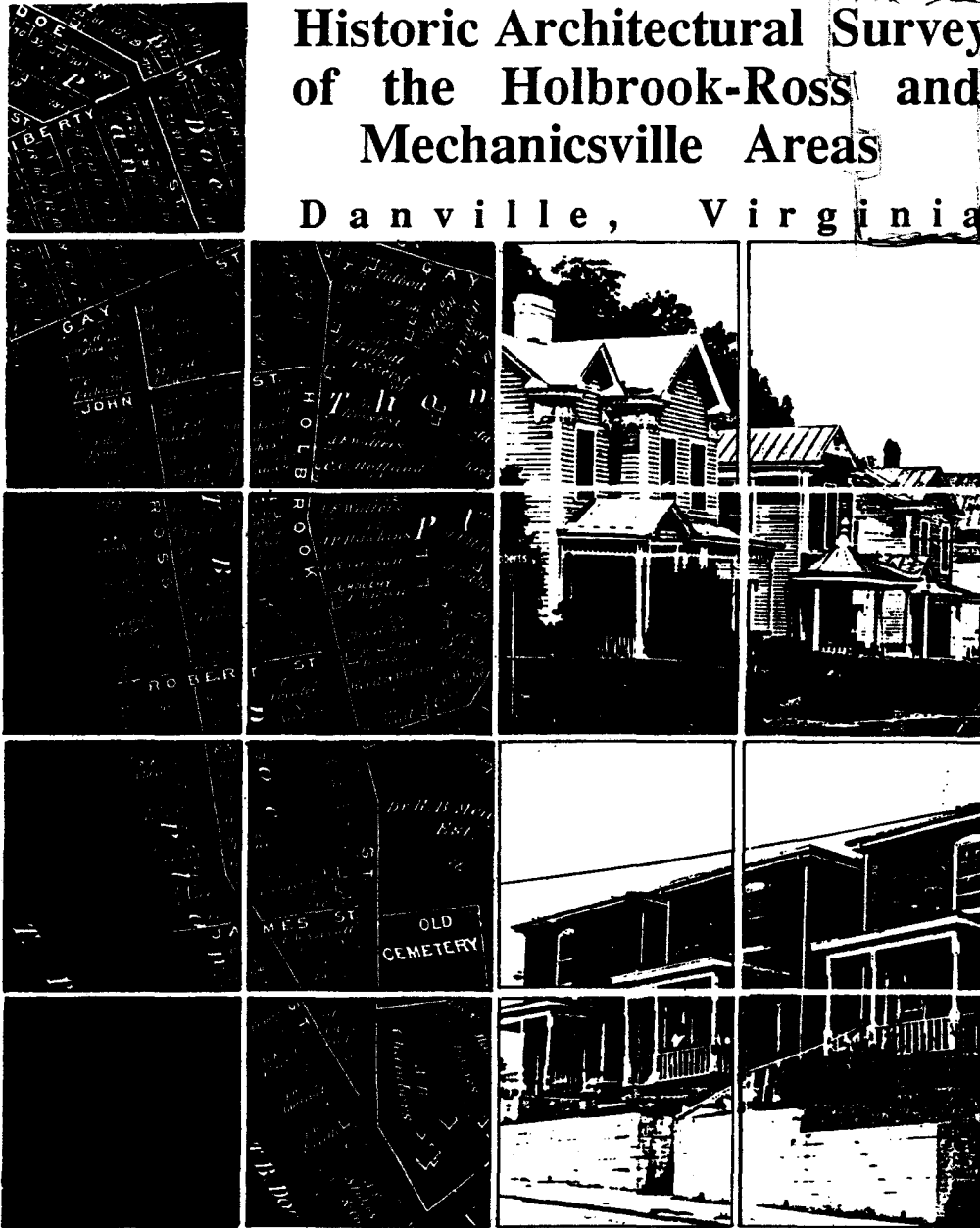


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Historic Architectural Survey of the Holbrook-Ross and Mechanicsville Areas

Danville, Virginia



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HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF THE
HOLBROOK-ROSS AND MECHANICSVILLE AREAS
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA

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ABSTRACT

In July, 1994, the City of Danville was awarded a matching grant by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to conduct a survey of the Holbrook-Ross and Mechanicsville neighborhoods. In December, 1994, Hill Studio, P.C. was awarded a contract by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to conduct this survey. The survey was carried out under the general direction of Valerie N. Birch, AICP, Project Manager. Alison Blanton, project architectural historian, was the principal investigator.

The contractual agreement specified that 200 properties were to be surveyed at the reconnaissance level. Once the field work began, it was discovered that fewer than 180 properties fifty years of age or older were located in the project area. As a result, the project area was expanded to include Cleveland Street from Gay Street south to Broad Street, Roberts Street west to Cleveland Street, Prospect Street south to Maury Street, and Maury Street west to Prospect Street. A total of 194 properties were surveyed. Of these properties, 132 were located within the boundaries of the potentially eligible Holbrook-Ross Historic District. Five properties within the Holbrook-Ross study area were recommended for further study. Ten properties within the Mechanicsville study area were recommended for further study.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project could not have been completed without the generous support and cooperation of the City of Danville and the residents, current and former, of the Holbrook-Ross and Mechanicsville areas.

Shirley Coles, president of the Westmoreland Neighborhood Association was instrumental in introducing the survey team to the residents of the project area and providing the team with a list of persons to contact for further information.

Jerry Fischer, Director, City of Danville Community Development Department, and Gary Grant, Danville Historian, gave graciously of their time and offered the team guidance and helpful information throughout the course of the project. Mellen Parker, City of Danville Housing and Development Division Director, introduced the team to the area and helped us in our work with the Westmoreland Neighborhood Association.

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CHAPTER 1: PROJECT BACKGROUND

Introduction

In July, 1994, the City of Danville was awarded a matching grant by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to conduct an historic architectural survey of the Holbrook-Ross and Mechanicsville neighborhoods. In December, 1994, Hill Studio, P.C. was awarded a contract by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to conduct this survey. The survey was carried out under the general direction of Valerie N. Birch, AICP, Project Manager. Alison Blanton, project architectural historian, was the principal investigator. Ms. Blanton was assisted in the field by Valerie N. Birch, Helen R. Hill, and Sandra S. Gaylord.

Project Description

Purpose

The primary goal of this project is to provide the City and its residents with information concerning historic resources in the Holbrook-Ross and Mechanicsville neighborhoods, encouraging and improving the protection of these resources. The survey will help to accomplish this goal by providing information essential for:

- Studying the potential for creation of new conservation or preservation districts.
- Making informed comprehensive planning decisions.
- Increasing the public awareness of the historic value of the Holbrook-Ross and Mechanicsville neighborhoods.

The objective of this study was to conduct a survey of architectural resources in the Holbrook-Ross and Mechanicsville neighborhoods of Danville to produce the following items:

- 200 completed IPS-generated reconnaissance-level architectural survey forms.
- Photographs documenting each resource, contributing and non-contributing.
- A survey report that discusses the historic context of the survey area based on appropriate themes recognized by DHR, evaluates the significance of the resources, and provides recommendations for further study, preservation planning, and educational projects.

- A historic district Preliminary Information Form (PIF) for each neighborhood, if appropriate.
- A set of maps indicating the location of all surveyed properties.

The survey report will serve as a planning document for making land-use decisions and planning for future survey, evaluation, and treatment of architectural resources within the study area.

Study Area

The project area encompassed two different Danville neighborhoods, Holbrook-Ross and Mechanicsville (Figure 1).

The Holbrook-Ross study area originally included resources found within the area bounded by the following (Figure 2):

- The east side of Holbrook Street northward to Gay Street and southward to Grove Street.
- The west side of Holbrook Street from Grove Street southward to the intersection of Holbrook Street and Ross Street.
- The east side of Ross Street from its intersection with Holbrook Street northward to Maury Street.
- The west side of Ross Street from Maury Street northward to West Gay Street.

This study area also included the site of Westmoreland School which is bounded by Holbrook, Gay, and Spruce Streets.

During the course of the project, it was discovered that there were fewer than 200 resources within the original project boundaries. As a result, the Holbrook-Ross study area was expanded to include resources found on the following streets (Figure 2):

- Cleveland Street from Gay Street southward to Broad Street.
- Roberts Street westward to Cleveland Street.
- Prospect Street southward to Maury Street.
- Maury Street westward to Prospect Street.
- Gay Street eastward from Holbrook Street to Valley Street.

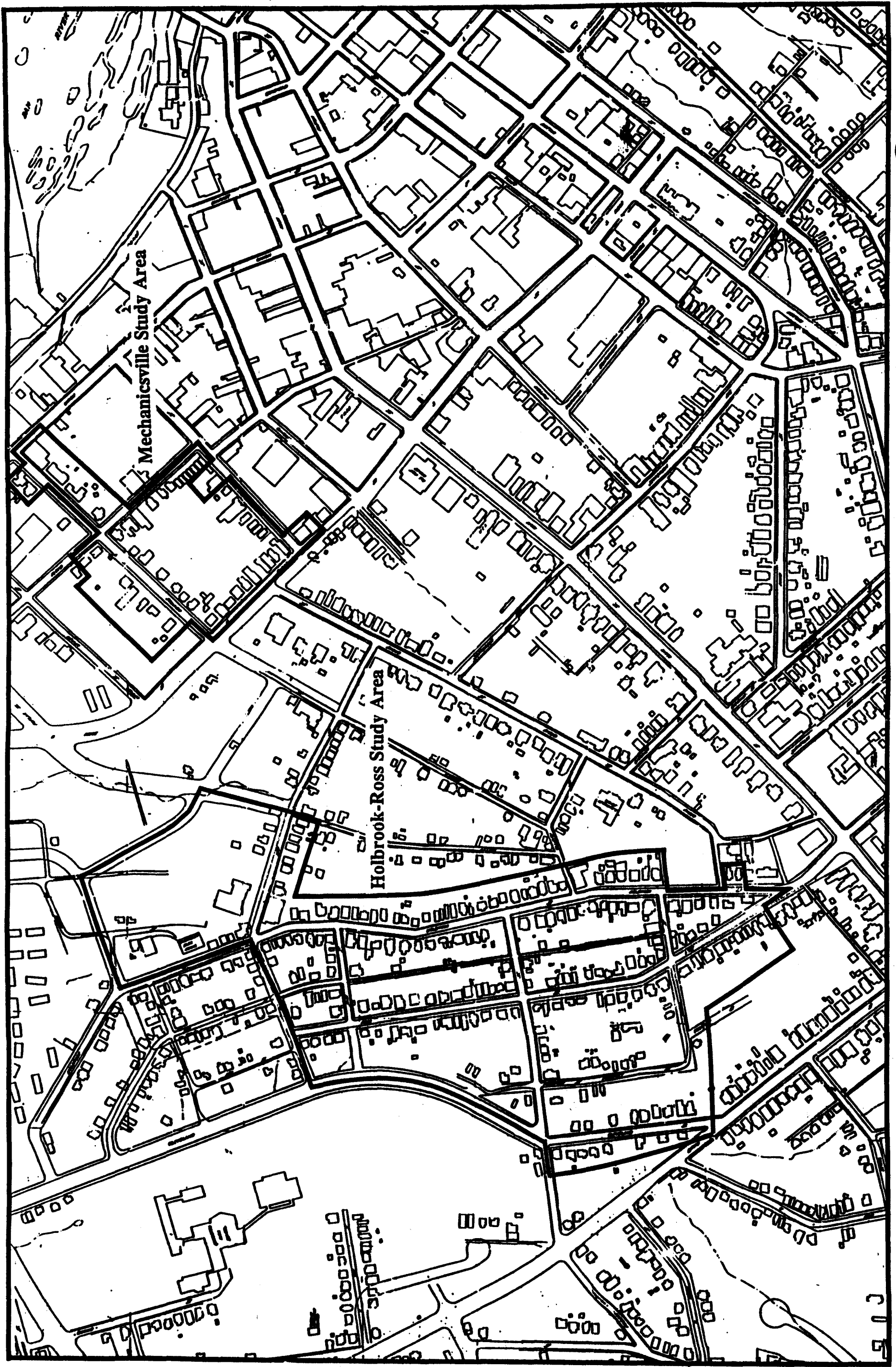


Figure 1. Project area.

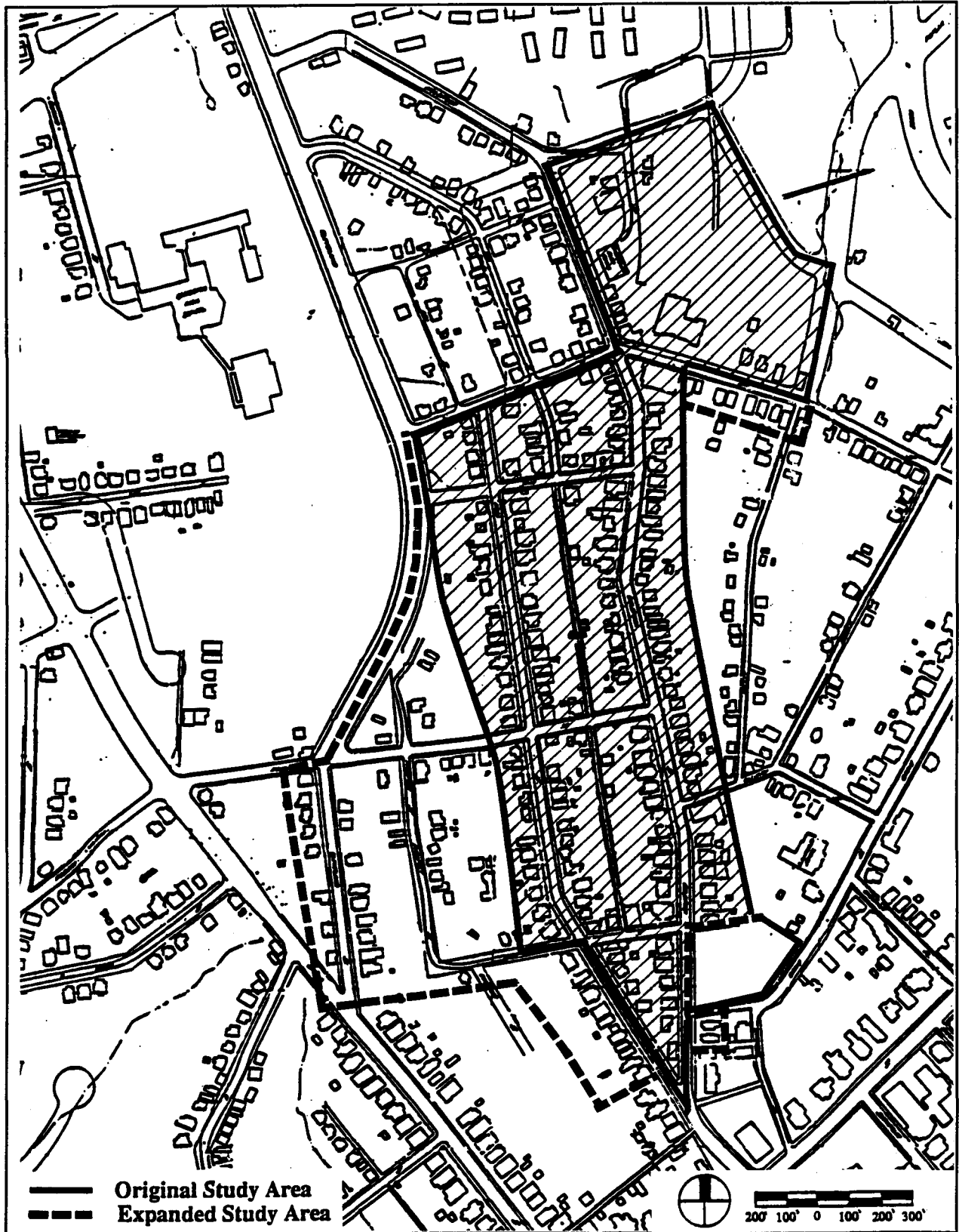


Figure 2. Holbrook-Ross study area.

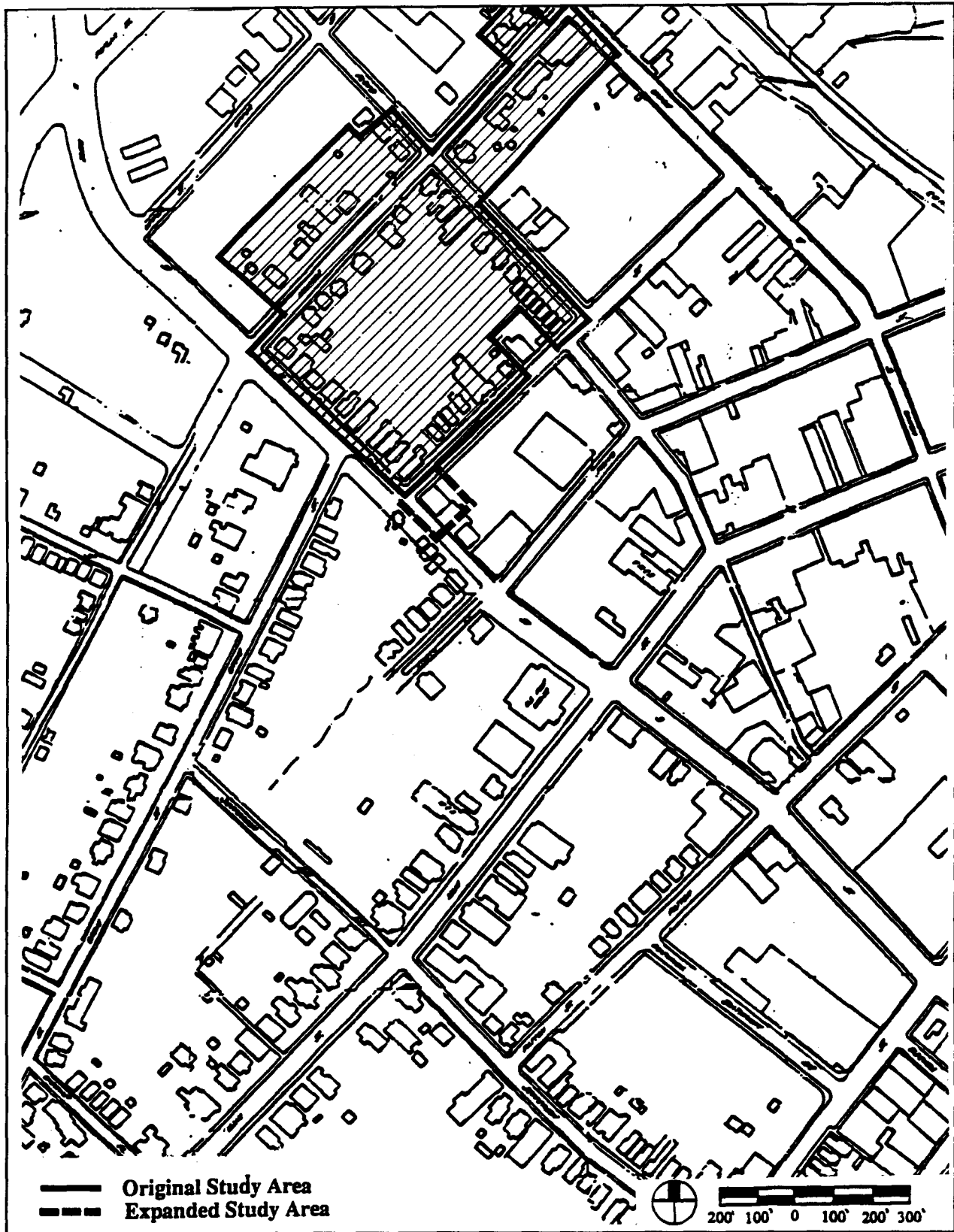
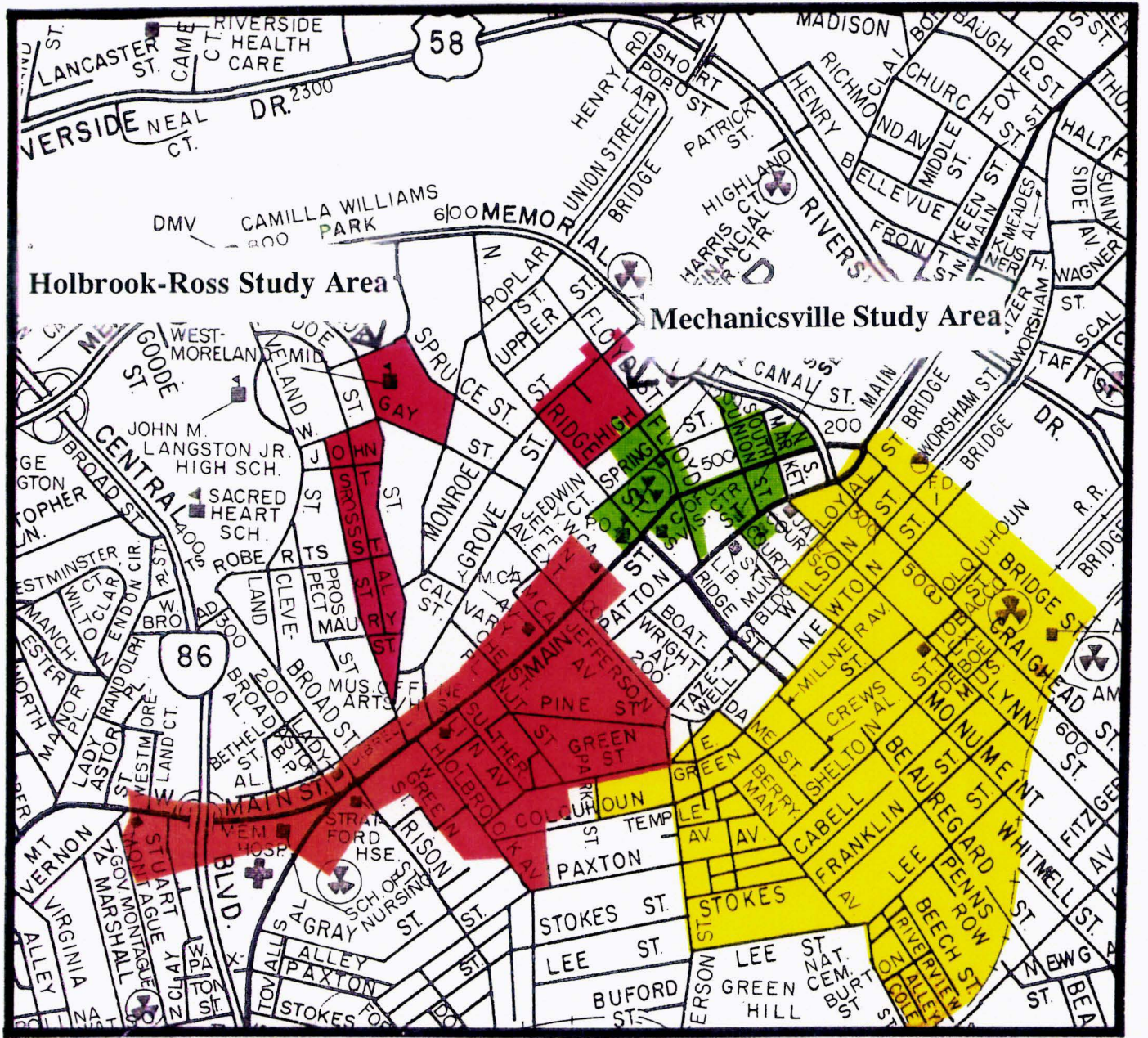


Figure 3. Mechanicsville study area.



- Proposed Survey Areas
 - Old West End Historic District
- Tobacco Warehouse District
 - Downtown Danville Historic District

Figure 4. Danville historic districts (City of Danville 1994).

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

Literature and Records Review

Background data was reviewed prior to, during, and after completion of the fieldwork. The literature and records search was conducted in Danville, Blacksburg, Richmond, and Roanoke, Virginia at the following locations:

- Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR)
- Virginia State Library (VSL)
- City of Danville Department of Community Development
- City of Danville Department of Engineering
- City of Danville Department of Real Estate and Taxation
- City of Danville Clerk's Office
- Danville Housing and Redevelopment Authority
- Danville Public Library, Danville, Virginia
- Roanoke Regional Library, Roanoke, Virginia
- Newman Library, VPI & SU, Blacksburg, Virginia

The following resources were reviewed:

- National Register of Historic Places files
- City of Danville Historic Structures Survey files
- Beers Map of 1877
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
- City documents and records
- City directories
- Local newspapers

After reviewing the literature, it was discovered that very little concerning the history of the two neighborhoods, which are primarily African-American, had ever been written. As a result, the decision was made to collect as many oral histories as possible from the people who grew up in the two neighborhoods. Although this proved to be a difficult task, many of these people are now advanced in age, the oral histories that were obtained do give a brief glimpse into the neighborhoods' past.

