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**Architectural Survey of the Town of  
Monterey  
Highland County, Virginia**

**Town of Monterey 1996-97 CLG Grant Project**



Monterey, Virginia  
July 1996- July 1997

# **Architectural Survey of the Town of Monterey Highland County, Virginia**

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Conducted For

Town of Monterey  
P O Box 460  
Monterey, Virginia 24465  
(540) 468-2472

Conducted by  
Jennifer L. Warner, Research Historian / Field Technician  
P O Box 253  
Monterey, VA 24465  
(540) 468-2747

Supervised by  
Dr. Ann McCleary, Architectural Historian  
321 Valley Church Road  
Weyers Cave, VA 24486  
(540) 234-9569

Monterey, Virginia  
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## ABSTRACT

The town of Monterey, is a small rural community in west-central Virginia within the Primary Service Area (PSA) of the Winchester Regional Preservation Office (WRPO), a branch of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). In the spring of 1996, the town council of Monterey applied for a CLG Grant in order to fund an architectural survey documenting the town's historical resources. The project was designed to better inform the community of their historical and architectural assets, as well as to provide a basis for revamping Architectural Review Board guidelines. In September of 1996, Jennifer Warner, Research Historian/ Field Technician, under the supervision of Dr. Ann McCleary, Architectural Historian, began conducting seventy-one reconnaissance level surveys and 12 intensive level surveys within the town. The project documented resources from the primary streets in Monterey, as defined by current DHR standards.

Unlike many rural communities in Virginia, Monterey retains both its historic character and size. Within the core of the town remains an excellent collection of well-preserved buildings from a range of building types. The majority of resources surveyed fall within the period of Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914), reflecting the shift in population and prosperity at the turn of the century, resulting in an upsurge of building construction. Single dwellings were the most common resource type, followed by commercial buildings and offices. Less common resources included churches, schools, and hotels, as well as a single cemetery. Historic themes from the survey area included Domestic, Commerce/ Trade, Government/ Law/ Politics, Health Care/ Medicine, Education, Religion, and Funerary.

Following evaluation of the survey, it is concluded that a district nomination be submitted for the town of Monterey. Efforts should also be taken to integrate survey findings into a formal preservation plan for the town and to revise Architectural Review Board guidelines. Informational packets and workshops should also be produced to help inform and promote preservation initiatives within the community.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Throughout the past year, numerous individuals have contributed to the success of this project. Special thanks to the town council of Monterey for taking interest in seeing this project completed. Through their initiative, necessary funds were obtained through a CLG grant. Alexander Barton, councilman, served as project administrator and his wife, Arlene, acted as project accountant. The late Mayor George McWhorter also contributed his photography expertise.

Gratitude must also be given to individuals who provided technical advice and services. First, thanks must go to individuals at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, particularly David Edwards, for their interest, instruction, and encouragement; second, to Pat Sheild for offering her computer expertise in installing the Integrated Preservation Software; and finally, to everyone who helped locate materials and information, including individuals at the Highland County Courthouse, Highland County Library, and Monterey Town Office.

Many thanks go to everyone who opened their homes, contributed old photographs, and shared local history. Space does not allow for listing of everyone; however, individuals are recognized within individual survey reports.

Finally, particular thanks to Nick Beverage for the many hours spent in the Highland County Courthouse searching tax records and deed books, and for sharing his collection of historic photographs and survey maps.



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## **INTRODUCTION**

In September of 1996, architectural survey work began in the town of Monterey, funded by the town and through a CLG grant awarded by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the National Park Service, USDI. The survey was conducted in cooperation with the town of Monterey and the Highland County Board of Supervisors. The survey was initiated with the following objectives:

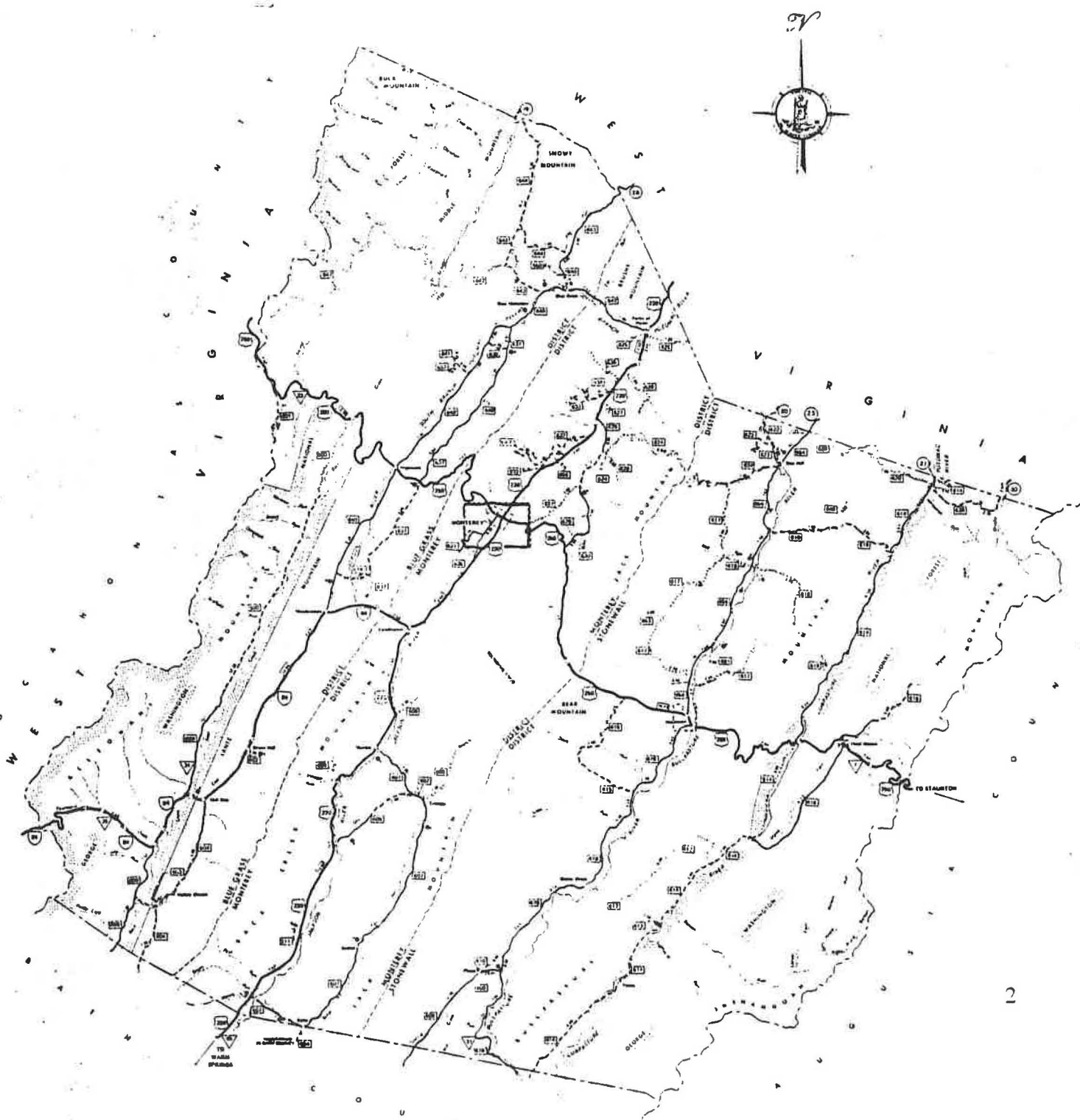
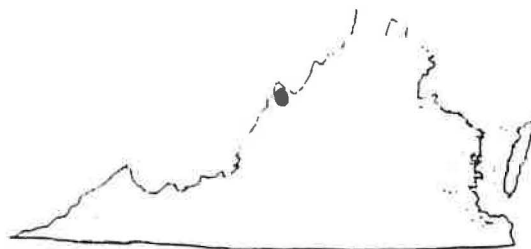
- 1) to increase awareness of the architectural resources within the town in order to support the work of the local Architectural Review Board and local governing bodies in promoting preservation initiatives;
- 2) to create a basis for preparing educational materials to use with the general public and instructional units for use in local schools, designed to enhance public interest in local history through knowledge;
- 3) to determine eligibility for a historic district and, if deemed eligible, to submit a Preliminary Information Form to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, seeking eligibility for a Virginia Landmarks Register District.

The survey project was carried out by Jennifer Warner, Research Historian / Field Technician, under the supervision of Dr. Ann McCleary, Historian. Work began July 1, 1996 and was completed July 30, 1997.

### **Description of Survey Area**

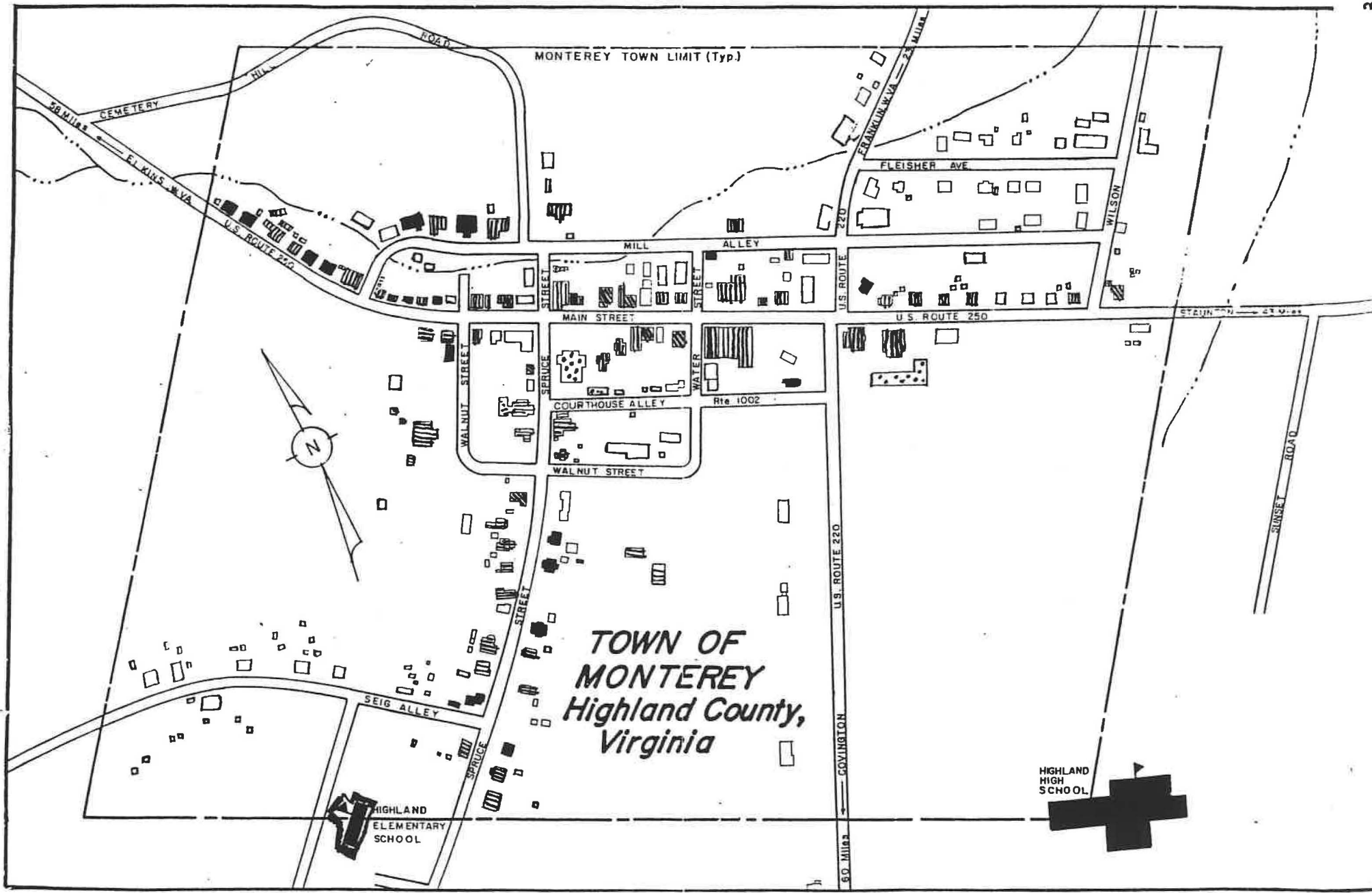
The town of Monterey is located in west-central Virginia, within the County of Highland (Figure 1). The town is bounded to the east by Jack Mountain and by Monterey Mountain to the west. Access into Monterey is gained by Route 250 and Route 220. The survey area encompasses the primary streets in the town of Monterey where older architectural resources are concentrated: Main Street, Spruce Street, Walnut Street, Water Street, and Mill Alley (Figure 2). Because the goal of the project was to document older buildings in the town, several streets were reviewed but not surveyed. The decision to conduct the surveys in a centralized area was made in order to remain within the original framework of the project proposal. Because the decision was made to stay within a concentrated survey area, it is hard to give the exact number of acreage covered by the survey. An average size of properties surveyed would be approximately a third of an acre. The majority of properties within the survey area are privately owned, either by individuals or businesses.

Figure 1: Project Location



1830-1860 ■ 1861-1865 ■ 1865-1917 ■ 1917-1945 ■ 1947-Present ■

Figure 2: Project Location-Buildings Surveyed



## HISTORIC CONTEXT

### Introduction

During the course of this survey project, historical research was conducted at various local, regional, and state repositories, including the Office of the Clerk of Circuit Court, Highland County Public Library, Monterey, Virginia; the Virginia Room of the Roanoke Public Library, Roanoke, Virginia; and the DHR Archives and the Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Virginia.

Two general histories of Highland County have been written to date: A History of Highland County, Virginia by O. F. Morton, published in 1911 and The New History of Highland County, Virginia 1983 compiled by the Highland County Historical Society. These two sources along with Morton's The Handbook of Highland County and a Supplement to Pendleton and Highland History, published in 1922, provide the basic background information for the historic section that follows.

Primary sources in public collections were studied for additional information. Local tax records were examined to establish early settlement patterns and to determine historic names when possible. The Virginia State Library in Richmond yielded an early map of the county, as well as Works Progress Administration Reports pertaining to early buildings in the town. Town Council Minutes were also examined to understand issues facing the community.

Primary and secondary sources in private collections were also used. These sources included family histories, local educational materials, survey plat maps, and histories of local institutions. Historic photographs of the town and individual buildings helped document lost or altered features, and to estimate dates of construction.

Finally, many individuals gave oral histories providing insight into the past. Several properties within the town remain with the descendants of the original family. Others have researched their properties, providing further insight.

