsville in 1914 to a site along Jones Creek near the Southern Railway. This company, which became incorporated in 1917, was originally tied to the agricultural economy of the surrounding region as it manufactured plow handles and liners for hogsheads. As a companion to the furniture industry, the **Virginia Mirror Company (120-5001-0059)** was established in 1913. These industries not only

rescued Martinsville from the post-tobacco economic depression, but would continue to grow and expand, serving as the driving force behind the economic and commercial development of Martinsville through the 20th century.

The establishment of these new industries in the two decades of the 20th century initiated a development boom in Martinsville. The population during this period increased by 46% from 2,300 in 1900 to 3,368 in 1910. The commercial center of town continued to revolve around the **Henry County Courthouse (120-0001/120-5001-0097)**, which was renovated in the early 1900s with the construction of a grand central stair leading from the exterior into the second-floor court room.

In 1901 a crowd of eight thousand people gathered for the dedication of the Confederate Memorial by the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy (Peters, John O. and Margaret T., 1995:63). The number of houses and businesses to serve the growing population increased during this time. Many of the early frame businesses around the courthouse were replaced with more substantial brick buildings, such as the Sullivan Block along Franklin Street, which included **Globman's Department Store (120-5001-0105)**, established in 1915, and the first block of East Main Street where the **People's Bank, Patterson's Drug, The First National Bank, and Kearfott's Drug (120-5001-0064, -0065, -0067, and -0068)** are located (Figure 5, next page). A new post office was constructed in 1904 and by 1906, the town owned and operated its own water and electrical systems.

The city's role as a transportation center expanded in 1906 with the routing of the National Highway from along Routes 220 and 58 and through the downtown area. This route, also denoted as the Great Lakes - Atlantic Turnpike on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, was charted by the Glidden Tour from New York. This tour of eight automobiles was sponsored by the New York Herald to promote automobile travel and chart a route from New York to Atlanta (Martinsville-Henry County Women's Club, 69). The route was later abandoned in 1968.



As the population grew, a number of churches, typically located along or in the vicinity of Church Street were established. These included: the Episcopal Church at West Church and Moss streets (later the Primitive Baptist Church); the 1883 Anderson Presbyterian Church (on the site of the 1928 Chief Tassel Building); and the 1893 Martinsville Methodist Church on East Church near Lester streets, which was replaced by a larger structure in 1922. Located just off of Church Street on Broad Street were the 1883 Broad Street Christian Church, which was rebuilt in 1928, and the 1888 Broad Street Baptist Church. As the commercial center of town continued to expand and push the residential settlement further west, the Episcopal Church relocated with the construction in the 1890s of the Gothic-Revival style **Christ Episcopal Church (120-5002-0003)** on East Church Street. Several churches were also constructed during this period along Fayette Street by the African-American community, including High Street Baptist Church, Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church, **Fayette Street Christian Church (120-0016, demolished)**, and **Grace United Presbyterian Church (120-5003-0006)**, which was established in 1882 and constructed the present building ca. 1911 (Figure 6). In addition to serving as a religious institution in the African-American community, these churches also provided the early education opportunities for the black children of the city and Henry County. **Grace United Presbyterian Church** operated a primary school in its basement in the early 1900s and the Martinsville Christian Institute was established by James H. Thomas in the basement of **Fayette Street Christian Church** in 1902 as the only school in the area to offer high school courses to blacks. This school later moved further west on Fayette Street and expanded as the Piedmont Christian Institute.



Christ Episcopal Church in 1902 as the only school in the area to offer high school courses to blacks. This school later moved further west on Fayette Street and expanded as the Piedmont Christian Institute.

The prosperity of the town was further reflected in the construction of large residences, such as the 1888 **Henry C. Lester House (120-0031)**, demolished), a 22-room Victorian mansion. Other large residences were built along Church, Main, and Lester streets in the area that would become part of the commercial downtown by the mid-20th century. Large houses built by prominent citizens of Martinsville in this area included: the **Smith House (120-0003)**, located on the site of the present Municipal Building; the **Shackleford Hospital (120-0032)**, demolished) which was originally constructed as a Victorian mansion and converted to a hospital in 1918 before being demolished in the 1950s; and the **Spencer Place (120-0024)** at the corner of Ellsworth and East Church streets, where the Piedmont Trust Bank stands today. Other early residences dating to the late 19th century were located along Moss and Broad streets and included the **Pannill Place on Moss Street (120-0021)**. As the commercial section of town began to expand during this period, the area to the east along East Church Street and Starling Avenue became the premier residential neighborhood in the early 20th century.

While this area is depicted in the 1891 map as rural in the form of large tracts of land with little or no development, by the turn of the century, this area was quickly developing as the premier residential neighborhood of Martinsville. In 1894 John D. Anglin built a house on the corner of Starling Avenue and Mulberry Road and established the **Little Post Office (120-0047)** to service the surrounding rural area. Example of large residences built by prominent citizens at the eastern edge of town include the 1905 **Rucker-Pannill House, Scuffle Hill (120-0006)**, which was rebuilt in 1917, and the Queen-Anne style **Carter-Whitener House at 324 East Church Street (120-0035)**, both of which are listed on the National Register (Figure 7). More moderate dwellings dating to this period were typically two-story frame structures with an intersecting-gable roof such as the ca. 1910 **Dennis Hairston House, 214 Fayette Street (120-5003-0005)**.



Social organizations established within the community in the late 19th century included the Piedmont Lodge of the Masons (1880) and the Patrick Henry Lodge of the Knights of Pythias (1891) as well as the Woman's Club (est. 1913) and the Literary Club (est. 1916). The public library was first established in 1913 by the Women's Club and was located in the City Hall before moving to the Andes

Home on East Church Street in 1946 (Martinsville-Henry County Women's Club, 114). The cornerstone for the new **Masonic Temple 120-5001-0030** (Figure 8) at 1 East Church Street was laid in 1914 and the establishment in 1918 of the **Shackleford Hospital (120-0032)** in a former residence on East Church Streets reflected the local commitment to improving the quality of life in Martinsville. Dr. Dana O. Baldwin, the first black doctor in Martinsville, served the medical needs of the African-American community beginning in 1910 and later helped to establish St. Mary's Hospital.



WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917-1945)

Following World War I, Martinsville continued to experience a boom in development. Between 1920 and 1930, the population increased again by 47% from 4,075 to 7,705 and Martinsville became a second-class city, independent from Henry County. By 1940, the population had increased to 10,800 and Martinsville became a first-class city in 1941. The furniture and textile industries, which had begun with local capital in the early 1900s, continued to expand and diversify. The Pannill Knitting Company was founded in 1925 by William Lechter Pannill with local capital and expanded to include the **Sale Knitting Plant (120-5001-0034)** 9



Moss Street in 1937 to manufacture sweatshirts (Figure 9). The Virginia Underwear Company was established in 1928 by Panel and Samuel Walker and the **Jobbers Pants Company (120-0020, demolished and 120-5003-0001)** was founded in 1933 with plants in older tobacco factories on Fayette Street and Adele Street. Several of the Jobbers Pants Company plants were located in the Fayette Street area west of Moss Street after solicitation by the leading citizens of the African-American community in an effort to attract employment to the area after the decline of the tobacco industry (Anglin, 1998). In 1941, the DuPont nylon plant was established just outside of the city on the Smith River with 500 employees and prompting again the establishment of a number of related textile industries.

The furniture industry also continued to prosper. By 1925, there were four large furniture factories in Martinsville and the total production of Henry County equaled 75% of furniture manufactured in Virginia (*The Henry Bulletin*, 1926 supplement: 5). The American Furniture Company expanded with the establishment of American Dining Room Furniture Company in 1922 and the American Chair Company in 1926. By the 1930s, the American Furniture Company numbered 500 employees. Public subscription helped found another furniture manufacturer in 1924 with the establishment of the Hooker Furniture Company. In 1926, the Gravely Pin Factory made yet another conversion to the **Gravely Novelty Furniture Company (120-5001-0119)** to manufacture occasional and accessory furniture. Other industries related to the manufacture of furniture that were established during this time included veneer plants, mirror and clock manufacturers, and printing companies.

The plea made by the Young Business Men's Association in 1902 for commercial and industrial development was obviously successful, as indicated by a 1925 *Henry Bulletin* publication on the status of Martinsville and Henry County. The report reads:

"To the tobacco industry in recent years has been added a cotton mill, furniture manufacturing on a large scale, glass manufacturing, several other woodworking industries such as building material, insulator pins and brackets, flour mill, modern bakery, steam laundry, creamery, mica plant, buffing wheel factory, cement building products, etc. ... and the total capitalization of Martinsville's manufacturing enterprises (none of it water) is around six million dollars."

Improvements within this rapidly-developing city that were reported included the paved streets; the hydro-electric power and lighting plant owned by the city; water, sewer and telephone systems; two tobacco warehouses; three banks; five wholesale houses; over fifty retail stores, two printing plants, several hotels; a bottling plant; a theater; excellent school system; and a large church-going population (*Henry Bulletin*, 1902:1).

The growth and prosperity of the city and county was reflected in the renovation and enlargement of the **Henry County Courthouse (120-0001/120-5001-0097)** in 1929 and 1939. The



commercial buildings surrounding the courthouse, some of which were damaged by a fire in 1931, continued to develop and improve with the construction and expansion of the **First National Bank (120-0034/120-5001-0067)** in the 1920s, the construction of the **Knights of Pythias Building (120-0087)** in 1922 after the extension of West Main Street, the expansion of **Globman's Department Store (120-5001-0105)** in 1925, and the construction of the **Martinsville Hotel (120-5001-**

0082) at the corner of Jones and Fayette Street in the early 1930s (Figure 10).

After the construction in 1914 of the **Masonic Temple** on the corner of East Church and Bridge streets, commercial development began to expand away from the courthouse square along East Church Street. Both the 1921-1922 **Henry Hotel (120-0027/120-5001-0013)** and the 1926-1927 **Thomas Jefferson Hotel (120-0026/120-5001-0005)** were constructed along East Church Street during this period as well as a number of office and commercial buildings, including: the 1920 **Womack Building (120-5001-0028)** at 9 East Church Street, the 1922 **Piedmont Trust Company (120-5001-0006)** at 14 East Church Street, and the 1928 **Chief Tassel Building (120-5001-0020)** at 51 East Church Street (Figure 11). The **National Theater (120-5001-0012)** was constructed circa 1925 behind the retail storefronts at 46-50 East Church Street and the **Roxy Theater (120-5001-0011)** was located next door at 38-42 East Church Street.

Churches continued to be built along Church Street with the construction of the **First Baptist Church (120-0028)** at the corner of East Church and Broad streets in 1921-1924 and the construction of the present **First United Methodist Church of Martinsville (120-5001-0017)** in 1922 at the corner of East Church and Lester streets.

Other religious institutions located on the fringes of the downtown area included the 1928 Colonial-Revival **Ohev Zion Synagogue (120-5007)** and the 1928 Gothic-Revival **Broad Street Christian Church (120-5005)**.



As the African-American population continued to increase from approximately 25% in 1934 to 41% in 1950, the residential, commercial, social, and institutional community continued to develop along the western end of Fayette Street in the 1920s and 1930s. The center of this community was located in the 100 block of Fayette Street, commonly referred to as "The Block." This area included the Baldwin Building with St. Mary's Hospital, the Douglas Cafe, and the Rex Theater as well as a gymnasium that attracted blacks from surrounding counties and cities with their top-name bands and annual "June Gemini Ball" (Anglin, 1998). The 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps also indicate the existence of a Masonic Lodge and an Odd Fellows Hall in the 200-300 blocks of Fayette Streets (Sanborn, 1922:6). The Piedmont Christian Institute was founded in 1922 as an expansion of the 1902 Martinsville Christian Institute founded by James H. Thomas. This private black school was located on a large parcel of land on West Fayette Street that was also farmed and logged by the students for financial support. In 1939, the school was renamed the Henry County Training School and became part of the county school system as the only high school for blacks (Martinsville-Henry County Women's Club, 120-121). Unfortunately, none of these important early-20th century institutions along Fayette Street survive today.

A large number of domestic dwellings were constructed during this period due to the population boom as well as the expansion of the commercial district into areas that were previously residential. The neighborhood along East Church Street and Starling Avenue developed in the 1920s as the premier residential neighborhood with many of Martinsville's leading citizens constructing large homes along the area of these two streets. These houses reflected the prosperity of the times in their size, use of various construction materials, and designs in the various Revival styles. Examples of residences constructed during this period include: the ca. 1925 Tudor-Revival style **Rucker Pannill Jr. House (120-5002-0005)** at 335 East Church Street; the ca. 1925 Colonial-Revival **Kennon Whittle House (120-5002-0024)** at 204 Starling Avenue, and the ca. 1920 Craftsman-style **Charles Hart House (120-5002-0027)** at 100 Starling Avenue. Most notable along Starling Avenue is the **G.T. "Capt. Til" Lester House (120-0007/120-5002-0021)** at 308 Starling Avenue. This three-story dwelling was designed and constructed by G.T. Lester of the Lester Lumber Company as a fireproof brick structure with a central service and utility core that creates an offset tower surrounded by tiered first and second stories. The arcaded wraparound porch, corbelled brickwork, and crenellated roofline give this building an exotic appearance. In response to the growth in the upper-middle class population created by the large management associated with the establishment of Dupont in the early 1940s, the **Cornerstone Apartments (120-5002-0029)** were constructed at the corner of East Church Street and Starling Avenue. This large apartment complex was well-designed in the Georgian-Revival style with a central courtyard and individual porches to create an upscale version of the apartment building (Figure 12).



THE NEW DOMINION (1946 TO PRESENT)

Following World War II, the Martinsville area experienced yet another population boom with total population in 1948 reaching 18,000. The existing industries continued to prosper and the economic prosperity supported a thriving commercial district. The population boom prompted the city to annex land in 1936, 1960 and 1965. In response to this rapid growth, the Lester Lumber Company expanded to create Lesco Homes in 1948 to manufacture pre-fabricated housing units.

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With the city's population continuing to include a large number of African Americans, equaling approximately 41% of the total population in 1950, the black community continued developed its own institutional and commercial infrastructure during the period prior to desegregation. In 1948, the Albert Harris School was expanded to include high school courses and a new Albert Harris Elementary School was constructed in 1949. In 1958, Albert Harris High School was replaced with a new structure. A number of insurance companies associated with the African-American community were located in the **Gordon Building (120-5003-0008)**, which was constructed at 315 Fayette Street in 1948. In 1952, St. Mary's Hospital in the Baldwin Building on Fayette Street was replaced by the Community Hospital For Negroes, which was constructed in 1952 just north of Fayette Street at a cost of \$200,000 with a capacity of 36 beds.

In 1949, Martinsville gained national attention when the Henry County courthouse was the scene of the infamous "Martinsville Seven" trial in which seven black men were sentenced to death for the alleged rape of a white woman. Because of the quick conviction by an all-white male jury, a number of the state's foremost civil rights lawyers became involved in the unsuccessful appeal of the trial.

The presence of the automobile in the early 20th century prompted the pavement of streets in the 1920s and a new emphasis on the transportation corridors linking Martinsville with the region beyond. As a result of improved road conditions, the Roy Stone Transfer Company was founded in 1932 to offer an alternative to the railroads for freight shipment. The railroad, however, continued as the primary means for freight transportation and a new Southern Railroad terminal was constructed in 1954. As the service center for the surrounding county, the automobile industry emerged as a new industry with a number of automobile dealerships, repair shops and service stations established at the fringes of the downtown commercial district. By 1949, the fascination with the automobile culminated in the construction of the Martinsville Speedway outside of town.

As the city grew, it became less centralized in the historic commercial district located around the courthouse. In 1947, the **Shackleford Hospital (120-0032)** on East Church Street was replaced by the **Martinsville General Hospital (120-5002-0010)**, demolished) on Starling Avenue. In the mid-1960s, the Patrick Henry Mall was constructed and attracted many of the retail businesses away from downtown. This was repeated again in 1989 with the construction of Liberty Fair Mall. Another sign of prosperity that indirectly hurt the historic center of town was the growth of the area's banks and their relocation from the courthouse square to newer and larger headquarters on the fringe of the downtown district along East Church Street between Lester and Clay streets. In 1968, a new Municipal Building was constructed in the first block of West Church Street, which had previously been the **Smith House (120-0003)**, demolished). The earlier Municipal Building on East Main Street was demolished and replaced with a parking lot. Most recently, in 1996, the Henry County Court was moved from the historic courthouse at the center of the city to a new building in Henry County.

By 1972, the need to revitalize the historic downtown was recognized and the Central Business District Committee was formed. Unfortunately, it was also during the 1970s and 1980s that many of the local industries began to be taken over by outside interests and the influential and close-knit local power base that had fostered the commercial development and protected the economic viability of the city through the first three quarters of the 20th century had shifted. Currently, the Martinsville Uptown Revitalization Association has received "Main Street" status for the historic downtown area, which has been renamed "Uptown" and extensive efforts are being made to revitalize the area aesthetically as well as economically. The Henry County Historical Society was been re-established in 1996 to preserve the local history of Martinsville and the county as well as to explore opportunities to restore and adaptively reuse the historic **Henry County Courthouse (120-0001/120-5001-0097)**.

CHAPTER 4: THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES SURVEYED

Commerce/Trade Theme

This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services, and commodities.

Resources Surveyed:

120-0005	Norfolk and Western Railroad Station
120-0012	American Furniture Company
120-0020	Jobbers Pants Company
120-0034	Main Office - First National Bank of Martinsville and Henry County
120-5001-0001	Mitchell's Auto Parts and Supplies Jim's Auto Parts
120-5001-0002	Williams Gulf Station
120-5001-0004	Setback Building C.Seay & Company/HairDepot
120-5001-0005	Thomas Jefferson Hotel
120-5001-0006	Piedmont Trust Bank Piedmont Training Center
120-5001-0007	Burch Building/Woolworth McCollum-Ferrell Shoes
120-5001-0008	Montgomery Ward and Company Martinsville and Henry County Department of Social Services
120-5001-0009	Tultex
120-5001-0010	The Jewel Box Charm and Jackie's
120-5001-0011	Roxy Theater Ford Insurance Agency, H. Hones, Ltd., Draper and Ferrell
120-5001-0012	National Theater/Joyce's Barber Shop Hair Depot, Life of Virginia, The Clip Shop
120-5001-0013	Hotel Henry
120-5001-0016	Nations Bank
120-5001-0018	Lee Telephone Exchange Sprint
120-5001-0019	Globman's Department Store
120-5001-0020	Chief Tassel Building
120-5001-0021	Stores, 37-45 East Church Street CATO Department Store
120-5001-0022	Rose's Department Store/Astor Cafe Cannady's Restaurant
120-5001-0023	Bill's Jeweler's VRAIN Corp.
120-5001-0024	Leggett's Department Store Grand Piano
120-5001-0025	Southern Jewelers
120-5001-0026	Lee-Keese Building Intelos
120-5001-0027	Ford Building Armstrong and Armstrong Attorneys at Law

120-5001-0028	Womack Building
	Arnold S. Johnson Insurance Company
120-5001-0029	Kolodny's Department Store
	American General Financing
120-5001-0030	Masonic Temple/Holt's Department Store
	Holt's Department Store
120-5001-0031	Fuller Tire Company
120-5001-0032	Economy Oil Filling Station/Joe's Tire Shop
	Ron's Car Wash
120-5001-0033	Gardner Brothers Auto
	PHCC Uptown Workforce Training and Development Center
120-5001-0035	Coleman Supply Company
120-5001-0036	Garrett's Dry Cleaning
	NorFleet Cleaners
120-5001-0037	Stockton's Barber Shop
120-5001-0038	Main Street Cash Store
	Perry H. Harrold, Attorney at Law
120-5001-0039	Talk of the Town Beauty Salon
120-5001-0040	Joyce and Stone Law Offices
	Stone, Joyce and Worthy Law Offices
120-5001-0041	Self Brick Company
	Heilig-Myers Warehouse
120-5001-0042	Eagle Hand Laundry
120-5001-0043	Auto Specialty Company
120-5001-0044	Blue Ridge Hardware Supply/Sater's Furniture
	Carter's/United House of Prayer
120-5001-0045	Advance Store/Phelps and Armistead Inc.
	Carter's
120-5001-0046	Stone Building
	Leeds Music
120-5001-0047	Martinsville Hardware Co.
	Leeds Music
120-5001-0048	J.W. Booker & Co/ABC Store
	Vacant
120-5001-0049	Holland Motor Company
	Bryant's Sport Center
120-5001-0050	Store, 111-119 East Main Street
120-5001-0051	Clear Defense
120-5001-0052	Tuxedo Pool Room/Sanitary Barber Shop
	Main Street Barber Shop
120-5001-0053	Mitchell's Motors
	J. C. Bradford and Company
120-5001-0054	Store, 201 East Main Street
120-5001-0055	Sears, Roebuck and Company
	Sherwin-Williams
120-5001-0057	Dallas Auto Supply
	Finney and Payne Furniture
120-5001-0058	Hurd Electric Supply
120-5001-0059	Virginia Mirror Company
	Larry and Alley, Inc.

120-5001-0060	Keesee Building
120-5001-0061	Berlin's Dept Store/Rimmer's/Ted's Mens Shop
	Monique's/Bagpipes, Ltd.
120-5001-0062	Martinsville Home & Auto Supply/Leeds Pawn Shop New York Hi-Style
120-5001-0063	Fulcher, Eugene A., Justice of the Peace Whitlock, CPA
120-5001-0064	People's National Bank
120-5001-0065	Patterson's Drug Public Defender's Office
120-5001-0066	Gendron and Kirby Attorneys
120-5001-0067	First National Bank of Martinsville Vacant
120-5001-0068	Kearfott's Drugs Martinsville/Henry County Historic Society
120-5001-0069	Neocom Centre
120-5001-0070	Roy Stone Law and Insurance Building
120-5001-0071	Heilig Myers
120-5001-0072	Fair Hardware Company Hardware Supply Company
120-5001-0073	OV Huskey Service Station Cousins Brothers Lock and Key Service
120-5001-0074	Ace Dry Cleaners Fayette Dry Cleaner
120-5001-0075	Lee's Confectionary Triple S Beauty Salon
120-5001-0076	Elkins Furniture Elkins Furniture and Rugs
120-5001-0077	Toler and Wilson Appliance Company Fayette Sportsman Charity Club
120-5001-0078	Burroughs-White Chevrolet Station/Farmers Supply Company Meeks Produce
120-5001-0079	George's Supermarket The Boxing Center
120-5001-0080	Prillaman's Market
120-5001-0081	Martinsville Printing Company Used But Nice
120-5001-0083	Troxler Furniture Company West Piedmont Regional Antique Mall
120-5001-0084	C. Seay and Company
120-5001-0086	Coleman's Supply Company Furniture Outlet
120-5001-0087	Knights of Pythias/Walt Hairston Memorial Building
120-5001-0088	George Hairston House/Stevens Hotel Byrd Building
120-5001-0089	Mick or Mack Slim's Club Billiard Parlor
120-5001-0090	Marilyn's Shoes Williams, Luck, Williams Law Office

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120-5001-0092	Woody Building Hooker Printing Company
120-5001-0093	Warehouse, 43-49 Ford Street
120-5001-0094	Twin City Grocery Company (warehouse) Martinsville Wholesale Grocery Company, Inc.
120-5001-0095	Franklin Street Esso Merridale Designs
120-5001-0096	Curtis Jones Filling Station Millner Bail Bonding Agency
120-5001-0098	Townes Furniture
120-5001-0099	Townes Furniture
120-5001-0100	Martinsville Trading Post WHEE Radio Station
120-5001-0101	Levy's Department Store Calvary United Church of Jesus Christ
120-5001-0102	M. B. Goldberg Store W. F. Carter/Virginia Legal Aid
120-5001-0103	A & P Grocery Refuge Fundamental United Way of the Cross Church International Christine's
120-5001-0104	Globman's Department Store Shumate-Jesse Furniture Company
120-5001-0105	Gilmore's Boot Shop Office, 11 Walnut Street
120-5001-0106	Law Offices Monday & Monday and Virginia Shoe Shop
120-5001-0107	Burch Building Law Offices of Monday and Monday
120-5001-0108	Rimmer's Jewelers
120-5001-0109	Monday and Monday
120-5001-0110	Dudley Building WorkForce Inc.
120-5001-0111	Service Printing Company
120-5001-0112	Chaney Motor Company (1949) Ground Hog Auto Repair and Parts
120-5001-0113	Seymar Metal Works Rose Window Art Store
120-5001-0114	Richardson Motor Company
120-5001-0115	Tin Shop
120-5001-0116	Broad Street Service Station
120-5001-0117	Oakley Apartments Downtowner Building
120-5001-0119	Gravelly Novelty Furniture Company Vacant
120-5001-0120	Broad Street Service Station
120-5003-0003	American Cab Company
120-5003-0008	Gordon Building
120-5003-0013	Imperial Savings and Loan
120-5003-0014	Brown Plug Tobacco Warehouse K & B Unisex Salon

Commerce/Trade Theme

A total of 110 structures related to the theme of commerce and trade have been surveyed to date in Martinsville. These resources, which are typically located in the commercial downtown section of the city centered around the courthouse and extending east and west along Church, Main and Fayette streets, range in date from the 1890s to the 1960s. While there are several good examples of late-19th and early-20th century revival styles as well as the later Art Deco style, the predominant style is simply commercial with corbelled brickwork or wood molding at the cornice with minimal window treatments and a recessed, three-bay storefront. After the 1940s, the commercial building became simpler in form and detailing with the one-story brick "box" with angled aluminum-and-plate-glass storefront dominating the design of commercial buildings. The predominant building materials used in constructing these commercial buildings are brick, stone, and concrete block with brick or stone veneer. While these structures represent the largest number of surviving historic resources surveyed in the city and are not considered threatened as a building type, the majority of the storefronts and facades have been altered with the application of siding or the installation of modern aluminum-and-plate-glass storefronts. These alterations pose the greatest threat to the historic integrity of the buildings.

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830) ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860) CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)

The earliest development of Martinsville centered around the courthouse, which was established in 1791. With the exception of the two-story brick George Hairston House (later the Stevens Hotel), these early 19th-century buildings around the courthouse were of one-story frame construction. All that remains from this period of development are the southern two bays of the Hairston House/Stevens Hotel which are encased in the present **Byrd Building (120-5001-0088)** at 35 Jones Street. Although this building is extensively altered on the exterior, two original hand-planed mantels and a deeply-molded door surround remain intact on the interior.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1917)

After the construction of the railroads at the end of the 19th century, the role of the town expanded beyond that of the courthouse as the tobacco industry, followed by the furniture industry, and other commercial enterprises began to develop. The town continued to cluster around the courthouse, with businesses along Franklin, Jones, Main, Walnut and Bridge streets. The Stevens Hotel (**Byrd Building (120-5001-088)**), and the Mountain View Hotel were located at the corner of Jones and Fayette streets across from the courthouse and a row of one-story commercial buildings with decorative parapets extended along Franklin Street. One- and two-story brick and stone buildings were located along Walnut Street and Bridge Street, which served as a primary entrance to the center of town as the route of the National Highway.

The 1891 **People's Bank (120-5001-0064)** at the corner of East Main and Walnut streets, constructed of granite blocks in the Romanesque Revival style, survives today as a cornerstone of the business district around



the courthouse at the turn of the century (Figure 13, previous page). Other buildings constructed in the first decade of the 20th century include **18 East Main Street (120-5001-0063)**, which originally featured arched openings that echoed the facade of the People's Bank next door, and the two-story brick buildings at **1-3, 5, 7-9 and 11 Walnut Street (120-5001-0027, 0105 through 0108)** with their corbelled brickwork. Corner buildings constructed during this period typically featured recessed corner entrances, as in the **People's Bank**, the ca. 1891 **Kearfott's Drug (120-5001-0068)** at 2 East Main Street, the ca. 1915 **Globman's Department Store (120-5001-0104)** at 30 Franklin Street and the 1908 **Ford Building (120-5001-0027)** with its gabled parapet at the corner of Walnut and East Church streets (Figure 14).

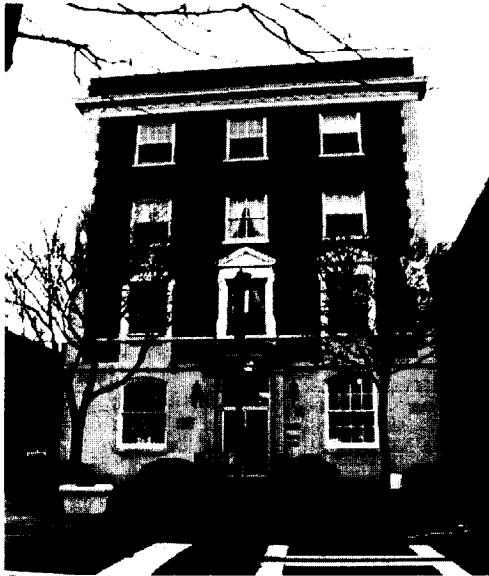


WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917-1945)

Following World War I, Martinsville continued to experience a population boom and the downtown commercial district began to expand east along Church and Main streets, which had formerly been residential in nature. Larger three- and four-story brick buildings such as the 1921 **Hotel Henry (120-5001-0013/120-0027)**, the 1927 **Thomas Jefferson Hotel (120-5001-0005/120-0026)**, the 1930 **Chief Tassel Building (120-5001-0020)** and the 1935 **Oakley Apartment/Office Building (120-5001-0117)** were constructed along or near East Church Street in a variety of early-20th revival styles. Closer to the traditional center of town around the courthouse, the 1922 **Knights of Pythias Building (120-5001-0087)**, the 1925 **First National Bank Building (120-5001-0067/120-0034)** and the ca. 1930 **Martinsville Hotel (120-5001-0083)** also reflect the growth and prosperity of the times in their impressive structures.

ABC000001030

The **Hotel Henry**, while commercial in nature with its simple brick block form, features decorative



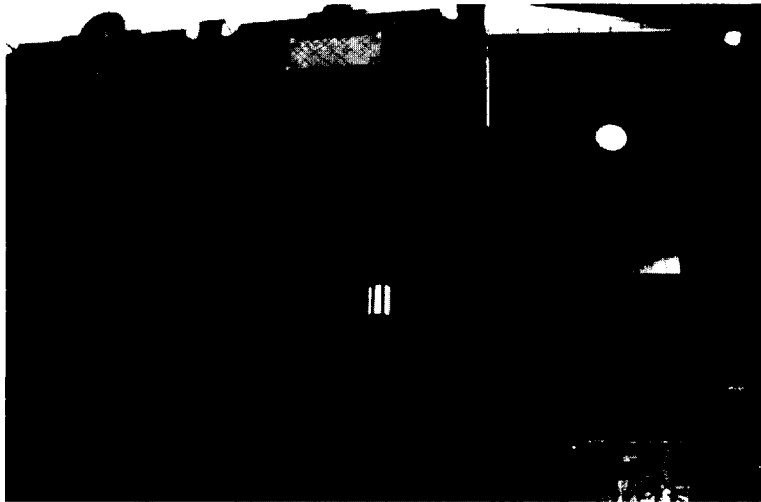
brickwork patterns in the frieze and Greek-key designs in the tile floors on the interior. The **Knights of Pythias Building**, designed by Eubank & Caldwell, is another large block with classical entablature and cornice at the attic level. The **Thomas Jefferson Hotel**, designed by Heard & Chesterman, the **Martinsville Hotel** and the **Chief Tassel Building** are good examples of the Classical-Revival style on a stacked-block form with a classical molded cornice with modillions, corner quoins, and decorative window crowns. The **Chief Tassel Building** (Figure 15), named for the Indian Chief who made treaties with General Joseph Martin, features a silhouette of the Indian Chief in the pedimented surround of the main entrance. The ca. 1935 **Oakley Apartment/Office Building** is influenced by the Romanesque-Revival in its round-arched side arcades, the corbelled brickwork around the windows and the crenellated parapet.

Facing the courthouse, the ca. 1925 **First National Bank Building** with its marble interior is perhaps the most architecturally distinctive building of the period (Figure 16). The two-story brick building faced with scored concrete features a large, 2-story, central arched opening in the "vault" motif that was popular in bank designs of the early 20th century. Another classic bank design is illustrated in the 1922 **Piedmont Trust Building** (120-5001-0006) at 14 East Church Street. This narrow building, located at the intersection of Walnut and East Church streets, features a granite base, fluted pilasters and full entablature with molded cornice and dentils.

Facing the courthouse, the ca. 1925 **First National Bank**



A number of department stores were also constructed during this period. In addition to the local establishment of the 1915/1925 **Globman's Department Store** (120-5001-0104) on the courthouse square, several well-known regional and national chains such as Leggett's, F.W. Woolworth and Company, and Montgomery Ward and Company constructed stores along East Church Street. The 1922 **Woolworth's Building** (120-5001-0007) at 16 East Church Street is designed in the Romanesque-Revival style employing large, round-arched openings on the second floor surrounded by patterned and corbelled brickwork. The ca. 1930 **Montgomery Ward Building** (120-5001-0008) at 20-24 East Church Street is unique with its Baroque-inspired parapet with oval tablets featuring raised reliefs of goddess-like figures (Figure 17, following page).



Other smaller commercial buildings constructed during this period were typically two-stories of brick construction with a decorative parapet with cornice or raised-brick sign board, simple window surrounds and a three-bay recessed storefront. Several examples of this ca. 1930s construction survive intact, including the **Jewel Box (120-5001-0010)** at 34 East Church Street, the **J.W. Booker and Company Building (120-4001-0048)** at 37 East Main Street, the **Auto Specialty Company (120-5001-0043)** at 30 West Main Street, and the

buildings at **21-23 and 25 Fayette Street (120-5001-0080 and 81)**. In many cases, original storefronts with transomed doors and the high ceilings with decorative metal coverings are intact in these buildings.

The Art-Deco influence is evident in several buildings constructed in the mid 1930s to 1940s. The ca. 1935 **Astor Cafe Building (120-5001-0022)** at 31-35 East Church Street features geometric brickwork at the cornice and inset windows with fluted surrounds (Figure 18). The ca. 1935 **Mick-or-Mack Building (120-5001-0089)** at 41 Jones Street is an example of an enframed glass box of brick with concrete veneer with reverse-fluted end pilasters and scalloped and geometric designs across the cornice.



The ca. 1925 **Twin City Grocery Company (120-5001-0094)** at 210-212-214 Franklin Street is a typical two-story brick warehouse building and stands as the last reminder of this once strategic shipping area around the railroad.

THE NEW DOMINION (1945 TO PRESENT)

A number of smaller, one-story brick or concrete block commercial buildings were constructed in the mid-1940s through the 1960s. These are simple in form with the only stylistic influence evident in their angled or rounded plate-glass-and-aluminum storefronts. Examples include the ca. 1947 **Virginia Mirror Company/Larry Alley, Inc. Building (120-5001-0059)** at 219-225 East Main Street and the ca. 1948 **Hardware Supply Building (120-5001-0072)** at 43 West Main Street, which also features attached neon signage.

Domestic Theme

This theme relates broadly to the human need for shelter, a home place and community dwellings.

