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 National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. 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.

1	Name of Days a surface	Listed On					
1.	Name of Property Historic name: Mountain Road Historic District (2015 Boundary Increase)		6/18/2015				
	Other names/site number: VDHR# 230-0078	NDUD:	0/24/2015				
	Name of related multiple property listing: <u>N/A</u>	NRHP:	8/24/2015				
	(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing						
2.	Location Street & number: Mountain Road, Academy Street, Poplar Lane						
	City or town: Halifax State: Virginia County: Halifax County						
	Not For Publication: N/A ty: N/A						
3.	State/Federal Agency Certification						
	As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,						
	I hereby certify that this <u>x</u> nomination <u>request</u> 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 <u>x</u> meets <u>does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:</u>						
	nationalstatewide _x local						
	Applicable National Register Criteria:						
	x A B x C D						
	Delie & Sanan	'e-30_	15				
	Signature of certifying official/Title:	ate					
	Virginia Department of Historic Resources						
	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government						
	In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.						
	Signature of commenting official:	ate					
	Title : State or Federal age	-					

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NPS Form 10-900
OMB No. 1024-0018

Mountain Road Historic District (2015 Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Object

4. National Park Service Certification I hereby certify that this property is: ___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register ___ determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register other (explain:) ___ Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 5. Classification **Ownership of Property** Private: Public - Local Public - State Public – Federal **Category of Property** Building(s) District Site Structure

County and State

Halifax, VA

Name of Property County and State

Halifax, VA

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>57</u>	<u>21</u>	buildings
1	0	sites
<u>2</u>	0	structures
0	0	objects
<u>60</u>	<u>21</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register ____0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding

EDUCATION: school EDUCATION: library

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
RELIGION: church-related residence

SOCIAL: clubhouse

Current Functions

DOMESTIC: single dwelling DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling DOMESTIC: secondary structure

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal/Adamesque

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Folk Victorian

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

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MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch Style, Minimal Traditional

Materials

FOUNDATION: BRICK, CONCRETE

WALLS: WOOD (weatherboard), BRICK, STUCCO ROOF: ASPHALT, METAL (tin), STONE (slate)

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Mountain Road Historic District, located in the Town of Halifax, was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1983. The 67-acre district consists of 30 primary resources, including residential and institutional properties that are significant in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture from the 1830s to the 1930s. The original district boundaries extended one-half mile west along Mountain Road from Academy Street to Mimosa Drive, which served as the corporate town limits at the time. The Town of Halifax Court House Historic District (VLR 2008; NRHP 2011) extends along Main Street just east of the Mountain Road Historic District.

The 2015 Boundary Increase extends the original district east to include the ca. 1900 Hankins House (79 Mountain Road); south along Academy Street to include the Halifax Academy (240 Academy Street); and approximately one mile west to include buildings that were located beyond the town limits at the time of the original nomination. These buildings continue the development patterns and architectural character of the original district. With the exception of the ca. 1843 Halifax Academy, the 1935-1939 Halifax High School, and the 1938 Halifax County Free Public Library, the remaining 35 primary resources in the expansion area are residential. Several of the houses are associated with the Cosby family, master builders of the Halifax Courthouse and other significant buildings in the town and in the original Mountain Road Historic District. Dating from the late 1830s to the mid-1960s, the majority of the contributing buildings were constructed in the 1950s, as a result of the population boom after World War II. The Colonial Revival style is the most prevalent, with 15 of the 38 primary resources built in this style. Examples of the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Folk Victorian, Tudor Revival and the Ranch styles are also represented. There are 38 primary resources in the 279-acre expansion area with 34 of these contributing to the district. In addition to the primary resources, there are 43 secondary resources, including both domestic and agricultural outbuildings, two agricultural structures, and a cemetery site, with 26 of these contributing to the district (count includes the structures and site).

Narrative Description

Similar to the original Mountain Road Historic District, many of the properties in the expansion area were subdivided in the 20th century from large tracts of land that were settled in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Early landowners in the expansion area included Thomas Ghent, who built Seven Oaks ca. 1774 (615 Mountain Road); Colonel John H. Wimbish, who owned 900 acres and the ca. 1773 house later

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known as Woodbourne (1050 Mountain Road, rebuilt ca. 1925); Robert Holt Easley, who owned Banister Farm on the north side; and Dabney Cosby Jr., who built Woodside ca. 1840 (1231 Mountain Road) as well as two other houses for his daughters. In some cases, such as the cook's house for Woodbourne on Ball Park Loop, outbuildings originally associated with these early properties are now located on separate parcels. These are often too far removed from the original house to include within the district, however, their existence is important to note as they illustrate the expansiveness of these early land holdings and their operations. Another vestige of the large rural tracts of land are the stretches of wooded land located along Mountain Road. In some cases, as with the 17th-century grove of trees at Seven Oaks in the original historic district, the trees are of primary succession. Other second succession trees, planted by early landowners, may indicate earlier property or fence lines. These wooded areas along with the outbuildings and early houses represent the first wave of settlement along Mountain Road.