### Previously Identified Historic Resources

Before the survey work began, information found in the DHR Archives on architectural sites in Monterey was reviewed. In 1957, Waller S. Hunt, Jr. conducted surveys of a limited number of buildings within the town. Further documentation efforts by David Edwards took place in the 1970's. The following buildings were surveyed:

Bell, James House, 262-0001;  
Highland County Courthouse, 262-0002;  
Shoemate House, 262-0003;  
Monterey Hotel, 262-0004



Monterey Hotel, 262-0004  
House, 262-0005;  
House, 262-0006;  
Trimble, Dr. Isaac House, 262-0007;  
Peterson's Store, 262-0008;  
Highland Masonic Lodge, 262-0009;  
Law Office, 262-0010;  
Stephenson, Lucius H. House, 262-0011;  
Monterey Presbyterian Church, 262-0012;  
Presbyterian Manse, 262-0013;  
Trimble, Dr. Kenton House, 262-0014;  
Campbell, Samuel B. House, 262-0015;  
Jones Law Office, 262-0016;  
Highland County Jail, 262-0017;  
Trimble, Charles W. House, 262-0018;  
Beverage, Issac L. House, 262-0019;  
Colaw, John M. House, 262-0020;  
Whitelaw, John A. House, 262-0021.  
*Osborne-Wilson*

One property within the town of Monterey, the Monterey Hotel, 262-0004, was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Preliminary Information Forms had been submitted for the John A. Whitelaw House and deemed eligible, but nomination forms have not been completed.

## **RESEARCH DESIGN**

### **Objective**

To research and survey a minimum of sixty-five properties at the reconnaissance level and a minimum of ten properties at the intensive level within the town of Monterey; to identify major themes connected to the settlement of the town; and to establish the framework for an historic district nomination.

### **Methods**

Before fieldwork began, historic maps and primary and secondary resources were reviewed, providing insight into basic settlement patterns and areas of high architectural concentration. With the help of Nick Beverage, tax records and deed books were examined to confirm early building dates and historic names. DHR survey files were also consulted to identify areas previously surveyed. Following vehicular and pedestrian reviews of the town, five primary streets were selected for survey efforts: Main Street, Spruce Street, Walnut Street, Water Street, and Mill Alley. These areas were selected by project investigators due to the high concentration of architectural assets and their influence on the basic layout of the town. Due to limitations in the scope of this project, several streets were excluded. Future projects should be undertaken to complete

documentation of historic resources within these areas.

Seventy-one properties were selected for reconnaissance surveys and twelve for intensive surveys within the survey area. Properties chosen for intensive surveys were selected from a range of building types and architectural styles. All properties selected for survey were documented using field forms provided by the DHR. For each property, 35mm black and white photographs were taken by George McWhorter or Jennifer Warner. Exterior architectural features were recorded and the property's significance was noted. Site plan sketches were prepared and limited historical background was gathered when possible. This background was provided by historic research and oral history reports. Those contributing to oral history are acknowledged on individual survey reports. Historic names were identified when possible. The interior of all intensive properties were examined with cooperation of property owners. Interiors of several reconnaissance properties were also inspected.

Following field work, materials were processed and site files were created. Survey information was entered into DHR's information database, Integrated Preservation Software (IPS). Once data entry was completed, the final report was prepared. This report includes a historic overview of the architectural development of the town of Monterey, results of the project, and future recommendations. Pertinent maps and photographs are included, as well as IPS generated reports.

Individual files have been printed from the IPS database and placed in acid-free envelopes, along with photographs and other related materials. The original files and report are stored at DHR Archives, 221 Governor Street, Richmond, Virginia. Photocopies of these materials are stored at the WRPO at 104 N. Braddock Street, Winchester, Virginia. Additional copies of the files and report will be provided to the town of Monterey and the Highland County Public Library.

### **Expected Results**

Surveyed properties show that the major period of significance for the town of Monterey is the late nineteenth century. During this time the town saw a rise in population and prosperity. Commercial buildings and single dwelling homes were the most predominant buildings types. Concentration of historic buildings began on Main Street followed by Spruce Street, Walnut Street, Mill Alley and Water Street.

## Historic Overview of Survey Area

*European Settlement to Society (1607-1750)*

*Colony to Nation (1750-1789)*

Early exploration into the Shenandoah Valley and Allegheny Mountains began in 1669, when the German fur trader, John Lederer explored the region.<sup>1</sup> However, formal exploration did not begin until 1716, when Governor Alexander Spotswood sent an expedition into the Blue Ridge Mountains and Shenandoah Valley. Governor Spotswood was interested in settling the Valley, as well as finding the Great Lakes that had been mentioned by Indians.<sup>2</sup> Although the party did not reach the Great Lakes, much was found within the mountainous region. The men discovered plentiful forests, fertile soil, and an abundance of fish and game. They returned with glowing reports of the area and word soon spread about this bountiful land that was yet unsettled.

By 1727, attempts were made to colonize the Cowpasture Valley, to the east of Monterey. In this year, Robert and William Lewis, William Lynn, Robert Brooke, and Beverley Robinson petitioned for a land grant, a grant that does not appear to have been awarded. It was not until the year 1745 that 30,000 acres of land along the Cowpasture Valley were awarded to Henry Robinson, James Wood, and Thomas and Andrew Lewis.<sup>3</sup> Following the settlement of the Cowpasture were the Bullpasture Valley, the Jackson River Valley and Back Creek. Settlement patterns were directly connected to the water sources of these areas.

Few of the early settlers of this region ascended from eastern Virginia. The majority of settlers were German and Scotch-Irish immigrants, meandering their way from the north, primarily from Pennsylvania. Having emigrated from the Old World, they migrated their way into the valley, attracted by the abundance of land with rich, fertile soil.

As of 1787, the area known today as Highland County was contained within Augusta County. What would later be known as Monterey remained sparsely settled prior to the formation of Highland County in 1847. At the time the area was primarily woods and thicket and the lack of a major water source made it slower to develop. Only one settler is known to have been in the locality. In 1774, Samuel Black is reported to have had a cabin in the vicinity; however the location of this cabin is unknown.<sup>4</sup> A portion of the Black patent is now included within the corporate limits of Monterey. No resources

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<sup>1</sup>Forbes, Amanda Arbogast, A Man of the Bullpasture, John Hiner 1742-1814 (Monterey, Virginia: Highland Recorder, 1966), p.2.

<sup>2</sup>Morton, O. F, A History of Highland County Virginia (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1911), p. 57-59.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., 61.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., 159.

survive within the town from this time period.

#### *Early National Period (1789-1830)*

In 1790, Augusta County was sub-divided, creating two new counties, Bath and Pendleton. The division line of the counties was found near Woodsborough, later named Vanderpool, with the northern portion belonging to Pendleton County and the southern portion belonging to Bath County. The area later to be named Monterey was part of Pendleton County<sup>5</sup>.

The same year, James Bell, a resident of Augusta County is recorded as owning 611 acres of land in the area later to be known as Monterey. Bell inherited this land from the estate of Joseph Bell, consisting of five adjacent tracts of land. On one of these tracts contained buildings valued in the amount of \$160.00.<sup>6</sup> Local history reports that Bell built a cabin on the land that was placed "near a spring behind the law office of C. P. Jones & Sons." History records that the cabin was occupied by John Cook who operated a tavern. It is questionable whether this cabin is still in existence. The **Almond-Strickler House, 262-0001** and the **Jacob Hiner House, 262-0003** both are log structures from around this period, in the general location mentioned by Morton (previously surveyed as the James Bell House and Shoemate House). Today individuals feel that the Hiner House is the cabin in question, referring to it as the Landmark House. However, when searching local tax records, no concrete evidence was found that these buildings predated the formation of the town.

The increase in settlers to this area brought a desire for better roads. In 1822, James B. Campbell began plans for a Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike, which would connect Staunton and Parkersburg. The desire was to shorten the traveling time and to make county courts and markets more accessible. However, Campbell's plans were never executed. Instead, the turnpike was built in 1838, under the guidance of Claude Crozet, an engineer who had previously worked for Napoleon, and who later would begin the engineering department at the University of Virginia.

#### *Antebellum Period (1830-1860)*

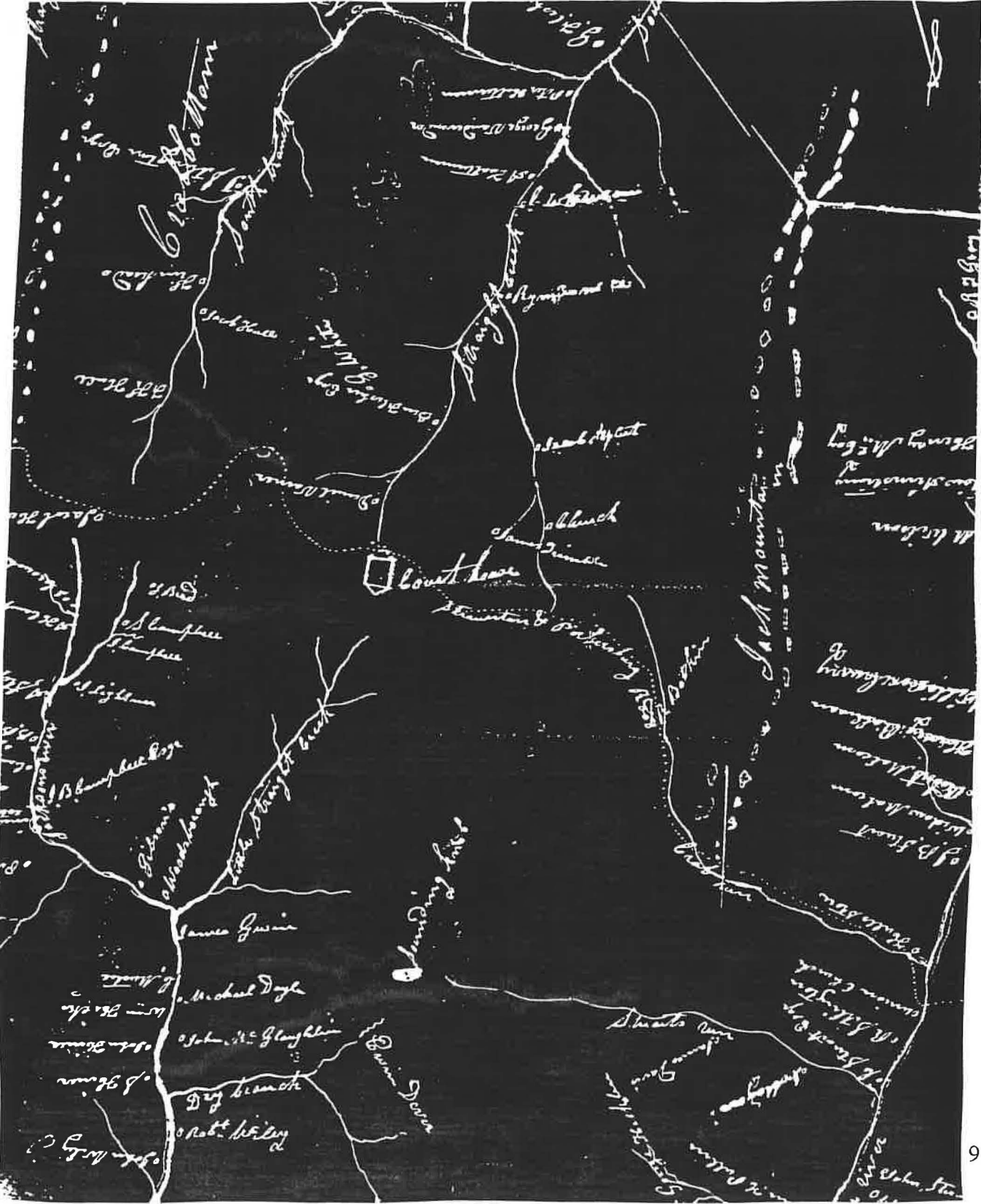
In 1839 the Virginia Board of Public Works completed the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike (Figure 3). With the completion of the road came the desire to form another county, due to the great distance between county seats, which were located in Franklin and Warm Springs. Through the great initiative of Colonel Andrew H. Byrd, an Act of

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<sup>5</sup>Beverage, Seybert "Organization of Highland County," in One Hundredth Anniversary, Highland County, 1847-1947, Program and Historical Review (Monterey, Virginia: Highland Recorder, 1947) p. 22.

<sup>6</sup>Highland County Land Books, Monterey, Virginia: Highland County Clerk's Office.

Figure 3: Historic Map of Highland County, Thomas Campbell, date unknown.





Assembly was passed creating Highland County out of 416 square miles of Bath and Pendleton Counties.<sup>7</sup> On May 20, 1847, the appointed justices met at the cabin on James Bell's farm, then occupied by James Cook. Although individuals had expressed the desire to have the county seat in Woodsborough, the founders overruled that recommendation and chose Bell's Place, primarily due to the location of the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike through the town.<sup>8</sup> The turnpike, which was 60 feet wide, became High or Main Street. The name of Highland was proposed by one of the initial justices, Samuel Ruckman, but was changed to Monterey following the 1848 election of Zachary Taylor as President. On September 24, 1846, General Taylor had won a battle in Monterey, Mexico against great odds and had become a national hero.<sup>9</sup> The name was changed to Monterey in honor of the new President.

The town was laid out in May of 1847 by James Bell. The original plat of Monterey was surveyed and drawn by John Bird, consisting of forty-two lots, each being 72.5 feet by 200 feet, making a total of 26.4 acres. One acre of land was donated by Bell and two more acres were sold at the price of \$150.00 for the buildings of a County Courthouse (Figure 4). The contract for the courthouse and jail was awarded to Robert Johnson and was built in 1848 at a cost of \$4,935.<sup>10</sup> The Highland county courthouse was a Greek Revival / Jeffersonian cross-form structure, made of brick, with a central bell tower. The front of the two-story Courthouse was accented by a Jeffersonian portico (Plate 1). Until the courthouse was completed, Bell's cabin served as the courthouse and local tavern.

Monterey saw very little growth during this time. The Land Books from 1848 record eleven tracts of land within the town containing buildings (Figure 5). The majority of people living in Highland County sought their livelihood through farming.<sup>11</sup> Thus, many individuals lived outside of town on large family farms. Monterey was essentially a commercial center for local farmers and a tavern stop for travelers.

At the eve of the Civil War, Monterey was composed of twelve houses, a brick academy, and a Methodist Church.<sup>12</sup> On July 20, 1851, Adam and Rachel Fleisher donated land along Main Street for the building of a Methodist Church. A simple, one-room church was built. Children within the County could be sent to the Highland Academy in Monterey.

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<sup>7</sup>Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission, Economic Overview Highland County, Virginia (Staunton, Virginia: Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission, 1995), 1.

<sup>8</sup>Morton, O. F, A History of Highland County Virginia (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1911), p. 10.

<sup>9</sup>Compton's Interactive Encyclopedia, 1996

<sup>10</sup>Morton, O. F, A History of Highland County Virginia (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1911), p. 114-17.

<sup>11</sup>1850 Census Report.