Resources surveyed:

120-0009	House, 112 Moss Street
120-0010	House, 113 Moss Street
120-0011	House, 249 Church Street
120-0013	House, 213 Broad Street
120-0014	House, 1222 Broad Street
120-0015	House, 218 Broad Street
120-0017	House, 1112 Broad Street
120-0018	House, 1109 Broad Street
120-0019	Houses, 17-21 Ellsworth Street
120-0021	Pannill Place on Moss Street
120-0022	Lattice Porch House
120-0023	House, 119 Moss Street
120-0024	Spencer Home Place
120-0025	Thomas, C.Y., Homeplace
120-0029	House, Broad Street
120-0030	Dudley-Brown House
120-0031	Lester, Henry, House
120-0033	Burch House
120-0035	Carter, John Waddey, House
120-5001-0020	Chief Tassel Building
120-5001-0043	Auto Specialty Company
120-5001-0056	Lester, H.C., Carriage House
120-5001-0082	Hotel Martinsville
120-5001-0088	George Hairston House/Stevens Hotel
120-5001-0117	Byrd Building
	Oakley Apartments
	Downtowner Building
120-5002-0001	Townes, John W., House
120-5002-0004	Townes, Benjamin, House
120-5002-0005	Pannill, Rucker Jr., House
120-5002-0006	Lester, Anslie, House
120-5002-0007	Schottland Apartments
120-5002-0008	Gravely, Thomas, House
120-5002-0009	Western Piedmont Planning District Commission
120-5002-0012	Simmons House
	Best Travel
120-5002-0013	Schottland, Michael, House
	Piedmont Arts Association
120-5002-0014	Draper
	Back to the Source Wellness Center
120-5002-0015	Smith, John B., House
	Family Life Services
120-5002-0016	Hedgecock, Anderson, House

Historic Architectural Survey of Martinsville, Virginia

Hill Studio, P. C.

Page 33

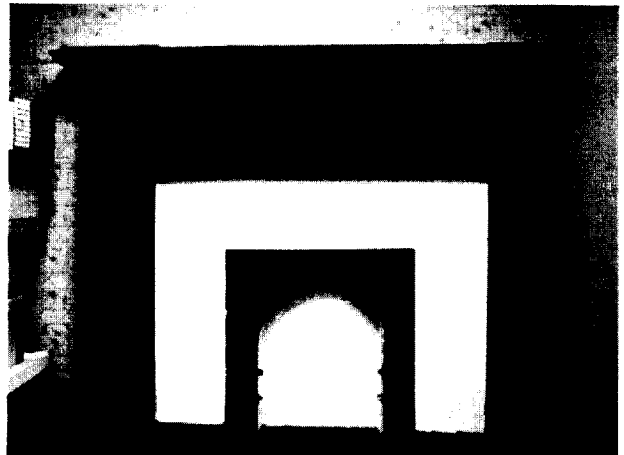
120-5002-0017 Allied Insurance
120-5002-0018 House, 407 Starling Avenue
Dr. Mark A. Crabtree, General Dentistry
120-5002-0019 House, 411 Starling Avenue
Horizons Unlimited Clubhouse
120-5002-0020 House, 416 Starling Avenue
S.B. Sales and Associates
120-5002-0021 Lester, G. T., House
120-5002-0027 Womack, C. T., House
Berry & Elliott
120-5002-0028 Cornerstone Apartments
120-5002-0030 House, 328 East Church Avenue
120-5003-0002 Apartment Building, 212 1/5
120-5003-0004 House, 212 Fayette Street
120-5003-0005 Hairston, Dennis, House
120-5003-0007 Reverend Watkins House
120-5003-0008 Gordon Building
120-5003-0011 House, 221 Fayette Street
120-5003-0012 House, 219 Fayette Street
120-5003-0015 Martin, William, House

Domestic Theme

A total of 62 structures relating to the domestic theme have been surveyed to date in the city of Martinsville. These resources include 52 single dwellings, one carriage house, and nine multiple dwellings, including three hotels, three office/apartment buildings, and three apartment buildings. A number of the structures originally constructed as single dwellings have since been converted to duplexes or apartments. A total of 19 of these resources have been demolished. The majority of these demolished dwellings dated to the late 19th century and were located in the center of the town prior to the expansion of the commercial district in the early 20th century. By the turn of the century, the residential neighborhoods had moved further south, east and west, with many of these resources surviving today. These dwellings were designed in a wide range of late-19th and early-20th century styles and include examples of the Queen-Anne, Colonial-Revival, Tudor-Revival, American Foursquare, Craftsman, and Exotic-Revival styles. Materials for construction included brick and wood with a variety of materials such as stone, molded bricks, decorative-sawn wood, shingles, copper and slate used in the detailing. The majority of these dwellings that stand today survive in good condition with relatively few alterations, particularly in those areas which have remained residential in nature

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860)

All that remains from this period of development are the southern two bays of the Hairston House/Stevens Hotel which are encased in the present **Byrd Building (120-5001-0088)** (Figure 19) at 35 Jones Street. Although this building, which is currently used as an office, is extensively altered on the exterior with the removal of the gable roof, the addition of a front wing, and stucco veneer, the interior retains several features that attest to its early construction date and domestic use. Two original hand-planed mantels on the second floor and a deeply-molded door surround with corner blocks remain intact on the interior.



RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1917)

Many of the earlier residences in Martinsville were constructed along Main, Church, and Fayette streets in the survey area. Typically, these late 19th century dwellings were designed in the Queen-Anne style with complex forms with projecting bays and roof lines with decorative vergeboards and corner turrets as in the **Shackleford Hospital (120-0032, demolished)** at 22 East Church Street. Originally constructed in the 1890s as the H.S. Teague House, this dwelling with its corner turret and wraparound porch was converted to a hospital in 1918 and later demolished. The 1873 Queen-Anne style **H.C. Lester House (120-0031)**, supposedly designed by an English architect and occupying an entire block between Church, Main and Lester streets, was perhaps the largest and most sophisticated version of the Victorian style in Martinsville (Cleal, *The Martinsville Bulletin*, undated article). This turreted frame dwelling consisted of eleven bedrooms each with its own fireplace and an expansive wraparound porch with an elaborate spindlework frieze and second-story balconies. The grounds, which were surrounded by a brick wall with wrought-iron gates, included a sunken garden, a brick carriage house and several other outbuildings. All that remains of this impressive complex after

a 1946 fire is the ca. 1915 **H.C. Lester Carriage House (120-5001-0056)** designed in the Craftsman style with large overhanging roof, exposed rafters, and multiple groupings of windows. The large central arched entrance (now infilled) reminds one of its use as a carriage house. Another example of the Queen-Anne style located further east on East Church Street is the 1897 **Carter-Whitener House (120-0035/120-5002-0031/NRHP)** at 324 East Church) (Figure 20). This impressive two-story frame dwelling, with corner turret and wraparound porch, was designed by George Franklin Barber and constructed at a cost of \$4,000 in 1897 (Dalton and Wells, 18).



The transition from the Queen-Anne to the Colonial-Revival style is evident in several dwellings constructed in the early 1900s that feature complex forms and roof lines combined with classical detailing. The ca. 1910, frame-construction **Thomas Gravely House (120-5002-0008)** at 410 East Church Street exemplifies this transition with its Palladian-style attic window in the gable added to its intersecting-gable form and porch supported by turned columns. The **Simmons House (120-5002-0012)** at 209 Starling Avenue, constructed ca. 1915, is a more progressed example with its large, complex brick form accented completely in the classical style with pedimented gables with lunette windows, jack arches with keystones over the windows, and Doric columns supporting the wraparound porch.

The **Rucker-Pannill House "Scuffle Hill" (120-6/NRHP)** was originally constructed as Oak Hall in 1905-1906 by tobacco magnate Benjamin F. Stevens for his wife and daughter and son-in-law, Pannill Rucker. The original dwelling was a three-story brick and granite structure designed in a combination of features from the Classical, Craftsman, and Mediterranean styles. In 1917, the original structure was destroyed by fire. A new residence was constructed between 1917 and 1920. This two-story Colonial-Revival brick dwelling incorporates portions of the original house, including the pressed stretcher-bond brick walls, the two-story polygonal window bays, and the granite belt course. The present structure, known as **Scuffle Hill**, features a Doric portico and dormered gable roof. The interior consists of a central-passage, double-pile plan with a grand central staircase, glazed pocket doors with elliptical fanlights, and Federal-influenced mantels and door surrounds. The structure currently serves as the parsonage for **Christ Episcopal Church** next door.

A good example of the Colonial-Revival style dwelling on a smaller scale is found in the **C.T. Womack House (120-5002-0028)** at 18 Starling Avenue. This ca. 1908 brick-veneer dwelling features a hip roof with Palladian dormer and porch supported by Ionic columns with a projecting pedimented-gable at the entrance (Figure 21).



WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917-1945)

Following World War I, Martinsville experienced a population boom that combined with the expansion of the commercial section of downtown to promote the development of a residential neighborhood in the previously-rural area of East Church and Starling Avenue. The houses in this area are substantial in size, constructed by many of the leading citizens of Martinsville, and represent a wide range of stylistic tastes.



The ca. 1925 **John W. Townes House (120-5002-0001)** at 307 East Church Street testifies to the enduring appeal of the Colonial-Revival style with its dormered gable roof, keystones, and gabled porch. The two-story brick **Kenyon Whittle House (120-5002-0024)** at 204 Starling Avenue is a similar example with a rounded entry porch supported by Doric columns (Figure 22). The ca. 1925 **Schottland House (120-5002-0009)** at 1 Starling Avenue is another example of the Colonial-Revival style in a square form with hip roof with dormers and a gabled entry porch supported by Ionic columns.

The Tudor-Revival style was also popular during this period with several examples surveyed in the East Church Street/Starling Avenue study area. The ca. 1925 **Rucker Pannill, Jr. House (120-5002-0005)** at 335 East Church Street employs the characteristic features of the style in its steeply-gabled roof, casement windows, arched openings, and mixture of uncoursed stone and cross-timbering in its construction (Figure 23). The **Jesse Booker House (120-5002-0023)** at 212 Starling Avenue is another example of the Tudor-Revival style using a variety of steeply-pitched gables and wide, bracketed eaves.



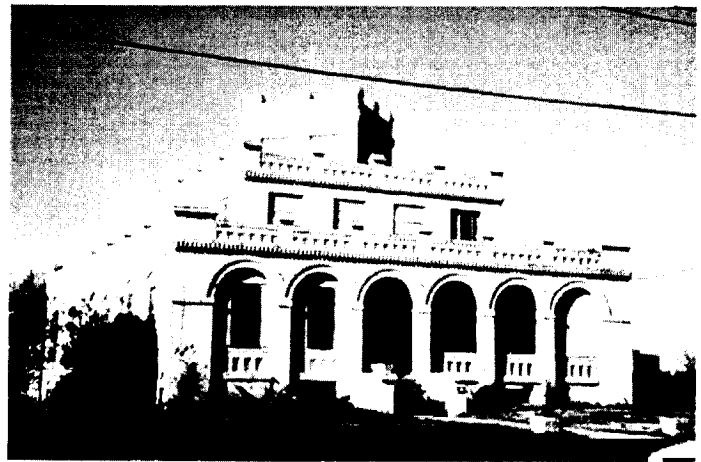
The bungalow form and Craftsman style also influenced the design of domestic buildings during this period. The simplest version of the bungalow is found in the **William Martin House (120-5003-0015)** at 14 North Barton Street. The **Harry Byrd House (120-5002-0026)** at 110



Starling Avenue is another example of the Bungalow/Craftsman style with a front entrance that reflects the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright during this period (Figure 24). An example of a larger Craftsman-style dwelling is seen at the **Charles Hart House (120-5002-0027)** at 100 Starling Avenue. This ca. 1920 house features wood-shingle siding, multi-paned upper sashes on the windows, and an intersecting hip and gable roof with wide eaves and exposed rafters.

An unusual mixture of styles is found in the ca. 1930 **Draper House (120-3002-0014)** at 227 Starling Avenue. This two-story, three-bay brick dwelling one-story side wings and low-hip roof with central dormer employs large, arched openings and corbelled brickwork associated with the Richardsonian-Romanesque style with the simple form with broad eaves, and multi-paned upper-sash windows that reflect the influence of the Craftsman and Prairie styles. The interior features paneled walls and beamed ceilings.

The most unusual domestic resource in Martinsville is the **G.T. "Captain Til" Lester House (120-0007/120-5002-0021)** at 308 Starling Avenue. This ca. 1918 brick dwelling takes its unusual tiered form with offset central tower from the technology employed in its construction. The central tower extends throughout the three floors as a service core with stairs, bathrooms, and heating and cooling system using open brickwork in the walls as ducts. A crenellated parapet and corbelled brickwork accent the brick exterior and an arched porch (now partially enclosed) wraps around three sides of the structure giving it a tiered effect (Figure 25).



Funerary Theme

Relating to the investigation of burial sites, the Funerary theme uses demographic data found there to study such things as population composition, health and mortality of societies.

Resources Surveyed:

McKee Funeral Home	120-5001-0118
Watkins House, 220 Fayette St.	120-5003-0007
Allen Funeral Home	120-5003-0009
Watkins-Hairston Funeral Home	120-5003-0010

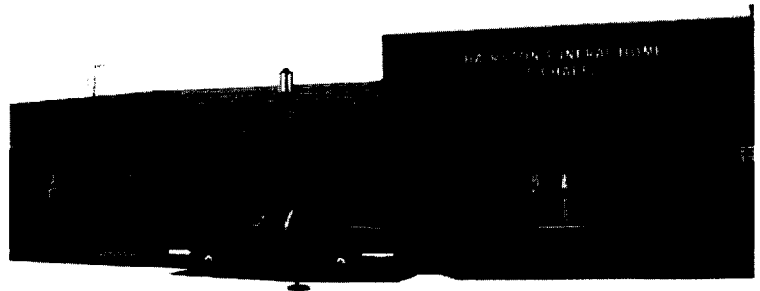
Funerary Theme

A total of four resources were surveyed that relate to the funerary theme. While all are located close to their respective commercial centers, the resources vary as one is located in a former residence, one is a residence that housed a funeral service at one time, and the other was originally constructed as a funeral home. Only one of the resources is currently functioning as a funeral home.



The McKee Funeral Home (120-5001-0118) is located in a ca. 1915 former residence at 29 Broad Street (Figure 26). The funeral home was established in 1935 and the Colonial-Revival residence was completely remodeled and expanded to include a chapel in 1956. The two-story frame building retains its residential character with its side-gable roof with central peak and two-story, three-bay porch with squared Doric columns. Unique to this resource is the garage and storage shed at the rear which are labeled "Funeral Supplies" and "Coffin Warehouse" on the 1947 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Another residence that was used as a funeral home at one time is the

Watkins House (120-5003-0007) at 220 Fayette Street. This ca. 1915 two-story, brick-veneer dwelling is typical of the American Foursquare houses of the period with its hip roof and full-width, one-story porch. Constructed for the Reverend Watkins of Grace Presbyterian Church at 218 Fayette Street, the house served as a parsonage as well as a funeral home until the early 1930s when the Watkins Funeral Home was established in its own building at 301 Fayette Street. This building is now known as the **Watkins-Hairston Funeral Home (120-5003-0010)** at 301-303 Fayette Street (Figure 27). This ca. 1930 one-story building is constructed of brick veneer with a stepped gable and aluminum-and-plate-glass storefront. A ca. 1974 side addition features a chapel space and the rear elevation accommodates the funeral operations with large, paneled wood garage doors.



The ca. 1948 **Allen Funeral Home (120-5003-0009)** is another example of a funeral home on Fayette Street. This two-story brick-veneer building features metal casement windows typical of mid-20th century commercial design.

Government/Law/Politics Theme

This theme relates to activities associated with governing of a locality, state or nation and administration of laws.

Resources Surveyed:

Henry County Courthouse	120-0001/120-5001-0097
U.S. Post Office	120-5001-0003
Little Post Office	120-0047

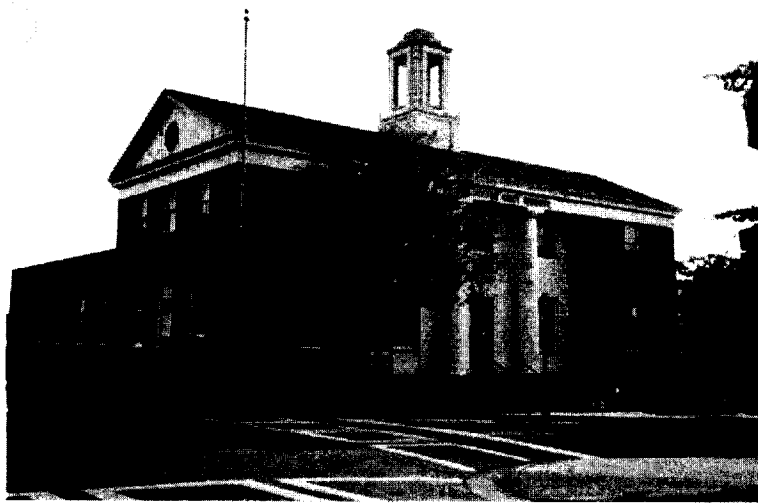
Government/Law/Politics Theme

A total of three resources relating to the theme of government, law and politics have been surveyed to date in Martinsville. These resources include the county courthouse and two post offices, ranging in date from the 1820s through the 1930s. All three are constructed of brick, however, their size and style differ according to their purpose. Two of these resources are vacant and no longer serve their original function.

The **Henry County Courthouse (120-0001/120-5001-0097)** was constructed in 1824 to replace the original log courthouse, which dated to the establishment of Martinsville as the county seat in the 1790s (Figure 28). This new, more substantial courthouse was constructed in 1824 by Samuel W. Taliaferro. Designed by George Tucker, the Federal-style structure featured Flemish-bond brickwork, a pedimented-gable roof and two-story portico with Doric columns and flat roof (Peters, John O. and Margaret T., 1995:61). The two



exterior stairs leading to the second-floor court room were replaced in the early 20th century with a grand central exterior staircase. A Confederate monument and two 1885 naval canons were placed on the grounds of the courthouse in 1901. The complex was surrounded by a wrought-iron fence, which was later sold for war materials, was heavily landscaped and included a public well and ca. 1912 brick jail. In 1929, the courthouse was enlarged to encase the 1824 structure and the pedimented-gable roof was extended over the portico. A large addition was constructed to the rear in 1939 and a second war memorial was dedicated in 1985. Although the building no longer serves as the county courthouse, it retains its prominent position in the center of downtown Martinsville. Plans are currently under way to restore the courthouse and adaptively reuse the building as a museum.



The **U.S. Post Office (120-5001-0003)** is another institutional building that serves as an anchor to the historic downtown of Martinsville (Figure 29). Located on the site of the previous 1906 post office at the southwest corner of West Church and Bridge streets, this impressive brick Colonial-Revival structure frames the southern approach to the courthouse. Constructed in 1939 to the plans of Adolphe Simon, Supervising Architect, this two-story brick building features a classical Doric portico in antis and a side-gable roof with pedimented gables, a classical cornice with dentils, and a cupola (Dalton and Wells, 410). The interior of this main post office retains its original marble lobby with brass service screens and mailboxes as well as the frame entrance vestibule and the original shelving in the service counter and sorting areas. Although this building was constructed as part of the W.P.A., it does not appear that this interior featured the murals that were typical of W.P.A. projects.

The ca. 1893 **Little Post Office (120-47)** on the corner of Starling Avenue and Mulberry Road is a rare surviving example of a rural post office constructed by a private star-route mail contractor in his residential yard. John B. Anglin constructed this small, one-story brick building in 1893 in order to service contracts he had with the U.S. Postal Service to deliver mail on one of their "star routes." These rural routes developed in the late 19th century to service rural areas along the rapidly expanding railroad lines. They obtained their name from the asterisks used to denote them in postal records. This small brick building is typical of domestic offices constructed in close association and proximity to the proprietor's residence. (The Anglin House originally associated with the post office is no longer standing.) This 7-course American bond brick building is simple in form with a gable roof with a molded cornice and gable returns. Segmental arches of corbeled brick frame the door and window openings. The central, single-leaf door features a single Queen-Anne light bordered by squares of stained glass and an iron mail slot inscribed "Letters." The post office remained in operation until 1917 and has recently been restored for use as a private office.

Health Care/Medicine Theme

This theme refers to the care of the sick, elderly, and the disabled and the promotion of health and hygiene.

Resources Surveyed:

Shackleford Hospital	120-0032	demolished
Dudley Building	120-5001-0110	
Martinsville General Hospital	120-5002-0010	demolished

Health Care/Medicine Theme

A total of three resources related to the theme of health care and medicine were surveyed. These resources include two hospitals, both of which have been demolished, and one office building that housed doctors' offices. Built during a period ranging from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century, the construction methods, materials, and styles of the three resources vary.

The **Shackleford Hospital (120-0032, demolished)** was established in 1918 in the former H.S. Teague residence at 22 East Church Street. This ca. 1890 Queen-Anne style frame dwelling was two-and-a-half stories with a recessed balcony surrounded by a decorative vergeboard in the gable and a corner turret. The house was converted to a hospital with a capacity of 16 patients in 1918 by Dr. Jesse M. Schackelford. In 1925, a 30-room addition was constructed that included operating rooms, laboratories, X-ray facilities, a kitchen and dining room (*Martinsville Bulletin*, 1925 supplement: 17). The building continued to operate as a hospital until the late 1940s. After the construction of **Martinsville General Hospital (120-5002-0010)** in 1945, the **Shackleford Hospital** closed and was later demolished. The site is now occupied by the ca. 1975 **Tultex (120-5001-0009)**. Designed in 1945 by Alfred M. Lublin, the **Martinsville General Hospital** on Starling Avenue was an excellent example of the Moderne style with its streamlined form and simple



horizontal lines accented by the central rounded entrance bay (Dalton and Wells, 269) (Figure 30). The interior featured a marble lobby with geometric patterns and a stylized Caduceus symbol in the floor. The construction of this large complex on Starling Avenue began a tradition of locating large institutional buildings along this impressive residential avenue. After the construction of yet a more modern hospital, the **Martinsville General Hospital** was recently demolished in November 1987. Plans are underway for the construction of a

new facility for the Virginia Museum of Natural History on this site.

The **Dudley Building (120-5001-0110)** at 10 North Bridge Street is an example of a typical ca. 1900 office building in downtown Martinsville that housed doctors' offices. This two-story, three-bay brick building with flat roof and simple brick detailing was conveniently located to the **Shackleford Hospital**. The building has since been converted to retail and office space and the storefront has been altered.

Industry/Processing/Extraction Theme

This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services. Included in this theme are activities related to the extraction, production, and processing of materials such as quarrying, mining, manufacturing, lumbering, technology, electronics, pottery, textiles, food processing, distilling, fuel, building materials, tools, transportation seafood, and many other industries.

Resources Surveyed:

American Furniture Company	120-0012	demolished
Factory (Jobbers Pants Company)	120-0020	demolished
Hooker-Bassett Furniture Company	120-0036	
Sale Knitting Plant	120-5001-0034	
Self Brick Company	120-5001-0041	
Virginia Mirror Company	120-5001-0059	
Jobbers Pants Company Plant #3	120-5003-0001	
Gravely Pin Factory/ Novelty Furniture Factory	120-5001-0119	
Martinsville Cotton Mill	120-5006	

Industry/Processing/Extraction Theme

A total of ten resources relating to the theme of industry/processing/extraction have been surveyed to date in Martinsville. Of these ten resources which were so critical to the development of Martinsville, two are no longer standing. These buildings were typically functional in design and construction, with steel, brick, and concrete serving as the primary materials. Detailing is limited to patterned or raised brickwork. Only one of the surviving seven buildings, the **Martinsville Cotton Mill (120-5006)** (Figure 4), continues as an operating factory and has been extensively expanded and altered. The remaining six buildings stand vacant or are used for storage. Their utilitarian design and construction with large open spaces make these resources good candidates for adaptive reuse.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1917)

Several warehouses and industrial buildings are located along the edges of the commercial center of town. The earliest of these is the **Martinsville Cotton Mill (120-5006)** which was originally constructed in the late 19th century as a tobacco factory and converted to a cotton mill in 1909. By the mid-1920s, this factory was surrounded by houses constructed for the workers and the area was known as Newtown Mill Village. This three-story brick building with segmental-arched windows still operates as a factory for Tultex and has been extensively enlarged and altered in recent years. The 1907 **Gravelly Pin Factory** was later converted to the **Novelty Furniture Factory (120-5001-0119)** and greatly expanded in the 1930s-1940s. This large brick building at 41 Lester Street encompasses the 1907 building on Depot Street. This facade, although utilitarian in design, features corbelled brickwork along the cornice and sign boards.

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917-1945)

The area of West Church, North Moss and Fayette streets, which was originally residential in nature, began to develop as an area of light industry in the late 1930s. The 1937 **Sale Knitting Plant (120-5001-0034)** (Figure 9) at 9 North Moss Street is a typical example of a three-story brick industrial building with stepped parapet. Other industrial buildings that were located in this area but are now demolished include the Martinsville Creamery and the Coca-Cola Bottling Company. The area around the Danville & Western Railroad Station on Franklin and Depot streets also included a number of warehouses at one time. The Banner Warehouse, a late 19th century tobacco warehouse, was destroyed by fire in 1951. The **Jobbers Pants Company Plant #1 (120-0020, demolished)** was established in 1933 in a previous tobacco factory in the 100 block of West Fayette Street. This large, four-story brick building featured a stepped gable roof and segmental-arched window openings. It eventually occupied almost the entire block and was connected at one time by conveyer belts to the **Sale Knitting Plant** immediately behind it on Moss Street. After a campaign by the leaders of the African-American community of West Fayette Street, the **Jobbers Pants Company Plant #3 (120-5003-0001)** was opened in the late 1930s to employ black laborers and stands today as the only surviving plant of this company (Figure 31). This three-



story concrete-block building is typical of utilitarian factory design with its solid construction, fixed metal windows with pivoting center sections and its open interior spaces for large machinery and production lines. The **Self Brick Company (120-5001-0041)** building at 34-42 West Main Street was constructed ca. 1940. This one-and-a-half story brick building with stepped parapet roof is large in size for its location, indicating its industrial use. The lower story, which exists due to the slope of the site, contains the original frame storefront that reflects its dual use as either a showroom or rental space for retail use. The rear corner of the building at the alley is clipped with a paneled, roll-up garage door to allow for loading access to the production or storage space of the building.

THE NEW DOMINION (1945 TO PRESENT)

The **Virginia Mirror Company (120-5001-59)** at 219-225 East Main Street was constructed ca. 1945. The company, which was established in 1913 as a complement to the furniture industry, had several other plants in the area. The construction of this one-story brick veneer plant on East Main Street was designed to take advantage of the store frontage along East Main Street by creating retail spaces with angled and rounded aluminum-and-plate-glass storefronts across the front. The rear of the building, which extends all the way back to Depot Street and is conveniently located along the railroad tracks, is more utilitarian in design with metal windows and loading bays.

Recreation/Arts Theme

This theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions associated with leisure time and recreation. It encompasses the activities related to the popular and the academic arts including fine arts and the performing arts, literature, recreational gathering, entertainment and leisure activity, and broad cultural movements.

Resources Surveyed:

Roxy Theater	120-5001-0011	partially demolished
National Theater	120-5001-0012	partially demolished
Rives Theater	120-5001-0015	
Martinsville Bowling Center	120-5001-0091	

Recreation/Arts Theme

A total of four resources related to the theme of recreation and arts have been surveyed. These resources include three theaters and one bowling alley. Built in the 1920s-1940s in downtown Martinsville, these buildings are typically constructed of brick or concrete block with brick veneer and are simple in their exterior design. Elaborate signage with lights often distinguished the movie theaters. Unfortunately, these buildings are no longer used as theaters and having reverted to retail space, they no longer feature the lighted signs. The **Rives Theater (120-5001-0015)** is the only building which continues to operate as a theater today.

The ca. 1925 **National Theater (120-5001-0012)** at 46-50 East Church Street and the ca. 1930 **Roxy Theater (120-5001-0011)** at 38-40-42 East Church Street are examples of early theaters that were constructed in downtown Martinsville that featured retail spaces at the front of the building with the theater itself located at the rear. These one-story brick buildings are simple in form with a flat roof, storefronts, and an entrance to the theater. Elaborate lighted signs decorated the front elevation. The lobbies were often lavish, alluding to the mystery and escape offered by movies. The lobby of the **Roxy Theater** included an interior fountain (*The Martinsville Bulletin*, 3/16/78). The movie theater space at the rear of these buildings has been demolished and the signs are gone. The storefronts have been extensively altered with the addition of siding, overhangs, and aluminum-and-plate-glass doors and windows.



The **Rives Theater (120-5001-0015)** was constructed ca. 1935 as the first detached theater building in downtown Martinsville (Figure 32). The theater was built by Rives S. Brown Sr. and Bernard M. Depkin at a cost of \$50,000 (*The Martinsville Bulletin*, 5/30/76). This concrete-block structure, which extended almost the full depth of the block to East Main Street, featured a stepped parapet roof with signage and a ticket window. The building has been extensively altered

with the construction of a new entrance and ticket window of aluminum and plate glass and the addition of a mansard-roof overhang. The interior lobby has been remodeled and the theater has been subdivided.

The ca. 1935 **Martinsville Bowling Center (120-5001-0091)** at 103 Jones Street is an unusual resource surveyed in downtown Martinsville that reflects the recreational tastes of the early 20th century. This one-story brick structure features a stepped parapet and fixed metal windows. The windows and door have been altered and a one-story brick wing has been added to the front, connecting the building with the structure at 107 Jones Street. The building no longer functions as a bowling alley.

Religion Theme

This theme encompasses the system of beliefs, practices, traditions and settings of rituals relating to the expression of faith.

Resources Surveyed:

Fayette Street Christian Church	120-0016	
First Baptist Church	120-0028	demolished
First United Methodist Church	120-5001-0017	
Christ Episcopal Church	120-5002-0003	
Grace United Presbyterian Church	120-5003-0006	
Broad Street Christian Church	120-5006	
Ohev Zion Synagogue	120-5007	

Religion Theme

A total of seven structures relating to the theme of religion have been surveyed to date. Of these seven resources, one has been demolished and one has been converted to secular use as a senior citizen community center. The churches, all of which were constructed in the early 20th century, are typically constructed of brick and represent a wide range of early-20th century revival styles.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1917)

While a number of the churches surveyed date their establishment to this period, the majority of these institutions replaced their original structures during the years of prosperity and growth in the 1920s. **Christ Episcopal Church (120-5002-0003)**, which was first established in 1841 at the northeast corner of West Church and Moss streets, moved to a new building on East Church Street was constructed in the 1890s. This brick church, designed in the Gothic-Revival style, features a complex form with a cruciform plan, intersecting gables, and a corner tower. With the exception of a well-designed rear entrance addition, the building retains its integrity and survives in excellent condition. The church is surrounded by a well-landscaped yard that includes historic plantings of boxwoods and hollies.

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917-1945)

As mentioned, a number of the churches that were established in the late 19th century replaced their original structures with newer, larger, and more impressive buildings in the 1920s. The only church that survives along Church Street in the downtown area is the **First United Methodist Church of Martinsville (120-5001-0017)** at the corner of East Church and Lester streets. This Classical-Revival style building was designed by Eubank & Caldwell and constructed in 1922 on the site of the earlier 1888 church. The two-story building is constructed of light-colored bricks and features a temple front with pedimented gable supported by Corinthian columns. A large addition was constructed on an adjacent lot to the north and connected by second-story walkways. The driveway running between the two buildings preserves the original route of the National Highway. Also located on Church Street was the First Baptist Church (120-28, demolished), constructed in 1922-1924 at the southeast corner of East Church and Broad streets. Unfortunately, this impressive Neo-Classical brick structure with its domed rotunda and cruciform plan with classical porticoes was demolished in the 1960s when the congregation moved to a newer sanctuary.

Broad Street Christian Church (120-5005) was established at the present location on the edge of downtown in 1882 and constructed the present church in 1928 (Figure 33). This large brick structure was designed in the Gothic-Revival style by the firm of Heard & Chesterman and constructed at a cost of \$60,000 in 1928 (Dalton and



Wells, 191). Another religious institution located close to downtown but more closely associated with the residential neighborhood immediately surrounding it is the **Ohev Zion Synagogue (120-5007)** on Moss Street (Figure 34). This ca. 1928 synagogue is designed in the Greek-Revival style with its temple form, pedimented gable and square-columned Doric portico with classical entablature that extends around the building. The use of the building as a synagogue is reflected in the Star of David tracery in the roundel in the gable. The side elevations feature round-arched windows with keystones. The interior plan includes an entrance vestibule with stairway and rounded landing leading to the sanctuary on the raised main floor and fellowship space in the basement. Although the synagogue is currently used as a community center, few alterations have been made and the structure retains its integrity.



Grace United Presbyterian Church (120-5003-0006) (Figure 6) was originally established in 1882 by the African-American community around west Fayette Street. After initially meeting in a home and then the Semple Tobacco Factory, a frame church was constructed at the present site at 218 Fayette Street in the early 1900s. A second frame church replaced the original structure after a fire. The present brick structure was built ca. 1911 and features influences from the Romanesque-Revival style in its stepped gable with buttressed corners and round-arched openings accentuated by corbelled brickwork. Constructed by the local community, the church is a testimony to their faith as well as their building skills.

Social Theme

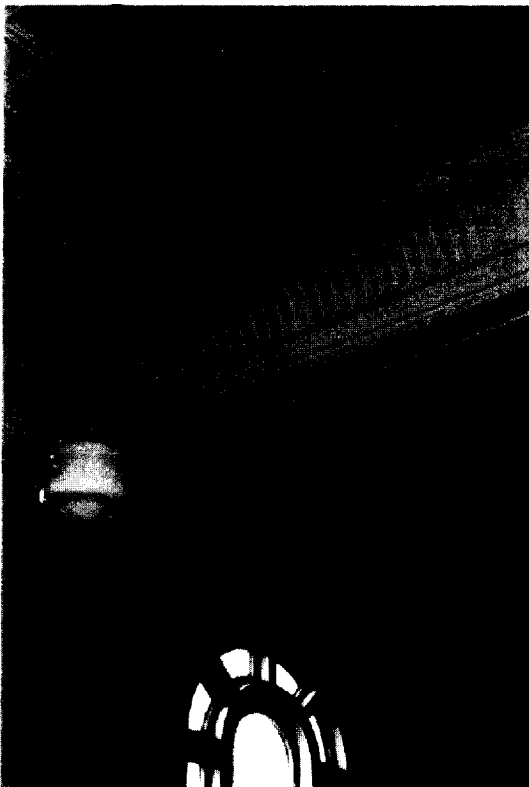
This theme relates to social activities and institutions, the activities of charitable, fraternal, or other community organizations, and places associated with broad social movements.

Resources Surveyed:

Masonic Temple	120-5001-0031
Knights of Pythias	120-5001-0087
West Fayette Street Sportsmen's Club	120-5001-0077

Social Theme

Three resources related to the social theme have been surveyed to date in Martinsville. These resources are classified as private social clubs, two of which are associated with well-known national fraternal organizations. These two buildings, both constructed in the early 20th century, are substantial in size, prominently sited, and well-designed to contribute to the streetscape in downtown Martinsville. These buildings survive in good condition and continue to serve as landmarks in the city. The third resource, the **West Fayette Street Sportsmen's Charity Club (120-5001-0077)** at 47 Fayette Street was constructed ca. 1950 and is thereby not considered historic or a contributing structure.



The **Masonic Temple (120-5001-31)** was constructed in 1914 to plans by George R. Ragan at a cost of \$17,000 (Dalton and Wells, 369). Located at the northeast corner of East Church and Bridge streets, this impressive Classical-Revival structure framed the southern view of the courthouse and prompted the expansion of the commercial center of town along East Church Street. This large three-story brick building features a heavily molded cornice with modillions and large arched windows on the third floor that delineate the meeting hall inside. The first two floors of this prominently-located corner building housed the Holt's Department Store. The storefront and interior showroom have been remodeled in the Art Deco style with rounded glass show windows, a curved mezzanine level, and streamlined maple cabinets and showcases. The decorative tin ceiling is intact on the first and third floors (Figure 35). A separate entrance leads to the meeting hall on the third floor with an intermediate vestibule and door with "peep hole" on the second floor. The meeting hall consists of a large open space with a raised floor extending around the periphery of the room. A kitchen and offices are also located on this floor.