The earliest house in the expansion area is Woodside (1231 Mountain Road), built between 1837 and 1844 by Dabney Cosby Jr. The simple, two-story, three-bay brick dwelling is covered with stucco with recessed panels accenting the window bays between the stories. An impressive Gothic Revival style porch was added at a later date with octagonal pillars that project above the roofline, lancet arches and a stepped parapet with corbelled brickwork. The Greek Revival interior features millwork by Thomas Day and decorative plaster ceiling medallions that were often found in houses built by Cosby. Boxwoods and oaks, dating to the original construction, surround the house while a frame stable and smokehouse are located at the rear.

The Halifax Academy (240 Academy Street) was built ca. 1843 just behind the courthouse at the east end of the existing district. A section of the original Greek Revival-style building is attributed to Dabney Cosby Sr. as it features the same "roughcast" stucco treatment used by Cosby at the 1839 Halifax Courthouse and the 1844 St. John's Episcopal Church.² The two-story brick building features a hip roof and large banks of six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Several additions were added between 1910 and 1924 when the building served as the county high school.

Dabney Cosby Jr. also built two Gothic Revival-style cottages for his two daughters in the late 1850s. According to a Works Progress Administration report, the two cottages were located on either side of Mountain Road to the east of Woodside.³ Today, only the Derrick-Cosby House survives on the south side of the road. This one-and-a-half story Gothic Revival cottage, built ca. 1858, features board-and-batten siding, patterned metal roof shingles, and diamond-paned windows and transoms. A collection of agricultural outbuildings once associated with the property—including a barn, granary and pump house—are located behind the adjacent houses at 1093 and 1097 Mountain Road.

Another house associated with the Cosby family is Ellerslie, built in 1888 by Howard W. Cosby at 2002 Mountain Road. This one-and-a-half story brick cottage is an example of the Folk Victorian style with decorative sawn and turned woodwork accenting the gable ends and dormers. Turned columns with scroll-sawn brackets support the full-width porch and a projecting side bay window features spindlework detailing. Howard W. Cosby, son of Dabney Cosby Jr., followed in the family tradition as a brick mason, building several houses in the area and running a brick plant along the Banister River. He was also known to make decorative tiles. The brick sidewalks, laid in a herringbone pattern by Cosby, incorporate some of these tiles. A 1970 survey reported evidence of brick and tile making on the property. In addition to the house, the property includes a carriage house, a smokehouse, a springhouse, and an unusually designed corncrib built of vertical slats that form a saw tooth pattern in the gable end.

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After the turn of the century, Colonial Revival became the preferred style for new houses on Mountain Road, with nearly 50 percent of houses in the expansion area built in this style. The majority of these houses are examples of the Cape Cod form with one-and-one-half stories, a side-gable roof with dormers and exterior end chimneys, multi-paned (12/12, 8/12, 8/8 or 6/6) sash windows, and a central entry porch or stoop with a classical door surround. Examples of this popular form and style were built in the expansion area between 1900 and 1951. Black Forest, built ca. 1936 at 1224 Mountain Road, features a slate roof with modillioned cornice, a recessed entrance with paneled reveals and fluted pilasters, and slate walks and patios. Additional detailing at the ca. 1941 Strange House (1016 Mountain Road) includes a slate roof with gabled dormers, exterior-end chimneys with corbelled collars, and jack arches over the 6/6 double-hung sash windows. Other examples include the ca. 1940 Channing Harrison House (1035 Mountain Road), the ca. 1940 Robert Bagwell House at 765 Mountain Road, and the ca. 1951 Frank E. Booker, Jr. House (719 Mountain Road). A variation of this popular style and form is the Marshall Booker House (1012 Mountain Road), built ca. 1920 in the Dutch Revival style with its gambrel roof. A variation of the one-and-half story Cape Cod can be found in the Tudor Revival-style house built ca. 1951 at 11 Mountain Road. The simple side-gable roof form of the Cape Cod is expanded with an intersecting gable with exterior chimney. Stone randomly accents the brick veneer around the chimney and the round-arched entrance.