<sup>12</sup>Morton, O. F, A History of Highland County Virginia (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1911), p. 159.

Figure 4: Tax map showing lots originally laid out by James Bell.



Figure 5: Tax records from 1848.

## 1848

<u>Lot Number</u>	<u>Value of Buildings</u>	<u>Owner</u>
5	\$250.00	Jacob Hiner
6	no buildings	John Kincaid
7	\$100.00	William Jones
9	\$150.00	John Wilson
19	no buildings	Francis Carver
20	no buildings	Adam Stephenson
21	no buildings	George Hull
22	\$150.00	Adam Fleisher
24	\$100.00	George Hull
25	\$150.00	William Flemming
26	no builings	William Flemming



All schools during this time period were private. Those living outside of Monterey could board with individuals in town. This school consisted of a brick structure standing "just east of the present cemetery," in Monterey.<sup>13</sup> This structure no longer exists.

Houses in Monterey were predominantly made of log. The **Almond-Strickler House, 262-0001**, the **Osborne-Wilson House, 262-0021**, and the **Jacob Hiner House, 262-0003** are all log buildings within the town. The first two were built as simple two-story, single-pile, central-passage-plan buildings, while the later consists of two rooms with a loft above. The **James M. Seig House, 262-0061** and the **Samuel B. Campbell House, 262-0015** (Plate 2) were more impressive houses along Main Street. In 1851 these houses were valued at \$980.00 and \$1150.00 respectively (Figure 6). Both buildings are two-story, three-bay, brick homes, typical of western Virginia architecture during this period. The rarity of brick structures in the town can be explained due to the lack of brick making materials, which had to be transported from Blue Grass, Virginia, some 15 miles from Monterey. In 1858 James M. Kincaid, purchased lot number 54 and built the first house along Spruce Street, **James M. Kincaid House, 262-0083** (Figure 7, Plate 3). Prior to this buildings were predominantly found along Main Street. Water was supplied to the town's residents from a spring found on the Almond-Strickler property. A brass plate along the Main Street sidewalk marks the site of the old spring. Also remaining is a brick spring house on the Almond-Strickler property, a rare survival within the town.

#### *Civil War (1861-1865)*

Early in the Civil War, Highland County and the surrounding area became a central focus of the war effort. Following Virginia's secession from the Union in April of 1861, individuals in the western counties of the State wished to remain with the Union. On June 20, 1863 Virginia was split, with the formation of West Virginia.<sup>14</sup> Following this act, Highland County became a border of the new state, keeping ties with the Confederates. Local history records the event as a mere accident:

A meeting was to be held to vote on whether the different counties would become a part of West Virginia. A delegate was elected from Highland and started but spent too much time at a tavern along the way. When he arrived, the voting was over and the delegates had gone home. Thus we are still the hump on the border of western Virginia.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>13</sup>Morton, O. F, A History of Highland County Virginia (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1911), p. 159.

<sup>14</sup>Compton's Interactive Encyclopedia, 1996.

<sup>15</sup>Highland County Historical Society, The New History of Highland County, Virginia 1983 (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1983), p. 5.

The question of slavery was never a major issue within Highland County. Due to the layout of the land, no major cash crops could be produced in the area. Therefore, the number of slaves was relatively small, composing only one-tenth of the Highland population.<sup>16</sup>

Although no battles were fought in Monterey, the town at various times was occupied by troops. During the Mountain Campaign of 1861 the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike was traveled by both Union and the Confederates troops. The Shenandoah Valley was a strategically important area for the opposing sides, due to its close proximity to both capitals and the area's strong wheat production. In the winter of 1861-1862, Union forces tried to enter the Valley from the west, and fought a battle at Allegheny Mountain, fifteen miles north of Monterey. The following year, another attempt was made from the northwest, with skirmishes breaking out on the road between Franklin, Monterey, and McDowell.

In 1861, the Methodist Church had to suspend services so that it could be used as a hospital. Works Progress Administration (WPA) reports state, "Fever broke out among the troops while in Monterey and a great many were cared for in this building. Here many brave boys from Georgia and other southern states lost their lives, they were buried in a little graveyard on the hill just back of the church, some were later moved away."<sup>17</sup> The unmarked graveyard is still visible today behind the Methodist Church. Several homes were also converted into makeshift hospitals, these included the Campbell House and the Almond-Strickler House. Soldiers brought to the Almond-Strickler House were taken to second-story rooms by way of an exterior stair that was along the eastern side of the house.

During April of 1862, Union troops occupied Monterey following a skirmish just outside of town on April 12. While in Monterey, Federal soldiers occupied the Osborne-Wilson house, which became the headquarters of General Milroy.<sup>18</sup> They also threatened to destroy documents in the courthouse, however, they were ordered to be moved to a safer place by the county clerk. Disturbances also arose when a Federal soldier named Thomas Carr was imprisoned in the county jail.<sup>19</sup> Following complaints by the community the prisoner was moved to another location.

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<sup>16</sup>Morton, O. F, A History of Highland County Virginia (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1911), p. 119.

<sup>17</sup>Virginia Conservation Commission, Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory (Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia, text-fiche).

<sup>18</sup> McDowell Battlefield Staunton-To-Parkersburg Pike Concept Plan, by John D. Hutchinson (Staunton, Virginia: The Valley Conservation Council, 1996), 47.

<sup>19</sup>Morton, O. F, A History of Highland County Virginia (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1911), p.122.

Figure 6: Tax Records from 1849-1854.

<b>1849-1854</b>						
<b>Value of Buildings on Town Lots</b>						
<u>Lot</u>	<u>1849</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1851</u>	<u>1852</u>	<u>1853</u>	<u>1854</u>
1						
2			100	100	100	100
3	820	820	1500	1500	1500	1500
4			900	900	900	900
5	350	350	640	640	640	640
6						
7	100	150	260	260	260	260
8	135	135	260	260	260	260
9	150	150	340	340	340	340
10			125	125	125	125
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17			150	150	150	150
18	200	200	420	420	420	420
19	100	100	280	280	280	280
20	175	875	1150	1150	1150	1150
21				300	300	300
22	500	500	980	980	980	980
23						
24	300	500	680	680	680	680
25	200	200	400	400	400	400
26			260	260	260	260

Figure 7: Tax Records from 1858.

## 1858

<u>Lot Number</u>	<u>Value of Buildings</u>
1	
2	100
3	1500
4a	900
4b	450
4c	450
5	640
6	
7	260
8	260
9	440
10	120
11	300
12	100
13	
14	100
15	
16	
17	150
18	425
19	400
20	1100
21	1500
22	700
23	
24	900
25	400
26	260
54	300

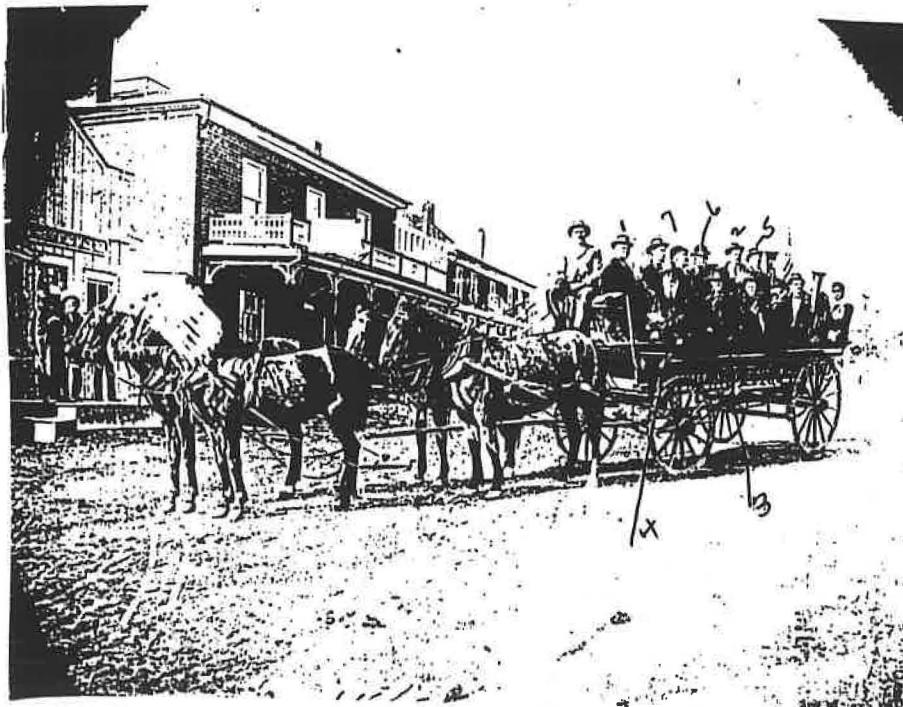
\*Lot Number 21 - Campbell, Samuel B., House (262-0015)

\*Lot Number 54 - Kincaid, James House (262-0083) - first on Spruce Street

Plate 1: Historic view of original courthouse, jail to rear is still standing. Source: One Hundredth Anniversary, Highland County, 1847-1947, Program and Historical Review (1947).



Plate 2: Historic view of Samuel B. Campbell House. Source: current owners.



Skirmishes reached a climax at the Battle of McDowell May 4 through May 12, ten miles east of Monterey, where Stonewall Jackson found victory. Following the Confederate victory in McDowell, Union forces evacuated Highland County. This victory for Jackson helped protect the Shenandoah Valley and Richmond from destruction and helped insure much needed food production.

### *Reconstruction and Growth ( 1865-1917)*

The period following the Civil War marked many changes in Monterey. Like many areas of Virginia, Highland County residents looked at the possibility of a railroad. In 1872, a vote was raised over the possibility of a subscription for the "Washington, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad." A three-fifths vote went in favor of a \$50,000 subscription. However, this wildcat line was never built and as Morton writes in the 1911 History, "Unfortunately for itself, Highland is still paying interest on a part of these bonds, with nothing to show for the fraudulent investment but a few yards of useless embankment on Bullpasture Mountain."<sup>20</sup> This lack of a railroad through any portion of Highland County has had long term effects on the area. With slower means of transportation to outside markets, large scale industry and manufacturing has never been attracted to Highland.

Around the turn-of-the-century, Monterey experienced a major growth spurt. In 1900 there were 246 people within the town, which by 1920 had grown to 313.<sup>21</sup> Individuals began building impressive homes primarily along Main and Spruce Streets. At that time, Spruce Street was the main road going south. It was not until around 1930 that the current Route 220 was built. One reason behind this new construction was due to escalating logging operations in Highland County and the wealth it brought to the community. Prior to this time much of the logging industry had been centered in nearby West Virginia. However, this supply was soon exhausted and Highland County became a prime area for further logging practices. Lumber remains today a major manufacturing business for the County.

Older houses received additions and were given a modern Late Victorian appearance. In 1873, when C. P. Jones purchased the Almond-Strickler House on Main Street, known locally as the Jones-McCoy House, he began making additions. A rear ell was added and a right side addition was also constructed. A first and second story porch was extended across the front of the house with a projecting front gable and decorated with a cutout

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<sup>20</sup>Morton, O. F, A History of Highland County Virginia (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1911), p.141.

<sup>21</sup> University of Virginia Summer Quarter, By Caleb H. Smith, Mary V. Maloy, Virginia Rexrode, and Ruth L. Maloy, Highland County Geography Supplement, Know Your Own County (Dayton, V.A. : The Shenandoah Press, 1929) p. 26.



balustrade and tapered posts with scroll brackets (Plate 4).

The local Methodist congregation also sought to improve their church facilities. In 1898 the original Methodist church was sold. Around 1900 a larger, frame church was constructed, **Monterey Methodist Church, 262-0057**, at the intersection of Main Street (Route 250) and Route 220. The one-story church is accented by a multi-gable roof, arched stained glass windows, and a central bell tower.

An increase could also be found in the number of professionals within the town. Many of the prominent homes constructed during this time were built for lawyers, merchants, and doctors. The predominant building style for Monterey's professionals could be categorized as large, Late Victorian dwellings. These homes include the **Dr. Isaac H. Trimble House, 262-0007** (Plate 5), the **John M. Colaw House, 262-0020** along Main Street, the **Charles W. Trimble House, 262-0018**, the **Dr. Kenton H. Trimble House, 262-0014** on Spruce Street, and the **Lucius H. Stephenson House, 262-0011** on Walnut Street (Plate 6). These homes are characterized by their craftsmanship and intricate detailing including: novelty siding, decorative gable trimmings, and elaborate porch detailing. Today they remain symbols of the wealth and prosperity that emerged in Monterey around the turn of the century.

Prosperity brought a growth in commercial building. C. P. Jones, a lawyer by profession, soon built a small law office along the western front of his property, conveniently located across from the Highland County Courthouse. The **C. P. Jones Law Office, 262-0016** is a small, one-story building having Eastlake windows and door trim (Plate 7). Working so near to home, Jones was known for asking clients to dine with the family. A son and grandson followed C. P. Jones' profession, both becoming lawyers. E. B. Jones practiced in this office from 1900-1946 and R. Turner Jones worked there from 1933 until 1986. Two other law offices are found near the Highland County Courthouse, along the north side of Spruce Street. The **John Colaw Law Office, 262-0036** and **Law Office, 262-0010**, are similarly planned, one-story buildings, with gable roofs and interior ridge chimneys. These offices, along with the County Courthouse and jail, provided the town with a central core devoted to government, law, and politics.

Likewise, Dr. Kenton H. Trimble, who owned the entire block from Spruce Street to Walnut Street and from Walnut Street to the Courthouse Alley, built two buildings connected to his profession. In 1891, Trimble built a small, single-story doctor's office to the west-front of his property, along Spruce Street. Prior to this time his office was found within his dwelling. To accommodate patients, Trimble placed hitching posts along Walnut Street for the tethering of horses. Around 1900, Trimble again built along Spruce Street, constructing a large, two-story, eight-bay frame building. A drug store was opened within the **Dr. Kenton Trimble Building, 262-0058**.

Development began along the hillside of Mill Alley in 1900 with the construction of the **John A. Whitelaw House, 262-0022** (Plate 8). As a prominent lawyer in the town,

Plate 3: James Kincaid House, 262-0083. East elevation.



Plate 4: Almond-Strickler House, 262-0001. South elevation.





Plate 5: Dr. Issac H. Trimble House, 262-0007. South elevation.



Plate 6: Lucius H. Stephenson House, 262-0011. East elevation.



Whitelaw followed in the tradition of building an ornate two-story frame dwelling in the Late Victorian style. Overlooking the town, this dwelling is noted for the beautiful wrap-around porch with its elaborate balustrade having a cutout fan pattern. Soon after the house was completed, Whitelaw had a terraced garden with steps to Main Street constructed for his wife Lizzie.