Previous Architectural Investigations

No buildings or structures within the Holbrook-Ross study area have been previously identified or listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Two buildings within the Mechanicsville study area, Thacker's Barbershop (108-0111-006) and the Thomas & McAdams Tobacco Factory (108-0111-007), are included in the Downtown Danville Historic District.

One building in the Holbrook-Ross study area and two buildings in the Mechanicsville

study area have been described in *Victorian Danville Fifty-Two Landmarks, Their Architecture and History*, a book by Mary Cahill and Gary Grant based on Russell Wright's 1971 architectural inventory of Danville. These buildings are:

- **Sacred Heart Catholic Church (108-0220)**
102 Holbrook Street
- **High Street Baptist Church (108-0182)**
High Street
- **Morton House (108-0196)**
543 Monroe Street

The **Motley House (108-0195)** at 541 Monroe Street, although not specifically addressed, is also discussed in the book.

On-Site Survey Methodology

Once preliminary research was completed, on-site survey work began in March, 1995 and was completed June, 1995. Since the study team felt that the original Holbrook-Ross study area formed a potential historic district, a building-by-building survey was conducted within that area. Reconnaissance-level survey forms were completed for each building at least fifty years old. Site plans and black and white photographic documentation of each resource and any associated secondary resources were also provided. Any non-contributing buildings within the potential historic district were also photo-documented. Resources within the additional study area that were fifty years or older were also surveyed at the reconnaissance level and photo-documented. Non-contributing buildings less than fifty years old in this area were not photo-documented, since the area was not to be included as part of the potential Holbrook-Ross Historic District.

In the Mechanicsville study area, reconnaissance-level survey forms were completed for each building at least fifty years old. Site plans and black and white photographic documentation of each resource and any associated secondary resources were also provided.

The lack of written information concerning the history of the two neighborhoods in the study area prompted the study team to conduct interviews in order to obtain oral histories of the area. Meetings with the members and board of the Westmoreland Neighborhood Association provided the survey team with a list of knowledgeable persons to be contacted. Twenty-one people were contacted and, of these, thirteen were interviewed. Written histories of the individual churches and Westmoreland School were obtained through these contacts.

Further insight into life in the Holbrook-Ross and Mechanicsville neighborhoods was gained through perusal of the early city directories. The directories listed the name,

address, race, and occupation of each person living in Danville, thus providing important information concerning the composition and occupational structure of each neighborhood at the time of publication.

Preliminary Information Forms (PIFs)

A Preliminary Information Form (PIF) provides the State Review Board with enough preliminary information (i.e. integrity, historical background) to determine whether or not a potential district warrants more detailed documentation for nomination as required by the National Register (VDHR:1). A completed PIF is first reviewed by VDHR's Register Evaluation Team. After it is reviewed and recommended by the Register Evaluation Team, the PIF is then reviewed by the State Review Board. If the board feels that the information provided in the PIF is sufficient, it will act upon the question of the district's eligibility (VDHR:2).

A historic district Preliminary Information Form (PIF) was prepared for the Holbrook-Ross study area. The PIF submission included black-and-white and color slide documentation of general streetscapes, significant historic resources, as well as a sampling of non-contributing resources within the proposed district.

VDHR Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) Data Entry

All survey findings were entered into the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Integrated Preservation Software system (VDHR-IPS). Diskettes containing the survey information for this project were provided to DHR and the City of Danville.

Expected Results

Through contractual agreement, the project team expected to survey 200 properties within the project area. However, only 155 properties within the designated area were fifty years of age or older. As a result, the Holbrook-Ross study area was enlarged to include properties fifty years of age or older on Prospect and Cleveland Streets, and the west ends of Roberts and Maury Streets (Figure 2). Thirty-eight properties were surveyed in the additional area, bringing the total number of properties surveyed to 193.

Also through contractual agreement, the project team was expected to prepare Preliminary Information Forms (PIFs) for each of the study areas within the project area. However, after further investigation, the project team felt that only one of the study areas, Holbrook-Ross, was eligible for National Register Nomination. Therefore, only one PIF was completed.

CHAPTER 3: GENERAL HISTORIC BACKGROUND

This chapter represents a consolidation of various sources regarding the known history of the project area in the City of Danville, Virginia. The main focus of the chapter is on the development of the tobacco and textile industries from 1830-1914 (Antebellum Period through Reconstruction and Growth) and the role they have played in the historic development of the project area.

Physiographic Region

The City of Danville lies within the Piedmont Plateau which is characterized by moderate-to-steep slopes dissected by many streams and river drainages (Jones et al. 1991:2). The project area lies within the Dan River drainage basin.

Tobacco

Pittsylvania County's first settlers arrived in the mid-seventeenth century, primarily as a response to the colonial government's offer of land (Siegel 1987). However, even with offers of land, the population of the area grew slowly, probably due to the fact that many sections of the area's rivers were impassable which made access to the coast extremely difficult and time consuming.

The impassability of the rivers made the transport of goods expensive, effectively stymieing economic development of the area. In order to make a profit, settlers had to concentrate on producing highly valued items for export, which led to the rise of the area's tobacco industry and the city of Danville.

In order to be exported, tobacco had to be inspected by state officials. Prior to 1793 farmers had to take their tobacco to Lynchburg and Petersburg to be inspected. This was costly and time consuming. As a result, fifteen prominent residents of the Dan Valley petitioned the state legislature for the establishment of an inspection warehouse at Wynne's Falls on the Dan River near a ford used by mail carriers to connect Washington, D.C. and points south (Siegel 1987:27).

On November 23, 1793 the state legislature granted the charter for Danville (adjoining Wynne's Falls) with the requirement that the trustees lay off the town in half-acre lots, offer such lots for sale at public auction, and establish streets. The purchaser of each lot was required to build a dwelling at least sixteen feet square with a brick or stone chimney within five years of the purchase. If the dwelling was not built within the five-year time limit the lot was offered for resale (Hagan, 1950). Despite the time requirement, the town grew slowly until the early 1800s, when a canal was built for the Roanoke Navigation Company around Wynne's Falls. The canal made water power available on the south side of the Dan River where the town was located. This led to a speculative boom in Danville that began in 1816 and lasted until the early 1820s.

During the 1820s, the domestic market for tobacco began to grow, primarily due to

increase in popularity of chewing tobacco and a decrease in the use of snuff. This, in turn, was responsible for the growth of tobacco manufacturing in Virginia (Siegel 1987). Tobacco manufacturing grew quickly for several reasons: 1) increased demand for chewing tobacco, 2) simplicity of the technical process required for manufacturing the twists of rectangular tobacco plugs used for chewing, and 3) lack of Northern competition (Siegel 1987:123).

A second boom, due in large part to further development of the tobacco industry, occurred between 1829 and 1836 during which time Danville's population more than doubled. This was followed by an economic crash in 1837, during which time Danville's two tobacco warehouses went under. "The only tobacco enterprises that survived the crash were the manufacturers, who continued to operate on a reduced scale" (Siegel 1987:124).

Danville experienced another boom beginning in the late 1840s and lasting until the beginning of the Civil War. The boom primarily resulted from the increased production of bright leaf tobacco, a highly valued type of tobacco that was difficult to produce with any regularity (Siegel 1987). During this time period, the value of tobacco manufactured in Danville more than doubled. During the 1840s, the tobacco manufacturing industry employed one-half of Danville's labor force.

The work force in tobacco manufacturing was almost entirely African-American because free blacks and slaves had extensive experience in the care and handling of tobacco. The initial development of tobacco as an auxiliary enterprise on the surrounding plantations produced a large pool of trained African-American labor from which the tobacco manufacturers in Danville could draw, once they had developed their manufacturing capacity (Siegel 1987:130). Between 1850 and 1860 the African-American labor force increased 117%, soaring from 747 workers in 1850 to 1668 workers in 1860. During this time, the number of slaves increased 105% and the number of free blacks increased 190%.

According to Siegel, the increase in the number of laborers in tobacco manufacturing was the result of the increasing use of hired slaves. In 1860, William T. Sutherlin, the largest tobacco manufacturer in Danville, was renting at least ninety slaves (Siegel 1987).

After the Civil War, when the slaves were freed, many left the farms in the surrounding area and settled in Danville where they continued to work in the tobacco industry. As a result, the number of African-Americans in Danville was greater than the number of whites. By 1880, 3106 whites and 4024 African-Americans were living in Danville.

Textiles

The cotton mill industry did not become a major factor in the economy of the South until over a decade after the Civil War (King 1979: 58). Active development of water power for textile manufacturing did not occur in Danville until the early 1880s when

property owned by the defunct Roanoke Navigation Company was auctioned off. The property, auctioned in 1881, consisted of a canal that the company had constructed around Wynne's Falls in order to facilitate bateau travel and twenty-five acres of land surrounding it. The property was divided into lots, twelve of which had water power rights. Purchasers of the lots bought them with the idea of developing the water power for manufacturing. By 1882 Gerst Brothers and Company was operating a cotton mill on one of the lots and plans were in the making to build two other cotton mills--Morotuck Manufacturing Company, and Riverside Cotton Mills. Of the three mills, only Riverside remained in business by 1890. Gerst Brothers burned in 1887 and Morotuck fell upon hard times in the late 1880s and was purchased by Riverside in 1890.

Riverside Cotton Mills, the forerunner of Dan River, Inc., was founded by T.B. Fitzgerald, B.F. Jefferson, H.W. Cole, and the Schoolfield brothers James, John, and Robert. Mill No. 1 was in production by April 1883. In less than three years the mill had reached its capacity. Demand for plaid cloth and sheeting continued to grow and within twelve years of its first production, the plant had seven mills (Figure 2) along the Dan River. By 1896 Riverside Cotton Mills was operating 15,000 more spindles than any other mill in the South and selling its cloth and sheeting as far away as Chicago and New York (Smith 1960).

In 1902, mill officials bought land outside the city limits of Danville and opened Danville's first electrically powered mill. By 1910, Dan River had three mills in operation and had merged with Riverside Cotton Mills to become Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc. Between 1911 and 1912, the company acquired a four-story cloth hall and a machine shop, remodeled the old Riverside Mill No. 6, converting it from a "white mill" into a colored-goods mill, enlarged Riverside Mill No. 1 (doubling its size), and built Dan River Mill No. 4.

Expansion of the company slowed to a standstill during World War I. After the war, between 1920 and 1921, the company expanded with the construction of Riverside Mill No. 8, the addition of one story to the new section of Riverside Mill No. 1, and the construction of a new raw-stock dye house. In addition, the Riverside facilities underwent extensive modernization.

The growth and expansion that the company had enjoyed for almost forty years came to an abrupt halt during the years following the postwar depression of 1920-1921. In 1924 the company reported a loss of over \$900,000--the first loss in its history (Smith 1960). In September 1930 the company experienced a labor strike and in 1931 death claimed both H.R. Fitzgerald, president, and R.A. Schoolfield the last of the founders. Sales in 1932 were the lowest since 1915 and in 1938 the company reported losses of over one million dollars. This trend turned around at the end of World War II. During the late 1940s the company's sales and earnings soared to new heights with sales passing \$100 million for the first time in 1948 (Smith 1960:420).

The Rise of the African-American Working and Professional Class

The development of an African-American working and professional class is, in large part, a result of the nearly exclusive use of slaves and freedmen in the tobacco industry prior to the Civil War. After the war, the former slaves continued to work in the tobacco industry because they were basically the only laborers available with the necessary job skills. Now, however, they were being paid for their labor and had a chance to earn the money necessary to develop their own businesses. The rise of the textile industry in the 1880s furthered this development.

By 1879, there were at least nineteen black-owned businesses in Danville. By 1887, this figure had nearly tripled, jumping from 19 to at least 53. In 1887, black-owned businesses in Danville included 11 groceries, 1 skating rink, 2 general merchandise shops, 1 confectionery, 1 laundry, 1 liquor store, and 3 restaurants. There were also 4 barbers, 3 blacksmiths, 12 shoemakers, 2 fish vendors, 2 poultry vendors, 1 hairdresser, 2 butchers, 1 tailor, and 1 lawyer (Turner 1887).

CHAPTER 4: HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE HOLBROOK-ROSS STUDY AREA

Introduction

The Holbrook-Ross study area is composed of Holbrook and Ross streets between Main and Gay streets, including the cross streets of Maury, Roberts, John, and Gay and the side streets of Doe, Prospect, and Cleveland. This area is primarily residential with the *Westmoreland School Complex (108-180-0113)* at the northern end and the former *Sacred Heart Catholic Church (108-220)* at the southern juncture of Holbrook and Ross streets. Five churches, two commercial properties, two funeral homes, and the former Grasty Branch of the Danville Public Library (Colored) are located within the study area.

The area associated with the Holbrook-Ross neighborhood originally extended from Valley Street over to Broad Street. The character of the outlying areas was noticeably different from the nucleus area of Holbrook and Ross streets. The streets to the west of Holbrook and Ross were not developed as early, many of the blocks remaining open until the 1940s. Monroe and Valley streets to the east were considered more as service streets to the larger white residences along Grove and Main streets. Residents along these streets were primarily laborers and domestic workers. Also, the topography on either side of Holbrook was often steep and irregular, making for smaller structures and haphazard siting (Figure 5).

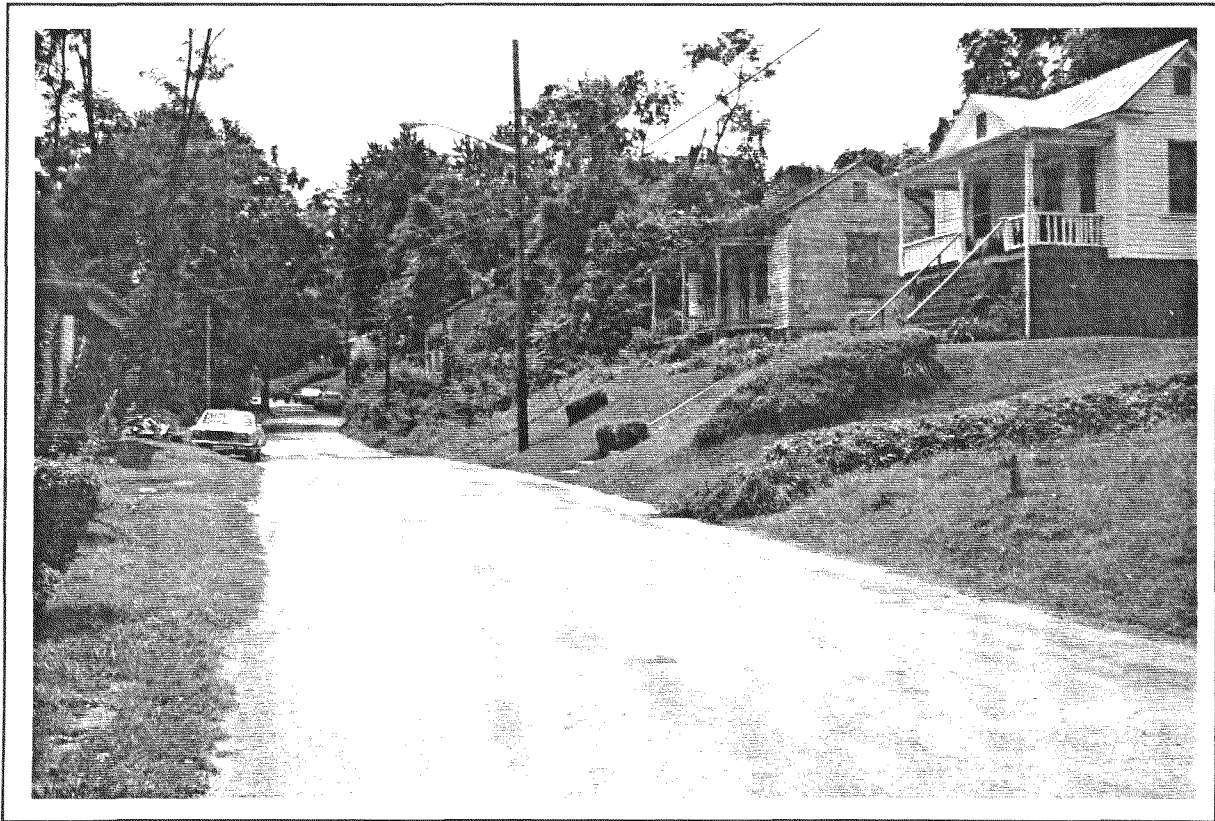


Figure 5. View of Valley Street.

As the main thoroughfare from Main Street to Union Street, Holbrook Street served as the nucleus of the neighborhood. Many of the finer homes and the established churches are located along this street. Situated on a ridge and lined with sidewalks, Holbrook was elevated physically and associatively above its surroundings. Holbrook Street became known as "the street" to live on for African-Americans in Danville in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Slade, 1995; Archer, 1995; Isley, 1995). (Figure 6).



Figure 6. View of Holbrook Street.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

In 1867, the city of Danville expanded to the west, annexing the area that included the Holbrook-Ross study area. In the early 1870s, a large tract of land stretching almost from Main to Union Street and bounded by Holbrook and Ross streets was subdivided by its owner, Thomas B. Doe. The land to the east of Holbrook was part of the Thomas Plan, subdivided in the early 1870s (Figure 7). The streets were laid out by 1877 with Holbrook Street being named after Levi Holbrook, who owned four acres along Main Street, including the land on which the Sutherlin Mansion stands (Hagan, 1950). Ross Street was probably named for the Ross family, a family that was prominent in the early settlement of Danville. James Ross, the father, was one of the first two members of the First Presbyterian Church. John Ross, who lived on a large lot on what is now the 800 block of Grove and Main streets, was a partner

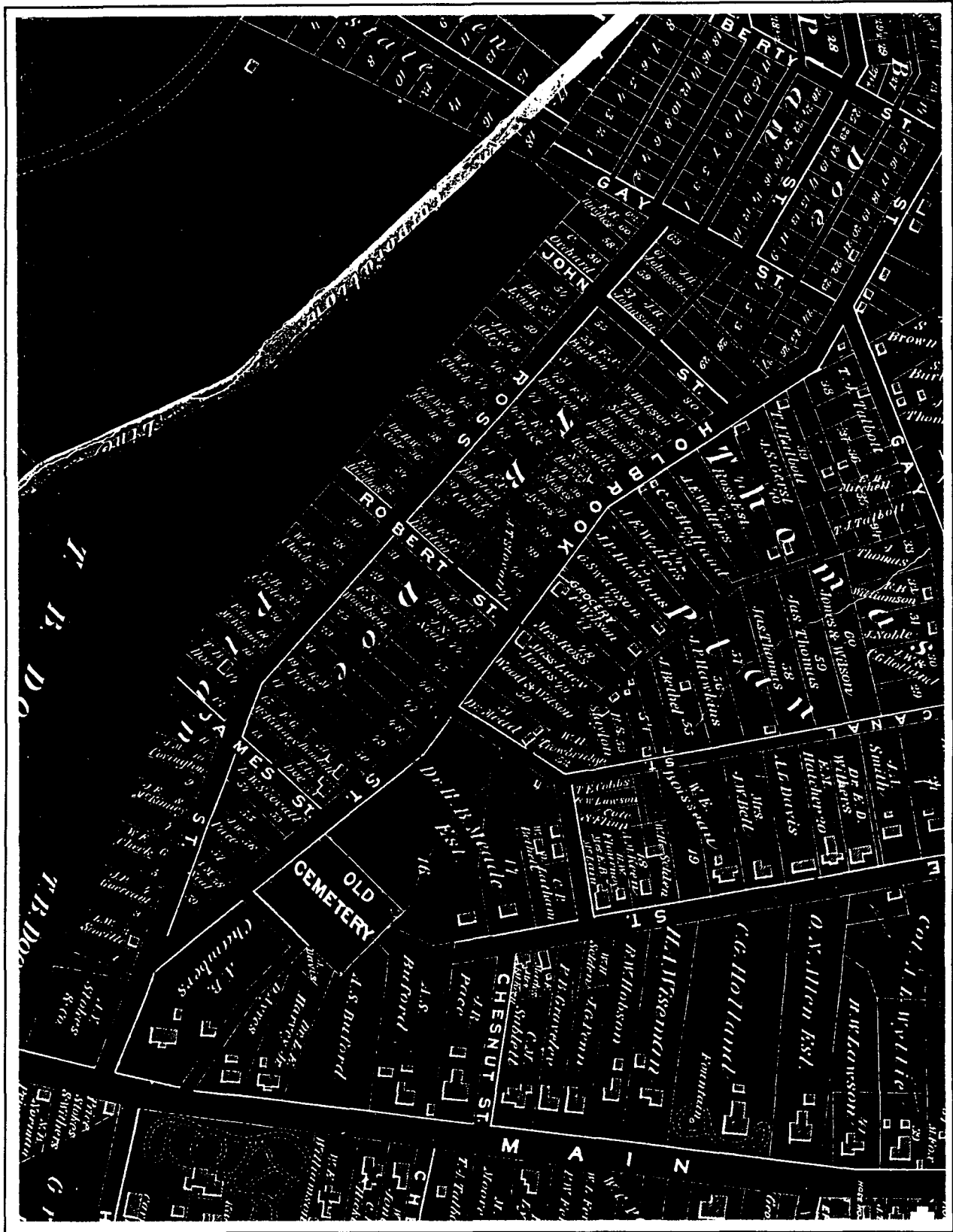


Figure 7. Beers Map, 1877.

with his brother Robert in John Ross and Company, one of the first two stores in Danville (Cahill and Grant 1977:42). It is possible that the cross streets of James (now Maury), Robert (now Roberts), and John were named after the Ross family as well.

The earliest development of the area occurred in the late 1870s at either end of the neighborhood with the construction of the former ***Sacred Heart Catholic Church (108-220)***, 102 Holbrook Street, in 1878 at the southern end near Main Street and the Danville School, built on the site of the present ***Westmoreland School Complex (108-180-113)***, in 1881. Through the early years of the 20th century, these two anchors, one white and one black, caused the development of the neighborhood to remain segregated with whites living at the southern end near the church and Main Street and the blacks settling between James (Maury) and Gay streets.

The majority of the existing buildings in the survey area were built at the turn of the century. With the success and expansion of the tobacco and textile industries, the population of Danville nearly doubled from 10,000 in 1890 to 19,000 in 1910. The residential neighborhoods responded to this growth (Pezzoni, 1993). Many of the black tobacco workers settled at the northern end of the neighborhood near Gay Street while white mill workers (typically managers) were found at the southern end near Main Street.

The establishment of the Danville School, the city's public school for blacks in the 1880s on the site of the present ***Westmoreland School Complex*** served as an impetus for the development of the area. Many teachers lived in the area as well as doctors, dentists, lawyers, and postal clerks, giving Holbrook-Ross the reputation as the first black professional neighborhood in Danville. Although there were other African-American neighborhoods in Danville that were well-established with upstanding residents, most blacks aspired to live on or near Holbrook Street (Slade, 1995).

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

During the 1920s and early 1930s, the neighborhood continued to develop. Most significantly, the two ends of the neighborhood began to come together as houses in the upper end of the 200 block were built. The neighborhood continued to be segregated with James (Maury) Street and the Grove Street cemetery acting as buffers. Now the two races were no longer pulled by polar opposites towards either end.

The New Dominion (1945 to present)

In the late 1950s, much of the neighborhood surrounding Holbrook and Ross streets to the north and west was cleared for redevelopment. The streets were realigned to accommodate the Cedar Terrace housing project and the new Langston High School on Cleveland Street. The remaining lots were sold for private redevelopment.

