

VLR 9/6/6 OMB No. 1024-0018
NPHS 11/21/6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Washington Historic District, Updated Nomination

other names/site number #322-0011

2. Location

street & number parts of Main Street, Piedmont Avenue, Calvert Street, Middle Street, Porter Street

city of town Washington vicinity N/A not for publication N/A

state Virginia code VA county Rappahannock code 157 Zip 22747

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official

10/19/66
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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>47</u>	<u>83</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	structures
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	objects
<u>59</u>	<u>89</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 100 previously mentioned in the 1975 NR

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

What was listed in 1975:

Cat: Commercial; Government; Residential; Religious

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Commerce/Trade</u>	Sub: <u>Business; Professional; Financial; Store; Restaurant</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>Firehouse; Courthouse; Post Office; Jail</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>Church</u>
<u>Recreation/Culture</u>	<u>Theater</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Processing; Storage</u>
<u>Health Care</u>	<u>Medical Center</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>School</u>
<u>Social</u>	<u>Meeting Hall</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions) Colonial Revival; Tudor Revival;

Dutch Colonial Revival; Bungalow/Craftsman; Queen Anne; Mediterranean; Italianate; Mission; Art Deco

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete Block; Cinder Block; Brick; Stone
 roof Metal; Asphalt Shingle; Wood Shingle
 walls Wood; Brick; Stucco; Cinder Block; Concrete Block
 other Stone Monument
 chimneys Brick

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

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register Listing.)

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture; Political; Urban Planning

Period of Significance 1735 - 1945

Significant Dates 1749; 1796; 1833; 1894; 1917

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

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.)

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 See Bibliography

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 140 acres as previously noted in 1975 nomination

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

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.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cheryl H. Shepherd, Architectural Historian; Jean McRae, VDHR staff (September 2006)

organization Millennium Preservation Services LLC date July 8, 2006

street & number P. O. Box 312 telephone 540-349-0118

city or town Warrenton state Virginia zip code 20188-0312

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 Multiple Owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet**

**Washington Historic District
Rappahannock County, Virginia**

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7. Summary Description

Thirty-one years after the listing of the Washington Historic District (322-0011) in the state and national registers, this amendment extends the period of significance from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to 1945 and does not involve any boundary adjustment. The boundary of the historic area continues to incorporate the entire municipality of the town of Washington as earlier designated by the Washington Town Council and delineated in the 1975 nomination. The general description in Section 7 originally reported, "There are approximately one hundred buildings in the Washington Historic District. The District boundaries coincide with the corporate limits of the Town of Washington."

In that early developmental stage of nominations, comprehensive inventories with contributing and non-contributing resource designations were not required. The first reconnaissance-level survey of the Washington Historic District occurred in 1989, and most resources received a historic or non-historic designation, while the status of others remained unclear.¹ A resurvey, begun in 2004 and concluded in 2005, is inventoried in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' Data Sharing System with form hardcopies and photographs for every resource filed in their archives.² Initiating this amendment, the resurvey identified a total of 159 contributing resources and 89 non-contributing resources within a period of 1735-1945. The definition of the 1735 date in the broader eighteenth-century context originally **provided** in the nomination is due to the circa 1735 Cox's Ordinary (322-0009). Eighty-seven of the contributing resources and four of the non-contributing resources were constructed between 1900 and 1945. They retain high integrity, except for the four heavily altered buildings that were determined non-contributing. The totaled ninety-one resources within this added 1900-45 period of significance are described in paragraphs in the following inventory and designated as contributing or non-contributing to the period.

Distributed throughout the village, the ninety-one resources stand on Gay, Main, Middle, Porter and Wheeler Streets, in addition to Harris Hollow Road, Mount Salem Avenue and Piedmont Avenue. Mount Salem Avenue at the southeast end of the village is distinguished with a remarkable collection of dwellings displaying extraordinary and well-articulated prominent styles of the early twentieth century. The earliest development of lots on this historic road to the Mount Salem Church outside of town occurred between 1920 and 1940 with the subdivision of Middleton Miller's plantation on the west side and Bartow Brown's much smaller holdings on the east. Bordered by stone fencing, boxwood and sweeping evergreens, the picturesque road contains two Bungalow-Craftsman-style houses, two Tudor Revival-style dwellings, one in stone and one of brick, three Colonial Revival residences and an exceptional Mediterranean-inspired Bungalow. Although there are duplications of the styles, the initial owners selected unique interpretations or varied principal subtypes and diversified natural materials to express individuality. The result is an avenue that locally celebrates America's imaginative contribution to the development of the great architectural styles of the early twentieth century and particularly in the period between World War I and II.

Architectural Evaluation

The three Colonial Revival-style houses on the road are the brick Trinity Church Rectory (322-0011-0111), the adjacent, stuccoed, classic-box subtype at 443 Mount Salem Avenue (322-0011-0112), and the smaller brick dwelling at 566 Mount Salem Avenue (322-0011-0116). This last house on the southwest end of the street is a more modest representation with a three-bay main block standing one-and-one-half stories and a north, one-bay-wide wing rising a single story. The absence of a matching wing on the south gable assigns this circa 1940 residence to the asymmetrical subtype of the style. The details are clearly Colonial Revival including the multi-colored stretcher-course-brick veneer, an elaborated door surround, and the one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows on the first story and in the gabled dormers. The raised-panel door is decorated with a vernacular-influenced variation of a colonial pediment above full entablature and fluted pilasters. Characteristic of a revival, this over-door treatment is exaggerated. The side porch with aluminum scroll columns is a decoration more often seen on the more modest Colonial Revival dwelling of the World War II period, such as this one apparently built for extended family.

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Accentuated by rigid symmetry of fenestration and form, the much taller two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, brick Trinity Church Rectory, built at the opposite northeast end of the street in 1937, has a grander presence. Framed by exterior-end brick chimneys, the three-bay, side-gabled rectory features balance and proportion with its eight-over-eight, double-hung-sash windows and a refined entrance with a broken pediment above a Federal-style fanlight.

The circa 1920, stuccoed house next door at 443 Mount Salem Avenue is distinguished as a two-and-one-half-story, hip-roofed, square-box variant of the Colonial Revival style. Although it has been enclosed, the full-width front porch is another important detail of the subtype. Single classical porch columns are a typical characteristic, but this example displays three sets of paired Tuscan posts with preserved integrity in the sympathetic enclosure. The classic box form is counterbalanced with the low-pitched, hipped roof, and far-reaching overhanging eaves that associate the house to its setting. The paired, three-over-one, double-hung sash windows on the second story of the facade and the low, broad, hipped dormer on the roof are complementing features. The eight horizontally-oriented lights in the awning window in the dormer also minimizes the height of the box shape.

The historic district boasts three early-twentieth-century Dutch Colonial Revival-style houses across town on Wheeler and Gay streets. Built after World War I as mirror images, two one-and-one-half-story examples at 225 and 309 Wheeler Street (322-0011-0080; 322-0011-0081) are significant for being duplexes with two entrances on the facade. However, a six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood window later replaced one of the near-center doors on 309 Wheeler Street. The absence of a dormer on the steeply-pitched gambrel roofs is unusual on this subtype. Fine detailing is demonstrated in the bold stepped false beams supporting the wide eave overhangs on the sides. Constructed by local builder Charles Hawkins before the Depression, the nearby brick Moffett House at 537 Gay Street (322-0011-0044) best commemorates the Dutch Colonial Revival style through paired windows, a full-width, shed-roofed dormer on the gambrel roof, and paired Tuscan columns at the porch corners. Extraordinary features are the atypical two-and-one-half-story height, the gentle forward sweep of the gambrel roof over the porch, and returns on the gambrel.

As these Colonial Revival-style houses demonstrate the good marriage of uniformity in association to their setting through subtype design diversity, the two Tudor Revival-style dwellings on Mount Salem Avenue are remarkable in a rural village. The circa 1935 Lewis Turner House (322-0011-0114) on the east side of the avenue is a brick-clad subtype standing two-and-one-half stories with a slate-shingled gable roof and a characteristic steeply-pitched cross gable at the south end. Instead of half-timbering, weatherboard appears above the eaves on the gables. Although the diamond-patterned, steel casement windows and the entrance defined with a stone surround and a Medieval board-and-batten door with a small nine-light opening and strap hinges are fine Tudor details, the crowning feature is the massive, towering, brick, exterior chimney prominently located off-center on the facade. An exterior-end chimney towers above the south gable. They are further distinguished with deeply-paneled stacks, corbeled caps, and terracotta chimney pots. Diagonally across the street, the circa 1930 T. C. Lea House (322-0011-0117) expresses the Tudor Revival style in stone and a bit more modestly at one-and-one-half stories tall under an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The front is emphasized with a dominant, steeply-pitched, stone cross gable at the north end. This projecting gable has a broad archway to a porch, while a diamond-paned, arched casement window is on the second story. The side-gabled front elevation is further distinguished with an off-center, battered, stone chimney with two terracotta chimney pots. As demonstrated on the Turner House, the prominent placement of a bold chimney on the facade is a favored Tudor Revival-style technique to focus attention on the primary elevation.

The historic district has several architecturally significant dissimilar Bungalow-mode houses including three on Mount Salem Avenue. More pretentious than the Millermead residence on the west side of the street, the circa 1920, stuccoed-frame Bartow Brown House (322-0011-0113) has a vast gabled dormer on the broad, low-pitched, side-gabled roof and wide, unenclosed, overhanging eaves enveloping a full-width, wraparound porch. A bold variant of the style is represented in the porch roof support composed of triple battered posts above masonry piers.

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The Prairie-style door on the south side elevation is a noteworthy component complementing the three-over-one windows. Also clad in pebble-dash stucco, Millermead (322-0011-0119) features the characteristic wide roof overhang, exposed rafters and an unusual, low, shed-roofed dormer with an awning window composed of two rows of nineteen very small rectangular panes. The solid stuccoed porch balustrade with rectangular openings is another outstanding detail.

Born from so many architectural antecedents, the American Bungalow style allows for the specialized, rebellious, and unrestrained imagination of its resident architect as shown on the one-story, four-bay-wide, stuccoed-frame Campbell House (322-0011-0118) next to Millermead.³ The striking features consist of a widely-overhanging hipped roof, an off-center, two-story, rectangular tower with similarly overhanging eaves, battered-stone chimneys, diamond-paned windows, and a one-bay, one-story porch with bold Tuscan columns supporting a Mission-style parapet. Originally built with a terracotta tile roof, the asphalt-shingle replacement occurred in the 1980s. Original owner and civil engineer W. Curtis Campbell designed the dwelling in the 1920s after a house he saw when touring Italy during World War I. The age and style of the Italian residence he favored is not known, making an interpretation of his vision difficult. His design incorporated many features of the Mediterranean Italian Renaissance style. Yet, he appears to have translated the stucco, widely overhanging eaves, and the low-pitched hipped roof on Mediterranean and Italianate architecture, and the tower commonly found on Italian villas or on Mission-style houses, into a bungalow form. He then added Mission-style parapets. The Campbell House's diamond-pane windows, low-pitched hipped roof, and wide eave overhangs are also common features on the Prairie and Bungalow styles. The eclectic and extraordinary residence associates well to its setting among the other two bungalows with their horizontally-emphasized roof lines on the avenue and the Tudor Revival T. C. Lea House on the south with its battered stone chimneys.

Harris Hollow Road at the northwest corner of the historic area has two circa 1920 Bungalow-style dwellings. The first at 16 Harris Hollow Road (322-0011-0084) is a simplified gable-fronting frame version, standing one-and-one-half stories, three-bays wide, and covered with asbestos shingles. The broadness of the gable allows for a paired one-over-one, double-hung-sash window to be flanked by two smaller one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows on the upper story. The heavy rake board and cornice returns are additional notable elements that render this affordable house, when built, architecturally significant. Neighboring on the northeast, 24 Harris Hollow Road (322-0011-0083), is an excellent representation of the classic brick Bungalow-Craftsman-style dwelling. The one-and-one-half-story house has the finest features of the style including an outstanding full-width, one-story porch with two battered end posts on brick piers supporting an elliptical cornice. Built in circa 1930 for a Blue Ridge Mountain resettlement family, a third bungalow remains behind Rose Cottage at 41 Harris Hollow Road (322-0011-0091). This three-bay, stuccoed-frame model retains the distinctive hexagonal-patterned, asphalt-shingled roof.

Washington banker and merchant William M. Stuart selected the Queen Anne style for his circa 1905 residence on the southwest corner of Harris Hollow Road. The Stuart House (322-0011-0086) demonstrates the most distinctive identifying features of the elaborate style including a dominant front-facing gable, a steeply-pitched, and irregular cross-gabled roof with patterned shingles, a prominent polygonal tower, a secondary roof form, and a full-width wraparound porch. The roof sheathing is significant for the survival of the original hexagonal-patterned asphalt shingles. In circa 1900, a gable-fronting, cross-gabled Queen Anne subtype was built for Mary and Lucy Stonestreet at 577 Main Street (322-0011-0005). The gables of this attractive weatherboarded-frame dwelling are wood shingled. Although the porch does not wraparound, the component draws attention to its broad, low-pitched gable roof through widely overhanging eaves and an exaggerated returning cornice.

There are three surviving examples of notable commercial architecture in the 1900-45 period of significance including the Rappahannock National Bank, Stuart's Store, and Merrill's Motor Company, built in 1902, circa 1905,

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and circa 1945, respectively. The Rappahannock National Bank (322-0011-0051) is the single Renaissance Revival-style representation in the historic district. The style nicely communicates the formal banking institution through its symmetrical masonry cube shape, corner quoins, and bold classical pedimented entrance. Merrill's Motor Company (322-0011-0012) at 389 Main Street expresses its historic function as a Ford dealership and service center through fine brickwork involving rowlock header-course sills and soldier-course lintels on the windows, a soldier belt course distinguishing the first and second stories, and an Art Deco corbeled-brick frieze band. Gable fronting with a tall false facade that is unusually crowned with wide eaves and a boxed cornice, the weatherboarded-frame Stuart's Store (322-0011-0009) at 491 Main Street has openings detailed with plain corner blocks. Ornament also appears in the scroll-sawn rafter ends supporting the shed roof on the porch.