Four-Square houses were the predominant style for small-scale homes. Typically consisting of two stories and two bays, with a pyramidal roof line, each is distinguished by its own variation of porch. These include the **Fleisher House, 262-0051** (Plate 9) on Main Street and the **W. A. Bussard House, 262-0034** on Spruce Street. Similar homes began emerging on Seig Alley, off of Spruce Street.

New building materials were also emerging. While the majority of houses and other buildings remained in novelty weatherboard siding, textured concrete block and limestone facades began to be used. One of the first buildings to be built of textured concrete block was the **Monterey Presbyterian Church, 262-0012**. Organized in 1878, the church was built in 1909 on a lot along Spruce Street, on the site of an earlier church. The church is a Late Victorian building with Gothic elements accented by a corner tower with open belfry and octagonal spire with finial (Plate 10). During the construction of the new church, meetings were held in the Methodist Church.<sup>22</sup>

The first minister of the Monterey Presbyterian Church, Rev. Charles S. M. See, built the house commonly known as the Presbyterian Manse, **See House, 262-0013**, around 1875. See was not only a minister, but a carpenter as well. The house is a two-story frame dwelling and like many of the homes built at that time, has a gable roof with a front bay. In 1881, See sold the house to Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Stephenson. The family occupied this house while their own home received a kitchen addition. Later, in 1897, the Stephenson gave the house to the Presbyterian Church to be used as a manse.

With the upsurge in population within the town also came an increase in businesses, organizations, institutions, and utilities. The first local newspaper was established in 1877 by Witz and Jordan who came from Franklin, West Virginia.<sup>23</sup> Named the Highland Recorder, this small town newspaper provided weekly issues of interest to those in the community. Later the name was simply changed to the Recorder and circulated in both Bath and Highland Counties; it continues to publish weekly issues today. The paper has occupied a number of buildings over the years, including a one-story building along Main Street, **Old Recorder Office, 262-0074**.

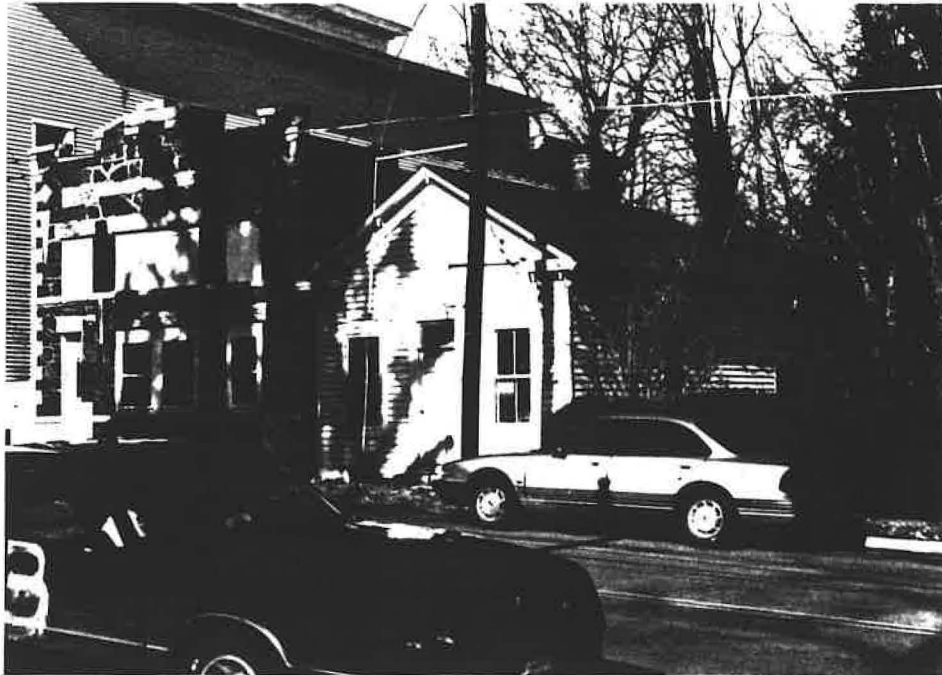
Two banking institutions were established in Monterey, the first being the **First National**

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<sup>22</sup>Highland County Historical Society, The New History of Highland County, Virginia 1983 (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1983), p.32.

<sup>23</sup>Morton, O. F, A History of Highland County Virginia (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1911), p. 157.

Plate 7: C. P. Jones Law Office, 262-0016. South elevation.



8: John A. Whitelaw House, 262-0022. South elevation.



9: Fleisher House, 262-0051. South elevation.



10: Monterey Presbyterian Church, 262-0012. East elevation.



**Bank of Highland, 262-0037.** The bank's national charter was granted on February 24, 1908. The bank occupied a concrete block building on Main Street (Plate 11). Subsequently, on April 1, 1908, the **Citizens Bank of Highland County, 262-0055** was opened. In 1919 the bank moved into a small limestone building across from the Highland County Courthouse. These two banking institutions merged in 1929, forming First and Citizens Bank, which continues in operation today.

Several general stores were built in Monterey at the turn of the century. **Highland Mercantile, 262-0062** was opened in 1909 by E. B. Whitelaw, D. H. Peterson, and Don Sullenberger. In 1913 Whitelaw and Peterson sold their interest in the business. The business was located on Main Street in a two-story, three-bay building having a front parapet and large, fixed, storefront windows. The business carried a wide variety of goods including clothing, dry goods, and farm machinery.<sup>24</sup> A one-and-a-half-story office overlooks the main show floors, a feature common in many old store buildings. **Lunsford and Sons Store, 262-0054**, built across the street from Highland Mercantile also contains an office overlooking the showroom floor. Having two stories and six bays, the front is accented with large storefront windows with wood panels beneath and a transom running above. This building is typical of nicer commercial buildings built in rural Virginia communities at the turn of the century (Plate 12).

Four stores were once found at the intersection of Main and Spruce Streets: Peterson's Store, Bishop Brothers' Store, and Trimble's Store. Located at the southeast corner, Bishop Brothers' Store consisted of two stories and a space of 70 by 90 feet. Begun in 1882, the business continued to operate until 1947, when it was destroyed by fire.<sup>25</sup> As a prosperous merchant, Bishop maintained a large house on Mill Alley, the **V. B. Bishop House, 262-0056**. Numerous outbuildings were contained on the property, including an orchard house, where he stored apples from his large orchard, on the eastern side of the property. These apples would later be sold in his store. Secondary resources, such as this orchard house, are rare survivals in the town.

The store owned by Charles W. Trimble was begun in 1893. He moved the business in 1903 to a three-story building on the northwest corner of Main and Spruce Streets (Plate 13). Morton describes the building, "His main room is 35 by 66 feet, and its capacity is enlarged by a parallel side room. The capacious warerooms at the rear occupy two floors of the building."<sup>26</sup> This building was later torn down and a service station was built. The service station was converted around 1980 into six apartments.

Today, **Peterson's Store, 262-0008** is the only store building that remains at this intersection and is still one of the largest buildings in town. The main portion of the

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<sup>24</sup>Morton, O. F. The Handbook of Highland County and a Supplement to Pendleton and Highland History (Monterey, Virginia: Highland Recorder, 1922), p. 108.

<sup>25</sup>Ibid., 104-105.

<sup>26</sup>Ibid., 102-103.

building consists of three stories, having a false front with storefront windows with wood panels underneath. The well-preserved store building remains in operation today and is currently known as H & H Cash Store.

On May 28, 1900, L. H. Stephenson and his wife Mary donated one acre of land to form the initial parcel of the **Monterey Cemetery, 262-0039**. Before the start of the Monterey Cemetery, "the burial ground in Highland followed the Scotch-Irish custom of being usually a spot on the family homestead."<sup>27</sup> The Stephenson family would in 1946 and 1967 give additional land for the extension of the cemetery's boundaries. The cemetery is still used today and is the only marked cemetery within the Monterey town limits.

In 1880, the Campbell House on Main Street was opened as a boarding house and hotel known as the Cunningham. The upstairs, consisting of nine rooms, was occupied by boarders, while the family lived downstairs. Among the possible boarders were students from the Monterey Graded School, which was located toward the west end of town. The school year was divided into two terms, offering classes in English, as well as, Latin, French, and Mathematics (Figure 4). This school was followed by the **Monterey School, 262-0045** located at the southwestern corner of Spruce and Walnut Streets. This building is currently used as a residence. In 1901, the construction of the Monterey High School was started on the south end of Spruce Street. An additional room was added and in 1912 the school became accredited.<sup>28</sup> This building was later torn down so that a more modern building could be erected.

The establishment of the Cunninham Hotel and Boarding House was followed by the building of the **Monterey Hotel, 262-0004** in 1904, by S. W. Crumett of Staunton, for a price of \$6,000 (Plate 14). Large resort hotels such as this one were becoming very popular vacation spots all around western Virginia. Construction was completed by the Eustler Brothers of Grottoes, Virginia. The Eustler Brothers were prominent builders in the Valley, well known for their decorative wood detailing. The large three story hotel is accented by first and second-story porches, with plain porch friezes, turned posts, and Eastlake trim. Front gables contain diamond patterned shingles and louvered vents with decorative trim.

Like most properties in the town, a picket fence originally surrounded the front of the Monterey Hotel. This fencing was needed to keep animals from entering one's yard. Early in the twentieth century sheep and other animals were still herded down Main Street to market (Plate 15). Men on horseback and foot would drive the animals to market, a trip often taking several days. Prior arrangements would be made for places

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<sup>28</sup>Highland County Historical Society, The New History of Highland County, Virginia 1983 (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1983), p. 18.



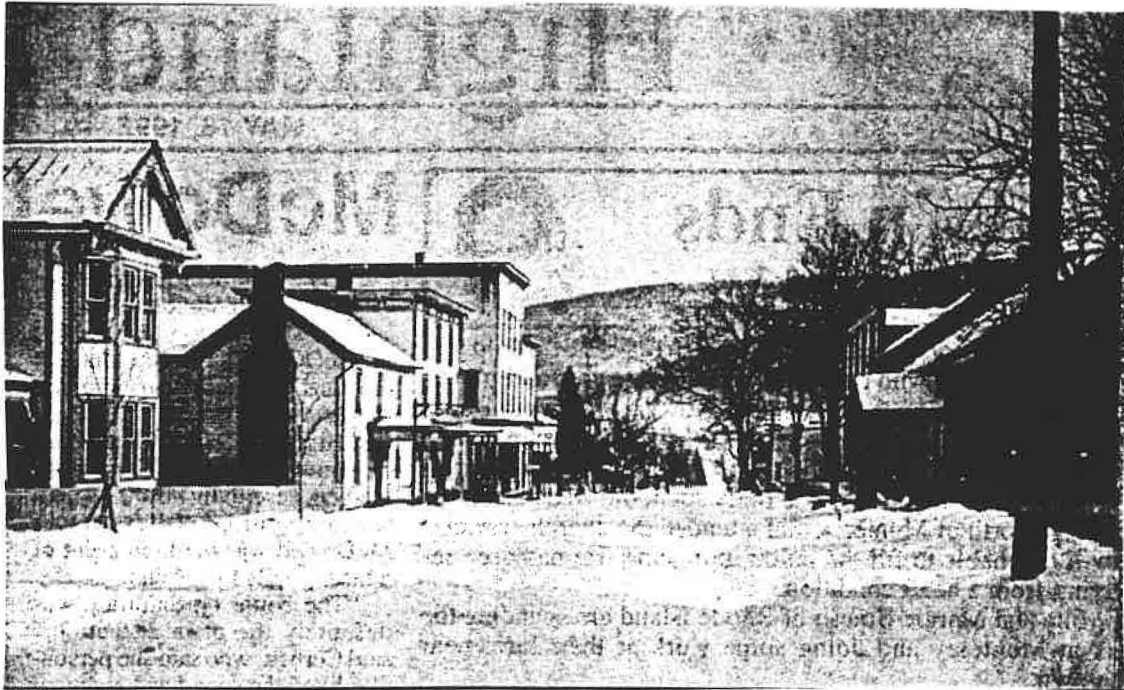
11: First National Bank of Highland, 262-0037 and Highland Masonic Lodge, 262-0009. South - East elevation.



12: Lunsford and Sons Store, 262-0054. South elevation.



13: Historic view of Charles Trimble's Store (destroyed) and Peterson's Store, 262-0008.  
Source: Recorder, 16 May 1997.

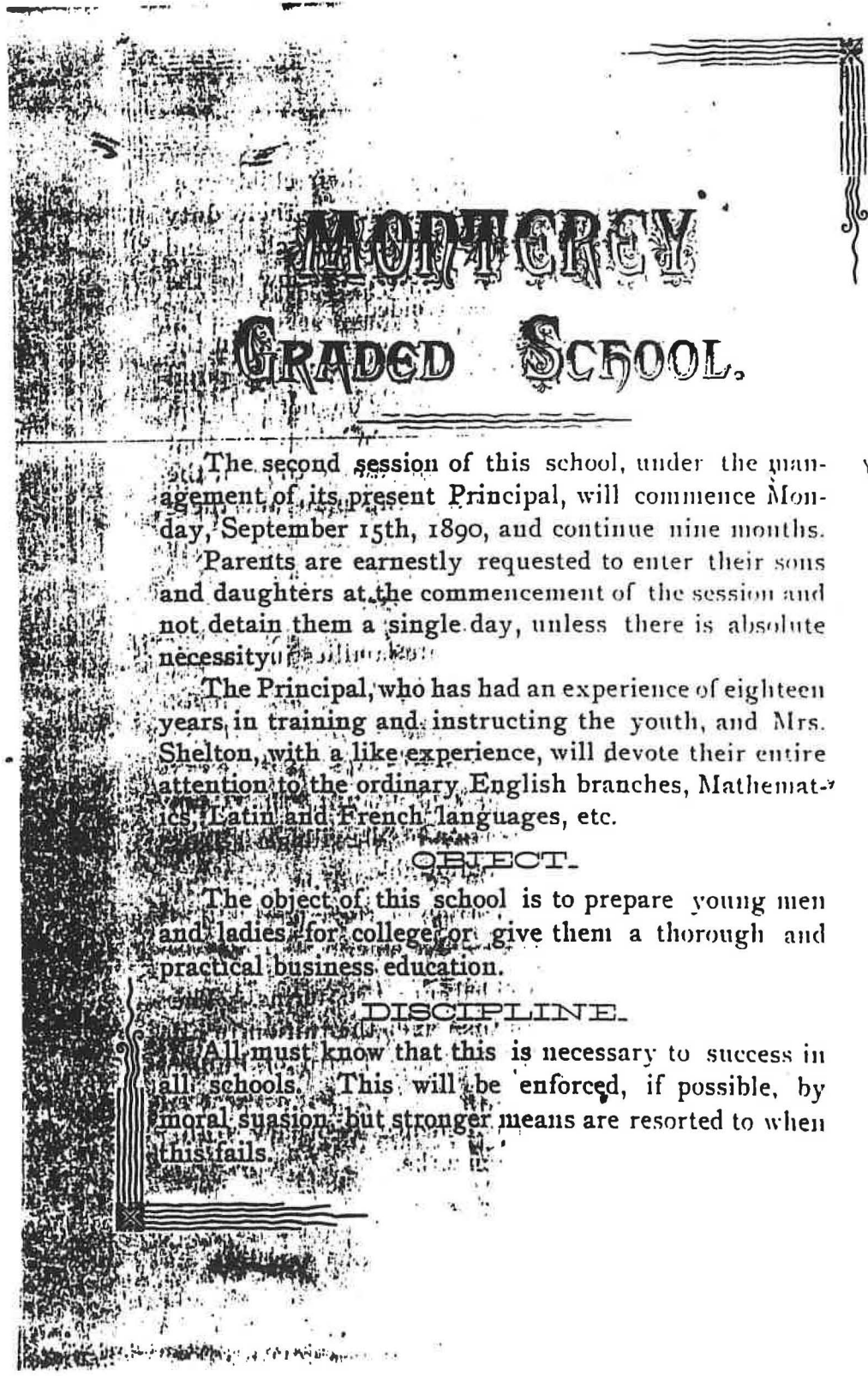


14: Monterey Hotel, 262-0004. Source: McPherson Blair Associates, Inc., Staunton, Va, postcard.