Domestic Theme

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

Property Types

Single dwellings

Multiple dwellings

Resources Identified

Single Dwellings

108-180-003 Swanson House
108-180-005 Doe-Brodnax House
108-180-006 Bendall-Cabell House
108-180-007 P. S. Brodnax House
108-180-008 Julian House
108-180-009 Wilson House
108-180-011 Robinson House
108-180-012 Merritt House
108-180-013 Inge House
108-180-014 Hargraves-Geary House
108-180-015 Doswell House
108-180-016 House, 313 Holbrook Street
108-180-017 Howard House
108-180-018 Venable House
108-180-019 Winslow-Luck House
108-180-024 Terry House
108-180-025 Finley House
108-180-026 Allen, I.M. House
108-180-027 House, 415 Holbrook Street
108-180-030 House, 419 1/2 Holbrook Street
108-180-031 House, 421 Holbrook Street
108-180-033 Tisder House
108-180-034 Johnson, Leroy House
108-180-035 Williams, J.L. Jr. House
108-180-037 Hughes, M.C. House
108-180-038 Stroud House
108-180-040 Clairborne House
108-180-041 Slaughter, H.S. House
108-180-042 Peatross House
108-180-043 Luck House
108-180-044 House, 330 Holbrook Street
108-180-046 Yancey House
108-180-047 Reese House
108-180-048 Gunn House
108-180-049 Hayes House
108-180-050 Wood House

Single Dwellings (con't)

108-180-051 Patrick House
108-180-053 Cabell House
108-180-054 Jones House
108-180-055 Harvey House
108-180-056 Harlan House
108-180-057 Taylor House
108-180-058 Turner House
108-180-059 House, 614 Roberts Street
108-180-060 Wilson House
108-180-061 James House
108-180-062 House, 754 Doe Street
108-180-063 Williamson House
108-180-064 Hyler House
108-180-065 Poteat House
108-180-066 Jenkins House
108-180-067 Oliver House
108-180-068 Wilson House
108-180-069 House, 236 Ross Street
108-180-070 Carter House
108-180-071 Jones, C.B. House
108-180-072 Wilson House
108-180-073 Brodnax, Pleasant Jr. House
108-180-074 Miller House
108-180-075 Brodnax-West House
108-180-076 Colton House
108-180-077 Johnson, N.B. House
108-180-078 Hunt House
108-180-080 Smith, T.L. House
108-180-081 Reid House
108-180-082 Woolridge House
108-180-083 Parsonage, Seventh Day Adventist Church
108-180-084 Coleman House
108-180-085 Poteat-Wilson House
108-180-086 Gardner House
108-180-087 Spindle House
108-180-088 Stone, G.S. House
108-180-089 Hunt, C.O. Jr. House
108-180-090 Doswell House
108-180-091 Page House
108-180-092 Goode House
108-180-093 Bailey House
108-180-094 Bank, D.L. House
108-180-095 Merritt, B.D. House
108-180-096 Lewis, W.E. House
108-180-097 Jackson House
108-180-098 Wright House

Single Dwellings (con't)

108-180-099 A. Wilson House
108-180-100 Vincent House
108-180-101 Colton House
108-180-102 Morse House
108-180-103 Richardson House
108-180-104 Harraway, D.B. House
108-180-105 House, 609 W. Gay Street
108-221-000 Sacred Heart Catholic Church Rectory
108-222-000 Grant House
108-223-000 I.D. Grant House
108-224-000 Robinson House
108-225-000 Doughty, C.H. House
108-226-000 Maten, Hiram House
108-227-000 Henderson House
108-228-000 Green House
108-229-000 Gunn House
108-230-000 Roberston, Leroy House
108-231-000 Traynham House
108-234-000 Shields House
108-235-000 McElroy House
108-236-000 Foster House
108-237-000 Dodson House
108-238-000 Grasty House
108-239-000 Brown House
108-240-000 Swanson, J.W. House
108-241-000 Cunningham House
108-242-000 Wilson, O.W. House
108-243-000 Lipscomb House
108-244-000 Blandon House
108-245-000 Dews House
108-246-000 Harvey House
108-248-000 Lewis House
108-249-000 Wilson House
108-250-000 Graves House
108-251-000 House, 228 Cleveland Street
108-252-000 Allen House
108-253-000 Whiteman House
108-254-000 Brincefield House
108-257-000 Clark House
108-258-000 Adams, G.K. House
108-259-000 Adams House
108-260-000 Hundley House
108-261-000 Williams House
108-263-000 Adams House
108-264-000 Harris House
108-265-000 Toomer House

Single Dwellings (con't)

108-266-000 Womack House
108-267-000 H. Harris House

Multiple Dwellings

108-180-004 Brodnax Apartments
108-180-010 Harraway House
108-180-023 Hunt House
108-180-029 House, 419 Holbrook Street
108-180-039 Allen Duplex
108-233-000 Duplex, 531-533 Gay Street
108-247-000 Johnson Duplex
108-255-000 Duplex, 213 Cleveland Street
108-256-000 Shields House
108-262-000 Brodnax-Cowan House
108-268-000 Turner Apartments

The Holbrook-Ross survey area is a late 19th- and early 20th-century residential neighborhood. The majority of the houses are single-family dwellings built between 1890 and 1910. These feature a mixture of wood-frame and brick construction in one and two stories. Intersecting-hip or intersecting-gable are the dominant roof forms. Most of the houses are vernacular in style and form, with Italianate or Queen Anne influences visible in the detailing of some of the buildings.

A second phase of building occurred in the 1920s and 1930s. These houses are typically in the Craftsman or Bungalow style. Building during this time period was concentrated at the southern end near Grove Street Cemetery and Main Street or on scattered lots throughout the neighborhood.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

The earliest two houses in the area are the *Doe-Brodnax House (108-180-005)*, 203 Holbrook Street, and the *Bendall-Cabell House (108-180-006)*, 209 Holbrook Street. Both of these structures existed prior to 1877 (Figure 7). Two stories high and three bays wide with a low-hipped roof, these two structures are examples of the "classic box" subtype (Figure 8). The detailing is simple and classical.

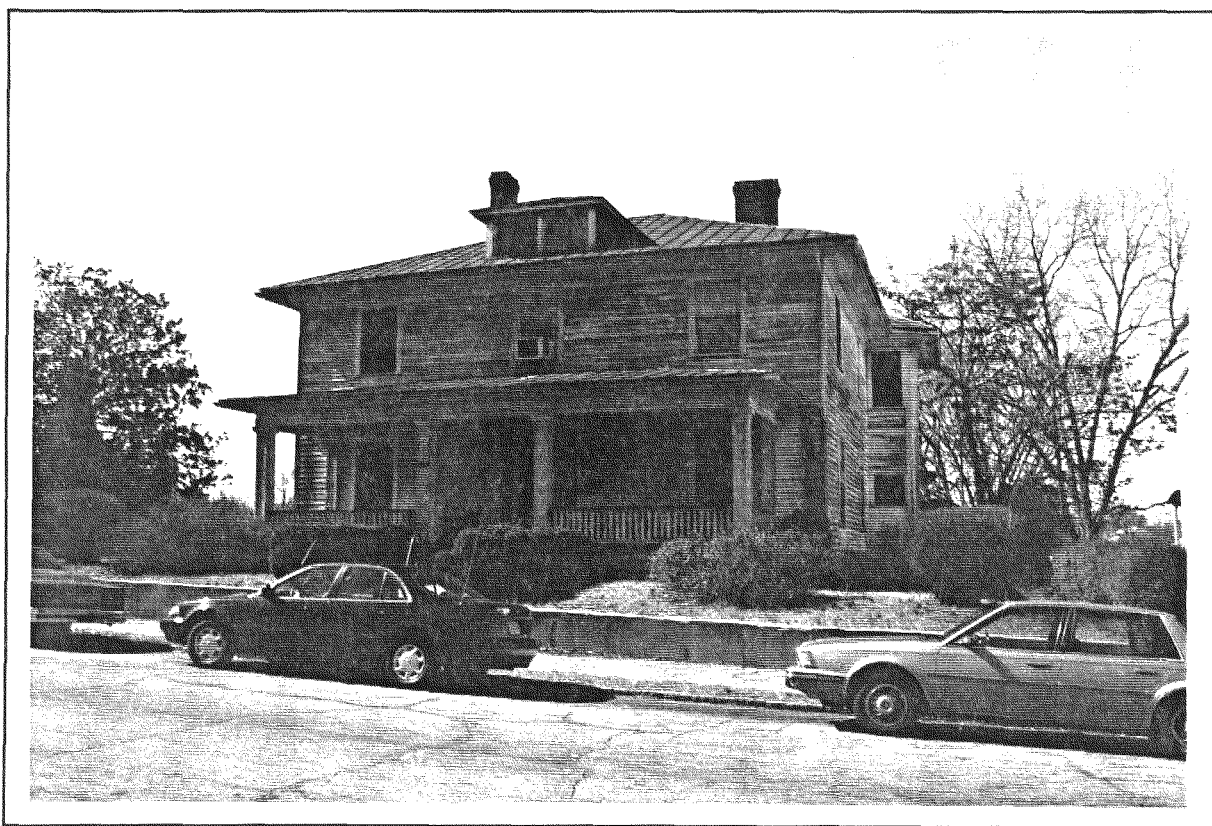


Figure 8. Doe-Brodnax House (108-180-005), 203 Holbrook Street.

Thomas Doe was the owner of the tract of land that was subdivided in the 1870s to

create Holbrook and Ross streets. Doe resided at the *Doe-Brodnax House*. In the 1879 City Directory, Doe and Oliver P. Bendall were listed at the above addresses. Both had occupations as farmers. By 1898, the Reverend R.G. Adams, who was involved in the establishment of Calvary Baptist Church in 1892, had purchased the house. The house was again sold in 1914. The Brodnax family, local grocers, bought the house at that time and members of the family still live there today. The *Bendall-Cabell House* was owned by the Armistead family in the 1930s and now belongs to Reverend Cabell. It has been converted into a duplex.

Two other early structures, the *Sacred Heart Catholic Church Parsonage (108-221)*, 153 Holbrook Street, and the *Williams House (108-180-017)*, 321 Holbrook Street, feature Italianate detailing. The *Sacred Heart Catholic Church Parsonage* was built in 1886 and features ornate hood moldings and trim on the windows, decorative shingles, wall dormers and small finials (Figure 9). It served as the parsonage until 1948 when the church was sold. The *Williams House* is more vernacular in form with a bracketed cornice and decorative cornice hoods on the windows (Figure 10).



Figure 9. Sacred Heart Catholic Church Parsonage (108-221), 153 Holbrook Street.

The Queen Anne influence can be seen in three different groups of circa 1890 buildings. The first two, the Grant House (108-222), 142 Holbrook Street, and the I.D. Grant House (108-223), 146 Holbrook Street, are two-story frame dwellings with intersecting gable roofs. The gables feature wood trim in geometric patterns.

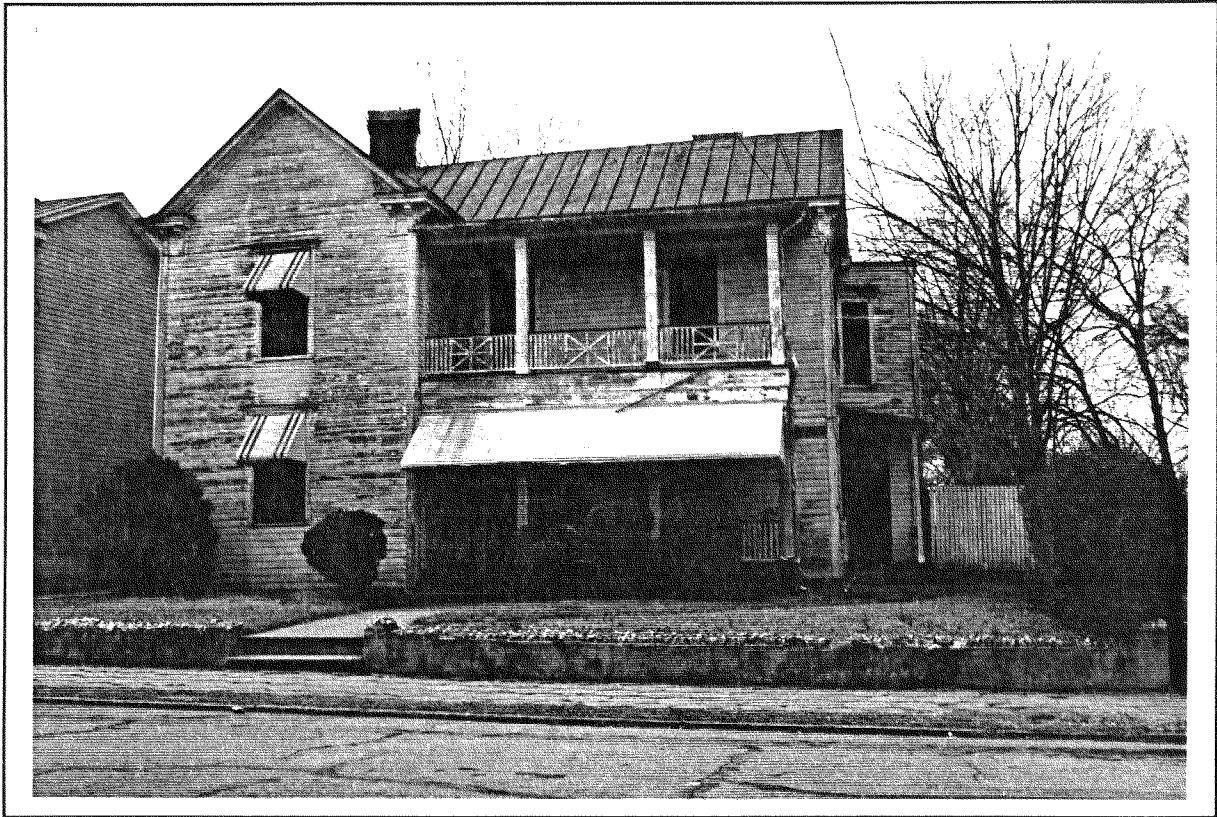


Figure 10. Williams House (108-180-017), 321 Holbrook Street.

Another group includes the *Hargraves-Geary House (108-180-014)*, 307 Holbrook Street, and the *Doswell House (108-180-015)*, 311 Holbrook Street. Both dwellings have intersecting-gable roof forms with a bracketed cornice with returns and a pedimented entry bay on the full-width porch (Figures 11-12). The *Hargraves-Geary House* features spindlework in the porch frieze while the *Doswell House* incorporates spindlework in the decorative trusswork of the gable. It also has a projecting round bay with turret roof on the porch.

John Hargraves, a carpenter, built the houses at 307 and 311 Holbrook Street. Hargraves's two daughters, Nellie Hargraves Geary who married Dr. Geary, a dentist, and Lucy Inge Doswell, eventually lived in the two homes. Mrs. Geary's daughter, Nellie Geary Armstrong, owns the buildings now, and resides in the *Hargraves-Geary House*. Pleasant Doswell, who lived in the *Doswell House* at the turn of the century, was Danville's first black postal clerk (Armstrong, 1995).

The final pair of Queen Anne dwellings is located at *109 and 117 Ross Street (108-224, 108-225)*. These circa 1890 dwellings offer an interesting comparison between two similar forms with different detailing. The dwelling at 109 Ross Street illustrates the use of the "free-classic" style in its detailing while the dwelling at 117 Ross Street is an example of the spindlework sub-type.



Figure 11. Hargraves-Geary House (108-180-014), 307 Holbrook Street.

Another common occurrence is the more vernacular building that is simple in form with the Queen Anne influence evident in the detailing. The circa 1890 dwelling at **360 Ross Street** is an example of this with its simple two-story, gabled roof form with a Queen Anne porch complete with spindlework frieze. The one-story dwelling at **240 Ross Street (108-180-071)** has Queen Anne detailing in its spindlework vergeboards as well as in the porch with its turned columns and decorative-sawn brackets (Figure 13).

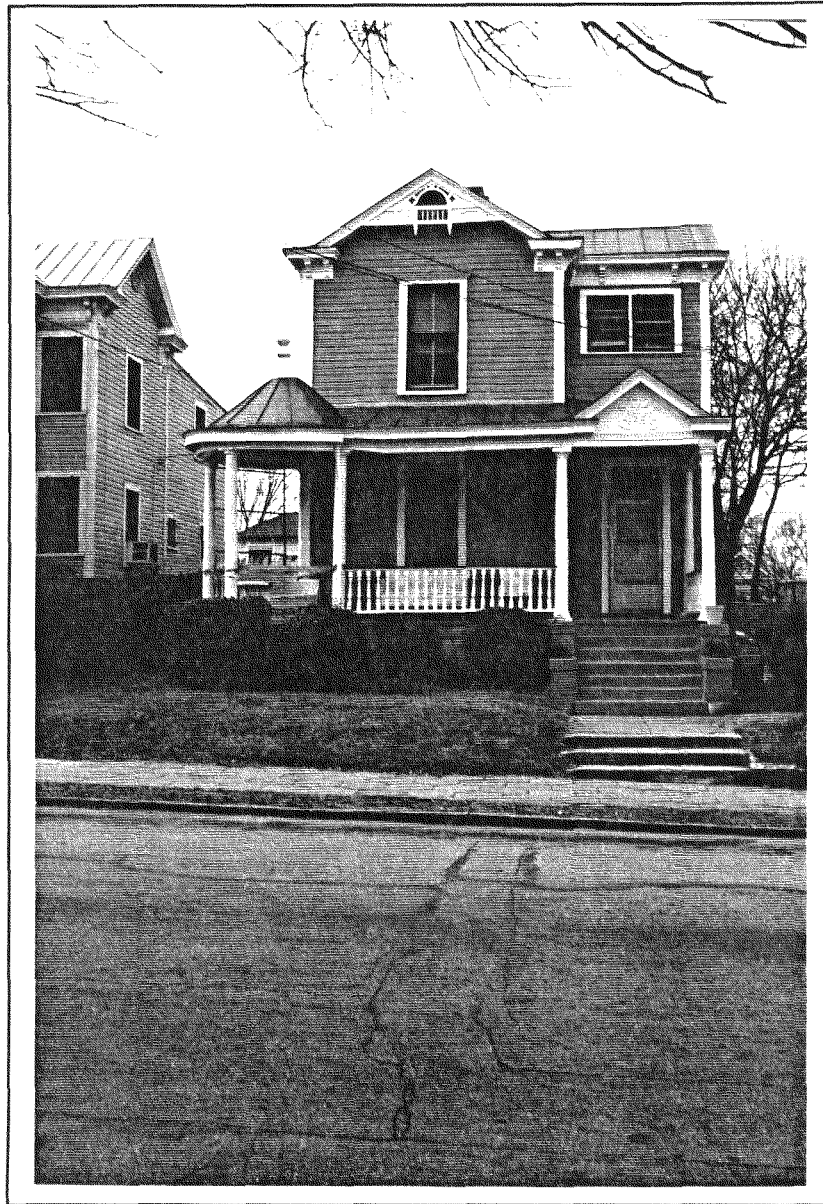


Figure 12. Doswell House (108-180-015), 311 Holbrook Street.

The other houses built during this time period include a variety of brick and frame vernacular buildings without any specific stylistic influences. The single-pile, central-passage form with side-gable room and rear wing is common, especially at the northern end of the neighborhood where tobacco workers lived. These less sophisticated domestic forms, as seen in the row at **415, 419, and 421 Holbrook Street (108-180-027, 108-180-029, and 108-180-031)** give one a sense of how sections of the surrounding neighborhood might have looked (the row was demolished during the course of the project). The dwelling at **419 1/2 Holbrook Street (108-180-030)** is an even smaller, two-bay shotgun house that was a common form of housing for black laborers (Figure 14).



Figure 13. C.B. Jones House (108-180-071), 240 Ross Street.

One- and two-story house forms with intersecting-gable roofs are the most common within the study area. These range from the simple vernacular forms without ornament, as in the *Clairborne House*(108-180-040), 352 Holbrook Street and the *B. D. Merritt House*(108-180-095), 313 Ross Street, both built circa 1900, to the more elaborate forms with central hip roof and Queen Anne detailing found in the *Findley House* (108-180-025), 403 Holbrook Street, and the *Winslow-Luck House* (108-180-019), 341 Holbrook Street, also both built circa 1900 (Figures 15-16).

Only a few dwellings from this time period feature hip roofs. The *Allen Duplex* (108-180-039), 416-416 1/2 Holbrook Street, circa 1900, is interesting with its high hipped roof, two interior slope chimneys and walls of concrete block that have been coursed and rusticated (Figure 17). The *Allen House* (108-180-026), 407 Holbrook Street, also circa 1900, is a two-story brick dwelling with an intersecting-hip roof and metal cresting at the peak. Robert Allen was a brickmason and may have been involved with the building's construction. (Smith, 1995).

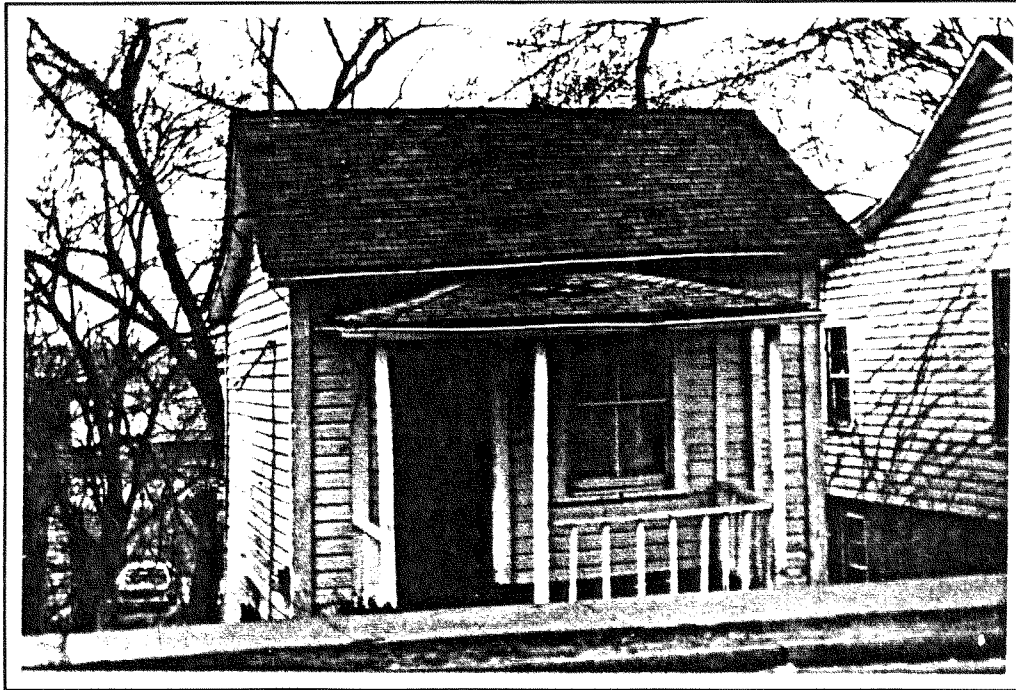


Figure 14. 419 1/2 Holbrook Street (108-180-030).

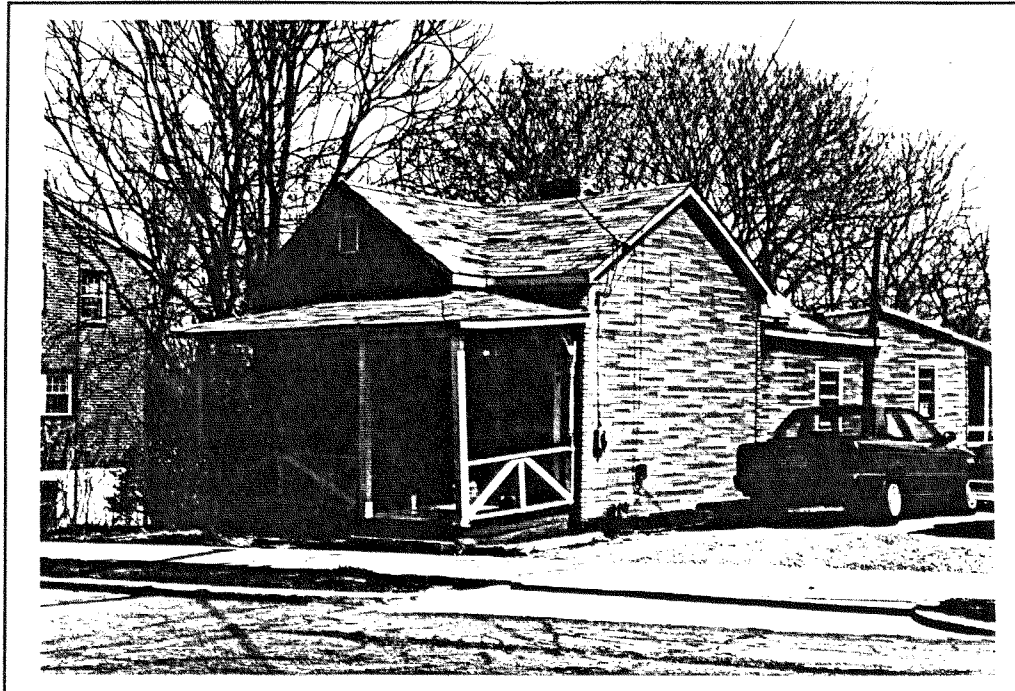


Figure 15. Clairborne House (108-180-040), 352 Holbrook Street.



Figure 16. Findley House (108-180-025), 403 Holbrook Street.