INVENTORY (SPECIALIZED & NON-STANDARD)

Nomination Background History:

Whereas, the 1975 Washington Historic District National Register Nomination provided a general eighteenth- and nineteenth-century period of significance and approximated 100 buildings within the designated boundary corresponding to the corporate limits;

Whereas, according to the standards of the time, the 1975 nomination did not include an inventory of the resources within the designated historic area or make any determination of their contributing or non-contributing status to the period of significance;

Whereas, this amendment provides additional documentation and is not a full rewrite of the 1975 nomination;

Inventory Organization:

Whereas, identified in the resurvey of 2004-05, there are 159 contributing resources and 89 non-contributing resources within a period of significance of 1735-1945 in the Washington Historic District;

Whereas, the Washington Town Council understood that the resources in the 1735-1899 period of significance required no amendment to the original 1975 nomination;

Whereas, the Washington Town Council resolved and budgeted funds to amend the 1975 National Register nomination to gain recognition of the 91 properties within the period of significance of 1900-45 which this amendment hereby adds;

Whereas, only the 91 resources falling within this extended period of significance, 1900-45, have additional photographs and are listed hereafter with detailed descriptive paragraphs and their contributing status;

Whereas, the 1975 nomination did not have an inventory attached, those resources falling within the earlier 1735-1899 period of significance are also listed herein, but simply, without a detailed descriptive paragraph. Their approximate date of construction will be listed. Consider the resources dating between 1735 and 1899 as contributing within that earlier listed period of significance, unless NC follows due to loss of integrity. Those constructed after 1945 do not contribute to either period of significance and will also be noted with NC;

Whereas, the period of significance (POS) will be clearly stated in the heading line for properties contributing to one or both periods. Should both periods of significance apply, the two will be clearly stated in the heading line beginning with the date of construction, i.e., the ca. 1920 Millermead "1920-45 POS" or The Meadows "1750-1899; 1940-45 POS." Further, for resources in the 1735-1899 period of significance solely, their headings will state, for example, "1735-1899 POS," "1833-1899 POS," according to their construction date. No POS will be given in the heading for non-contributing resources to either period of significance;

Whereas, only those 91 resources are to be counted for this amendment for their contribution to the added 1900-45 period of significance;

Accordingly, all streets are listed by name alphabetically, and all properties are thereafter listed numerically by street address and name. All resources are contributing unless otherwise noted in bold and are keyed by VDHR numbers to the inventory map.

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Avon Lane

22 Avon Lane 322-0011-0102 Other DHR Id #: 322-0010 Avon Hall 1830-1899; 1915-1945 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1830

Secondary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1880

Secondary Resource Information: Meathouse, Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1850

Secondary Resource Information: Barn, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1915

This long-neglected, two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, weatherboarded-frame barn with a concrete-block foundation and a standing-seam-metal gable roof stands in the south field about forty feet behind the Avon Hall residence. A board-and-batten door is on the south elevation at the southeast corner. A centered board-and-batten door is to its west and another opens from the hayloft.

Secondary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1930

This unoccupied tenant house stands near the eastern boundary of the Avon Hall property adjoining the vacant Black Kettle Motel and Restaurant where an abandoned road provided access to the east front. The two-bay, vernacular dwelling stands one-and-one-half-stories tall on a grapevine-joined stone foundation. Wood German siding covers the frame, and standing-seam metal protects the gable roof. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the side-gabled west-rear elevation. The wood windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash. The circa 1935, two-bay, one-story, shed-roofed addition on the east elevation has a six-light and a three-light awning window. The adjoining one-bay porch to the entrance has collapsed under heavy vine overgrowth.

Secondary Resource Information: Shed (2), Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1930

Two deteriorating frame sheds remain under overgrowth east of the circa 1880 Avon Cottage. The first stands on brick piers and has board-and-batten cladding, a batten door on the west side and a standing-seam-metal gable roof. A terracotta smokestack extends from the back eight-over-eight window. The shed-roofed shed on the east side rises from grapevine-joined stone piers. It is two openings wide and sheathed in weatherboard.

Individual Resource Status: Barn

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed (2)

(2) Contributing

Gay Street

593 Gay Street 322-0011-0042 Tranquility Slave Quarters 1840-1899; 1915-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Stories 1.5, Style: Carpenter Gothic, ca. 1840 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Well House, ca. 1985 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Barn, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1915

The Tranquility Slave Quarter lot was subdivided from Tranquility in the 1970s. Facing south, this neglected and overgrown one-story, two-bay, board-and-batten pole barn with a standing-seam-metal gable roof stands across from the former slave dwelling on the north side of Wheeler Street. Thickly covered with vines, the abandoned barn has fallen into disrepair.

Individual Resource Status: Barn

Contributing

567 Gay Street 322-0011-0043 Other DHR Id #: 322-0006 Tranquility 1840-1899 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Weatherboard, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1840

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Frame, Stories 1, No Style Listed, ca. 1990 NC

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537 Gay Street 322-0011-0044 Billy Moffett House 1929-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Dutch Colonial Revival, ca. 1929

South of Tranquility, the Billy Moffett House is a five-bay-wide, stretcher-course-brick, gambrel-roofed dwelling with a full-width front porch and a full-width, shed-roofed dormer. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, and a brick exterior-end chimney rises through its south overhang. The cornice is heavily molded and returned like so many others in town, but they are on gable roofs. Paired Tuscan columns support the outside corners of the porch roof, and two are at center flanking the entry steps. The inclusion of the porch roof through a gentle slope forward of the gambrel, upon which the shed-roofed dormer sets, is a distinctively fluid architectural feat. The centered, raised-panel, wood door is surrounded by three-pane sidelights and a rectangular, three-light transom. The dormer features a six-over-six, double-hung-sash window at center, flanked by paired six-over-six double-hung-sash windows. Rappahannock County builder Charles W. Hawkins built this well articulated Dutch Colonial Revival-style house and its classically-influenced brick garage that gable fronts on Main Street in 1929.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Contributing

485 Gay Street 322-0011-0045 Other Id #: 322-0004 Washington Presbyterian Church 1858-1899 POS

Primary Resource Information: Church, Brick Masonry, Stories 1, Style: Roman Revival, 1858

Secondary Resource Information: Monument/Marker, 1983 NC

335 Gay Street 322-0011-0046 Compton House 1820-1899; 1940-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Weatherboard, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1820

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1940

The one-story, two-bay, weatherboarded-frame shed with a standing-seam-metal gable roof stands on a concrete block foundation in the northwest rear yard of this lot on the northwest corner of Gay and Middle streets. A raised-panel door is north of a six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood window on the east facade.

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

379 Gay Street 322-0011-0047 Other Id #: 322-0007 Trinity Episcopal Church 1857-1899 POS

Primary Resource Information: Church, Stuccoed Frame, Stories 1.5, Style: Gothic Revival, 1857

337 Gay Street 322-0011-0048 Jones's Store 1834-1899 POS

Primary Resource Information: Store, Weatherboarded Frame, Stories 1.5, Style: Commercial, ca. 1834

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, 2003 NC

311 Gay Street 322-0011-0049 L. T. Partlow General Store 1935-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1935

This lot is on the northwest corner of Gay and Jett streets. After a fire destroyed most of the L-plan of the expansive L. T. Partlow General Store facing Gay Street in the 1930s, only part of the first-story, gable-fronting portion composed of a seven-course Flemish-bond-variant brick pattern remains. The reconstructed building continues the seven-course, Flemish-bond variant up to the eave of the pedimented gable which is sheathed in shiplap boards. Wooden-block quoins are on the front corners. Asphalt shingles cover the gable roof, peppered with rectangular skylights from the front to the back. The facade has replacement divided plate glass windows flanking the recessed entrance which is underneath a cantilevered, hexagonal-shaped, jigsaw balcony. Three stepped, single-pane windows flank a single-light French door with full-pane sidelights at center on the second story. Also not original, an elliptical light window is above paired casement windows in the upper gable. Attorney T. C. Lea rebuilt this commercial building from the ruin of Luther Partlow's burned general store in circa 1935. So much has been done to

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the building in later years, including the skylights and the incompatible fenestration in the front and back in the late-1980s, the resource does not contribute to the historic district.

Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building, ca. 1935

NC

291 Gay Street 322-0011-0050 Gay Street Theatre

Primary Resource Information: Theater, Cinder Block Masonry, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1950 NC

257 Gay Street 322-0011-0051 Rappahannock National Bank

1902-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Bank, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, 1902

This two-story, stretcher-course-brick, simplified Renaissance Revival-style bank with a nearly flat roof and a false parapet, defined with a wide cornice below the frieze, was three bays wide and two bays deep originally. A two-story, two-bay addition with a subtle shed roof was built in the same brick pattern on the rear in circa 1985. Large single-light windows with heavy wood lintels are on this slightly set-in wing. Brick quoins detail the corners of the main block. The overhanging cornice has been removed, leaving a rough repair band of infill brick. The centered east front entrance has a classical frontispiece of Tuscan columns supporting a pedimented gable with a flat-paneled frieze. The double-leaf, single-light door has a single-pane transom painted with "The Rappahannock National Bank" in gold. Paired sixteen-over-one, double-hung-sash windows are north of the entrance. A large diamond muntin dissects the rectangular muntins in the upper sash. A second double-leaf, single-light front door is at the southeast corner. Its transom matches the window sash. Another sixteen-over-one, double-hung-sash wood window with a lozenge abuts this second entrance.

Individual Resource Status: Bank

Contributing

239 Gay Street 322-0011-0052 Washington Volunteer Fire Company

1940-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Fire Station, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1940

The two-story, three-bay-wide, three-bay-deep, concrete-block former Washington Volunteer Fire Hall with a low-pitched gable roof was rehabilitated into an office building in circa 1985. The front was given a Flemish-bond brick false facade with broad corbeled pilasters framing a stepped parapet. Three one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows with segmental arches define the second story. The one-story, four-bay-wide, one-bay-deep, flat-roofed entry was given identical brick details to the false facade. Segmental arches are above the openings, including the recessed door. The windows on the north side elevation were enclosed, and a new picture bay window was inserted in the northeast corner. The wide second-story rear window was decreased in size. The alterations for the adaptive reuse of the fire station greatly enhanced the facade with a Colonial Revival-style influence, but the old fire hall is no longer discernible to the uninformed. Therefore, the building does not contribute to the historic district.

Individual Resource Status: Fire Station

NC

330 Gay Street 322-0011-0053 The Packing Shed

1915-45 POS

Primary Resource Status: Barn, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1915

A one-and-one-half-story, board-and-batten barn with an L-plan and a standing-seam-metal gambrel roof stands in the center of this added-on frame barn on the southwest corner of Gay and Porter streets. Formerly an apple packing house, five frame attachments with metal shed and gable roofs wraparound the gambrel-roofed barn. A two-bay wing awkwardly adjoins the north front corner causing its metal roof to overlap at the ridge. A rambling, two-bay-deep, shed-roofed wing extends from Porter Street across the back elevation. A shed-roofed, one-bay addition to the southeast front corner has a double-leaf door for vehicular entry. The gable-fronting one-and-one-half-story wing at the northeast corner was probably built for a sales office. John Clark's blacksmith shop, stagecoach stop and livery stable stood on this Lot 31 in 1916 when a fire destroyed much of the stable and claimed the lives of several horses. The rambling shed-roofed back wing appears earlier than the gambrel-roofed barn and the other sections and may be the surviving portion of the old stable. A gallery currently occupies the gabled former sales office.

Individual Resource Status: Barn

Contributing

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171 Gay Street 322-0011-0054

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling (log reconstructed), Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1985
NC

132 Gay Street 322-0011-0055 Middleton Miller Birthplace 1796-1899; 1940-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Log; Frame, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1796
Secondary Resource Information: Well, ca. 1800

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1940

This property is at the south dead end of Gay Street where Middleton Miller's land begins with his log birthplace standing a short distance north of his later circa 1840 brick mansion, called The Maples. This portion of the estate was partitioned from The Maples years ago. Featuring a board-and-batten-clad frame, this one-bay shed with a standing-seam-metal gable roof stands behind the birthplace dwelling in the southeast yard.

Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

160 Gay Street 322-0011-0056 Gay Street Inn 1850-1899; 1910-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Weatherboard, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1850

Secondary Resource Information: Garage, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1910

The one-story, one-bay, weatherboarded-frame garage stands on a concrete-block foundation across from the Gay Street Inn. The gable-fronting building has a standing-seam-metal gable roof, and the gable is decorated with an elliptical wooden vent. A sliding witch door has been cut out for a shorter single-leaf opening attached with butterfly hinges. A two-over-two, double-hung-sash, wood window is on the side elevations.

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories, 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1940

This one-bay, board-and-batten-frame shed with a concrete block foundation and standing-seam-metal shed roof faces the south side of the house.

Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

180 Gay Street 322-0011-0057 Other DHR Id #: 322-0008 Washington Baptist Church & Masonic Lodge

Primary Resource Information: Church, Brick Masonry, Stories 2.5, Style: Italianate, ca. 1875 1875-1899 POS
Secondary Resource Information: Gravestone, Rev. Barnett Grimsley, 1885

238 Gay Street 322-0011-0058 Clerk's Office

Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Building, Brick Masonry, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, 1978 NC

250 Gay Street 322-0011-0059 Other DHR Id #: 322-0005 Rappahannock County Court House

Primary Resource Information: Court House, Brick, Stories 2.5, Style: Roman Revival, ca. 1833 1833-1899 POS
Secondary Resource Information: Monument/Marker (Confederate), ca. 1898

262 Gay Street 322-0011-0060 Clerk's Office 1833-1899 POS

Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Building, Brick Masonry, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1833

274 Gay Street 322-0011-0061 Treasurer's Office 1850-1899 POS

Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Building, Brick Masonry, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1850

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290 Gay Street 322-0011-0062 H. G. Moffett Law Office 1836-1899 POS
Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Building, B&B Frame, Stories 1, Style: Carpenter Gothic, ca. 1836

___ Gay Street 322-0011-0001 Town of Washington Monument 1932-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Monument/Marker, 1932

This uncoursed stone monument with a grapevine mortar joint has a broad base under the obelisk holding the bronze tablet on its west side facing Gay and Jett streets. Statement: "The Town of Washington, Virginia the First Washington of All. Surveyed and platted by George Washington with the assistance of John Lonem and Edward Corder as chainmen August 4, 1749. Organized and established as a town by the General Assembly of Virginia December 14, 1796. Incorporated as a municipality by the General Assembly of Virginia February 12, 1894."

Individual Resource Status: Monument/Marker

Contributing

310 Gay Street 322-0011-0063 Washington Methodist Church 1889-1899 POS
Primary Resource Information: Church, Weatherboarded Frame, Stories 1.5, Style: Gothic Revival, 1889

320 Gay Street 322-0011-0064 Sprint Telephone Building
Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Brick Masonry, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1975
NC

328 Gay Street 322-0011-0065 Thorn's Tavern Kitchen 1830-1899 POS
Primary Resource Information: Kitchen, Brick Masonry, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1830

338 Gay Street 322-0011-0066 Rappahannock Medical Center
Primary Resource Information: Health Clinic, Brick Masonry, Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1980 NC

360 Gay Street 322-0011-0067 Roger Batchelder Real Estate
Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Building, Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1980 NC

354 Gay Street 322-0011-0068 Rappahannock County Department of Social Services
Primary Resource Information: Social Service Building, Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1980 NC

370 Gay Street 322-0011-0069 Trinity House 1905-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1905

Underpinned with concrete block and covered with a hexagonal-patterned, asphalt-shingled gable roof, this three-bay, weatherboarded-frame house has a multi-patterned, wood-shingled, centered gable with a single-pane diamond window. Two brick interior chimneys with terracotta chimney pots rise from the roof. The heavily molded boxed cornice returns on the side gables. A Federal-style wreath is in the largest center vertical panel on the bottom half of the single-light, raised-panel front door. One-over-one, double-hung-sash, wood windows flank this entrance, and three identical windows are on the second story. The three-bay, one-story porch has Folk Victorian-style spindle fan brackets and turned posts supporting a standing-seam-metal hipped roof. A one-story, two-bay, weatherboarded-frame addition with horizontally-oriented windows and an asphalt-shingled gable roof was built at the northeast rear corner in circa 1955. In circa 2000, the wing was enlarged southward a bay for a single-light French door to a new pressure-treated wood deck. Not contributing to either period of significance, a circa 2000, frame shed with an asphalt-shingled gable roof stands on a pressure-treated wood deck northeast of the house on the back property line.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

NC

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408 Gay Street 322-0011-0070 Daniel O'Neal House 1795-1899 POS
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stuccoed Frame, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1795

430 Gay Street 322-0011-0071 1840-1899 POS
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Weatherboard, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1840

456 Gay Street 322-0011-0072 O'Connell-Lynch House
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995 NC
Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995 NC
Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995 NC
Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995 NC

480 Gay Street 322-0011-0073 Dr. E. W. Brown House 1885-1899 POS
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Weatherboard, Stories 2.5, Style: Late Victorian, ca. 1885

353 Gay Street 322-0011-0074 Powers House 1835-1899; 1930-45 POS
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stuccoed Frame, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1835
Secondary Resource Information: Kitchen, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1835 NC
Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1990 NC
Secondary Resource Information: Garage, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1990 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Garage, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1930
A board-and-batten-frame garage with a standing-seam-metal gable roof and a paneled overhead door on the west gable front stands directly at the east end of the driveway extending from Gay Street.

Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

532 Gay Street 322-0011-0076 Giles House
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Brick Masonry, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1954 NC
Secondary Resource Information: Garage, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1955 NC
Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1955 NC

558 Gay Street 322-0011-0077 Dudley House 1885-1899 POS
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Weatherboard, Stories 2.5, Style: Late Victorian, ca. 1885

598 Gay Street 322-0011-0078 The Academy 1830-1899; 1940-45 POS
Primary Resource Information: School, Brick Masonry, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1830 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Barn, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1940
This one-story, one-bay, board-and-batten-frame barn with a low-pitched, standing-seam-metal gable roof stands on a cinder-block foundation in the southeast bank behind the old Academy. The front roof slope has a lower pitch than the rear slope. The front and rear rafters extend beyond the eave overhang. A batten door on a steel slider track is on the south front elevation. An unusual feature in the Washington Historic District, there is an earthen ramp up to this door. Six-light casement windows are on the gable ends. The hill enables machine storage underneath.

Individual Resource Status: Barn Contributing

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Harris Hollow Road

12 Harris Hollow Road 322-0011-0085 Leggett House 1929-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1929

This one-and-one-half-story, rambling, eight-bay-wide, two-bay-deep, weatherboarded-frame house has a concrete-block foundation, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a massive, brick, interior chimney. There are four sections. The one-story portion at the west end with the interior chimney has two one-over-one, double-hung-sash, metal windows. The next one-and-one-half-story wing has a hip-roofed bay window with three plate glass panes and a deeply-recessed entrance with a wide single-leaf, raised-panel door and single-pane sidelights. A pedimented dormer

with a one-over-one, double-hung-sash window is on the roof above. The lower two-bay wing to the east features a tripartite single-pane window in a shed-roofed dormer. The east projecting gable of the garage bay has two six-over-six, double-hung-sash, metal windows on the front. Two wooden overhead garage doors are on the east side elevation. This residence is currently owned by Washington Mayor Eugene S. Leggett and his wife Clarissa. The dwelling contains a 1929 earlier house, but expansion and exterior alteration in circa 1989 render it undetectable from the exterior. Therefore, the resource does not contribute to the historic district.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling NC

16 Harris Hollow Road 322-0011-0084 1920-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Bungalow, ca. 1920

This is a small moderately-priced, simplified variation of the Bungalow-style house, standing one-and-one-half stories, three bays wide, two bays deep on a concrete-block foundation. The asphalt-shingled roof is broadly gabled, and a brick, central-interior chimney rises from the ridge. Gable-fronting, the gable is defined with a heavy rake board and boxed cornice returns. The breadth of the gable allows for a paired two-over-two, double-hung-sash window in the center of two small one-over-one windows on the second story. The door repeats the two-over-two window sash pattern above raised panels. Turned posts support the hipped roof of the full-width front porch, while the back porch has been partly enclosed with asbestos siding and horizontally-oriented windows.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

24 Harris Hollow Road 322-0011-0083 1920-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Bungalow-Craftsman, ca. 1920

The one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, stretcher-course-brick house has a concrete-block foundation, an asphalt-shingled gable roof with widely overhanging eaves, a broad centered, gable-roofed dormer and a brick interior chimney. Among the outstanding elements on the front is the full-width, one-story porch with two, exaggerated battered end posts rising from brick piers to support an elliptical cornice under a shed-roofed extension of the gable. Two brick piers with cast stone caps, instead of posts, are under the center ellipse of the porch for balance. Elongated cut-out L-brackets with scalloped ends lend decorative support to the overhanging eaves on the porch and main roof. Slightly smaller versions of the bracket brace the wide overhang of the massive gabled dormer that is faced with hexagonal shingles surrounding a tripartite six-over-six, double-hung-sash window. A circa 1960, one-story, stuccoed-frame addition on the back joins a circa 1980, one-and-one-half-story, stuccoed-frame, gable-roofed wing.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

28 Harris Hollow Road 322-0011-0082 1880-1899 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, A/V sided, Stories 2.5, Style: Italianate, ca. 1880

Secondary Resource Information: Garage, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1950 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1950 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1950 NC

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32 Harris Hollow Road 322-0011-0129 Roger Batchelder House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stuccoed Frame, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, 2004 NC
Secondary Resource Information: Garage, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, 2004 NC

41 Harris Hollow Road 322-0011-0091 Rose Cottage 1930-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories, 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1945

According to the date stone at the entrance posts in the front stone wall, the original Rose Cottage was built in 1929. The house was soon destroyed by fire, however, and the present vernacular-influenced Usonian-style residence was built on the site in the 1940s, the decade after Frank Lloyd Wright introduced the one-story, moderately-sized and affordably-priced home design. This four-bay-wide, two-bay-deep example is articulated in stretcher-course brick with emphasized horizontal mortar joints, and the roof form is split-level with a short low shed roof at the front and a flat roof behind. A broad, exterior-end, brick chimney is in the front northeast corner on the west side. A flat-roofed carport attaches to the main block just behind the chimney. The front elevation has nearly floor to ceiling glazing with plate-glass and clerestory windows. Outward-swinging, single-light, double-leaf doors flank the first-story windows.

Secondary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Bungalow, ca. 1930

This three-bay, stuccoed-frame dwelling with a cinder-block foundation, a hexagonal-patterned, asphalt-shingled gable roof, a centered, shed-roofed dormer and an off-center interior brick chimney stands back behind Rose Cottage to the northwest. Six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows flank the entrance, while a paired single-light window is in the dormer. The house was built for a family displaced by the establishment of the Shenandoah National Park.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

17 Harris Hollow Road 322-0011-0086 Stuart House 1905-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Queen Anne, ca. 1905

This three-bay, weatherboarded-frame house has a stone foundation, a hexagonal-patterned, asphalt-shingled, cross-gabled roof and an interior brick chimney. Typical of the Queen Anne style, the dwelling is very asymmetrical. A three-story, hexagonal turret with one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows and a metal pyramidal roof rises through the front northeast corner of the one-story wraparound porch. Turned posts support the standing-seam-metal, hipped roof of this porch. The dominant front projecting gable has a tall, paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash, wood window on the first story and a smaller paired, matching window on the second. A paired single-light window is above the gable. The windows and doors have wide surrounds and decorative low pediments with bulls-eye corner blocks. The gables are defined with heavy molding and returned cornices. The entrance is in the northwest corner within a one-and-one-half-story, shed-roofed portal which has a round window under the rake. A tall rectangular transom is above the two-pane, flat-paneled door with stained-glass panes and frosted motifs in the upper half.

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1925

This one-story, one-bay weatherboarded-frame wood shed with a steeply sloping standing-seam-metal shed roof faces south behind the dwelling.

Secondary Resource Information: Carriage House, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1925

The one-bay, weatherboarded-frame carriage house with a stone foundation and a standing-seam-metal gable roof stands at the end of the gravel driveway on the northwest side of the house. Butterfly hinges are on the double-leaf board-and-batten door.

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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing

Jett Street

309 Jett Street 322-0011-0108 Washington Post Office 1845-1899 POS
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stuccoed Frame, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1845

Main Street

687 Main Street 322-0011-0122 First Baptist Church of Washington 1881-1899 POS
Primary Resource Information: Church, Stuccoed Frame, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, 1881

667 Main Street 322-0011-0123 Charles Smoot House
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Alum/Vinyl Siding, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1985 NC
Secondary Resource Information: Garage, Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1990 NC

639 Main Street 322-0011-0003 Claybert Smoot House 1880-1899 POS
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Vinyl Sided, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1880
Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Frame, Masonite, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995 NC
Secondary Resource Information: Garage, Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1955 NC

609 Main Street 322-0011-0004 Butler Stonestreet House 1825-1899; 1910-45 POS
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Weatherboard, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1825

Secondary Resource Information: Carriage House, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1910
The one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, board-and-batten-clad-frame carriage house stands on a concrete-block foundation in the lot behind the Butler Stonestreet House. Standing-seam metal covers the gable roof. Facing south for vehicular entry from Wheeler Street, a wide board-and-batten door in the southeast corner slides on a steel track. Two board-and-batten, single-leaf doors with butterfly hinges are to the west.

Individual Resource Status: Carriage House Contributing

577 Main Street 322-0011-0005 Mary & Lucy Stonestreet House 1900-45 POS
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Queen Anne, ca. 1900

This four-bay-wide, three-bay-deep, frame house on a concrete-block foundation is composed of cross gables with weatherboards below the eave and wood shingles above. The gables have heavily-molded cornice returns above a wide frieze band, the eaves widely overhang, and standing-seam metal covers the gable roof. The three-bay east front porch is a dominant and finely designed component comprised of a broad, low-pitched gable with paired battered posts supporting a molded and deeply returning cornice. The front entrance into a side passage has a fifteen-light door elaborated with five-pane sidelights. Six-over-one, double-hung-sash, wood windows flank the off-center entrance, while a paired window is asymmetrically to the north side. Two six-over-one, double-hung-sash windows are on the second story, and an eight-light, wooden casement is in the front gable.

Secondary Resource Information: Garage, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1940
The two-bay, gable-fronting, board-and-batten-clad-frame garage with a standing-seam-metal gable roof is south of the dwelling at the end of a gravel driveway.

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Secondary Resource Information: Workshop, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1945

A one-story, two-bay, frame, board-and-batten-clad workshop with an asphalt-shingled gable roof is in the back yard. A one-bay-deep, three-bay-wide, hip-roofed rear addition dates to circa 1990.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Workshop	Contributing

537 Main Street 322-0011-0006 Nicol House 1798-1899 POS
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Weatherboarded Log, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1798

525 Main Street 322-0011-0007 1940-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1940

This is a one-story, three-bay, frame house on a concrete block foundation with a standing-seam-metal gable roof. The house is clad in wooden German siding. An exterior-end, corbeled-brick chimney stands against the southwest back corner of the three-bay-deep, circa 1980 rear addition which was raised a half-story and given an asphalt-shingled gable roof in 2005. Six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows flank the replacement single-light door on the east front. The formerly shed-roofed, one-bay front porch was reformed into a gable roof in 2005.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
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509 Main Street 322-0011-0008 1900-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1900

The oldest portion of this house is the one-and-one-half-story, four-bay-deep, stuccoed-brick south wing with a stone foundation and an asphalt-shingled gable roof that is side gabled to Harris Hollow Road. Brick steps with an iron railing lead up to the original entrance at the southeast corner of this south side. Six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows flank this entrance. Four gable-roofed wall dormers with six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows are on the upper story. Behind an iron railing and stone steps, the board-and-batten door to the cellar entrance is on the east Main Street gable end of this wing. The north side elevation of this south wing is only two wall dormers deep to the circa 1955, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide, red and glazed brick addition that is set back, creating an L-plan. Three dormers on the front and back roof slopes are stuccoed in harmony with the treatment on the older section of the house. This wing has a corbeled brick, interior-end chimney and a one-bay carport on the north side. A circa 1995 modular frame shed in the rear yard does not contribute to either period of significance.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
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491 Main Street 322-0011-0009 Stuart's Store and Bank 1905-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2.5, Style: Commercial, ca. 1905

The three-bay-wide, three-bay-deep, weatherboarded-frame, gable-fronting building features an imposing false facade with a widely overhanging eave and boxed cornice. Standing-seam-metal covers the back of the false front and the gable roof behind. Large two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows flank the entrance which has a complementing two-light rectangular transom and five-pane sidelights. Two-over-two windows are on the second floor, and a centered louvered vent is below the cornice. Vernacular plain corner blocks enhance the window and door frames. Chamfered posts and scroll-sawn exposed rafters support the shed roof of the full-width porch.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Contributing
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437-443 Main Street 322-0011-0010 Mayor's House 1745-1899; 1930-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Weatherboard, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1745

Secondary Resource Information: Store, Weatherboarded Frame, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1760

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Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1930

This one-bay shed with an asphalt-shingled gable roof stands on a stone foundation deep in the southwest rear yard. The weatherboards are ship lapped and lapped. Covered with ivy, the board-and-batten door is on the east facade.

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

411-423 Main Street 322-0011-0011 Other DHR Id #: 322-0009 Cox's Ordinary 1735-1899 POS

Primary Resource Information: Tavern/Ordinary, Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial, ca. 1735

Secondary Resource Information: Well, circa 1740

389 Main Street 322-0011-0012 Merrill's Motor Company 1945-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Garage, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1945

This two-story, six-bay-wide, five-bay-deep, red and glazed stretcher-course-brick former garage has a flat roof with parapets on three sides. The facade is emphasized with two soldier belt courses and a third soldier course under the metal eave. The frieze is composed of a tall band of Art Deco-style zig-zagging corbeled bricks. Single-pane metal casement windows are detailed with a rowlock sill and soldier-course lintels. The deep hexagonal bay at the southeast corner has a flat roof and a broad tripartite casement at center, while paired casement windows are on the surrounding planes. The former garage door on the north side of the circa 1955, one-story rear addition has been replaced with a double-leaf door and a nine-light, raised-panel door with sidelights for the current U. S. Post Office and Cafe use. An exterior, brick, flue chimney stands at the southeast front corner of the nine-bay, south side elevation. Not contributing to either period of significance, a circa 2000 informational kiosk with chamfered posts supporting a pyramidal roof stands in the northeast front corner of the building.

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1945

A one-story, one-bay, stretcher-course-brick storage shed with an asphalt-shingled gable roof stands on the south side of the back parking lot.

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Kiosk

NC

371 Main Street 322-0011-0013 Old Carter-Dudley Home 1850-1899 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1850

(Aluminum sided during the 2004-05 resurvey, the front is now clad in wooden "rusticated block" panels, and wood German siding sheathes the other three elevations.)