Figure 8: Historic Monterey Graded School Brochure. Source: Alexander Barton.



# MONTEREY GRADED SCHOOL.

The second session of this school, under the management of its present Principal, will commence Monday, September 15th, 1890, and continue nine months.

Parents are earnestly requested to enter their sons and daughters at the commencement of the session and not detain them a single day, unless there is absolute necessity.

The Principal, who has had an experience of eighteen years in training and instructing the youth, and Mrs. Shelton, with a like experience, will devote their entire attention to the ordinary English branches, Mathematics, Latin and French languages, etc.

### OBJECT.

The object of this school is to prepare young men and ladies for college or give them a thorough and practical business education.

### DISCIPLINE.

All must know that this is necessary to success in all schools. This will be enforced, if possible, by moral suasion; but stronger means are resorted to when this fails.

Figure 8: Historic Monterey Graded School Brochure. Source: Alexander Barton.

### TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Parents too often utterly neglect their children at home, believing that they have discharged their duty when their children have been entered at school and the tuition paid, leaving all that is to follow to the teacher. This error should be avoided.

Parents and teacher should heartily unite in the accomplishment of that purpose for which the pupil has entered school. In this school we do not ask you to teach your children at night. We would prefer that you do not, but see that they spend ample time in the preparation of their task. Adopt this plan and there will be satisfactory results.

### BOARD.

This can be obtained in private families in the village, or at the hotels at very low figures.

### LOCATION.

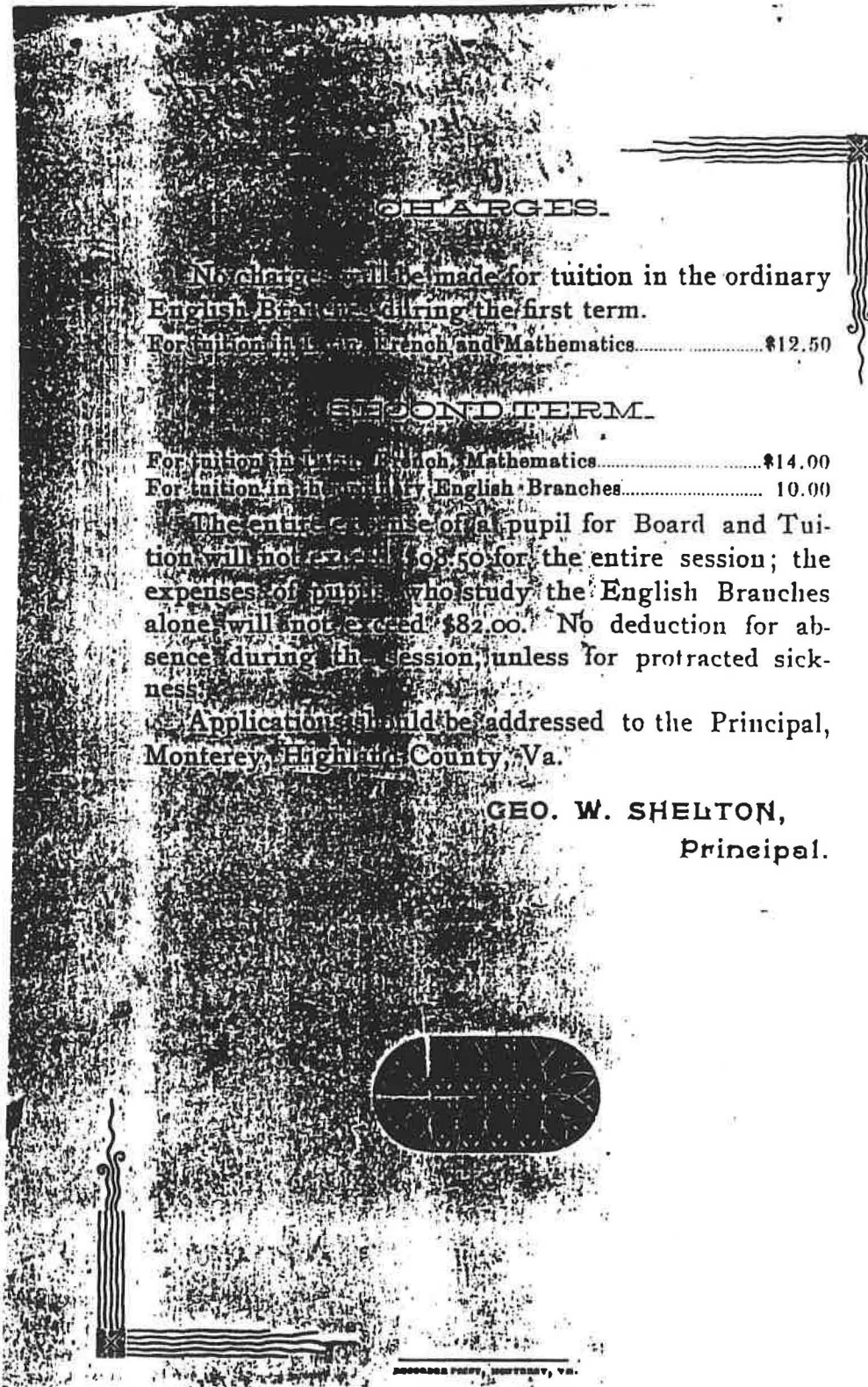
The building in which the school will be conducted is situated in the western portion of the village. This is sufficiently large, and is comfortable.

### SESSION.

The session will be divided into two terms. The first will continue five months, and the tuition in all the branches prescribed by the State Board of Public Instruction will be free.

The second term will commence February 10th, 1891, and will continue four months.

Figure 8: Historic Monterey Graded School Brochure. Source: Alexander Barton.



along the road to stay for the night.

The problem of animals roaming through the town was also an issue facing individuals living in town. To help alleviate the problem, a run-away cow pen was built on the outskirts of town and fines were established. Town Books from 1897 state that for hogs running at large the owner would be fined fifty cents for the first offense and one dollar for the second offense.<sup>31</sup> With the coming of trucks and improved fencing, these problems began diminishing.

The original jail was replaced with a new jail circa 1900. The three-story, brick **Highland County Jail, 262-0017** with a hipped roof and semi-circular<sup>-arched</sup> windows, is a fine example of Victorian institutional architecture and a rare survival in Virginia (Plate 16). A two-story L-shaped jail is to the rear, having a total of eight cells. Two other cells are found to the front of the building, initially serving as cells for women and the mentally ill. The front portion of the building was originally maintained as the residence for the jailor or county sheriff. This practice was discontinued in 1988.

The community organization of Freemasons began meeting on May 20, 1860. After holding meetings in various locations, a lot was purchased in 1909. The cornerstone of their lodge was laid August 3, 1910 on property located along Main Street beside the First National Bank of Highland. The building was completed in 1911 at a cost of \$7,000.<sup>32</sup> Consisting of three stories with a six-course American-bond facade, the **Highland Masonic Lodge, 262-0009** (Plate 11) remains one of the most prominent buildings on Main Street, and is an important example of an early-twentieth-century building type, many of which no longer exist.

In 1910, the Town Council began discussing the placement of street lights within the town.<sup>33</sup> W. H. Kyle was hired and over the next few months, requests for additional lights were made. Another concern faced by the local governing body was the replacement of old wooden walks through the town. In 1915 these walks began to be replaced with cement ones and as Morton states in 1922, "The rickety, treacherous wooden sidewalk has all but vanished, and has given place to concrete walks of the same material leading also from the street to the front door of not a few homes."<sup>34</sup>

The first telephone transmission occurred September 21, 1894, between Monterey and

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<sup>31</sup>Monterey Town Minutes, Monterey, Virginia, Town Office, 14 September 1897.

<sup>32</sup>Morton, O. F., A History of Highland County Virginia (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1911), p. 147-148.

<sup>33</sup>Monterey Town Minutes, Monterey, Virginia, Town Office, 1 July 1910.

<sup>34</sup>Morton, O. F., The Handbook of Highland County and a Supplement to Pendleton and Highland History (Monterey, Virginia: Highland Recorder, 1922), p. 12-13.

McDowell.<sup>35</sup> The year 1916 marked the coming of long distance telephone service when Charles T. Shumate purchased the line. Other modern advances, such as the automobile, allowed for the opening of the first auto garage by C. M. Lunsford.<sup>36</sup> Lunsford built a brick garage, circa 1915, on the south side of Main Street. Known as the **Monterey Garage and Light Company, 262-0050** (Plate 17, 18), the business not only serviced automobiles, but also supplied lights to the town of Monterey, which were turned off by Lunsford at eleven o'clock each night. The success of the automobile encouraged the establishment of other garages in the town. The **Highland Garage, 262-0065** was quickly established along Main Street in a typical two-story, frame, commercial building.

*World War I to World War II (1917-1945)*

In 1922, Oren Morton in his *Handbook of Highland County*, describes Monterey as follows:

The pulling down of a few sheds or other buildings might improve the appearance of the little town, yet there is an absence of dwellings on the verge of collapse, or such others as are unsightly without being ruinous. With a few exceptions the homes of the townspeople are of quite modern architecture, the log homes of an earlier day having disappeared. Whether old or new, the houses are almost exclusively frame, and almost as generally painted white. The house yards are well grassed. Shade trees, shrubbery, flowering vines, and potted plants are almost everywhere in existence.<sup>37</sup>

This excerpt provides an interesting description of Monterey at the time. The disappearance of log structures could be attributed to two different sources. Some log structures were torn down, while others received a new, more updated facade. This would be the case with the Jacob Hiner House, the Almond-Strickler House, and the Osborne-Wilson House. Over the years these log buildings had received additions and new weatherboard siding to stay in keeping with more modern dwellings.

Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, new buildings continued to primarily

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<sup>35</sup>Highland County Historical Society, The New History of Highland County, Virginia 1983 (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1983), p.36.

<sup>36</sup>Ibid., p. 9.

<sup>37</sup>Morton, O. F. The Handbook of Highland County and a Supplement to Pendleton and Highland History (Monterey, Virginia: Highland Recorder, 1922), p. 12-13.



follow the previous practice of constructing frame buildings with weatherboard siding. Although a few large, Late Victorian dwellings were built at this time, such as the **J. Brown Lightner House, 262-0024** (Plate 19) and the **Abe Warwick House, 262-0076**, the majority of houses were smaller in nature. The Victorian influence was dying out, replaced by Colonial Revival, Bungalow, and Craftsman inspired styles. A number of Colonial Revival-style homes were built toward the west end of Main Street. The **E. W. Cox House, 262-0070** and the **J. Arbogast House, 262-0005** (Plate 20) are two such houses on Main Street, characterized by their gable roof lines and interior ridge chimneys.

In 1922 the town was serviced by three hotels. These were the Monterey Hotel, the Cunningham Hotel and Boarding House (Campbell House), and the Whitelaw Hotel located between Bishop's Store and the Gibson House on Main Street, no longer in existence. Concern was given to providing guests with the best possible facilities. In the Handbook of Highland County, Morton states, "The Hotel Cunningham is supplied with the modern. There are now eleven guest rooms. There is excellent table service, and the house is deservedly popular."<sup>38</sup> The Monterey Hotel was sold in 1922 to William H. Boggs of Franklin, West Virginia. Boggs quickly began fixing up the hotel, as Morton writes, "The rooms have been refurbished, new bathrooms have been provided. The unnecessary picket fence in front has been removed, and between the two concrete passage ways connecting the long porch with side walk and fountain."<sup>39</sup>

The County Courthouse also had its fencing removed. Originally the courthouse was enclosed by a wrought iron fence, forming somewhat of a park. Morton described the area as having much shade due to the many locust trees and a number of metallic benches. As he states, "The resident or the visitor may enjoy the comfort of a bench and still be in the center of town."<sup>40</sup> This fence, like many within the area were donated to the World War effort.

Two homes were also opened up for boarders and tourists. Around 1930, Mr. and Mrs. Solon H. Moore opened up the Osborne-Wilson House as a tourist home and dining room, naming it Tally-Ho. What had originally been a single pile, central passage plan, log building, received numerous additions to accommodate the growing number of guests. The opening of Tally-Ho was soon followed by the establishment of the **Oak Crest Tourist Home, 262-0042** on Spruce Street, originally having a stucco facade, unusual to the area. This was later replaced with shingle siding and a craftsman style porch was placed along the front of the two-story building.

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<sup>38</sup>Morton, O. F. The Handbook of Highland County and a Supplement to Pendleton and Highland History (Monterey, Virginia: Highland Recorder, 1922), p.108.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid., 108.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid., 14.

15: Historic view of sheep being herded through town. Source: O. F. Morton's, Handbook of Highland County, 1922.