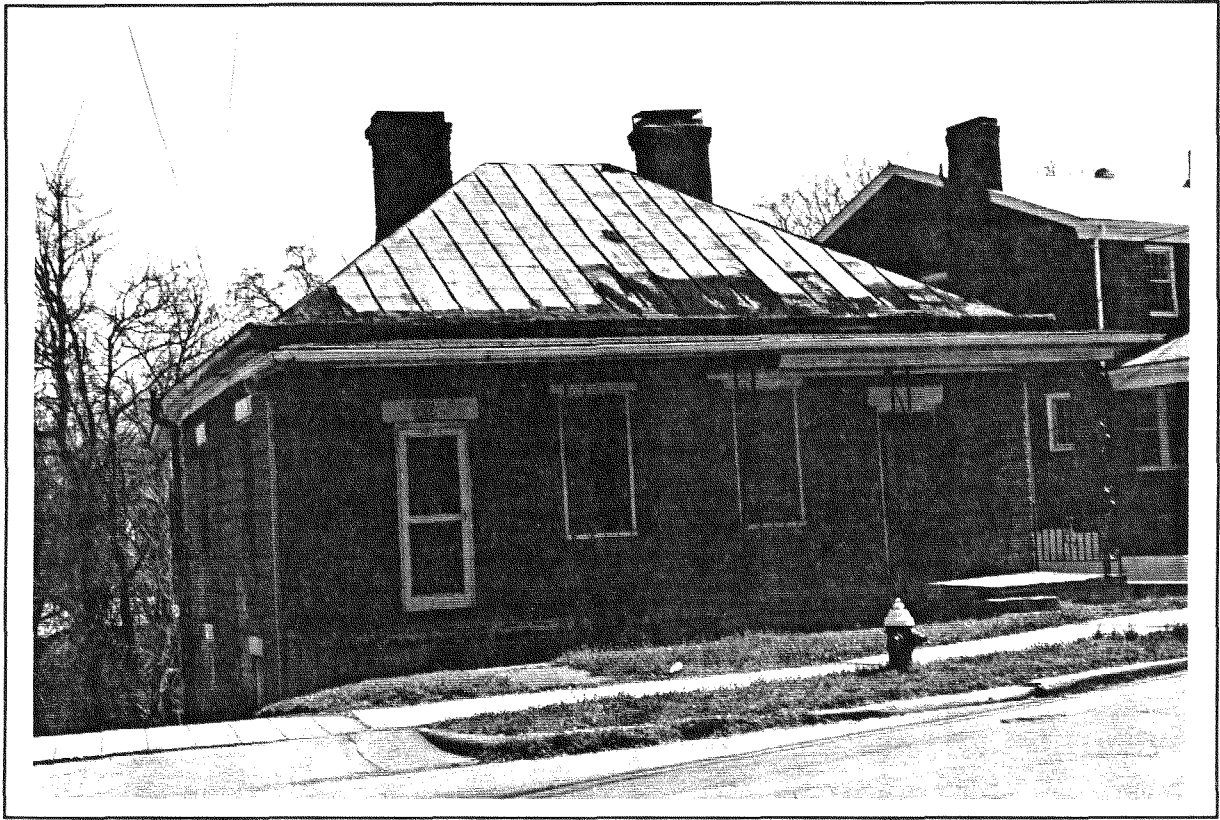


Figure 17. Allen Duplex (108-180-039), 416-416 1/2 Holbrook Street.

World I to World War II

During the 1920s and early 1930s, the neighborhood continued to develop. The Craftsman and Bungalow styles were popular during this time with almost all new construction occurring in these styles. While building occurred on individual lots scattered throughout the neighborhood, it was especially concentrated at the southern end towards Grove Street Cemetery and **Sacred Heart Catholic Church**. Although the cemetery and James (Maury) Street still separated the blacks from the whites at the southern end, the neighborhood was by now fully developed and would eventually become one neighborhood from the intersection of Holbrook, Ross, and Main streets at **Sacred Heart Catholic Church** to the **Westmoreland School Complex** at the top of the hill.

The circa 1930 **Holland House (108-180-056)** 208 Holbrook Street and **H. Harris House (108-267)**, 140 Ross Street are examples of the one-story Craftsman bungalow (Figure 18). Examples of the one-story and two-story American Foursquare houses in the Prairie and Craftsman styles include the **Leroy Johnson House (108-180-034)**, circa 1940, located at 434 Holbrook Street, and the **Yancey House (108-180-046)**, circa 1925, located at 320 Holbrook Street.



Figure 18. Holland House (108-180-056), 208 Holbrook Street.

Other more eclectic examples from this time period can be found along Ross Street. One of the most unusual is the **Green House (108-228)**, circa 1930, located at 129 Ross Street, with its steeply-pitched gable roof (Figure 19). The 1940 **C. O. Hunt, Jr. House (108-180-089)**, located at 357 Ross Street, introduces random stones to the brick facade for decoration as well as a recessed, or cut-out, side porch at the corner. Finally, the **Poteat House (108-180-065)**, circa 1940, located at 206 Ross Street, is a more modern interpretation of the single-pile, central-passage plan with a side-gabled roof, concrete block walls, and decorative brick detailing (Figure 20).

The only apartment building in the proposed Holbrook-Ross Historic District was also constructed during this time period. The apartment building was a relatively novel concept for this turn-of-the-century residential neighborhood. Boarding rooms within single-family houses and duplexes were more typical. The circa 1930 **Brodnax Apartments (108-180-004)**, located at 2 Maury Street, attempts to minimize its appearance as a new building type. With its low-hipped roof, central dormer, and full width porch, it appears as an expanded Foursquare (Figure 21). Built to house four apartments, two upstairs and two downstairs, it has a two-story, full-width porch with stairs at either end and four separate entrances.



Figure 19. Green House (108-229), 129 Ross Street.

The New Dominion (1945 to present)

In the 1950s, much of the neighborhood to the north and west of Holbrook and Ross streets was cleared for redevelopment. Many of the destroyed buildings were substandard and in poor condition. The streets were realigned to the north to allow for the construction of the housing project Cedar Park Terrace, and to the west for the new Langston High School on Cleveland Street. The remaining lots were sold for private redevelopment. The new houses in this area are typically brick ranch-style or split-level dwellings; therefore, they are considered to be non-contributing.

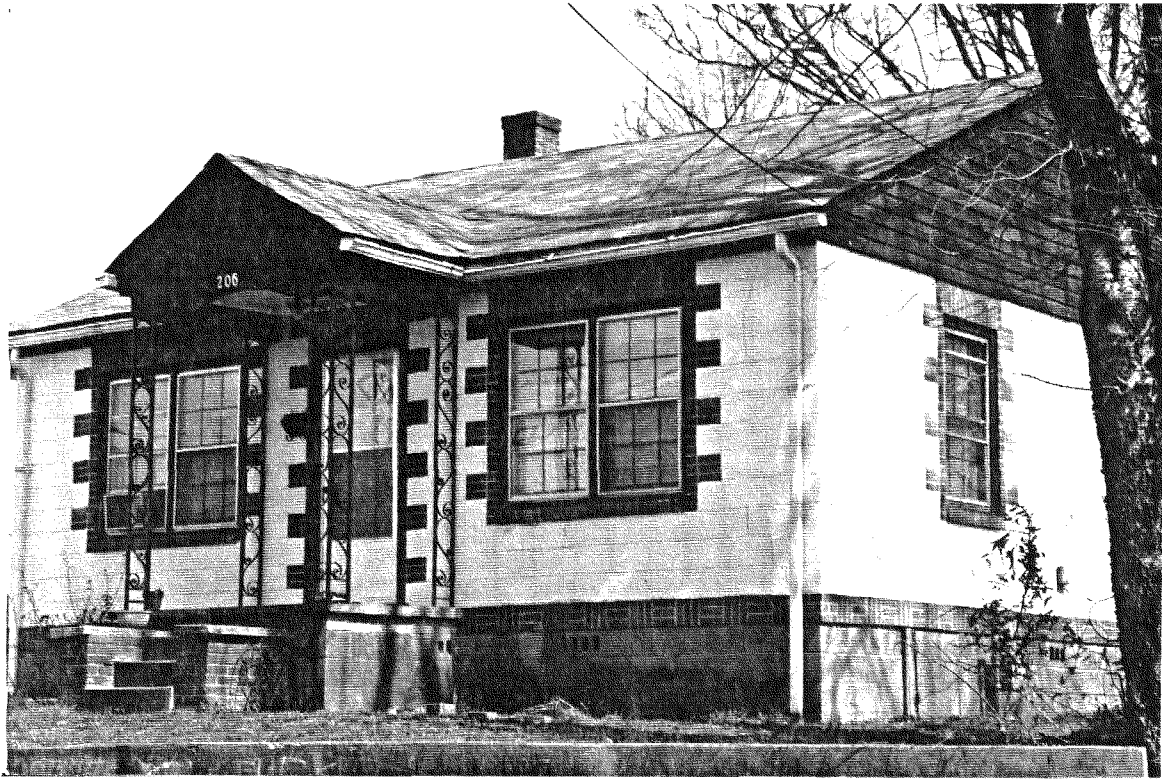


Figure 20. Poteat House (108-180-065), 206 Ross Street.

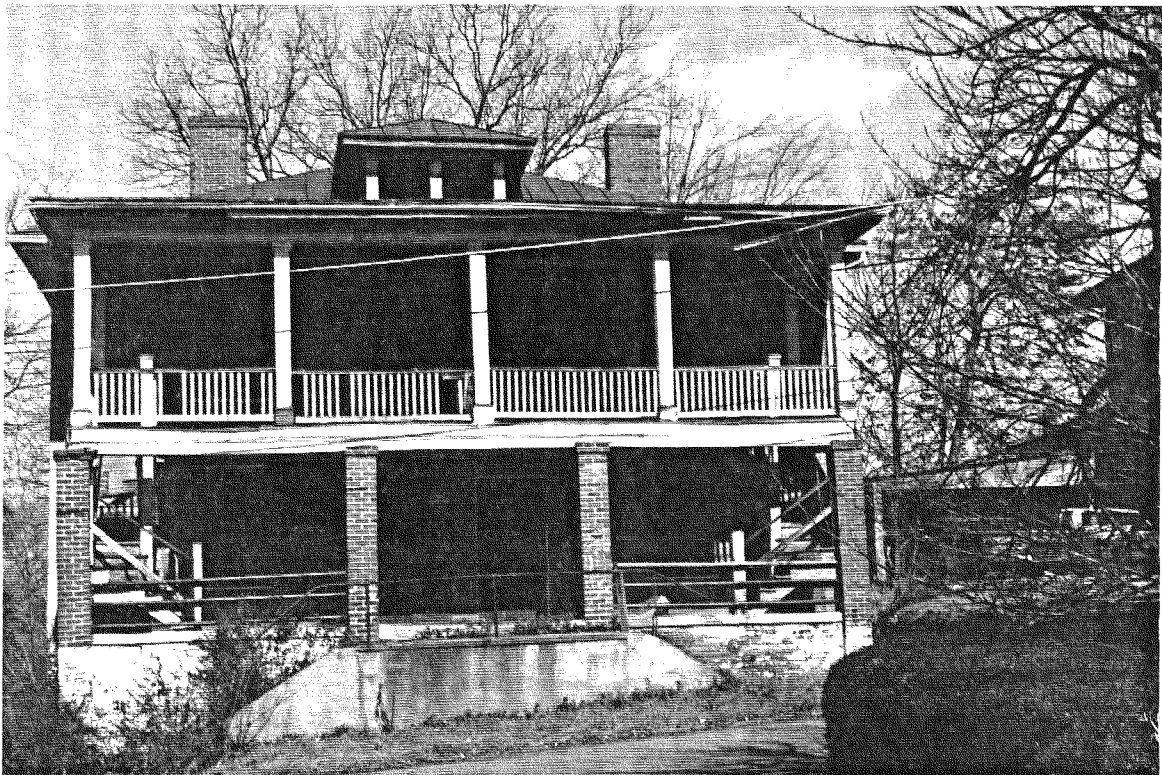


Figure 21. Brodnax Apartments (108-180-004), 2 Maury Street.

Education Theme

This theme relates to the process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study, whether through public or private efforts.

Property Types

Schools
Libraries

Resources Identified

Schools

108-180-001 Westmoreland School, Holbrook and Gay Streets

Libraries

108-180-045 Danville Public Library, Grasty Branch, 324 Holbrook Street

Public education has enjoyed a strong presence in the African-American community since the 1870s when free public schools were established in Virginia. The current **Westmoreland School (108-180-001)** site on Holbrook and Gay Streets has been the site of African-American education since the 1870s. Currently, the Westmoreland Middle School complex occupies the site.

The first building in Danville specifically constructed as an African-American public school in Danville was the Danville School, located on Holbrook Street on the site just to the north of Westmoreland's current fifth grade building (on the site currently occupied by the Westmoreland School's one-story building). The Danville School was two stories tall, had eight rooms, and was built of red brick. The school had seven African-American teachers and one white principal. The principal died in 1881, leaving an unexpired term. Reverend William A. Yancey, a Presbyterian minister and teacher, completed the unexpired term, becoming Danville's first black principal (History Committee, Westmoreland School, 1995).

In 1882, Charles J. Daniels became the school's principal. He served in that position until 1888. During Daniels's term, in 1885, the school was renamed Westmoreland School, after Westmoreland County, the birthplace of George Washington. At this time, Westmoreland served grades 1-11. In 1888 William F. Grasty became the principal of Westmoreland School.

By 1913 the high school enrollment had increased enough to require the construction of another school building. This building, erected in 1913, contained seven rooms. Housing grades 9-11, and the black branch of the Danville Public Library, it was known as Westmoreland High School. Grasty supervised both schools.

In 1925 the original Westmoreland School building that had been built in 1870 was razed. It was replaced in the same year by the three-story, fifteen-room Westmoreland Elementary School building. The elementary school had its own principal, Irvin W. Taylor. Grasty retained principalship of the high school until he retired in 1929.

After Grasty retired in 1929, Edwin A Taylor, of Atlanta, Georgia, became the principal of Westmoreland High School. At that time, the 12th grade was added. During Taylor's tenure, in 1932, the school was accredited by the State Board of Education and the library was moved from the school to **324 Holbrook Street (108-180-045)**.

In 1936, the two-story John M. Langston High School was built on the school's property on Gay Street. Westmoreland High School became part of Westmoreland Elementary School. Gibson became the principal of the new John M. Langston High School. The old high school building was razed in the 1950s.

In 1957 a new Langston High School building was constructed on Cleveland Street and the former Langston High School became part of Westmoreland School. James A. Slade became principal of the Westmoreland Elementary School in 1952. He

served as principal until 1970.

In 1970, all of Danville's public schools were integrated. In 1974, Westmoreland became a middle school. The school recently closed at the end of the 1994-95 school year.

The 1925 Westmoreland Elementary School building, which in recent years was used as the fifth grade building, is rectangular in form with a flat roof with stepped parapets at the ends and a molded, boxed cornice (Figure 22). A bank of six-over-six double-hung windows extends across the two upper levels of the front elevation and all levels of the rear elevation. The double-leaf entrance doors are located on either end of the building and have a twelve-light transom.

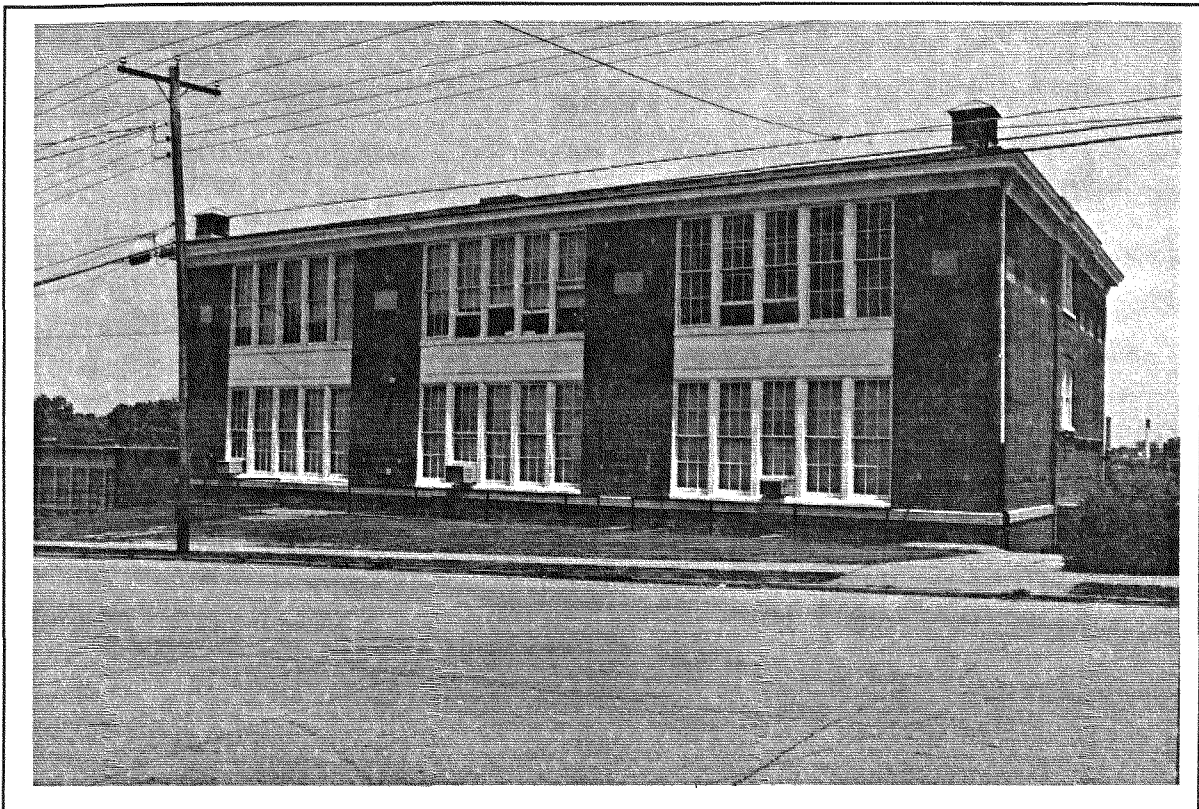


Figure 22. Westmoreland Elementary School Building (108-180-001).

The Westmoreland Middle School building, formerly the original John M. Langston High School building, is designed in the Moderne style with a simple, low cubic form with minimal ornamentation (Figure 23). The I-shaped building has two projecting end bays and a flat roof with parapet walls. The concrete beltcourses at the basement and attic levels and rectangular banks of windows emphasize the horizontality of the building.

Another school of great importance in the African-American community was the Danville Industrial High School, which was located at 355 Holbrook Street. The



Figure 23. Westmoreland Middle School Building (108-180-001).

Danville Industrial High School, a parochial school, was erected in the 1880s by the **Holbrook Street Presbyterian Church (108-180-021)** on the lot adjacent to the church's property. Most of the teachers who taught in the Industrial School during the week also taught in the Holbrook Street Presbyterian Church School on Sundays. Professor Thomas A. Long, a church elder, was the first principal of the school (Holbrook Street Presbyterian Church, 1990). The school was primarily established to provide the black children in the surrounding county with an opportunity for education because the county did not have a black school. The Danville Industrial High School building was destroyed by fire in 1929.

The **Danville Public Library, Grasty Branch (108-180-045)**, located at 324 Holbrook Street, once housed the Grasty Branch of the Danville Public Library when the library was moved out of its space at Westmoreland School. The library moved from the building during the early 1970s. The 1930s-era concrete-block building has since been changed into an apartment building.

Religion Theme

This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the world view of various cultures and the material manifestation of spiritual beliefs. It also encompasses the study and understanding of places of worship, religious training and education, and administration of religious facilities.

Property Types

Places of worship

Ceremonial sites

Church schools

Church-related residences

Resources Identified

Churches

108-180-021 Holbrook Street Presbyterian Church, 353 Holbrook Street

108-180-032 Loyal Baptist Church, 468 Holbrook Street

108-180-052 Calvary Baptist Church, 218 Holbrook Street

108-180-002 Wesley Chapel AME Zion Church, 400 John Street

Religion has always enjoyed a strong presence in Danville with many prominent churches lining its streets and avenues. The construction of impressive houses of worship is particularly noticeable in the African-American neighborhood of Holbrook-Ross. Three impressive and influential churches can be found along Holbrook Street alone.

In 1865, First Baptist Church, organized by a group of former slaves, became the first African-American church in Danville. Services were held in an old hospital building located on what was then called "Hospital Hill" or "Dance Hill" in an area to the south of Main Street. In 1868 a rift occurred in the church, centering around Reverend Harrison Scott. Reverend Scott and other members left to form what would later become ***High Street Baptist Church (108-182)*** in the Mechanicsville section of Danville. The remaining followers continued to hold services in the old hospital building and renamed their church Ebenezer Baptist Church.

Ebenezer Baptist Church received its first pastor, Reverend Stephen Geary, in 1870. Under Geary, the congregation grew and moved to a new location on Loyal Street in the tobacco district. After the move to Loyal Street, the congregation once again changed the name of their church, this time to Loyal Street Baptist Church.

Another rift occurred within the church in 1902 after the pastor, Reverend W.M. Moss, registered the church into the white-operated General Association instead of the black-operated Virginia Baptist Association. As a result, twenty-eight members left and organized Trinity Baptist Church.

In the early 1920s, the congregation decided that it wanted to move from its Loyal Street location. As it was, the church was located between two warehouses, with their various odors, and the entire area was beginning to become engulfed with businesses (Loyal Baptist Church:3). The present site at the corner of Holbrook and Gay Streets was chosen and construction began in 1923 and the name was changed to ***Loyal Baptist Church***. The new church was completed in 1924 at the cost of \$100,000. The church was renovated in the mid-1940s and a \$7000 Mollar Organ was installed. In 1956 the church was redecorated and the kitchen renovated. A new roof and an oil heating system were also added at that time. Eight classrooms were added to the building in 1962. In 1974 the opera seats in the sanctuary were replaced with regular church pews. A parking lot was added in 1989.

Loyal Baptist Church (108-180-032) is built in the Gothic Revival style and exhibits complexity in plan and elevation (Figure 24). The central nave is rectangular with a gabled roof. The vestibules are marked by uneven corner tower bays and the transept by smaller, intersecting gables at the center of the side elevations. The 3-bay facade is divided by stepped buttresses. The two end bays are marked by square towers, one taller than the other with the belfry at the top. Both have buttresses with pinnacles at the corners and a flat roof with a stepped parapet wall. Stoops on either end lead to double-leaf wood-paneled doors in each corner bay. These doors are topped by a Gothic-arched transom window with tracery and stained glass.

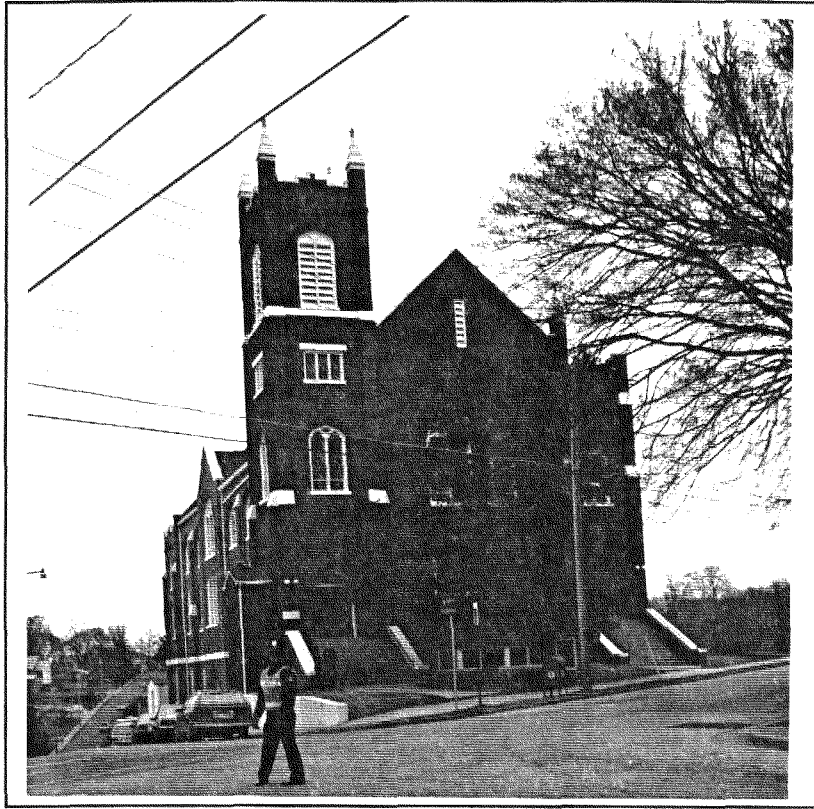


Figure 24. Loyal Baptist Church (108-180-032), 468 Holbrook Street.

Negro Presbyterian Church, the first African-American Presbyterian church in Danville, was organized in 1878 and services were held in the True Friends Hall lodge building. Sometime in the early 1880s a frame church was constructed on the current site at 353 Holbrook Street. The congregation built the Danville Industrial High School next door to the church a short time later. The current *Holbrook Street Presbyterian Church (108-180-021)* was built in 1910.

The *Holbrook Street Presbyterian Church* is built in the Romanesque Revival style and has a simple rectangular form with a hipped roof. It exhibits several features typical of the style, including corbeled brickwork, round-arched windows, round-arched transom over the entrance, and pyramidal-roofed tower (Figure 25). The front facade varies with a tower at one end and a buttress at the other and a slightly projecting central gable, also with buttresses. The windows of the tower vary slightly in rhythm and form from double-hung sash windows and a double-leaf door with an arched transom at the first level, to a triple window with heavy transom bar on the second level, to two single double-hung sash windows on the third level. The main portion of the facade is symmetrical.