353 Main Street 322-0011-0124 Christopher Goodine Designs in Gold & Silver

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Bldg., Frame, Weatherboard, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, 2004

NC

349 Main Street 322-0011-0014 Goodine House 1850-1899 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Weatherboard, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1850

341 Main Street 322-0011-0015 Geneva Welch Gallery

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Bldg., Frame, Weatherboard, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1980

NC

329 Main Street 322-0011-0016 Pullen House 1890-1899 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Weatherbd., Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1895

Secondary Resource Information: Barn, Vertical Board Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1890

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307 Main Street 322-0011-0017 Recreation Hall 1937-1945 POS

Primary Resource Information: Meeting Hall, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1937

A two-story, three-bay, weatherboarded-frame, gable-fronting building on a parged cinder-block foundation, asphalt shingles cover the low-pitched gable roof. Between 1975 and 1989, the front fenestration changed from four bays originally to three bays wide, composed of a raised-panel single-leaf door flanked by twelve-light, fixed-sash, wood windows with a wood keystone above. The entrance was embellished with a wooden dentiled pediment supported by fluted pilasters. A modern dentiled rake board and dentiled frieze application occurred under a new boxed cornice, and a semi-circular vent replaced a rectangular element in the gable. The south side cellar entrance into the former pool room was blocked off by concrete steps and a metal rail. In 2004, the twelve-pane, fixed-sash windows were replaced with six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows, and a wood trellis and deck were added to the north side. Simultaneously, a pent roof supported by bold L-brackets was added to shelter the south-side steps. The many alterations occurred for retail establishments. Integrity remains in form and massing.

Individual Resource Status: Meeting Hall

Contributing

291 Main Street 322-0011-0018 Heritage House B & B 1837-1899; 1935-1945 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, WB, Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular Greek Revival, 1837

Secondary Resource Information: Ice House, Weatherboarded Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1837

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1935

This three-bay, weatherboarded-frame shed has a standing-seam metal shed roof. Standing on a cement pad about nine feet behind the ice house, the two-room tool shed appears to have been relocated here.

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

261 Main Street 322-0011-0020 Piedmont Properties, Inc.

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Cinder Block, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1950

NC

249 Main Street 322-0011-0021 Rappahannock News

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Cinder Block, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1950

NC

233 Main Street 322-0011-0022 Office Building

Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Bldg., Stuccoed Block, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1950 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, German-sided Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1960 NC

211 Main Street 322-0011-0023 Douglas K. Baumgardner Law Offices

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Cinder Block, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, 1955 NC

199 Main Street 322-0011-0024 Jenkins House 1907-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, 1907

The weatherboarded-frame vernacular Jenkins House stands two-and-one-half stories tall and three bays wide with a T-plan originally composed of a projecting north gable which also projects to the rear. Standing-seam metal covers the gable roof where an interior-end, corbeled brick chimney is at the south and a corbeled-brick, central-interior chimney is on the north projecting gable. The molded cornice returns on gables that are defined with a wide-band rake board. The fifteen-light entrance is in the northeast corner of the two-bay, side-gabled, south section. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung-sash. A three-bay, one-story porch on the side-gabled south ell has substantial turned posts with spindle brackets supporting a standing-seam-metal shed roof. The porch on the back

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was enclosed with weatherboard in circa 1990. A one-story, one-bay, weatherboarded-frame, hip-roofed addition to the rear gable dates to circa 1930.

Secondary Resource Information: Bus Station, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, 1907.

The three-bay-wide, two-bay-deep, weatherboarded-frame building stands on a concrete-block foundation south of the Jenkins House. Standing-seam metal covers the hipped roof. The two-bay-wide, one-bay-deep, slightly taller and broader, hipped canopy in front is supported by battered wood columns on brick piers. The two outside corner columns replaced round metal poles sometime between 1975 and 1989. The facade of the building is recessed within projecting side walls distinguished with three-inch-wide, beaded boards. The not-original, raised-panel door at center is flanked by three-over-one, double-hung-sash windows. Law offices now inhabit the former station. A circa 1980, one-bay, weatherboarded-frame shed in the back yard does not contribute to either period of significance.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Bus Station

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

NC

191 Main Street 322-0011-0026 Buntin House

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Brick Veneer, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1955 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, ca.1955

NC

Secondary Resource Information; Shed, ca. 1960

NC

189 Main Street 322-0011-0027 Foster-Harris B & B

1865-1899 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Weatherboarded Frame, Stories 2.5, Style: Late Victorian, ca. 1865

Secondary Resource Information: Meathouse, Weatherboarded Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1865

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Weatherboarded Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1985 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Garage, Weatherboarded Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2000 NC

30 Main Street 322-0011-0028 Mt. Prospect

1850-1899; 1930-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Brick Masonry, Stories 2.5, Style: Italianate, ca. 1850

Secondary Resource Information: Meathouse, Weatherboarded Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1850

Secondary Resource Information: Stable, B & B Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1870

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, B & B Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1970 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, B & B Frame, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1980 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Well, ca. 1930

The above-ground well cover dates to the early twentieth century, although the underground waterway is probably much earlier. The round capped, underground well is surrounded by a five-course stone wall and covered by a standing-seam-metal pyramidal roof that is supported by square posts and ornamented with small scroll brackets.

Individual Resource Status: Well

Contributing

176 Main Street 322-0011-0030 The Maples

1840-1899 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Brick Masonry, Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, ca. 1840

Secondary Resource Information: Kitchen, Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1840

Secondary Resource Information: Meathouse, Brick Masonry, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1840

Secondary Resource Information: Slave Quarters, Brick Masonry, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1840

Secondary Resource Information: Stable, Frame, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1850

___ Main Street 322-0011-0031

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Brick Masonry, Stories 1.5, Style: Ranch, ca. 1955

NC

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198 Main Street 322-0011-0032 Clark's Tavern 1840-1899 POS
Primary Resource Information: Tavern/Ordinary, Frame, WB, Stone, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1840

218 Main Street 322-0011-0033 Stonehaven 1930-1945 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1930

This two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, stone house has a standing-seam-metal cross-gabled roof complete with overhanging eaves, cornice returns, gabled wall dormers and a central-interior stone chimney. The fine stonework is detailed with a grapevine mortar joint. A one-story, one-bay, stone porch with arched entrances stands at the northwest and southwest front corners and at the southeast rear corner within ells formed by the cross gables. All porches have Japanese-influenced flared roofs. The main entrances are on the north and side walls of the centered cross gable within the porches. All of the double-hung windows have six-over-one sashes and stone sills and lintels.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

262 Main Street 322-0011-0035 Old Episcopal Rectory 1835-1899; 1925-1945 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stuccoed Frame, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1835

Secondary Resource Information: Kitchen, Weatherboarded Frame, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1835

Secondary Resource Information: Garage, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1925

This one-bay, one-story, weatherboarded-frame garage gable-fronts directly on Main Street. The garage has a four-pane, flat-paneled overhead door and a standing-seam-metal gable roof.

Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

332 Main Street 322-0011-0036 Armfield, Miller & Ripley, Inc., Sotheby's 1830-1899; 1940-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Log, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1830

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1940

This one-bay, frame, board-and-batten-clad shed stands on a concrete-block foundation at the east end of the south gravel driveway. Standing-seam metal covers the shed roof. A board-and-batten door is in the southwest corner.

Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

360 Main Street 322-0011-0038 Strother-Clopton House 1800-1899 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Weatherboard, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1800

Secondary Resource Information: Meathouse, Weatherboarded Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1800

Secondary Resource Information: Kitchen, Weatherboarded Frame, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1800

Secondary Resource Information: Dairy, Weatherboarded Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1850

Secondary Resource Information: Chimney, Stone, ca. 2003 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Trellis, Synthetic Polystone, Polyurethane, ca. 2003 NC

448 Main Street 322-0011-0039 Offices of the Inn at Little Washington 1860-1899 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Weatherboard, Stories 2.5, Style: Italianate, ca. 1860

Secondary Resource Information: Gazebo, ca. 1985 NC

492 Main Street 322-0011-0040 Oden House 1860-1899; 1900-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, WB, Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular Greek Revival, ca. 1860

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Weatherboarded Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2000 NC

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Secondary Resource Information: Well House, Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1900
Standing on a stone foundation at the southwest corner of the storage shed behind the dwelling, this long, one-story, one-bay, frame well house has a latticed front and three elevations clad in boards and battens. Standing-seam metal covers the gable roof.

Individual Resource Status: Well House

Contributing

510 Main Street 322-0011-0041 (1st) Rappahannock County Jail 1750-1899; 1900-45 POS
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stuccoed Log, Frame, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1750
Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Frame, B & B, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1985 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Well, ca. 1900
Four chamfered posts support the wood-shingled gable roof above this old well behind the house. The pulley mechanism remains intact.

Secondary Resource Information: Garage, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1930
This one-story, one-bay, weatherboarded-frame garage with a standing-seam-metal gable roof stands on concrete blocks in the back yard and gable fronts to Gay Street. Strap hinges are on the double-leaf door.

Individual Resource Status: Well

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Contributing

Middle Street

232 Middle Street 322-0011-0103
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Brick Masonry, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1980 NC
Secondary Resource Information: Greenhouse, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1990 NC

309 Middle Street 322-0011-0092 Thornton's Garage 1900-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Garage, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1900
This prominent lot is situated on the northeast corner of Middle and Main streets. Thornton's Garage began in circa 1900 as a one-story, four-bay, weatherboarded-frame building with a concrete block foundation. Broad garage doors were in the three south front bays facing Middle Street. In circa 1910, the height was raised one-and-one-half stories and covered with a standing-seam-metal, hipped roof with a low-pitched, gabled dormer on the front slope. An exterior-end brick chimney stood on the west side. A two-story, three-bay-wide, one-bay-deep porch with square posts supporting a hipped roof was added onto the front. A plain balustrade was on the second story. After the garage closed, the garage door openings were filled with multi-light bay windows for retail. In 1980 for the current use as the Inn at Little Washington, the owners added gabled dormers to the roof slopes. The front dormer was moved back a few feet, raised in height, given a pointed king post, and a Chippendale balustrade was placed in its original location. Other alterations and additions include the Chippendale balustrade on the second story of the front porch, the addition of a dropped stick frieze on both portico stories, the addition of a similarly-designed porch on the west side elevation and multiple oriels on both side elevations. Stucco was applied to all elevations except for the facade. Composition shingles replaced the standing-seam-metal on the roof, and the brick chimney at the southwest corner of the west side was enlarged and enhanced with corbeling and corbeled side panels.

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Contributing

325 Middle Street 322-0011-0093 Middle Street Gallery 1740-1899 POS
Primary Resource Information: Mixed Commerce/Domestic, Frame, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1740

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417 Middle Street 322-0011-0094 Heterick House 1851-1899; 1940-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Weatherboarded Frame, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, 1851

Secondary Resource Information: Well, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1940

The latticed-frame well cover with a pyramidal roof stands in the southwest front corner of the house.

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1940

A one-bay, frame, board-and-batten-clad shed stands on the west side of the west driveway.

Secondary Resource Information: Garage, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1940

The one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, weatherboarded-frame garage with a standing-seam-metal gable roof is situated directly behind the dwelling. The rafter ends extend beyond the eave. There are open bays for machinery.

Individual Resource Status: Well

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Contributing

431 Middle Street 322-0011-0095 Critzer's Service Station 1940-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Service Station, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca. 1940

Located on the north side of Middle Street and east of the Heterick House, this one-story, five-bay, weatherboarded-frame service station has a cinder-block foundation, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and an off-center, brick, exterior-end chimney. Originally three bays wide, a one-story, two-bay, weatherboarded-frame wing with an asphalt-shingled gable roof was built in circa 1950 to the east side. The windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash. Supported by open ladder posts, the one-story, one-bay flat canopy has a board-and-batten privacy wall at center blocking a view of the entrance. No longer functioning as a filling station, the gas pumps have been removed.

Individual Resource Status: Service Station

Contributing

485 Middle Street 322-0011-0096 1890-1899; 1940-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, WB, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1890 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, WB, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2000 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Board-and-Battened Frame, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1990 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1940

This one-story, two-bay, gable-fronting dwelling was built behind the main house by J. W. Clark as a tourist lodge for travelers to the new Shenandoah National Park. The frame building is clad with halved logs.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

564-572 Middle Street 322-0011-0097 Black Kettle Motel & Restaurant

Primary Resource Information: Motel, Frame, Stone, Cinder Block, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1960 NC

532 Middle Street 322-0011-0098 1830-1899; 1930-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, WB, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1830

Secondary Resource Information: Privy, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1930

This one-bay, frame, drywall-sheathed outhouse with a shed roof and a single toilet seat is behind the dwelling.

Individual Resource Status: Privy

Contributing

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522 Middle Street 322-0011-0099

1900-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1900

This two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, weatherboarded-frame vernacular dwelling has a stone foundation, an overhanging standing-seam-metal gable roof and an interior-end, stretcher-course brick chimney. Side-gabled to Middle Street on the north, the circa 1930, two-bay front porch has narrow chamfered posts supporting a standing-seam-metal hipped roof. The raised-panel wood door is east of a six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood window on the facade. A single-six-light, awning window on the second story is above the first-story window. A one-story, one-bay-deep, gable-roofed wing was added to the southwest rear corner in the early twentieth century. A shed-roofed porch on the east side of this wing has been enclosed. A boxed corner stairway can be seen through the west side window of the main block, suggesting an earlier date than the twentieth-century workmanship and materials on the exterior of the house.

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1930

A one-bay, aluminum-sided-frame shed with a corrugated-metal gable roof faces north in the rear lot.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

512 Middle Street 322-0011-0100

1900-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1900

This two-and-one-half-story, two bay, weatherboarded-frame vernacular house has a stuccoed-stone foundation, a boxed and returned cornice and a standing-seam-metal gable roof. The one-story, two-bay front porch has turned posts on cinder-block piers supporting a standing-seam-metal hipped roof above a matchboard ceiling. A two-over-two, double-hung-sash window is east of a single-light door. The only fenestration on the side elevations of the rectangular side-gabled main block is a triangular, louvered, wooden gable vent. The gables have a wide two-piece rake board. A circa 1940, one-bay, one-story rear addition with a standing-seam-metal gable roof is in the southwest corner.

Secondary Resource Information: Well, ca. 1900

An iron hand-pumped well is close to the east side of the house.

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1900

A one-story, one-bay, weatherboarded-frame shed on a parged stone foundation and with a standing-seam-metal gable roof is side-gabled with its entrance to this property, although it is somewhat closer to 522 Middle Street, long owned by the same family.

Secondary Resource Information: Springhouse, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1945

A one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed, weatherboarded-frame springhouse stands in a marshy area behind the dwelling.

Secondary Resource Information : Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1945

This board-and-batten pole shed with a corrugated-metal shed roof is in the field behind the house.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Well

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Springhouse

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

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Mount Salem Avenue

___ Mount Salem Avenue 322-0011-0125 Garage/Magistrate's Office 1930-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Garage, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca. 1930

This gable-fronting garage stands on the northeast corner of Mount Salem Avenue and Porter Street. The one-story, one-bay, weatherboarded-frame, garage has a cinder-block foundation, a boxed cornice and a standing-seam-metal gable roof. Although the garage door on the west facade was removed when rehabilitated for use as the Magistrate's Office in the last decade, the design of wooden Dutch lower doors with an upper flat panel flanking the center flat-paneled door with a three-light rectangular transom above suggests the original design. This single-car garage was owned by Bartow Brown and appears to have been part of the Trinity Rectory House property on the south before the county purchased the corner lot in the 1990s.