The **Knights of Pythias Building (120-5001-87)** is another example of a prominently-located and well-designed meeting hall in downtown Martinsville. This three-story Classical-Revival building, located at the southwest corner of the courthouse square, was designed in 1922 by Eubank & Caldwell at a cost of \$42,000 (Dalton and Wells, 134). Although there is no change in the window patterns to delineate the third floor meeting space, a broad classical entablature and molded cornice at the attic level directly above the third-story windows does emphasize the space. The upper floors are also differentiated from the storefront at street level (which has been extensively altered) by the two-story brick pilasters with capital and base in a contrasting cast concrete. A belt course of cast concrete also extends across the base of the second floor. A separate entrance leads to the third floor meeting spaces with its paneled entrance vestibule, large meeting room, kitchen, and recreation room. The meeting room retains its open plan with seating around the periphery on a raised floor with railing.

Transportation/Communication Theme

This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information. Studies focus on transportation and communications networks involving roads, water, canals, railroads, and air as well as on the various structures, vehicles, equipment, and technology associated with each mode.

Resources Surveyed:

Martinsville Norfolk & Western Railroad Station	120-0005	demolished
Gulf Station	120-5001-0002	
Economy Filling Station	120-5001-0032	
Franklin Street Esso Station	120-5001-0095	
Richardson's Motor Company	120-5001-0114	
Broad Street Service Station	120-5001-0116	
Gardner Brothers Auto Building	120-5001-0033	
Mitchell's Motors	120-5001-0053	
O.V. Huskey Service Station	120-5001-0073	
Meeks Produce	120-5001-0078	
Lee Telephone Exchange	120-5001-0018	

Transportation/Communication Theme

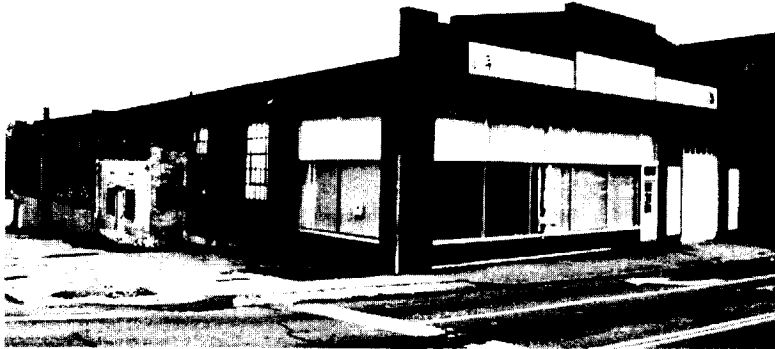
A total of eleven resources related to the theme of transportation and commerce were have been surveyed to date in Martinsville. These resources range in type from railroad stations to automobile dealerships and service stations to a telephone exchange building with automobile-related resources dominating the inventory. Built primarily in the first half of the 20th century, these resources are constructed of brick or concrete block in a simple utilitarian design that features elements directly related to their function. While only one resource, the **Martinsville Norfolk & Western Railroad Station (120-0005, demolished)**, has been demolished, very few of these resources continue in their original function. Fortunately, the nature of their use dictated that these buildings be located conveniently with easy access, thereby providing features that make them attractive for adaptive reuse.

The **Martinsville Norfolk & Western Railroad Station (120-0005, demolished)** was constructed in 1906 by Charles S. Churchill (Dalton and Wells, 85). This one-story brick structure was typical of railroad depot design during the early 20th century with its broad overhanging eaves and projecting bay to view the tracks.

As automobiles became more prevalent in the 1920s to 1930s, a number of gas stations existed in the district, particularly in the center of town. Unfortunately, many of these were destroyed in the 1940s and 1950s as the space for commercial retail space grew. The surviving gas stations typically are located on the fringes of the business district along the major arteries leading into downtown. The ca. 1939 **Gulf Station (120-5001-0002)** at the corner of West Church and Moss streets is an unusual example of an Art-Deco gas station with its small cubic form with projecting square bays and rounded corners (Figure 36). Other gas stations include the ca. 1940 **Economy Oil Filling Station (120-5001-0032)** at the corner of West Church and Barton streets. This small one-story stucco building shows the influence of the Tudor-Revival style in its steeply-pitched gable roof. The **Broad Street Service Station (120-5001-0116)** and the **Franklin Street Esso Station (120-5001-0095)**, both constructed in the early 1940s, are examples of the more modern, stream-lined approach with simple cubic form with flat roof and wide overhanging eaves.



Other automobile-related structures in the district include automobile showrooms. The most intact example is the ca. 1918 **Richardson's Motor Company (120-5001-0114)** at 30 South Bridge Street. This one-story, three-bay brick building features a decorative brick cornice and retains its



original windows, doors and interior office spaces. The ca. 1930 **Gardner Brother's Auto Building (102-5001-0033)** at 3-5 Moss Street is another typical form for this type with its large show windows and decorative parapet (Figure 37). A later example of an automobile showroom is the ca. 1945 **Mitchell's Motors (120-5001-0053)** at 149 East Main Street.

Although the facade has been altered with infills and a side addition, the rounded corner windows are intact and the location of the large show windows are discernible.

CHAPTER 5: SURVEY FINDINGS

IPS Database

The City of Martinsville IPS database contains a total of 195 records. Of these 195 records, 165 represent properties which were surveyed as a result of this project (150 at the reconnaissance level and 15 at the intensive level). A total of 36 properties had been surveyed prior to this project and basic information was entered into IPS to include these resources in the database. Five of these properties were resurveyed at the reconnaissance level, one property was resurveyed at the intensive level, and 24 previously surveyed properties were determined to be demolished and their status was noted in the IPS database.

IPS file numbers were assigned to every new and resurveyed property. These file numbers consist of three parts. The primary number identifies the city or county in which the resource is located (120 refers to the City of Martinsville). The secondary number identifies either the individual resource, or a potential historic district. In Martinsville three secondary numbers were established for the three study areas that were considered potential historic districts: 5001 indicates buildings in the Martinsville Historic District (Uptown Study Area); 5002 indicates buildings in the East Church Street/Starling Avenue Study Area; and 5003 indicates buildings located in the West Fayette Street Study Area. In the case of these potential or designated historic districts, a tertiary number identifies the individual resource within the district. When a resource within a potential or designated historic district has been previously surveyed prior to the identification of the area as a potential district, it will have two identification numbers. The first number will contain only a primary and secondary number that refers to the initial survey. A second district number with tertiary number will also be assigned to the resource so as to identify the property as part of a potential or designated district. The IPS system will only count the resource one time, however, and will access the file by the three-part district number. The initial two-part number from the original survey is submerged unless the system is specifically instructed to search for that particular identification number.

Statistical information based upon the survey findings can be produced by running computer-generated reports. Some of this information is factual, based upon numbers collected from the survey, while other information is evaluative, based upon Hill Studio's understanding and evaluation of architectural and historical information collected during the survey. The computer-generated reports represent both factual and evaluative information and provide statistics on important trends and aspects of the history and development of Martinsville. The following summary and analysis has been prepared by architectural historians and preservation planners at Hill Studio and reflects their professional understanding of the resources surveyed within the context of the city's history. The information presented attempts to address the needs and concerns of the Office of Planning and Community Development of the City of Martinsville as well as VDHR. Other types of statistical reports may be of interest to particular groups, such as property owners, community groups, the historical society, or school groups, and can be generated from the IPS database.

Summary of Survey Findings

A total of 195 sites have been surveyed to date in the City of Martinsville. This number includes 150 reconnaissance-level surveys and 15 intensive-level surveys from this project in addition to the 36 sites that had previously been surveyed, less the six sites that were resurveyed. As reported, approximately two-thirds of the resources previously surveyed had been demolished and one of the properties surveyed at the intensive level, the **Martinsville General Hospital (120-5002-0010)**, was

demolished during the course of the survey. As expected in the urban setting of Martinsville, the survey is represented 100% by buildings, rather than sites, structures or objects. As the survey was composed of three separate and distinct study areas, the survey findings will be discussed individually for each study area. A matrix for all surveyed properties that includes information as to property name, VDHR theme, date of construction, and potential significance for each resource is included at the conclusion of this chapter.

Uptown Study Area (Martinsville Historic District)

The 119 resource types surveyed in the Uptown Study Area represent a wide variety of building types, including 82 commercial buildings, four banks, four commercial/residential buildings, three department stores, three hotels, one courthouse, one church, one post office, three service stations, and one factory. Obviously, the most predominant resource was the commercial building as this study area was comprised of the commercial downtown section of the city. These building types relate directly to the predominant themes that embody the history of Martinsville. Noticeably missing or are the railroad-related resources such as the train depots and freight stations that were so critical to the development of Martinsville as a manufacturing and shipping center. The number of factories surveyed that relate to the various industries that provided the economic base for the city is also low, due to the destruction of many of these resources by fire or demolition due to vacancy. Also missing from the list of resources are the many churches which were once located along Church Street. As the commercial district of the city expanded, the residences moved further east and many of the churches followed suit as they constructed newer and larger churches. Of the four churches once located on Church Street, the **Martinsville United Methodist Church (19-5001-0017)** is the only one that survives today.

The majority of the structures surveyed, 73% were constructed in the period from World War to 1945. A relatively large number, 15% of the resources surveyed as non-contributing due to their date of construction were built in period 1950-1960 and just miss the 50-years or older requirement to be considered historic buildings. Many of these post-1948 buildings are similar in design to those buildings constructed in the late 1940s. Although the majority of these buildings are not architecturally significant as individual buildings, they are typical of building designs in the mid-20th century and contribute to the overall cohesiveness and integrity of the study area. Therefore, it is recommended that the period of significance for this area be extended to the 1960s when appropriate and that those resources constructed during that period be re-evaluated as contributing resources.

Most of these buildings were designed in variations of the commercial style with brick or brick veneer on concrete block serving as the primary building material. The influence of architectural styles such as the Romanesque-Revival, the Classical-Revival, and the Colonial-Revival appeared most often in the cornice and the window and door surrounds. Of particular note, the historic **Henry County Courthouse (120-0001/120-5001-0097)** stands vacant after the construction of a new courthouse outside the city limits. This ca. 1829/1929 Federal and Colonial-Revival style structure is significant architecturally and historically as the physical center and impetus for the development of the City of Martinsville. The courthouse has been determined eligible for individual listing on the National Register and a nomination is currently being prepared. Feasibility studies for the structural stabilization and the adaptive reuse of the building are also being undertaken at this time.

West Fayette Street Study Area

A total of fifteen resources were recorded in the building-by-building survey of historic resources in the West Fayette Street Study Area. As the two-block area represents a transitional neighborhood between the commercial downtown and the residential neighborhoods to the west, north, and south,

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the resource count in this area includes a wide range of building types, including three commercial buildings, seven domestic dwellings, one mixed use: commercial/residential, one church, two funeral homes, one financial institution, and one industrial factory. The majority of the buildings surveyed (60%) were constructed during the period between 1930 and 1948. As the area includes a wide variety of building types, the construction materials also vary in type, including frame, brick, and concrete-block construction with a variety of exterior facings such as weatherboard siding, vinyl siding, brick veneer, and stone veneer. The overall condition of the properties surveyed were recorded as follows: two good-excellent; eight good; one good-fair; four remodeled, and one deteriorating. Front and side additions, remodeled storefronts and the application of exterior siding constituted the majority of the alterations to the buildings and had the greatest effect on their condition and integrity. In addition to the condition of the structure, potential threats were also noted. No known threat was recorded for nine structures while six were found to be threatened for various reasons.

The most significant impact on the integrity of this area has been the demolition of key buildings in the 100 block of West Fayette Street east of Market Street. This area, known as "the block" contained the Douglas Hotel, the gymnasium, the Rex Theater, and the Baldwin Building which housed a pharmacy, dentist office, and St. Mary's Hospital. Although the commercial area extended further west into the survey area of the 200-300 blocks of Fayette Street, this block served as the commercial, institutional, and social center and played a significant role in the history of the African- In addition to the demolition of these important buildings, the 100 block has been separated from the remaining African-American commercial district with the construction of Market Street. The result has been the creation of a wide, four-land barrier of heavy traffic that cuts off the black commercial area from the rest of downtown Martinsville.

East Church Street/Starling Avenue Study Area

In the East Church Street/Starling Avenue Study Area, the leading resource type was the single-family domestic dwelling with 26 single-family dwellings surveyed, two multiple-family dwellings; 1 church, 1 hospital (demolished); and 1 post office documented. The majority of these structures, with a few exceptions such as Scuffle Hill, the Gray Lady and the Little Post Office, were constructed in the early 20th century, with 2% dating to the period 1865-1917 and 74% dating to the period 1917-1945. The buildings were designed in a wide range of revival styles that were popular during this period and include fine examples of the Colonial-Revival style, the Tudor-Revival style, the Shingle style, and the Exotic-Revival style. The materials used in construction and detailing are as varied as the architectural styles and include brick, brick veneer, stone veneer, weatherboard siding, and wood shingles. Decorative finishes includes slate roofs, brick and stone veneer, decorative shingle-work, corbelled brickwork, corner quoins, and brick or stone door and window surrounds.

The overall condition of the properties surveyed in this area is excellent with the primary threat to the integrity due to the conversion of dwelling to commercial and office space and the loss of the residential front yard to parking lots. The porches on the majority of these resources remain intact and in good condition. As most of the houses in this area were substantial in size when first constructed, the alterations and additions to the original buildings are minimal. Most notable in the area was the demolition in November 1997 of the **Martinsville General Hospital (120-5002-0010)** on Starling Avenue. The ca. 1945 hospital was a good example of the Moderne style and counted as one of the significant institutional resources in the study area. Future plans for the site, however, include the construction of the Virginia Museum of Natural History, and will continue the tradition of institutional buildings of large scale and high architectural quality that characterize this affluent neighborhood in Martinsville.

Matrix

The following table of information includes all resources in the City of Martinsville surveyed to date. It is prepared using information from the IPS database and is intended to provide a summary of the survey findings.

DHR ID #	YEAR BUILT	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT	SIGNIFICANCE
120-0002	1810	Greenwood		A and C
120-0003	1841	Smith, J.R. House		D
120-0004	1914	Dupuy, Anthony M., House		D
120-0005	1914	Norfolk and Western Railroad Station	Commerce/Trade	D
120-0008	1930	Joe's Tire Shop	Ind./Proc./Extrac.	No
120-0009		House, 112 Moss Street	Domestic	
120-0010	1880	House, 113 Moss Street	Domestic	D
120-0011	1900 ca	House, 249 Church Street	Domestic	D
120-0012	1900 ca	American Furniture Company	Commerce/Trade	D
120-0013	1890 ca	House, 213 Broad Street	Domestic	D
120-0014	1850 ca	House, 1222 Broad Street	Domestic	D
120-0015		House, 218 Broad Street	Domestic	D
120-0016	1895 ca	Fayette Street Christian Church	Religion	D
120-0017	1879 ca	House, 1112 Broad Street	Domestic	D
120-0018	1900 ca	House, 1109 Broad Street	Domestic	D
120-0019	1895 ca	Houses, 17-21 Ellsworth Street	Domestic	No
120-0020	1900 ca	Jobbers Pants Company	Commerce/Trade	D
120-0021	1870 ca	Pannill Place on Moss Street	Domestic	D
120-0022	1895 ca	Lattice Porch House	Domestic	D
120-0023	1850 ca	House, 119 Moss Street	Domestic	No
120-0024	1895 ca	Spencer Home Place	Domestic	D
120-0025	1853	Thomas, C.Y., Homeplace	Domestic	D
120-0028	1921	First Baptist Church	Religion	D
120-0029	1870 ca	House, Broad Street	Domestic	D
120-0030	1888 ca	Dudley-Brown House	Domestic	D
120-0031	1873	Lester, Henry, House	Domestic	D
120-0032	1920	Shackleford Hospital	Health Care/Medicine	D
120-0033	1895 ca	Burch House	Domestic	D
120-0034	1893	Main Office - First National Bank of Martinsville and Henry County	Commerce/Trade	No
120-0035	1896	Carter, John Waddey, House	Domestic	NR
120-0036		Hooker-Bassett Furniture	Ind./Proc./Extrac.	No
120-5001-0001	1940 ca	Mitchell's Auto Parts and Supplies Jim's Auto Parts	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0002	1935 ca	Williams Gulf Station	Commerce/Trade Transp./Commun.	HD-C

ABC000001062

Historic Architectural Survey of Martinsville, Virginia
Hill Studio, P. C.
Page 62

120-5001-0003	1939 ca	United States Post Office-Central Station United States Army Reserve building	Architecture/Community Planning Government/Law/Political	HD-A, C
120-5001-0004	1960 ca	Setback Building C.Seay & Company/HairDepot	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0005	1900 ca	Thomas Jefferson Hotel	Commerce/Trade Social	HD-C
120-5001-0006	1922	Piedmont Trust Bank Piedmont Training Center	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0007	1922	Burch Building/Woolworth McCollum-Ferrell Shoes	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0008	1930 ca	Montgomery Ward and Company Martinsville and Henry County Department of Social Services	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0009	1975 ca	Tultex	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0010	1930 ca	The Jewel Box Charm and Jackie's	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0011	1930 ca	Roxy Theater Ford Insurance Agency, H. Hones, Ltd., Draper and Ferrell	Commerce/Trade Recreation/Arts	HD-C
120-5001-0012	1925 ca	National Theater/Joyce's Barber Shop Hair Depot, Life of Virginia, The Clip Shop	Commerce/Trade Recreation/Arts	HD-C
120-5001-0013	1922 ca	Hotel Henry	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0014	1940 ca	Kroger Grocery Store Farm Bureau, S & K Office Products	Transp./Commun.	HD-C
120-5001-0015	1935 ca	Rives Theatre Rives Cinema	Recreation/Arts	HD-C
120-5001-0016	1960 ca	Nations Bank	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0017	1922	Martinsville Methodist Church First United Methodist Church	Architecture/Community Planning Religion	HD-C
120-5001-0018	1931	Lee Telephone Exchange Sprint	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0019	1950 ca	Globman's Department Store	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0020	1930	Chief Tassel Building	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic	HD-C
120-5001-0021	1948-49	Stores, 37-45 East Church Street CATO Department Store	Commerce/Trade	HD-C

ABC000001063

Historic Architectural Survey of Martinsville, Virginia
Hill Studio, P. C.
Page 63

120-5001-0022	1935 ca	Rose's Department Store/Astor Cafe Cannady's Restaurant	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0023	1935 ca	Bill's Jeweler's VRAIN Corp.	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0024	1935 ca	Leggett's Department Store Grand Piano	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0025	1953 ca	Southern Jewelers	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0026	1920s	Lec-Keesee Building Intelos	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0027	1910 ca	Ford Building Armstrong and Armstrong Attorneys at Law	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0028	1920 ca	Womack Building Arnold S. Johnson Insurance Company	Commerce/Trade Health Care/Medicine	HD-C
120-5001-0029	1920 ca	Kolodny's Department Store American General Financing	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0030	1914	Masonic Temple/Holt's Department Store Holt's Department Store	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Social	HD-A, C
120-5001-0031	1947	Fuller Tire Company	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0032	1940 ca	Economy Oil Filling Station/Joe's Tire Shop Ron's Car Wash	Commerce/Trade Transp./Commun.	HD-C
120-5001-0033	1930 ca	Gardner Brothers Auto PHCC Uptown Workforce Training and Development Center	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0034	1937	Sale Knitting Plant	Ind./Proc./Extrac.	HD-C
120-5001-0035	1930 ca	Coleman Supply Company	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0036	1935 ca	Garrett's Dry Cleaning NorFleet Cleaners	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0037	1935 ca	Stockton's Barber Shop	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0038	1935 ca	Main Street Cash Store Perry H. Harrold, Attorney at Law	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0039	1940 ca	Talk of the Town Beauty Salon	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0040	1950 ca	Joyce and Stone Law Offices Stone, Joyce and Worthy Law Offices	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0041	1940 ca	Self Brick Company Heilig-Myers Warehouse	Commerce/Trade Ind./Proc./Extrac.	HD-C
120-5001-0042	1925 ca	Eagle Hand Laundry	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0043	1930 ca	Auto Specialty Company	Commerce/Trade Domestic	HD-C

Historic Architectural Survey of Martinsville, Virginia
Hill Studio, P. C.
Page 64

120-5001-0044	1920 ca	Blue Ridge Hardware Supply/Sater's Furniture Carter's/United House of Prayer	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0045	1945 ca	Advance Store/Phelps and Armistead Inc. Carter's	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0046	1940 ca	Stone Building Leeds Music	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0047	1945 ca	Martinsville Hardware Co. Leeds Music	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0048	1930 ca	J.W. Booker & Co/ABC Store Vacant	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0049	1930-35	Holland Motor Company Bryant's Sport Center	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0050	1950s	Store, 111-119 East Main Street	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0051	1960s	Clear Defense	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0052	1940 ca	Tuxedo Pool Room/Sanitary Barber Shop Main Street Barber Shop	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0053	1945 ca	Mitchell's Motors J. C. Bradford and Company	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0054	1960s	Store, 201 East Main Street	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0055	1947 ca	Sears, Roebuck and Company Sherwin-Williams	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0056	1915 ca	Lester, H.C., Carriage House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic	HD-C
120-5001-0057	1947 ca	Dallas Auto Supply Finney and Payne Furniture	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0058	1947	Hurd Electric Supply	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0059	1947	Virginia Mirror Company Larry and Alley, Inc.	Commerce/Trade Ind./Proc./Extrac.	HD-C
120-5001-0060	1935 ca	Keesee Building	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0061	1945 ca	Berlin's Dept Store/Rimmer's/Ted's Mens Shop Monique's/Bagpipes, Ltd.	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0062	1947	Martinsville Home & Auto Supply/Leeds Pawn Shop New York Hi-Style	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0063	1900 ca	Fulcher, Eugene A., Justice of the Peace Whitlock, CPA	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0064	1894 ca	People's National Bank	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0065	1900 ca	Patterson's Drug Public Defender's Office	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC

ABC000001065

Historic Architectural Survey of Martinsville, Virginia
Hill Studio, P. C.
Page 65

120-5001-0066	1940 ca	Gendron and Kirby Attorneys	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0067	1925 ca	First National Bank of Martinsville Vacant	Commerce/Trade	HD-A, C
120-5001-0068	1891	Kearfott's Drugs Martinsville/Henry County Historic Society	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0069	1960 ca	Neocom Centre	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0070	1954	Roy Stone Law and Insurance Building	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0071	1948	Heilig Myers	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0072	1948 ca	Fair Hardware Company Hardware Supply Company	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0073	1923 ca	O.V. Huskey Service Station Cousins Brothers Lock and Key Service	Commerce/Trade Transp./Commun.	HD-C
120-5001-0074	1945 ca	Ace Dry Cleaners Fayette Dry Cleaner	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0075	1945 ca	Lee's Confectionary Triple S Beauty Salon	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0076	1950 ca	Elkins Furniture Elkins Furniture and Rugs	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0077	1950 ca	Toler and Wilson Appliance Company Fayette Sportsman Charity Club	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0078	1925 ca	Burroughs-White Chevrolet Station/Farmers Supply Company Meeks Produce	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0079	1948	George's Supermarket The Boxing Center	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0080	1925 ca	Prillaman's Market	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0081	1925 ca	Martinsville Printing Company Used But Nice	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0082	1930 ca	Hotel Martinsville Hotel Martinsville	Domestic	HD-C
120-5001-0083	1945 ca	Troxler Furniture Company West Piedmont Regional Antique Mall	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0084	1950 ca	C. Seay and Company	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0085	1948 ca	Martinsville City Shops Martinsville Municipal Garage	Transp./Commun.	HD-C
120-5001-0086	1940 ca	Coleman's Supply Co, Furniture Outlet	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0087	1922	Knights of Pythias/Walt Hairston Memorial Building	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Social	HD-C

ABC000001066

Historic Architectural Survey of Martinsville, Virginia
Hill Studio, P. C.
Page 66

120-5001-0088	1790-1940	George Hairston House/Stevens Hotel Byrd Building	Commerce/Trade Domestic Government/Law/Political	HD-C
120-5001-0089	1935 ca	Mick or Mack Slim's Club Billiard Parlor	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0090	1935 ca	Marilyn's Shoes Williams, Luck, Williams Law Office	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0091	1935	Martinsville Bowling Center Weltam Center	Recreation/Arts	HD-C
120-5001-0092	1935	Woody Building Hooker Printing Company	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0093	1960 ca	Warehouse, 43-49 Ford Street	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0094	1925 ca	Twin City Grocery Company (warehouse) Martinsville Wholesale Grocery Company, Inc.	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0095	1940 ca	Franklin Street Esso Merridale Designs	Commerce/Trade Transp./Commun.	HD-C
120-5001-0096	1935 ca	Curtis Jones Filling Station Millner Bail Bonding Agency	Commerce/Trade Transp./Commun.	HD-C
120-5001-0097	1825	Henry County Courthouse Vacant	Architecture/Community Planning Government/Law/Political	HD-A, C
120-5001-0098	1950s	Townes Furniture	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0099	1955 ca	Townes Furniture	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0100	1930s	Martinsville Trading Post WHEE Radio Station	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0101	1930 ca	Levy's Department Store Calvary United Church of Jesus Christ	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0102	1930 ca	M. B. Goldberg Store W. F. Carter/Virginia Legal Aid	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0103	1930 ca	A & P Grocery Refuge Fundamental United Way of the Cross Church International Christine's	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0104	1915-25	Globman's Department Store Shumate-Jesse Furniture Company	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0105	1915 ca	Gilmore's Boot Shop Office, 11 Walnut Street	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5001-0106	1905 ca	Law Offices Monday & Monday and Virginia Shoe Shop	Commerce/Trade	HD-C

ABC000001067

Historic Architectural Survey of Martinsville, Virginia
Hill Studio, P. C.
Page 67

120-5001-0107	1915 ca	Burch Building Law Offices of Monday and Monday	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0108	1915 ca	Rimmer's Jewelers	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0109	1925 ca	Monday and Monday	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0110	1900	Dudley Building WorkForce Inc.	Commerce/Trade Health Care/Medicine	HD-C
120-5001-0111	1927 ca	Service Printing Company	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0112	1945 ca	Chaney Motor Company (1949) Ground Hog Auto Repair and Parts	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0113	1920 ca	Seymar Metal Works Rose Window Art Store	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0114	1920 ca	Richardson Motor Co.	Commerce/Trade Transp./Commun.	HD-C
120-5001-0115	1945 ca	Tin Shop	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5001-0116	1940 ca	Broad Street Service Station	Commerce/Trade Transp./Commun.	HD-C
120-5001-0117	1936 ca	Oakley Apartments Downtowner Building	Commerce/Trade Domestic Health Care/Medicine	HD-C
120-5001-0118	1910 ca	McKee Funeral Home	Funerary	HD-C
120-5001-0119	1907-30	Gravely Novelty Furniture Company	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5002-0001	1920 ca	Townes, John W., House	Domestic	HD-C
120-5002-0002	1918	Rucker-Pannill House	Religion	HD-NR
120-5002-0003	1890s	Christ Episcopal Church	Religion	HD-C
120-5002-0004	1925 ca	Townes, Benjamin, House	Domestic	HD-C
120-5002-0005	1925 ca	Pannill, Rucker Jr., House	Domestic	HD-C
120-5002-0006	1925 ca	Lester, Anslie, House	Domestic	HD-C
120-5002-0007	1930 ca	Schottland Apartments	Domestic	HD-C
120-5002-0008	1910 ca	Gravely, Thomas, House	Domestic	HD-C
120-5002-0009	1925 ca	Western Piedmont Planning District Commission	Domestic	HD-C
120-5002-0010		Martinsville General Hospital Demolished	Health Care/Medicine	D
120-5002-0011	1890s	Little Post Office	Govt/Law/Political	HD-NR
120-5002-0012	1915-20	Simmons House Best Travel	Domestic	HD-C
120-5002-0013	1920 ca	Schottland, Michael, House Piedmont Arts Association	Domestic	HD-C
120-5002-0014	1930 ca	Draper House Back to the Source Wellness Center	Domestic	HD-C
120-5002-0015	1920 ca	Smith, John B., House Family Life Services	Domestic	HD-C
120-5002-0016	1910-15	Hedgecock, Anderson, House	Domestic	HD-C
120-5002-0017	1920 ca	Allied Insurance	Domestic	HD-C

Historic Architectural Survey of Martinsville, Virginia
Hill Studio, P. C.
Page 68

120-5002-0018	1920-25	House, 407 Starling Avenue Dr. Mark A. Crabtree, General Dentistry	Domestic	HD-C
120-5002-0019	1920 ca	House, 411 Starling Avenue Horizons Unlimited Clubhouse	Domestic	HD-C
120-5002-0020		House, 416 Starling Avenue S.B. Sales and Associates	Domestic	HD-C
120-5002-0021	1918 ca	Lester, G. T., House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic	HD-A, C
120-5002-0027	1910 ca	Womack, C. T., House Berry & Elliott	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic	HD-C
120-5002-0028	1941	Cornerstone Apartments	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic	HD-C
120-5002-0030		House, 328 East Church Avenue	Domestic	HD-C
120-5002-0031	1896	Carter, John Wadley, House	Domestic	HD-NR
120-5003-0001	1930 ca	Jobbers Pants Company, Plant #3	Ind./Proc./Extrac.	A, C
120-5003-0002	1940 ca	Apartment Bldg. ,212 1/5	Domestic	HD-NC
120-5003-0003	1940 ca	American Cab Company	Commerce/Trade	HD-NC
120-5003-0004	1915-20	House, 212 Fayette Street	Domestic	HD-NC
120-5003-0005	1910 ca	Hairston, Dennis, House	Domestic	HD-NC
120-5003-0006	1911 ca	Grace United Presbyterian Church	Ethnicity/Immigration Religion	A, C
120-5003-0007	1915 ca	Reverend Watkins House	Domestic Funerary	HD-C
120-5003-0008	1941	Gordon Building	Commerce/Trade Domestic	HD-C
120-5003-0009	1948 ca	Allen Funeral Home	Funerary	HD-C
120-5003-0010	1931	Watkins-Hairston Funeral Home Hairston Funeral Home	Funerary	HD-C
120-5003-0011	1915 ca	House, 221 Fayette Street	Domestic	HD-C
120-5003-0012	1915 ca	House, 219 Fayette Street	Domestic	HD-C
120-5003-0013	1948 ca	Imperial Savings and Loan	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5003-0014	1900-10	Brown Plug Tobacco Warehouse K & B Unisex Salon	Commerce/Trade	HD-C
120-5003-0015	1930 ca	Martin, William, House	Domestic	HD-C
120-5005	1928	Broad Street Christian Church	Religion	A, C
120-5006	1890	Martinsville Cotton Mill	Ind./Proc./Extrac.	No
120-5007	1928 ca	Ohev Zion Synagogue Martinsville Senior Citizen Center	Architecture/Community Planning Religion	No

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KEY: D= Demolished
NR= National Register listing
HD-C= Contributing to the Historic District
HD-NC= Not-contributing to the Historic District

CHAPTER 6: EVALUATION

National Register of Historic Places Criteria

Each surveyed property was evaluated according to the criteria of the National Park Service through the National Register Criteria for Evaluation administered by the Virginia Landmarks and National Registers. These criteria are outlined in National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and were used by Hill Studio to determine a property's relation to defined historic contexts, its period and areas of significance, as well as its level of integrity. In order to qualify for listing on the National Register (NRHP), a property or district must be determined to be significant through its association with an important historic context and it must retain its historic integrity. Based on this evaluation, a statement of significance is included in each site file.

Significance

In order for a property or district to be considered for National Register listing, it must be shown to be significant for one or more of the four NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. Significance of a property or district is determined through its association with an important historic context (historical pattern). Historic contexts relate to the 18 historic themes developed by the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) as follows: architecture/landscape architecture/community planning, commerce/trade, domestic, education, ethnicity/immigration, funerary, government/law/political, health care/medicine, industry/processing/extraction, landscape, military/defense, recreation/the arts, religion, social, settlement patterns, subsistence/agriculture, technology/engineering and transportation/communication. Properties and districts can be determined to be significant within more than one historic context. These could also be deemed significant on one or more geographic levels, that is, local, state and national.

Criteria

The Criteria describe how properties or districts are significant for their association with important event or persons (Criteria A or B, respectively), for their importance in design or construction (Criterion C) or for their potential to provide information (Criterion D) (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991). The following is a brief description of each of the four NRHP Criterion for Evaluation (excerpted from National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"):

Criterion A: Event

Properties can be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Types of events:

A specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history. A pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state or a nation.

Association of the Property with the Event:

The property must be documented to have existed at the time of the event or pattern of events and to have been associated with those events. A property is not eligible if its associations are speculative.

Significance of the Association:

Mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A. The property's specific association must be considered important as well.

Criterion B: Person:

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Significance of the Individual:

The persons associated with the property must be individually significant within an historic context. A property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group. It must be shown that the person gained importance within his or her profession or group during the time period associated with the property.

Association with the Property:

Properties eligible under Criterion B are usually those associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he or she achieved significance. The individual's association with the property must be documented. Speculative associations are not acceptable. Properties associated with living persons are usually not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Criterion C: Design/Construction:

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Resources that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, such as districts, are defined within the context of this criterion. Districts must be a unified entity and possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991: 5).

Distinctive Characteristics of Types, Periods and Methods of Construction:

To be eligible under this portion of Criterion C, a property must clearly illustrate, through "distinctive characteristics", the following:

- The pattern of features common to a particular class of resources;
- The individuality or variation of features that occur within the class;
- The evolution of that class; or
- The transition between classes of resources.

Work of a Master:

A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in a field, a known craftsman of consummate skill, or an anonymous craftsman whose work is distinguishable from others by its characteristic style and quality. The property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft. A property is not eligible as the work of a master, however, simply because it was designed by a prominent architect.

Properties Possessing High Artistic Values:

High artistic values may be expressed in many ways, including areas as diverse as community design or planning, engineering and sculpture. A property is eligible for its high artistic values if it so fully articulates a particular concept of design that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. A property is not eligible,

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however, if it does not express aesthetic ideals or design concepts more fully than other properties of its type.

Criterion D: Information Potential

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Archaeological Sites:

Criterion D most commonly applies to properties that contain or are likely to contain information bearing on an important archaeological research question.

Buildings, Structures and Objects:

Criterion D can also apply to buildings, structures and objects that contain important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information.

Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property or district to convey its significance. To be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a property or district must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register Criteria, but it also must have integrity. The Criteria recognize seven aspects that define integrity as follows: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991). The following is a brief description of each of the seven aspects of integrity (excerpted from the National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"):

Location:

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design:

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation and materials.

Setting:

Setting is the physical environment of an historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historic role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

Materials:

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form an historic property.

Workmanship:

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

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Feeling:

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

Association:

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and an historic property.

Properties Listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places

The Martinsville Historic District was presented to the State Review Board at its April 22, 1998 meeting for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register. The district is located in the historic center of Martinsville, a tobacco, furniture and textile manufacturing city of the Southern Virginia Piedmont and the county seat of Henry County. The district has served as the civic and commercial center of the city from the 1790s to the present. Since its established as the new county seat for the redefined Henry County in 1791, the city has served as the political and governmental center of Henry County. With the completion of the Danville & Western and the Norfolk & Western railroads in the 1890s, Martinsville developed as a commercial and industrial center at the strategic intersection of two major transportation routes. The historic county courthouse building, municipal building and post office of Martinsville as well as the principal historic retail establishments, professional businesses, banks, hotels, theaters, social lodges, factories and warehouses are clustered in this 45-acre downtown district. Reflecting the city's position and prosperity as the center of regional government, commerce, industry and transportation, these buildings are designed in a range of popular late-19th and 20th century architectural styles and building materials and are prominently grouped around the courthouse square and along the primary streets of Church, Main and Fayette streets.