Calvary Baptist Church (108-180-052), located at 218 Holbrook Street, was one of the first African-American churches built on Holbrook Street. It was originally



*Figure 25. Holbrook Street Presbyterian Church (108-180-021),
353 Holbrook Street.*

organized in 1892 when a group of dissatisfied church-goers was invited to the home of Reverend R. Adams of 442 Holbrook Street. Lorenzo Cunningham, forwarded a motion to organize a "New Baptist Church." The motion was seconded by Andrew Morton. On December 9, 1892, they met in True Reformers Hall on Union Street with Reverend H. Mitchell, president of the Baptist State Convention, and Calvary Baptist Church was organized and recognized (Hairston, 1955:54).

Calvary Baptist Church, built in the Romanesque Revival style, was designed by J.R. Pleasants and built by Ordway Construction Company. The building is simple in form with a rectangular plan and gable roof with a tower (Figure 26). However, it creates a lively facade by using a variety of fenestration and decorative brick patterns. The facade is divided into three bays; the tower at one end, the central entrance bay, and the other side bay which mirrors and balances the tower bay at the first level. The central bay contains the main entrance, with a flight of steps leading up to the double-leaf, wood-paneled door with a semi-circular fanlight with tracery and stained glass. A row of three large round-arched windows indicate the main sanctuary space inside. Above these is a set of three stepped blind arches. The facade is further articulated with a rich variety of patterned brickwork. Raised brick pilasters mark the bays of the facade with buttresses at the corners.

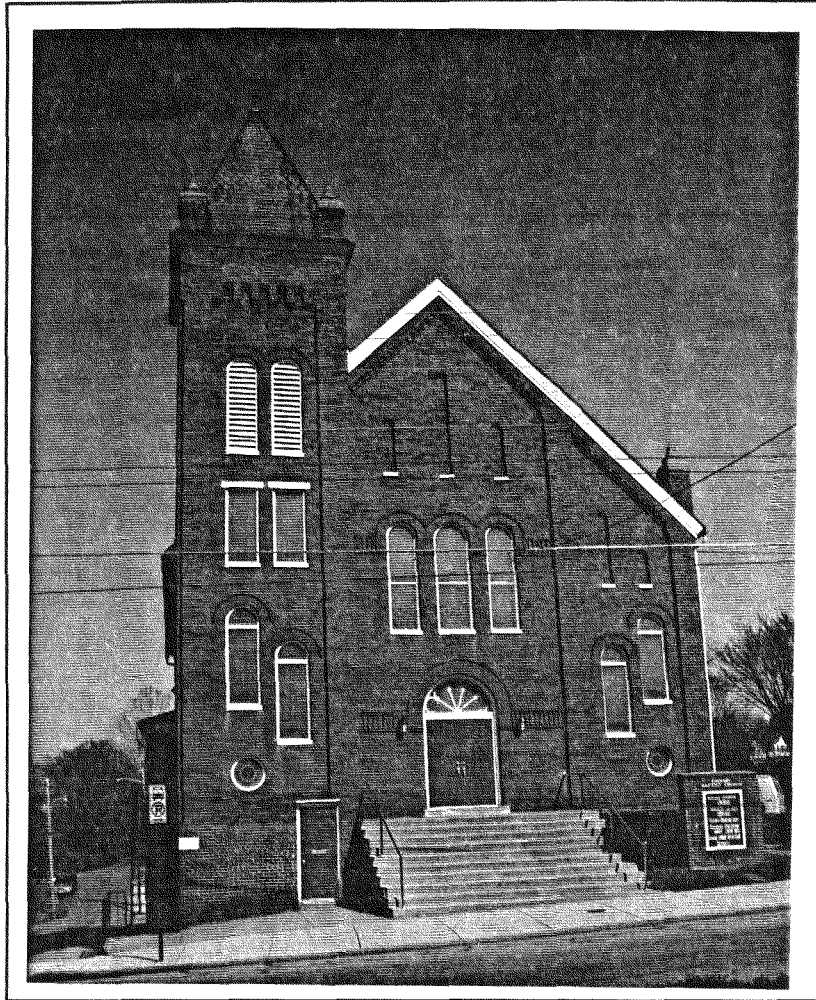


Figure 26. Calvary Baptist Church (108-180-052), 218 Holbrook Street.

Two newer churches in the neighborhood, *Wesley AME Zion Church (108-180-107)*, located at 400 John Street and Ross Street Seventh Day Adventist Church located on Ross Street, illustrate the continued desire of the community to have churches in the neighborhood. *Wesley AME Zion Church*, a vernacular frame church, was built in 1939. It is simple in form with a gable roof over the main nave area and smaller, telescoped gable roofs over the narthex and rear addition. The front facade features two fixed, rectangular windows with stained glass and a small wooden belfry with a simple cross. The church was completely remodeled in 1979.

The Ross Street Seventh Day Adventist Church was built after 1950 and is a non-contributing building in the potential Holbrook-Ross Historic District. An earlier church previously sat on the same site. Instead of facing Ross Street, it faced Doe Street.

Commerce/Trade Theme

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

Property Types:

Stores

Resources Identified:

108-180-028 Williams and Barksdale Confectioners, 417 Holbrook Street

108-180-036 C & C Hair Salon, 426 Holbrook Street

108-180-010 Flood House, 237 Holbrook Street

108-180-009 Wilson House, 229 Holbrook Street

At one time, there was a proliferation of small, black-owned and operated stores throughout the Holbrook-Ross neighborhood. These stores typically operated on the first floor with a living area above or beside the business space. The two commercial buildings still standing in the neighborhood, *Williams and Barksdale Confectioners (108-180-028)*, located at 417 Holbrook Street (currently Holbrook Street Pick-Up), and *C & C Hair Salon (108-180-036)*, located at 426 Holbrook Street, both had living area on the second floor with a separate ground-level entrance on the street. In 1925, Thomas A. Long, principal of the Danville Industrial High School, lived in the residential quarters above the *C & C Hair Salon*. The Holbrook Pressing Club also held its meetings there.

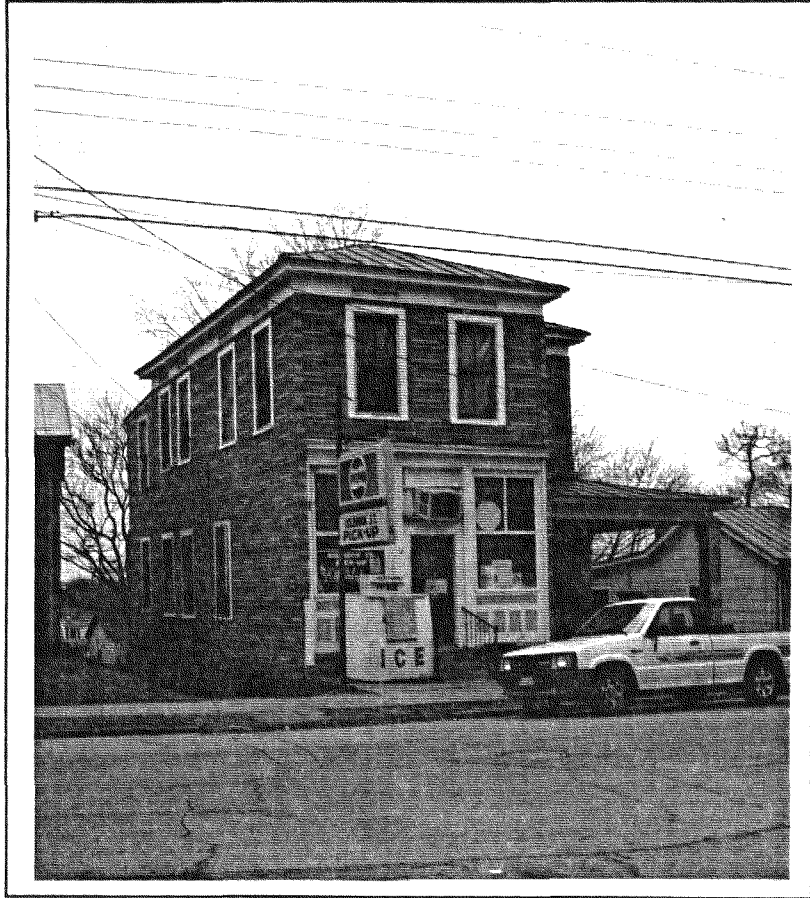
The *C & C Hair Salon*, circa 1890, is an L-shaped brick building that consists of a storefront at the street level with residential space above on the second level. A 2-story porch wraps around the recessed bay, marking the residential entrance. The storefront is three bays wide with a central door flanked by picture windows. The door and windows are modern infills. A projecting cornice with fascia board and stone veneer on the facade differentiate the commercial space. Segmental arches surround the windows and patterned brickwork along the parapet wall.

The *Williams and Barksdale Confectioners*, circa 1900, is similar in form to the earlier C & C Hair Salon. This 2-story frame building also consists of a storefront at the street level with residential space above on the second level (Figure 27). The storefront in the projecting bay is wood and composed of a central entrance door, with transom, flanked by large fixed windows over wood panels. The entrance to the residential portion of the building is in the recessed bay. A porch wraps around the side from this entrance.

The *Flood House (108-180-010)*, circa 1890, located at 237 Holbrook Street, started out as an early duplex. In 1920, a grocery store, Flood's Grocery, was added onto the front of the duplex. By 1935, the store was vacant. Information obtained from the 1935 city directory indicates that Flood had moved his operation next door to 229 Holbrook Street.

The *Wilson House (108-180-009)*, 229 Holbrook Street, circa 1900, was also a commercial building with residential space. However, this building took a different form than those listed above. The 1-story store was built onto the side of a 1-story dwelling. By 1937, the store had been removed from the dwelling and no longer existed.

According to Mrs. Nannie G. Armstrong, a life-long resident of the area, two grocery stores, Jamerson Grocery and Hunt Grocery, were located on the corners of Gay Street. Another grocery store, Beaver's Grocery, was located on Ross Street.



*Figure 27. Williams and Barksdale Confectioners (108-180-028),
417 Holbrook Street.*

Funerary Theme

This theme relates to a culture's expression of its death rituals.

Property Types:

Funeral homes

Resources Identified:

108-180-020 Cunningham & Hughes Funeral Home, 351 Holbrook Street

108-180-022 Beaver's Funeral Home, 355 Holbrook Street

There are two funeral homes in the Holbrook-Ross study area, both located on Holbrook Street. Both funeral homes are located in residential dwellings (Figure 28). The *Cunningham & Hughes Funeral Home (108-180-020)*, circa 1890, is located at 351 Holbrook Street. *Beaver's Funeral Home (108-180-022)*, circa 1925, is located at 355 Holbrook Street.

The *Cunningham & Hughes Funeral Home* building was originally the Cunningham family's dwelling until their funeral home on Spring Street burned. After the Spring Street funeral home burned, the Cunninghams moved the business to the first level and their residence to the second level. The 2-story, 3-bay, brick building has a polygonal bay at the northeast corner with a 2-story porch extending across the remainder of the front. The roof is low-hipped with wide eaves and a moulded box cornice. A later 1-story brick addition houses the chapel and garage.

Beaver's Funeral Home, located at the corner of Holbrook and John Streets, is located two doors up Holbrook Street from the *Cunningham & Hughes Funeral Home*. The building is a brick, American foursquare, designed in the Craftsman style with a hipped roof with dormers and exposed rafter ends. The four dormers, one on each side, have hipped roofs, exposed rafters, and a 16-light awning window that is recessed. The double-hung sash windows feature a typical Craftsman glazing pattern of a row of four square lights over four rectangular lights in the upper sash and a single lite in the lower sash. The brick walls are laid in a Flemish bond with a raised beltcourse at the water table.



Figure 28. Cunningham & Hughes Funeral Home (108-180-020), 351 Holbrook Street.

Ethnicity/Immigration Theme

This theme explores the material manifestations of ethnic diversity and the movement and interaction of people of different ethnic heritage.

Property Types

Properties that exemplify the ethos of immigrant or ethnic groups; the distinctive cultural traditions of peoples that have been transported to Virginia; or the dominant aspirations of an ethnic group; as well as properties associated with persons of distinctive ethnic heritage who made a significant contribution to our history and culture in any field of human endeavor.

Resources Identified

Education

Westmoreland School Complex (108-180-113)

Grasty Branch of the Danville Public Library (108-180-045)

Danville Industrial School

Professionals Who Resided in the Neighborhood

Name	Occupation	Residence
Beavers	Shoe sales, postal service, funeral home	355 Holbrook Street (108-180-022)
Boyd	Teacher	310 Holbrook Street (108-180-048)
Brodnax	Grocer	203 Holbrook Street (108-180-005)
Cunningham	Funeral home	351 Holbrook Street (108-180-020)
Doswell	Postal clerk	311 Holbrook Street (108-180-015)
Dr. Geary	Dentist	307 Holbrook Street (108-180-014)
Hargraves	Carpenter	307 Holbrook Street (108-180-014)
Holland	Contractor/bricklayer	208 Holbrook Street (108-180-056)
Jones	Realtor	214 Holbrook Street (108-180-054)

Name	Occupation	Residence
Dr. Luck	Physician	341 Holbrook Street (108-180-019)
Taylor	Principal	206 Holbrook Street (108-180-057)
Dr. Winslow	Physician	341 Holbrook Street (108-180-019)
Dr. Yancey	First African-American principal in Danville	320 Holbrook Street (108-180-046)

Due to the historic use of black labor in the tobacco industry, Danville had an unusually high African-American population by the end of the 19th century (Siegel 1987). One result of such a large number of blacks living and working in the city was the emergence black businesses. The Holbrook-Ross study area was established by the first generation of black professionals in Danville. Many of these professionals were from other cities. Others came from the surrounding counties to take advantage of the opportunities available in a growing Danville after the Civil War.

The Holbrook-Ross neighborhood began to develop after the construction of the Danville School in 1870 on the site of the *Westmoreland School Complex*. The school served as an anchor for the neighborhood and prompted the settlement of many teachers in the immediate area. Other professionals, among them doctors, dentists, carpenters, brick masons, and postal clerks, also began to settle in the area around this time. The professional success of the residents was reflected in the homes they built and the neighborhood churches and businesses they supported. Holbrook-Ross became "the place to live" for many of the successful black citizens of Danville during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

CHAPTER 5: HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE MECHANICSVILLE STUDY AREA

Introduction

The Mechanicsville study area, roughly bounded by North Ridge, High, North Floyd, and Monroe Streets, was once part of a much larger area that was settled along the Dan River between Union Street and North Ridge Street, extending north from High Street to the Union Street Bridge area. Nestled between the tobacco warehouses and factories near the Main Street Bridge and the cotton mills along the river, the area became an obvious place of residence for factory and mill workers, hence the name "Mechanicsville." Although the source of the name is unknown, its use is well documented, beginning soon after the Civil War when "Mechanicsville" was given special police protection (O'Connor 1990). During the 1950s, most of the Mechanicsville area was cleared for redevelopment and the construction of the Cedar Terrace public housing project. The Mechanicsville study area, as defined above, is comprised of the buildings that were not demolished by the redevelopment effort.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

Mechanicsville was included in the area annexed by the City of Danville in 1854 and began to develop as a working-class neighborhood during the boom years following the Civil War. With the popularity of bright-leaf tobacco and the city's relatively unscathed physical condition following the war, Danville became a dominant tobacco market in the second half of the 19th century. Numerous factories and warehouses for tobacco processing and storage were built in the area around Main Street (Figure 29). Many of these buildings exist today in the Danville Tobacco and Residential District and the Downtown Danville Historic District.

According to the 1886 Sanborn Map of Danville, two plug and twist tobacco factories and three dry prizeries were located in the Mechanicsville study area.

Two of these buildings, the *Thomas and McAdams Tobacco Factory (108-111-007)* (currently known as the Morning Star Lodge) at 608 High Street, and the *R. W. Lynn Dry Prizery (108-0193)* (currently known as the Danville Mattress Company) at 335 North Floyd Street still stand today.

African-Americans made up nearly 100% of the tobacco labor force. As a result, Mechanicsville and the "Dan's Hill" area to the south of Main Street became neighborhoods of freedmen in the years of the tobacco boom following the Civil War (O'Connor, 1990; Owens 1979). The two oldest existing homes in the survey area, the *Motley House (108-195)* at 541 Monroe Street and the *Morton House (108-196)* at 543 Monroe Street were built by African-Americans. The area along Market and Union Streets to the north of Main Street became the black commercial district known as Union Street Bottom. In 1898 there were 2 black-owned restaurants, a grocery, and a barbershop along these streets (Dance Bros. 1898).

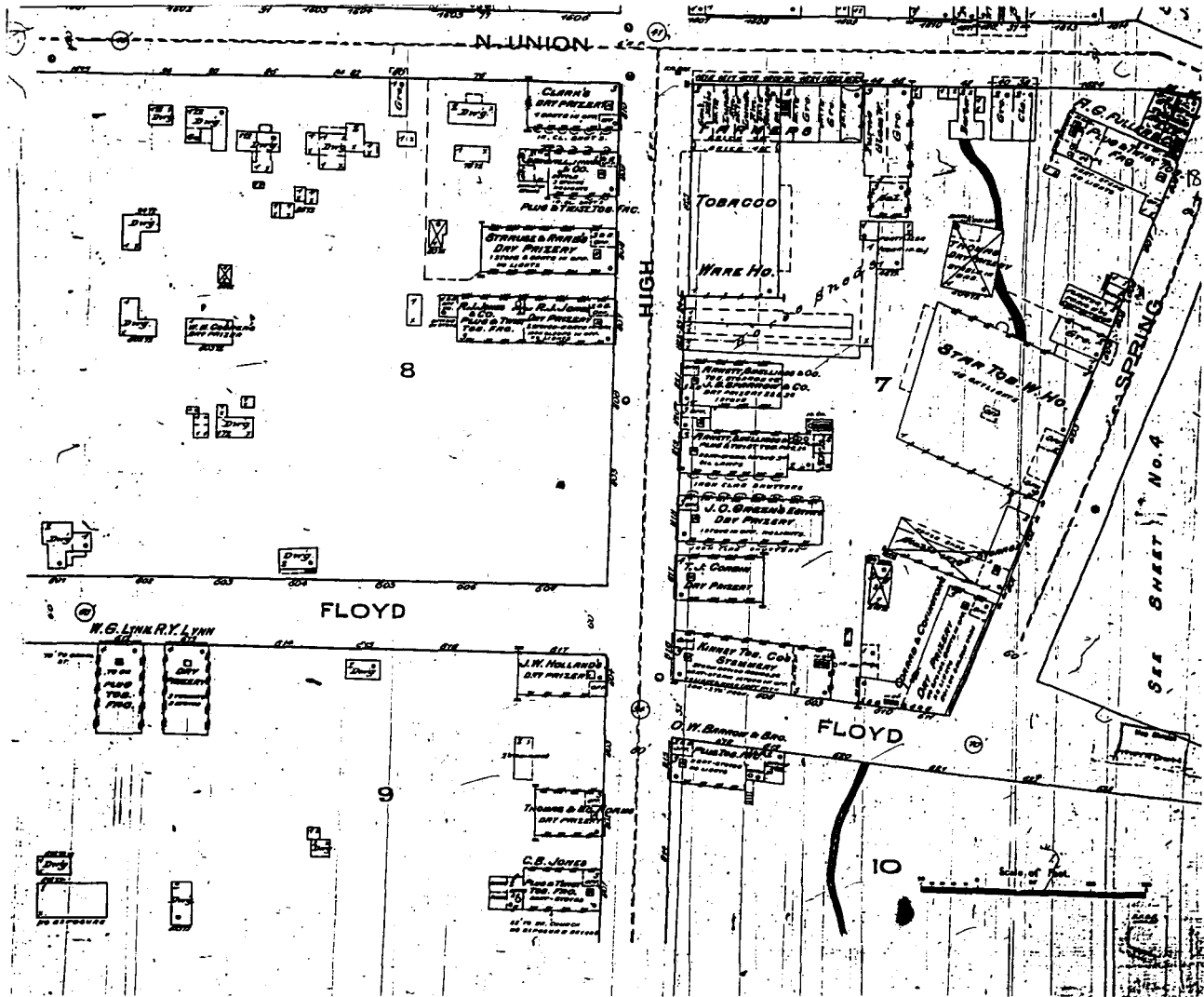


Figure 29. Tobacco factories and dry prizeries in the Mechanicsville study area 1886 (Sanborn Map Company).

The first black Baptist church, formed in 1865 by freed slaves, has also kept a constant presence in these neighborhoods. This church began in an old Civil War hospital located on "Hospital Hill" somewhere between what are now Lee and Whitmell Streets. Soon after its establishment, the group moved to a larger space in a warehouse building on the corner of High and Union Streets. In 1873 the first church building was erected for the First Colored Baptist Church on the site of the present-day High Street Baptist Church at 630 High Street. **High Street Baptist Church (108-182)** continues to be considered the "downtown" church for the African-American community of Danville.

The development of the Mechanicsville area was also closely tied to the Dan River and the exploitation of its water power. In the early 1800s General B.W.S. Cabell built a canal from the area around Union and Floyd Streets to the Main Street Bridge

(Hagan 1950). Early maps show that consequent development in this area included the Danville Manufacturing Company (Danville's first cotton mill, established in 1828), a foundry, a planing mill with numerous lumber yards, a box factory, and an ice company (Beers 1877; Sanborn 1886).

The construction of the Union Street Bridge in 1879 and the auction of the defunct Roanoke Navigation Company's property in 1881 marked the beginning of the textile industry in Danville. By 1883, three cotton mills--Gerst Brothers & Company, Morotuck Manufacturing Company, and Riverside Cotton Mills--were in operation in the canal or mill-race area of the Dan River that bordered Mechanicsville. In 1890, after Riverside Cotton Mills purchased Morotuck Manufacturing Company, Riverside emerged as the largest cotton mill in the South.

The growth of the textile industry had a visible impact on Mechanicsville as textile warehouses and factories began to locate in the area. In 1907, a factory for the Morotuck Mill was constructed on the southeast corner of Floyd and Spring Streets (Pezzoni 1993). By 1920, Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc. had taken over a large warehouse on the northeast corner of Monroe and Union Streets.

The establishment of the mills and the continuing success and expansion of Riverside Cotton Mills played a significant role in the development of Mechanicsville. With the advent of the mills, the physical and social composition of the neighborhood began to change. What was previously a neighborhood of single-family dwellings owned by black freedmen working in the tobacco factories or the Union Street Bottom and Main Street commercial areas, was becoming a neighborhood of predominantly white mill workers. The dominant dwelling form began to shift from single-family dwellings to multi-family duplexes. The black tobacco workers began to migrate closer to the tobacco district, settling in the area along Spring and High Streets.

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

Danville's population and industrial growth slowed during World War I. During the 1920s Danville experienced another boom. Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc. expanded once again, building Mill #8, its largest mill to date, along the canal between Monroe and High Streets. This encouraged continued settlement of the area by white mill workers. Dwellings built during this period were a mixture of single-family units, multiple-family units, and apartment buildings. *Ridge Street Apartments (108-217)*, located at 338 North Ridge Street, were built during this time (ca. 1925).

The black business district also continued to thrive during that time. The 1927 City Directory lists 3 restaurants, 2 tailors, 2 drug stores, 1 barber shop, 1 shoe repair shop, 2 pool rooms, 1 theater, and 1 bank among the black-owned businesses in Union Street Bottom. Several long-standing black institutions were also established in the area at that time. The *Southern Aid Building (108-111-073)*, which housed the Southern Aid Society of Virginia, was built in 1916 at 212-216 North Ridge Street. The Danville Savings Bank and Trust Company, now known as First State Bank, was established in 1919. In 1924 the bank moved from 211 North Union Street to 201

North Union Street where it remains today as a vital fixture in Danville's African-American community. It is one of the oldest continuously-operated black banks in the Commonwealth.

The New Dominion (1945-present)

After World War II, Mechanicsville, like other inner-city neighborhoods, began to decline. The automobile made the suburbs more accessible, reducing the need for housing near the mills and tobacco factories. As inner-city residents left for the suburbs, many of the buildings in the Mechanicsville area became vacant and, consequently, neglected. These conditions led to a redevelopment effort in the 1950s. Many of the buildings were cleared, streets were realigned for a housing project, and lots were sold for private redevelopment (Figure 30). The buildings in the Mechanicsville study area are basically all that remains of the greater Mechanicsville area.