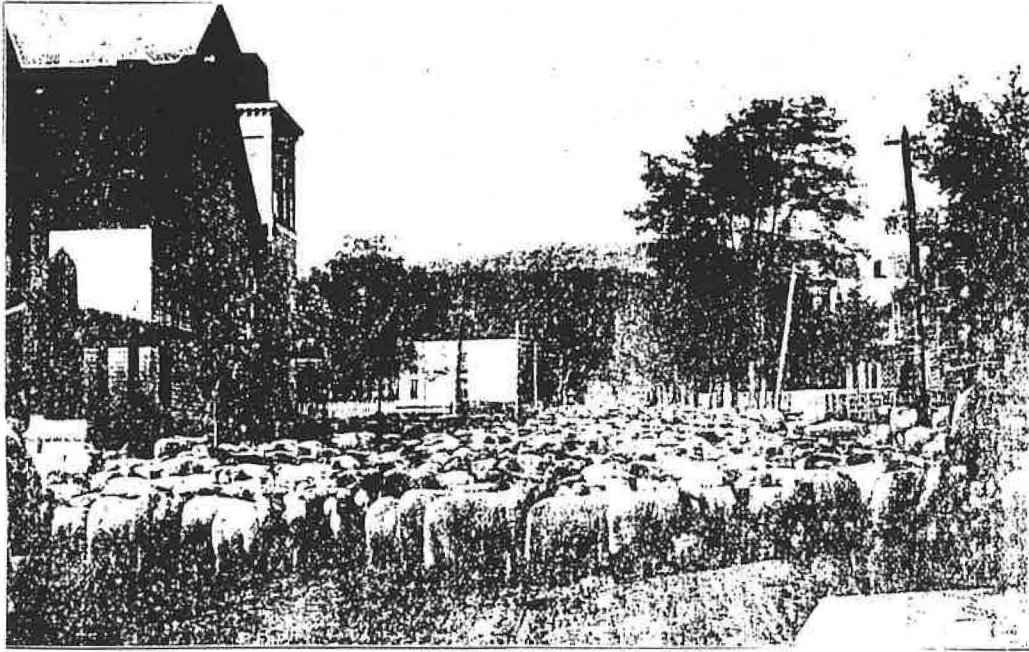


Plate 16: Highland County Jail, 262-0017. North elevation.





Plate 17: Historic view of Monterey Garage and Light Company, 262-0050, taken in 1930's.  
Source: Collection of Nick Beverage, Monterey, VA.



Plate 18: Monterey Garage and Light Company, 262-0050. North elevation.

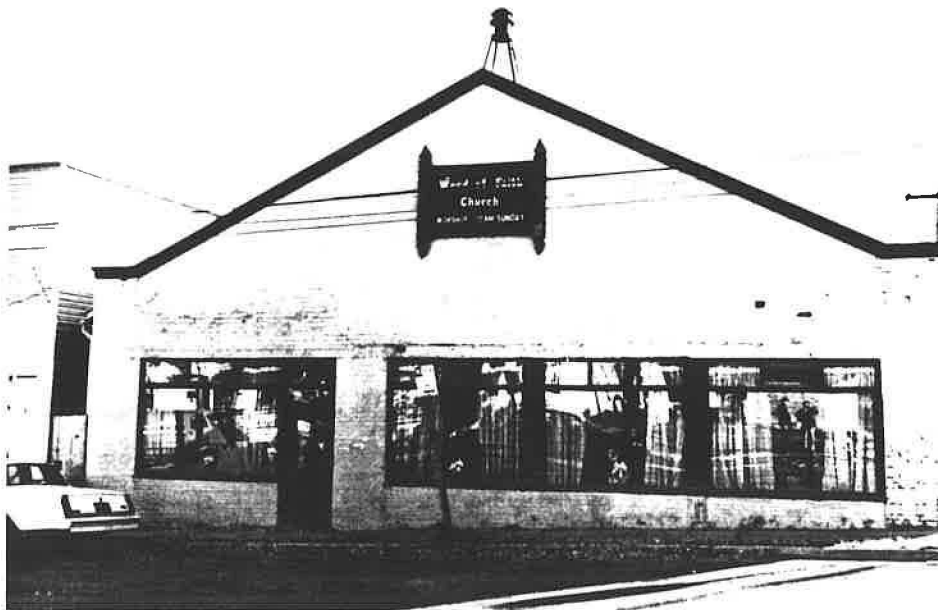


Plate 19: J. Brown Lightner House, 262-0024. West elevation.



20: J. Arbogast House, 262-0005. South elevation.



Businesses continued to flourish and a number of new establishments were opened. Sam Sullenberger opened a restaurant and meat market in the store building on Main Street, originally established by Bob Trimble, who had operated both a general store and a drug store. Sullenberger had a restaurant to the front of the building and the meat market to the rear. Later Sullenberger moved the business to what is known as the **Old Creamery Building, 262-0086**, maintaining a general store in the front with a creamery to the rear (Plate 21). Various individuals operated stores in the Trimble building without much success until it was purchased in 1945 by Ethel and Howard High. The restaurant was named **High's Restaurant, 262-0049**. Although ownership has changed several times over the years, the name High's Restaurant has been maintained and remains in operation today. The 1930's also saw the opening of **Hammer Brothers Filling Station and Restaurant, 262-0078**, located at the intersection of Route 250 (Main Street) and Route 220, in a native limestone building (Plate 22).

According to O. F. Morton, other businesses within the town during this period included: a jeweler, a saddlery, and "The Little Fashion Shop" which was opened by Mrs. James Dore in 1920, carrying clothing and other novelty items. There were also a number of law offices, physicians, an optometry shop, and a local undertaker.<sup>39</sup>

Entertainment establishments also began due to new emphasis on leisure activities. A movie theater was found in the Kenton Trimble buildings on Spruce Street. Prior to the building of the **Dowdy House, 262-0046**, there was a miniature golf course toward the west end of town, just above the Dr. Isaac Trimble property. In 1932, a Mr. Taft had plans drawn up for a golf course that would be built behind the Monterey Methodist Church and extend south towards the Livestock Market. The plans also included for some residential housing. The plans were never executed. Instead, Taft built the Monterey Swimming Pool at the west end of town in the 1930's. This pool continues to be used by the community today.

In 1921 plans for a new school began with \$10,000 being raised in public subscription. The decision was made to build the school on the old lot, tearing down the old structure. The school was built by L. W. Puffenbarger at a cost of \$33,400.<sup>40</sup> Completed in 1922, the **Monterey High School, 262-0082**, with a central auditorium plan, is a typical educational facility built at that time (Plate 23). Similar examples in style can be seen throughout the state of Virginia. However, the limestone facade is quite unusual; typically they were made of brick. When completed the school provided the most modern of school facilities. As of the close of the 1996-1997 school year this building will no longer serve as a school.

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<sup>39</sup>Morton, O. F. The Handbook of Highland County and a Supplement to Pendleton and Highland History (Monterey, Virginia: Highland Recorder, 1922), p. 14-15.

<sup>40</sup>Highland County Historical Society, The New History of Highland County, Virginia 1983 (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1983), p.18-19.

### *New Dominion (1945-Present)*

On February 28, 1947, just months before the one hundredth anniversary celebration of Highland County and the town of Monterey, fire broke out in the Star Restaurant which was located across from the Courthouse. The fire quickly spread engulfing nearby Bishop's Store and the K. H. Beverage garage. Flying embers from the blaze were caught by the wind and soon caught the Highland County Courthouse on fire. The courthouse was destroyed. H. B. Woods described the scene, "The county courthouse, which was to be the scene of a gala county celebration sometime in May, its birthday, is today enshrouded in blackened embers, crumpled and dangling tin roofing, with only the partial brick wall and four lovely old portico columns remaining."<sup>41</sup> Immediately after the fire, Highland residents began the reconstruction of the **Highland County Courthouse, 262-0002**, along the lines of the original, with small changes made to the side wings, in order to form a more uniform plan (Plate 24).

While plans were being made for the one hundredth anniversary celebration, the decision was made to widen Main Street, because the road was too small to accommodate parking. This decision brought about a dramatic change in the character of Main Street. Mature shade trees had to be removed which had lined the street and many picket fences were lost. The expansion of the road also forced the removal of the front porch from the Campbell House (Plate 2, Plate 25). Today the effects of the widening are strikingly visible. Houses along Main Street have small front yards that seem to have been abruptly cut short.

In 1922, O. F. Morton predicted, "that in a comparatively short time the present 300 inhabitants of Monterey will have grown to 3,000."<sup>42</sup> These numbers have yet to materialize. In the 1990 census, the total number of residents of Highland County was only 2,635. Population projections predict a continued decline in population until the year 2000.<sup>43</sup> The town continues to have population figures close to those of 1922.

Today, Monterey remains the commercial center of Highland County. An active commercial core is retained in the downtown area, with the majority of businesses operating in historic buildings. The threat of modern commercial construction has remained small due to the town's rural location. The threat of neglect is a far greater concern than the threat of major development.

The construction of new housing has also had little effect on the major historic streets in

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<sup>41</sup>Highland County Historical Society, The New History of Highland County, Virginia 1983 (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1983), p. 8.

<sup>42</sup> Morton, O. F. The Handbook of Highland County and a Supplement to Pendleton and Highland History (Monterey, Virginia: Highland Recorder, 1922), p. 15.

<sup>43</sup> Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission, Economic Overview Highland County, Virginia (Staunton, Virginia: Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission, 1995), p. 5 39

21: Old Creamery Building, 262-0086. West elevation.



22: Hammer Brothers Filling Station and Restaurant, 262-0066. North-East elevation.



23: Monterey High School, 262-0082. East elevation.



24: Highland County Courthouse, 262-0002. North elevation.





Plate 25: Samuel B. Campbell House, 262-0015. North elevation.





the town. Following World War II a number of ranch-style houses were built along Fleisher Avenue. The majority of other development has been on the outskirts of Monterey. Only in the last year has a proposal been accepted for a new housing development within the town limits. This housing development is currently under construction along Mill Alley.

Today the community continues to rely on tourism as a major source of revenue. The scenic beauty of the area remains an attraction to travelers. Local festivals and events have also been developed to promote tourism. These include the annual Highland County Maple Festival, Fall Foliage Festival, Wintertide, and McDowell Battlefield Days.

The continued presence of visitors to the area has also brought an upsurge in Bed and Breakfast facilities. In the past ten years, a number of historic homes within the town have been restored and opened as Bed and Breakfasts. There is also an increase of individuals' buying property within the town and county for summer and vacation homes.

The outlook for the town's historic resources remains mostly positive. Guidelines set up by the local Architectural Review Board have helped control the maintenance of historic properties. The rejuvenation of the Highland Historical Society has also helped spark interest in local preservation efforts. The major concern now facing the community is the threat of state regulations. Although the outlook for privately-owned properties remains positive, public facilities are facing new attacks. The Highland Elementary School (Monterey High School) was forced to close its doors at the end of June, due to regulations by the state. A new buildings has been constructed next to the Highland High School. Likewise, proposals are now in the works for a new regional jail facility.

## SURVEY FINDINGS

Because this survey was conducted in a concentrated area, all buildings were selected to fit within specific historical themes. Some properties fit more into an historic theme, while others contribute more to the architectural theme. This section contains lists of buildings divided into historic periods and historic contexts. All buildings are listed in numerical order within each category. Because some buildings have served various purposes within the historic context section, buildings may be listed in one or more categories. The listings of significance was noted up until the end of World War II.

### Historic Period

#### *Antebellum Period (1830-1860)*

1848	Hiner, Jacob House	262-0003
1851	Almond-Strickler House	262-0001
1850 ca	Law Office	262-0010
1850	Seig, James M., House	262-0061
1852-1857	Campbell, Samuel B. House	262-0015
1856-1875	Kincaid, James House	262-0083
1858-1896	Stephenson, Lucius House	262-0011
1859	Osborne-Wilson House	262-0021

#### *Civil War (1861-1865)*

#### *Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)*

1874	Monterey Cemetery	262-0039
1874	Jones, C. P., Law Office	262-0016
1875 ca	See, Charles S. M., House	262-0013
1885	Cross, C. G., House	262-0077
1890-1920	Stinnett House	262-0052
1890	Montvallee Lodge	262-0079
1890	Trimble, Dr. Kenton H., House	262-0014
1890-1900	Woods, Dr., House	262-0059
1895 ca	Bishop, Vergil B., House	262-0056
1898	Trimble, Charles W., House	262-0018
1899	Caracoff, L. A., House	262-0048
1900-1920	Angle, Lucinda House	262-0031

1900	Arbogast, J. Ed., House	262-0006
1900-1910	Armstrong Building	262-0033
1900-1910	Bussard, W. A., House	262-0034
1900-1920	Chestnut House	262-0067
1900 ca	Colaw, John Law Office	262-0036
1900 ca	Corbett, Ronnie House	262-0026
1900-1930	Folks, Eddie House	262-0030
1900-1920	Fore, Marilyn House	262-0043
1900-1920	Fox, Dr. Charles House	262-0060
1900 ca	Highland Garage	262-0065
1900 ca	Highland County Jail	262-0017
1900 ca	High's Restaurant	262-0049
1900 ca	Lunsford and Sons Store	262-0054
1900 ca	Monterey Methodist Church	262-0057
1900 ca	Monterey Milling Company	262-0064
1900-1920	Monterey School	262-0045
1900 ca	Old Creamery	262-0086
1900-1930	Old Recorder Office	262-0074
1900-1920	Pritchard House	262-0071
1900 ca	Richardson Real Estate	262-0053
1900 ca	Seig, J., House	262-0081
1900 ca	Sybert-Hansel House	262-0028
1900 ca	Trimble, Dr. Kenton Buildings	262-0058
1900 ca	Trimble's Store	262-0049
1900	Whitelaw, John A. House	262-0022
1901	Fleisher House	262-0051
1901	Gibson, Elizabeth Seebert House	262-0038
1902	Beverage, Issac L., House	262-0019
1902	Colaw, John M., House	262-0020
1906	Peterson's Store	262-0008
1906	Sullenberger, Don House	262-0029
1907-08	Trimble, Dr. Issac H., House	262-0007
1908	First National Bank of Highland	262-0037
1909	Hansel, C. C., House	262-0025
1909 ca	Highland Mercantile	262-0062
1909	Monterey Presbyterian Church	262-0012
1910 ca	Harold, Bernice House	262-0069
1910-1920	Hooke-Straub House	262-0084
1910-11	Highland Masonic Lodge	262-0009
1910 ca	Matheny, J. C., House	262-0041
1910-1920	McGuffian House	262-0072
1910 ca	Stephenson, Boyd House	262-0044
1910-1920	Swecker, Charlotte House	262-0047
1915 ca	Hogshead House	262-0035
1915 ca	Monterey Garage and Light Co.	262-0050

*World War I to World War II (1917-1945)*

1919	Citizens Bank of Highland	262-0055
1919-1920	Lightener, J. Brown House	262-0024
1920-1930	Oakcrest Tourist Home	262-0042
1920 ca	Pritt House	262-0080
1920-1930	Slaven Property and Garage	262-0063
1920-1930	Varner House	262-0085
1920-1930	Warwick, Abe House	262-0076
1922	Monterey High School	262-0082
1929	McLaughlin, W. L., House	262-0027
1930 ca	Arbogast, J. House	262-0005
1930 ca	Charles Trimble Store	262-0032
1930-1940	Doyle, Velma House	262-0075
1930 ca	Hammer Brothers Filling Station and Restaurant	262-0078
1930 ca	Sweitzer House	262-0068
1930 ca	Vaiden Property and House	262-0073
1932	Gibbs, Charles B., House	262-0040
1935-1936	Cox, E. W., House	262-0070
1940 ca	Dowdy House	262-0046

*New Dominion (1945-Present)*

1948	Highland County Courthouse	262-0002
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**Historic Context**

Domestic Theme: The majority of buildings surveyed in the town of Monterey come under the domestic theme, consisting of mainly single dwelling residences. Domestic structures connected to these residences include such structures as spring houses, smoke houses, kitchens, wash houses, storage sheds, and garages. Notable landscape features include vegetable gardens, ornamental gardens, fences, retaining walls, and walkways.