The Martinsville Historic District qualifies for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, for its local significance in the areas of government, commerce, industry and transportation due to its large number of intact commercial, governmental, industrial and transportation-related buildings dating from the many periods of its historic development; and under Criteria C for its significance in the area of Architecture, due to its wide range of representative architectural styles and building types. The period of significance for the district extends from 1791, when the county seat was established, to 1948, due to the fifty-year minimum age requirement for contributing resources. The district consists of 96 contributing structures and 25 that are considered non-contributing due to either their age or integrity. The development of the city's historic commercial, industrial and governmental center continues through the 1950s with many additional resources constructed during this period. It is recommended that as these buildings reach fifty years of age, that the district's period of significance should be extended to 19

Properties Determined Eligible for National Register Listing

The scope of the project provided for 15 properties to be surveyed on the intensive level. These properties were selected based on their potential eligibility for meeting National Register Evaluation Criteria. They were presented to the VDHR National Register Evaluation Team to determine their eligibility for listing on the registers. Preliminary Information Forms (PIFs) were also prepared for potential historic districts in the three study areas of Uptown Martinsville, West Fayette Street, and East Church Street/Starling Avenue and presented for a determination of eligibility by the VDHR Evaluation Team (See Appendices E, F, and G).

The following properties, which were surveyed on an intensive level, were determined to be eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks and National Registers by the VDHR National Register Evaluation Team at its March 5 and June 24, 1998 meetings.

United States Post Office	120-5001-0003
Masonic Temple/Holt's Dept Store	120-5001-0030
East Church Street/ Starling Avenue Historic District	120-5002
G.T. Lester House	120-0007/120-5002-0021
Jobbers Pants Company Plant #3	120-5003-0001
Grace United Presbyterian Church	120-5003-0006

A decision was deferred on the First National Bank Building (120-0034/120-5001-0067) due to the work in progress on the interior of the building. While the building does appear to be eligible for listing, the VDHR Evaluation Team cannot make a determination until all work has been completed and the integrity of the building can be determined.

CHAPTER 7: RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the survey and evaluation of 165 properties in the City of Martinsville, Hill Studio, P.C. recommends that the following actions be taken in planning for future survey work and the stewardship of the historic resources already identified.

National Register Listing

- Prepare National Register nomination forms for all properties determined eligible for the Virginia Landmarks and National Registers by the DHR Evaluation Team.
- Prepare National Register nomination forms for the eligible historic districts in the East Church Street/Starling Avenue Study Area that was determined eligible for listing by the VDHR Evaluation Team.
- Preliminary Information Forms should be prepared and presented to the VDHR Evaluation Team for those properties identified as potentially eligible for National Register listing to determine their eligibility.
- Multiple Property Submission Forms should be developed to aid in the nomination of properties with similar historic contexts such as planned 20th century residential communities; industrial-related resources relating to the tobacco, furniture, and textile industries; or road-related resources.
- Workshops sponsored by the county could be conducted by DHR or private preservation consultants to assist property owners and communities in the preparation of these nomination forms.

Further Survey Work

The survey of the City of Martinsville was intended to provide an overall general understanding of the historical and architectural growth of the city as represented by the three study areas. Beyond the Uptown Study Area, which was surveyed comprehensively in order to prepare the National Register nomination, only a sampling of properties were surveyed in the East Church Street/Starling Avenue Study Area and the West Fayette Street Study Area. The properties surveyed were selected to represent the variety of building types, forms and styles as well as the socio-economic character and the chronological development of the area. Further survey work should be conducted both within the survey areas and in other areas of the city to gain a comprehensive knowledge of all historic resources in Martinsville.

Building-by-Building Survey of PIF Areas:

While two potentially-eligible historic districts were surveyed within the scope of this project and PIFs were prepared, these areas have not been comprehensively surveyed. It is recommended that a more intensive building-by-building survey be conducted in each of the eligible districts identified prior to the completion of a National Register nomination. The information gathered in a comprehensive survey will provide the socio-economic, cultural, historic, and architectural context of the neighborhoods being examined. In addition to providing the necessary information to establish the

district's period and areas of significance, the building-by-building survey will determine the contributing and non-contributing resources within the district. This additional survey work required by the National Register nomination could be achieved partially through the training of local volunteers who already have a knowledge of the resources.

Sensitive Areas Surveys:

Areas of the city which are the focus of, or will in the future be the focus of, development or federally-funded rehabilitation should be surveyed. The city receives Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires recipients of federal funds to take into account historic properties. VDHR reviews and comments on projects that are funded with CDBG funds. Without adequate survey data and the development of a historic context, it has been difficult to determine, on a case-by-case basis, which properties being rehabilitated with CDBG funds are significant individually or are contributing elements to a potential historic district. Further, if the identified neighborhoods were determined potentially eligible for listing on the National Register as historic districts, a completed nomination form would identify all structures in the district as either contributing or non-contributing. Such determination and registration would streamline DHR and the city's involvement in each of the federally-funded rehabilitation cases. Hill Studio recommends that the following areas should be surveyed:

- West Fayette Street area to city limits;
- Moss Street neighborhood south of Market Street; and
- Broad Street/Cleveland Street/Brown Street area south of East Church Street.

Potentially-Eligible Areas:

In addition to the survey of those areas determined eligible for listing on the National Register and those needing survey due to federally-funded projects, other neighborhoods in the city that have been identified as potentially eligible for listing should be surveyed. In conjunction with the survey work, PIFs should be prepared to determine their eligibility as an historic district. Based on our knowledge of Martinsville gained during the project, Hill Studio recommends that the following areas be surveyed and investigated as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register:

- Mulberry Street neighborhood;
- Lanier Farms; and
- other planned early 20th century residential neighborhoods.

As the scope of this project was confined to the three specified study areas and did not include an investigation into the historic resources of the city at large, a number of other potentially-eligible areas may exist and should be surveyed as well.

Documentation

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)

Historic American Engineering Survey (HAER)

It is recommended that all threatened properties and properties whose significance is particularly associated with their construction techniques or means of operation should be documented with measured drawings by HABS or HAER. Any industrial buildings or complexes that retain their original machinery should be documented in this manner. In addition, the **G.T. Lester House (120-0007/120-5002-0021)** is recommended for this level of documentation due to its unique construction.

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Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF)

The Multiple Property Submission Form is a method of nominating groups of properties that are related by one or more common historic themes. The Multiple Property format is an effective way of organizing information collected in surveys of potentially eligible properties for registration purposes and in preservation planning. The format provides for properties to be evaluated as part of historic themes and patterns. The thematic approach allows the preservation specialist to address more than the unique resources, but to deal with resources having like characteristics and associations. It makes possible a comparative basis for examining a group of related resources to determine the relative importance among members of the group. For National Register registration, the multiple property submission streamlines the nomination and designation of groups of eligible properties (National Register Bulletin 16 B).

The MPDF could provide an effective preservation tool for Martinsville to protect individual properties and groups of properties. Based on the survey of the project area, multiple property submissions are recommended for the following thematic groups:

- Planned 20th-century residential communities. With the growth of industry in the early 20th century, Martinsville experienced rapid growth and the development of planned residential communities. The documentation of this residential growth will provide a basis for which to prepare historic district applications on the selected planned residential communities.
- Industrial-related resources. The history of Martinsville is closely related to the development of the tobacco, furniture, and textile industries as they provided the economic basis for the city. A MPDF of the city's industrial buildings would be particularly beneficial to the city as many of these buildings are no longer used and stand vacant. The identification of these buildings within an overall context would determine their significance and eligibility for National Register listing. As many of these industrial buildings are good candidates for adaptive reuse, a determination of eligibility would make tax credits and other financial incentives available.
- Road-related resources. The automobile played a significant role in the development of Martinsville and its suburban growth. Several road-related resources, such as early 20th century automobile showrooms, repair shops, and service stations are clustered around the entrances to downtown Martinsville as well as the major transportation routes leading into town. All of these road-related buildings should be considered together and placed in a context that reflects the introduction, acceptance, and fascination with the automobile in Martinsville,

Preservation Action

The following actions are recommended as ways to foster good stewardship of resources through a general awareness, understanding and appreciation of the city's history by its residents. These actions are also recommended to integrate the historic resources that have been identified by the survey into the economic development of the city by promoting Martinsville as a unique place and experience.

Preservation Planning

The City of Martinsville now has 195 surveyed historic resources. It is recommended that a city-wide preservation plan be prepared to integrate an awareness of these resources into the city planning initiatives. This plan should include an assessment of existing survey data as well as identify preservation issues, concerns and goals. A preservation plan would serve the city by integrating

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historic preservation with economic development, heritage tourism, education, conservation, and community development efforts.

In order to implement goals identified in the plan, grants like the VDHR Cost-Share Program that resulted in the award of this survey project should be actively pursued. Funds are available through a number of publicly-funded organizations such as VDHR, the Intermodal Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. A number of incentives and other preservation tools are outlined in the booklet by Marya Morris entitled, "Innovative Tools for Historic Preservation", a Planning Advisory Service Report Number 438 produced through the Research Department of the American Planning Association. The Preservation Alliance of Virginia is another source for funding and preservation program information.

Financial incentives at the local, state, and federal level should be developed and promoted to encourage local property owners to preserve and adaptively reuse their historic properties in accordance with the goals of the plan. Tools on the federal and state level include the tax-credit programs, the Certified Local Government Program, and the Enterprise Zone Program. On the local level, the creation of a Tax Abatement Program would also contribute to the preservation efforts. While no single program is the complete solution to the financial challenges of preservation, by making as many tools as possible available to the property owners., the cumulative effect of these programs makes preservation and adaptive reuse more feasible and appealing.

Implementation of Historic District

National Register Historic District Designation officially recognizes the cultural, architectural, and landscape features of an historically significant area, bringing them to the attention of the community, state, and nation. Ideally, the increased public awareness stemming from registration acts as a catalyst in furthering community efforts to preserve the area's historic and natural features.

The listing of an historic district on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register is a purely honorary designation and does not entail any obligations or restrictions to the property owners' rights. Public fear of preservation is often the result of misunderstanding and unfamiliarity of preservation laws and process. It is only when a property owner elects to take advantage of financial incentives available through the state and federal tax credit programs that restrictions apply. In order for a rehabilitation project to qualify for tax credits, the work must follow certain guidelines as outlined in the Secretary of Interiors Standards for Rehabilitation. These guidelines are not intended to restrict or mandate the work, but rather to preserve the integrity and architectural features of the property that contribute towards its significance as an historic resource. The VDHR Project Review Division administers the state and federal tax credit programs.

On the local level, the creation of historic overlay zones serves to preserve the historic integrity of the area. The creation of an overlay zone recognizes that the visual, architectural and historical significance of an historic district or area is composed of many parts that combine to create a cumulative effect. In this sense, the significance each building is a component of a larger entity and depends on the buildings that surround it to provide its context. Design guidelines within the historic overlay zones are intended to address this aspect and to reflect the concerns of the property owners as well as the city at large. Historic overlay zones should be viewed by property owners as a tool and not a restriction. These zones are governed by an architectural review board composed of representatives from various disciplines that provide technical expertise, such as architects and historians, as well as interested citizens and property owners. Typically, historic overlay zones are used to preserve the integrity of designated historic districts, however, it is not necessary that the area be listed on the

National Register and the boundaries of the overlay zone do not have to correspond directly to the boundaries of the historic district.

The key to successfully implementing an effective historic district is to educate the public as to the benefits as well as the responsibilities of owning property in an historic district. The city's preservation laws and how they affect property owners of historic resources as well as the preservation tools available should be presented to the public in a series of workshops. These workshops, which should be conducted in partnership with VDHR, should provide information as well as technical assistance. A booklet providing information on the historic significance of the district, available preservation tools, and the design guidelines would be a helpful guide to property owners as well as a marketing tool for prospective development in the district.

Virginia Main Street Program

Martinsville currently participates in the Virginia Main Street Program under the leadership of the Martinsville Uptown Revitalization Association (MURA). Developed and administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, the Main Street Program operates under a four-point approach for downtown development. This approach takes into account four critical factors of downtown development: 1) design, 2) promotion, 3) economic restructuring, and 4) organization. The approach integrates these four points into a comprehensive program designed to draw upon local opportunities and building self-reliance for downtown development.

Designated Virginia Main Street communities receive no state or federal funds. Instead they are required to: 1) commit local funds to hire a program manager and support the administration of ongoing downtown programs; 2) form a downtown revitalization organization with public- and private-sector support; and, 3) work in the Main Street Four Point Approach to downtown revitalization. In return for this commitment, participating communities receive intensive technical assistance from the Virginia Main Street Program which includes specialist contractual assistance in organizational issues, economic development, marketing, business retention, design, and economic restructuring.

The Main Street Facade Improvement Program provides technical assistance to property owners in the design of historically-correct or sympathetic facade treatments. This program has already been responsible for a number of facade improvements in the Martinsville Historic District and should continue to be utilized in the district. Recognition of those properties which have participated in the program, whether through the media or by means of a plaque, would help to promote the program.

Adaptive Reuse of Historic Structures

Martinsville has a number of vacant and abandoned buildings whose original use is no longer a viable option. Adaptive reuse promotes the retention of the historic fabric of the city while allowing for new uses that correspond more directly with current market needs. Adaptive reuse is the preferred alternative to demolition, which has been widespread in Martinsville in recent years. However, examples of successful adaptive reuse projects exist in Martinsville and outside the city and should be examined as incentives for other such projects. Certain properties, currently vacant that should be considered for adaptive reuse include: the **Henry County Courthouse (120-0001/120-5001-0097)**; the **Jobbers Pants Company Plant #3 (120-5003-0001)**; the **Sale Knitting Plant (120-5001-0034)**; the **First National Bank (120-0034/120-5001-0067)**; the **Mick or Mack (120-5001-0089)**; and the **Novelty Furniture Plant (120-5001-0119)**, to name a few. In addition to these vacant buildings, the 100 block of West Fayette Street between Moss and Market streets, should be sensitively redeveloped to reflect the importance of this area as the social and institutional center of the African-American community during the first three quarters of the 20th

century. An annual tour or awards program honoring successful adaptive-reuse projects in the city would help to promote these types of projects.

Public Education

An understanding and appreciation of the city's historic resources gained through education and awareness is the key to promoting responsible stewardship of these resources and the heritage they represent. Martinsville is fortunate to have a number of private citizens and groups that are dedicated to researching the history of the city, collecting and preserving collections of historic materials, and educating the public on the importance of understanding and appreciating the city's rich heritage. These efforts should be further supported by the following:

- Continue to support the great efforts of the Martinsville Uptown Revitalization Association (MURA) and the Henry County-Martinsville Historical Society as they promote the preservation of historic resources.
- Develop a local history curriculum in the local schools that incorporates information available through DHR, this survey report, and the historical society. It should be recognized that an understanding of the architectural and historic resources within the city is essential to the proper and successful stewardship of these resources and the heritage they represent. An educational curriculum should be devised that uses field trips to take advantage of the local resources that depict aspects of the local, state and national history.
- Develop an oral history program to collect the knowledge of places, times and events as recalled by the older residents of the area. In particular, groups that have not previously been included in recorded histories of the city should be recognized and documented, such as the African-American community of Martinsville. The workers involved with the various industries that were so important to Martinsville's history should also be interviewed.
- Expand access to the Henry County-Martinsville Historical Society museum and publicize its existence as a resource. Develop outreach programs that would take the information gathered in this collection to the schools and civic groups.
- Develop an annual Historic Resources Week where school children and newcomers to the community could learn about the history of the city. This could include the recreation of court days around the courthouse. Another valuable exercise in history as well as economics and civics would be the recreation of the various industries as a classroom project. Students could assume the roles of the various citizens who were so instrumental in establishing these industries as well as the banking and civic institutions of the city. In playing these roles, the students could also learn about many of the civic groups, the churches, and the older homes in the city as they learned of these citizens' involvement in all aspects of the city.
- Promote community gatherings such as a "block party" in the 100 block of West Fayette Street to recapture the sense of community and heritage that centered around this area.
- Develop walking tours of the various neighborhoods in Martinsville as well as the Martinsville Historic District.
- Continue with efforts to restore the Henry County Courthouse as a museum.

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Tourism

The preservation of Martinsville's heritage as represented by its historic resources promotes the city as a unique place to visit. Heritage tourism is a significant source of income and should be developed by the city through the following actions:

- Promote cooperation between the Chamber of Commerce, Henry County-Martinsville Historical Society, MURA, and other local civic groups in planning, advertising, and supporting events.
- Create a Tourist Center or Welcome Center that is staffed and supported by a number of civic groups, including the Chamber of Commerce, the Henry County-Martinsville Historical Society, and MURA. The adaptive reuse plan for the Henry County Courthouse could incorporate this visitors center as well as museum space.
- Take advantage of such events as the automobile races at the Martinsville Speedway which bring large crowds to the area by planning events that bring these people into the historic district.

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APPENDICES

- A: List of Surveyed Properties by Numeric Order
- B: List of Surveyed Properties Alphabetically by Name
- C: List of Surveyed Properties by Address
- D: List of Surveyed Properties by Chronological Order
- E: Preliminary Information Form for Martinsville Historic District
- F: Preliminary Information Form for East-Church / Starling Avenue Historic District
- G: Preliminary Information Form for West Fayette Street Historic District
- H: National Register Nomination for Martinsville Historic District

Appendix A: List of Surveyed Properties by Numeric Order

SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
120-0002	Greenwood	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0003	Smith, J.R. House	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0004	Dupuy, Anthony M., House	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0005	Norfolk and Western Railroad Station	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0008	Joe's Tire Shop	MARTINSVILLE WEST
120-0009	House, 112 Moss Street	MARTINSVILLE WEST
120-0010	House, 113 Moss Street	MARTINSVILLE WEST
120-0011	House, 249 Church Street	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0012	American Furniture Company	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0013	House, 213 Broad Street	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0014	House, 1222 Broad Street	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0015	House, 218 Broad Street	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0016	Fayette Street Christian Church	MARTINSVILLE WEST
120-0017	House, 1112 Broad Street	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0018	House, 1109 Broad Street	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0019	Houses, 17-21 Ellsworth Street	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0020	Jobbers Pants Company	MARTINSVILLE WEST
120-0021	Pannill Place on Moss Street	MARTINSVILLE WEST
120-0022	Lattice Porch House	MARTINSVILLE WEST
120-0023	House, 119 Moss Street	MARTINSVILLE WEST
120-0024	Spencer Home Place	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0025	Thomas, C.Y., Homeplace	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0028	First Baptist Church	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0029	House, Broad Street	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0030	Dudley-Brown House	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0031	Lester, Henry, House	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0032	Shackleford Hospital	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0033	Burch House	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0034	Main Office - First National Bank of Martinsville and Henry County	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-0035	Carter, John Waddey, House	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0001	Mitchell's Auto Parts and Supplies Jim's Auto Parts	MARTINSVILLE WEST
120-5001-0002	Williams Gulf Station	MARTINSVILLE WEST
120-5001-0003	United States Post Office-Central Station	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0004	United States Army Reserve building Setback Building C.Seay & Company/HairDepot	
120-5001-0005	Thomas Jefferson Hotel	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0006	Piedmont Trust Bank	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0007	Piedmont Training Center Burch Building/Woolworth McCollum-Ferrell Shoes	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0008	Montgomery Ward and Company Martinsville and Henry County Department of Social Services	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0009	Tultex	
120-5001-0010	The Jewel Box Charm and Jackie's	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0011	Roxy Theater Ford Insurance Agency, H. Hones, Ltd., Draper and Ferrell	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0012	National Theater/Joyce's Barber Shop Hair Depot, Life of Virginia, The	MARTINSVILLE EAST

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	Clip Shop		
120-5001-0013	Hotel Henry	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
120-5001-0014	Kroger Grocery Store	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
	Farm Bureau, S & K Office Products		
120-5001-0015	Rives Theatre	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
	Rives Cinema		
120-5001-0016	Nations Bank		
120-5001-0017	Martinsville Methodist Church	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
	First United Methodist Church		
120-5001-0018	Lee Telephone Exchange	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
	Sprint		
120-5001-0019	Globman's Department Store	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
120-5001-0020	Chief Tassel Building	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
120-5001-0021	Stores, 37-45 East Church Street	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
	CATO Department Store		
120-5001-0022	Rose's Department Store/Astor Cafe	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
	Cannady's Restaurant		
120-5001-0023	Bill's Jeweler's	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
	VRAIN Corp.		
120-5001-0024	Leggett's Department Store	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
	Grand Piano		
120-5001-0025	Southern Jewelers		
120-5001-0026	Lee-Keese Building		
	Intelos		
120-5001-0027	Ford Building	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
	Armstrong and Armstrong Attorneys at Law		
120-5001-0028	Womack Building	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
	Arnold S. Johnson Insurance Company		
120-5001-0029	Kolodny's Department Store	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
	American General Financing		
120-5001-0030	Masonic Temple/Holt's Department Store	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
	Holt's Department Store		
120-5001-0031	Fuller Tire Company	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5001-0032	Economy Oil Filling Station/Joe's Tire Shop	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
	Ron's Car Wash		
120-5001-0033	Gardner Brothers Auto	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
	PHCC Uptown Workforce Training and Development Center		
120-5001-0034	Sale Knitting Plant	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5001-0035	Coleman Supply Company	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5001-0036	Garrett's Dry Cleaning	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
	NorFleet Cleaners		
120-5001-0037	Stockton's Barber Shop	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5001-0038	Main Street Cash Store	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
	Perry H. Harrold, Attorney at Law		
120-5001-0039	Talk of the Town Beauty Salon	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5001-0040	Joyce and Stone Law Offices	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
	Stone, Joyce and Worthy Law Offices		
120-5001-0041	Self Brick Company	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
	Heilig-Myers Warehouse		
120-5001-0042	Eagle Hand Laundry	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5001-0043	Auto Specialty Company	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5001-0044	Blue Ridge Hardware Supply/Sater's Furniture	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
	Carter's/United House of Prayer		
120-5001-0045	Advance Store/Phelps and Armistead Inc.	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
	Carter's		
120-5001-0046	Stone Building	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
	Leeds Music		
120-5001-0047	Martinsville Hardware Co.	MARTINSVILLE	EAST

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	Leeds Music	
120-5001-0048	J.W. Booker & Co/ABC Store Vacant	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0049	Holland Motor Company Bryant's Sport Center	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0050	Store, 111-119 East Main Street	
120-5001-0051	Clear Defense	
120-5001-0052	Tuxedo Pool Room/Sanitary Barber Shop	MARTINSVILLE EAST
	Main Street Barber Shop	
120-5001-0053	Mitchell's Motors	MARTINSVILLE EAST
	J. C. Bradford and Company	
120-5001-0054	Store, 201 East Main Street	
120-5001-0055	Sears, Roebuck and Company Sherwin-Williams	
120-5001-0056	Lester, H.C., Carriage House	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0057	Dallas Auto Supply	MARTINSVILLE EAST
	Finney and Payne Furniture	
120-5001-0058	Hurd Electric Supply	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0059	Virginia Mirror Company Larry and Alley, Inc.	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0060	Keesee Building	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0061	Berlin's Dept Store/Rimmer's/Ted's Mens Shop	MARTINSVILLE EAST
	Monique's/Bagpipes, Ltd.	
120-5001-0062	Martinsville Home & Auto Supply/Leeds Pawn Shop	MARTINSVILLE EAST
	New York Hi-Style	
120-5001-0063	Fulcher, Eugene A., Justice of the Peace	MARTINSVILLE WEST
	Whitlock, CPA	
120-5001-0064	People's National Bank	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0065	Patterson's Drug	MARTINSVILLE EAST
	Public Defender's Office	
120-5001-0066	Gendron and Kirby Attorneys	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0067	First National Bank of Martinsville Vacant	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0068	Kearfott's Drugs	MARTINSVILLE EAST
	Martinsville/Henry County Historic Society	
120-5001-0069	Neocom Centre	
120-5001-0070	Roy Stone Law and Insurance Building	
120-5001-0071	Heilig Myers	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0072	Fair Hardware Company Hardware Supply Company	
120-5001-0073	OV Huskey Service Station Cousins Brothers Lock and Key Service	MARTINSVILLE WEST
120-5001-0074	Ace Dry Cleaners Fayette Dry Cleaner	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0075	Lee's Confectionary Triple S Beauty Salon	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0076	Elkins Furniture	MARTINSVILLE EAST
	Elkins Furniture and Rugs	
120-5001-0077	Toler and Wilson Appliance Company Fayette Sportsman Charity Club	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0078	Burroughs-White Chevrolet Station/Farmers Supply Company	MARTINSVILLE EAST
	Meeks Produce	
120-5001-0079	George's Supermarket The Boxing Center	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0080	Prillaman's Market	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0081	Martinsville Printing Company	MARTINSVILLE EAST

	Used But Nice	
120-5001-0082	Hotel Martinsville Hotel Martinsville	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0083	Troxler Furniture Company West Piedmont Regional Antique Mall	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0084	C. Seay and Company	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0085	Martinsville City Shops Martinsville Municipal Garage	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0086	Coleman's Supply Company Furniture Outlet	MARTINSVILLE WEST
120-5001-0087	Knights of Pythias/Walt Hairston Memorial Building	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0088	George Hairston House/Stevens Hotel Byrd Building	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0089	Mick or Mack Slim's Club Billiard Parlor	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0090	Marilyn's Shoes Williams, Luck, Williams Law Office	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0091	Martinsville Bowling Center Weltam Center	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0092	Woody Building Hooker Printing Company	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0093	Warehouse, 43-49 Ford Street	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0094	Twin City Grocery Company (warehouse) Martinsville Wholesale Grocery Company, Inc.	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0095	Franklin Street Esso Merridale Designs	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0096	Curtis Jones Filling Station Millner Bail Bonding Agency	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0097	Henry County Courthouse Vacant	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0098	Townes Furniture	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0099	Townes Furniture	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0100	Martinsville Trading Post WHEE Radio Station	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0101	Levy's Department Store Calvary United Church of Jesus Christ	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0102	M. B. Goldberg Store W. F. Carter/Virginia Legal Aid	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0103	A & P Grocery Refuge Fundamental United Way of the Cross Church International Christine's	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0104	Globman's Department Store Shumate-Jesse Furniture Company	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0105	Gilmore's Boot Shop Office, 11 Walnut Street	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0106	Law Offices Monday & Monday and Virginia Shoe Shop	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0107	Burch Building Law Offices of Monday and Monday	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0108	Rimmer's Jewelers	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0109	Monday and Monday	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0110	Dudley Building WorkForce Inc.	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0111	Service Printing Company	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0112	Chaney Motor Company (1949) Ground Hog Auto Repair and Parts	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0113	Seymar Metal Works Rose Window Art Store	MARTINSVILLE EAST
120-5001-0114	Richardson Motor Company	MARTINSVILLE EAST

120-5001-0115	Tin Shop	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
120-5001-0116	Broad Street Service Station	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
120-5001-0117	Oakley Apartments Downtowner Building	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
120-5001-0118	McKee Funeral Home	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
120-5001-0119	Gravelly Novelty Furniture Company Vacant	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
120-5001-0120	Broad Street Service Station	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
120-5002-0001	Townes, John W., House	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5002-0002	Rucker-Pannill House	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
120-5002-0003	Christ Episcopal Church	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5002-0004	Townes, Benjamin, House	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5002-0005	Pannill, Rucker Jr., House	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5002-0006	Lester, Anslie, House	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5002-0007	Schottland Apartments	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5002-0008	Gravelly, Thomas, House	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5002-0009	Western Piedmont Planning District Commission	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5002-0010	Martinsville General Hospital Demolished	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
120-5002-0012	Simmons House Best Travel	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5002-0013	Schottland, Michael, House Piedmont Arts Association	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5002-0014	Draper Back to the Source Wellness Center	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5002-0015	Smith, John B., House Family Life Services	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5002-0016	Hedgecock, Anderson, House	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5002-0017	Allied Insurance	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5002-0018	House, 407 Starling Avenue Dr. Mark A. Crabtree, General Dentistry	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5002-0019	House, 411 Starling Avenue Horizons Unlimited Clubhouse	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5002-0020	House, 416 Starling Avenue S.B. Sales and Associates	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5002-0021	Lester, G. T., House	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
120-5002-0027	Womack, C. T., House Berry & Elliott	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5002-0028	Cornerstone Apartments	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
120-5002-0030	House, 328 East Church Avenue	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
120-5003-	Template	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
120-5003-0001	Jobbers Pants Company, Plant #3	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5003-0002	Apartment Building, 212 1/5	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5003-0003	American Cab Company	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5003-0004	House, 212 Fayette Street	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5003-0005	Hairston, Dennis, House	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5003-0006	Grace United Presbyterian Church	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5003-0007	Reverend Watkins House	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5003-0008	Gordon Building	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5003-0009	Allen Funeral Home	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5003-0010	Watkins-Hairston Funeral Home Hairston Funeral Home	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5003-0011	House, 221 Fayette Street	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5003-0012	House, 219 Fayette Street	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5003-0013	Imperial Savings and Loan	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5003-0014	Brown Plug Tobacco Warehouse K & B Unisex Salon	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5003-0015	Martin, William, House	MARTINSVILLE	WEST
120-5005	Broad Street Christian Church	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
120-5006	Martinsville Cotton Mill	MARTINSVILLE	EAST
120-5007	Ohev Zion Synagogue Martinsville Senior Citizen Center	MARTINSVILLE	WEST

Appendix B: List of Surveyed Properties Alphabetically by Name
(Historic Context)

HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
120-5001-0103	1930	ca A & P Grocery Refuge Fundamental United Way of the Cross Church International Christine's	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0074	1950	ca Ace Dry Cleaners Fayette Dry Cleaner	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0045	1945	ca Advance Store/Phelps and Armistead Inc. Carter's	Commerce/Trade
120-5003-0009	1948	ca Allen Funeral Home	Funerary
120-5002-0017	1920	ca Allied Insurance	Domestic
120-5003-0003	1940	ca American Cab Company	Commerce/Trade
120-0012	1900	ca American Furniture Company	Commerce/Trade
120-5003-0002	1940	ca Apartment Building, 212 1/5	Domestic
120-5001-0043	1930	ca Auto Specialty Company	Commerce/Trade Domestic
120-5001-0061	1945	ca Berlin's Dept Store/Rimmer's/Ted's Mens Shop Monique's/Bagpipes, Ltd.	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0023	1935	ca Bill's Jeweler's VRAIN Corp.	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0044	1920	ca Blue Ridge Hardware Supply/Sater's Furniture Carter's/United House of Prayer	Commerce/Trade
120-5005	1928	Broad Street Christian Church	Religion
120-5001-0120	1935	ca Broad Street Service Station	Commerce/Trade Transportation/Communication
120-5001-0116	1940	ca Broad Street Service Station	Commerce/Trade Transportation/Communication
120-5003-0014	1900-1910	Brown Plug Tobacco Warehouse K & B Unisex Salon	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0107	1915	ca Burch Building Law Offices of Monday and Monday	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0007	1922	Burch Building/Woolworth McCollum-Ferrell Shoes	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade
120-0033	1895	ca Burch House	Domestic
120-5001-0078	1925	ca Burroughs-White Chevrolet Station/Farmers Supply Company Meeks Produce	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0084	1950	ca C. Seay and Company	Commerce/Trade
120-0035	1896	Carter, John Waddey, House	Domestic
120-5001-0112	1945	ca Chaney Motor Company (1949) Ground Hog Auto Repair and Parts	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0020	1930	Chief Tassel Building	Architecture/Community

ABC000001093

				Planning
				Commerce/Trade
				Domestic
120-5002-0003	1890s		Christ Episcopal Church	Religion
120-5001-0051	1960s		Clear Defense	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0035	1930	ca	Coleman Supply Company	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0086	1940	ca	Coleman's Supply Company Furniture Outlet	Commerce/Trade
120-5002-0028	1941		Cornerstone Apartments	Architecture/Community Planning
				Domestic
120-5001-0096	1935	ca	Curtis Jones Filling Station Millner Bail Bonding Agency	Commerce/Trade Transportation/Communication
120-5001-0057	1947	ca	Dallas Auto Supply Finney and Payne Furniture	Commerce/Trade
120-5002-0014	1930	ca	Draper Back to the Source Wellness Center	Domestic
120-5001-0110	1900		Dudley Building WorkForce Inc.	Commerce/Trade Health Care/Medicine
120-0030	1888	ca	Dudley-Brown House	Domestic
120-0004	1914		Dupuy, Anthony M., House	
120-5001-0042	1925	ca	Eagle Hand Laundry	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0032	1940	ca	Economy Oil Filling Station/Joe's Tire Shop	Commerce/Trade Transportation/Communication
			Ron's Car Wash	
120-5001-0076	1950	ca	Elkins Furniture Elkins Furniture and Rugs	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0072	1948	ca	Fair Hardware Company Hardware Supply Company	Commerce/Trade
120-0016	1895	ca	Fayette Street Christian Church	Religion
120-0028	1921		First Baptist Church	Religion
120-5001-0067	1925	ca	First National Bank of Martinsville	Commerce/Trade
			Vacant	
120-5001-0027	1910	ca	Ford Building Armstrong and Armstrong Attorneys at Law	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0095	1940	ca	Franklin Street Esso Merridale Designs	Commerce/Trade Transportation/Communication
120-5001-0063	1900	ca	Fulcher, Eugene A., Justice of the Peace Whitlock, CPA	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0031	1947		Fuller Tire Company	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0033	1930	ca	Gardner Brothers Auto PHCC Uptown Workforce Training and Development Center	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0036	1935	ca	Garrett's Dry Cleaning NorFleet Cleaners	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0066	1940	ca	Gendron and Kirby Attorneys	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0088	1790-1940		George Hairston House/Stevens Hotel	Commerce/Trade Domestic
			Byrd Building	Government/Law/Political
120-5001-0079	1948		George's Supermarket The Boxing Center	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0105	1915	ca	Gilmore's Boot Shop Office, 11 Walnut Street	Commerce/Trade

120-5001-0019	1950	ca	Globman's Department Store	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0104	1915-1925		Globman's Department Store Shumate-Jesse Furniture Company	Commerce/Trade
120-5003-0008	1941		Gordon Building	Commerce/Trade Domestic
120-5003-0006	1911	ca	Grace United Presbyterian Church	Ethnicity/Immigration Religion
120-5001-0119	1907-1930		Gravelly Novelty Furniture Company Vacant	Commerce/Trade
120-5002-0008	1910	ca	Gravelly, Thomas, House	Domestic
120-0002	1810		Greenwood	
120-5003-0005	1910	ca	Hairston, Dennis, House	Domestic
120-5002-0016	1910-1915		Hedgecock, Anderson, House	Domestic
120-5001-0071	1948		Heilig Myers	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0097	1825		Henry County Courthouse Vacant	Architecture/Community Planning Government/Law/Political
120-5001-0049	1930-1935		Holland Motor Company Bryant's Sport Center	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0013	1922	ca	Hotel Henry	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0082	1930	ca	Hotel Martinsville Hotel Martinsville	Domestic
120-0018	1900	ca	House, 1109 Broad Street	Domestic
120-0017	1879	ca	House, 1112 Broad Street	Domestic
120-0009			House, 112 Moss Street	Domestic
120-0010	1880		House, 113 Moss Street	Domestic
120-0023	1850	ca	House, 119 Moss Street	Domestic
120-0014	1850	ca	House, 1222 Broad Street	Domestic
120-5003-0004	1915-1920		House, 212 Fayette Street	Domestic
120-0013	1895	ca	House, 213 Broad Street	Domestic
120-0015			House, 218 Broad Street	Domestic
120-5003-0012	1915	ca	House, 219 Fayette Street	Domestic
120-5003-0011	1915	ca	House, 221 Fayette Street	Domestic
120-0011	1900	ca	House, 249 Church Street	Domestic
120-5002-0030			House, 328 East Church Avenue	Domestic
120-5002-0018	1920-1925		House, 407 Starling Avenue Dr. Mark A. Crabtree, General Dentistry	Domestic
120-5002-0019	1920	ca	House, 411 Starling Avenue Horizons Unlimited Clubhouse	Domestic
120-5002-0020			House, 416 Starling Avenue S.B. Sales and Associates	Domestic
120-0029	1870	ca	House, Broad Street	Domestic
120-0019	1895	ca	Houses, 17-21 Ellsworth Street	Domestic
120-5001-0058	1947		Hurd Electric Supply	Commerce/Trade
120-5003-0013	1948	ca	Imperial Savings and Loan	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0048	1930	ca	J.W. Booker & Co/ABC Store Vacant	Commerce/Trade
120-0020	1900	ca	Jobbers Pants Company	Commerce/Trade
120-5003-0001	1930	ca	Jobbers Pants Company, Plant #3	Industry/Processing/Extraction
120-0008	1930		Joe's Tire Shop	Industry/Processing/Extraction