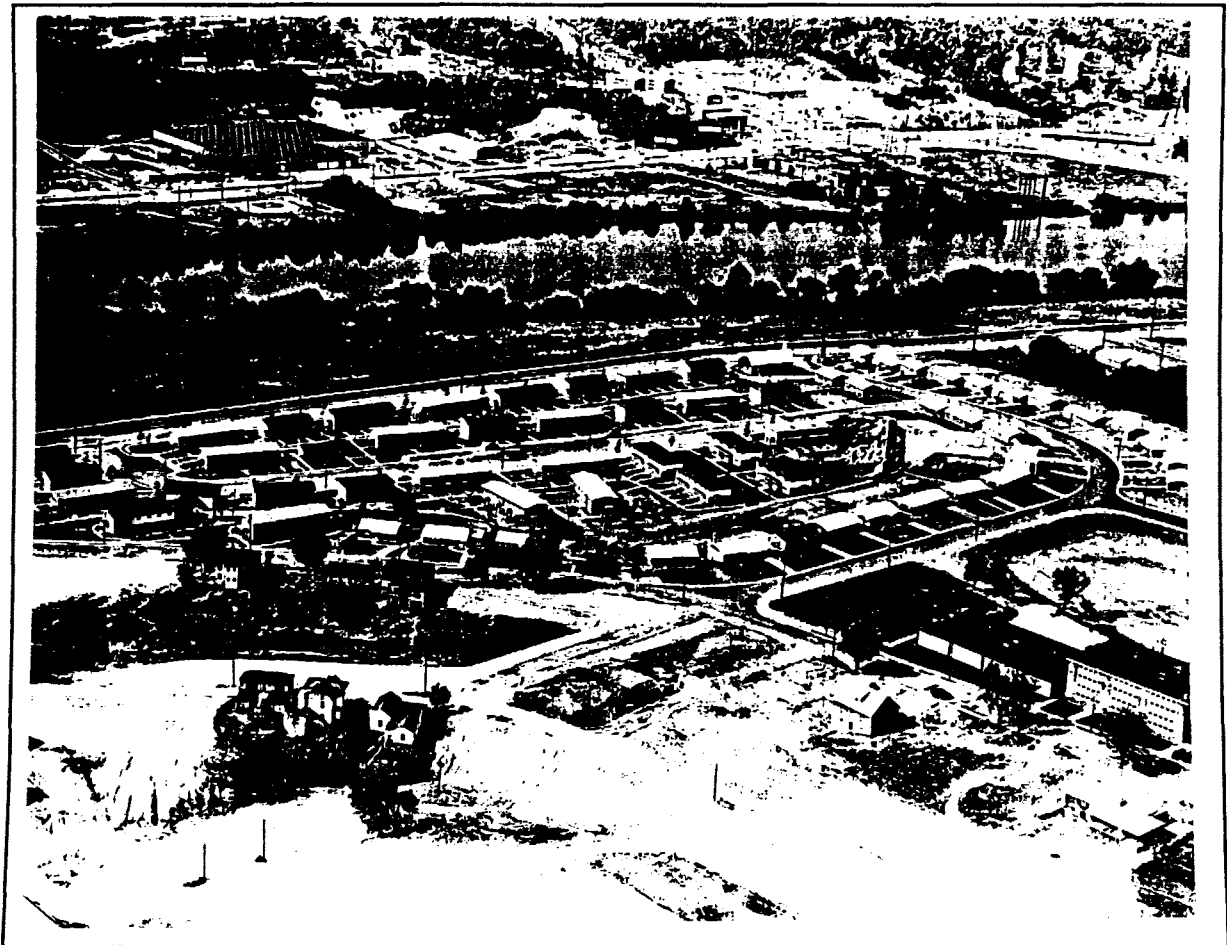


Figure 30. Redevelopment scene (The Danville Register)

Domestic Theme

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

Property Types

Single dwellings

Multiple dwellings

Resources Identified

Single Dwellings

108-181 High Street Church Annex
108-184 House, Brick 301 North Floyd Street
108-105 House, Brick 303 North Floyd Street
108-186 House, Brick 305 North Floyd Street
108-187 House, Brick 307 North Floyd Street
108-188 House, Brick 309 North Floyd Street
108-189 House, Brick 311 North Floyd Street
108-191 House, 315 North Floyd Street
180-192 House, 317 North Floyd Street
108-195 Motley House
108-196 Morton House
108-201 Martin House
108-206 Dunston House
108-207 Hughes House
108-208 Brim House
108-209 McDowell House
108-210 Brandon House
108-211 Brandon, Jesse, House
108-212 Brandon, J.M. House
108-214 Redd House

Multiple Dwellings

108-183 Armstrong Duplex
108-194 Duplex, 345-347 North Floyd Street
108-197 Duplex, 401-403 North Floyd Street
108-198 Duplex, 407-411 North Floyd Street
108-199 Jackson Duplex
108-200 Triplex, 517 Monroe Street
108-202 Waldon Duplex
108-203 Harper Duplex
108-204 Hickson Duplex
108-205 Smith Duplex
108-215 Gerringer Duplex 2
108-216 Gerringer Duplex 1
108-217 Ridge Street Apartments

Multiple Dwellings (con't)
108-218 Hairston Duplex

The domestic architecture of the Mechanicsville study area is closely related to the development of the tobacco and textile industries along its borders. Development of the area began in the second half of the 19th century with the scattered construction of single-family frame dwellings. Buildings tended to be concentrated in the area between Union and Floyd Streets, closer to the Dan River. Many of these buildings were located in the interiors of the city blocks, accessed by what are now alleyways.

A more dense and regular settlement pattern occurred with the development of the textile mills in the 1880s and the duplex emerged as the dominant building type. The duplexes tended to be two-story, single-pile dwellings with a side-passage plan, a central interior chimney, and a one-story rear wing. The buildings were wood-frame with German siding and usually featured two separate entry porches. Italianate was the preferred style through the end of the century, whether in designed buildings or the detailing on vernacular forms (Figure 31).



Figure 31. Example of the Italianate style. Duplex, 401-403 North Floyd (108-197).

After the turn-of-the-century, domestic construction began to have more variety in terms of type, form, material, and detailing. Single and multiple dwellings were built with both one and two stories. The majority of the buildings were still frame; however, brick was used in some instances. The intersecting gable was the dominant roof form. Detailing, when present, tended to be Victorian in style (Figure 32).



Figure 32. Example of Victorian detailing. McDowell House (108-209), 300 North Ridge Street.

In the years immediately preceding World War I, there was a return to the simpler, more classical and symmetrical forms (Figure 33). Plans return to the rectangular and square shapes with hipped roofs. Detailing becomes simpler, borrowing from classical forms. Although the mills continue to thrive after World War II, with the proliferation of the automobile and the accessibility and popularity of the suburbs, the need for housing adjacent to the mills began to decline. The last dwelling constructed in the survey area was ***Ridge Street Apartments (108-217)*** which was built circa 1925.

Mechanicsville and other nearby neighborhoods declined over the next several years and as a result, the area was targeted for redevelopment in the 1950s. In late 1955 the Danville Redevelopment and Housing Authority began to clear much of the area north of Main Street and east of Broad Street. Many of the streets were realigned for the construction of the Cedar Terrace public housing project. The remainder of the cleared lots were sold to private developers for redevelopment (Figure 34). The buildings in the Mechanicsville study area are the buildings that were left standing after the redevelopment project was completed.

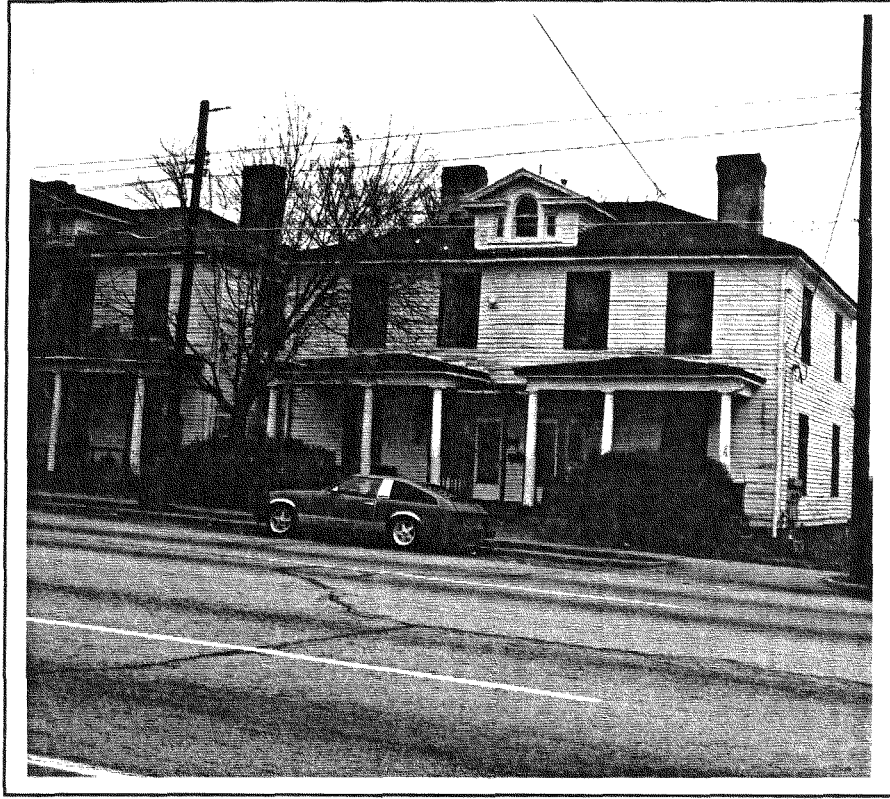


Figure 33. Geringer Duplex I (108-216), 328-330 North Ridge Street.

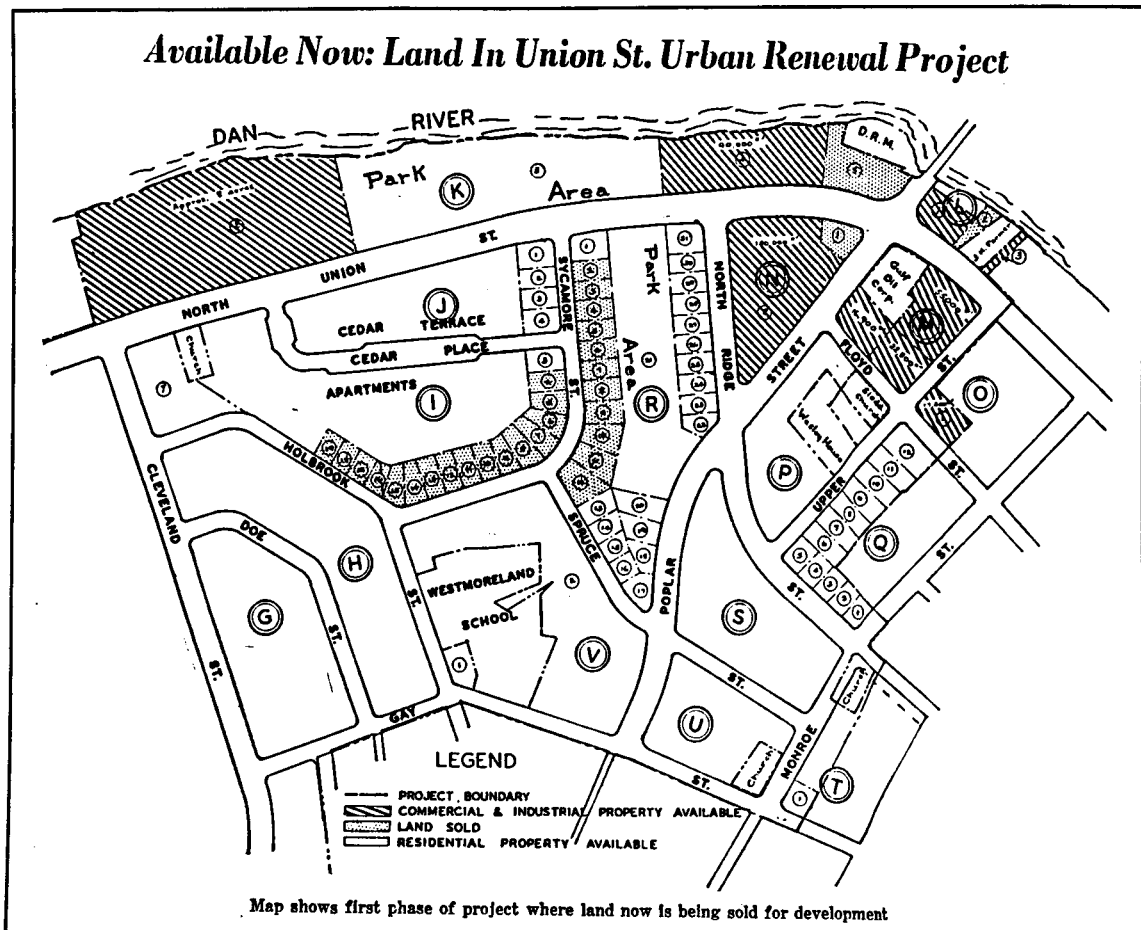


Figure 34. Redevelopment ad (*The Danville Register*, 1963).

Redevelopment and Growth (1865-1917)

The two earliest surviving dwellings in the Mechanicsville study area, the **Motley House (108-195)**, at 541 Monroe Street, and the **Morton House (108-196)**, at 543 Monroe Street, were single-family frame dwellings built by African-Americans, on what was then called Canal Street, in the years just following the Civil War. Both of these large Italianate homes were built by prominent black citizens whose families were instrumental in the establishment of several of the black institutions in town. Both properties are now owned by the descendants of the Motley family.

The **Motley House** was built in the 1870s by Pickett Scott, whose descendants still own the property. Scott was a native of Richmond, Virginia and came to Danville after the Civil War. Clara Scott Motley, his daughter, lived in the house with her husband, Robert Motley, until her death in 1954. Robert Motley was a brickmason in the employ of Riverside Cotton Mills. Following Clara Scott Motley's death, two of her four daughters, Thelma B. Motley and Gertrude Motley Martin, both retired teachers, moved into the family home (Cahill and Grant 1977). A Mr. Griffith, a nephew of the sisters and great-grandson of Pickett Scott, presently lives in the

house. The Motley family has been active in *High Street Baptist Church (108-182)* for four generations.

The *Motley House* is a two-story, wood-frame dwelling with a double-pile, central-hall plan and a low-hipped roof (Figure 35). The detailing is rather elaborate with scroll-sawn brackets and a paneled fascia board at the cornice. The window openings are surrounded by a cornice window head with dentils and a shouldered architrave trim. The full-width porch features a central gable that emphasizes the entrance and central-hall plan inside. This property is interesting in that it retains the brick kitchen that was originally an outbuilding but has since been incorporated into the main structure.

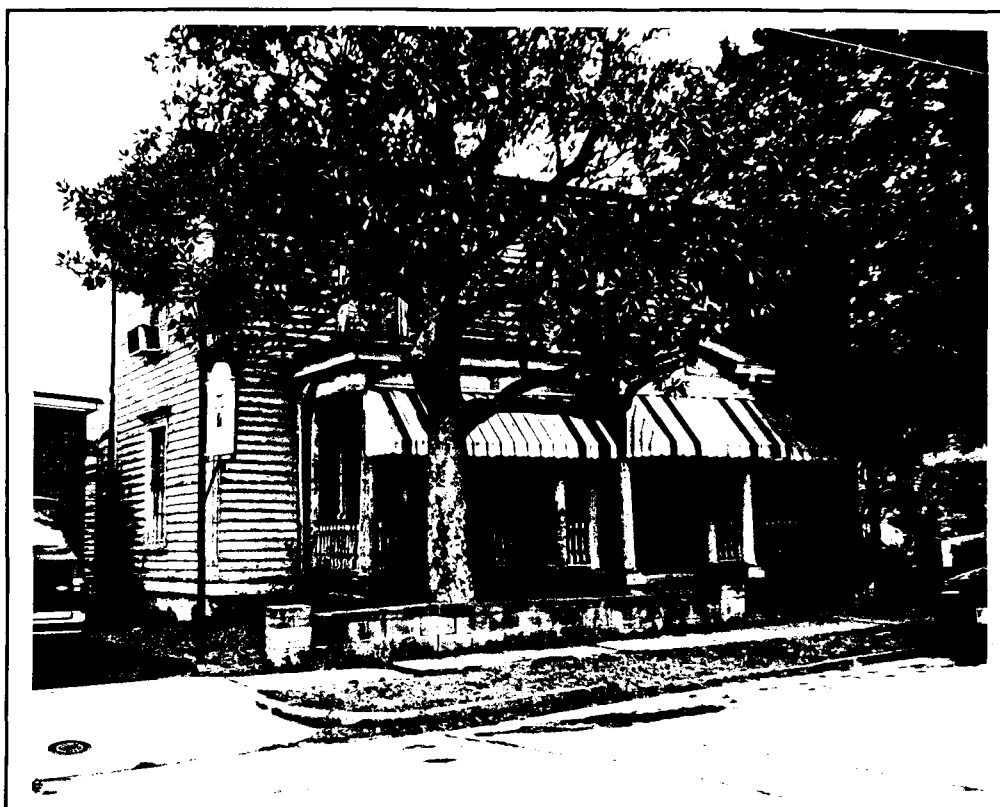


Figure 35. Motley House (108-195).

The *Morton House*, another Italianate dwelling, was built by Andrew Morton in 1882. Morton moved to Danville from Warrenton, Virginia in 1874 and became a successful barber and businessman. He also became a leader in Danville's African-American community. Over the years, he operated barbershops in various downtown locations on and around Main Street. He also operated a dray line out of a stable on his property (Cahill and Grant 1977). He is listed as one of the charter members of *Calvary Baptist Church (108-180-052)* when it was established in 1892.

After Morton's death in 1908, the house was shared by his three daughters, Maria Morton Calloway, Minnie Morton Reid, and Julia B. Morton Hagan. Maria Reid and her husband, a porter, were listed at the address in 1925. Hagan, a retired teacher,

lived there in 1935 and acted as librarian at the Grasty Branch of the Danville Public library at 320 Holbrook Street. The house was sold out of the family in 1938 to Stephen E. Barker, a white man. In 1942 the property was bought by Clara Scott Motley. Her son, Robert T. Motley, a brickmason at Dan River, Inc., lived in the house with his wife, Eddie Edmonds Motley, who still lives there today.

The *Morton House* is also designed in the Italianate style with a stepped facade, central-hall plan, and intersecting-hip roof. Detailing on the wood-frame exterior features sawn scrollwork at the bracketed cornice, round-head windows, and porch brackets (Figure 36). Although none of the outbuildings survive today, early maps indicate a stable at the rear and a summer house at the side of the property.



Figure 36. The Morton House (108-196).

The next wave of development in the area occurred in the 1890s in response to housing needs generated by the construction of the textile mills along the river. The majority of these buildings were duplexes for white mill workers, with many of them occurring grouped together in rows, possibly built by speculative landowners. Of these, the *Jackson Duplex (108-199)*, 512-514 Monroe Street, is probably the oldest. It has a single-pile, side-passage plan with rear wings, central chimney, and separate entry porches that characterize the duplex building type of this period. The hipped roof with simple box cornice and lack of ornamentation differentiate it from the twin duplexes at *401-403 North Floyd Street (108-197)* and *407-411 North Floyd Street (108-198)*. These Italianate buildings, although similar in form to the *Jackson Duplex*,

have flat roofs with parapet walls and a heavy bracketed cornice (Figure 31). The bracketed cornice is repeated on the entry porches and the cornice window-hoods enhance the window openings. A little more unusual is what was originally a pentaplex at **517 Monroe Street (108-200)** (Figure 37), directly across from the **Jackson Duplex**. This row of three units (the two end units have been destroyed) features the Italianate detailing of a flat roof with a parapet wall and bracketed cornice.

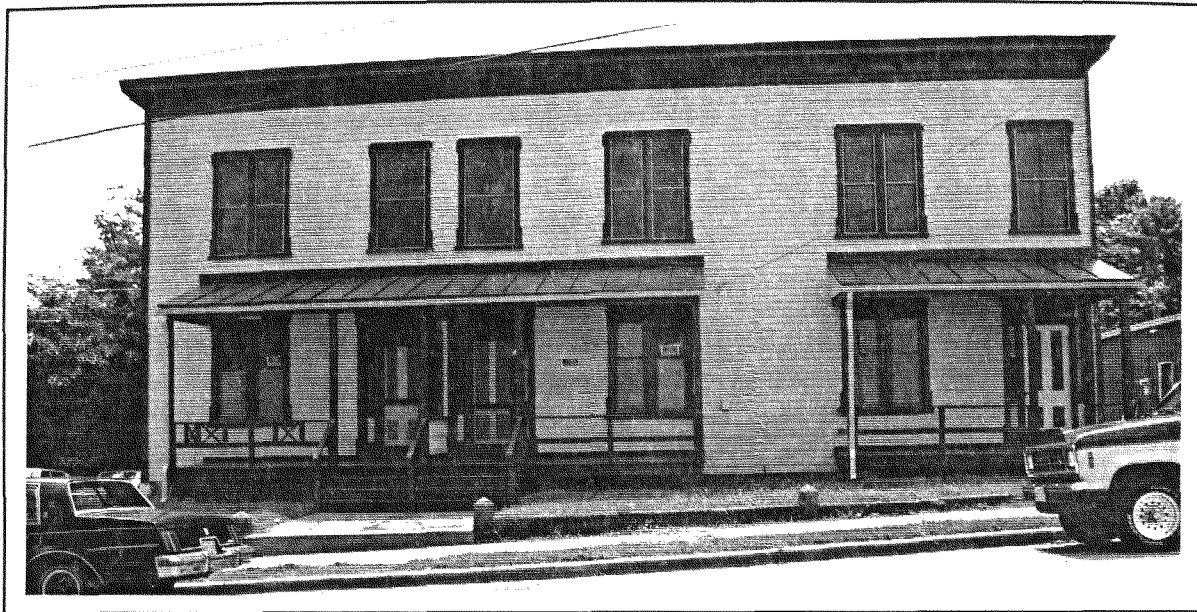


Figure 37. Triplex, 517 Monroe Street (108-200).

A series of six duplexes, four of which are extant, were constructed circa 1890 on the south side of the 600 block of Monroe Street (Figure 38). These are more vernacular in design with some detailing. The first two, the **Waldon Duplex (108-202)**, 627-629 Monroe Street and the **Harper Duplex (108-203)**, 639-641 Monroe Street, exhibit some influence from the Italianate style with flat roofs with parapet walls and bracketed cornices (Figure 39). The other two, the **Hickson Duplex (108-204)**, 643-645 Monroe Street, and the **Smith Duplex (108-205)**, 647-649 Monroe Street, are much simpler, with side-gabled roofs and no ornamentation (Figure 40). These two duplexes have a shared, central porch. A final duplex from this period was constructed on the corner of North Ridge and Monroe Streets.

The only dwelling on the 300 block of North Ridge Street was the **Hairston Duplex (108-218)**, at 344-342 North Ridge Street. It had the typical duplex form with a low hipped roof, little detailing, and two separate porches that are two bays wide.

After the turn-of-the-century, new construction included both multi- and single-family dwellings of both one and two stories. These dwellings varied in form as well as stylistic influences. The Italianate style was still popular, as seen in the **E. Motley House (108-207)**, 630 Monroe Street, circa 1900, with its stepped facade, low

hipped roof, segmental-arched windows with hood moulds, and sawn scrollwork brackets at the cornice and porch supports (Figure 41).

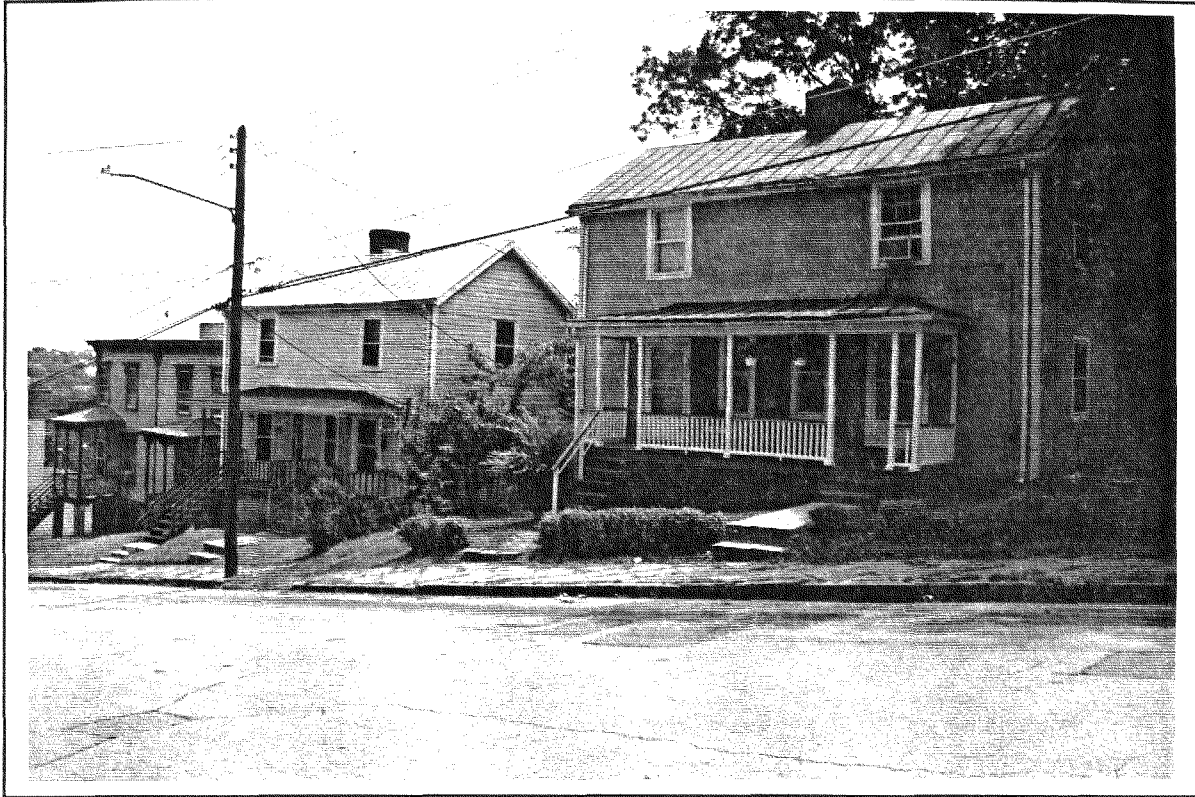


Figure 38. Series of duplexes, 600 block of Monroe Street.