The two-story Colonial Revival-style house is also found throughout the area. Woodbourne, built ca. 1925 to replace the late 18th century house that burned at 1050 Mountain Road, is reportedly a kit house designed by Sears Roebuck for their catalogues. The two-story, three-bay house has a full-width porch supported by Doric columns with a multi-light central entrance surrounded by fluted pilasters and a classical entablature. The formal gardens and a cemetery on the property date to the original Wimbish House. Another Colonial Revival form is the two-story central block flanked by one-story side wings. Examples include the ca. 1951 Don P. Bagwell, Sr. House (1027 Mountain Road) and the ca. 1958 Howard P. Anderson House at 1071 Mountain Road.

Institutional buildings in the boundary increase area were designed in the Colonial Revival style as well. The Halifax High School (722 Mountain Road) was built between 1935 and 1939 as a Works Progress Administration project. Designed by the architectural firm of Hinnant and Smith, the Colonial Revival style school is "U-shaped" in form with a side-gable roof intersected at each end with a projecting front gable section with two-story porticoes. Octagonal cupolas are located at the intersection of the two roofs. The building is clad in brick veneer laid in a six-course American bond variant with an intermediate course of Flemish bond with glazed headers. The front windows are topped by jack arches and a contrasting white keystone. The interior plan consists of two floors of classrooms surrounding a central auditorium (which was later converted to a cafeteria in the 1950s). The school property includes a historic vocational education building as well as numerous non-historic modular buildings—all connected with a covered walkway. A baseball diamond, playground, and basketball court are located at the rear of the property. The school was converted to an elementary school in 1953 before closing in 2007.

The Halifax County Free Library, located at 726 Mountain Road immediately west of the former high school, was constructed in 1938 in the Colonial Revival style according to plans prescribed by Ambassador David K.E. Bruce.⁵ The second of eleven libraries funded by the Bruce family, the Halifax County Free Library was one-and-half stories with a "T" form to provide three reading rooms—one for white adults in the front, one for white children upstairs, and one for African Americans in the rear. Constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond with a water table, the library features a side-gable roof of slate shingles with gabled dormers, a boxed cornice with dentils, and exterior end chimneys. The central entrance is single-leaf with a paneled door surmounted by a four-light transom and sheltered by a five-

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sided porch with hipped roof. The rear entrance was the same as the front with a pedimented gable porch. The library operated until 1978 when a larger facility was built. It currently serves as a textbook repository for the Halifax County School system.

Although Colonial Revival-style houses continued to be built along Mountain Road into the early 1950s, the new Ranch style also began to be built during this period. The Ranch house, with its low, one-story profile, elongated form and shallow-pitched side-gable roof, was a departure from the traditional revival styles that had characterized Mountain Road from its earliest development. Other modern features of the Ranch style included the asymmetrical facades, massive interior chimney, on-grade entrances with recessed doors and integral porches, picture windows and integrated garages. Examples of this new style include 1101 Mountain road (ca. 1948), 1088 Mountain Road (ca. 1951), 1096 Mountain Road (ca. 1955) and 1120 Mountain Road (ca. 1960). The Colonial Revival style, however, continues to have a presence as influences can be seen in the detailing of some Ranch houses. Examples include the Tuscan porch columns and the six-over-six double-hung sash windows at the ca. 1954 Sturgis-Payne House (1015 Mountain Road) and the eight-over-eight and eight-over-twelve light windows at 1030 Mountain Road. Another new component of the Ranch house was the garage or carport. While garages have existed in the district prior to World War II, these earlier buildings tended to be constructed of frame and sited away from the house like an outbuilding. With the proliferation of automobiles in the second half of the 20th century, garages and carports became more closely related to the house itself, often being integrated into the main house block or attached. In spite of these radical changes in form, style and accessory buildings, the Ranch-style houses of the 1950s and 1960s are of the same substantial scale and spacious setting as the earlier properties along Mountain Road and continue the park-like ambience established in the 19th century.