ABC000001095

120-5001-0040	1950	ca Joyce and Stone Law Offices Stone, Joyce and Worthy Law Offices	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0068	1891	Kearfott's Drugs Martinsville/Henry County Historic Society	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0060	1935	ca Keesee Building	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0087	1922	Knights of Pythias/Walt Hairston Memorial Building	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Social
120-5001-0029	1920	ca Kolodny's Department Store American General Financing	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0014	1940	ca Kroger Grocery Store Farm Bureau, S & K Office Products	Transportation/Communication
120-0022	1895	ca Lattice Porch House	Domestic
120-5001-0106	1905	ca Law Offices Monday & Monday and Virginia Shoe Shop	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0018	1931	Lee Telephone Exchange Sprint	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0075	1950	ca Lee's Confectionary Triple S Beauty Salon	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0026	1920s	Lee-Keesee Building Intelos	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0024	1935	ca Leggett's Department Store Grand Piano	Commerce/Trade
120-5002-0006	1925	ca Lester, Anslie, House	Domestic
120-5002-0021	1918	ca Lester, G. T., House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
120-5001-0056	1915	ca Lester, H.C., Carriage House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
120-0031	1873	Lester, Henry, House	Domestic
120-5001-0101	1930	ca Levy's Department Store Calvary United Church of Jesus Christ	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0102	1930	ca M. B. Goldberg Store W. F. Carter/Virginia Legal Aid	Commerce/Trade
120-0034	1893	Main Office - First National Bank of Martinsville and Henry County	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0038	1935	ca Main Street Cash Store Perry H. Harrold, Attorney at Law	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0090	1935	ca Marilyn's Shoes Williams, Luck, Williams Law Office	Commerce/Trade
120-5003-0015	1930	ca Martin, William, House	Domestic
120-5001-0091	1935	Martinsville Bowling Center Weltam Center	Recreation/Arts
120-5001-0085	1948	ca Martinsville City Shops Martinsville Municipal Garage	Transportation/Communication
120-5006	1890	Martinsville Cotton Mill	Industry/Processing/Extraction

120-5002-0010		Martinsville General Hospital Demolished	Health Care/Medicine
120-5001-0047	1945	ca Martinsville Hardware Co. Leeds Music	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0062	1947	Martinsville Home & Auto Supply/Leeds Pawn Shop	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0017	1922	New York Hi-Style Martinsville Methodist Church First United Methodist Church	Architecture/Community Planning Religion
120-5001-0081	1925	ca Martinsville Printing Company	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0100	1930s	Used But Nice Martinsville Trading Post WHEE Radio Station	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0030	1914	Masonic Temple/Holt's Department Store Holt's Department Store	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Social
120-5001-0118	1910	ca McKee Funeral Home	Funerary
120-5001-0089	1935	ca Mick or Mack Slim's Club Billiard Parlor	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0001	1940	ca Mitchell's Auto Parts and Supplies Jim's Auto Parts	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0053	1945	ca Mitchell's Motors J. C. Bradford and Company	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0109	1925	ca Monday and Monday	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0008	1930	ca Montgomery Ward and Company Martinsville and Henry County Department of Social Services	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0012	1925	ca National Theater/Joyce's Barber Shop Hair Depot, Life of Virginia, The Clip Shop	Commerce/Trade Recreation/Arts
120-5001-0016	1960	ca Nations Bank	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0069	1960	ca Neocom Centre	Commerce/Trade
120-0005	1914	Norfolk and Western Railroad Station	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0117	1936	ca Oakley Apartments Downtowner Building	Commerce/Trade Domestic
120-5007	1928	ca Ohev Zion Synagogue Martinsville Senior Citizen Center	Health Care/Medicine Architecture/Community Planning Religion
120-5001-0073	1923	ca OV Huskey Service Station Cousins Brothers Lock and Key Service	Commerce/Trade Transportation/Communication
120-0021	1870	ca Pannill Place on Moss Street	Domestic
120-5002-0005	1925	ca Pannill, Rucker Jr., House	Domestic
120-5001-0065	1900	ca Patterson's Drug Public Defender's Office	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0064	1894	ca People's National Bank	Architecture/Community Planning

120-5001-0006	1922	Piedmont Trust Bank Piedmont Training Center	Commerce/Trade Architecture/Community Planning
120-5001-0080	1925	ca Prillaman's Market	Commerce/Trade
120-5003-0007	1915	ca Reverend Watkins House	Commerce/Trade Domestic Funerary
120-5001-0114	1920	ca Richardson Motor Company	Commerce/Trade Transportation/Communication
120-5001-0108	1915	ca Rimmer's Jewelers	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0015	1935	ca Rives Theatre Rives Cinema	Recreation/Arts
120-5001-0022	1935	ca Rose's Department Store/Astor Cafe	Architecture/Community Planning
120-5001-0011	1930	ca Cannady's Restaurant Roxy Theater Ford Insurance Agency, H. Hones, Ltd., Draper and Ferrell	Commerce/Trade Commerce/Trade Recreation/Arts
120-5001-0070	1954	Roy Stone Law and Insurance Building	Commerce/Trade
120-5002-0002	1918	Rucker-Pannill House	Religion
120-5001-0034	1937	Sale Knitting Plant	Industry/Processing/Extraction
120-5002-0007	1930	ca Schottland Apartments	Domestic
120-5002-0013	1920	ca Schottland, Michael, House Piedmont Arts Association	Domestic
120-5001-0055	1947	ca Sears, Roebuck and Company Sherwin-Williams	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0041	1940	ca Self Brick Company Heilig-Myers Warehouse	Commerce/Trade Industry/Processing/Extraction
120-5001-0111	1927	ca Service Printing Company	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0004	1960	ca Setback Building C.Seay & Company/HairDepot	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0113	1920	ca Seymar Metal Works Rose Window Art Store	Commerce/Trade
120-0032	1920	Shackleford Hospital	Health Care/Medicine
120-5002-0012	1915-1920	Simmons House Best Travel	Domestic
120-0003	1841	Smith, J.R. House	
120-5002-0015	1920	ca Smith, John B., House Family Life Services	Domestic
120-5001-0025	1953	ca Southern Jewelers	Commerce/Trade
120-0024	1895	ca Spencer Home Place	Domestic
120-5001-0037	1935	ca Stockton's Barber Shop	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0046	1940	ca Stone Building Leeds Music Store, 111-119 East Main Street	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0050	1950s	Store, 201 East Main Street	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0054	1960s	Stores, 37-45 East Church Street	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0021	1948-1949	CATO Department Store	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0039	1940	ca Talk of the Town Beauty Salon	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0010	1930	ca The Jewel Box Charm and Jackie's	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0005	1900	ca Thomas Jefferson Hotel	Commerce/Trade Social
120-0025	1853	Thomas, C.Y., Homeplace	Domestic

120-5001-0115	1945	ca Tin Shop	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0077	1950	ca Toler and Wilson Appliance Company Fayette Sportsman Charity Club	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0098	1950s	ca Townes Furniture	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0099	1955	ca Townes Furniture	Commerce/Trade
120-5002-0004	1925	ca Townes, Benjamin, House	Domestic
120-5002-0001	1920	ca Townes, John W., House	Domestic
120-5001-0083	1945	ca Troxler Furniture Company West Piedmont Regional Antique Mall	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0009	1975	ca Tultex	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0052	1940	ca Tuxedo Pool Room/Sanitary Barber Shop Main Street Barber Shop	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0094	1925	ca Twin City Grocery Company (warehouse) Martinsville Wholesale Grocery Company, Inc.	Commerce/Trade
120-5001-0003	1939	ca United States Post Office-Central Station United States Army Reserve building	Architecture/Community Planning Government/Law/Political
120-5001-0059	1947	ca Virginia Mirror Company Larry and Alley, Inc.	Commerce/Trade Industry/Processing/Extraction
120-5001-0093	1960	ca Warehouse, 43-49 Ford Street	Commerce/Trade
120-5003-0010	1931	ca Watkins-Hairston Funeral Home Hairston Funeral Home	Funerary
120-5002-0009	1925	ca Western Piedmont Planning District Commission	Domestic
120-5001-0002	1935	ca Williams Gulf Station	Commerce/Trade Transportation/Communication
120-5001-0028	1920	ca Womack Building Arnold S. Johnson Insurance Company	Commerce/Trade Health Care/Medicine
120-5002-0027	1910	ca Womack, C. T., House Berry & Elliott	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
120-5001-0092	1935	ca Woody Building Hooker Printing Company	Commerce/Trade

Appendix C: List of Surveyed Properties by Address

ABC000001100

ADDRESS REPORT

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS
120-0002	Greenwood	1101 Mulberry Road
120-0003	Smith, J.R. House	33 West Church Street
120-0004	Dupuy, Anthony M., House	Church Street
120-0005	Norfolk and Western Railroad Station	Broad Street
120-0008	Joe's Tire Shop	101 West Church Street
120-0009	House, 112 Moss Street	112 Moss Street
120-0010	House, 113 Moss Street	113 Moss Street
120-0011	House, 249 Church Street	249 Church Street
120-0012	American Furniture Company	
120-0013	House, 213 Broad Street	213 Broad Street
120-0014	House, 1222 Broad Street	1222 Broad Street
120-0015	House, 218 Broad Street	218 Broad Street
120-0016	Fayette Street Christian Church	Fayette Street
120-0017	House, 1112 Broad Street	1112 Broad Street
120-0018	House, 1109 Broad Street	1109 Broad Street
120-0019	Houses, 17-21 Ellsworth Street	Ellsworth Street
120-0020	Jobbers Pants Company	Fayette Street
120-0021	Pannill Place on Moss Street	Moss Street
120-0022	Lattice Porch House	733 Fayette Street
120-0023	House, 119 Moss Street	119 Moss Street
120-0024	Spencer Home Place	120 and 124 Moss Street
120-0025	Thomas, C.Y., Homeplace	SW Corner of Church and Ellsworth
120-0028	First Baptist Church	SE Corner of Church and Broad Sts.
120-0029	House, Broad Street	Broad Street
120-0030	Dudley-Brown House	220 East Church Street
120-0031	Lester, Henry, House	Head of the 1st blk. of Main, ended Lest
120-0032	Shackleford Hospital	
120-0033	Burch House	303 East Church Street
120-0034	Main Office - First National Bank of Martinsville and Henry County	4 East Church Street
120-0035	Carter, John Waddey, House	324 East Church Street
120-5001-0001	Mitchell's Auto Parts and Supplies Jim's Auto Parts	103 West Church Street
120-5001-0002	Williams Gulf Station	10 West Church Street
120-5001-0003	United States Post Office-Central Station	1 West Church Street
120-5001-0004	United States Army Reserve building Setback Building C.Seay & Company/HairDepot	2 East Church Street
120-5001-0005	Thomas Jefferson Hotel	6 East Church Street
120-5001-0006	Piedmont Trust Bank Piedmont Training Center	14 East Church Street
120-5001-0007	Burch Building/Woolworth McCollum-Ferrell Shoes	16 East Church Street
120-5001-0008	Montgomery Ward and Company Martinsville and Henry County Department of Social Services	20 East Church Street
120-5001-0009	Tultex	30 East Church Street
120-5001-0010	The Jewel Box Charm and Jackie's	34 East Church Street
120-5001-0011	Roxy Theater Ford Insurance Agency, H. Hones, Ltd., Draper and Ferrell	38 East Church Street

ABC000001101

120-5001-0012	National Theater/Joyce's Barber Shop Hair Depot, Life of Virginia, The Clip Shop	46	East Church Street
120-5001-0013	Hotel Henry	52	East Church
		10	Broad Street
120-5001-0014	Kroger Grocery Store	219	East Church Street
	Farm Bureau, S & K Office Products		
120-5001-0015	Rives Theatre	215	East Church
	Rives Cinema		
120-5001-0016	Nations Bank	8	Lester Street
120-5001-0017	Martinsville Methodist Church	133	East Church Street
	First United Methodist Church		
120-5001-0018	Lee Telephone Exchange	127	East Church Street
	Sprint		
120-5001-0019	Globman's Department Store	115	East Church Street
120-5001-0020	Chief Tassel Building	103	East Church Street
		51	East Church Street
120-5001-0021	Stores, 37-45 East Church Street	37	East Church Street
	CATO Department Store	39	East Church Street
120-5001-0022	Rose's Department Store/Astor Cafe	31	East Church Street
	Cannady's Restaurant		
120-5001-0023	Bill's Jeweler's	25	East Church Street
	VRAIN Corp.		
120-5001-0024	Leggett's Department Store	19	East Church Street
	Grand Piano		
120-5001-0025	Southern Jewelers	17	East Church Street
120-5001-0026	Lee-Keese Building	2	Walnut Street
	Intelos	15	East Church Street
120-5001-0027	Ford Building	11	East Church Street
	Armstrong and Armstrong Attorneys at Law	1-3	Walnut Street
120-5001-0028	Womack Building	9	East Church Street
	Arnold S. Johnson Insurance Company		
120-5001-0029	Kolodny's Department Store	5	East Church Street
	American General Financing		
120-5001-0030	Masonic Temple/Holt's Department Store	1	East Church Street
	Holt's Department Store		
120-5001-0031	Fuller Tire Company	114	West Main Street
120-5001-0032	Economy Oil Filling Station/Joe's Tire Shop	200	West Church Street
	Ron's Car Wash		
120-5001-0033	Gardner Brothers Auto	35	North Moss Street
	PHCC Uptown Workforce Training and Development Center	100	West Church Street
120-5001-0034	Sale Knitting Plant	9	North Moss Street
120-5001-0035	Coleman Supply Company	17	North Moss Street
120-5001-0036	Garrett's Dry Cleaning	27	North Moss Street
	NorFleet Cleaners		
120-5001-0037	Stockton's Barber Shop	28	North Moss Street
120-5001-0038	Main Street Cash Store	68	West Main Street
	Perry H. Harrold, Attorney at Law		
120-5001-0039	Talk of the Town Beauty Salon	50	West Main Street
		54-56	West Main Street
120-5001-0040	Joyce and Stone Law Offices	46	West Main Street
	Stone, Joyce and Worthy Law Offices		
120-5001-0041	Self Brick Company	34,	West Main Street
	Heilig-Myers Warehouse		
120-5001-0042	Eagle Hand Laundry	32	West Main Street
		152	West Main Street
120-5001-0043	Auto Specialty Company	30-	West Main Street
120-5001-0044	Blue Ridge Hardware Supply/Sater's Furniture	21-26	East Main Street

120-5001-0045	Carter's/United House of Prayer Advance Store/Phelps and Armistead Inc.	29	East Main Street
120-5001-0046	Carter's Stone Building	31	East Main Street
120-5001-0047	Leeds Music Martinsville Hardware Co.	33	East Main Street
120-5001-0048	Leeds Music J.W. Booker & Co/ABC Store	37	East Main Street
120-5001-0049	Vacant Holland Motor Company	101	East Main Street
120-5001-0050	Bryant's Sport Center Store, 111-119 East Main Street	111	East Main Street
120-5001-0051	Clear Defense	121	East Main Street
120-5001-0052	Tuxedo Pool Room/Sanitary Barber Shop	133	East Main Street
120-5001-0053	Main Street Barber Shop Mitchell's Motors	149	East Main Street
120-5001-0054	J. C. Bradford and Company Store, 201 East Main Street	201	East Main Street
120-5001-0055	Sears, Roebuck and Company Sherwin-Williams	207	East Main Street
120-5001-0056	Lester, H.C., Carriage House	209	East Main Street
120-5001-0057	Dallas Auto Supply Finney and Payne Furniture	213	East Main Street
120-5001-0058	Hurd Electric Supply	217	East Main Street
120-5001-0059	Virginia Mirror Company Larry and Alley, Inc.	219 21	East Main Street Clay Street
120-5001-0060	Keesee Building	106	East Main Street
120-5001-0061	Berlin's Dept Store/Rimmer's/Ted's Mens Shop	100	East Main Street
120-5001-0062	Monique's/Bagpipes, Ltd. Martinsville Home & Auto Supply/Leeds Pawn Shop	32	East Main Street
120-5001-0063	New York Hi-Style Fulcher, Eugene A., Justice of the Peace	18 20	East Main Street Main Street
120-5001-0064	Whitlock, CPA People's National Bank	18 24	Walnut Street East Main Street
120-5001-0065	Patterson's Drug Public Defender's Office	8 13	East Main Street Walnut Street
120-5001-0066	Gendron and Kirby Attorneys	6	East Main Street
120-5001-0067	First National Bank of Martinsville Vacant	4	East Main Street
120-5001-0068	Kearfott's Drugs Martinsville/Henry County Historic Society	2	East Main Street
120-5001-0069	Neocom Centre	29	West Main Street
120-5001-0070	Roy Stone Law and Insurance Building	33	West Main Street
120-5001-0071	Heilig Myers	35	West Main Street
120-5001-0072	Fair Hardware Company Hardware Supply Company	43	West Main Street
120-5001-0073	OV Huskey Service Station Cousins Brothers Lock and Key Service	101	Fayette Street
120-5001-0074	Ace Dry Cleaners Fayette Dry Cleaner	57	Fayette Street
120-5001-0075	Lee's Confectionary Triple S Beauty Salon	53	Fayette Street
120-5001-0076	Elkins Furniture Elkins Furniture and Rugs	51	Fayette Street
120-5001-0077	Toler and Wilson Appliance Company	47	Fayette Street

120-5001-0078	Fayette Sportsman Charity Club Burroughs-White Chevrolet Station/Farmers Supply Company Meeks Produce	41	Fayette Street
120-5001-0079	George's Supermarket The Boxing Center	35	Fayette Street
120-5001-0080	Prillaman's Market	25	Fayette Street
120-5001-0081	Martinsville Printing Company Used But Nice	21	Fayette Street
120-5001-0082	Hotel Martinsville Hotel Martinsville	12	Fayette Street
120-5001-0083	Troxler Furniture Company West Piedmont Regional Antique Mall	26	Fayette Street
120-5001-0084	C. Seay and Company	30	Fayette Street
120-5001-0085	Martinsville City Shops Martinsville Municipal Garage	58	Fayette Street
120-5001-0086	Coleman's Supply Company Furniture Outlet	120	Fayette Street
120-5001-0087	Knights of Pythias/Walt Hairston Memorial Building	23	Jones Street
120-5001-0088	George Hairston House/Stevens Hotel Byrd Building	33	Jones Street
120-5001-0089	Mick or Mack Slim's Club Billiard Parlor	41 37	Jones Street Jones Street
120-5001-0090	Marilyn's Shoes Williams, Luck, Williams Law Office	45 41/19	Jones Street Jones/Fayette Streets
120-5001-0091	Martinsville Bowling Center Weltam Center	103	Jones Street
120-5001-0092	Woody Building Hooker Printing Company	107	Jones Street
120-5001-0093	Warehouse, 43-49 Ford Street	43	Ford Street
120-5001-0094	Twin City Grocery Company (warehouse) Martinsville Wholesale Grocery Company, Inc.	210	Franklin Street
120-5001-0095	Franklin Street Esso Merridale Designs	202	Franklin Street
120-5001-0096	Curtis Jones Filling Station Millner Bail Bonding Agency	109	Franklin Street
120-5001-0097	Henry County Courthouse Vacant	1	East Main Street
120-5001-0098	Townes Furniture	44	Franklin Street
120-5001-0099	Townes Furniture	42	Franklin Street
120-5001-0100	Martinsville Trading Post WHEE Radio Station	40	Franklin Street
120-5001-0101	Levy's Department Store Calvary United Church of Jesus Christ	38	Franklin Street
120-5001-0102	M. B. Goldberg Store W. F. Carter/Virginia Legal Aid	36	Franklin Street
120-5001-0103	A & P Grocery Refuge Fundamental United Way of the Cross Church International Christine's	34	Franklin Street
120-5001-0104	Globman's Department Store Shumate-Jesse Furniture Company	30	Franklin Street
120-5001-0105	Gilmore's Boot Shop Office, 11 Walnut Street	11	Walnut Street
120-5001-0106	Law Offices Monday & Monday and Virginia Shoe Shop	7	Walnut Street
120-5001-0107	Burch Building Law Offices of Monday and Monday	5	Walnut Street
120-5001-0108	Rimmer's Jewelers	3	Walnut Street
120-5001-0109	Monday and Monday	8	Wall Street

ABC000001104

120-5001-0110	Dudley Building WorkForce Inc.	10	Bridge Street
120-5001-0111	Service Printing Company	20	South Bridge Street
120-5001-0112	Chaney Motor Company (1949) Ground Hog Auto Repair and Parts	22	Bridge Street
120-5001-0113	Seymar Metal Works Rose Window Art Store	26	Bridge Street
120-5001-0114	Richardson Motor Company	28	Bridge Street
120-5001-0115	Tin Shop	24	South Bridge Street
120-5001-0116	Broad Street Service Station	13	Broad Street
120-5001-0117	Oakley Apartments Downtown Building	25	Broad Street
120-5001-0118	McKee Funeral Home	29	Broad Street
120-5001-0119	Gravelly Novelty Furniture Company Vacant	41	Lester Street
120-5001-0120	Broad Street Service Station	13	Broad Street
120-5002-0001	Townes, John W., House	307	East Church Street
120-5002-0002	Rucker-Pannill House	311	East Church Street
120-5002-0003	Christ Episcopal Church	321	East Church Street
120-5002-0004	Townes, Benjamin, House	327	East Church Street
120-5002-0005	Pannill, Rucker Jr., House	335	East Church Street
120-5002-0006	Lester, Anslie, House	409	East Church Street
120-5002-0007	Schottland Apartments	420	East Church Street
120-5002-0008	Gravelly, Thomas, House	410	East Church Street
120-5002-0009	Western Piedmont Planning District Commission	1	Starling Avenue
120-5002-0010	Martinsville General Hospital Demolished		Starling Avenue
120-5002-0012	Simmons House Best Travel	209	Starling Avenue
120-5002-0013	Schottland, Michael, House Piedmont Arts Association	215	Starling Avenue
120-5002-0014	Draper Back to the Source Wellness Center	227	Starling Avenue
120-5002-0015	Smith, John B., House Family Life Services	231	Starling Avenue
120-5002-0016	Hedgecock, Anderson, House	307	Starling Avenue
120-5002-0017	Allied Insurance	319	Starling Avenue
120-5002-0018	House, 407 Starling Avenue Dr. Mark A. Crabtree, General Dentistry	409	Starling Avenue
120-5002-0019	House, 411 Starling Avenue Horizons Unlimited Clubhouse	411	Starling Avenue
120-5002-0020	House, 416 Starling Avenue S.B. Sales and Associates	416	Starling Avenue
120-5002-0021	Lester, G. T., House	308	Starling Avenue
120-5002-0027	Womack, C. T., House Berry & Elliott	18	Starling Avenue
120-5002-0028	Cornerstone Apartments	334	East Church Street
120-5002-0030	House, 328 East Church Avenue	328	East Church Street
120-5003-0001	Jobbers Pants Company, Plant #3		Market Street and Fayette Street
120-5003-0002	Apartment Building, 212 1/5	212	(un-named alley)
120-5003-0003	American Cab Company	136	Fayette Street
120-5003-0004	House, 212 Fayette Street	212	Fayette Street
120-5003-0005	Hairston, Dennis, House	214	Fayette Street
120-5003-0006	Grace United Presbyterian Church	218	West Fayette
120-5003-0007	Reverend Watkins House	220	Fayette Street
120-5003-0008	Gordon Building	315	Fayette Street
120-5003-0009	Allen Funeral Home	313	Fayette Street
120-5003-0010	Watkins-Hairston Funeral Home Hairston Funeral Home	301	Fayette Street
120-5003-0011	House, 221 Fayette Street	221	Fayette Street
120-5003-0012	House, 219 Fayette Street	219	Fayette Street

120-5003-0013	Imperial Savings and Loan	211	Fayette Street
120-5003-0014	Brown Plug Tobacco Warehouse	209	Fayette Street
	K & B Unisex Salon		
120-5003-0015	Martin, William, House	14	North Barton Street
120-5005	Broad Street Christian Church		
120-5006	Martinsville Cotton Mill		
120-5007	Ohev Zion Synagogue	21	South Moss Street
	Martinsville Senior Citizen Center		

Appendix D: List of Surveyed Properties by Chronological Order

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
120-0009		House, 112 Moss Street
120-0015		House, 218 Broad Street
120-5002-0030		House, 328 East Church Avenue
120-5002-0020		House, 416 Starling Avenue
120-5002-0010		S.B. Sales and Associates Martinsville General Hospital Demolished
120-5001-0088	1790-1940	George Hairston House/Stevens Hotel Byrd Building
120-0002	1810	Greenwood
120-5001-0097	1825	Henry County Courthouse Vacant
120-0003	1841	Smith, J.R. House
120-0023	1850	ca House, 119 Moss Street
120-0014	1850	ca House, 1222 Broad Street
120-0025	1853	Thomas, C.Y., Homeplace
120-0029	1870	ca House, Broad Street
120-0021	1870	ca Pannill Place on Moss Street
120-0031	1873	Lester, Henry, House
120-0017	1879	ca House, 1112 Broad Street
120-0010	1880	House, 113 Moss Street
120-0030	1888	ca Dudley-Brown House
120-5002-0003	1890s	Christ Episcopal Church
120-5006	1890	Martinsville Cotton Mill
120-5001-0068	1891	Kearfott's Drugs Martinsville/Henry County Historic Society
120-0034	1893	Main Office - First National Bank of Martinsville and Henry County
120-5001-0064	1894	ca People's National Bank
120-0033	1895	ca Burch House
120-0016	1895	ca Fayette Street Christian Church
120-0013	1895	ca House, 213 Broad Street
120-0019	1895	ca Houses, 17-21 Ellsworth Street
120-0022	1895	ca Lattice Porch House
120-0024	1895	ca Spencer Home Place
120-0035	1896	Carter, John Waddey, House
120-0012	1900	ca American Furniture Company
120-5003-0014	1900-1910	Brown Plug Tobacco Warehouse K & B Unisex Salon
120-5001-0110	1900	Dudley Building WorkForce Inc.
120-5001-0063	1900	ca Fulcher, Eugene A., Justice of the Peace Whitlock, CPA
120-0018	1900	ca House, 1109 Broad Street
120-0011	1900	ca House, 249 Church Street
120-0020	1900	ca Jobbers Pants Company
120-5001-0065	1900	ca Patterson's Drug Public Defender's Office
120-5001-0005	1900	ca Thomas Jefferson Hotel
120-5001-0106	1905	ca Law Offices Monday & Monday and Virginia Shoe Shop
120-5001-0119	1907-1930	Gravely Novelty Furniture Company Vacant
120-5001-0027	1910	ca Ford Building Armstrong and Armstrong Attorneys at Law
120-5002-0008	1910	ca Gravely, Thomas, House
120-5003-0005	1910	ca Hairston, Dennis, House

ABC000001108

120-5002-0016	1910-1915	Hedgecock, Anderson, House
120-5001-0118	1910	ca McKee Funeral Home
120-5002-0027	1910	ca Womack, C. T., House Berry & Elliott
120-5003-0006	1911	ca Grace United Presbyterian Church
120-0004	1914	Dupuy, Anthony M., House
120-5001-0030	1914	Masonic Temple/Holt's Department Store Holt's Department Store
120-0005	1914	Norfolk and Western Railroad Station
120-5001-0107	1915	ca Burch Building Law Offices of Monday and Monday
120-5001-0105	1915	ca Gilmore's Boot Shop Office, 11 Walnut Street
120-5001-0104	1915-1925	Globman's Department Store Shumate-Jesse Furniture Company
120-5003-0004	1915-1920	House, 212 Fayette Street
120-5003-0012	1915	ca House, 219 Fayette Street
120-5003-0011	1915	ca House, 221 Fayette Street
120-5001-0056	1915	ca Lester, H.C., Carriage House
120-5003-0007	1915	ca Reverend Watkins House
120-5001-0108	1915	ca Rimmer's Jewelers
120-5002-0012	1915-1920	Simmons House Best Travel
120-5002-0021	1918	ca Lester, G. T., House
120-5002-0002	1918	Rucker-Pannill House
120-5002-0017	1920	ca Allied Insurance
120-5001-0044	1920	ca Blue Ridge Hardware Supply/Sater's Furniture Carter's/United House of Prayer
120-5002-0018	1920-1925	House, 407 Starling Avenue Dr. Mark A. Crabtree, General Dentistry
120-5002-0019	1920	ca House, 411 Starling Avenue Horizons Unlimited Clubhouse
120-5001-0029	1920	ca Kolodny's Department Store American General Financing
120-5001-0026	1920s	Lee-Keese Building Intelos
120-5001-0114	1920	ca Richardson Motor Company
120-5002-0013	1920	ca Schottland, Michael, House Piedmont Arts Association
120-5001-0113	1920	ca Seymar Metal Works Rose Window Art Store
120-0032	1920	Shackleford Hospital
120-5002-0015	1920	ca Smith, John B., House Family Life Services
120-5002-0001	1920	ca Townes, John W., House
120-5001-0028	1920	ca Womack Building Arnold S. Johnson Insurance Company
120-0028	1921	First Baptist Church
120-5001-0007	1922	Burch Building/Woolworth McCollum-Ferrell Shoes
120-5001-0013	1922	ca Hotel Henry
120-5001-0087	1922	Knights of Pythias/Walt Hairston Memorial Building
120-5001-0017	1922	Martinsville Methodist Church First United Methodist Church
120-5001-0006	1922	Piedmont Trust Bank Piedmont Training Center
120-5001-0073	1923	ca OV Huskey Service Station Cousins Brothers Lock and Key Service
120-5001-0078	1925	ca Burroughs-White Chevrolet Station/Farmers Supply Company
120-5001-0042	1925	ca Meeks Produce Eagle Hand Laundry

120-5001-0067	1925	ca First National Bank of Martinsville Vacant
120-5002-0006	1925	ca Lester, Anslie, House
120-5001-0081	1925	ca Martinsville Printing Company Used But Nice
120-5001-0109	1925	ca Monday and Monday
120-5001-0012	1925	ca National Theater/Joyce's Barber Shop Hair Depot, Life of Virginia, The Clip Shop
120-5002-0005	1925	ca Pannill, Rucker Jr., House
120-5001-0080	1925	ca Prillaman's Market
120-5002-0004	1925	ca Townes, Benjamin, House
120-5001-0094	1925	ca Twin City Grocery Company (warehouse) Martinsville Wholesale Grocery Company, Inc.
120-5002-0009	1925	ca Western Piedmont Planning District Commission
120-5001-0111	1927	ca Service Printing Company
120-5005	1928	Broad Street Christian Church
120-5007	1928	ca Ohev Zion Synangogue Martinsville Senior Citizen Center
120-5001-0103	1930	ca A & P Grocery Refuge Fundamental United Way of the Cross Church International Christine's
120-5001-0043	1930	ca Auto Specialty Company
120-5001-0020	1930	Chief Tassel Building
120-5001-0035	1930	ca Coleman Supply Company
120-5002-0014	1930	ca Draper Back to the Source Wellness Center
120-5001-0033	1930	ca Gardner Brothers Auto PHCC Uptown Workforce Training and Development Center
120-5001-0049	1930-1935	Holland Motor Company Bryant's Sport Center
120-5001-0082	1930	ca Hotel Martinsville Hotel Martinsville
120-5001-0048	1930	ca J.W. Booker & Co/ABC Store Vacant
120-5003-0001	1930	ca Jobbers Pants Company, Plant #3
120-0008	1930	Joe's Tire Shop
120-5001-0101	1930	ca Levy's Department Store Calvary United Church of Jesus Christ
120-5001-0102	1930	ca M. B. Goldberg Store W. F. Carter/Virginia Legal Aid
120-5003-0015	1930	ca Martin, William, House
120-5001-0100	1930s	Martinsville Trading Post WHEE Radio Station
120-5001-0008	1930	ca Montgomery Ward and Company Martinsville and Henry County Department of Social Services
120-5001-0011	1930	ca Roxy Theater Ford Insurance Agency, H. Hones, Ltd., Draper and Ferrell
120-5002-0007	1930	ca Schottland Apartments
120-5001-0010	1930	ca The Jewel Box Charm and Jackie's
120-5001-0018	1931	Lee Telephone Exchange Sprint
120-5003-0010	1931	Watkins-Hairston Funeral Home Hairston Funeral Home
120-5001-0023	1935	ca Bill's Jeweler's VRAIN Corp.