Figure 39. Harper Duplex (108-0203), 639-641 Monroe Street.



Figure 40. The Smith Duplex (108-205), 647-649 Monroe Street.



Figure 41. E. Motley House (108-207), 630 Monroe Street.



Figure 42. 317 North Floyd Street (108-0192).

Beginning in 1900, the most noticeable change was the growing popularity of the intersecting-gable roof. The two duplexes at **315 North Floyd Street (108-191)** and **317 North Floyd Street (108-192)**, also circa 1900, introduce this form with Victorian detailing in the wrap-around porch with decorative sawn brackets on the porch supports (Figure 42). The **Martin House (108-201)**, 613 Monroe Street, has the same simple form with the simpler porch set against the side-gabled facade and without the Victorian detailing. The **Brim House (108-208)**, 646 Monroe Street, and the **High Street Church Annex (108-181)**, 632 High Street, are examples of intersecting-gabled roofs with the addition of a secondary front gable (Figure 43). The two gable ends become parallel with a connecting side gable in the one-story duplex at **345-347 North Floyd Street (108-194)**. The intersecting-gable form is seen again in the four circa 1910 dwellings at the south end of North Ridge Street. The **Jesse Brandon House (108-211)**, 308 North Ridge Street, and the **J.M. Brandon House (108-212)**, 310 North Ridge Street, are identical one-story frame dwellings with no ornamentation. The **McDowell House (108-209)**, 300 North Ridge Street, and the **Brandon House (108-210)**, 304 North Ridge Street, represent two two-story dwellings with identical forms; however, the **McDowell House** adds Victorian detailing in the decorative vergeboards (Figure 32). The **Redd House (108-214)**, 324 North Ridge Street, circa 1915, is another example of the simple, intersecting-gable form elaborated with decorative trusswork in the gables and a wrap-around porch.



Figure 43. The Brim House (108-208), 646 Monroe Street.

The circa 1910 construction of the brick duplex at **345-347 North Floyd Street (108-194)** marked the introduction of brick as a building material for domestic dwellings. The brick construction of this duplex, as well as the row of seven single-family brick dwellings at 301-313 North Floyd Street (Figure 44), circa 1915, may be explained by the fact that these dwellings sit on the sites formerly occupied by tobacco factories and perhaps the brick was reused in the construction of the dwellings. The seven single-family dwellings are simple in form, resembling a "half" of the earlier duplex form. Each building is two stories with a pyramidal roof and side-passage, double-pile plan. Detailing is minimal with segmental arches over the windows and turned columns on the porches.



Figure 44. Row of brick single-family dwellings, 301-313 North Floyd Street.

Just prior to World War I, there is a renewed interest in the earlier classical forms and shapes. The **Gerringer Duplexes I and II (108-215, 108-216)**, 328-330 and 332-334 North Ridge Street, and the **Dunston House (108-206)**, 626 Monroe Street, all built circa 1915, reflect the influence of the Colonial Revival period (Figure 33). They are square or rectangular in form with a hipped roof with two interior slope chimneys and a symmetrical facade. Simple Doric columns support the porches and a Palladian window adorns the central roof dormer on the duplexes.

Religion Theme

This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the world view of various cultures and the material manifestation of spiritual beliefs. It also encompasses the study and understanding of places of worship, religious training and education, and administration of religious facilities.

Property Types

Places of worship

Ceremonial sites

Church-related residences

Resources Identified

Churches

108-182 High Street Baptist Church, 630 High Street

108-111-007 Morning Star Lodge, 608 High Street (formerly Thomas and McAdams Tobacco Factory)

Church-related residences

108-181 High Street Baptist Church Annex, 632 High Street

Religion has always enjoyed a strong presence in Danville with many prominent churches lining its streets and avenues. The construction of impressive houses of worship was equally important among the African-American community of Danville. To the freedmen, the establishment of churches of their own was a top priority after the Civil War. As Mechanicsville, first settled by freedmen, continued to develop on the edge of downtown, it was an obvious location for construction of the first African-American church in Danville.

First Baptist Church was organized by freed slaves in 1865 in an old hospital on what was then called "Hospital Hill" in the area to the south of Main Street. Reverend Harrison Scott served as the first pastor. In the 1870s, the congregation moved from the crowded conditions to a warehouse on the corner of High and Union Streets in Mechanicsville. In 1873, the first church building was built on land donated by Patrick Wilson, a member of the church. That church burned in 1878 and was rebuilt the same year. It burned again in 1901. The present building was built in 1901.

This early 20th-century church is built in the Romanesque Revival style (Figure 45). It stands tall and imposing with its solid brick construction and two square towers with spires. The exterior surface is monochromatic with ornamentation achieved through patterned brickwork. The round-arched windows and doors are topped by a hood of molded brick. It is possible that Robert Motley, a local brickmason and early member of the church, may have contributed his skills to the construction of the building (Harris 1995; Swanson 1995).

The impressive siting and design of the Romanesque Revival church are commensurate with the position ***High Street Baptist Church (108-182)*** has held in the development of a prospering African-American community in Danville. The Reverend Samuel Moses (1913-1920) was instrumental in the establishment of the First State Bank in 1919. In the 1960s, High Street Baptist Church became involved in the Civil Rights movement. Under the leadership of Reverend Lendell W. Chase, High Street Baptist became a forum for the Freedom Movement Program, with Dr. Martin Luther King stopping there to speak during a visit to the area. After 122 years at the location on High Street, High Street Baptist Church remains the "downtown" church for the African-American community. Many of the original founders continue to be represented by their descendants who remain active members of the church. The deep sense of pride and loyalty of its members has enabled High Street Baptist Church to survive through numerous natural disasters, including two major fires, a tornado, and most recently, in June 1995, a severe storm that blew the roof off. For many, the solid brick church with its spires visible on the skyline, stands as a symbol of what the African-American community in Danville can achieve.

The ***High Street Baptist Church Annex (108-181)***, 632 High Street, was built in 1904 as a parsonage for High Street Baptist Church next door. the two-story frame dwelling with intersecting-gable roof is typical of the domestic architecture being constructed in the area at that time. It is currently used for administrative offices and Sunday school classes.

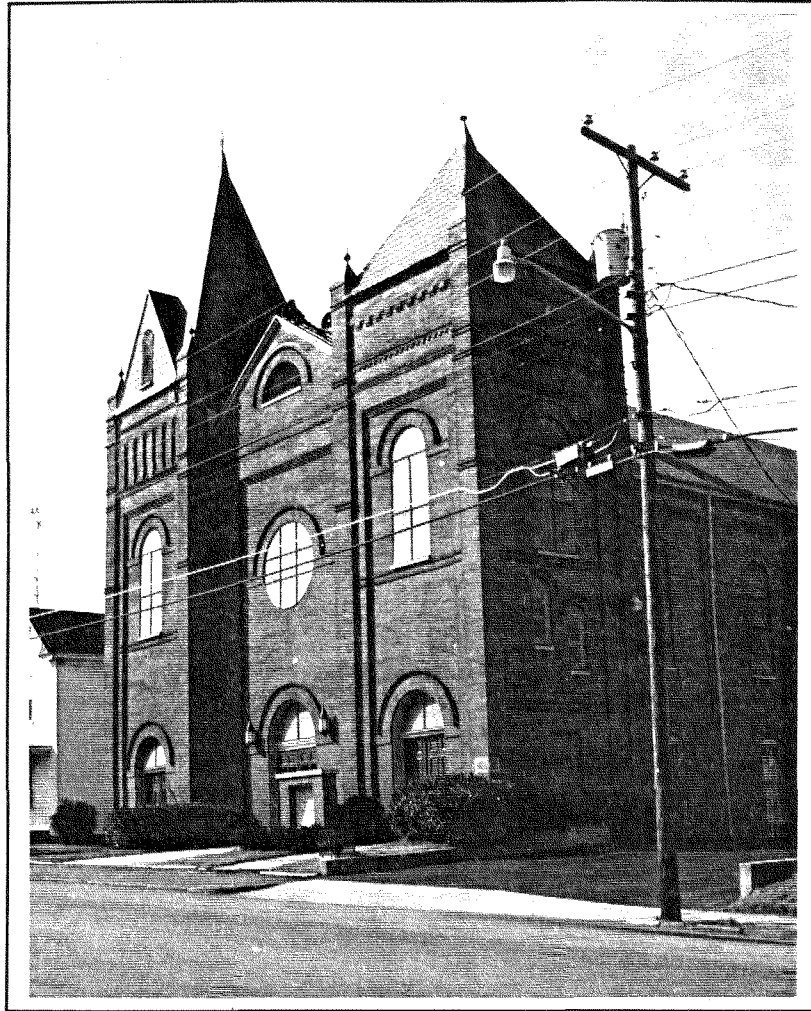


Figure 45. High Street Baptist Church (108-182).

The *Thomas and McAdams Tobacco Factory (108-111-007)*, 608 High Street, currently Morning Star Lodge, is a three-story brick building with a gable roof and decorative parapets. The 1910 Sanborn map and the 1925 City Directory show the building inhabited by the Assembly of God Church with the Assembly of God Cash Grocery located on the ground floor.

Commerce/Trade Theme

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

Property Types

Stores

Warehouses

Resources Identified

Warehouses

108-111-007 Thomas and McAdams Tobacco Factory, 608 High Street

108-193 R.W. Lynn Dry Prizery, 335 North Floyd Street

Commercial buildings

108-111-006 Thacker's Barber Shop, 606 High Street

108-213 Wyatt Grocery Company, 320 North Ridge Street

The main commercial district in Danville was along lower Main Street in the downtown area, with black-owned businesses concentrated in the area around Union and Spring Streets known as Union Street Bottom. Although Mechanicsville was primarily a residential neighborhood, it was not unusual to find occasional commercial establishments in the area. Typically, these were small-scale groceries or drugstores. Mechanicsville also features several warehouse buildings, due to the area's proximity to the tobacco factory district around Main Street.

The oldest buildings in the survey area that have been used for commerce or trade are the two warehouses, *Thomas and McAdams Tobacco Factory (108-111-007)* and *R.W. Lynn Dry Prizery (108-193)*. Both of these buildings were constructed in the 1880s as dry prizeries for the pressing of tobacco for shipment after auction. Both buildings were later converted to commercial use. The R.W. Lynn Dry Prizery is a four-story brick building with a stepped parapet roof. It was used as a dry prizery and cigarette factory until the 1930s, when it was purchased by the Danville Mattress Company and used as a warehouse. It remains in use as a warehouse today.

Two other buildings, constructed in the 1930s as commercial establishments, exist in the study area. *Thacker's Barber Shop (108-111-006)*, 606 High Street, is a one-story concrete block building with a brick facade and shed roof. A one-story concrete block addition on the west side houses Vivien's Styling Salon. This building is typical of the small-scale commercial architecture being built in Danville around the downtown commercial district in the early 20th century.

The *Wyatt Grocery Company (108-213)*, 320 North Ridge Street, a mixed-use building with a store on the ground level and apartments above and behind, is more typical of the commercial buildings found within residential neighborhoods. Constructed in the 1930s, its design is influenced more by domestic architecture with its hipped roof and use of stone veneer on the ground level and wood siding above (Figure 46). Since the development of the 300 block of North Ridge Street, this site has been the location of a grocery. The 1910 Sanborn map indicates that there were two small groceries side-by-side at 316 and 320 North Ridge Street. The present building at 320 North Ridge Street is currently vacant and in the process of being remodeled. It does not appear that it will continue to be used as a grocery.

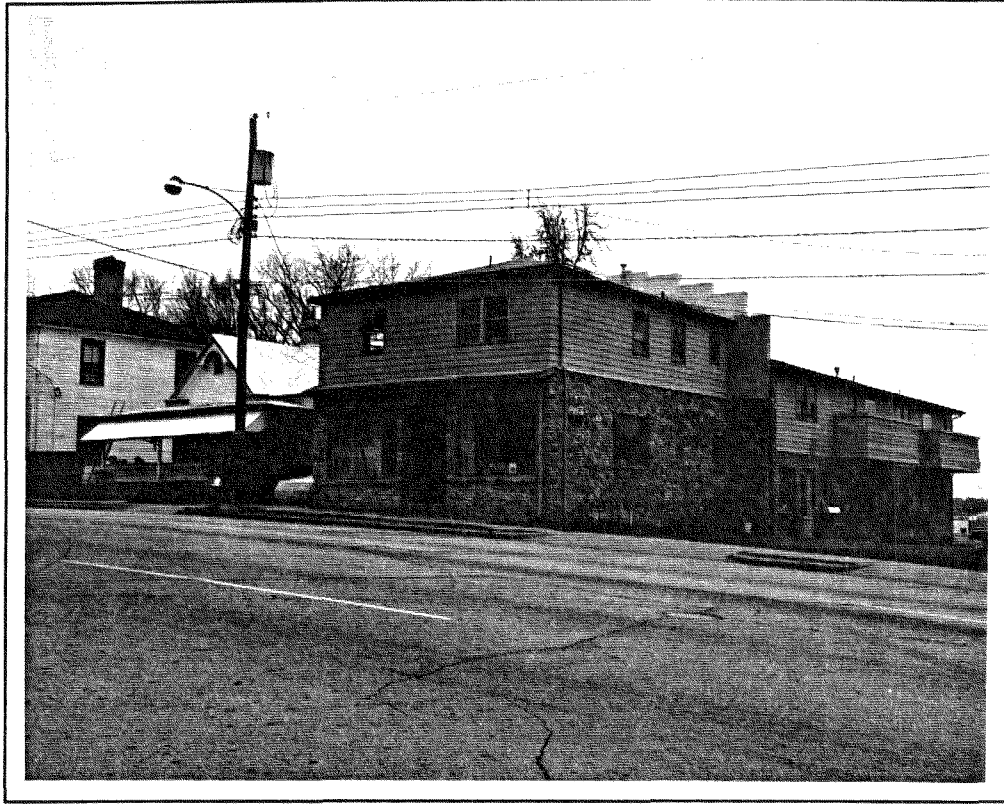


Figure 46. Wyatt Grocery Company (108-213).

Industry/Processing/Extraction Theme

This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services.

Property Types

Mills

Factories

Industrial sites

Resources Identified:

108-111-007 Thomas and McAdams Tobacco Factory, 608 High Street

108-193 R.W. Lynn Dry Prizery, 335 North Floyd Street

Mechanicsville is primarily a residential neighborhood nestled between the warehouses and factories of the tobacco district near the Main Street Bridge and the textile mills along the river. Given this location, it is not surprising to find several factory/warehouse buildings in the study area. Of the five factories that existed in the study area, two are still standing today.

The *R. W. Lynn Dry Prizery (108-193)*, 335 North Floyd Street, was built in the 1880s as a tobacco prizery. This four-story brick building has a stepped parapet roof and segmental-arched windows that have been infilled with brick (Figure 47). A plug tobacco factory stood on the adjacent lot at 347 North Floyd Street until 1910 when it was demolished and a duplex was constructed in its place. In the 1920s, the R.W. Lynn Dry Prizery building was used briefly as a cigar factory by the Piedmont Tobacco Company. Cigars were manufactured on the first floor, grinding took place on the second floor, and the third floor was used for storage (Sanborn, 1920). By 1925, the building was once again being used as a dry prizery. The building was purchased by the Danville Mattress Company in the 1930s for use as a warehouse. It remains in use as a warehouse today.

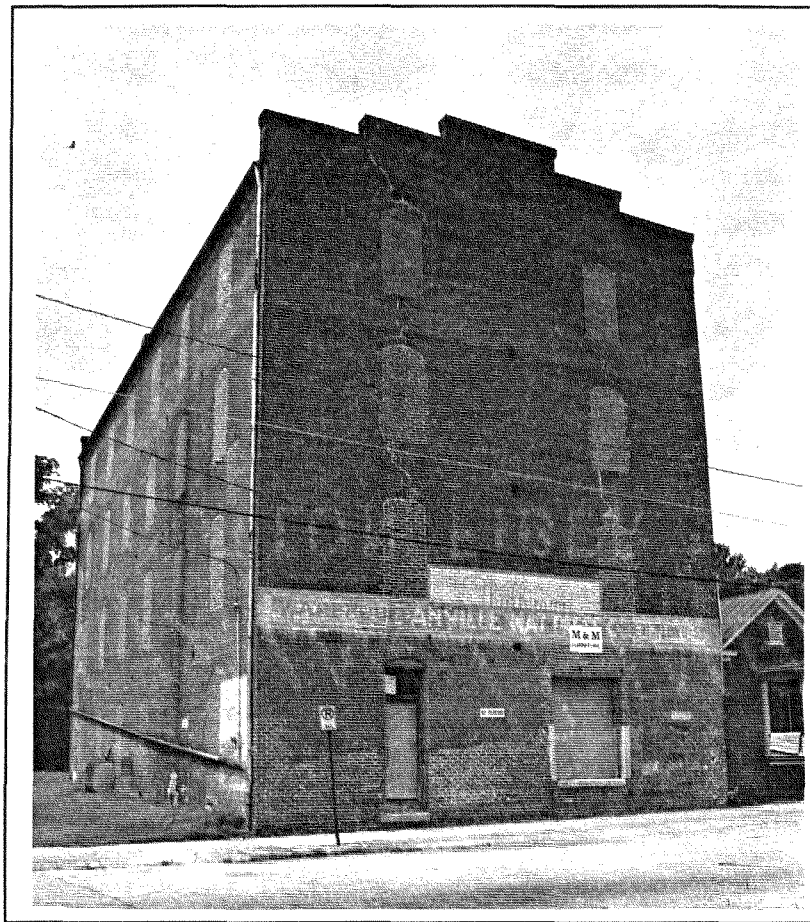


Figure 47. R.W.Lynn Dry Prizery (108-0193), 335 North Floyd Street.

CHAPTER 6: SURVEY FINDINGS

Holbrook-Ross Study Area

One hundred sixteen buildings were examined in the original Holbrook-Ross study area. Of these, it was determined that 120 were located within the boundaries of a potential historic district. Fifteen of the 120 buildings were determined to be non-contributing. The non-contributing properties tend to be modern ranch-style buildings (Figure 48). Of the 105 buildings within the potential historic district surveyed, 90 were single-family dwellings, 5 were multiple-family dwellings, 1 was a school, 2 were commercial businesses, 4 were churches, 2 were funeral homes, and 1 was a library with residences above. Of the dwellings surveyed, the majority were of frame construction. Thirty-eight properties were surveyed in the additional Holbrook-Ross study area. Of these, 34 were single-family dwellings and 4 were multiple-family dwellings. The major architectural style in the study area is vernacular.

Deterioration and neglect are the major problems facing the properties in the Holbrook-Ross area. Five properties were demolished during the course of the project. Four of the properties were surveyed before being demolished. At least four properties in the study area have been condemned by the City. Many of the properties surveyed are beginning to show signs of decline. There appear to be several reasons for this decline. The primary reason for the decline appears to be due to the fact that the population in this area is aging and, as a result, many people are living on fixed incomes. The residents can no longer afford the maintenance necessary to keep their properties in top condition. The area also has a number of absentee property owners who do not maintain their properties. On the positive side, during the course of the project the study team did notice a lot of renovation/remodelling occurring, particularly on Holbrook Street.



Figure 48. Example of non-contributing properties in the Holbrook-Ross study area.

Summary of Surveyed Properties

The following table is a summary of properties surveyed in the Holbrook-Ross study area.

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-180-001	Westmoreland School Complex	School	Potentially Individually Significant, Criterion A and Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1925
108-180-002	Wesley Chapel AME Zion Church	Church	Within Proposed Historic District	1939

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-180-003	Swanson House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1930
108-180-004	Brodnax Apartments	Multiple Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1930
108-180-005	Doe-Brodnax House	Single Dwelling	Potentially Individually Significant, Criterion B and Within Proposed Historic District	1870s
108-180-006	Bendall-Cabell House	Single Dwelling	Potentially Individually Significant, Criterion C and Within Proposed Historic District	1870s
108-180-007	P. S. Brodnax House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1910
108-180-008	Julian House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1945
108-180-009	Wilson House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-180-010	Harroway House	Multiple Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-180-011	Robinson House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-180-012	Merritt House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-180-013	Inge House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-014	Hargraves-Geary House	Single Dwelling	Potentially Individually Significant, Criteria B and C and Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-015	Doswell House	Single Dwelling	Potentially Individually Significant, Criterion C and Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-016	House, 313 Holbrook Street	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-017	Howard House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-018	Venable House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1930
108-180-019	Winslow-Luck House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-020	Cunningham and Hughes Funeral Home	Mixed: Com-merc/Do mestic	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-180-021	Holbrook Street Presbyterian Church	Church	Within Proposed Historic District	1910
108-180-022	Beaver's Funeral Home	Mixed: Com-merc/Do mestic	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1925
108-180-023	Hunt House	Multiple Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1930
108-180-024	Terry House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-180-025	Finley House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-180-026	Allen, I.M. House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-180-027	House, 415 Holbrook Street	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-028	Williams and Barksdale Confectioners	Mixed: Com-merc/Do mestic	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-180-029	House, 419 Holbrook Street	Multiple Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-180-030	House, 419 1/2 Holbrook Street	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-180-031	House, 421 Holbrook Street	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-032	Loyal Baptist Church	Church	Within Proposed Historic District	1924
108-180-033	Tisder House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1930
108-180-034	Johnson, Leroy House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1940
108-180-035	Williams, J.L. Jr. House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-036	C & C Hair Salon	Mixed: Com-merc/Do mestic	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-037	Hughes, M.C. House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1920
108-180-038	Stroud House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-180-039	Allen Duplex	Multiple Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-180-040	Clairborne House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-180-041	Slaughter, H.S. House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-180-042	Peatross House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-043	Luck House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-044	House, 330 Holbrook Street	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-045	Danville Public Library, Grasty Branch	Mixed Use: Other	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1930
108-180-046	Yancey House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1930
108-180-047	Reese House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1920
108-180-048	Gunn House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1920
108-180-049	Hayes House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-050	Wood House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1915
108-180-051	Patrick House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1915
108-180-052	Calvary Baptist Church	Church	Within Proposed Historic District	1895
108-180-053	Cabell House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1937

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-180-054	Jones House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1915
108-180-055	Harvey House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1920
108-180-056	Harlan House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1930
108-180-057	Taylor House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-180-058	Turner House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1915
108-180-059	House, 614 Roberts Street	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1920
108-180-060	Wilson House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1930
108-180-061	James House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1920
108-180-062	House, 754 Doe Street	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1915
108-180-063	Williamson House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1915
108-180-064	Hylar House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1910
108-180-065	Poteat House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1940

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-180-066	Jenkins House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1920
108-180-067	Oliver House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1937
108-180-068	Wilson House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-069	House, 236 Ross Street	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-070	Carter House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1937
108-180-071	Jones, C.B. House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1910
108-180-072	Wilson House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-180-073	Brodnax, Pleasant Jr. House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-074	Miller House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-180-075	Brodnax-West House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1898
108-180-076	Colton House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1910
108-180-077	Johnson, N.B. House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1915

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-180-078	Hunt House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1910
108-180-079	Harper House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1910
108-180-080	Smith, T.L. House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1910
108-180-081	Reid House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1898
108-180-082	Woolridge House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1915
108-180-083	Parsonage, Seventh Day Adventist Church	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1925
108-180-084	Coleman House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-085	Poteat-Wilson House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1920
108-180-086	Gardner House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1930
108-180-087	Spindle House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-088	Stone, G.S. House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1920

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-080-089	Hunt, C.O. Jr. House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1940
108-180-090	Doswell House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-180-091	Page House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-180-092	Goode House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1920
108-180-093	Bailey House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1920
108-180-094	Bank, D.L. House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-180-095	Merritt, B.D. House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-180-096	Lewis, W.E. House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1915
108-180-097	Jackson House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-098	Wright House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-099	A. Wilson House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1930
108-180-100	Vincent House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-180-101	Colton House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-102	Morse House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1930
108-180-103	Richardson House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1920
108-180-104	Harraway, D.B. House	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1890
108-180-105	House, 609 W. Gay Street	Single Dwelling	Within Proposed Historic District	ca. 1900
108-220	Sacred Heart Catholic Church	Church	Yes Criterion C	1879
108-221	Sacred Heart Catholic Church Rectory (Rosedale Apartments)	Single Dwelling	No	1886
108-222	Grant House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1890
108-223	Grant, I.D. House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1890
108-224	Robinson House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1890
108-225	Doughty, C.H. House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1890
108-226	Maten, Hiram House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1890

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-227	Henderson House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1890
108-228	Green House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1930
108-229	Gunn House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1930
108-230	Roberston, Leroy House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1890
108-231	Traynham House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1930
108-232	Edwards House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1890
108-233	Duplex, 531-533 Gay Street	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1940
108-234	Shields House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1890
108-235	McElroy House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1925
108-236	Foster House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1930
108-237	Dodson House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1925
108-238	Grasty House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1925
108-239	Brown House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1925

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-240	Swanson, J.W. House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1925
108-241	Cunningham House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1925
108-242	Wilson, O.W. House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1925
108-243	Lipscomb House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1915
108-244	Blandon House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1915
108-245	Dews House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1937
108-246	Harvey House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1920
108-247	Johnson Duplex	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1915
108-248	Lewis House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1915
108-249	Wilson House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1915
108-250	Graves House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1915
108-251	House, 228 Cleveland Street	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1915
108-252	Allen House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1915

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-253	Whiteman House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1915
108-254	Brincefield House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1937
108-255	Duplex, 213 Cleveland Street	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1937
108-256	Shields House	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1925
108-257	Clark House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1925
108-258	Adams, G.K. House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1925
108-259	Adams House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1930
108-260	Hundley House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1920
108-261	Williams House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1910
108-262	Brodnax-Cowan House	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1930
108-263	Adams House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1915
108-264	Harris House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1920
108-265	Toomer House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1920
108-266	Womack House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1900

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-267	H. Harris House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1937
108-268	Turner Apartments	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1930

Mechanicsville Study Area

Thirty-nine buildings were surveyed in the Mechanicsville study area. These buildings included 20 single-family dwellings, 12 duplexes, 1 multiple-family dwelling composed of 5 units side-by-side, 1 apartment building, 2 commercial buildings, 1 tobacco factory, 1 church, and 1 parsonage. The duplex was the dominant building type in this study area. The majority of the dwellings are of frame construction, with the exception of the row of seven single-family brick dwellings, one brick duplex on North Floyd Street, and one apartment building on North Ridge Street.