Statement of Integrity

The Mountain Road Historic District (2015 Boundary Increase) retains a relatively high level of integrity with substantial and well-designed buildings set on large, spacious lots and surrounded by mature landscaping that continue the character of the original district. Of the 38 primary resources, 34 are contributing and 4 are non-contributing. The non-contributing statuses were based on post-1965 date of construction and in one case, extensive alterations that eroded integrity. The use of substitute materials in the district is very limited. There are 43 secondary resources, including 40 domestic and agricultural outbuildings, two structures, and one cemetery site. Twenty-six of these are contributing to the district, including the cemetery site and two structures, and 17 are non-contributing due to construction date. The Mountain Road Historic District (2015 Boundary Increase) as a whole retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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Inventory

The following inventory lists the resources within the Mountain Road Historic District (2015 Boundary Increase). It is organized alphabetically by street name and then numerically by street number. Each entry provides the address, building name (if applicable), date of construction, architectural style, current building use, VDHR File number, and the contributing status within the district as well as the type, number and contributing status of any significant secondary resources associated with the property. Whether a building is considered contributing or non-contributing was determined based on its integrity as it supports the historic district's significance under Criterion A (Community Development and Education) and Criterion C (Architecture) during the Period of Significance (1837 to 1965).

ACADEMY STREET

240 Academy Street 230-0033 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0042

Halifax Academy

Primary Resource: School (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, Ca 1843

Contributing *Total:* 1

260 Academy Street 230-0027 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0041

Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1950

Contributing *Total:* 1

MOUNTAIN ROAD

79 Mountain Road 230-0019 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0066

Hankins House

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

101 Mountain Road 230-0078-0067 Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Apartment Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1970

Non-contributing Total: 1

680 Mountain Road 230-0046 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0044

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1929

Contributing Total: 1

719 Mountain Road 230-5015 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0032

Frank E. Booker, Jr. House

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1951

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

722 Mountain Road 230-0035 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0043

Halifax High School

Primary Resource: School (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1935

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Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Classroom Building (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Classroom Building (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 6

Secondary Resource: Restroom Facility - Press Box (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

726 Mountain Road 230-0034 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0031

Halifax County Free Public Library

Primary Resource: Library (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1937

Contributing *Total:* 1

765 Mountain Road 230-5016 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0033

Robert Bagwell House

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1940

Halifax, VA

Contributing *Total:* 1

1009 Mountain Road 230-5025 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0040

William H. Lacy, Jr. House

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1954

Contributing *Total:* 1

1012 Mountain Road 230-5017 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0034

Marshall Booker House

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Dutch Revival, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

1012 Mountain Road 230-5026 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0064

Primary Resource: Clubhouse (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1918

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

1015 Mountain Road 230-5024 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0039

Sturgis Payne House

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1954

Contributing *Total:* 1

1016 Mountain Road 230-5019 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0036

Strange House

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1941

Contributing Total: 1

1027 Mountain Road 230-5023 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0038

Don P. Bagwell, Sr. House

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1950

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

1030 Mountain Road 230-5018 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0035

Sterling Edmunds House

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1965

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Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

1035 Mountain Road 230-5021 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0037

Channing Harrison House

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1940

Halifax, VA

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

1047 Mountain Road 230-5022 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0049

Mistletoe Place

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, Ca 1844

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

1050 Mountain Road 230-5020 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0048

Woodbourne

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1922

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

1071 Mountain Road 230-0078-0050 Other DHR Id#:

Howard P. Anderson House

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1958

Contributing *Total:* 1

1076 Mountain Road 230-0078-0051 Other DHR Id#:

George Chapel House

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1958

Contributing Total: 1

1081 Mountain Road 230-0078-0052 Other DHR Id#:

Roger Suddith House

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1938

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Privy (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

1088 Mountain Road 230-0078-0053 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1951

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

1093 Mountain Road 230-0078-0054 Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1919

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Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing *Total*: 2

1096 Mountain Road 230-0078-0055 Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1955

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

1097 Mountain Road 230-0078-0056 Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1940

Halifax, VA

Contributing *Total:* 1

1100 Mountain Road 230-0078-0057 Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, Ca 1951

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

1101 Mountain Road 230-0078-0058 Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1948

Contributing Total: 1

1114 Mountain Road 230-0078-0059 Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1952

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

1120 Mountain Road 230-0078-0060 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1960

Contributing *Total:* 1

1126 Mountain Road 230-0078-0065 Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Neo-Eclectic, Ca 2006

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

1133 Mountain Road 230-0078-0061 Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1957

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

1150 Mountain Road230-0078-0064 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Neo-Eclectic, Ca 1993

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Not Surveyed (1)

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Name of Property County and State

1224 Mountain Road 230-0078-0062 Other DHR Id#:

Black Forest

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1936

Halifax, VA

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

1231 Mountain Road 230-0061 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0047

Woodside

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1837

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Smoke/Meat House (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Stable (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

2002 Mountain Road 230-0054 Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0045

Ellerslie

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca 1888

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Carriage House (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Corncrib (Structure)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Smoke/Meat House (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Spring/Spring House (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Mountain Road 230-0060 *Other DHR Id#: 230-0078-0046* Derrick-Cosby House (between 1101 and 1133 Mountain Road)