262-0001	Almond-Strickler House	1851
262-0003	Hiner, Jacob House	1848
262-0005	Arbogast, J. House	1930 ca
262-0006	Arbogast, J. Ed. House	1900

262-0007	Trimble, Dr. Issac H. House	1907-1908
262-0011	Stephenson, Lucius H. House	1858-1896
262-0013	See, Charles S. M. House	1875 ca
262-0014	Trimble, Dr. Kenton H. House	1890
262-0015	Campbell, Samuel B. House	1852-1857
262-0018	Trimble, Charles W. House	1898
262-0019	Beverage, Issac L. House	1902
262-0020	Colaw, John M. House	1902
262-0021	Osborne-Wilson House	1859
262-0022	Whitelaw, John A. House	1900
262-0024	Lightner, J. Brown House	1919-1920
262-0025	Hansel, C. C. House	1909
262-0026	Corbett, Ronnie House	1900 ca
262-0027	McLaughlin, W. L. House	1929
262-0028	Sybert-Hansel House	1900 ca
262-0029	Sullenberger, Don House	1906
262-0030	Folks, Eddie House	1900-1930
262-0031	Angle, Lucinda House	1900-1920
262-0034	Bussard, W. A. House	1900-1910
262-0035	Hogshead House	1915 ca
262-0038	Gibson, Elizabeth House	1901
262-0040	Gibbs, Charles B. House	1932
262-0041	Matheny, J. C. House	1910 ca
262-0042	Oakcrest Tourist Home	1920-1930
262-0043	Fore, Marilyn House	1900-1920
262-0044	Stephenson, Boyd House	1910
262-0045	Monterey School	1900-1920
	Puffenbarger House	
262-0046	Dowdy House	1940 ca
262-0047	Swecker, Charlotte House	1910-1920
262-0048	Caracoff, L. A. House	1899
262-0051	Fleisher House	1901
262-0052	Stinnett, Tony House	1890-1920
262-0056	Bishop, Vergil B. House	1895 ca
262-0059	Woods, Dr. House	1890-1900
262-0060	Fox, Dr. Charles House	1900-1920
262-0061	Seig, James M. House	1850
262-0063	Slaven Property and Garage	1920-1930
262-0067	Chestnut House	1900-1920
262-0068	Sweitzer, Nancy House	1930 ca
262-0069	Harold, Bernice House	1910 ca
262-0070	Cox, E. W. House	1935-1936
262-0071	Pritchard House	1900-1920
262-0072	McGuffian House	1910-1920
262-0073	Vaiden Property	1930 ca

262-0075	Doyle, Velma House	1930-1940
262-0076	Warwick, Abe House	1920-1930
262-0077	Cross, C. G. House	1885
262-0079	Montvallee Lodge	1890 ca
262-0080	Pritt House	1920 ca
262-0081	Seig, J. House	1900 ca
262-0083	Kincaid, James House	1856-1875
262-0084	Hooke/Straub House	1910-1920
262-0085	Varner House	1920-1930

Commerce / Trade Theme: As the commercial center of Highland County, Monterey contains a number of commercial buildings. Historically these buildings include office buildings, stores, banks, garages, and hotels. A wide range of businesses have been associated with this theme: general stores, drug stores, meat markets, restaurants, etc.

262-0008	Peterson's Store	1906
262-0015	Campbell, Samuel B. House	1852-1857
262-0021	Osborne-Wilson House	1859
262-0032	Charles Trimble Store	1930 ca
262-0033	Armstrong, Larry Building	1900-1910
262-0037	First National Bank of Highland	1908
262-0042	Oakcrest Tourist Home	1920-1930
262-0049	Trimble's Store	1900 ca
262-0050	Monterey Garage and Light Company	1915 ca
262-0053	Richardson Real Estate	1900 ca
262-0054	Lunsford and Sons Store	1900 ca
262-0055	Citizens Bank of Highland	1919
262-0058	Trimble, Dr. Kenton Building	1900 ca
262-0062	Highland Mercantile	1909 ca
262-0064	Monterey Milling Company	1900 ca
262-0065	Highland Garage	1900 ca
262-0074	Old Recorder Office	1900-1930
262-0078	Hammer Brothers Filling Station and Restaurant	1930 ca
262-0086	Old Creamery	1900 ca

Government / Law / Politics: Properties within the town associated with this theme include the county jail and courthouse, as well as several law offices.

262-0002	Highland County Courthouse	1948
262-0010	Law Office	1850 ca
262-0016	Jones, C. P. Law Office	1874

262-0017	Highland County Jail	1900 ca
262-0036	Colaw, John Law Office	1900 ca

Education: Two schools are found within the town of Monterey. Both buildings are no longer in service, the first having been converted into a residence.

262-0045	Monterey School	1900-1920
262-0082	Monterey High School	1922

Health Care / Medicine: Several properties within the town relate to the promotion of health. These buildings include homes where doctors maintained offices, separate office buildings, and drugstores.

262-0014	Trimble, Dr. Kenton House	1890
262-0058	Trimble, Dr. Kenton Building	1900 ca
262-0060	Fox, Dr. Charles B. House	1900-1920
262-0073	Vaiden Property	1930 ca

Religion: Buildings within the town of Monterey related to the religion theme include two churches and one church-related residence.

262-0012	Monterey Presbyterian Church	1909
262-0013	See, Charles S. M. House	1875 ca
262-0057	Monterey Methodist Church	1900 ca

Funerary Theme: One marked cemetery is found in the town of Monterey. Another unmarked Civil War grave site was not investigated. In the future this site should be surveyed.

262-0039	Monterey Cemetery	1874
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Social Theme: Very few buildings relating to the social theme are found within the town of Monterey.

262-0009	Highland Masonic Lodge	1910-1911
262-0058	Trimble, Dr. Kenton Building	1900 ca
262-0053	Richardson Real Estate	1900 ca



Subsistence/ Agriculture Theme: Today the majority of agricultural resources are found outside of the town of Monterey. Only three residences within the town retain their historic barns. Over the years, the majority of buildings connected to this theme have been destroyed.

262-0006	Arbogast, J. Ed. House	1900
262-0020	Colaw, John M. House	1902
262-0024	Lightner, J. Brown House	1919-1920
262-0046	Dowdy House	1940 ca
262-0056	Bishop, Vergil B. House	1895 ca

Military / Defense Theme: Four properties within the town were directly connected to the Civil War, three being used as temporary hospitals, while the fourth was used as military headquarters.

262-0001	Almond-Strickler House	1851
262-0015	Campbell, Samuel B. House	1852-1857
262-0021	Osborne-Wilson House	1859
262-0057	Monterey Methodist Church	(destroyed, unmarked cemetery )

Recreation / Arts Theme: No buildings within the town relate directly to this theme.

Transportation / Communication Theme: Buildings connected to this theme include boarding houses, hotels, garages, newspaper and telephone offices. No particular evidence of taverns has survived.

262-0003	Hiner, Jacob House	1848
262-0004	Monterey Hotel	1904
262-0015	Campbell, Samuel B. House	1852-1857
262-0021	Osborne-Wilson House	1859
262-0042	Oakcrest Tourist Home	1920-1930
262-0050	Monterey Garage and Light Co.	1915 ca
262-0065	Highland Garage	1900 ca
262-0074	Old Recorder Office	1900-1930
262-0078	Hammer Brothers Filling Station and Garage	1930 ca
262-0079	Montvallee Lodge	1890 ca

Industry / Processing / Extraction Theme: With limited access to outside markets, this

theme has never been prominent in Monterey. Only one mill was documented within the town. Although logging has always been a major industry in the county, no resources within the town relate directly to this area.

262-0064 Monterey Milling Company 1900 ca

Landscape Theme: Concerned with the natural setting, all properties surveyed relate to the overall environment created within the town of Monterey. A discussion of each property's landscape features may be seen on individual survey forms. Those of particular interest and significance are listed below.

262-0022 Whitelaw, John A. House 1900  
 262-0029 Sullenberger, Don House 1906  
 262-0039 Monterey Cemetery 1874

Ethnicity / Immigration Theme: Historically, Monterey has never been very ethnically diverse. Most settlers were from German and Scotch-Irish backgrounds. No European floor plans survive. Several houses are known to have had African-American connections. However these resources either have been destroyed or were not covered in the present survey.

Settlement Patterns Theme: Several buildings were documented from the earliest settlement of the town, consisting of single dwellings. It was only later, after the Civil War that the town grew, having its largest growth spurt at the turn of the century. Although all buildings documented relate to this theme, only the earliest buildings are listed.

262-0003 Hiner, Jacob House 1848  
 262-0021 Osborne-Wilson House 1859  
 262-0051 Almond-Strickler House 1851  
 262-0061 Seig, James M. House 1850  
 262-0083 Kincaid, James House 1856-1875

Architecture / Landscape Architecture / Community Planning Theme: Properties related to this theme include buildings with significant styles of architecture, unique landscape features, and ones that helped establish the layout of the town. Although many properties could fall under this category, those deemed most significant are listed.

262-0001 Almond-Strickler House 1851  
 262-0003 Hiner, Jacob House 1848  
 262-0007 Trimble, Dr. Issac H. House 1907-1908  
 262-0009 Highland Masonic Lodge 1910-1911  
 262-0011 Stephenson, Lucius H. House 1858-1896  
 262-0015 Campbell, Samuel B. House 1852-1857

262-0022	Whitelaw, John A. House	1900
262-0039	Monterey Cemetery	1874
262-0082	Monterey High School	1922
262-0083	Kincaid, James House	1856-1875

Technology / Engineering: Although most resources in the town may contribute to this theme, no resources in direct connection to this subject were documented.

## EVALUATION

Following the completion of survey work, it appears that a district nomination should be submitted for the town of Monterey. Nominations are submitted to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources which maintains the Virginia Landmarks Register and submit nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. Before nomination forms can be completed, a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) must be submitted to determine eligibility. This form is currently being prepared by project coordinators. Nominations are based on four National Register Criteria:

Criteria A: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Criteria B: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

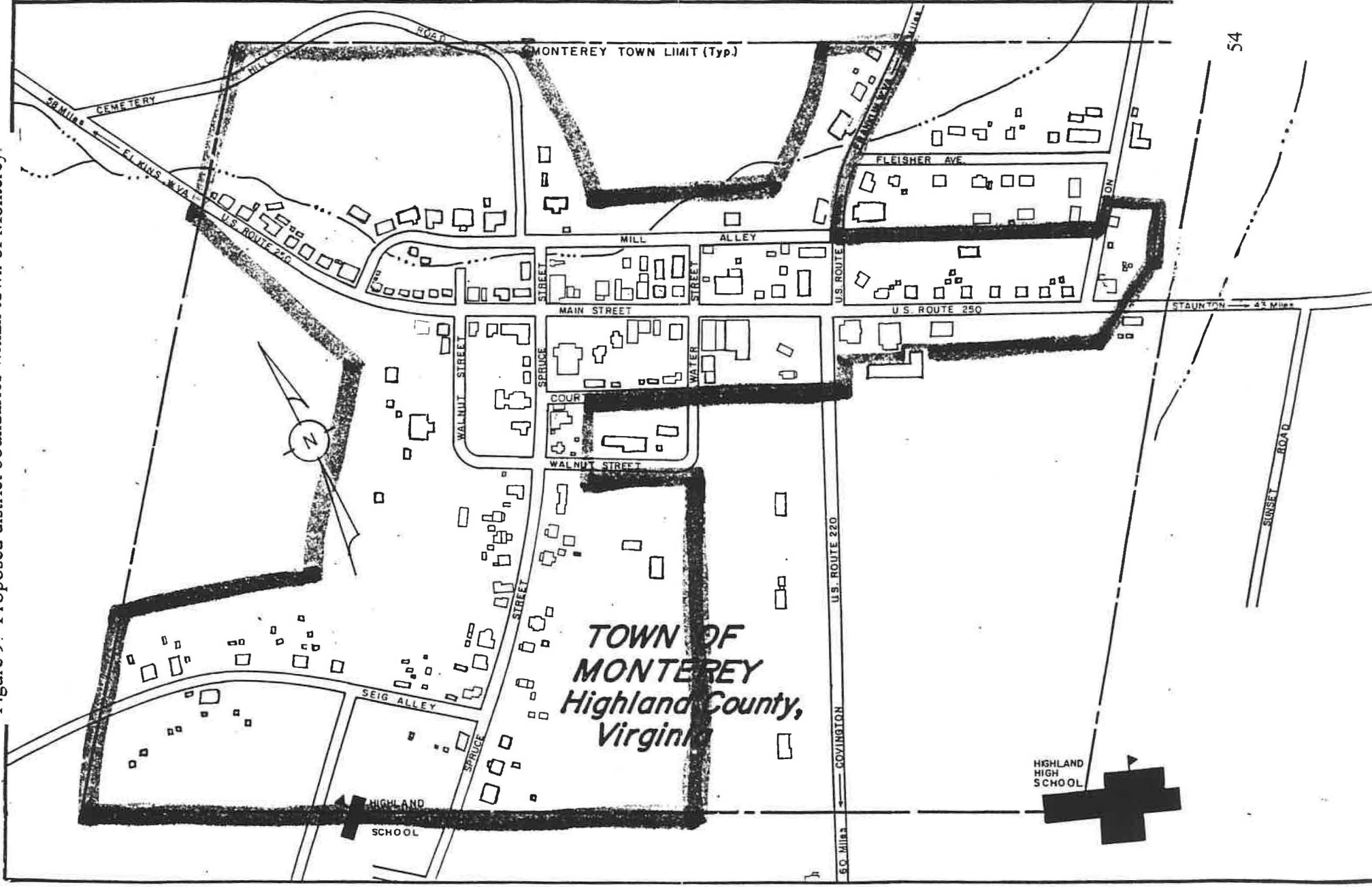
Criteria C: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Criteria D: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A proposed district has been outlined by project coordinators (Figure 9), within the general boundaries of the town. Properties within these boundaries have been determined to meet the requirements of criteria A and C. This conclusion is based upon the high concentration of historic properties within Monterey and the preservation of the historic character and size of the town. A wide variety of commercial buildings are found within the core of the town, dating mostly from the turn of the century when Monterey became a thriving commercial center. Today businesses continue to actively function within older historic buildings. A variety of residential housing is also found within the district boundaries, containing vernacular and Late Victorian structures common to Virginia.