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Contributing

423 Mount Salem Avenue 322-0011-0111 Trinity Church Rectory 1937-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1937

The first house on the east side of Mount Salem Avenue, this is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, stretcher-course-brick Colonial Revival with a standing-seam-metal gable roof and two exterior-end brick chimneys. The symmetrical facade has eight-over-eight, double-hung-sash, wood windows flanking the entrance which is embellished with an elliptical fanlight and plain pilasters supporting a segmental pediment. Three eight-over-eight, double-hung-sash windows are on the second story. The Trinity Episcopal Church built this house in 1937 for the rectory.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

443 Mount Salem Avenue 322-0011-0112 1920-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1920

Adjoining the rectory lot, the two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide, three-bay-deep, stuccoed house has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and a central-interior, stuccoed-brick chimney. The one-story, full-width porch with paired Tuscan posts supporting an asphalt-shingled hipped roof has been enclosed with glazed windows and two single-leaf, eighteen-light entrances. Only the north entrance remains unblocked by overgrown boxwood. The porch enclosure was well designed to promote the significance of the three sets of paired columns through insertion of a single-pane window between them. The eighteen-light doors are flanked by eighteen-pane windows, and six-light transoms are above both tripartite sections. Above on the second story, there are two, widely-spaced, paired, three-over-one, double-hung-sash, wood windows. The upper sash is vertically oriented. A low, broad, hipped dormer with an eight-light awning window and wide eaves complements the primary roof. The entrance into the English basement is on the north side elevation. A circa 1940, one-story, two-bay-deep, stuccoed addition with a standing-seam-metal gable roof is centered off of the back elevation.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

481 Mount Salem Avenue 322-0011-0113 Bartow Brown House 1920-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Bungalow-Craftsman, ca. 1920

This one-and-one-half-story, five-bay, stuccoed-frame dwelling has a low-pitched, asphalt-shingled gable roof with a nearly full-width, centered gabled dormer with a paired three-over-one, double-hung-sash, wood window. The upper three sash lights are vertically-oriented, matching the other windows on the house. The front door has eight lights above flat panels. The residence is distinguished with a wraparound porch under the unenclosed roof overhang. Triple battered columns stand on stuccoed-masonry piers to support the far-reaching roof. Exposed rafter ends enhance the front and rear elevations. A double-leaf, Prairie-style door, detailed with three narrow, nearly full-height panes under six small lights, opens onto the south side porch. An iron coal door is on the back southeast corner. Continuous three-over-one, double-hung-sash windows wrap around the northeast rear corner.

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Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1940

A one-bay, weatherboarded-frame garden shed with an asphalt-shingled gable roof faces a flagstone rear terrace.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

___ Mount Salem Avenue 322-0011-0114 Lewis Turner House 1935-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Tudor Revival, circa 1935

This five-bay-wide, stretcher-course-brick, Tudor Revival-style dwelling stands two-and-one-half stories tall under a slate-shingled roof. The house is side gabled with a steeply-pitched cross gable at the south end. The gables above the eave and the second story of the facade are weatherboarded, while brick is below and on the north porch wing which features two arched entrances. An immediately recognizable Tudor characteristic is exhibited in the massive, towering, brick, exterior chimney prominently situated on the facade, balancing the south cross gable and the exterior-end, brick chimney on the south gable. Both imposing chimneys are finely detailed with paneled stacks, corbeled caps and terracotta chimney pots. The steel casement windows are another distinguishing early-twentieth-century feature. These are paired with six lights and have a four-light transom above on the broader expanses. Smaller wall spaces have narrower paired, six-light casement windows without transoms. The entrance is defined with a slate-shingled pent roof, a stone surround and a Medieval heavy board-and-batten door with a small nine-light window and strap hinges. The color of the house is enriched with the use of red and glazed bricks and brown-toned weatherboard, trim and steel windows.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

567 Mount Salem Avenue 322-0011-0115 Washington High School 1908-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: School, Stories 2.5 Style: Other, circa 1908

The five-bay-wide, stuccoed-frame Washington High School features a molded wood cornice, overhanging eaves and a gabled roof vent on the west front slope of the standing-seam-metal hipped roof. A replaced component, the centered entrance consists of a three-light transom and five-pane sidelights. Four-over-four, simulated-divided-light windows flank the entrance. These windows and the entry are set within a weatherboard panel to distinguish the width of the former broader openings for the school. A two-story, three-bay porch with square posts supporting a balcony with a Chippendale balustrade was added in 2004. The first level also has a Chippendale balustrade. Replacement, paired, simulated-divided-light, vinyl-clad windows with plain surrounds flank the porch. The one-story, stuccoed auditorium and connecting hyphen on the rear elevation date to 1930, and two further extensions appeared in 1934 and 1937. After construction of the larger county high school outside of Washington in 1960, William Carrigan of Avon Hall opened the Family Worship Center here. Alterations occurred between 2003 and 2004 for its present use as the Washington Child Care and Learning Center, in addition to providing office spaces for Family Guidance and the Senior Nutrition Center.

Individual Resource Status: School

Contributing

566 Mount Salem Avenue 322-0011-0116 1940-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1940

This is the last lot within the town and historic district boundaries on the west side of Mount Salem Avenue. The four-bay-wide, stretcher-course-brick, Colonial Revival-style house has a cinder-block foundation and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The one-story north wing is contemporary to the main block. The wood windows have one-over-one, double-hung sashes and louvered wood shutters. The gable-roofed dormers with one-over-one, double-hung sashes are directly above the first-story windows. The raised-panel wood door is decorated with a vernacular-influenced Colonial Revival-style pediment above a full entablature and fluted pilasters. The brick chimney on the south gable is both interior and exterior-end. This chimney rises through the flat roof of the one-story, open porch which has aluminum scroll columns at the corners. A metal balustrade surrounds the second-story balcony of the

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porch. The circa 1960 carport and shed to the southwest of the residence do not contribute to either period of significance.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Carport

NC

Individual Resource Status: Shed

NC

540 Mount Salem Avenue 322-0011-0117 T. C. Lea House

1930-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, ca. 1930

Situated on a stone-fenced lot, the three-bay, stone dwelling is side gabled to the road and has a dominant stone cross gable at the north end. This projecting gable displays a broad archway to a porch, while a diamond-paned, arched casement window is on the second story. A paired diamond-paned, rectangular casement window is on the northeast corner of the facade behind the porch. The rest of the windows are three-over-one, double-hung sash with vertically-oriented upper lights. A prominent feature is the battered stone chimney with two terracotta chimney pots rising on the front of the side-gabled wall. The gable ends on the south and north side elevations are pedimented and stuccoed above the eave. This is one of only two Tudor Revival-style and stone buildings in the historic district. Not contributing to either period of significance, a circa 1990 frame shed is in the back yard.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

NC

490 Mount Salem Avenue 322-0011-0118 Campbell House

1920-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Mediterranean-inspired Bungalow, ca. 1920

Eclectic and complex for stylizing, civil engineer W. Curtis Campbell returned from his tour of Italy during World War I and designed this bungalow with Italian and Spanish Mission characteristics. The stuccoed, four-bay-wide house stands one-story tall under a widely-overhanging, asphalt-shingled hipped roof, although it originally had a terracotta tile roof. The off-center, two-story tower with similarly overhanging eaves is a prominent Italian Villa and Mission-style influence. A one-bay, one-story, stuccoed porch with bold Tuscan columns supporting a Mission-style parapet shelters the entrance. Representing Bungalow-Craftsman and Tudor-style characteristics, massive, battered, stone chimneys rise through the wide eaves on the side elevations. Triple double-hung-sash windows are on the second story of the tower. Similar to other double-hung-sash windows on all elevations, the upper sash is diamond-patterned, while a single light is below. Prairie-style diamond-paned casements flank a patterned fixed-sash window on the projecting bay window on the first story of the tower. Typical of the Bungalow style, the rafters are exposed under the low-pitched roof overhang. French multi-light doors are in the enclosed one-bay, one-story, stuccoed south porch that is also enhanced with bold Tuscan columns and a Mission-style parapet. The door opens out onto a stone piazza and garden. Clarence Jackson Miller parceled this lot from the Middleton Miller estate in 1925, and his son deeded over the Miller family cemetery in the southeast front corner to the Campbells in 1930.

Secondary Resource Information: Garage, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1920

Altered in 1990 to resemble a carriage house, the stuccoed garage features a concrete-block foundation, overhanging eaves and a front-gabled standing-seam-metal roof. The double-leaf batten entry is on the rear, while a single-leaf door framed by lattice is on the east front.

Secondary Resource Information: Meathouse, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1920

The stuccoed-frame meathouse has unusually wide eaves, exposed rafters and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

Secondary Resource Information: Privy, ca. 1920

The vertical-board-frame privy stands deep in the back yard and north of a circa 1980, frame potting shed that does not contribute to either period of significance. Underpinned with a stone and concrete-block foundation, standing-seam metal covers the privy's roof. A single toilet seat remains inside.

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Secondary Resource Information: Cemetery, 1886-1932

The Middleton Miller family cemetery is in the southeast front yard. Howell M. Miller, son of Anna and Middleton, was the last to be buried in 1932.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meat House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Privy	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing

464 Mount Salem Avenue 322-0011-0119 Millermead 1920-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Bungalow-Craftsman, ca. 1920

Square gateposts with an inlaid marble "Millermead" carved stone flank the northeast driveway within the stone wall along the front of this lot. The seven-bay-wide, stuccoed-frame bungalow has a concrete-block foundation, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, two brick interior chimneys and two stone exterior-end chimneys. The rafter ends are exposed under a broadly-overhanging eave. A short shed-roofed dormer is the center focus of the roof. It has a rarely seen wooden awning window with two rows of nineteen small lights. Originally built in circa 1920 with paired windows flanking the entrance, one-story, two-bay wings with standing-seam-metal gable roofs were built on the north and south sides in circa 1940. The exterior-end stone chimneys are on these wings, which also have one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows. The roof flares over a one-story, three-bay-wide, three-bay-deep porch on the main block. The porch is surrounded by a low stuccoed wall with two rectangular openings in each section between the stuccoed piers supporting flat-paneled battered posts.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

___ Mount Salem Avenue 322-0011-0120 Baptist Parsonage

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Brick Masonry, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca 1965 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, ca. 1985 NC

Piedmont Avenue

48 Piedmont Avenue 322-0011-0107

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Asbestos, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1950 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995 NC

78 Piedmont Avenue 322-0011-0106 1900-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Granary, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1900

Originally a weatherboarded-frame granary on concrete-block piers and with a parapeted flat-roof adjoining a two-story gable-roofed barn on the north, the conversion into a residence after 1975 raised the flat roof a half-story. The south slope of the gable roof on the north barn was extended into the granary to support a full-width, shed-roofed dormer with two doors on the south side opening to a second-story porch with a picket balustrade. This porch overhangs the first story. In circa 2004, the second-story porch was enclosed with weatherboards and two one-over-one, double-hung-sash, wood windows replaced the doors. A pressure-treated wood deck extends across the south elevation. The three-bay-deep, one-story porch with square posts supporting a standing-seam-metal hipped roof extending the depth of the east elevation is a circa 1985 addition. The granary is no longer discernible without comparison to pre-rehabilitation photographs. This loss of integrity renders this former granary non-contributing.

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Secondary Resource Information: Barn, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1900

The two-story, five-bay, frame, multi-purpose barn with a concrete block foundation and a standing-seam-metal gable roof stands northeast of the granary. Clad in vertical boards, it features a weatherboarded gable above the eave and a saltbox roof over side wings. The north wing has two windows, and the south wing has a broad machine bay.

Individual Resource Status: Granary

NC

Individual Resource Status: Barn

Contributing

106 Piedmont Avenue 322-0011-0105 Greehan House 1890-1899; 1920-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1890

(Note: The vinyl siding on this house was removed in 2006 re-exposing weatherboard.)

Secondary Resource Information: Tool Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1940

Standing directly behind the dwelling on a cinder-block foundation, a one-bay, weatherboarded-frame tool shed has an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A circa 1960, one-story, one-bay, weatherboarded-frame addition onto the west side has a cinder-block foundation and a standing-seam-metal shed roof. The single-leaf doors are batten.

Secondary Resource Information: Pump House, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1940

The two-bay, frame building with an asphalt-shingled gable roof stands on a cement slab. Three elevations are weatherboarded while the south side with a batten door is slatted for ventilation. Lattice covers a broad opening on the front beside a batten door. The building also may have sheltered animals or a well at one time.

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1920

The two-bay, board-and-batten pole shed on the north side of the pump house is in poor condition.

Individual Resource Status: Tool Shed

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Pump House

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

118 Piedmont Avenue 322-0011-0104

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, Vinyl Siding, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1950
NC

152 Piedmont Avenue 322-0011-0126

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Frame, WB, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 2000 NC

218 Piedmont Avenue 322-0011-0128

1900-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1930

This is the last property in the town and historic district on the north side of Piedmont Avenue. The two-and-one-half-story, four-bay-wide, two-bay-deep, asbestos-shingled-frame, vernacular house has a cinder-block foundation, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and an exterior-end, cinder-block flue chimney. It is one of two asphalt-shingled houses on Piedmont Avenue. The entrance is flanked by a six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood window on the west and paired eight-over-eight, double-hung-sash, wood windows on the east. The one-story, five-bay porch has a plain balustrade and square posts supporting a standing-seam-metal shed roof. A circa 1950, one-story, one-bay, board-and-batten-clad frame addition with a one-over-one, double-hung-sash window and an asphalt-shingled gable roof is attached to the west side of the house by a narrow breezeway.

Secondary Resource Information: Barn, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1900

A one-and-one-half-story, frame barn with vertical-board sheathing and a standing-seam-metal gable roof stands on a stone foundation east of the house on the lower hill. A circa 1930, one-and-one-half-story, shed-roofed addition on

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the east has two open livestock bays and a door on the second floor. A circa 1950, one-story, aluminum, shed-roofed addition is on the north gable end.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Barn

Contributing

195 Piedmont Avenue 322-0011-0127 Robert Etchell Design & Building

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Log; Frame, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Sheds (3), Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995 3 NC

35 Piedmont Avenue 322-0011-0109

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stuccoed Frame, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1950 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1950 NC

Porter Street

260 Porter Street 322-0011-0121 The Meadows

1750-1899; 1940-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Log; Frame, Weatherboard, Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial, ca. 1750

Secondary Resource Information: Smoke/Meat House, 1750

Secondary Resource Information: Spring/Spring House, 1750

Secondary Resource Information: Garage, ca. 1990

NC

Secondary Resource Information: Sheds (2), ca. 1965 and ca. 1990

2 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Shed (2), Stories 1, Style: Other, ca. 1940

These two board-and-batten sheds stand on the north side of the asphalt parking area for the main house. The one-story, one-bay, frame machine shed with a corrugated metal shed roof sets back off of the paved driveway well to the northwest behind the house. This dark red, long building has only one entrance on the south side, being a wide opening with angled upper corners and without means of enclosure. The second one-bay, frame shed with a corrugated-metal gable roof stands well to the east.