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Gothic Revival, Ca 1858

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Barn (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Granary (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Pump House (Structure)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing *Total:* 3

POPLAR LANE

263 Poplar Lane 230-0078-0063 Other DHR Id#:

Rowland House

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1950

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

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B. Removed from its original location

E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

C. A birthplace or grave

F. A commemorative property

D. A cemetery

Mountain Road Historic District (2015 Boundary Increase) Halifax, VA Name of Property County and State 8. **Statement of Significance Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.) A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad Χ patterns of our history. B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of Χ construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. **Criteria Considerations** (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.) A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

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G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Name of Property

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
EDUCATION
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1837 - 1965

Significant Dates

1837-1844 (Woodside)
1843 (Halifax Academy)
1858 (Derrick-Cosby House)
1888 (Ellerslie)
1938 (Halifax County Free Public Library)
1939 (Halifax High School)

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cosby, Sr., Dabney Cosby, Jr., Dabney Cosby, Howard W. Hinnant & Smith J.H. Bennett, Inc. Halifax, VA

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Mountain Road Historic District (2015 Boundary Increase), stretching one mile further west along Route 360 from the original district in the Town of Halifax, Virginia, depicts the gradual evolution of this rural Southside area from large tracts of farmland owned by prominent county leaders in the early 19th century to a mid-20th century community established around the county seat that continues to serve as a premiere residential neighborhood and institutional center for the town. Comprised primarily of residential properties ranging in date from 1837 to the mid-1960s, the district expansion area is similar to the original district in that it is characterized by large lots with well-designed and constructed homes set back from the road and surrounded by mature landscaping. Educational buildings in the expansion area—including the ca. 1843 Halifax Academy (240 Academy Street), the 1935-1939 Halifax High School (722 Mountain Road) and the 1938 Halifax County Free Public Library (726 Mountain Road)—continue the institutional character of the district, as well. Whether the properties along Mountain Road have a rural 19th century character or a 20th century suburban development pattern, they are strongly connected by the road itself with its historically significant role as a main artery leading into the courthouse town and its park-like character of large, gracious lots with substantial houses and mature landscaping.

The Mountain Road Historic District 2015 Boundary Increase is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Community Development and Education, as it represents the residential and institutional growth along Mountain Road in the Town of Halifax. It is also locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as it is highly regarded for its distinguished mid-19th to mid-20th century collection of well-designed residential and institutional buildings with mature landscaping, which retains the park-like setting established by Dabney Cosby Jr. in his design of several of the earlier residences. The district is eligible on the local level for the period from 1837, which marks the construction of Woodside the earliest extant house in the district, through 1965, when the most recent contributing resources was built.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

Criteria Justification

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

The Mountain Road Historic District 2015 Boundary Increase is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Community Development and Planning as an example of an area in the Town of Halifax that has evolved from large, rural tracts of land in the late 18th and early 19th centuries to a mid-20th century residential and institutional neighborhood in a manner that retains the character of both eras. With the common characteristics of substantial houses on spacious lawns with mature landscaping, this distinctive mixture of 19th-century houses with their rural settings and outbuildings alongside the more suburban 20th-century residences maintains the cohesive ambience that gave it the distinction of being "one of the most beautiful streets in Virginia," according to the 1907 Halifax County Handbook. The area also served as an institutional center for the county with the construction of the Halifax County High School in 1935-1939 and the Halifax County Free Public Library in 1938. In addition to its physical development, Mountain Road continuously served as home for many of the leading citizens of the town and county during the period of significance.

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Criterion A: Education

The Mountain Road Historic District (2015 Boundary Increase) includes three major resources related to education in Halifax County. The Halifax Academy (240 Academy Street) was established in 1830 as the Davies' Institute and incorporated in 1836 as the Halifax Academy. The current building, which served as several different schools for white children in the late 19th century, was built in 1843 and served as Halifax County High School from 1900 to 1936. The Halifax County High School was built at 722 Mountain Road in 1935-1939 as a Works Progress Administration project and served as the county high school for white students until 1953, when it became Halifax Elementary School, a function it retained until closing in 2007. Immediately adjacent to the high school, the Halifax County Free Public Library was constructed with funds donated by Ambassador David K.E. Bruce in 1938. This library was the second of eleven libraries funded by Bruce that included access to educational and cultural materials for African Americans during the Jim Crow era in rural Southside Virginia. 6

Criterion C: Architecture

The properties in the 2015 Boundary Increase area continue the architectural character of the existing historic district with their substantial houses and spacious lawns with mature landscaping. The resources date from 1837 to the third quarter of the 20th century and include a number of architect-designed buildings that reflect the prosperity of the residents as well as the changing tastes of the times. The Colonial Revival style, however, is most prevalent, influencing residential designs through the Ranch style and reflecting the traditional aesthetic values of the area.