ABC000001110

120-5001-0120	1935	ca Broad Street Service Station
120-5001-0096	1935	ca Curtis Jones Filling Station Millner Bail Bonding Agency
120-5001-0036	1935	ca Garrett's Dry Cleaning NorFleet Cleaners
120-5001-0060	1935	ca Keesee Building
120-5001-0024	1935	ca Leggett's Department Store Grand Piano
120-5001-0038	1935	ca Main Street Cash Store Perry H. Harrold, Attorney at Law
120-5001-0090	1935	ca Marilyn's Shoes Williams, Luck, Williams Law Office
120-5001-0091	1935	Martinsville Bowling Center Weltam Center
120-5001-0089	1935	ca Mick or Mack Slim's Club Billiard Parlor
120-5001-0015	1935	ca Rives Theatre Rives Cinema
120-5001-0022	1935	ca Rose's Department Store/Astor Cafe Cannady's Restaurant
120-5001-0037	1935	ca Stockton's Barber Shop
120-5001-0002	1935	ca Williams Gulf Station
120-5001-0092	1935	Woody Building Hooker Printing Company
120-5001-0117	1936	ca Oakley Apartments Downtown Building
120-5001-0034	1937	Sale Knitting Plant
120-5001-0003	1939	ca United States Post Office-Central Station United States Army Reserve building
120-5003-0003	1940	ca American Cab Company
120-5003-0002	1940	ca Apartment Building, 212 1/5
120-5001-0116	1940	ca Broad Street Service Station
120-5001-0086	1940	ca Coleman's Supply Company Furniture Outlet
120-5001-0032	1940	ca Economy Oil Filling Station/Joe's Tire Shop Ron's Car Wash
120-5001-0095	1940	ca Franklin Street Esso Merridale Designs
120-5001-0066	1940	ca Gendron and Kirby Attorneys
120-5001-0014	1940	ca Kroger Grocery Store Farm Bureau, S & K Office Products
120-5001-0001	1940	ca Mitchell's Auto Parts and Supplies Jim's Auto Parts
120-5001-0041	1940	ca Self Brick Company Heilig-Myers Warehouse
120-5001-0046	1940	ca Stone Building Leeds Music
120-5001-0039	1940	ca Talk of the Town Beauty Salon
120-5001-0052	1940	ca Tuxedo Pool Room/Sanitary Barber Shop Main Street Barber Shop
120-5002-0028	1941	Cornerstone Apartments
120-5003-0008	1941	Gordon Building
120-5001-0045	1945	ca Advance Store/Phelps and Armistead Inc. Carter's
120-5001-0061	1945	ca Berlin's Dept Store/Rimmer's/Ted's Mens Shop Monique's/Bagpipes, Ltd.
120-5001-0112	1945	ca Chaney Motor Company (1949) Ground Hog Auto Repair and Parts
120-5001-0047	1945	ca Martinsville Hardware Co. Leeds Music
120-5001-0053	1945	ca Mitchell's Motors J. C. Bradford and Company
120-5001-0115	1945	ca Tin Shop
120-5001-0083	1945	ca Troxler Furniture Company

ABC000001111

			West Piedmont Regional Antique Mall
120-5001-0057	1947	ca	Dallas Auto Supply Finney and Payne Furniture
120-5001-0031	1947		Fuller Tire Company
120-5001-0058	1947		Hurd Electric Supply
120-5001-0062	1947		Martinsville Home & Auto Supply/Leeds Pawn Shop
			New York Hi-Style
120-5001-0055	1947	ca	Sears, Roebuck and Company Sherwin-Williams
120-5001-0059	1947		Virginia Mirror Company Larry and Alley, Inc.
120-5003-0009	1948	ca	Allen Funeral Home
120-5001-0072	1948	ca	Fair Hardware Company Hardware Supply Company
120-5001-0079	1948		George's Supermarket The Boxing Center
120-5001-0071	1948		Heilig Myers
120-5003-0013	1948	ca	Imperial Savings and Loan
120-5001-0085	1948	ca	Martinsville City Shops Martinsville Municipal Garage
120-5001-0021	1948-1949		Stores, 37-45 East Church Street CATO Department Store
120-5001-0074	1950	ca	Ace Dry Cleaners Fayette Dry Cleaner
120-5001-0084	1950	ca	C. Seay and Company
120-5001-0076	1950	ca	Elkins Furniture Elkins Furniture and Rugs
120-5001-0019	1950	ca	Globman's Department Store
120-5001-0040	1950	ca	Joyce and Stone Law Offices Stone, Joyce and Worthy Law Offices
120-5001-0075	1950	ca	Lee's Confectionary Triple S Beauty Salon
120-5001-0050	1950s		Store, 111-119 East Main Street
120-5001-0077	1950	ca	Toler and Wilson Appliance Company Fayette Sportsman Charity Club
120-5001-0098	1950s		Townes Furniture
120-5001-0025	1953	ca	Southern Jewelers
120-5001-0070	1954		Roy Stone Law and Insurance Building
120-5001-0099	1955	ca	Townes Furniture
120-5001-0051	1960s		Clear Defense
120-5001-0016	1960	ca	Nations Bank
120-5001-0069	1960	ca	Neocom Centre
120-5001-0004	1960	ca	Setback Building C.Seay & Company/HairDepot
120-5001-0054	1960s		Store, 201 East Main Street
120-5001-0093	1960	ca	Warehouse, 43-49 Ford Street
120-5001-0009	1975	ca	Tultex

191 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

ABC000001112

Appendix E: Preliminary Information Form for Martinsville
Historic District

ABC000001113

DRAFT PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM
HISTORIC DISTRICT

The following is an application to determine if an historic district is eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Before an historic district is nominated to the registers a determination of eligibility must be made by the State Review Board.

Please type and use 8 1/2" x 11" paper if additional space is needed.

All submitted materials become the property of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and cannot be returned.

1. NAME CHOSEN FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT (for example: Smithfield Historic District (town); Rosemont Historic District (neighborhood); Pulaski Commercial Historic District (predominant building type):

Martinsville Historic District

2. LOCATION

A. City or County Martinsville, Virginia

B. General Boundaries of district (for example: 300-600 blocks of Broad Street; area bounded by Main, Green, Locust, and Water streets)

Church Street, Main Street and Fayette Street east and west from Lester Street to Market Street; Jones and Franklin streets north to Liberty Street; and, South Bridge Street to Commonwealth Boulevard, including all cross streets.

3. LEGAL PROPERTY OWNERS. In order to notify each property owner of the proposed historic district, we must have the names and addresses of all property owners (not tenants) within the historic district. In case of corporate ownership (offices, churches, etc.), the name of the appropriate contact person must be given. Please attach additional sheets of paper to record this information.

4. GENERAL DATA

- A. Range of dates or periods in which all or most of the buildings that comprise the proposed historic district were constructed (for example: late 18th century to 1945; ca. 1890 to ca. 1910; primarily early 20th century):

early 19th century to mid-20th century

- B. Primary Use of Buildings (for example: commercial; residential; industrial; commercial/residential):

commercial, government, social, residential/
commercial, transportation

- C. Significant buildings within the proposed historic district, their dates or periods of construction, and any architects or builders (carpenters, brickmasons, etc.) associated with the building if known (for example: Trinity Lutheran Church, 1926, Maxwell & Long, Architects; Thomas Williams House, 1890s, Anthony Bishop-builder; Locust Grove, mid-19th century):

Henry County Courthouse, 1829/1929, George Tucker;
People's Bank, 1891; Masonic Temple, George R. Ragan,
1914; Knights of Pythias, Eubank & Caldwell, 1922;
First United Methodist Church of Martinsville, Eubank &
Caldwell, 1922; U.S. Post Office, Adolphe Simon, 1939;

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the general character of the proposed historic district. You might consider the qualities that distinguish the district from its surroundings, the types of buildings that are included in the district, architectural styles that are represented, density of development, street patterns, landscaping, important open spaces (parks, agricultural fields), and natural features (rivers, hills, forests, etc.). Continue on next page or attach additional sheets of paper if necessary.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION - continued

The Martinsville Historic District is located in the historic center of Martinsville, the county seat of Henry County. (Figure 1) Extending east and west along Church, Main and Fayette streets, this linear district is situated on an elevated strip of relatively level land that drops off steeply to the north behind the courthouse and is bounded to the south and west by the construction of large, new roadways. The district, composed of relatively intact blocks of buildings, includes buildings that range in date from the early-19th century through the mid-20th century. The approximately 45-acre district counts among its resources 121 buildings (including two secondary resources), one site and four objects. Of these resources, 96 or 79% are classified as contributing to the character of the district; 25 buildings, or 21%, are classified as non-contributing either because of post-1948 dates of construction or significant and irreversible alterations. This district continues to serve as a retail, professional, government, and service center for the City of Martinsville and Henry County.

Functionally, the district is dominated by mixed-use commercial buildings, but also includes other historic resource types such as a courthouse, post office, one church, two hotels, two fraternal meeting halls, two apartment/office buildings, as well as a number of light-industrial buildings, warehouses, and automobile-related showrooms and service stations. The majority of these buildings were constructed between 1920 and 1948. Aesthetically, the district contains the city's most compact array of architectural styles reflecting the tastes and technologies of nearly every period of its development, including well-preserved examples of Greek Revival, Romanesque, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Commercial, International, and Art Deco styles.

The district's institutional buildings generally retain well-preserved exteriors. The Henry County Courthouse, while presently vacant, has been determined eligible for individual listing on the National Register. Several other buildings, including the U.S. Post Office, the Masonic Temple, the Henry Hotel, the Martinsville Hotel, the Knights of Pythias Building, the Chief Tassel Building and Richardson's Motor Co. have been identified as potentially eligible for individual listing due to their intact interiors and significant spaces. In addition, some of the interiors of these commercial buildings retain their high ceilings covered with decorative pressed metal.

While many of the commercial buildings in the district have had their first-floor storefronts altered or covered over with incompatible treatments, most upper-floor exteriors retain high levels of integrity. Buildings that were considered non-contributing were those with irreversible facade alterations such as veneer, particularly in the case of one-story buildings with extensively altered storefronts, where there were no second-floor

window treatments or decorative cornices to maintain a historic appearance. Examples of these non-contributing buildings include Leggett's Department Store (19 East Church St.), the Lee Telephone Exchange Building (127 East Church St.), Patterson's Drug (8-10 East Main St.), and the one-story A & P Grocery Store (34 Franklin St.). Approximately 14 of the 25 non-contributing buildings are relatively unaltered examples of commercial buildings constructed after 1948 and could be considered contributing if the period of significance were extended into the mid 1960s. Examples of these non-contributing buildings include the ca. 1960 Setback Building (2 East Church St.), the late 1960s Nations Bank Building (8 Lester St.), and the ca. 1950 Globman's Department Store (115 East Church St.). Currently a "Main Street" city, many of the property owners in the district are participating in the facade improvement program and a number of the properties are being renovated and/or restored.

6. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Please explain why this area is significant in relation to local or state history. Are there any significant historical events, persons, or families that are associated with the proposed district? Does the district's architecture represent certain themes (commerce, transportation, industry, architecture, etc.) or historical periods that are important to the community's history and development? You might cite or include copies of bibliographic materials that strengthen your argument for historical significance.

The Martinsville Historic District is located in the historic center of Martinsville, a tobacco, furniture and textile manufacturing city of the Southern Virginia Piedmont and the county seat of Henry County. The district has served as the civic and commercial center of the city from the 1790s to the present. Since its established as the new county seat for the redefined Henry County in 1791, the city has served as the political and governmental center of Henry County . With the completion of the Danville & Western and the Norfolk & Western railroads in the 1890s, Martinsville developed as a commercial and industrial center at the strategic intersection of two major transportation routes. The historic county courthouse building, municipal building and post office of Martinsville as well as the principal historic retail establishments, professional businesses, banks, hotels, theaters, social lodges, factories and warehouses are clustered in this 45-acre downtown district. Reflecting the city's position and prosperity as the center of

regional government, commerce, industry and transportation, these buildings are designed in a range of popular late-19th and 20th century architectural styles and building materials and are prominently grouped around the courthouse square and along the primary streets of Church, Main and Fayette streets.

The Martinsville Historic District qualifies for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, for its local significance in the areas of government, commerce, industry and transportation due to its large number of intact commercial, governmental, industrial and transportation-related buildings dating from the many periods of its historic development; and under Criteria C for its significance in the area of Architecture, due to its wide range of representative architectural styles and building types. The period of significance for the district extends from 1791, when the county seat was established, to 1948, due to the fifty-year minimum age requirement for contributing resources. The development of the city's historic commercial, industrial and governmental center continues through the 1950s with many additional resources constructed during this period. It is recommended that as these buildings reach fifty years of age, that the district's period of significance should be extended to the mid-1960s.

ABC000001118

7. PHOTOGRAPHS

Black-and-white photographs and color slides of general views and streetscapes (photo showing buildings along one side of a block or portion of block) must be provided. Photographs of significant individual buildings, structures, objects, and sites within the proposed district should also be included. The inclusion of photographs is essential to the completion of this application.

8. MAP

Please include a map showing the location and boundaries of the proposed historic district. A sketch map is acceptable if street names, route numbers, addresses, buildings, prominent geographic features, and a north arrow are clearly indicated.

9. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

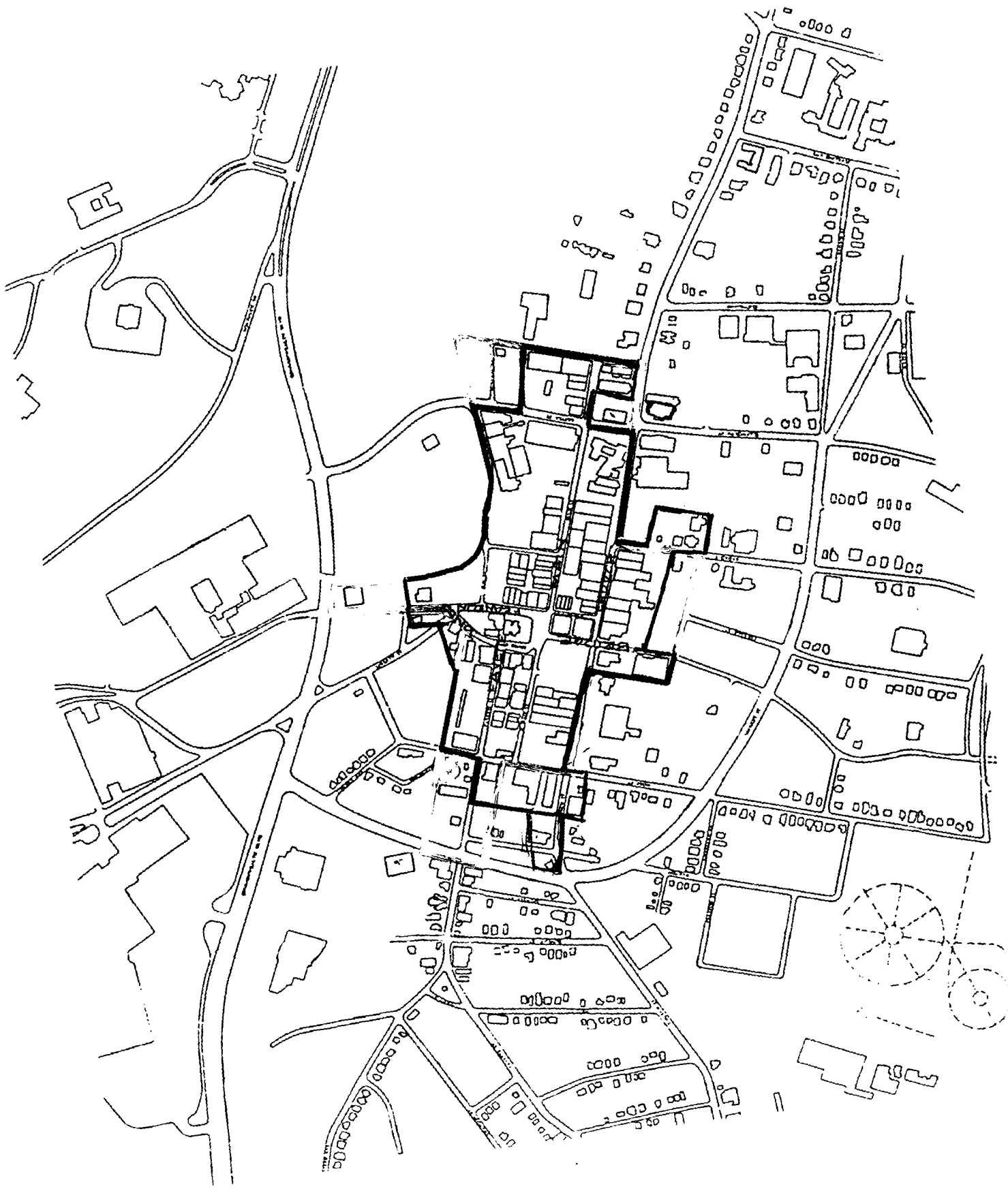
10. APPLICANT INFORMATION

NAME _____ TELEPHONE _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY/STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____
SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

ABC000001119

MARTINSVILLE
DOWNTOWN
HISTORIC DIST
P.I.F.
BOUNDARY MAP

N.T.S.



ABC000001120

Appendix F: Preliminary Information Form for East Church /
Starling Avenue Historic District

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM
HISTORIC DISTRICT

The following is an application to determine if an historic district is eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Before an historic district is nominated to the registers a determination of eligibility must be made by the State Review Board.

Please type and use 8 1/2" x 11" paper if additional space is needed.

All submitted materials become the property of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and cannot be returned.

1. NAME CHOSEN FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT (for example: Smithfield Historic District (town); Rosemont Historic District (neighborhood); Pulaski Commercial Historic District (predominant building type):

East Church Street-Starling Avenue Historic District

2. LOCATION

A. City or County Martinsville, VA

B. General Boundaries of district (for example: 300-600 blocks of Broad Street; area bounded by Main, Green, Locust, and Water streets)

East Church Street from Cleveland Ave. to Oakdale and East Church St. Ext. and Starling Avenue from East Church Street to the Norfolk & Western Railroad.

3. LEGAL PROPERTY OWNERS. In order to notify each property owner of the proposed historic district, we must have the names and addresses of all property owners (not tenants) within the historic district. In case of corporate ownership (offices, churches, etc.), the name of the appropriate contact person must be given. Please attach additional sheets of paper to record this information.

4. GENERAL DATA

A. Range of dates or periods in which all or most of the buildings that comprise the proposed historic district were constructed (for example: late 18th century to 1945; ca. 1890 to ca. 1910; primarily early 20th century):

1893-1948

B. Primary Use of Buildings (for example: commercial; residential; industrial; commercial/residential):
residential, religious, government (post office)

C. Significant buildings within the proposed historic district, their dates or periods of construction, and any architects or builders (carpenters, brickmasons, etc.) associated with the building if known (for example: Trinity Lutheran Church, 1926, Maxwell & Long, Architects; Thomas Williams House, 1890s, Anthony Bishop-builder; Locust Grove, mid-19th century):

ca. 1890s Carter-Whitener House/Gray Lady (120-35 NRHP); ca. 1893 Little Post Office (120-47 NRHP); ca. 1890s Christ Episcopal Church; 1905/1917 Rucker-Pannill House/Scuffle Hill (120-6 NRHP); 1918 George T. Lester House (120-7); 1941 Cornerstone Apartments (120-5002-1)

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the general character of the proposed historic district. You might consider the qualities that distinguish the district from its surroundings, the types of buildings that are included in the district, architectural styles that are represented, density of development, street patterns, landscaping, important open spaces (parks, agricultural fields), and natural features (rivers, hills, forests, etc.). Continue on next page or attach additional sheets of paper if necessary.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION - continued

The proposed East Church Street-Starling Avenue Historic District is a linear district extending along East Church Street from Cleveland Avenue east to the intersection of Oakdale and East Church Street Extended and along Starling Avenue south from its beginning at East Church Street to the Norfolk & Western Railroad crossing. Located along a ridge, the buildings along these two streets are elevated topographically as well as stylistically from their surroundings. Trees originally lined the streets, however, many of these have been removed in recent years to provide for parking as many of the houses have been converted to commercial and other public uses.

The district, which developed as a premier residential neighborhood in the early 20th century, is characterized by large single-family dwellings set back from the road on residential lots. The buildings are designed in a range of late-19th and early-20th century styles with excellent examples of the various styles, including Queen Anne, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, Tudor Revival and Exotic Revival. The ca. 1890s Carter-Whitener House (NRHP) at 324 East Church is designed in the Queen-Anne style with its corner turret, wraparound porch and scrollsawn detailing. The 1905/1917 Rucker-Pannill House (NRHP), known as Scuffle Hill, stands as an impressive example of the Colonial-Revival style at the western edge of the district with its monumental front portico. The 1918 George T. Lester House at 308 Starling Avenue, designed in the Exotic-Revival style, serves as another prominent landmark at the southern terminus to the district with its extraordinary tiered design with arcaded porch, decorative parapets, and off-set central tower. The intersection of East Church Street and Starling Avenue is marked by the Cornerstone Apartments, a large Georgian-Revival complex with central pavilion and flanking wings constructed by Stanley Bowles in 1941. The other residences along these streets, designed in a variety of styles and materials, contribute to the high-style character of this prominent residential neighborhood.

In addition to the domestic buildings, several institutional buildings are located within the district. The Little Post Office (NRHP) at 207 Starling Avenue is a one-story, gable-fronted brick building constructed ca. 1893 as a post office for a local "star route." The Gothic-Revival style Christ Episcopal Church was constructed in the 1890s on East Church Street. A second church, the 1960 First Baptist Church of Martinsville (non-contributing) was constructed on Starling Avenue in the 1960s. The Moderne-style Martinsville General Hospital was constructed along the same side of Starling Avenue in 1945. The hospital was demolished in December 1997 to prepare a site for the proposed Natural History Museum of Southwest Virginia. Another museum in the area is the Piedmont Arts Association, which is housed in the ca. 1920 Colonial-Revival style Michael

Schottland House at 215 Starling Avenue. A large addition to this former dwelling is currently being constructed.

INTEGRITY STATEMENT

The district retains a high level of integrity with the majority of the buildings surviving in good condition with original materials and few alterations. Many of the residences have been converted to commercial, professional, and other public uses, which has affected the landscaping of the previously-residential yards as parking lots have been introduced or driveways enlarged. The east side of the first block of Starling Avenue has been excluded from the district due to the new construction of the Y.M.C.A. and the First Baptist Church and the demolition of the Martinsville General Hospital. The west side of Starling Avenue south of the George T. Lester House at 308 Starling Avenue has been excluded due to the construction of the Department of Motor Vehicles Building and the loss of residential character beyond this point.

6. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Please explain why this area is significant in relation to local or state history. Are there any significant historical events, persons, or families that are associated with the proposed district? Does the district's architecture represent certain themes (commerce, transportation, industry, architecture, etc.) or historical periods that are important to the community's history and development? You might cite or include copies of bibliographic materials that strengthen your argument for historical significance.

SIGNIFICANCE

The proposed East Church Street-Starling Avenue Historic District, comprised of high-style domestic and institutional buildings dating from the 1890s to the mid-1940s, is potentially eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A and C with significance in the area of architecture, religion and government. This residential district retains a high level of integrity as an intact stretch of late 19th and early 20th century residential and institutional buildings that reflect the prosperity of Martinsville in the first half of the 20th century.

HISTORY

The area of East Church Street and Starling Avenue began to develop as a residential neighborhood in the late 19th century, originally as an extension of the residential neighborhood on the 1-200 blocks of East Church Street. As the commercial district

of Martinsville began to expand in the early 1900s from the nucleus around the courthouse to include East Church and Main Street, the residential neighborhood extended further east along Church Street. By the mid-20th century, East Church Street and Starling Avenue had developed as the premier residential neighborhood in Martinsville, with many of the most prominent industrial, business, and civic leaders residing in the large residences along these streets.

7. PHOTOGRAPHS

Black-and-white photographs and color slides of general views and streetscapes (photo showing buildings along one side of a block or portion of block) must be provided. Photographs of significant individual buildings, structures, objects, and sites within the proposed district should also be included. The inclusion of photographs is essential to the completion of this application.

8. MAP

Please include a map showing the location and boundaries of the proposed historic district. A sketch map is acceptable if street names, route numbers, addresses, buildings, prominent geographic features, and a north arrow are clearly indicated.

9. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

10. APPLICANT INFORMATION

NAME _____ TELEPHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

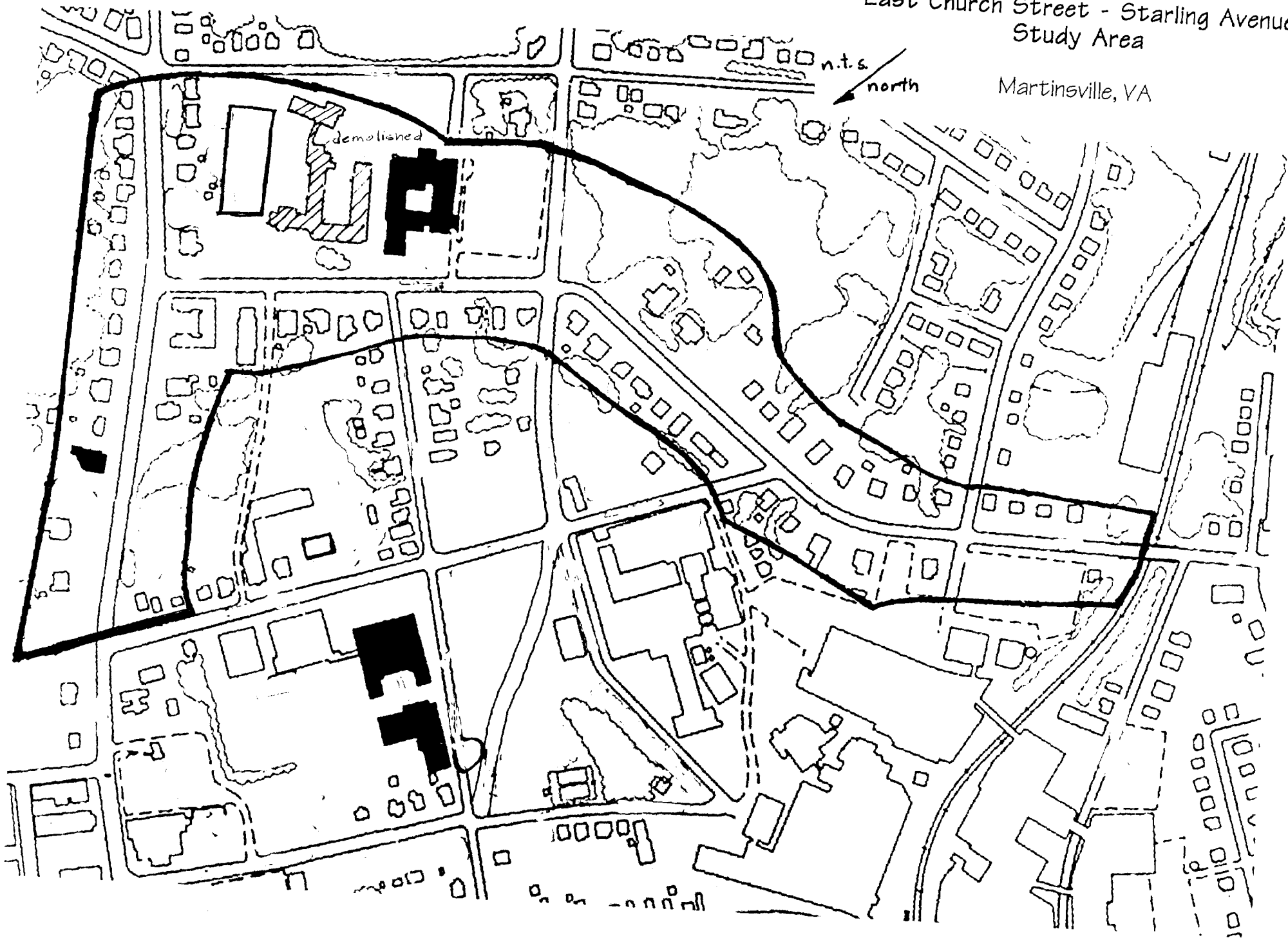
ABC000001127

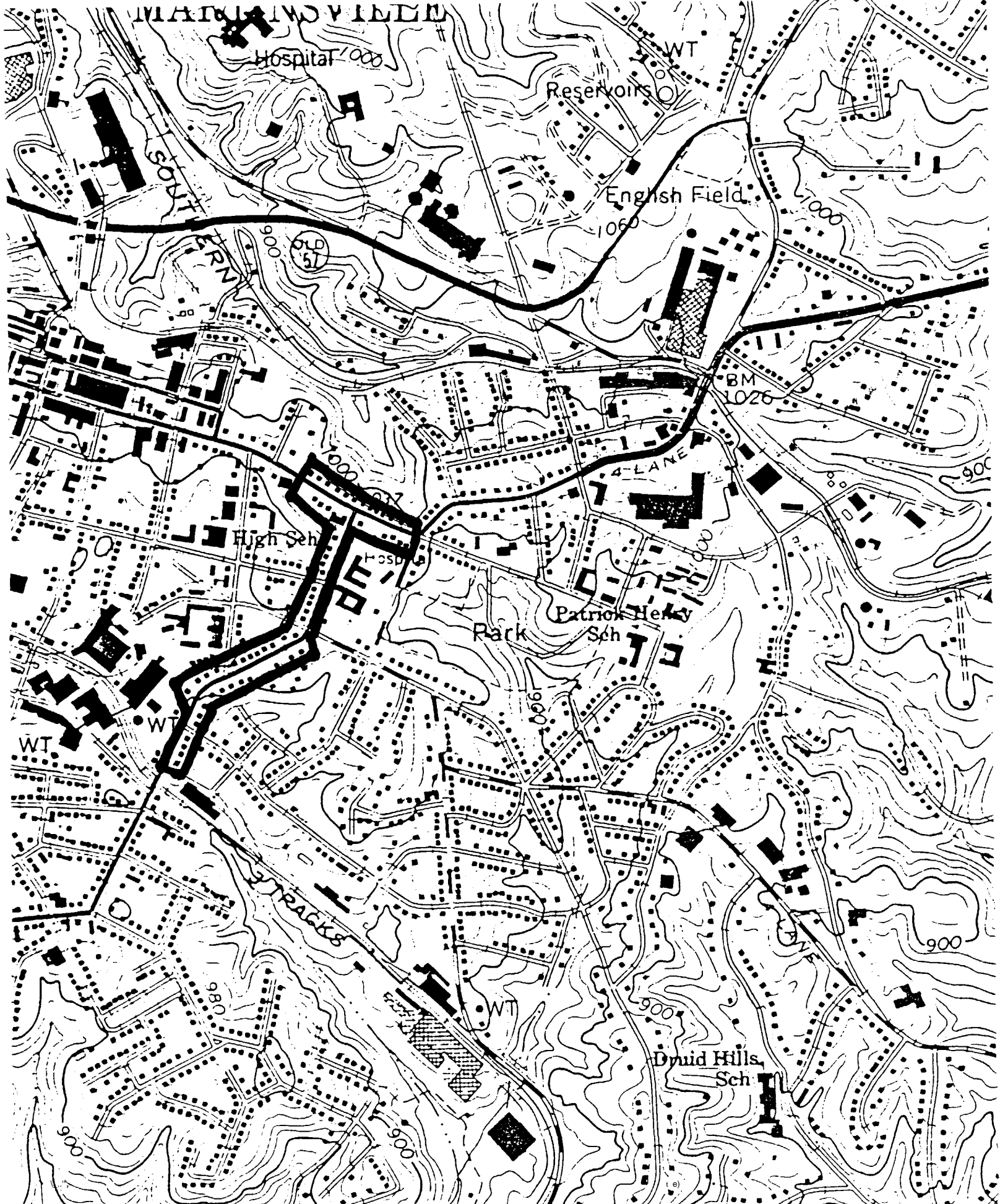
East Church Street - Starling Avenue
Study Area

Martinsville, VA

n.t.s.
north

demolished





ABC000001129

EAST CHURCH STREET - STARLING AVENUE
HISTORIC DISTRICT P.I.F.

MARTINSVILLE EAST QUAD
1" = 12,000'

Appendix G: Preliminary Information Form for West Fayette
Street Historic District

ABC000001130

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM
HISTORIC DISTRICT

The following is an application to determine if an historic district is eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Before an historic district is nominated to the registers a determination of eligibility must be made by the State Review Board.

Please type and use 8 1/2" x 11" paper if additional space is needed.

All submitted materials become the property of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and cannot be returned.

1. NAME CHOSEN FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT (for example: Smithfield Historic District (town); Rosemont Historic District (neighborhood); Pulaski Commercial Historic District (predominant building type):

West Fayette Street Historic District

2. LOCATION

- A. City or County Martinsville, Virginia
B. General Boundaries of district (for example: 300-600 blocks of Broad Street; area bounded by Main, Green, Locust, and Water streets)
The 100-300 blocks of Fayette Street between
Barton and High Streets

3. LEGAL PROPERTY OWNERS. In order to notify each property owner of the proposed historic district, we must have the names and addresses of all property owners (not tenants) within the historic district. In case of corporate ownership (offices, churches, etc.), the name of the appropriate contact person must be given. Please attach additional sheets of paper to record this information.

ABC000001131

4. GENERAL DATA

A. Range of dates or periods in which all or most of the buildings that comprise the proposed historic district were constructed (for example: late 18th century to 1945; ca. 1890 to ca. 1910; primarily early 20th century):

ca. 1900 to 1960s

B. Primary Use of Buildings (for example: commercial; residential; industrial; commercial/residential):
commercial; residential; funerary; industrial; and religion

C. Significant buildings within the proposed historic district, their dates or periods of construction, and any architects or builders (carpenters, brickmasons, etc.) associated with the building if known (for example: Trinity Lutheran Church, 1926, Maxwell & Long, Architects; Thomas Williams House, 1890s, Anthony Bishop-builder; Locust Grove, mid-19th century):

Jobbers Pants Co. Plant #3 (ca. 1930)

Grace United Presbyterian Church (ca. 1911)

Hairston Funeral Home (ca. 1930)

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the general character of the proposed historic district. You might consider the qualities that distinguish the district from its surroundings, the types of buildings that are included in the district, architectural styles that are represented, density of development, street patterns, landscaping, important open spaces (parks, agricultural fields), and natural features (rivers, hills, forests, etc.). Continue on next page or attach additional sheets of paper if necessary.

ABC000001132

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION - continued

The West Fayette Street Historic District is comprised of a three-block area along Fayette Street from Barton to High streets in Martinsville, Virginia. The district includes the commercial and institutional core of the African-American community that lived in the western section of the city. The block between Barton and Market Streets was the most significant area to the history and culture of the community with the Douglas Hotel, the Rex Theater, and the Baldwin Building and St. Mary's Hospital located in this block, which was commonly known as "The Block" (Anglin interview 2/9/98). Unfortunately, none of these resources survive and this area is now cut off from the rest of Fayette Street to the west by the construction in the 1980s of Market Street. The proposed district represents the most concentrated commercial section that remains today in this area. Resources include churches, stores, funeral homes, dwellings and one industrial plant. These resources, which are vernacular or commercial in style, range in date from the early 1900s to the 1950s. Many of the dwellings have been altered to accommodate retail space or apartments and many of the commercial buildings have been altered with siding or veneer. While stores, churches and schools continue to line Fayette Street further west to the city limits, these resources become more spread out and interspersed with residences.

6. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Please explain why this area is significant in relation to local or state history. Are there any significant historical events, persons, or families that are associated with the proposed district? Does the district's architecture represent certain themes (commerce, transportation, industry, architecture, etc.) or historical periods that are important to the community's history and development? You might cite or include copies of bibliographic materials that strengthen your argument for historical significance.

The West Fayette Street Historic District developed in the late 19th and early 20th century as an African-American community that grew up around the early tobacco factories that were located in the area. The 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show as many as five tobacco companies with plants and warehouses located on Fayette Street between Moss and High streets. Numerous small-scale frame dwellings identified as "shanties" are haphazardly sited around these tobacco factories without any relationship to the primary streets of the area. As the African-American population served as the primary work force for the tobacco

industry, it appears that these houses represented the beginning of the development of the area as an African-American community. Fayette Street served as the core to this neighborhood with several churches -- including Grace United Presbyterian Church, High Street Baptist Church, and Mt. Zion Baptist Church -- as well as several grocery stores established in the early 1900s along Fayette Street. The Grace United Presbyterian Church also operated a primary school for black children in the basement of the church.

Following World War I, the area of West Fayette Street experienced a building boom in the 1920s. While the tobacco factories continue as the primary employer in the area, the growth of the furniture and textile industry in Martinsville during this period contributed to the growth and prosperity of West Fayette Street. A number of social institutions began to appear during this time, including the Odd Fellows Lodge in the 300 block (demolished) and the Masonic Lodge in the 200 block (demolished). The area of Fayette Street between Barton and Spencer Street developed as the social center of the community and was commonly referred to as "The Block." This area included the Rex Theater, the Douglas Hotel and Cafe, and the Baldwin Building, which included a drugstore, Dr. Baldwin's office, and the St. Mary's Hospital. A gymnasium was also located in this area and served as the site for numerous dances, including the annual "June Gemini Ball" which was well-known across Southside Virginia (Anglin interview 2/9/98).

As the tobacco industry began to decline, a number of the former tobacco plants and warehouses in the area were converted to storage for the furniture and textile industries. In order to provide local employment for the residents of the African-American community of West Fayette Street, a group of leading citizens solicited the Jobbers Pants Company, which had established a plant in the former R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Plant in the 100 block of Fayette Street in 1933, to construct a plant in the West Fayette Street area for African-American textile workers. This was accomplished with the construction of the Jobbers Pants Co. Plant #3 directly north of the 200 block of Fayette Street in the mid-1930s. The area continued to prosper with a number of restaurants, barber shops, groceries, funeral homes and the Imperial Savings and Loan located along Fayette Street by the mid-20th century.