Individual Resource Status: Shed (Machine)

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

383 Porter Street 322-0011-0110 Rappahannock County Jail

1833-1899 POS

Primary Resource Information: Jail, Brick Masonry, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1833

Secondary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Jailer's House, ca. 1833

Secondary Resource Information: Meat House, ca. 1833

Skyline Lane

4 Skyline Lane 322-0011-0089 James Jett House

1820-1899; 1920-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Brick, Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular Greek Revival, ca. 1820

Secondary Resource Information: Studio, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2000

NC

Secondary Resource Information: Meathouse, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1920

Judging by eight courses of stretcher-laid brick remaining below the newer brickwork up to the plate, this mid-nineteenth-century meathouse with a replacement standing-seam-metal gable roof and board-and-batten door was reconstructed in the early twentieth century. A diamond-shaped vent, covered with a metal screen, is in the east front gable. The one-bay building stands about center in the rear dooryard.

Individual Resource Status: Meathouse

Contributing

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7 Skyline Lane 322-0011-0088

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Brick Veneer, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1968 NC

10 Skyline Lane 322-0011-0087

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Brick Veneer, Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1955 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1955 NC

Wheeler Street

16 Wheeler Street 322-0011-0079

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Weatherboarded Frame, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1980 NC

Secondary Resource Information: Garage, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1980 NC

225 Wheeler Street 322-0011-0080 Dorothy Hawkins House 1927-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Dutch Colonial Revival, ca. 1927

Situated on the northeast corner of Wheeler and Main streets, the weatherboarded-frame house stands on a concrete block foundation, one-and-one-half stories tall, four bays wide, with a standing-seam-metal gambrel roof and a central-interior, stretcher-course-brick chimney. There are no dormers on the roof. This duplex has two horizontal-raised-panel wood doors at center with a six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood window to each side. Their frames are articulated with wide plain boards with mortise and tenon corners and an ovolo cornice. The broad one-story, one-bay porch with turned posts supporting a standing-seam-metal gable roof with widely overhanging eaves has a beveled railing above plain balusters and a tall fascia. The rafters are exposed on the sides and decorative stepped false beams appear to support the front overhang. Larger on the first story, two six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows are on both stories of the east and west side elevations. The broadly overhanging eaves on the sides also have bold stepped false beam brackets.

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1927

A three-bay, masonite-frame shed with stepped rafters supporting a corrugated-metal gable roof is in the rear yard.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

309 Wheeler Street 322-0011-0081 1927-45 POS

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Dutch Colonial Revival, ca. 1927

Standing on the east side of the Dorothy Hawkins House, this duplex was an exact duplication when constructed in circa 1927. Although it remains four bays wide, the second near-center door has been changed to a six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood window. A nine-light door has replaced the originally raised-panel door on the left-west. The east side elevation matched the west side's two six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows on both stories until circa 2000 when the first-story windows were replaced with fifteen-light French doors opening out onto a new pressure-treated-wood deck.

Secondary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1927

A one-bay, weatherboarded-frame shed with stepped rafters supporting a gable roof is the northeast rear yard.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

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ENDNOTES

¹ D. D. Miller III. "Survey of the Washington Historic District, 20 December 1989," Reconnaissance Level Survey, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

² Cheryl H. Shepherd, "Resurvey of the Washington Historic District, 2004-05," Reconnaissance Level Survey, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

³ Clay Lancaster, *The American Bungalow 1880-1930* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1985), 43-74, 155-178.

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8. Statement of Significance

This amendment of the listed Washington Historic District (322-0011; VLR: 04/15/75; NRHP: 05/28/75) serves to extend the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century period of significance to 1945 since recent surveys have identified thirty-eight primary and fifty-three secondary resources built with remarkable styles, types and functions in the early twentieth century.¹ The domestic styles appearing between 1900 and 1945 range from the vernacular, as prominently shown in the earlier architecture in Washington, to a rich diversity of significant designs including the Queen Anne, Bungalow-Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Colonial Revival and one unique Mediterranean-inspired Bungalow. Unlike current trends, property owners sought visual interest and individuality in the selection of the popular styles of the period. Eighty-seven of the ninety-one resources display distinctive characteristics of a type and period or possess high artistic values that contribute to the area of significance of architecture and render them eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Secondly, new information has come forward to supplement the original nomination, particularly the long-held legend that George Washington surveyed and platted the town in 1749, and to revise the previously-noted identification of some of the builders of significant buildings. The Roman Revival-style Rappahannock County Courthouse (322-0011-0059) was attributed to local craftsman James Leake Powers, but Rappahannock County Court Minute Book A, page 248 reveals that the court hired Malcolm F. Crawford to construct and superintend the building of the new courthouse and clerk's office in 1833. He received his third and final \$1,500 payment for the undertaking in June of 1836. The employment of Malcolm Crawford to articulate the Roman Revival design favored by Thomas Jefferson was appropriate and well conceived because he brought with him the experience of being one of the highly-skilled carpenters who built the University of Virginia. Since the completion of UVA, Mr. Crawford had teamed with Jefferson's former bricklayer William B. Phillips on the courthouses in Madison and Page counties. However, they severed their partnership after finishing the Page County courthouse in December of 1833. Since Malcolm Crawford was a carpenter by trade, he may have retained another bricklayer for the Rappahannock County Courthouse and Clerk's Office (322-0011-0060).² While Crawford constructed the courthouse and clerk's office, Stafford County carpenter John W. Fant was building the brick masonry jail facing Porter Street at the southeast corner of the public lot. The commissioners of the court signed a \$2,000 contract with him in June of 1833. The next October, the commissioners approved a change from stone to brick for the foundations of the courthouse and jail. The prison was completed in June of 1836 as well, for the court then appointed Fant commissioner to procure a stove for the criminal room.³

Historical Background

The Town of Washington lies within Lord Francis Howard's vast and short-lived seventeenth-century land grant, named the Manor of Avondale, which King Charles II reclaimed and, subsequently, reassigned as part of the Northern Neck proprietary to Lord Thomas Culpeper. The proprietary descended to his grandson, Thomas, the sixth Lord Fairfax, who ordered surveys and sold leases throughout the Northern Neck. Settlement in the Piedmont valley east of the Blue Ridge Mountains, between the Covington River on the south and Rush River on the north and west, began by the fourth decade of the eighteenth century. Abundant in brisk waterways flowing from the mountains into the Rappahannock River, the colonists peppered the area with grain, saw and woolen mills, while fertile soil provided well for agriculture, the region's primary industry. This northwestern migration from the Tidewater and petitions of inhabitants for closer courthouses repeatedly convinced the General Assembly to downsize earlier-formed counties in the territory. The body partitioned from Orange County land lying at the eastern foothills of the Blue Ridge in the fork of the Rappahannock River to create Culpeper County in 1749, the year its new justices appointed seventeen-year-old George Washington as the locality's surveyor. By this time, the beginnings of a hamlet to be named Washington with an Indian trading post and ordinary appears to have been taking place within

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the new county south and west of the Rush River at the intersection of the roads to Chester's Gap and Thornton's Gap.⁴

1735-1899 Architectural Significance

Officially established by the General Assembly in 1796, designated as the government center for the newly created Rappahannock County from Culpeper in 1833 and incorporated in 1894, the town of Washington has been acknowledged by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources as perhaps the best preserved of county-seat communities in the Piedmont.⁵ Nestled in a nearly pristine valley in the shadows of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Washington still enjoys an unspoiled rural setting, a rare distinction today. The original plan of the township, believed to have been mapped in 1749 by young Culpeper County surveyor George Washington, remains virtually unchanged. The village is often referred to as Little Washington to distinguish it from the District of Columbia. Recognized internationally for the Inn at Little Washington, founded by world-renowned chef Patrick O'Connell in 1980 in the circa 1900 Thornton's Garage (322-0011-0092), this historic municipality still retains remarkable eighteenth-century buildings. They include Cox's Ordinary (322-0011-0011), the Middle Street Gallery (322-0011-0093), the Mayor's House and store house (322-0011-0010), the Michael Nicol House (322-0011-0006), the Daniel O'Neal House (322-0011-0070), the first Rappahannock County Jail (322-0011-0041), the Middleton Miller Birthplace (322-0011-0055) and The Meadows (322-0011-0121). Washington is also noted for its fine collection of nineteenth-century vernacular and high-style dwellings, such as the elaborate Strother-Clopton House (322-0011-0038), Middleton Miller's The Maples (322-0011-0030), a circa 1840 Greek Revival dwelling and the antebellum-period Old Episcopal Rectory. Representing the late-nineteenth-century Folk Victorian style are the Dr. E. W. Brown House (322-0011-0073), the Dudley House (322-0011-0077), and the Foster-Harris Bed and Breakfast (322-0011-0027). Built in circa 1850 at the south end of Main Street in a picturesque estate setting overlooking the village, Washington also boasts the extraordinary Italianate Mt. Prospect with its Maltese cross plan (322-0011-0028).

The 1833, Flemish-bond brick, gable-fronting Rappahannock County Courthouse and the 1858 Washington Presbyterian Church (322-0011-0045) are extraordinary examples of Thomas Jefferson's favored Roman Revival style. Uncluttered by incompatible building expansions and pavement, the public square, surrounding the courthouse, which includes the 1833 Clerk's Office, the Treasurer's Office (322-0011-0061), the 1978 Clerk's Office (322-0011-0058), and the marble Confederate Memorial (322-0005-0001), retains its original open courtyard setting. Also significant in the judicial history of the county and remarkably unaffected by change, Cox's Ordinary, where a General Assembly act and court records verify that "at the House of Ann Cox" on Monday, the first of April 1833, the initial court of justices for the new county of Rappahannock and the first commissioner of the peace were appointed.⁶ Ordinaries or taverns were required in courthouse towns, and long-distance travelers highly welcomed them on court days. Further profiting from its prominent location at the intersection of the major gap roads, the circa 1735 Cox's Ordinary is one of the oldest documented buildings surviving in town and represents the evolution of an eighteenth-century tavern into a nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century hotel.

The Trinity Episcopal Church (322-0011-0047) and the Washington Methodist Church (322-0011-0063) nicely demonstrate the Gothic Revival style, while the First Baptist Church (322-0011-0122) is classically influenced, and the Washington Baptist Church, built with a Masonic Lodge (322-0011-0057) located on the second floor, is an exceptional Italianate-style building. Listed in the 1850 through 1880 Rappahannock County censuses as a carpenter, church trustee James Leake Powers built the Trinity Episcopal Church. Although Powers had his carpenter's shop on Lot 47 before Mary Long conveyed part of the land to the trustees of the Baptist Society of Christians and the Washington Lodge No. 78 in 1874, Corbin L. Proctor, a carpenter from Shenandoah County, built the Washington Baptist Church in 1875.⁷ Manassas carpenter John A. Cannon constructed the Washington Methodist Church in 1889.⁸ The First Baptist Church is historically significant for its construction in 1881 for the African American religious community with the Oddfellows using the second floor. The Washington Baptist Church

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is the only known example in the state of a building constructed for the combined function as a Baptist house of worship and a Masonic lodge.

Three buildings in Washington served as headquarters or hospitals for the opposing armies during the Civil War. The Union army set up a hospital in the circa 1840 Tranquility on Gay Street, which would later become the home of French Pendleton Carter of Company G, 12th Virginia Cavalry in the Reconstruction period.⁹ Diagonally across the street to the northeast, the Union army headquartered and treated ailing soldiers in the circa 1830 Washington Academy (322-0011-0078). At a safer distance across town to the southwest, the Confederate army located its hospital in The Meadows. Adding to Washington's Civil War history, Middleton Miller of The Maples, who also owned a woolen mill at Waterloo on the Rappahannock River, is believed to have designed the Confederate uniform.¹⁰

A few examples of nineteenth-century commercial architecture survive in the village, such as the circa 1825, gable-roofed mid-section of Cox's Ordinary that was built for a tailor's shop.¹¹ The seven-bay-wide, shed-roofed wing to its north appeared in the 1850s as a general store. Built in circa 1840 with three stories originally, Clark's Tavern (322-0011-0032) on the southeast corner of Main and Porter streets remains with only the first story after the removal of the upper stories in the 1920s. John F. Carter and Washington Clark kept a tavern here into the 1890s.¹² The location must have served them well since court traffic flowed from Gay Street down Porter to Main. Retaining original shelving and an L-shaped counter inside, the circa 1834, frame Jones's Store is perhaps the most remarkable nineteenth-century commercial survivor (322-0011-0048). Now functioning as Sunnyside Market Gourmet Grocery and Butcher Shop, the building remains as one of the most complete and longest running general stores in the Piedmont.

1900-45 Architectural Significance

The dawn of the automobile age and the creation of the Shenandoah National Park influenced the construction of commercial and residential garages in the historic district in the early twentieth century. Two substantial commercial garages appeared at the busy intersection of Main and Middle streets. In circa 1900, John Edward Thornton built a one-story, four-bay-wide, weatherboarded-frame garage on the northeast corner opposite his Washington Inn within the former Cox's Tavern. Thornton's Garage (322-0011-0092) would complement his hotel business by providing parking space for carriages and new motor cars while offering the additional convenience of servicing the latter with gas, tires and any repair needs. He faced the building south toward Middle Street and soon raised the height a story and a half to appease his wife who wanted rowdy card games removed from the hotel. This expansive upper space evolved into the town's first community entertainment and recreational center for local basketball games, silent movie shows and dances given by Washington banker Clarence Jackson Miller. Upon the announcement of the end of World War I, Thornton opened the garage for a grand celebration.¹³

Later in the 1920s, L. V. Merrill rented Thornton's Garage until the completion of his new brick building on Lot 9 at the southwest corner of Main and Middle streets in 1945. Merrill's Motor Company (322-0011-0012) was a Ford dealership with a car display bay in front facing Main Street under the Art Deco, corbeled-brick, frieze band. His opening occurred as Henry Ford II assumed leadership of Ford at the end of World War II, and his reorganization and decentralization of the company spurred growth and sales regionally. By this time, traffic was increasing on Lee Highway or Main Street as vacationers embarked to the newly finished Skyline Drive and the Shenandoah National Park. Merrill's Motor Company thrived and expanded until its closing in 1979.¹⁴ The building has been sympathetically converted into the U. S. Post Office and Country Cafe, while Thornton's Garage has evolved into the Inn at Little Washington. The three broad car bays on the front of the inn now have wide bay windows marking their location, and narrower square posts support the forebay and second-story balcony where a Chippendale balustrade replaced the originally plain balusters.