Historical Background

After the General Assembly established the Town of Banister (later Halifax) as the new county seat of Halifax County in 1817, Mountain Road became a stagecoach route. Thomas Ghent of Seven Oaks (615 Mountain Road) owned a large tract by the mid-1770s and Colonel John H. Wimbish owned two farms totaling approximately 900 acres in the area of Woodbourne (1050 Mountain Road) by 1820.⁷ The Courthouse town of Banister grew rapidly with a population of approximately 250 by 1835, including two churches, a masonic hall and several stores according to Joseph Martin in his 1835 gazetteer.

In 1830, the Davies Institute was established by Samuel Davies on the site of the present Halifax Academy (260 Academy Street) just behind the courthouse. Davies, who authored the textbook Davies' Arithmetic, served as the first instructor. In 1836 the school was incorporated as the Halifax Academy with a board of trustees. Tuition for a nine-month session cost \$300 and teachers included Merriweather Lewis, descendent of the famed explorer, and Joseph James Averett, for whose family Averett University in Danville is named. A new building was constructed ca. 1843 and is attributed to master builder Dabney Cosby Sr., as the "roughcast" stucco is similar to his work on the 1839 Halifax County Courthouse. His son, Dabney Cosby Jr., attended the school in 1832. In the 1860s, the private academy was headed by John Powell, who mustered his 150 students to help defend the covered bridge over the Staunton River against Union troops in June 1864. Students during this time included sons of prominent Halifax County residents – such as Judge Barksdale, Craddock Owens, Howard Cosby and William Horton – many of whom would become leading citizens themselves. After the Civil War, the school was rented to the Presbyterian Church for use as a private school. The building was used as a residence and various schools for white students before serving as Halifax County High

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School (also called Courthouse School) from 1900 to 1936; because Virginia public schools were racially segregated only white students attended the high school. Several additions were made during this period before a new high school opened at 722 Mountain Road in 1939. Since World War II, the Halifax Academy building has been used as apartments.

Dabney Cosby Jr. continued in his father's footsteps as a master builder and built several large houses along Mountain Road in the 1840s and 1850s. Houses built by Cosby that are located within the original Mountain Road Historic District boundaries include Magnolia Hill (160 Mountain Road; ca. 1840), Grand Oaks (230 Mountain Road; ca. 1843), St. John's Episcopal Church (197 Mountain Road; 1844), and St. John's Rectory (484 Mountain Road; 1845). Cosby owned a large tract of land at the western edge of the boundary increase area, where he built Woodside (1231 Mountain Road) as his own residence between 1837 and 1843. He also built two Gothic Revival cottages for his daughters in the late 1850s. These houses (one of which is now demolished) stood on either side of Mountain Road just east of Woodside.

Cosby's son, Howard W. Cosby, who also attended Halifax Academy, continued the family legacy as a builder and owner of a brick plant on the Banister River in the late 19th and early 20th century. Howard W. Cosby built Ellerslie for his family in 1888 just north of Woodside at 2002 Mountain Road. This Folk Victorian cottage combines the brickwork for which the Cosby family was known with the scroll-sawn and turned woodwork popular in the late 19th century. Howard Cosby also built several houses further east on Mountain Road in the original district, including the 1880s Edmunds House/Chastain Home (370 Mountain Road) and the 1881 Carrington House (167 Mountain Road)—both of which are in the original district's boundaries.

As a result of changes in farming practices after the Civil War, as well as a demand for more residential development, many of the large antebellum tracts of land along Mountain Road began to be subdivided in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Mountain Road continued to be a desirable route into town and was developed by many of the leading citizens of the county with well-designed and well-constructed houses situated on large, landscaped lots. *The 1907 Halifax Handbook* described Houston (now the Town of Halifax) as a town with a population of 800 and boasted that Mountain Road was "one of the most beautiful streets in Virginia." ¹²

Between 1920 and the early 1940s, eleven buildings were constructed in the expansion area, including nine houses, a high school for white students, and a library that provided segregated facilities for whites and African Americans. As in the 19th century, Mountain Road continued to be home to many of Halifax's leading citizens. State Delegate and District Attorney Marshall Booker built a Dutch Revival-style house at 1012 Mountain Road in 1920 and Dr. C.B. White built his home, Black Forest, in 1936 at 1224 Mountain Road. Also during this period, the former Wimbish house, built in the late 18th century and later known as Woodbourne, burned in 1922 and was rebuilt ca. 1925 by the Edmunds family, who reportedly used a Sears Roebuck catalogue kit.¹³ The formal gardens associated with the original house were retained as well as 35 acres of the original 900-acre Wimbish tract.