This area, which originally developed as an extension of the central commercial and industrial area of Martinsville which centered around the courthouse, is cut off from the center of town by the construction of Market Street. In addition, the central core of the community, the area between Barton and Spencer streets known as "The Block," has been demolished, leaving the community without many of its key institutions, such as the hospital, hotel, theater, gymnasium and restaurants, which gave the area its identity. Although the 200 to 300 block of Fayette Street remains as a concentrated area of commercial,

religious, and residential buildings, the area lacks integrity as many of the important resources such as the Odd Fellows Hall and Masonic Lodge are no longer standing and many of the existing buildings have been altered. It appears that the West Fayette Street area is one in which the history of the area is greater than the structures that remain.

7. PHOTOGRAPHS

Black-and-white photographs and color slides of general views and streetscapes (photo showing buildings along one side of a block or portion of block) must be provided. Photographs of significant individual buildings, structures, objects, and sites within the proposed district should also be included. The inclusion of photographs is essential to the completion of this application.

8. MAP

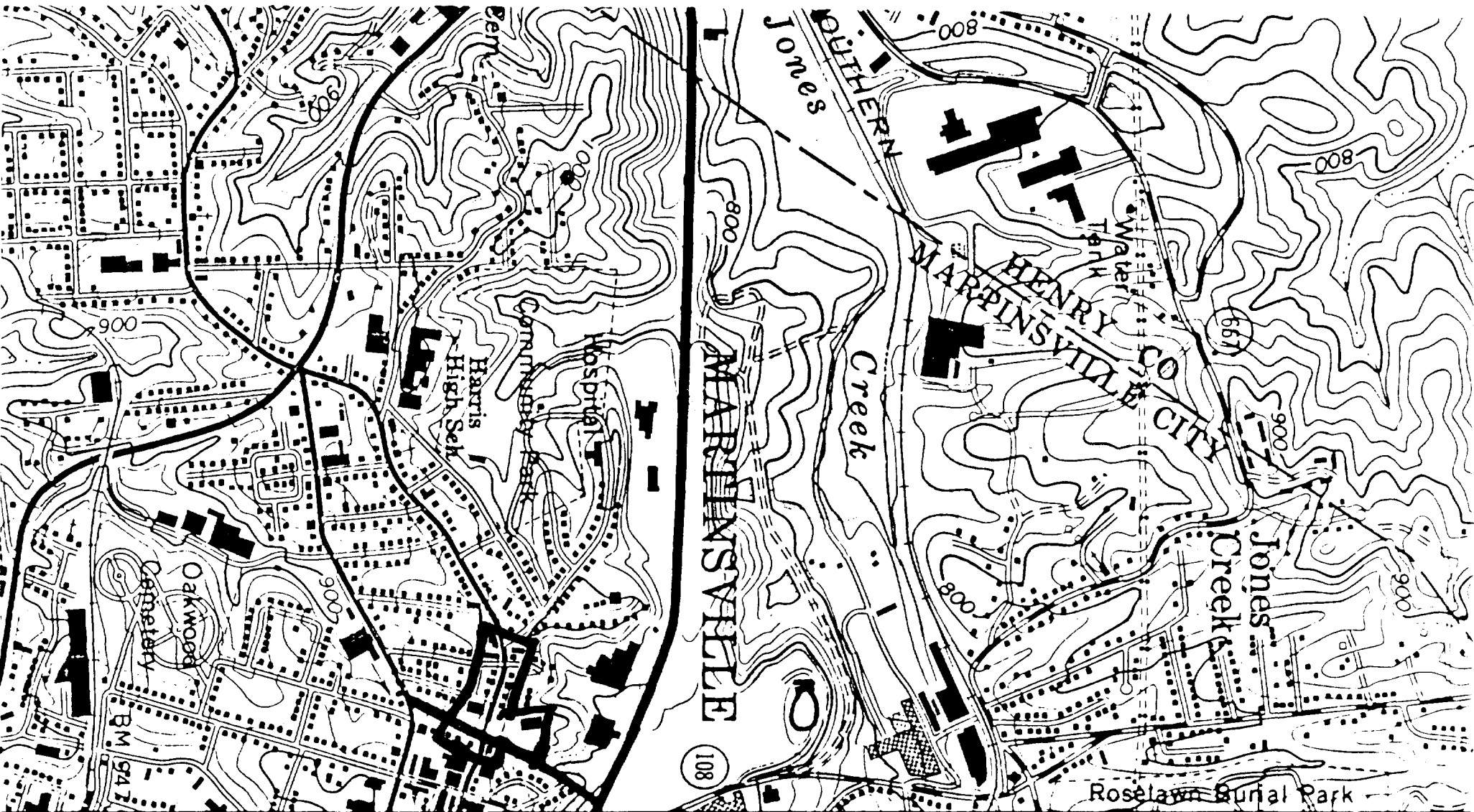
Please include a map showing the location and boundaries of the proposed historic district. A sketch map is acceptable if street names, route numbers, addresses, buildings, prominent geographic features, and a north arrow are clearly indicated.

9. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

10. APPLICANT INFORMATION

NAME _____ TELEPHONE _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY/STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____
SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

ABC000001137



(MARTINSVILLE EAST)
5057 III NE

OLD
57

LEATHERWOOD 9 MI.
MOUNTAIN VALLEY 13 MI.

**WEST
FAYETTE
STREET
4³⁰
HISTORIC
DISTRICT
P.L.F.**

MARTINSVILLE
WEST QUAD
1" = 12,000'

Appendix H: National Register Nomination for Martinsville
Historic District

ABC000001138

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 10900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Martinsville Historic District

other names/site number VDHR File #120-5001

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 10-30 Bridge St., 13-29 Broad St., 1-219 East Church St., 1-200 West Church St., Clay St., Depot St., 12-120 Fayette St., 43-49 Ford St., 30-214 Franklin St., 23-107 Jones St., Lester St., 2-225 East Main St., 30-68 West Main St., 3-28 Moss St., Wall St. and 3-11 Walnut St. not for publication N/A
city or town Martinsville vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Martinsville (city) code 690
zip code 24114

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

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

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

ABC000001139

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>96</u>	<u>25</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
<u>4</u>	_____ objects
<u>101</u>	<u>25</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register none

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: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>hotel</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>business</u>
_____	<u>specialty store/multiple dwelling</u>
_____	<u>professional</u>
_____	<u>organizational</u>
_____	<u>financial institution</u>
<u>x</u> See continuation sheet	

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>business</u>
_____	<u>professional</u>
_____	<u>financial institution</u>
_____	<u>specialty store</u>
_____	<u>restaurant</u>
_____	<u>warehouse</u>
<u>Social</u>	<u>meeting hall</u>
<u>x</u> See continuation sheet	

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Federal _____
- Romanesque _____
- Colonial Revival _____
- Classical Revival _____

 x See continuation sheet

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation brick _____
- concrete _____
- granite _____
- roof other _____
- asphalt _____
- metal _____

 x See continuation sheet

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

=====
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)

- x 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.
- x 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.)

- x A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

ABC000001142

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
- Commerce
- Industry
- Politics/Government
- Transportation

Period of Significance 1824-1948

Significant Dates 1824
1883
1892

See continuation sheet

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder George Tucker
Samuel W. Taliaferro
 See continuation sheet

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

=====
9. Major Bibliographical References
=====

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

See continuation sheet

ABC000001143

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: _____

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property 45.45

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	406403	4061255	3	17	406690 4061315
2	17	406660	4061190	4	17	406795 4061282

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.)

ABC000001144

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Alison Stone Blanton, Architectural Historian
organization Hill Studio, P.C. date January 1998
street & number 120 West Campbell Avenue telephone 540-342-5263
city or town Roanoke state VA zip code 24011

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

See continuation sheet

=====
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

ABC000001145

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

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.

ABC000001146

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 6 Page 1

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

6. FUNCTION OR USE (continued)

Historic Functions

Cat: Commerce

Social

Government

Industry

Transportation

Sub: specialty store

department store

warehouse

meeting hall

post office

courthouse

factory

railroad

Current Functions

Cat: Government

Industry

Landscape

Transportation

Work In Progress

Vacant/Not in Use

Sub: post office

industrial storage

parking lot

railroad

ABC000001147

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 2

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

7. DESCRIPTION (continued)

Architectural Classification

- Commercial Style
- International Style
- Art Deco
- Other

Materials
walls

- Brick
- Aluminum
- Stucco
- Concrete
- Glass
- Vinyl
- Plastic
- Plywood, particle board
- Granite
- Marble
- Weatherboard

other

- Shingle
- Plywood, particle board
- Brick
- Sandstone
- Aluminum
- Concrete
- Cloth/Canvas
- Vinyl

Narrative Description

Summary Description and Integrity Statement

The Martinsville Historic District is located in the historic center of Martinsville, the county seat of Henry County (Figure 1). Extending east and west along Church, Main and Fayette streets, this linear district is situated on an elevated strip of relatively level land that drops off steeply to the north behind the courthouse and is bounded to the south and west by the construction of large, new roadways. The district, composed of relatively intact blocks of buildings, includes buildings that range in date from the early-19th century through the mid-20th century. The approximately 45-acre district counts among its resources 121 buildings (including two secondary resources), one site and four objects. Of these resources, 96, or 79%, are classified as contributing to the character of the district; 25 buildings, or 21%, are classified as non-contributing either because of post-1948 dates of construction or significant

ABC000001148

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 3

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

and irreversible alterations. This district continues to serve as a retail, professional, government and service center for the City of Martinsville and Henry County.

Functionally, the district is dominated by mixed-use commercial buildings, but also includes other historic resource types such as a courthouse, post office, one church, two hotels, two fraternal meeting halls, two apartment/office buildings, as well as a number of light-industrial buildings, warehouses and automobile-related showrooms and service stations. The majority of these buildings were constructed between 1920 and 1948. Aesthetically, the district contains the city's most compact array of architectural styles reflecting the tastes and technologies of nearly every period of its development, including well-preserved examples of Greek Revival, Romanesque Revival, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Commercial, International and Art Deco styles.

The district's institutional buildings generally retain well-preserved exteriors. The Henry County Courthouse, while presently vacant, has been determined eligible for individual listing on the National Register. Several other buildings, including the U.S. Post Office, the Masonic Temple, the Henry Hotel, the Martinsville Hotel, the Knights of Pythias Building, the Chief Tassel Building and Richardson's Motor Co., have been identified as potentially eligible for individual listing due to their intact interiors and significant spaces. In addition, some of the interiors of these commercial buildings retain their high ceilings covered with decorative pressed metal.

While many of the commercial buildings in the district have had their first-floor storefronts altered or covered over with incompatible treatments, most upper-floor exteriors retain high levels of integrity. Buildings that were considered non-contributing were those with irreversible facade alterations such as veneer, particularly in the case of one-story buildings with extensively altered storefronts, where there were no second-floor window treatments or decorative cornices to maintain a historic appearance. Examples of these non-contributing buildings include Leggett's Department Store (19 East Church St.), the Lee Telephone Exchange Building (127 East Church St.), Patterson's Drug (8-10 East Main St.) and the one-story A & P Grocery Store (34 Franklin St.). Approximately 14 of the 25 non-contributing buildings are relatively unaltered examples of commercial buildings constructed after 1948 and could be considered contributing if the period of significance were extended into the mid 1960s. Examples of these non-contributing buildings include the ca. 1960 Setback Building (2 East Church St.), the late 1960s Nations Bank Building (8 Lester St.) and the ca. 1950 Globman's Department Store (115 East Church St.). Currently a "Main Street" city, many of the property owners in the district are participating in the facade improvement program and a number of the properties are being renovated and/or restored.

Historic Development and Architectural Analysis

Established in 1791 as the county seat, Martinsville's earliest development centered around the courthouse. The first courthouse, constructed in 1793, was of logs and painted red, white and blue. With the exception of the two-story brick George Hairston House (later the Stevens Hotel), the early 19th-century buildings surrounding the courthouse were of one-story

ABC000001149

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 4

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

frame construction.

A new, substantial courthouse was constructed in 1824 by Samuel W. Taliaferro. Designed by George Tucker, the Federal-style structure featured Flemish-bond brickwork, a pedimented-gable roof and two-story portico with Doric columns and flat roof. The two exterior staircases leading to the second-floor court room were replaced in the early 20th century with a grand central exterior staircase. A Confederate monument and two 1885 naval cannons were placed on the grounds of the courthouse in 1901. The complex was surrounded by a wrought-iron fence, which was later sold for war materials, was heavily landscaped and included a public well and ca. 1912 brick jail. In 1929, the courthouse was enlarged to encase the 1824 structure and the pedimented-gable roof was extended over the portico. A large addition was constructed to the rear in 1939 and a second war memorial was dedicated in 1985 (Figure 3).

Development of the town continued to center around the courthouse during the antebellum period. While the original section of the George Hairston House may date to the 1790s, all that remains today are the southern two bays which are now encased in the Byrd Building at 35 Jones Street (120-5001-088) (Figure 2). This section, although extensively altered on the exterior, retains two original hand-planed mantels and a deeply-molded door surround that appear to date from the early 19th century. It is most likely that this section was added to the original 1790s George Hairston House in the 1820s when the new courthouse was constructed and the house was converted to the Stevens Hotel.

After the construction of the railroads at the end of the 19th century, the role of the town expanded beyond that of the courthouse as the tobacco industry, followed by the furniture industry and other commercial enterprises began to develop. The town continued to cluster around the courthouse, with businesses along Franklin, Jones, Main, Walnut and Bridge streets. The Stevens Hotel and the Mountain View Hotel were located at the corner of Jones and Fayette streets across from the courthouse and a row of one-story commercial buildings with decorative parapets extended along Franklin Street. One- and two-story brick and stone buildings were located along Walnut Street and Bridge Street, which served as a primary entrance to the center of town as the route of the National Highway.

The 1891 People's Bank (120-5001-064) at the corner of East Main and Walnut streets, constructed of granite blocks in the Romanesque Revival style, survives today as a cornerstone of the business district around the courthouse at the turn of the 20th century (Figure 4). Other buildings constructed in the first decade of the 20th century include 18 East Main Street, which originally featured arched openings that echoed the facade of the People's Bank next door and the two-story brick buildings at 1-3, 5, 7-9 and 11 Walnut Street (120-5001-027, 105 through 108) with their corbelled brickwork. Corner buildings constructed during this period typically featured recessed corner entrances, as in the People's Bank, the ca. 1891 Kearfoot's Drug at 2 East Main Street (120-5001-068), the ca. 1915 Globman's Department Store at 30 Franklin Street (120-5001-104) and the 1908 Ford Building with its gabled parapet at the corner of Walnut and East Church streets (Figure 5).

ABC000001150

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 5

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

Enhancing the entrance to the center of town along Bridge Street was the Colonial-Revival style brick Post Office constructed in 1906 with a hip roof and corner quoins at the corner of West Church and Bridge Street (replaced in 1939 with the present Post Office). Diagonally across the street at 1 East Church Street, the Masonic Temple was constructed in 1914. This large three-story brick building features large arched windows on the third floor (meeting hall) and a classical modillioned cornice (Figure 6).

Beyond the center of town, Church, Main and Fayette streets were primarily residential. The 1896 Queen-Anne-style H.C. Lester House occupied an entire block between Church, Main and Lester streets. All that remains of this impressive complex after a 1946 fire is the ca. 1915 H.C. Lester Carriage House (120-5001-056) designed in the Craftsman style with large overhanging roof, exposed rafters and multiple groupings of windows. The large central arched entrance (now infilled) reflects its use as a carriage house (Figure 7). Several churches were also located along Church Street in the early 20th century, including: the Gothic-Revival style Anderson Memorial Presbyterian Church, constructed in 1883 on the present site of Globman's; the 1888 Broad Street Baptist Church, which was later replaced in the 1920s by the Neo-Classical First Baptist Church with its domed rotunda (now demolished); and the 1893 Martinsville Methodist Church, which was rebuilt on the site in 1922.

Following World War I, Martinsville continued to experience a population boom in the 1920s and the downtown commercial district began to expand east along Church and Main streets, which had formerly been residential in nature. Larger three and four-story brick buildings such as the 1921 Hotel Henry (120-5001-013), the 1927 Thomas Jefferson Hotel (120-5001-005), the 1930 Chief Tassel Building (120-5001-020) and the 1935 Oakley Apartment/Office Building were constructed along or near East Church Street in a variety of early-20th revival styles (Figure 8). Closer to the traditional center of town around the courthouse, the 1922 Knights of Pythias Building (120-5001-087), the 1925 First National Bank Building (120-5001-067) and the ca. 1930 Martinsville Hotel (120-5001-083) also reflect the growth and prosperity of the first three decades of the 20th century.

The Hotel Henry, while commercial in nature with its simple brick block form, features decorative brickwork patterns in the frieze and Greek-key designs in the tile floors on the interior (Figure 9). The Knights of Pythias Building, designed by Eubank & Caldwell, is another large-scale building with classical entablature and cornice at the attic level (Figure 10). The Thomas Jefferson Hotel, designed by Heard & Chesterman, the Martinsville Hotel and the Chief Tassel Building are good examples of the Classical-Revival style on a stacked-block form with a classical molded cornice with modillions, corner quoins and decorative window crowns (Figures 11 and 12). The Chief Tassel Building, named for the Indian Chief who made treaties with General Joseph Martin, features a silhouette of the Indian Chief in the pedimented surround of the main entrance. The ca. 1935 Oakley Apartment/Office Building is influenced by the Romanesque-Revival in its round-arched side arcades, the corbelled brickwork around the windows and the crenelated parapet.

Facing the courthouse, the ca. 1925 First National Bank Building with its marble interior is perhaps the most architecturally distinctive building of the period (see Figure 1). The two-story

ABC000001151

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 6

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

brick building faced with scored concrete features a large, two-story, central arched opening in the "vault" motif that was popular in bank designs of the early 20th century. Another classic bank design is illustrated in the 1922 Piedmont Trust Building at 14 East Church Street (120-5001-6). This narrow building, located at the intersection of Walnut and East Church streets, features a granite base, fluted pilasters and full entablature with molded cornice and dentils (Figure 8).

A number of department stores were also constructed during the post-World War I boom. In addition to the local establishment of the 1915/1925 Goldman's Department Store (120-5001-104) on the courthouse square, several well-known regional and national chains such as Leggett's, F.W. Woolworth and Company and Montgomery Ward and Company constructed stores along East Church Street. The 1922 Woolworth's Building at 16 East Church Street is designed in the Romanesque-Revival style employing large, round-arched openings on the second floor surrounded by patterned and corbelled brickwork. The ca. 1930 Montgomery Ward Building at 20-24 East Church Street is unique with its Baroque-inspired parapet with oval tablets featuring raised reliefs of goddess-like figures (Figure 8).

Other smaller commercial buildings constructed during this early 20th century boom were typically two-stories of brick construction with a decorative parapet with cornice or raised-brick sign board, simple window surrounds and a three-bay recessed storefront. Several examples of this ca. 1930s construction survive intact, including the Jewel Box (120-5001-010) at 34 East Church Street, the J.W. Booker and Company Building (120-5001-048) at 37 East Main Street, the Auto Specialty Company (120-5001-043) at 30 West Main Street and the buildings at 21-23 and 25 Fayette Street (120-5001-080 and 081) (Figures 13, 14 and 15). In many cases, original storefronts with transomed doors and the high ceilings with decorative metal coverings are intact in these buildings.

The only church that survives in the district is the First United Methodist Church of Martinsville (120-5001-017) at the corner of East Church and Lester streets (Figure 16). This Classical-Revival style building was designed by Eubank & Caldwell and constructed in 1922 on the site of the earlier church. The two-story building is constructed of light-colored bricks and features a temple front with pedimented gable supported by Corinthian columns (Figure 10). A large addition was constructed on an adjacent lot to the north and connected by second-story walkways. The driveway running between the two buildings preserves the original route of the National Highway.

Another early institutional building on Church Street that was replaced with a newer structure is the U.S. Post Office (120-5001-3) on the corner of West Church Street and South Bridge Street (Figure 17). Constructed on the site of two earlier post offices, the present building was built in 1939 in the Colonial-Revival style with a classical cornice with dentils, pedimented end gables, a cupola and recessed portico with Doric columns.

The Art-Deco influence is evident in several buildings constructed in the mid-1930s to 1940s. The ca. 1935 Astor Cafe Building (120-5001-022) at 31-35 East Church Street features geometric brickwork at the cornice and inset windows with fluted surrounds. The ca. 1935

ABC000001152

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 7

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

Mick-or-Mack Building (120-5001-089) at 41 Jones Street is an example of an enframed glass box of brick with concrete veneer with reverse-fluted end pilasters and scalloped and geometric designs across the cornice (Figure 10). A number of smaller, one-story buildings constructed in the mid-1940s are simple in form with the only stylistic influence evident in their angled or rounded plate-glass-and-aluminum storefronts. Examples include the ca. 1947 Larry Alley, Inc. Building (120-5001-059) at 219-225 East Main Street and the ca. 1948 Hardware Supply Building (120-5001-072) at 43 West Main Street, which also features attached neon signage. Another early neon sign is located on the ca. 1950 building at 111-119 East Main Street (120-5001-050) (Figure 18).

As automobiles became more prevalent in the 1920s to 1930s, a number of gas stations existed in the district, particularly in the center of town. Unfortunately, many of these were destroyed in the 1940s and 1950s as the space for commercial retail space grew. The surviving gas stations typically are located on the fringes of the business district along the major arteries leading into downtown. The ca. 1939 Gulf Station (120-5001-002) at the corner of West Church and Moss streets is an excellent example of an Art-Deco gas station with its small cubic form with projecting square bays and rounded corners. Other gas stations include the ca. 1940 Economy Oil Filling Station (120-5001-032) at the corner of West Church and Barton streets. This small one-story stucco building shows the influence of the Tudor-Revival style in its steeply-pitched gable roof. The Broad Street Service Station (120-5001-116) and the Franklin Street Esso Station (120-5001-095), both constructed in the early 1940s, are examples of the more modern, stream-lined approach with simple cubic form with flat roof and wide overhanging eaves.

Other automobile-related structures in the district include automobile showrooms. The most intact example is the ca. 1918 Richardson's Motor Company (120-5001-114) at 30 South Bridge Street. This one-story, three-bay brick building features a decorative brick cornice and retains its original windows, doors and interior office spaces. The ca. 1930 Gardner Brother's Auto Building (102-5001-33) at 3-5 Moss Street is another typical form for this type with its large show windows and decorative parapet (Figure 19). A later example of an automobile showroom is the ca. 1945 Mitchell's Motors (120-5001-053) at 149 East Main Street. Although the facade has been altered with infills and a side addition, the rounded corner windows are intact and the location of the large show windows are discernible.

Several warehouses and industrial buildings are located along the edges of the district. The earliest of these is the 1907 Gravely Pin Factory at the corner of Depot and Lester streets which was later converted to the Novelty Furniture Factory (120-5001-119) and greatly expanded in the 1930s-1940s. The large brick building at 41 Lester Street encompasses the 1907 building on Depot Street. This facade, although utilitarian in design, features corbelled brickwork along the cornice and sign boards. The area of West Church, North Moss and Fayette streets, which was originally residential in nature, began to develop as an area of light industry in the late 1930s. The 1937 Sale Knitting Plant (120-5001-034) at 9 North Moss Street is a typical example of a three-story brick industrial building with stepped parapet (Figure 19). Other industrial buildings that were located in this area but are now demolished include the Martinsville Creamery and the Coca-Cola Bottling Company. The area around the Danville & Western Railroad Station on

ABC000001153

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 8

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

Franklin and Depot streets also included a number of warehouses at one time. The Banner Warehouse, a late 19th century tobacco warehouse, was destroyed by fire in 1951. The ca. 1925 Twin City Grocery Company (120-5001-094) at 210-212-214 Franklin Street is a typical two-story brick warehouse building and stands as the last reminder of this once strategic shipping area around the railroad (Figure 20).

ABC000001154

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 9

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

SITE INVENTORY

The sites listed below are referenced by their VDHR survey file number. Their location is indicated by the tertiary number on the attached "Martinsville Historic District Base Map". Historic names are used when they could be substantiated.

120-5001-001	103-107 West Church Street Mitchell's Auto Parts and Supply Commercial, brick, 1-story, 5 bays, aluminum storefront.	1927 ca	Contributing
120-5001-002	101 West Church Street Gulf Filling Station Commercial, concrete-block with stucco, one story, three bays.	1939 ca	Contributing
120-5001-003	1 West Church Street United States Post Office Classical Revival, brick, two stories, five bays, classical cornice, entablature with Doric columns and cupola.	1939	Contributing
120-5001-004	2 East Church Street Setback Building Commercial, brick veneer, three stories, four bays, recessed storefront, decorative cornice.	1960 ca	Non-contributing
120-5001-005 (120-0026)	6-8-10-12 East Church Street Hotel Jefferson Classical Revival, brick, three stories, five bays, classical cornice, altered storefront and interior.	1927	Contributing
120-5001-006	14 East Church Street Piedmont Trust Bank Classical Revival, cast concrete, two stories, three bays, full entablature with molded cornice and dentils.	1922	Contributing
120-5001-007	16 East Church Street F.W. Woolworth Company Commercial, brick, two story, three bays, corbelled brickwork, arched window surrounds. Altered storefront.	1922	Contributing
120-5001-008	20-24 East Church Street Montgomery Ward and Company Commercial, brick, two story, three bay, inset panels and denticulated brick. First story stuccoed and windows infilled.	1930 ca	Contributing

ABC000001155

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 10

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

120-5001-009	30 East Church Street Tultex Commercial, granite and marble faced, one story, one bay.	1975 ca	Non-contributing
120-5001-010	34 East Church Street The Jewel Box Commercial, brick, two story, three bay, corbelled brickwork, altered facade and storefront.	1930s	Contributing
120-5001-011	38-40-42 East Church Street Commercial, brick, one story, three storefronts. One has a mansard roof and aluminum siding and the other two have glass tile above the aluminum storefronts.	1930 ca	Contributing
120-5001-012	46-48-50 East Church Street National Theater and Joyce's Barber Shop Colonial Revival storefront on 46-48 East Church, one story, three bays, molded cornice. 50 East Church-one story, one bay, simple carrera glass and aluminum storefront.	1925 ca	Contributing
120-5001-013 (120-0027)	52-54 East Church Street/ 10 Broad Street Hotel Henry Commercial, four stories, three bays, decorative entablature, altered storefront. Hotel entrance (Broad Street) and interior intact.	1922	Contributing
120-5001-014	219 East Church Street Commercial, brick veneer, one story, three bays, altered storefront.	1940 ca	Contributing
120-5001-015	215 East Church Street Rives Theater Commercial, concrete block, one story, three bays, altered facade.	1935	Contributing
120-5001-016	8 LesterStreet NationsBank International style, brick veneer, two stories, central glass section.	1960s	Non-contributing
120-5001-017	133 East Church Street First United Methodist Church of Martinsville Classical Revival, brick, two stories, three bays, pedimented gable with full entablature and Corinthian columns. 1980s side addition.	1922	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 11

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

120-5001-018	127 East Church Street Lee Telephone Exchange	1931	Non-contributing
	Commercial, brick and brick veneer, two stories, three bays, altered facade.		
120-5001-019	115 East Church Street Globman's Department Store	1950	Non-contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, one story, two separate storefronts with total of nine bays.		
120-5001-020	51 East Church Street Chief Tassel Building	1930	Contributing
	Classical Revival, brick, four stories, three bays, classical cornice and pedimented window surrounds.		
120-5001-021	37-39-41-43 East Church Street	1948	Contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, one story, nine bays.		
120-5001-022	31-35 East Church Street Astor Cafe	1930 ca	Contributing
	Art deco, brick, two stories, originally eight bays, decorative cornice, altered storefront.		
120-5001-023	25-29 East Church Street	1935 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, one story, six bays, two recessed storefronts.		
120-5001-024	19 East Church Street Leggett's Department Store	1935	Non-contributing
	Classical Revival, brick veneer, two stories, three bays, altered facade.		
120-5001-025	17 East Church Street Southern Jewelers	1960 ca	Non-contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, one story, two bays.		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 12

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

120-5001-026	15 East Church Street/ 2 Walnut Street Lee-Keesee Building	1920s	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, five bays with recessed corner entrance, altered facade.		
120-5001-027	11 East Church Street/ 1-3 Walnut Street Ford Building	1908	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, two bays, recessed corner entry, gabled parapet, altered storefront.		
120-5001-028	9 East Church Street Womack Building	1920 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, two bays, arched parapet, altered storefront.		
120-5001-029	5 East Church Street Kolodny's Department Store	1930 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, three bays, recessed storefront, corbelled brickwork, altered storefront.		
120-5001-030	1 East Church Street Masonic Temple/Holt's Department Store	1914	Contributing
	Classical Revival, brick, two stories, three bays, classical cornice, arched windows, Art Deco storefront and store interior, 3rd floor meeting hall intact.		
120-5001-031	114 West Church Street Fuller Tire Company	1947	Contributing
	Commercial, concrete block, one story, two bays with three-bay garage, clipped corner with entrance, early signage across carport.		
120-5001-032 (120-0008)	200 West Church Street Economy Oil Filling Station/ Joe's Tire	1940 ca	Contributing
	Tudor-influenced, masonry with stucco, one story, three bays.		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 13

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

120-5001-033	3-5 North Moss Street Gardner Brother's Autos	1930	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, one story, three bays, stepped parapet with sign band.		
120-5001-034	9 North Moss Street Sale Knitting Plant	1937	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, three stories, three bays, stepped parapet.		
120-5001-035	17 North Moss Street Coleman's Supply	1930	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, three bays, sign band, altered storefront.		
120-5001-036	27 North Moss Street Garrett Dry Cleaners	1935 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, stone veneer, one story, three bays, recessed storefronts, altered storefront.		
120-5001-037	28 North Moss Street Stockton's Barber Shop	1935 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, one story, two bays, altered roof and storefront.		
120-5001-038	68 West Main Street Main Street Cash Store	1935 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, one story, two bays, altered storefront.		
120-5001-039	50-52-54 West Main Street Talk of the Town Beauty Salon	1940 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, one story, six bays, original doors with transoms.		
120-5001-040	46 West Main Street Stone, Joyce and Worthy Law Offices	1950 ca	Non-contributing
	Classical Revival, brick veneer, one story, three bays, one-story portico.		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 14

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

120-5001-041	34-40-42 West Main Street Self Brick Company	1940 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, six bays, stepped parapet, original doors and windows.		
120-5001-042	32 West Main Street Eagle Hand Laundry	1925 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, one story, three bays, raised brick sign band, original wood door with transom.		
120-5001-043	30-30.5 West Main Street Auto Specialty Company	1930 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, four bays, recessed entrance, second-floor access door.		
120-5001-044	21-25 East Main Street Blue Ridge Hardware and Supply	1920 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, nine bays, corbelled brickwork, central arched entrance to second floor, altered storefronts.		
120-5001-045	29 East Main Street Carter's Clothing Store	1945 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, one story, three bays, raised brick sign band.		
120-5001-046	31 East Main Street Stone Building	1940 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, four bays, corbelled brickwork, altered storefront.		
120-5001-047	33 East Main Street Martinsville Hardware Company	1945 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, three bays, altered storefront.		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 15

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

120-5001-048	37 East Main Street J. W. Booker and Company	1930s	Contributing
	Commercial with Classical Revival detail, brick, two stories, three bays, classical cornice and window surrounds, altered storefront, intact tin ceiling.		
120-5001-049	101 East Main Street Holland Motor Company	1935 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, one story, three bays, recessed storefront, large parapet, altered facade.		
120-5001-050	111-119 East Main Street	1950s	Non-contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, one story, eleven bays, recessed and angled storefronts. Original neon sign with clock projects out.		
120-5001-051	121 East Main Street Clear Defense	1960s	Non-contributing
	Commercial, concrete block with scored aluminum siding, one story, three bays.		
120-5001-052	133 East Main Street Main Street Barber	1940 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, one story, three bays, original glass-block storefront and early projecting neon sign.		
120-5001-053	149 East Main Street Mitchell's Motors	1945 ca	Contributing
	Moderne, brick, one story, seven bays, projecting rounded front with rounded entry.		
120-5001-054	201 East Main Street	1960 ca	Non-contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer and cast concrete, one story, recessed central glass section.		
120-5001-055	207 East Main Street Sears, Roebuck and Company	1947 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, concrete block with brick veneer and carrera glass facade, one story, three bays.		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 16

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

120-5001-056	209 East Main Street Henry C. Lester Carriage House	1915	Contributing
	Craftsman, brick, one and one-half stories, five bays, central arched entry (infilled), altered interior and facade.		
120-5001-057	213-215 East Main Street Piedmont Social Services	1980 ca	Non-contributing
	Colonial Revival, brick veneer, one story, five bays, altered facade.		
120-5001-058	217 East Main Street Hurd Electric Supply	1947 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick with vinyl, one story, two bays.		
120-5001-059	219-225 East Main Street Larry Alley, Inc./VA Mirror	1947 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, one story, twelve bays, recessed and angled storefronts and altered facade.		
120-5001-060	108 East Main Street Keesee Building	1935 ca	Non-contributing
	Commercial, two stories, seven bays, marble faced altered facades.		
120-5001-061	100-102 East Main Street Bagpipes	1945	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, one story, twelve bays, recessed storefronts, aluminum and wood siding altered storefronts.		
120-5001-062	32-34 East Main Street Leed's Pawn Shop	1947	Contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, one story, six bays, recessed storefronts, aluminum siding and altered facade.		
120-5001-063	18 East Main Street Whitlock CPA	1900 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, three bays, corbelled brickwork, altered storefront.		

ABC000001162

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 17

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

120-5001-064	24 East Main Street/ 18-20 Walnut Street People's Bank	1894	Contributing
	Romanesque Revival, coursed and uncoursed granite, two stories, eight bays, crenellated parapet, arched corner entrances, molded and pedimented cornice.		
120-5001-065	8-10 East Main Street Patterson Drug	1900 ca	Non-contributing
	Commercial, brick with stuccoed veneer, two stories, three bays, altered facade.		
120-5001-066	6 East Main Street Genolan and Kirby Attorneys	1940	Non-contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, three stories, three bays, altered facade.		
120-5001-067	4 East Main Street First National Bank	1925	Contributing
	Classical Revival, brick and scored concrete, two stories, one bay, classical cornice, large central "triumphal arch" entry and marble interior.		
120-5001-068	2 East Main Street Kearfoot's Drug	1891	Contributing
	Commercial, brick with stone veneer and plastic tile siding, three stories, three bay, recessed corner entrance, altered facade.		
120-5001-069	29 West Main Street Neocom Center	1960 ca	Non-contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, three stories, three bays.		
120-5001-070	33 West Main Street Roy Stone Law and Insurance Building	1954	Non-contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, two stories, three bays.		

ABC000001163

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 18

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

120-5001-071	35-37 West Main Street Heilig Meyers	1948 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, one story, three bays, angled storefront.		
120-5001-072	43 West Main Street Hardware Supply	1948 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, one story, three bays, rounded glass, original overhang, attached neon lighting.		
120-5001-073	101 Fayette Street Cousin's	1923	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, three bays (+ three bay addition), recessed storefront, interior intact.		
120-5001-074	57 Fayette Street Ace Dry Cleaners	1945 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, one story, three bays, aluminum storefront.		
120-5001-075	53 Fayette Street Triple S Beauty	1945 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer over concrete block, one story, three bays.		
120-5001-076	51 Fayette Street Elkins Furniture and Rug	1950 ca	Non-contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, one story, three-bay aluminum storefront with recessed entry.		
120-5001-077	47 Fayette Street Sportsman Charity Club	1950	Non-contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer over concrete block, one story, one bay, aluminum storefront facade altered with stucco treatment.		
120-5001-078	41 Fayette Street Meeks Produce	1925	Contributing
	Commercial, brick with stucco, two stories, three bays, tin ceiling intact in loading area.		