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Further relating to the themes of transportation and commerce, a one-story, three-bay, frame filling station (322-0011-0095) with a one-bay, flat-roofed canopy opened in the 1940s at 431 Middle Street. J. W. Critzer's gas station sat below proprietor J. W. Clark's two tourist cabins on the northeast hillside. Clark also realized the economic benefit of location on the road to the Shenandoah National Park and during World War II when many boarding houses appeared to sustain households.¹⁵ Covered with halved logs, one of the gable-fronting cabins remains behind the primary residence at 485 Middle Street (322-0011-0096). The Butler Stonestreet House at 609 Main Street (322-0011-0004) retains its circa 1910 carriage house with an entrance on Wheeler Street. Other important detached carriage houses or garages demonstrating the early small vehicle size are at the Stuart House (322-0011-0086) on Harris Hollow Road, the garage for the Gay Street Inn (322-0011-0056), the Campbell House garage (322-0011-0118), the Old Episcopal Rectory's garage (322-0011-0035), the Powers House garage, 353 Gay Street (322-0011-0074), and the Garage/Magistrate's Office (322-0011-0125) on Mount Salem Avenue. All date between 1910 and the 1930s while two were built in circa 1940 at the Heterick House (322-0011-0094), 417 Middle Street, and Mary and Lucy Stonestreet's (322-0011-0005) at 577 Main Street. Typically, nearly all of these early-twentieth-century buildings gable front. Fronting on Main Street, the circa 1929, brick, Billy Moffett House garage with a heavily-molded cornice, brick pillars and a circular gable window has the distinction of being the best designed car shelter in the historic district (322-0011-0044).

Also associated with transportation and commerce, the 1907 Jenkins Bus Station (322-0011-0024) is a remarkably well-preserved surviving example of an early canopied building for a jitney service. First the location of the Rappahannock Jitney Bus Company that was chartered in July of 1916 on the land of the secretary, Alice Clark, the property was acquired by Walker Jenkins who renamed the company in the 1920s after his purchase of her Lot 15 in the town plan containing the 1907 vernacular house and station. The Walker B. Jenkins Bus Line provided daily service from the village to Winchester, Fredericksburg, Front Royal and Culpeper where commuters found north-south and east-west-bound trains. A dollar would buy the fare from Washington to Front Royal through the 1930s. Mr. Jenkins and his brother also sold gasoline under the canopy at the filling station. Adding transport to Luray and Washington, D. C., Mr. Jenkins maintained the service until the mid-1950s when he sold the line to the Virginia Trailway Bus Company.¹⁶ The expanding automotive industry and increased highway building caused a decline in passenger train service and dissolution of the bus line from Washington shortly thereafter.

The town of Washington had two banks in the early twentieth century with the construction of the Rappahannock National Bank Building (322-0011-0051) at 257 Gay Street in 1902 and Stuart's Store and Bank (322-0011-0008), built in circa 1905 at 491 Main Street. Created by Mims, S. Peake & Company, the Rappahannock National Bank has a design typically applied to early-twentieth-century monetary institutions intent on demonstrating formalism in a tightly contained, symmetrical, two-story, masonry cube, framed with quoins and given a classically-inspired entrance with massive columns supporting a full entablature and pediment. Its simplified Renaissance Revival style and materials complement the public buildings across Gay Street. The Rappahannock National Bank remained here for a hundred years. Relocating just outside of town in 2003, the move left the village without a financial institution. The building now contains offices. The weatherboarded-frame store and bank with a false facade over the gable of William S. Stuart's Store and Bank appeals to a more rural setting near the north end of town. The false-facade storefront is characteristic of the evolution of a general store in the early twentieth century. Stuart's Store and Bank ceased operation before World War II.¹⁷ Thereafter, the Washington Cash Store provided general goods to locals until the late seventies. The Rappahannock County Health Department maintains offices in the building presently.

The earliest contributing residential buildings within the extended period of significance stand beside one another on the south side of Middle Street at 522 and 512 respectively. These side-gabled dwellings date to circa 1900 and are weatherboarded-frame vernacular buildings with asymmetrical and interesting fenestration including the solitary, off-center, six-light, awning window on the second story of 522 Middle Street (322-0011-0099). The house at 512 Middle Street (322-0011-0100) features a returned and boxed cornice, a typical detail on many nineteenth-century

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vernacular dwellings in the historic district. Standing at the foot of Avon Hall (322-0011-0102), these two dwellings likely served as tenant housing for the working class. Still owned by the Roberts family, Lucy Roberts resided at 512 Middle Street in 1959 and shared water rights with Avon Hall.¹⁸ The properties also retain several early-twentieth-century, frame outbuildings comprised of sheds, a springhouse and a well structure.

The period between World War I and II brought growth in residential building in the Washington Historic District in spite of the beginning of a decline in population in the county.¹⁹ The Avon Hall (322-0010) property contains a circa 1930 modest frame tenant house, currently abandoned, near the eastern boundary facing the closed Black Kettle Motel. While this one-and-one-half-story, German-sided-frame dwelling on a stone foundation with a grapevine joint may have provided shelter for farmhands, the circa 1930 bungalow (322-0011-0091) behind Rose Cottage on Harris Hollow Road was reportedly built as a resettlement home for a Blue Ridge Mountain family displaced by the establishment of the Shenandoah National Park. The federal government bought about 700 acres of farmland on Harris Hollow Road largely outside of the town of Washington for resettlement housing in the 1930s, which may explain the naming of Skyline Lane beside the Jett House (322-0011-0089).²⁰

Not far from Harris Hollow Road on Wheeler Street at the north end of Washington, two mirror-image, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, duplex houses (322-0011-0080, 322-0011-0081) and their sheds were built in circa 1927. These well-designed and nicely-detailed post World War I houses are noteworthy for being two of only three representations of the style in Washington. Also contributing to their significance as a vernacular treatment, their steeply-sloping gambrel roofs atypically have no dormer windows. Around the corner at 537 Gay Street, Rappahannock County builder Charles Hawkins built a brick Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling for Washington attorney Frank Moffett in 1929 (322-0011-0044). This expansive residence is remarkable for standing a story taller than traditional one-and-one-half-story representations of the style. The well-preserved home and its brick garage remain within the Moffett family's ownership.

Mount Salem Avenue is distinguished with a diversity of popular high styles of the early twentieth century. Development of properties at this southeast end of town on the road to Mount Salem Church largely occurred in the 1920s and 1930s when the heirs of Middleton Miller, deceased in 1893, started to partition his land on the west side of the route behind The Maples. After his death in 1893, Middleton Miller's sons Clarence Jackson Miller and Howell Miller inherited their father's Rappahannock County land, but the latter sold his interest to the former in 1919. The first deed from Middleton's home place soon followed to grandson Clarence Jackson Miller Jr. encompassing a 22,000-square-foot lot on which he would build the stuccoed Millermead Bungalow (322-0011-0119) in the early 1920s. Millermead is one of two distinctly-unique Bungalow-Craftsmen-style houses on Mount Salem Avenue that nearly face one another. Jack Miller's bungalow is distinguished with a rarely-seen, stuccoed, solid porch balustrade with rectangular openings and an asymmetrical dormer with thirty-eight miniature square panes in the awning window.²¹

In 1925, Clarence J. Miller Sr. deeded the adjoining lot on the south beside the Miller family cemetery to civil engineer Curtis Campbell who had toured Italy during World War I and designed an eclectic bungalow with Italian and Spanish Mission influences. In addition to the Campbell House and cemetery (322-0011-0118), the property retains a circa 1920 privy, garage and a meat house. In 1936, C. J. Miller partitioned a lot on the south of the Campbell House to Jessie Cox who built a stone Tudor Revival-style dwelling that has since acquired recognition as attorney T. C. Lea's House (322-0011-0117). The dwelling features a boldly cross-gabled roof with stucco in the secondary gables, a massive stone, exterior-end chimney and multi-paned windows. Lastly within the historic district on the west side of the avenue, a modest, circa 1940, brick, Colonial Revival-style house stands on the southern half of the Jessie Cox lot.²²

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Having bought six acres across from the Washington Baptist Church lot and adjoining the jail, the lands of F. C. Baggary and Dr. E. W. Brown in 1918, farmer Bartow Brown owned much of the property on the east side of the avenue from the prison on Porter Street to the circa 1908 Washington High School at the south end. The circa 1920 Bartow Brown House (322-0011-0113) at 481 Mount Salem Avenue has an spacious gabled dormer on its broad, low-pitched roof and notable Craftsman and Prairie-style characteristics in the doors and the overhanging eave with exposed rafter ends. Brown sold Lewis Turner the one-acre lot on which he would build a brick Tudor Revival-style dwelling with towering brick chimneys (322-0011-0114) beside the Washington High School in 1936.²³ Among the other distinguished high-style houses constructed on Brown's former holdings are the 1937, brick, Colonial Revival-style Trinity Church Rectory (322-0011-0111) at 423 Mount Salem Avenue and the neighboring circa 1920, hip-roofed, classic-box form of the Colonial Revival at 443 Mount Salem Avenue (322-0011-0112). All of these extraordinary contributing early-twentieth-century residences on the avenue have retained high integrity.

“The First Washington of All,” surveyed and mapped by George Washington

Legend revisited in the 1930s by Washington attorney and Avon Hall owner Franklin Clyde Baggary has held that Culpeper County surveyor George Washington, who also charted a portion of Lord Fairfax's manor holdings, named the Town of Washington and laid out its grid plan in 1749, depicting fifty-one, half-acre lots and Main, Gay, Wheeler, Calvert, Middle, Jett and Porter streets. Absent the surveyor's signature and date, such a “Plan of the Town of Washington” was discovered in 1847 among the Fairfax family's Northern Neck papers.²⁴ Since Washington conducted surveys for the proprietors, it was reasonable for some to interpret this document as his legendary 1749 plan. Except for Main, Middle and Gay, the streets bear the names of the earliest landowners of the twenty-five-acre town. Yet, some have maintained that they could just as easily be named for their descendants when the General Assembly officially established Washington as a town in 1796 and confirmed the acreage in 1798.²⁵ Reportedly, experts judged the handwriting similar to George Washington's and determined that the texture of the paper allowed for its manufacture before 1750. The plan has since been recorded in the Rappahannock County Clerk's Office, but the nineteenth- and twentieth-century debate over the earliest town in the nation named for the first president and the search for definitive proof that the Town of Washington is the only one he actually platted continues.²⁶

In spite of the loss of George Washington's diaries when the surveyor worked for Culpeper County, Baggary wrote a brief thesis titled, *The History of the Town of Washington, Virginia 'The First Washington of All'*, wherein he argued there could be no doubt that George Washington platted the town because the evidence could be found in his field notes. He claimed the “most accredited record of this interesting and intervening time has been compiled and published by Dr. J. M. Toner who is a recognized and much quoted authority on the early biography of George Washington the surveyor.”²⁷ Physician and historian Toner had indeed “edited with notes” and published in 1892 Washington's journal of his journey over the Blue Ridge Mountains in 1747-48.²⁸ This surveying jaunt, ordered by Lord Fairfax's agent, George William Fairfax, concluded prior to the July 24, 1749 date on which Baggary said Washington sketched the plan of the town. This date is based on the Julian calendar, while the presently-used Gregorian calendar's date conversion is August 4, 1749. Secondly, hindering scholarly verification of his thesis and sources, Baggary inadequately references two separate publications by Landon and Sparks when he tries to lay the chronological groundwork for placing George Washington in Culpeper County performing the landmark event after his July 22nd survey of 400 acres for Richard Barnes. Baggary wrote:

Landon published, what he represents to be a verified copy of the survey made by Washington of the Barnes land in the county of Culpeper, and also referred to the plat of this survey as published by Sparks. In connection therewith he makes particular reference to an entry in Washington's handwriting preserved with his miscellaneous papers, in which Washington after referring to the Richard Barnes survey as having been made on the 22nd day of July, 1749, continued his field record as follows: ‘On the second day thereafter, accompanied by John Lonem and Edward Corder, I journeyed one half day in a northwestern direction from Fairfax [Culpeper town's first name] and in the Blue Ridge mountains in Culpeper County I laid off a town.’²⁹

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Although Landon's publication remains unidentified, Baggarly's slight citation to Sparks appears to have been to the twelve-volume *Writings of George Washington* edited by Jared Sparks and published between 1834 and 1837. These volumes may be found at the Library of Virginia. Boston author Jared Sparks convinced George Washington's nephew Bushrod Washington to loan him large quantities of the first president's papers in 1827 for this compilation. Sparks then took the liberty of carving out bits and pieces of the papers, including Washington's signature, tearing pages from diaries and giving away letters to friends, a practice he continued into the 1860s long after returning most of the papers to the family who sold the remaining collection to the U.S. government in 1834. Prior to Sparks's mistreatment, Bushrod gave several diaries away, and Washington's biographers, Washington Irving and Chief Justice John Marshall are thought to have handled the papers carelessly. Dorothy Twohig, editor of the *Diaries of George Washington*, discovered that Irving and Sparks both include data in their biographies that extant records do not contain. As for his surveys, of 199 of those credited to George Washington, only seventy-five survive.³⁰ Therefore, giving due deference to Franklin Clyde Baggarly, whose own paper trail was destroyed by a fire in his Washington, D. C. residence, the primary-source evidence, such as the quoted field note needed to prove that George Washington actually did survey, plat and name the Town of Washington in 1749 may have been seen or touched by Toner, Landon, Sparks, Irving, Bushrod Washington, John Marshall or others and may surface again or, most unfortunately, has not survived.³¹

Practicing as town attorney for the governing body in 1932, Baggarly drafted a resolution for council to adopt and certify that his *History of the Town of Washington, Virginia* is a "true and correct copy of the history of said town," as compiled by him. The Town Council affirmed the resolution on May 6th, and the clerk recorded it in the records of the Rappahannock County court the next day.³² Baggarly knew this action would finally establish a primary-source document intended to confirm George Washington's survey and platting of the town on August 4, 1749. In 1932 as the bicentennial of Rappahannock County approached, Clyde Baggarly was the first subscriber to donate funds toward the construction of the historic Town of Washington Monument erected between the former Methodist church and the H. G. Moffett Law Office on the east side of Gay Street.³³ As the handsome stone obelisk would block any future attempts for the extension of Jett Street through his Avon Hall property, the attached bronze plaque testifies that the Town of Washington, the first of all, was surveyed and platting by George Washington.

Likewise, the Virginia State Highway Marker situated at the south Lee Highway-Main Street entrance into Washington stands as further witness to the momentous historic event. Moreover, regardless of whether the missing field notes and diaries surface to irrefutably confirm that young George Washington laid out the plan for the town in 1749, making it the first Washington of all, the legend has held so long that like many other myths surrounding the first president of the United States, the tradition has acquired historic significance in American pop culture.³⁴ In this case, the associative cultural value is locally significant in the developmental, social and political history of Washington, Virginia.

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¹ D. D. Miller III, "Survey of the Washington Historic District, 20 December 1989," Reconnaissance Level Survey, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia; Cheryl H. Shepherd, "Resurvey of the Washington Historic District 2004-05," Reconnaissance Level Survey, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

² Rappahannock County Court Minute Book A, Page 248, January 1835; Rappahannock County Court Minute Book B, Page 3, June 1836; Richard Charles Cote, "The Architectural Workmen of Thomas Jefferson in Virginia," vol. 2 (Ph.D. diss., Boston University, 1986), 247-58; John O. Peters and Margaret T. Peters, *Virginia's Historic Courthouses* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1995), 68-72.

³ Rappahannock County Court Minute Book A, Page 26, 74, June and October, 1833; U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Stafford County, Virginia Population Schedule, 1850*.