The construction of the Halifax High School at 722 Mountain Road between 1935 and 1939 and the 1938 Halifax County Free Public Library at 726 Mountain Road extended the institutional role of Mountain Road, already established near the courthouse by the churches and masonic hall built in the

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1820s and 1840s, further west and spurred additional development in the boundary increase area. The Halifax High School, which was built as a Works Progress Administration project, opened in 1939 and students were relocated from the former Halifax Academy (240 Academy Street) to this new facility. Designed by the architectural firm of Hinnant and Smith, the Colonial-Revival style building included an auditorium with a stage and gymnasium floor that was used over the years for basketball games, recitals, and dances before being converted to a cafeteria and multi-purpose room in the 1950s. The property also featured ball fields that continue to be used. In 1953, the high school was moved to a new consolidated facility for white students in South Boston and the building was converted to an elementary school. Halifax County integrated its school system, including Halifax Elementary School, in 1969. The Halifax Elementary School continued to serve primary-school students in the town and surrounding area until it closed in 2007.

The Halifax County Free Public Library was constructed in 1938 at 726 Mountain Road with funds provided by Ambassador David K.E. Bruce and his wife. 16 The Bruce family donated \$25,000 to \$40,000 to rural, Southside communities to build libraries that would provide equal, if separate, access to whites and African Americans in the late 1930s and early 1940s. The Bruces required that the county set up a board of trustees, hire a librarian, and follow state regulations for libraries. The first of eleven libraries funded was in Charlotte County, where an existing building was renovated as a library. Beginning with the construction of the Halifax library, the second library to be funded, all libraries were required to follow architectural plans for a Colonial Revival-style building that adhered to the guidance provided by the Bruces. In 1938, the Halifax County Board of Supervisors purchased 9.2 acres from the Craddock family, hired a librarian, and created a board of trustees. Trustees included Rhoderick L. Lacy, Malcolm G. Bruce, J. S. Lawson, Dr. L. P. Bailey, and Dr. John A. Owen. The Colonial Revival style building at Halifax, with its "T"-shaped plan, provided three separate reading rooms—one for adults in the main room of the first floor, one for children on the second floor, and one for African Americans at the rear. Although separate, Bruce required equal access to the library and consequently the rear entrance door is the same as the front door. The Halifax County Free Public Library continued to operate at this location until 1978 when it moved to a larger facility. Today the former library building is used by Halifax County Schools as a textbook processing center.

As the population of Halifax continued to grow after World War II, the large rural tracts of land owned by prominent families in the 19th century were further subdivided to provide more building lots along Mountain Road as it became a premiere residential street. This new development differed from the earlier residential properties of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, which were more reflective of the rural origins of the area with large houses set back from the road, sometimes with a long "approach drive," and surrounded by domestic or agricultural outbuildings. The mid-20th century residences tended to be more closely oriented to the road but still featured large, well-designed and constructed houses sited on spacious lots and surrounded by well-established landscaping. In many cases the large trees date back to a time when much of the land along Mountain Road was covered in woods.

Colonial Revival continued to be a popular style along Mountain Road in the second half of the 20th century, as evidenced by the construction of the house at 1071 Mountain Road in 1958 by State Senator Howard P. Anderson. The Ranch house, however, introduced a new residential form and architectural vocabulary to the area. Prominent citizens, such as business and civic leader Sterling Edmunds and Dr. George Chapel, embraced the new style in the construction of their homes at 1030 Mountain Road (1965) and 1076 Mountain Road (1958), respectively. Although these houses were

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one-story and designed on the interior to be modern, they were substantial in size and continued the overall aesthetic character established in the 19^{th} century of large homes set on spacious landscaped lawns along Mountain Road.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Mountain	Road Histori	c District	(2015 Bd	oundary	Increase)
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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 # recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #
Primary location of additional data:
X State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other
Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR File No. 230-0078