Before the PIF form is reviewed by the Department, all legal owners of property within the proposed district will be notified. If the information is deemed significant, the Department will recommend further action.

Figure 9: Proposed district boundaries within town of Monterey.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1: Completion of National Register Nomination Form if proposed district is deemed eligible by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. This process would involve the surveying of remaining buildings within the boundaries of the district, both contributing and non-contributing.
- 2: Information gained through this survey should be integrated into current Architectural Review Board Guidelines. These guidelines should be specific to the preservation needs of the town. Standards developed by the board should be both objective and legally defensible.
- 3: Continued education for Architectural Review Board members through workshops and conferences.
- 4: Development of a comprehensive preservation plan for the town of Monterey. This plan should include ways of protecting the town's historic resources from neglect and from modern development. Scenic boundaries might also be developed as part of this plan.
- 5: Materials from this survey should be incorporated into use by the town. This could include revision and/ or creation of local brochures and advertising, as well as updating signage information.
- 6: Promotion of educational materials dealing with the history of the town and its architectural past. Educational packets should be integrated into the local school curriculum. Likewise, public workshops and informational meeting should be introduced to promote preservation initiatives and gain public interest. The public should be encouraged to use materials gathered during this survey. Copies of survey information will be made available to the Highland County Public Library.
- 7: Documentation of historic resources throughout the county of Highland. Many of the older architectural assets are found outside of the town of Monterey. These resources should be documented and preservation of resources should be promoted.
- 8: Promotion and education of new Virginia tax credits for preservation of historic buildings.

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## APPENDICES

Numerical Inventory of Surveyed Properties

Page No. 1

IPS (INTEGRATED PRESERVATION SOFTWARE)

06/25/1997

SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
=====	=====	=====
262-0001	Bell, James Property Almond-Strickler House Jones-McCoy House	MONTEREY
62-0002	Highland County Courthouse	MONTEREY
262-0003	Hiner, Jacob House Shoemate House Landmark House	MONTEREY
262-0005	Arbogast, J., House Murray, Aaeron and Susan, House	MONTEREY
62-0006	Arbogast, J. Ed, House Curry Alexander Bed and Breakfast	MONTEREY
262-0007	Trimble, Dr. Issac H., House The Crow's Nest	MONTEREY
62-0008	Peterson's Store H & H Cash Store	MONTEREY
262-0009	Highland Masonic Lodge	MONTEREY
62-0010	Law Office Lohr, John M., Law Office	MONTEREY
262-0011	Stephenson, Lucius H., House Stephenson, Lucius, House	MONTEREY
62-0012	Monterey Presbyterian Church	MONTEREY
262-0013	See, Charles S. M., House Presbyterian Parsonage	MONTEREY
62-0014	Trimble, Dr. Kenton H., House The Hitching Post	MONTEREY
262-0015	Campbell, Samuel B., House	MONTEREY
62-0016	Jones, C. P., Law Office Stephenson Accounting	MONTEREY
262-0017	Highland County Jail	MONTEREY
62-0018	Trimble, Charles W., House Trimble Acres	MONTEREY
262-0019	Beverage, Issac L., House Beverage House	MONTEREY
62-0020	Colaw, John M. House Dolley House	MONTEREY
262-0021	Osborne-Wilson House Tally-Ho	MONTEREY
262-0022	Whitelaw, John A. House Cherry Hill Bed and Breakfast	MONTEREY
62-0024	Lightner, J. Brown, House Metts, Julian Dr., House	MONTEREY
262-0025	Hansel, C. C., House Morrison, Ruth Ann, House	MONTEREY
62-0026	Corbett, Ronnie HOUSE	MONTEREY
262-0027	McLaughlin, W. L., House Redd House	MONTEREY
262-0028	Sybert-Hansel House Aldredge, James, House	MONTEREY
262-0029	Sullenberger, Don and Mary, House Fenn, William and Carol, House	MONTEREY
262-0030	Folks, Eddie, House	MONTEREY
262-0031	Angle, Lucinda, House	MONTEREY
262-0032	Charles Trimble Store Pink Cottage	MONTEREY

Numerical Inventory of Surveyed Properties

SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
=====	=====	=====
262-0033	Armstrong, Larry and Elaine, Building	MONTEREY
262-0034	Highland Hills Upholstery Bussard, W. A., House	MONTEREY
262-0035	Grinnell, Elizabeth, House	MONTEREY
262-0036	Hogshead House	MONTEREY
262-0037	Colaw, John, Law Office	MONTEREY
262-0038	Field Bookstore	MONTEREY
262-0039	First National Bank of Highland	MONTEREY
262-0040	Brenda's Boutique	MONTEREY
262-0041	Gibson, Elizabeth Seebert House	MONTEREY
262-0042	Hevener House / The Personal Touch	MONTEREY
262-0043	Monterey Cemetery	MONTEREY
262-0044	Gibbs, Charles B., House	MONTEREY
262-0045	Warner House	MONTEREY
262-0046	Matheny, J. C., House	MONTEREY
262-0047	Shield, Pat, House	MONTEREY
262-0048	Oakcrest Tourist Home	MONTEREY
262-0049	Goldman, Larry and Elizabeth, House	MONTEREY
262-0050	Fore, Marilyn, House	MONTEREY
262-0051	Stephenson, Boyd, House	MONTEREY
262-0052	Dickerson House	MONTEREY
262-0053	Monterey School	MONTEREY
262-0054	Puffenberger, Pete, House	MONTEREY
262-0055	Dowdy House	MONTEREY
262-0056	Swecker, Charlotte, House	MONTEREY
262-0057	Caracoff, L. A., House	MONTEREY
262-0058	Lowe House	MONTEREY
262-0059	Trimble's Store	MONTEREY
262-0060	High's Restaurant	MONTEREY
262-0061	Monterey Garage and Light Company	MONTEREY
262-0062	Word of Faith Church	MONTEREY
262-0063	Fleisher House	MONTEREY
262-0064	McWhorter House	MONTEREY
262-0065	Stinnett, Tony and Sandy, House	MONTEREY
262-0066	Richardson Real Estate	MONTEREY
262-0067	Lunsfords and Sons Store	MONTEREY
262-0068	Gallery of Mountain Secrets	MONTEREY
262-0069	Citizens Bank of Highland	MONTEREY
262-0070	Singleton and Deeds Law Office	MONTEREY
262-0071	Bishop, Vergil B., House	MONTEREY
262-0072	Payne House	MONTEREY
262-0073	Monterey Methodist Church	MONTEREY
262-0074	Trimble, Dr. Kenton Building	MONTEREY
262-0075	Maple Restaurant	MONTEREY
262-0076	Woods, Dr., House	MONTEREY
262-0077	Fox, Dr. Charles, House	MONTEREY
262-0078	Highland County Farm Bureau, Inc.	MONTEREY
262-0079	Seig, James M., House	MONTEREY
262-0080	Sullenberger Realty	MONTEREY
262-0081	Highland Mercantile	MONTEREY
262-0082	Highland County Craft Shop	MONTEREY
262-0083	Slaven Property and Garage	MONTEREY
262-0084	Morning Glories and Moonflowers	MONTEREY

## SURVEY INDEX - II#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
262-0064	Monterey Milling Company Holland Property	MONTEREY
262-0065	Hammer Chevrolet Highland Garage	MONTEREY
262-0067	Chestnut House	MONTEREY
262-0068	Sweitzer, Steve and Nancy, House	MONTEREY
262-0069	Harold, Bernice House	MONTEREY
262-0070	Cox, E. W., House	MONTEREY
262-0071	Pritchard House	MONTEREY
262-0072	McGuffian House	MONTEREY
262-0073	Vaiden Property Maxwell House	MONTEREY
262-0074	Old Recorder Office	MONTEREY
262-0075	Doyle, Velma House	MONTEREY
262-0076	Warwick, Abe House Folk's House	MONTEREY
262-0077	Cross, C. G., House Shultz House	MONTEREY
262-0078	Hammer Brothers Filling Station and Restaurant	MONTEREY
262-0079	Lightner's Electrical Montvallee Lodge Weaver's Inn	MONTEREY
262-0080	Pritt House	MONTEREY
262-0081	Seig, J., House Hooke House	MONTEREY
262-0082	Monterey High School Highland Elementary School	MONTEREY
262-0083	Kincaid, James House Sullenberger, Helena House	MONTEREY
262-0084	Hooke/Straub House	MONTEREY
262-0085	Varner House	MONTEREY
262-0086	Old Creamery Building and Zoning Office	MONTEREY

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## SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
262-0031	Angle, Lucinda, House	MONTEREY
262-0006	Arbogast, J. Ed, House	MONTEREY
	Curry Alexander Bed and Breakfast	
262-0005	Arbogast, J., House	MONTEREY
	Murray, Aaeron and Susan, House	
262-0033	Armstrong, Larry and Elaine, Building	MONTEREY
	Highland Hills Upholstery	
262-0001	Bell, James Property	MONTEREY
	Almond-Strickler House	
	Jones-McCoy House	
262-0019	Beverage, Isaac L., House	MONTEREY
	Beverage House	
262-0056	Bishop, Vergil B., House	MONTEREY
	Payne House	
262-0034	Bussard, W. A., House	MONTEREY
	Grinnell, Elizabeth, House	
262-0015	Campbell, Samuel B., House	MONTEREY
262-0048	Caracoff, L. A., House	MONTEREY
	Lowe House	
262-0032	Charles Trimble Store	MONTEREY
	Pink Cottage	
262-0067	Chestnut House	MONTEREY
262-0055	Citizens Bank of Highland	MONTEREY
	Singleton and Deeds Law Office	
262-0020	Colaw, John M. House	MONTEREY
	Dolley House	
262-0036	Colaw, John, Law Office	MONTEREY
	Field Bookstore	
262-0026	Corbett, Ronnie House	MONTEREY
262-0070	Cox, E. W., House	MONTEREY
262-0077	Cross, C. G., House	MONTEREY
	Shultz House	
262-0046	Dowdy House	MONTEREY
262-0075	Doyle, Velma House	MONTEREY
262-0037	First National Bank of Highland	MONTEREY
	Brenda's Boutique	
262-0051	Fleisher House	MONTEREY
	McWhorter House	
262-0030	Folks, Eddie, House	MONTEREY
262-0043	Fore, Marilyn, House	MONTEREY
262-0060	Fox, Dr. Charles, House	MONTEREY
	Highland County Farm Bureau, Inc.	
262-0040	Gibbs, Charles B., House	MONTEREY
	Warner House	
262-0038	Gibson, Elizabeth Seebert House	MONTEREY
	Hevener House / The Personal Touch	
262-0078	Hammer Brothers Filling Station and Restaurant	MONTEREY
	Lightner's Electrical	
262-0065	Hammer Chevrolet	MONTEREY
	Highland Garage	
262-0025	Hansel, C. C., House	MONTEREY
	Morrison, Ruth Ann, House	



Alphabetical Inventory of Surveyed Properties

SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
62-0069	Harold, Bernice House	MONTEREY
262-0002	Highland County Courthouse	MONTEREY
262-0017	Highland County Jail	MONTEREY
62-0009	Highland Masonic Lodge	MONTEREY
262-0062	Highland Mercantile	MONTEREY
62-0003	Highland County Craft Shop	
	Hiner, Jacob House	MONTEREY
	Shoemate House	
	Landmark House	
262-0035	Hogshead House	MONTEREY
62-0084	Hooke/Straub House	MONTEREY
262-0016	Jones, C. P., Law Office	MONTEREY
	Stephenson Accounting	
62-0083	Kincaid, James House	MONTEREY
	Sullenberger, Helena House	
262-0010	Law Office	MONTEREY
	Lohr, John M., Law Office	
62-0024	Lightner, J. Brown, House	MONTEREY
	Metts, Julian Dr., House	
262-0054	Lunsfords and Sons Store	MONTEREY
	Gallery of Mountain Secrets	
262-0041	Matheny, J. C., House	MONTEREY
	Shield, Pat, House	
62-0072	McGuffian House	MONTEREY
262-0027	McLaughlin, W. L., House	MONTEREY
	Redd House	
62-0039	Monterey Cemetery	MONTEREY
62-0050	Monterey Garage and Light Company	MONTEREY
	Word of Faith Church	
262-0082	Monterey High School	MONTEREY
	Highland Elementary School	
262-0057	Monterey Methodist Church	MONTEREY
262-0064	Monterey Milling Company	MONTEREY
	Holland Property	
262-0012	Monterey Presbyterian Church	MONTEREY
262-0045	Monterey School	MONTEREY
	Puffenberger, Pete, House	
262-0079	Montvallee Lodge	MONTEREY
	Weaver's Inn	
262-0042	Oakcrest Tourist Home	MONTEREY
	Goldman, Larry and Elizabeth, House	
262-0086	Old Creamery	MONTEREY
	Building and Zoning Office	
262-0074	Old Recorder Office	MONTEREY
262-0021	Osborne-Wilson House	MONTEREY
	Tally-Ho	
262-0008	Peterson's Store	MONTEREY
	H & H Cash Store	
262-0071	Pritchard House	MONTEREY
262-0080	Pritt House	MONTEREY
262-0053	Richardson Real Estate	MONTEREY
262-0013	See, Charles S. M., House	MONTEREY
	Presbyterian Parsonage	
262-0081	Seig, J., House	MONTEREY

SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
=====	=====	=====
	Hooke House	
262-0061	Seig, James M., House	MONTEREY
	Sullenberger Realty	
62-0063	Slaven Property and Garage	MONTEREY
	Morning Glories and Moonflowers	
262-0044	Stephenson, Boyd, House	MONTEREY
	Dickerson House	
262-0011	Stephenson, Lucius H., House	MONTEREY
	Stephenson, Lucius, House	
62-0052	Stinnett, Tony and Sandy, House	MONTEREY
62-0029	Sullenberger, Don and Mary, House	MONTEREY
	Fenn, William and Carol, House	
262-0047	Swecker, Charlotte, House	MONTEREY
62-0068	Sweitzer, Steve and Nancy, House	MONTEREY
262-0028	Sybert-Hansel House	MONTEREY
	Aldredge, James, House	
262-0049	Trimble's Store	MONTEREY
	High's Restaurant	
262-0018	Trimble, Charles W., House	MONTEREY
	Trimble Acres	
262-0007	Trimble, Dr. Issac H., House	MONTEREY
	The Crow's Nest	
262-0058	Trimble, Dr. Kenton Building	MONTEREY
	Maple Restaurant	
262-0014	Trimble, Dr. Kenton H., House	MONTEREY
	The Hitching Post	
262-0073	Vaiden Property	MONTEREY
	Maxwell House	
262-0085	Varner House	MONTEREY
262-0076	Warwick, Abe House	MONTEREY
	Folk's House	
262-0022	Whitelaw, John A. House	MONTEREY
	Cherry Hill Bed and Breakfast	
262-0059	Woods, Dr., House	MONTEREY

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