⁴ Franklin Clyde Baggarly, *The History of the Town of Washington Virginia 'The First Washington of All'* (Washington, Virginia: The Corporation, The Town of Washington, circa 1936), 12; Eugene M. Scheel, *Culpeper A Virginia County's History Through 1920* (Culpeper, Virginia: The Culpeper Historical Society, 1982), 24-30; Elisabeth B. Johnson and C. E. Johnson Jr. *Rappahannock County, Virginia: A History* (Orange, Virginia: Green Publishers, Inc., 1981), 12-22.

⁵ Calder Loth, ed., *The Virginia Landmarks Register*, 4th ed. (Charlottesville: Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The University Press of Virginia, 1999), 418.

⁶ Rappahannock County Court Minute Book A, Page 1, April, 1833; Johnson et al, 23-26.

⁷ Johnson et al, 189-90; Rappahannock County Deed Book N, Page 268, James L. Powers and wife Margaret to Mary Long, 17 February 1874; Mary M. Long of Baltimore to Benjamin Miller et al Trustees of the Baptist Society of Christians, Shiloh Association and Washington Lodge #78 of the Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons, 9 May 1874; U. S. Census Bureau, Rappahannock County, Virginia, 1870; U. S. Census Bureau, Shenandoah County, Virginia, 1870; Robert Hewitt, *Seeds of Faith* (Afton, Virginia: Robert R. Hewitt III, 1996), 96-97, 168.

⁸ Johnson et al, 194.

⁹ Margaret E. Atkins, "Tranquility," Works Progress Administration, Virginia Historical Inventory, Library of Virginia, 29 January 1937; Esther Kidwell and Arland Welch, *The First Washington of All* (Washington, Virginia: Rappahannock Historical Society, 1996), 71.

¹⁰ Helen Gore, "The Academy," Works Progress Administration, Virginia Historical Inventory, Library of Virginia, 23 October 1936; Kidwell et al, 85, 106; "Extracts From the Personal Diary of John Edward Armstrong," Cheryl Shepherd, Warrenton, Virginia.

¹¹ Mutual Assurance Policy # 2226, David J. Cox, the Tavern at present is owned by Anne Cox, 17 September 1828, Culpeper County Reel 12, Volume 85.

¹² Rappahannock County Deed Book F, Page 322, Alexander H. Hansbrough and wife to John F. Carter, 10 December 1845; U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Rappahannock County, Virginia Population Schedules 1850-1900*; Donna Fisher, Rappahannock Historical Society to William Metcalf, 14 June 2004; Kidwell et al, 83.

¹³ Virginia Insurance Rating Bureau, "Washington, Virginia, Virginia Insurance Rating Bureau Report," Rappahannock Historical Society, Washington File, Washington, Virginia, November 1949, 7; Johnson, 386; Kidwell et al, 76-77.

¹⁴ Rappahannock County Deed Book 45, Page 45, White, Campbell, Miller et al to L. V. Merrill, 18 April 1944; Rappahannock County Deed Book 193, Page 199, L. V. Merrill property, 17, September 1979; Rappahannock County Plat book 3, Page 13, Plat of Merrill's Garage, 17 September 1979; Virginia Insurance Rating Report, 8; Kidwell et al, 65; <<http://www.ford.com>>; <http://www.shenandoah.national-park.com>; Johnson, 353-58.

¹⁵ Virginia Insurance Rating Report, 10.

¹⁶ U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Rappahannock, County, Virginia, Population Schedule, 1930*; Johnson, 61, 371-72; Kidwell et al, 69; *Rappahannock News*, "Histories and Mysteries," 23 March 2006.

¹⁷ Kidwell et al, 61; Johnson, 370-71.

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¹⁸ Rappahannock County Deed Book 72, Page 379, Plat of Avon Hall, 28 May 1959.

¹⁹ Rappahannock County Planning Commission, "Rappahannock County, Virginia Comprehensive Plan," October 2004, 14.

²⁰ Johnson, 358; Eugene M. Scheel, "Map of Rappahannock County, Virginia" (Waterford and Washington, Virginia: Eugene M. Scheel and the Rappahannock Historical Society, 1999).

²¹ Rappahannock County Deed Book U, Page 145, Miller et ux with Miller etc., 31 March 1898; Rappahannock Deed Book 32, Page 309, Clarence J. Miller and wife Sallie J. to C. Jackson Miller Jr., 10 September 1924.

²² Rappahannock County Deed Book 32, Page 407, Clarence J. Miller and wife Sallie to W. Curtis Campbell, 7 January 1925; Rappahannock County Deed Book 36, Page 77, C. J. Miller and wife Achsah et al to W. C. Campbell, 29 September 1930.

²³ Rappahannock County Deed Book 29, Page 3, G. C. Wayland and wife to Bartow Brown, 5 April 1918; Rappahannock County Deed Book 40, Page 7, Bartow Brown and wife to Lewis J. Turner, 2 June 1936; Rappahannock County Deed Book 36, Page 58, Heirs of C. J. Miller to B. R. Cox and Jessie H. Cox, 19 September 1930; Rappahannock County Deed Book 41, Page 347, C. J. Miller and wife to Jessie H. Cox, 15 September 1936.

²⁴ Baggarly, 9-11.

²⁵ Scheel, *Culpeper*, 81, n394.

²⁶ Rappahannock County Deed Book 36, Page 1, "Plan of the Town of Washington, Virginia copied from the Original as made by George Washington, August 4, 1749."

²⁷ Baggarly, 3-4.

²⁸ J. M. Toner, M. D., ed. with notes, George Washington, *Journal of my journey over the mountains while surveying for Lord Thomas Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, in the northern neck of Virginia, beyond the Blue Ridge, in 1747-8* (Albany, New York: Munsell, 1892) Library of Virginia, microfiche, Louisville, Kentucky: Lost Cause Press, 1959.

²⁹ Baggarly, 9.

³⁰ George Washington Papers, "Introduction' to The Diaries of George Washington," and "The George Washington Papers: Provenance and Publication History," <<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gwhtml>>

³¹ Scheel, *Culpeper*, n394.

³² Rappahannock County Deed Book 37, Page 4, Washington, Virginia Town Council Resolution for Recordation with and made part of the minutes of the meeting, "History of the Town of Washington, Virginia, 'The First Washington of All,' Surveyed and Platted by George Washington in 1749," by Franklin Clyde Baggarly (Former Attorney for the Town), 6 May 1932, 7 May 1932.

³³ Petition of Town of Washington Residents & Subscribers for the Town of Washington Monument, November 1932, Washington File, Rappahannock Historical Society.

³⁴ Calder Loth during a meeting with Virginia McConnell, Fred Fisher, Henry C. Day and the author, June 18, 2004.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Washington Historic District
Rappahannock County, Virginia**

Section 10 Page 41

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (continued)

UTM Reference

The UTM coordinates have been refigured and mapped based on the internet Topo Zone Mapping system and a more precise scaled detailed boundary map which is currently included. However, the district, as previously listed in 1975, still follows the corporate town limits and includes the same number of buildings.

UTM Zone 17

A	746574E	4289236N
B	747412E	4289216N
C	747446E	4288220N
D	746577E	4288134N

Boundary Description

The district boundary continues to follow the town corporate limits, just as previously listed in 1975, and are currently shown in detail on the accompanying 1" = 200' scaled map.

Boundary Justification

The district boundary continues to follow the same delineation around the same number of buildings previously listed in the nomination presented in 1975.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Washington Historic District
Rappahannock County, Virginia**

Section Additional Documentation – Photograph List **Page** 42

PHOTOGRAPHS:

Washington Historic District, Rappahannock County, Virginia

VDHR File #322-0011

Negative Nos. 21560, 21561 and 22874. All negative are stored in VHDR Archives in Richmond.

Date of photographs: April 12, 2006

Photographer: Cheryl Shepherd

SUBJECT: Bartow Brown House 322-0011-0113
ADDRESS: 481 Mount Salem Avenue
VIEW: East rear, North side facing Southwest
NEG. NO.: 22874-13
PHOTO 1 of 10

SUBJECT: T. C. Lea House 322-0011-0117
ADDRESS: 540 Mount Salem Avenue
VIEW: East front, North side facing Southwest
NEG. NO.: 22874-20
PHOTO 2 of 10

SUBJECT: Campbell House 322-0011-0118
ADDRESS: 490 Mount Salem Avenue
VIEW: East front facing West
NEG. NO.: 22874-25
PHOTO 3 of 10

SUBJECT: Campbell House Cem 322-0011-0118
ADDRESS: 490 Mount Salem Avenue
VIEW: Cemetery facing East
NEG. NO.: 22874-24
PHOTO 4 of 10

SUBJECT: Streetscape of Middle Street
VIEW: Facing Southwest
NEG. NO.: 22874-36
PHOTO 5 of 10

SUBJECT: Thornton's Garage 322-0011-0092
ADDRESS: 309 Middle Street
VIEW: South front East side facing Northwest
NEG. NO.: 21560-15
PHOTO 6 of 10

SUBJECT: Jenkins House & Bus Station
322-0011-0024
ADDRESS: 199 Main Street
VIEW: East front North side facing Southwest
NEG. NO.: 21560-36A
PHOTO 7 of 10

SUBJECT: Stuart's Store 322-0011-0009
ADDRESS: 491 Main Street
VIEW: East front South side facing NW
NEG. NO.: 21560-20
PHOTO 8 of 10

SUBJECT: House, 309 Wheeler St. 322-0011-0081
& Dorothy Hawkins House 322-0011-0080
225 Wheeler Street
VIEW: South front East side facing Northwest
NEG. NO.: 21561-20
PHOTO 9 of 10

SUBJECT: Partlow's General Store 322-0011-0049
ADDRESS: 311 Gay Street
VIEW: East front South side facing Northwest
NEG. NO.: 21561-13
PHOTO 10 of 10

LEGEND

- Contributing Primary Resource
 - Non-contributing Primary Resource
 - Contributing Secondary Resource
 - Non-contributing Secondary Resource
- Tax PIN 1, 2 or 3 Numerals. (PIN = Parcel Identification Number)

VDHR ID # 322-0011-0000 If there is ample space on lot to include entire #
 4 numerals: -0000 For small lots, the last four digits are inserted, preceded by a dash indicating the Individual Property Identification. VDHR = Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

322 = Rappahannock County Identification
 -0011 = Washington Historic District Identification
 -0000 = Individual Property Identification

Water Bodies

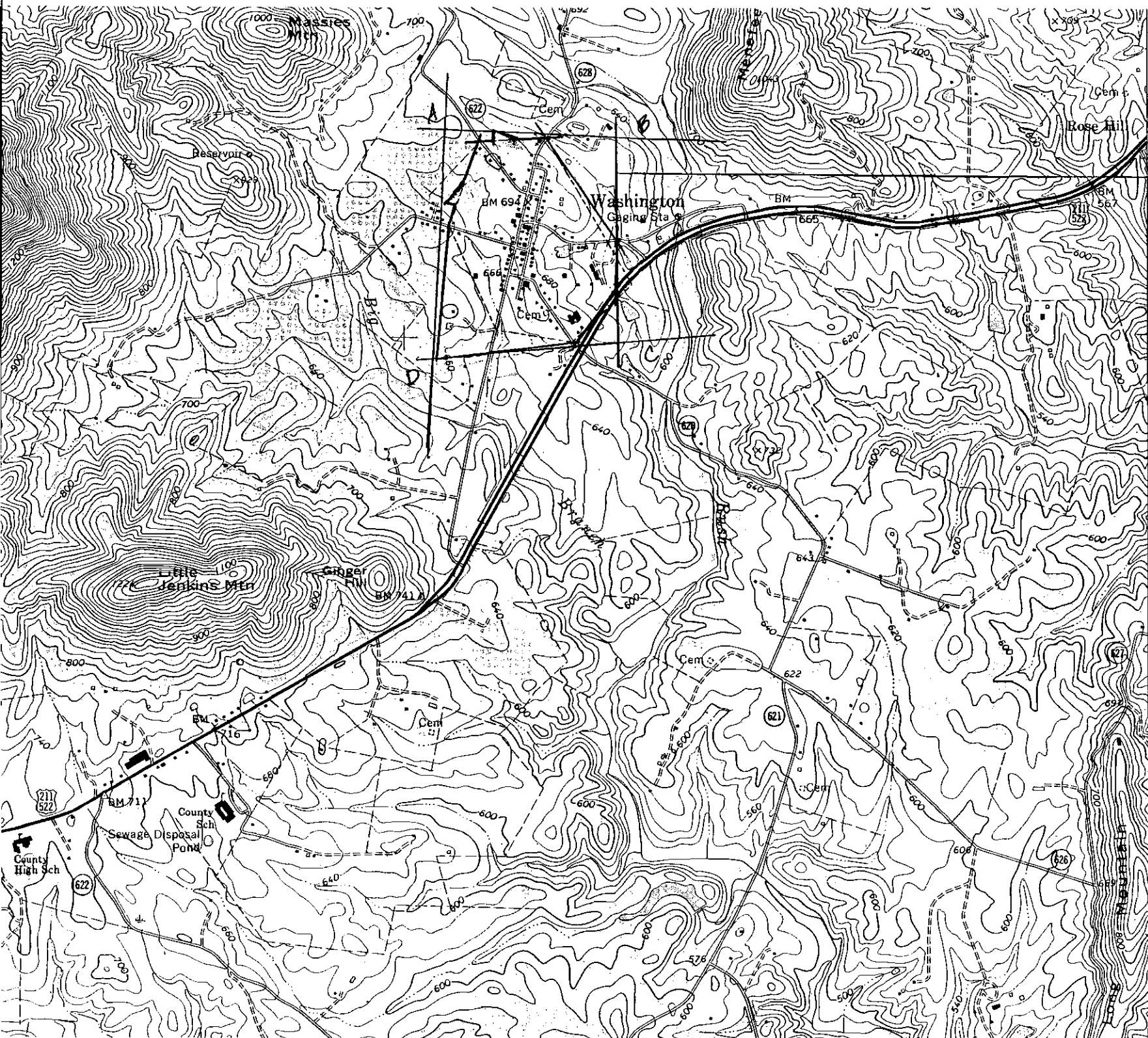


WASHINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY MAP OF HISTORIC RESOURCES RESURVEY December 2004 – January 2005

Survey & Inventory of the Washington Historic District conducted December 2004-January 2005
 Millennium Preservation Services, 74 Winchester Street, Warrenton, Virginia 20186 Tele: 540-349-0118
 Architectural Historian - Surveyor - B&W Photographer – Cheryl H. Shepherd
 Assistant & Digital Photographer – Fonda M. Ashby

This Map of the Washington Historic District accompanies the separate Washington Historic District Inventory, Decemoer 2004 - January 2005 of the 122 primary resource properties and their outbuildings or secondary resources.

This is a revised edition of the Preliminary Engineering Report Tax Mapping & Land Use Map dated 3 January 2002, by Resource International LTD, 9560 Kings Charter Drive, Ashland, Virginia 23005



AMISSVILLE 7 M
 WARRENTON 20 M
 4289
 4288
 4287
 4286
 (MASSIES CORNER)
 5361 II NE
 4285

WASHINGTON
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 RAPAHANNOCK
 CO, VA
 # 322-0011
 UTM ZONE 17

42°30"
 A 746574 E
 4288 4289236 N
 B 747412 E
 4289216 N
 C 747446 E
 4288220 N
 D 746577 E
 4288134 N