ABC000001164

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 19

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

120-5001-079	35 Fayette Street George's Supermarket	1948 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, one story, three bays.		
120-5001-080	25 Fayette Street Prillaman's Market	1925 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, four bays, raised brick sign bands, recessed entries, altered storefronts.		
120-5001-081	21-23 Fayette Street Martinsville Printing Company	1925 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, seven bays, projecting brick sign band, corbelled brickwork, recessed entries, original doors with transom.		
120-5001-082	12-16-20 Fayette Street Martinsville Hotel	1930	Contributing
	Commercial with classical revival influence, two stories, twelve bays, classical cornice, corbelled brickwork, altered storefront, hotel interior intact.		
120-5001-083	26-28 Fayette Street Troxler Furniture	1945	Contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, two stories, six bays, recessed storefronts, altered facade.		
120-5001-084	30 Fayette Street C. Seay and Company	1950 ca	Non-contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, one story, three bay, recessed storefront, original doors with transoms.		
120-5001-085	58 Fayette Street	1947 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, one-story with basement, five bay, segmented end parapets, secondary one-story, two-bay building for oil storage.		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 20

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

120-5001-086	120 Fayette Street Coleman's Supply Warehouse	1940 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick with stucco veneer, one story, five bay, segmented parapet, altered facade.		
120-5001-087	23 Jones Street Knights of Pythias	1922	Contributing
	Classical-Revival, brick, two story, four bays, classical cornice, pilastered walls, altered storefront.		
120-5001-088	33-35 Jones Street George Hairston House/ Stevens Hotel	1790/1940 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, two bays, extensively altered exterior, early-19th century mantels and door surround intact.		
120-5001-089	41 Jones Street Mick or Mack	1935 ca	Contributing
	Art Deco, concrete block with brick veneer, two stories, altered storefront.		
120-5001-090	45 Jones Street Marilyn's Shoes	1935 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick with siding, one story, altered facade.		
120-5001-091	103 Jones Street Martinsville Bowling Center	1935 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick with stucco, one story, three bays, stepped parapet, altered facade.		
120-5001-092	107 Jones Street Woody Building	1935 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, concrete block, two stories, four bays.		

ABC000001166

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 21

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

120-5001-093	43-35-37-49 Ford Street Warehouse	1960 ca	Non-Contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, one story, four bays, angled storefronts.		
120-5001-094	210-212-214 Franklin Street Twin City Grocery Company	1925 ca	Contributing
	Warehouse style, brick, two stories.		
120-5001-095	202 Franklin Street Franklin Street Esso	1940 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, concrete block with stucco, one story, three bays.		
120-5001-096	109 Franklin Street Curtis Jones Filling Station	1935 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, concrete block with stucco, one story, three bays, wide eaves.		
120-5001-097	5 East Main Street Henry County Courthouse	1824/1924	Contributing
	Classical Revival, brick, two story, five bays, pedimented gable, classical cornice, two-story portico with Doric columns, rear addition (1939 ca).		
120-5001-098	44-46 Franklin Street Townes Furniture	1955 ca	Non-contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, two story, three bays, recessed storefronts.		
120-5001-099	42 Franklin Street Townes Furniture	1955 ca	Non-contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, one story, three bays, recessed storefront.		
120-5001-100	40 Franklin Street Martinsville Trading Post/WHEE	1930 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick with stone veneer and vinyl siding, one story, 2 bays, recessed entry, altered facade.		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 22

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

120-5001-101	38 Franklin Street Levy's Department Store	1930 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick with vinyl siding, one story, three bays, altered facade.		
120-5001-102	36 Franklin Street M.B. Goldberg	1930 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick with aluminum siding and stone veneer, one story, three bays, altered facade.		
120-5001-103	34 Franklin Street A & P	1930 ca	Non-contributing
	Commercial, brick with stone veneer, one story, five bays, altered facade.		
120-5001-104	30 Franklin Street Globman's/Shumate-Jesse Furniture	1915/1925	Contributing
	Commercial, brick with stone veneer and carrera tile, one and two stories, eight bays, interior metal ceiling intact, altered facade.		
120-5001-105	11 Walnut Street Gilmore's Boot Shop	1915 ca	Non-contributing
	Commercial, brick with stucco, two stories, three bays, recessed storefront and altered facade.		
120-5001-106	7-9 Walnut Street Monday and Monday Law Offices	1905 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, four bays, corbelled brickwork, round head windows.		
120-5001-107	5 Walnut Street Burch Building	1915 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, stucco, two stories, three bays, the central bay has been infilled.		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 23

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

120-5001-108	3 Walnut Street	1915 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, three bays, round-head windows, corbelled brickwork, altered storefront.		
120-5001-109	8 Wall Street Monday and Monday Offices	1925 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, three stories, two bays, one bay has been infilled with brick, wide eave.		
120-5001-110	10 Bridge Street Dudley Building	1900 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, three bays, decorative brick band above second floor windows, sidelights and transom.		
120-5001-111	20 Bridge Street Service Printing Company, Inc.	1920 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick with siding, two stories, five bays, altered facade.		
120-5001-112	24 Bridge Street	1945 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick veneer, one story, three bays.		
120-5001-113	26 Bridge Street Rose Window Art Store	1920 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, three bays.		
120-5001-114	30 Bridge Street Richardson's Motor Company	1918/1930	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, one story, three bays plus three-bay garage, decorative brick cornice, original windows and doors with transom, interior intact.		
120-5001-115	24 1/2 Bridge Street Tin Shop	1945 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, one story, four bays, stepped parapet.		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 7 Page 24

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

120-5001-116	13 Broad Street Broad Street Service Station	1940 ca	Contributing
	Commercial, concrete block with brick veneer front, one story, one bay.		
120-5001-117	25 Broad Street Oakley Apartments	1935 ca	Contributing
	Romanesque Revival-influenced, brick, three stories, seven bays, segmental parapet, projecting brick window surrounds, arcade on each end.		
120-5001-118	29 Broad Street McKee Funeral Home	1915 ca	Contributing
	Vernacular dwelling, frame with weatherboard, two stories, five bays, two-story portico with one-story porch and balcony underneath portico.		
120-5001-119	41 Lester Street Gravely Novelty Furniture Company	1907/1930-40s	Contributing
	Commercial, brick, two stories, corbelled brickwork in cornice, windows and doors infilled.		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 8 Page 25

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

Significant Dates	<u>1883</u>
	<u>1891</u>
	<u>1906</u>
	<u>1925</u>
	<u>1928</u>
	<u>1941</u>
Architect/Builder	<u>Eubank & Caldwell</u>
	<u>Louis P. Smithey</u>
	<u>Heard & Chesterman</u>
	<u>Alexander B. Mahood</u>

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary Statement and Justification of Criteria

The Martinsville Historic District is located in the historic center of Martinsville, a tobacco, furniture and textile manufacturing city of the southern Virginia Piedmont and the county seat of Henry County. The district has served as the civic and commercial center of the city from the 1790s to the present. Since its establishment as the new county seat for the redefined Henry County in 1791 until the recent construction of a new county courthouse outside the city limits in 1986, the city has served as the political and governmental center of Henry County. With the completion of the east-west Danville & Western Railroad in 1883 and the north-south Norfolk & Western Railroad in 1892, Martinsville developed as a commercial and industrial center at the strategic intersection of two major transportation routes. Taking advantage of this strategic location and the local resources of labor, materials, and capital, the city successively developed over the years as a national and world-wide center for the tobacco, furniture and textile industries. The historic county courthouse building, municipal building and post office of Martinsville as well as the principal historic retail establishments, professional businesses, banks, hotels, theaters, social lodges, factories and warehouses are clustered in this 45-acre downtown district. Reflecting the city's position and prosperity as the center of regional government, commerce, industry, and transportation, these buildings are designed in a range of popular late-19th and 20th century architectural styles and building materials and are prominently grouped around the courthouse square and along the primary streets of Church, Main, and Fayette.

The Martinsville Historic District qualifies for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, for its local significance in the areas of government, commerce, industry and transportation due to its large number of intact commercial, governmental, industrial and transportation-related buildings dating from the many periods of its historic development; and under Criteria C for its significance in the area of Architecture, due to its wide range of representative architectural styles and building types. The period of significance for the district extends from 1824, when the Federal-style Henry County Courthouse

ABC000001171

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 8 Page 26

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

was constructed, to 1948, due to the fifty-year minimum age requirement for contributing resources. The development of the city's historic commercial, industrial and governmental center continues through the 1950s with many additional resources constructed during this period. It is recommended that as these buildings reach fifty years of age, the district's period of significance should be extended to the mid-1960s.

Historical Background

Martinsville, Virginia, located in the Southern Virginia Piedmont, was established in 1791 as the new county seat of Henry County following the creation of Patrick County and new county boundaries. Named in honor of the Revolutionary War hero General Joseph Martin, the town was located on fifty acres donated by George Hairston near the Smith River. Eleven trustees were appointed and instructed to divide the town into one-half acre lots for sale at auction, with the proceeds to fund the construction of the courthouse. The conditions of sale dictated that houses no less than 165 square feet with brick or stone chimneys were to be built on the lots within a specified time or the property would revert to the town for resale. The first courthouse in Martinsville was constructed in 1793 of hewn logs with a stone foundation. Court records indicate that this building was painted red, white and blue at one time.

Prior to the Civil War, Henry County was primarily an agricultural region populated by frontier settlers with large tracts of land. The economy of the late 18th and early 19th century was based almost exclusively on tobacco as the main cash crop.¹ The prosperity of this tobacco-growing region led to the construction in 1824 of a new brick courthouse with pedimented gables and a two-story columned portico that reflected classical tastes of the early 19th century. By 1835, Martin's Gazetteer reported Martinsville as a "postal village and county seat" with a population of 84, including 34 blacks. The town, commonly referred to as "Henry Courthouse," consisted of eight residences, two taverns, two stores, one tanyard and several mechanic shops in addition to the brick courthouse.² Road improvements were one of the primary responsibilities of the early court as access throughout the county to the courthouse was a necessity. By 1851, the Danville and Wytheville Turnpike passed through the town. However, as with many county seats of agrarian regions, life and business in Martinsville during this period centered around the activities of court days with the early buildings clustered around the courthouse.

Although Henry County depended on the tobacco trade and the slave labor necessary to cultivate it, its citizens were not in favor of secession. However, once the decision was made for Virginia to secede, Henry County was quick to support the Confederate war effort by contributing her resources of men, food crops, and slave labor. Although Martinsville was not physically involved in any battles, Union troops did establish a presence in the town. Following a skirmish on Jones Creek, General Palmer secured temporary headquarters in the home of Dr. Brown Dudley and a hospital was set up in the John R. Smith home. Later, towards the end of the war, General Stoneman's troops encamped in Martinsville on their way to meet General Sherman in North Carolina.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 8 Page 27

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

Following the war, the town of Martinsville grew to a population of approximately 300 and was incorporated in 1873. Even though slavery was now abolished, tobacco continued as the major industry of Henry County during the second half of the 19th century. With the arrival of the Danville and New River Railroad (later the Danville & Western) to Martinsville in 1883 and the Roanoke and Southern Railway (later the Norfolk & Western) in 1892, many of the tobacco factories that had operated throughout the county moved to Martinsville. Tobacco farmers no longer had to travel to markets in Danville or Lynchburg as tobacco could be sold, manufactured and shipped directly from Martinsville. In 1875, the Tobacco Board of Trade was established to promote, protect and regulate the tobacco industry in town.³ By 1900, there were 14 tobacco factories in Martinsville. The boom of the tobacco industry in Martinsville ended around 1905 when the "Tobacco Trust" of larger companies such as R.J. Reynolds began buying and consolidating the smaller, independent factories. Although tobacco continued to be the primary crop of Henry County, it was no longer processed in the county by the early 20th century.⁴

Between 1880 and 1889, according to a county directory, the population of Martinsville increased from approximately 300 to over 2,000.⁵ With this growth, driven by the development of the railroad and the tobacco industry, the infrastructure of the town also began to develop to meet the needs of her increasing population and businesses. The Henry County Bank was established in 1882 followed by the People's Bank (120-5001-64) in 1891 and the Farmers Bank in 1893 (which became The First National Bank in 1904). Commercial operations in the town included two newspapers (The Bulletin and The Martinsville Herald), two hotels, two livery stables and five saloons.

As the population grew a number of churches, typically located along or in the vicinity of Church Street, were established. These included: the Episcopal Church at West Church and Moss streets (later the Primitive Baptist Church); the 1883 Anderson Presbyterian Church on the site of the 1928 Chief Tassel Building; the 1893 Martinsville Methodist Church on East Church near Lester streets; and, just off of Church Street on Broad Street, the 1883 Christian Church and the 1888 Broad Street Baptist Church. Social organizations within the community included the Piedmont Lodge of the Masons (1880) and the Patrick Henry Lodge of the Knights of Pythias (1891). The prosperity of the town was further reflected in the construction of large residences, such as the 22-room Victorian mansion designed in 1888 for H.C. Lester. Other large residences were built along Church, Main, and Fayette streets.

Although the local tobacco industry began to decline in the early 1900s with the dominance of the "Tobacco Trust," Martinsville still enjoyed an enviable location at the intersection of two competing railroad lines and ample resources of natural materials, labor and local capital. Rather than continue to ship their natural resources such as lumber to the industrialized North, the South began a campaign in the late-19th and early-20 century to establish its own industries and manufacture its own resources into products.⁶ In Martinsville, local businessmen such as Thomas G. Burch and H.A. Ford formed the Young Men's Business Association to promote the commercial and industrial development and diversification of the city. They promoted the advantages of Martinsville in a 1902 article in the Martinsville Standard entitled "Martinsville's Future ... An Inviting Field Awaits" which cited:

ABC000001173

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 8 Page 28

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

"There is no better field in the South for the location of manufacturing enterprises than Martinsville. Its ample railroad facilities with competing lines to deep water at Norfolk -- cheap freight rates, superb water power, healthful climate, mild, short winters, with plenty of raw material close at hand, indeed nothing is lacking but capital, push, and enterprise."⁷

The article went on to solicit specific industries, including a cotton mill, a steam tannery, a furniture factory, a roller mill, and a canning facility. Although appeals were made for outside capital, Martinsville and Henry County were almost unique in that the majority of the financing for the industrial development came from local subscription. This same local commitment would serve to aid these industries through the hard financial times of the Money Panic of 1907 and later the Depression.

J.D. Bassett Sr. was the first in Henry County to perceive the potential in the furniture industry given the local resources of lumber and water power with the establishment in 1901 of the Bassett Furniture Company in nearby Bassett, Virginia. Ancil D. Witten, formerly of the Rucker-Witten Tobacco Company, and Charles B. Keesee, introduced this new era of industry to Martinsville with the establishment of the American Furniture Company in 1906 with locally-raised capital. Another former tobacco manufacturer, B.F. Gravely, recognized the role of lumber in the rapidly expanding communications industry and converted a former tobacco warehouse into the B.F. Gravely Pin Factory (41 Lester St.) in 1907 to produce locust telephone and telegraph crossarms and insulator pins. In 1909, the Martinsville Cotton Mill was established in an old tobacco warehouse by Robert L. Walker and Hugh N. Dyer. The Lester Lumber Company, which was founded nearby in the county in 1896 by G.T. Lester, moved to Martinsville in 1914 to a site along Jones Creek near the Southern Railway and became incorporated in 1917. This company was originally tied to the agricultural economy of the surrounding region as it manufactured plow handles and liners for hogsheads. As a companion to the furniture industry, the Virginia Mirror Company was established in 1913. These industries not only rescued Martinsville from the post-tobacco economic depression, but would continue to grow and expand, serving as the driving force behind the economic and commercial development of Martinsville through the 20th century.

The establishment of these new industries in the first decade of the 20th century initiated a second development boom in Martinsville. The population during this period increased by 46% from 2,300 in 1900 to 3,368 in 1910. The commercial center of town continued to center around the courthouse, which was renovated in the early 1900s with the construction of a grand central stair leading from the exterior into the second-floor court room. In 1901 a crowd of 8,000 people gathered for the dedication of the Confederate Memorial by the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy.⁸ The number of houses and businesses to serve the growing population increased during this time. Many of the early frame businesses around the courthouse were replaced with more substantial brick buildings, such as the Sullivan Block along Franklin Street, which included Globman's Department Store (est. 1915) and the first block of East Main Street where the People's Bank, Patterson's Drug, The First National Bank, and Kearfoot's Drug are located. A new post office was constructed in 1904 and by 1906, the town owned and operated its own water and electrical systems. The

ABC000001174

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 8 Page 29

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

establishment of a number of civic groups such as the Woman's Club (est. 1913) and the Literary Club (est. 1916) as well as the laying of the cornerstone in 1914 for the new Masonic Temple (1 East Church St.) and the establishment of the Shackelford Hospital on East Church Street reflected the local commitment to improving the quality of life in Martinsville.

The city's role as a transportation center expanded in 1906 with the routing of the National Highway through the downtown area from the corner of East Church and Lester streets to Main Street and the courthouse, then along Bridge and West Church streets to the western edge of the city. A group of twenty people and eight automobiles called the Glidden Tour was sponsored by the New York Herald in 1906 to promote the use of automobiles for travel and blaze the trail for the National Highway.⁹ The route of the National Highway, which was abandoned in 1968, is still preserved in the driveway of the First United Methodist Church of Martinsville, which previously bore the street name "National Highway."

Following World War I, Martinsville continued to experience a boom in development. Between 1920 and 1930, the population increased again by 47% from 4,075 to 7,705 and Martinsville became a second-class city, independent from Henry County. By 1940, the population had increased to 10,800 and Martinsville became a first-class city in 1941. The furniture and textile industries, which had begun with local capital in the early 1900s, continued to expand and diversify. The Pannill Knitting Company was founded in 1925 by William Lechter Pannill with local capital and expanded to include the Sale Knitting Plant (9 Moss St.) in 1937 to manufacture sweatshirts. The Virginia Underwear Company was established in 1928 by Pannill and Samuel Walker and the Jobbers Pants Company was founded in 1933 with plants in older tobacco factories on Fayette Street and Adele Street. In 1941, the DuPont nylon plant was established just outside of the city on the Smith River with 500 employees and prompting again the establishment of a number of related textile industries as well as new housing throughout the city.

The furniture industry also continued to prosper. By 1925, there were four large furniture factories in Martinsville and the total production of Henry County equaled 75% of furniture manufactured in Virginia.¹⁰ The American Furniture Company expanded with the establishment of American Dining Room Furniture Company in 1922 and the American Chair Company in 1926. By the 1930s, the American Furniture Company numbered 500 employees. Public subscription in 1924 helped found the Hooker Furniture Company. In 1926, the Gravely Pin Factory (41 Lester St.) made yet another conversion to the Gravely Novelty Furniture Company to manufacture occasional and accessory furniture. Other industries related to the manufacture of furniture that were established during this time included veneer plants, mirror and clock manufacturers, and printing companies.

The plea made by the Young Business Men's Association in 1902 for commercial and industrial development was obviously successful, as indicated by a 1925 Henry Bulletin publication on the status of Martinsville and Henry County. The report reads:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 8 Page 30

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

"To the tobacco industry in recent years has been added a cotton mill, furniture manufacturing on a large scale, glass manufacturing, several other woodworking industries such as building material, insulator pins and brackets, flour mill, modern bakery, steam laundry, creamery, mica plant, buffing wheel factory, cement building products, etc. ... and the total capitalization of Martinsville's manufacturing enterprises (none of it water) is around six million dollars."¹¹

Improvements within this rapidly-developing city that were reported included the paved streets; the hydro-electric power and lighting plant owned by the city; water, sewer and telephone systems; two tobacco warehouses; three banks; five wholesale houses; over fifty retail stores, two printing plants, several hotels; a bottling plant; a theater; excellent school system; and a large church-going population.¹²

The growth and prosperity of the city and county was reflected in the renovation and enlargement of the courthouse in 1929 and 1939. The commercial buildings surrounding the courthouse, some of which were damaged by a fire in 1931, continued to develop and improve with the construction and expansion of the First National Bank in the 1920s, the construction of the Knights of Pythias Building in 1922 after the extension of West Main Street, the expansion of Globman's Department Store in 1925, and the construction of the Martinsville Hotel at the corner of Jones and Fayette streets in the early 1930s.

After the construction in 1914 of the Masonic Temple on the corner of East Church and Bridge streets, commercial development began to expand away from the courthouse square along East Church Street. Both the Henry Hotel (1921-1922) and the Thomas Jefferson Hotel (1926-1927) were constructed along East Church Street during this period as well as a number of office and commercial buildings, including: the 1920 Womack Building (9 East Church St.), the 1922 Piedmont Trust Company (14 East Church St.), and the 1928 Chief Tassel Building (51 East Church St.). The National Theater was constructed circa 1925 behind the retail storefronts at 46-50 East Church Street and the Roxy Theater was located next door at 38-42 East Church Street. Churches continued to be built along Church Street with the construction of the First Baptist Church at the corner of East Church and Broad streets in 1921-1924 and the construction of the present First United Methodist Church of Martinsville in 1922 at the corner of East Church and Lester streets.

The presence of the automobile in the early 20th century prompted the pavement of streets in the 1920s and a new emphasis on the transportation corridors linking Martinsville with the region beyond. As a result of improved road conditions, the Roy Stone Transfer Company was founded in 1932 to offer an alternative to the railroads for freight shipment. The railroad, however, continued as the primary means for freight transportation and a new Southern Railroad terminal was constructed in 1954. As the service center for the surrounding county, the automobile industry emerged as a new industry with a number of automobile dealerships, repair shops and service stations established at the fringes of the downtown commercial district. By 1949, the fascination with the automobile culminated in the construction of the Martinsville Speedway outside of town.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 8 Page 31

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

In 1949, Martinsville gained national attention when the Henry County courthouse was the scene of the infamous "Martinsville Seven" trial in which seven black men were sentenced to death for the alleged rape of a white woman. Because of the quick conviction by an all-white male jury, a number of the state's foremost civil rights lawyers became involved in the unsuccessful appeal of the trial.

Following World War II, the Martinsville area experienced yet another population boom with total population increasing by 71% between 1940 and 1950, making Martinsville one of the fastest growing cities in the south. This growth continued until the 1970s, reaching a peak population of 19,500 before a slow decline in growth began in the late 1970s. This population boom prompted the city to annex land in 1936, 1960 and 1965. The existing industries continued to prosper and the economic prosperity supported a thriving commercial district. In 1970, Martinsville was recognized as an "All-American City" by the National Municipal League and *Look* magazine. A brochure published by The Martinsville-Henry County Chamber of Commerce at the time boasted that Martinsville was home to: "the largest nylon plant in the world; three of the largest manufacturers of wood furniture in the nation, including the world's largest manufacturer; the nation's largest mirror plant under one roof; the nation's largest manufacturer of sweatshirts; the world's largest manufacturer of knit outerwear; the nation's largest table plant under one roof; the world's largest manufacturer of Grandfather and Grandmother clocks; and Virginia's largest upholstery factory under one roof."¹³ In response to this rapid growth, the Lester Lumber Company expanded to create Lesco Homes in 1948 to manufacture pre-fabricated housing units.

As the city grew, it became less centralized in the historic commercial district located around the courthouse. In 1947, the Shackelford Hospital on East Church Street was replaced by the Martinsville General Hospital on Starling Avenue. In the mid-1960s, the Patrick Henry Mall was constructed and attracted many of the retail businesses away from downtown. This was repeated again in 1989 with the construction of Liberty Fair Mall. Another sign of prosperity that indirectly hurt the historic center of town was the growth of the area's banks and their relocation from the courthouse square to newer and larger headquarters on the fringe of the downtown district along East Church Street between Lester and Clay streets. In 1968, a new Municipal Building was constructed in the first block of West Church Street, which had previously been residential. The earlier Municipal Building on East Main Street was demolished and replaced with a parking lot. Most recently, in 1996 the Henry County Court was moved from the historic courthouse at the center of the city to a new building in Henry County.

By 1972, the need to revitalize the historic downtown was recognized and the Central Business District Committee was formed. Unfortunately, it was also during the 1970s and 1980s that many of the local industries began to be taken over by outside interests and the influential and close-knit local power base that had fostered the commercial development and protected the economic viability of the city through the first three quarters of the 20th century shifted. However, in the same way that the early tobacco capitalists reinvented the industrial base of Martinsville in the early 1900s, it is possible for the profits and local benefactors of the furniture and textile industries to reinvent and further diversify Martinsville as the beginning of the 21st century arrives.

ABC000001177

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 8 Page 32

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

Currently, the Martinsville Uptown Revitalization Association has received "Main Street" status for the historic downtown area. Renamed "Uptown Martinsville", extensive efforts are being made to revitalize the area aesthetically as well as economically. The Henry County Historical Society was re-established in 1996 to preserve the local history of Martinsville and the county as well as to explore opportunities to restore and adaptively reuse the historic courthouse.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 8 Page 33

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

Endnotes

1. Martin, *A new and comprehensive gazetteer of Virginia ...*, pp. 195-196.
2. Martinsville-Henry County Woman's Club, p. 41.
3. Derrick, H.C., *Map of Martinsville, Henry County, VA., 1891*. Files of Basset Branch Library.
4. *ibid.*
5. Coe, *Our Proud Heritage*, p. 23.
6. Cleal, *Foresight, Founders, and Fortitude: the Growth of Industry in Martinsville and Henry County, Virginia*, p. 4.
7. *Martinsville Standard*, December 17, 1902.
8. Peters, John O. and Margaret T., *Virginia's Historic Courthouses*, p. 63.
9. *The Henry Bulletin*, "Martinsville and Henry County, Virginia," p. 5.
10. *ibid*, p. 1.
11. *ibid.*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 9 Page 34

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 9 Page 35

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 10 Page 36

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (continued)

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5	<u>17</u>	<u>406780</u>	<u>4061195</u>	6	<u>17</u>	<u>406040</u>	<u>4061120</u>
7	<u>17</u>	<u>406020</u>	<u>4061050</u>	8	<u>17</u>	<u>406140</u>	<u>4061025</u>
9	<u>17</u>	<u>406090</u>	<u>4060843</u>	10	<u>17</u>	<u>406880</u>	<u>4060900</u>
11	<u>17</u>	<u>406840</u>	<u>4060760</u>	12	<u>17</u>	<u>406550</u>	<u>4060820</u>
13	<u>17</u>	<u>406580</u>	<u>4060960</u>	14	<u>17</u>	<u>406285</u>	<u>4061055</u>

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Martinsville Historic District are indicated by the solid black line on the accompanying City of Martinsville tax parcel map.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Martinsville Historic District encompass all those contiguous areas of the historic commercial, industrial and governmental core of Martinsville that reflect its historic character as established during the period of significance. This includes the courthouse square; the traditional commercial district along Church, Main and Fayette streets and the cross streets of Moss, Jones, Bridge, Walnut, Franklin, Lester and Clay streets; as well as the industrial- and transportation-related properties located along the edges of the commercial district as a transition from the surrounding residential areas.

The railroad line from the corner of Lester and Depot streets to the site of the former Danville & Western depot on Franklin Street acts as a boundary on the northeastern edge of the district. Although the depot is no longer standing, the rail line is currently being developed as a "rails to trails" park and is closely identified with the historic development of Martinsville. The area behind the courthouse, which includes several filling stations and a grocery warehouse are included in the district as an entrance to the downtown section and act as the northern boundary. Although the building of the Martinsville Cotton Mill (Tultex), located further north on Franklin Street, is historic and relates to the industrial heritage of Martinsville, it is not included in the district as it was separated from the core of the downtown commercial area and surrounded by a settlement of workers' housing that related directly to it.

The western boundary of the district includes an area of light industrial and automobile-related properties along Moss, Fayette and West Church streets. Fayette Street traditionally served as a transition area between the commercial downtown district centered around the courthouse and the African-American commercial area on Fayette Street west of Barton Street that served the surrounding neighborhood. Due to the construction of Market Street and the demolition of the Jobbers Plant, the Baldwin Building and other structures along Fayette Street between Moss and Barton streets, this area is no longer cohesive or transitional. The building at 120 Fayette Street,

ABC000001182

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 10 Page 37

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

Coleman's Supply, relates to the industries along Moss Street and is included in the district. Two other smaller buildings located further west at 136 Fayette Street and 14 N. Barton Street relate to the African-American neighborhood to the west of Market Street and are not included in the district. A Preliminary Information Form has been prepared for this African-American neighborhood along Fayette Street to determine if this area is potentially eligible for listing as a separate district.

The southern boundary of the district follows Church Street with a few minor exceptions and extensions. With the exception of the U.S. Post Office (1 W. Church St.), the first block of West Main Street is not included due to the post-1948 date of construction of the buildings. This was originally a residential neighborhood prior to the construction of the Municipal Building and commercial buildings in the 1960s and 1970s. The first block of South Bridge Street is included as a contiguous extension of the downtown commercial district and a traditional entrance to the core of the city. The first block of Broad Street -- including the Broad Street Service Station, the Oakley Apartments and Office Building and the McKee Funeral Home -- is included as a traditional area between the commercial district and the residential neighborhood of Broad Street. The Broad Street Christian Church (106 Broad St.) is not included in the district as it relates more directly to the residential neighborhood further south. The south side of the 100-200 blocks of Church Street is not included in the district due to the demolition of buildings and the construction of post-1948 buildings and parking lots in this area.

The eastern edge of the district is bounded by Clay Street. This area was developed circa 1946-1948 after the destruction of the H.C. Lester house by fire and when East Main Street was extended to Clay Street. Although the construction dates of these buildings are ca. 1948, the development of this section of Main Street was a deliberate extension of the commercial and industrial district and is included in the period of significance.

ABC000001183

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section Photographs Page 38

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are of:

Property
Name: Martinsville Historic District
Location: Martinsville, Virginia
VDHR File: #120-5001
Photographer: Alison Stone Blanton
Negatives
Filed: VDHR collection
Virginia State Library and Archives

FIGURE 1

View: Courthouse Square
Corner of Franklin, East Main & Walnut Streets, looking southeast
Date: January 1998
Neg#: 16156/36
Photo: 1 of 20

FIGURE 2

View: 23, 35, 41 Jones Street
Henry County Courthouse, Knights of Pythias, Byrd Building
Courthouse Square, west side of Jones Street, looking northwest
Date: January 1998
Neg#: 16156/16
Photo: 2 of 20

FIGURE 3

View: Henry County Courthouse
East Main Street, looking north
Date: January 1998
Neg#: 16156/34
Photo: 3 of 20

FIGURE 4

View: 2, 4, 6, 8-24 East Main Street
Kearfoot's Drug, First National Bank, Patterson's Drug, People's Bank
South side of East Main Street, looking southeast
Date: October 1997
Neg#: 15373/12
Photo: 4 of 20

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section Photographs Page 39

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

FIGURE 5

View: 1, 5, 9, 11 East Church Street
Masonic Temple, Kolodny's, Womack Building & Ford Building
North side of East Church Street, looking northwest
Date: January 1998
Neg#: 16156/3
Photo: 5 of 20

FIGURE 6

View: 1 East Church Street and 5 East Main Street
Masonic Temple and Henry County Courthouse
Corner of Bridge Street and Church Street, looking north
Date: October 1997
Neg#: 15373/30
Photo: 6 of 20

FIGURE 7

View: 209 East Main Street
Henry C. Lester Carriage House
North side of East Main Street, looking north
Date: January 1998
Neg#: 16156/7
Photo: 7 of 20

FIGURE 8

View: 6-12, 14-20 East Church Street
Thomas Jefferson Hotel & Piedmont Trust Bank, Woolworth's, Montgomery
Ward building
South side of East Church Street, looking southwest
Date: January 1998
Neg#: 16156/1
Photo: 8 of 20

FIGURE 9

View: 52-54 East Church Street / 10 Broad Street
Hotel Henry
Corner of East Church Street & Broad Street, looking southwest
Date: January 1998
Neg#: 16156/14
Photo: 9 of 20

FIGURE 10

View: 23, 35, 41, 45 Jones Street

ABC000001185

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section Photographs Page 40

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

Knights of Pythias, Byrd Building, Mick or Mack
West side of Jones Street, looking west

Date: January 1998
Neg#: 16156/18
Photo: 10 of 20

FIGURE 11

View: 12-20 West Fayette Street
Martinsville Hotel
North side of West Fayette Street, looking northeast

Date: October 1997
Neg#: 15373/8
Photo: 11 of 20

FIGURE 12

View: 51 East Church Street
Chief Tassel Building
North side of East Church Street, looking northwest

Date: January 1998
Neg#: 16156/4
Photo: 12 of 20

FIGURE 13

View: 34, 38-42, 46-50, 52-54 East Church Street
Jewel Box, National Theater, Hotel Henry
South side of East Church Street, looking southeast

Date: January 1998
Neg#: 16156/27
Photo: 13 of 15

FIGURE 14

View: 37, 33, 31, 29, 21-25 East Main Street
North side of East Main Street, looking northwest

Date: January 1998
Neg#: 16156/29
Photo: 14 of 20

FIGURE 15

View: 30, 32, 34-42 West Main Street
Auto Specialty Co., Eagle Hand Laundry, Self Brick Co.
North side of West Main Street, looking northwest

Date: January 1998
Neg#: 16156/30
Photo: 15 of 20

ABC000001186

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section Photographs Page 41

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

FIGURE 16

View: 133 East Church Street
First United Methodist Church of Martinsville
Corner of East Church and Lester Street, looking northwest
Date: January 1998
Neg#: 16156/13
Photo: 16 of 20

FIGURE 17

View: 1 West Church Street
U.S. Post Office, Central Station
Corner of West Church Street and Bridge Street, looking southwest
Date: January 1998
Neg#: 16156/35
Photo: 17 of 20

FIGURE 18

View: 117 East Main Street
Rimmer s Jewelry, sign
North side of East Main Street, looking east
Date: January 1998
Neg#: 16156/9
Photo: 18 of 20

FIGURE 19

View: 3, 5-9, 17 North Moss Street
Gardner Brothers Auto, Sale Knitting Plant, Coleman Supply
West side of North Moss Street, looking northwest
Date: October 1997
Neg#: 15373/4
Photo: 19 of 20

FIGURE 20

View: 100 block of Jones Street
Jones and Franklin Street
Streetscape looking north
Date: October 1997
Neg#: 15373/10
Photo: 20 of 20

ABC000001187

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section Officials Page 42

Martinsville Historic District
Martinsville, Virginia

Departmental policy requires that the following officials of the local jurisdiction be notified prior to any consideration of eligibility by the State Review Board. Please provide the names and complete addresses of those currently serving, as applicable. This information must be provided before this form can be presented to the State Review Board for consideration.

Mayor of the City: George B. Adams, Jr.
1711 Mulberry Road
Martinsville, VA 24112

City Manager: Earl B. Reynolds, Jr.
55 West Church Street
Martinsville, VA 24114

Director of City Planning Department: Wayne D.P. Knox
55 West Church Street
Martinsville, VA 24114

Chairman of City Planning Commission: J. Ronald Ferrill
917 Hunting Ridge Road
Martinsville, VA 24112

City Council Member in whose district the property is located:

Dr. Mark Crabtree, D.D.S. Vice-Mayor 1100 Mulberry Road Martinsville, VA 24112	M. Gene Teague 921 Hunting Ridge Road Martinsville, VA 24112
---	--

Elizabeth H. Haskell 920 Mulberry Road Martinsville, VA 24112	Bruce H.T. Dallas 211 Massey Road Martinsville, VA 24112
---	--

Name and address of person for local historic preservation group:

Mr. Carl DeHart
Martinsville-Henry County Historical Society
P.O. Drawer 432
Martinsville, VA 24112