Mountain	Road Histori	c District	(2015 Bd	oundary	Increase)
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. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property: 279 acres (ap	pprox.)
Use either the UTM system or latitu	de/longitude coordinates
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates Datum if other than WGS84: (enter coordinates to 6 decimal place	es)
Increase Area 1 – NE Corner of Orig 1. Latitude: 36.76722	ginal District (approximately 2.85 acres) Longitude: -78.930390
Increase Area 2 – SE Corner of Orig 1. Latitude: 36.73660	ginal District (approximately 2.96 acres) Longitude: -78.932540
Increase Area 3 – SW Corner of Ori 1. Latitude: 36.76416	ginal District (approximately 8.72 acres acres) Longitude: -78.93483
Increase Area 4 – West of Original I 1. Latitude: 36.769760	District (approximately 265 acres) Longitude: -78.950730
2. Latitude: 36.769970	Longitude: -78941570
3. Latitude: 36.766580	Longitude: -78.940020
4. Latitude: 36.762790	Longitude: -78.939740
5. Latitude: 36.760310	Longitude: -78.945730
6. Latitude: 36.754760	Longitude: -78.951070
7. Latitude: 36.753910	Longitude: -78.952380
8. Latitude: 36.757650	Longitude: -78.957210
9. Latitude: 36.760830	Longitude: -78.958430
	Longitude: -78.950820

NAD 1983

NAD 1927

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NPS Form 10-900
OMB No. 1024-0018

Mountain Road Historic District (201	Halifax, VA		
Name of Property	County and State		
1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
4 Zone:	Fasting :	Northing:	

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary includes all tax parcels indicated within the boundary line on the attached map entitled "Sketch Map/Photo Key Mountain Road Historic District 2015 Boundary Increase." The true and correct boundaries also are shown on the Location Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include properties along Mountain Road immediately east and west of the existing Mountain Road Historic District that continue the park-like setting created from the late 19th century to mid-20th century by the subdivision of large 19th-century tracts of rural land into a premiere residential neighborhood. Boundary Increase Area 1 at the east end of Mountain Road extends to include the Hankins House (79 Mountain Road), the easternmost residential property fronting Mountain Road, making the district contiguous to the Town of Halifax Court House Historic District. Boundary Increase Area 2 along Academy Street includes the property associated with the Halifax Academy, built ca. 1843 by Dabney Cosby, Sr. and the predecessor to the 1937-1939 Halifax High School at 722 Mountain Road. Boundary Increase Area 3 takes in the property at 263 Poplar Lane, a residential property similar in scale, style, and landscape with the rest of the historic district. Boundary Increase Area 4 extends approximately one mile from the original district to include property owned by Dabney Cosby Jr. and residences built by him and his son Howard W. Cosby for their families. With few exceptions, the resources in the expansion area face Mountain Road and continue the development patterns and architectural character of the original Mountain Road Historic District. The parcels beyond the boundary increase are not included due to a difference in development patterns, particularly the scale and character of the buildings and their lots, as well as their dates of construction.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: <u>Alison S. Blanton</u> organization: <u>Hill Studio, PC</u>

street & number: 120 Campbell Avenue SW

city or town: Roanoke state: Virginia zip code: 24011

e-mail: ablanton@hillstudio.com

telephone: <u>540-342-5263</u> date: <u>February 2015</u>

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Photo Log

Name of Property: Mountain Road Historic District (2015 Boundary Increase)

City or Vicinity: Halifax (Town)

State: Virginia

Photographer: Alison Blanton & Katie Coffield

Date Photographed: January 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 12: 1030 Mountain Road, view north

Photo 2 of 12: Woodbourne (1050 Mountain Road), view N/NE

Photo 3 of 12: Halifax High School and Library (722 & 726 Mountain Road), view SE

Photo 4 of 12: Ellerslie (2002 Mountain Road), view NE

Photo 5 of 12: 765 Mountain Road, view NW

Photo 6 of 12: 1016 & 1012 Mountain Road, view NE

Photo 7 of 12: 1047 Mountain Road, view SW

Photo 8 of 12: Halifax Academy (240 Mountain Road), view west

Photo 9 of 12: 1071 Mountain Road, view E/SE

Photo 10 of 12: Black Forest (1224 Mountain Road), view NNE

Photo 11 of 12: Woodside (1231 Mountain Road), view S

Photo 12 of 12: Derrick-Cosby House (1100 block of Mountain Road), view SE

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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End Notes

¹ Halifax County Historical Society, 2015

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Ibid

 6 Ibid

 7 www.oldhalifax.com

⁸ Halifax County Historical Society, 2015

⁹ Halifax County Historical Society, 2015

10 Ibid

¹² Morrison 1907: 22-23 12

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² Ibid