Summary of Surveyed Properties

The following table is a summary of properties surveyed in the Mechanicsville study area.

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-0181	High Street Baptist Church Annex	Single Dwelling	No	1904
108-182	High Street Baptist Church	Church	Yes Criteria A, C	1901
108-183	Armstrong Duplex	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1920
108-184	House, Brick, 301 North Floyd Street	Single Dwelling	Yes Within Potential Historic District	ca. 1915

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-185	House, Brick, 303 North Floyd Street	Single Dwelling	Yes Within Potential Historic District	ca. 1915
108-186	House, Brick, 305 North Floyd Street	Single Dwelling	Yes Within Potential Historic District	ca. 1915
108-187	House, Brick, 307 North Floyd Street	Single Dwelling	Yes Within Potential Historic District	ca. 1915
108-188	House, Brick, 309 North Floyd Street	Single Dwelling	Yes Within Potential Historic District	ca. 1915
108-189	House, Brick, 311 North Floyd Street	Single Dwelling	Yes Within Potential Historic District	ca. 1920
108-190	House, Brick, 313 North Floyd Street	Single Dwelling	Yes Within Potential Historic District	ca. 1915

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-191	House, 315 North Floyd Street	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1904
108-192	House, 317 North Floyd Street	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1904
108-193	RW Lynn Dry Prizery (Danville Mattress Company)	Warehouse	No	1880
108-194	Duplex, 345-347 North Floyd Street	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1910
108-195	Motley House	Single Dwelling	Yes Criterion C	1870
108-196	Morton House	Single Dwelling	Yes Criterion C	1882
108-197	Duplex, 401-403 North Floyd Street	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1890
108-198	Duplex, 407-411 North Floyd Street	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1900
108-199	Jackson Duplex	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1890
108-200	Triplex, 517 Monroe Street	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1890

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-201	Martin House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1900
108-202	Waldon Duplex	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1890
108-203	Harper Duplex	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1895
108-204	Hickson Duplex	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1890
108-205	Smith Duplex	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1895
108-206	Dunston House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1915
108-207	Hughes House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1890
108-208	Brim House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1890
108-209	McDowell House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1910
108-210	Brandon House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1910
108-211	Brandon, Jesse, House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1910

DHR Inventory #	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
108-212	Brandon, J.M. House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1910
108-213	Wyatt Grocery Company	Mixed: Commercial/Domestic	No	ca. 1930
108-214	Redd House	Single Dwelling	No	ca. 1915
108-215	Gerringer Duplex 2	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1915
108-216	Gerringer Duplex 1	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1915
108-217	Ridge Street Apartments	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1930
108-218	Hairston Duplex	Multiple Dwelling	No	ca. 1890
108-219	YMCA	Mixed Use: Other	No	ca. 1900

CHAPTER 7: EVALUATION

Evaluation of Properties

The National Park Service has developed a set of standards, the *National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, by which properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are evaluated. These criteria are set forth in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

In order to qualify for listing on the National Register, a property or district must be determined to be *significant* through its association with an important historic context and it must retain its historic *integrity*.

Significance

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

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

Criterion A: Event

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

Types of Events

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

Association of the Property with the Event

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

Significance of the Association

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

Criterion B: Person

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

Significance of the Individual

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

Association with the Property

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

Criterion C: Design/Construction

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

Distinctive Characteristics of Types, Periods, and Methods of Construction

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

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

Work of a Master

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

Properties Possessing High Artistic Values

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

Criterion D: Information Potential

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

Archeological Sites

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

Buildings, Structures, and Objects

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

Integrity

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

Location

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

Design

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

Setting

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

Materials

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

Workmanship

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

Feeling

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

Association

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

Holbrook-Ross Study Area

Properties/districts considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion A reflect a pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the Nation. Holbrook-Ross qualifies as significant under this criterion in the area of black ethnic heritage because it reflects the development of the African-American race in Danville from slave labor to skilled freedmen and eventually to professionals. The neighborhood of Holbrook-Ross is a tangible expression of this race to attain a self-sufficient community during a time of segregation and Jim Crow laws.

The relatively intact neighborhood includes the full range of residential, commercial, and institutional structures that reflect the development of the neighborhood as it became the first African-American professional neighborhood in Danville. It forms a strong cohesive entity that conveys a visual sense of the historic development of the neighborhood. As a result, the proposed Holbrook-Ross Historic District also qualifies as significant under Criterion C architecturally and as a district.

Because the neighborhood is basically intact, Holbrook-Ross retains a high degree of integrity.

Boundaries

The proposed boundaries for the potential Holbrook-Ross Historic District are shown in figure 49. The district is bounded by Maury Street to the south and follows the properties on the east side of Holbrook Street northward to Gay Street where it turns east to encompass the Westmoreland School site. It follows the properties on the west side of Ross Street from Maury Street northward to West Gay Street. From here it follows the south side of West Gay Street until it reaches Holbrook Street. At

Holbrook Street, it turns north and encompasses the entire Westmoreland School site.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Holbrook-Ross Historic District is significant under Criterion A with resources eligible in the area of black ethnic heritage. The district reflects the development of the African-American race in Danville from slaves to skilled freedmen and eventually to professionals. Holbrook-Ross owes much of its existence and character to the establishment of the Danville School in 1881 and its continuing presence in the subsequent Westmoreland and Langston schools. The emphasis on education for the African-American race led to the development of a well-educated, professional black neighborhood.

The proposed district is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture. Historic domestic, religious, commercial, and educational resources within the district date from circa 1870 to the present, with the greatest development occurring at the turn of the century. Houses within the district represent a number of domestic types and are primarily vernacular in character. There are several churches in the district which are important examples of late 19th- and early 20th-century architecture.

The potential Holbrook-Ross Historic District maintains an unusually high degree of integrity and cohesion. While there has been modifications to some individual buildings and some post-World War II construction, the district has no areas which could be viewed as modern intrusions. The importance of Holbrook-Ross lies not in the preponderance of individually distinctive building, but in the collection of largely vernacular properties dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The history of this early black professional neighborhood as told through the physical structures is even more significant as there is little written history of the African-American community in Danville.

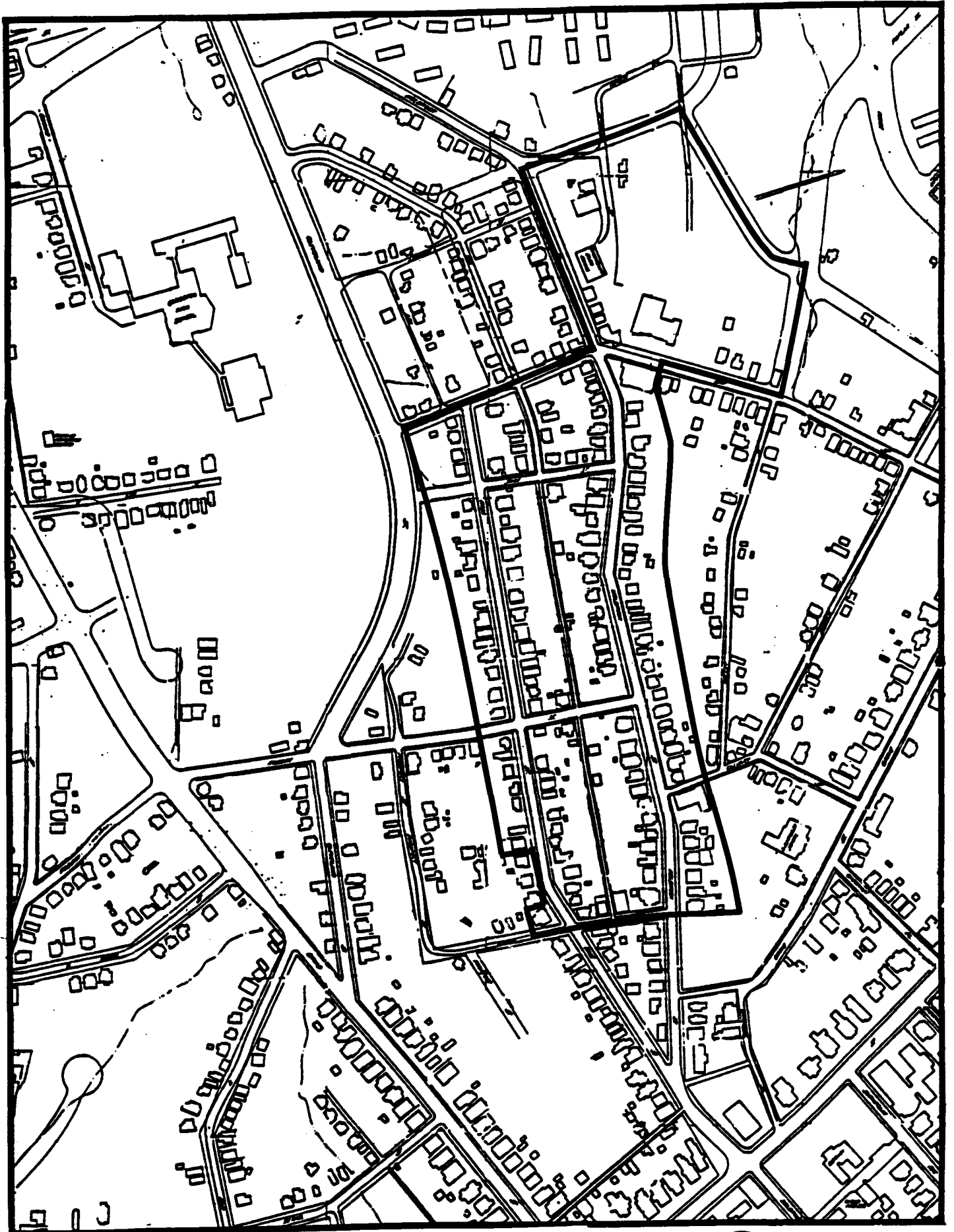


Figure 49. Boundaries of proposed Holbrook-Ross Historic District.



Potentially Eligible Properties

The Holbrook-Ross study area contains several properties that the project team feel are potentially eligible for the National Register pending further investigation. These properties are as follows:

- ***Westmoreland School Complex (108-180-001)***
Potentially eligible under Criterion A in black ethnic heritage because it has been the site of African-American public education in Danville since the 1870s.
- ***Sacred Heart Catholic Church (108-220)***
Potentially eligible under Criterion C in architecture because it is an excellent example of ecclesiastic Italianate architecture. It also has high artistic value.
- ***Doe-Brodnax House (108-180-005)***
Potentially eligible under Criterion B, association with significant individuals. The dwelling was purchased in 1898 by Reverend R. G. Adams, one of the founders of Calvary Baptist Church and a significant person in the black community. In 1914, the dwelling was sold to the Brodnax family, local African-American grocers. The Brodnax family was a significant family in the Holbrook-Ross neighborhood. Members of the family still live in the house today. The family still owns a considerable amount of property in the Holbrook-Ross neighborhood.
- ***Bendall-Cabell House (108-180-006)***
Potentially eligible under Criterion C in architecture because it is the only 1870s in the Holbrook-Ross neighborhood. As such, it predates the neighborhood.
- ***Hargraves-Geary House (108-180-014)***
Potentially eligible under Criterion B, association with significant individuals. The dwelling was built by John Hargraves, a prominent local African-American carpenter. Hargraves worked on many of the homes on Millionaire's Row. His daughter, Nellie Hargraves and her husband, Dr. Geary, later resided in the house. Dr. Geary was Danville's first African-American dentist. Members of the family still live in the house today.

Potentially eligible under Criterion C in architecture because it is an excellent example of Queen Anne architecture in the African-American community. It also has high artistic value.

- ***Doswell House (108-180-015)***
Potentially eligible under Criterion C in architecture because it is an excellent example of Queen Anne architecture in the African-American community. It also has high artistic value.

Mechanicsville Study Area

The study team has determined that Mechanicsville does not meet the necessary criteria to qualify as an historic district because it does not possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of buildings that make it an identifiable entity. However, the Mechanicsville study area does contain several properties that the project team feel are potentially eligible for the National Register pending further investigation. These properties are as follows:

- ***High Street Baptist Church (108-0182)***
Potentially eligible under Criterion A in black ethnic history because it was a focal point for the African-American community, particularly during the Civil Rights movement.

Potentially eligible under Criterion C in architecture as an excellent example of Romanesque Revival architecture in the African-American community.

- ***Motley House (108-0195)***
Potentially eligible under Criterion C in architecture because it is one of the only Italianate single dwellings left standing in the Mechanicsville area.

- ***Morton House (108-0196)***
Potentially eligible under Criterion C in architecture because it is an excellent example of the Italianate architecture once found in the Mechanicsville area. It is one of the only remaining Italianate single dwellings in that area.

- ***Series of Brick Dwellings, 301-313 North Floyd Street (108-0184 through 108-0190)***
Potentially eligible under Criterion C, a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. This series of brick dwellings is an unified entity that can be distinguished from surrounding properties because of style and construction materials. The dwellings are united historically and aesthetically.

Potentially eligible under Criterion C in architecture because it is the earliest example of brick single dwellings in the Mechanicsville area. The brick dwellings are also excellent examples of a vernacular form of architecture that is unique in the area.

CHAPTER 8: RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for National Register Listing

Based on the on-site survey of the project area, the following is recommended for listing on the National Register:

Holbrook-Ross Historic District

Recommendations for Further Study

Mechanicsville-Intensive Level

108-0182 *High Street Baptist Church*
108-0195 *Motley House*
108-0196 *Morton House*
108-0184
through *Series of Brick Single-Dwellings*
108-0190

Holbrook-Ross-Intensive Level

108-180-001 *Westmoreland School Complex*
108-0220 *Sacred Heart Catholic Church*
108-0221 *Sacred Heart Catholic Church Parsonage*
108-180-005 *Doe-Brodnax House*
108-180-006 *Bendall-Cabell House*

Thematic Surveys

African-American Churches in Danville
African-American Mill Neighborhoods in Danville

Other Surveys:

A survey of Valley and Grove Streets between Gay and Calvary Streets.

Documentation

Prepare a National Register Registration Form for the proposed Holbrook-Ross Historic District.

Contingent upon DHR's review and approval of the proposed Holbrook-Ross Historic District, Hill Studio, P.C. recommends that the City of Danville pursue completion of a National Register form for the district.

Preservation Action

The City of Danville should encourage the adaptive reuse of existing tobacco factories and warehouses in Mechanicsville so that component is not lost. The city should also encourage the adaptive reuse of the Westmoreland School Complex. Rehabilitation of properties could be encouraged through low -interest loans, community block grants or other incentives.

The problem of neglected and/or abandoned properties needs to be addressed. One possible tool for this is the requirement of a certificate of occupancy at each new occupancy, rather than only for construction and major repairs. The city should work with the residents of the project area and with the Westmoreland Neighborhood Association to develop design guidelines and/or standards in order to protect and maintain the historic integrity of the Holbrook-Ross area. The city should also consider developing an historic overlay district for the proposed Holbrook-Ross Historic District.

Settlement in the neighborhoods by a younger generation that will carry on the sense of community should be encouraged. This especially applies to the Holbrook-Ross neighborhood. The Holbrook-Ross neighborhood should be actively promoted.

Oral Histories

A majority of the history in the project area has never been recorded. The residents with the most knowledge of the area are currently in their 80s and 90s and many are in poor health. Hill Studio, P.C. strongly recommends that oral histories be conducted before much of this valuable information is lost forever.

Public Education

Awareness of the history of the project area and the accomplishments of its residents should be actively promoted. The older generation is aware of the history of the area and the accomplishments of its residents, however, many of these people are growing older and as they pass on, much of the history will be lost, particularly because much of it is oral.

There are many ways to promote and protect the heritage of the study area. Some of these include:

- Development of a museum in Westmoreland School.
- A walking tour of the homes of people that made significant contributions to the neighborhood, the African-American community, and the development of Danville.
- An annual neighborhood block party to foster the sense of community.
- Development of a "buddy" system pairing older residents with children in the neighborhood to help and learn from each other.

- **Development of an oral history program.**
- **Encourage continued cooperative efforts with the Westmoreland Neighborhood Association.**

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**APPENDIX A: INVENTORY OF SURVEYED RESOURCES BY IDENTIFICATION
NUMBER**

ADDRESS REPORT

VDHR FILE #	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME
108-0180-001	HOLBROOK AND GAY STREETS	WESTMORELAND SCHOOL
108-0180-002	400 JOHN STREET	WESLEY CHAPEL AME ZION CHURCH
108-0180-003	11 MAURY STREET	SWANSON HOUSE
108-0180-004	2 MAURY STREET	BRODNAX APARTMENTS
	JAMES STREET	
	MURRAY STREET	
108-0180-005	203 HOLBROOK STREET	BROADNAX HOUSE
108-0180-006	209 HOLBROOK STREET	BENDALL HOUSE
108-0180-007	211 HOLBROOK STREET	P. S. BRODNAX HOUSE
108-0180-008	215 HOLBROOK STREET	JULIAN HOUSE
108-0180-009	229 HOLBROOK STREET	WILSON HOUSE
108-0180-010	237 HOLBROOK STREET	HARRAWAY HOUSE
108-0180-011	239 HOLBROOK STREET	ROBINSON HOUSE
108-0180-012	243 HOLBROOK STREET	MERRITT HOUSE
108-0180-013	251 HOLBROOK STREET	INGE HOUSE
108-0180-014	307 HOLBROOK STREET	HARGRAVES HOUSE
108-0180-015	311 HOLBROOK STREET	ARMSTRONG HOUSE
108-0180-016	313 HOLBROOK STREET	HOUSE, 313 HOLBROOK STREET
108-0180-017	321 HOLBROOK STREET	HOWARD HOUSE
108-0180-018	337 HOLBROOK STREET	VENABLE HOUSE
108-0180-019	341 HOLBROOK STREET	WINSLOW-LUCK HOUSE
108-0180-020	351 HOLBROOK STREET	CUNNINGHAM AND HUGHES FUNERAL HOME
108-0180-021	353 HOLBROOK STREET	HOLBROOK STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
	355 HOLBROOK STREET	
108-0180-022	355 HOLBROOK STREET	BEAVER'S FUNERAL HOME
	363 HOLBROOK STREET	
108-0180-023	316 JOHN STREET	HUNT HOUSE
108-0180-024	401 HOLBROOK STREET	TERRY HOUSE
108-0180-025	403 HOLBROOK STREET	FINLEY HOUSE
108-0180-026	407 HOLBROOK STREET	ALLEN, I.M. HOUSE
108-0180-027	415 HOLBROOK STREET	HOUSE, 415 HOLBROOK STREET
108-0180-028	417 HOLBROOK STREET	HOLBROOK STREET PICK-UP
108-0180-029	419 HOLBROOK STREET	HOUSE, 419 HOLBROOK STREET
108-0180-030	419 HOLBROOK STREET	HOUSE, 419 1/2 HOLBROOK STREET
108-0180-031	421 HOLBROOK STREET	HOUSE, 421 HOLBROOK STREET
108-0180-032	468 HOLBROOK STREET	EBENEZER LOYAL BAPTIST CHURCH
108-0180-033	438 HOLBROOK STREET	TISDER HOUSE
108-0180-034	434 HOLBROOK STREET	JOHNSON, LEROY HOUSE
108-0180-035	430 HOLBROOK STREET	WILLIAMS, J.L. JR. HOUSE
108-0180-036	426 HOLBROOK STREET	C & C HAIR SALON
	426- HOLBROOK STREET	
	428 HOLBROOK STREET	
108-0180-037	424 HOLBROOK STREET	HUGHES, M.C. HOUSE
	422 HOLBROOK STREET	
108-0180-038	418 HOLBROOK STREET	STROUD HOUSE
108-0180-039	416- HOLBROOK STREET	ALLEN DUPLEX
108-0180-040	352 HOLBROOK STREET	CLAIRBORNE HOUSE
108-0180-041	348 HOLBROOK STREET	SLAUGHTER, H.S. HOUSE
108-0180-042	346 HOLBROOK STREET	PEATROSS HOUSE
108-0180-043	336 HOLBROOK STREET	LUCK HOUSE
108-0180-044	330 HOLBROOK STREET	STUCCO HOUSE
108-0180-045	324 HOLBROOK STREET	DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY, GRASTY
	328 HOLBROOK STREET	BRANCH

ADDRESS REPORT

VDHR FILE #	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME
108-0180-046	320 HOLBROOK STREET	YANCEY HOUSE
108-0180-047	314 HOLBROOK STREET	REESE HOUSE
108-0180-048	310 HOLBROOK STREET	GUNN HOUSE
108-0180-049	308 HOLBROOK STREET	HAYES HOUSE
108-0180-050	306 HOLBROOK STREET	WOOD HOUSE
108-0180-051	302 HOLBROOK STREET	PATRICK HOUSE
108-0180-052	218 HOLBROOK STREET	CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
108-0180-053	216 HOLBROOK STREET	CABELL HOUSE
108-0180-054	214 HOLBROOK STREET	JONES HOUSE
108-0180-055	210 HOLBROOK STREET	HARVEY HOUSE
108-0180-056	208 HOLBROOK STREET	HARLAN HOUSE
108-0180-057	206 HOLBROOK STREET	TAYLOR HOUSE
108-0180-058	204 HOLBROOK STREET	TURNER HOUSE
108-0180-059	614 ROBERTS STREET	HOUSE, 614 ROBERTS STREET
108-0180-060	764 DOE STREET	WILSON HOUSE
108-0180-061	760 DOE STREET	IJAMES HOUSE
	760- DOE STREET	
108-0180-062	754 DOE STREET	HOUSE, 754 DOE STREET
	734 DOE STREET	
108-0180-063	785 DOE STREET	WILLIAMSON HOUSE
108-0180-064	204 ROSS STREET	HYLER HOUSE
108-0180-065	206 ROSS STREET	POTEAT HOUSE
108-0180-066	212 ROSS STREET	JENKINS HOUSE
108-0180-067	216 ROSS STREET	OLIVER HOUSE
108-0180-068	220 ROSS STREET	WILSON HOUSE
108-0180-069	236 ROSS STREET	HOUSE, 236 ROSS STREET
108-0180-070	238 ROSS STREET	CARTER HOUSE
108-0180-071	240 ROSS STREET	JONES, C.B. HOUSE
108-0180-072	248 ROSS STREET	WILSON HOUSE
108-0180-073	302 ROSS STREET	BRODNAX, PLEASANT JR. HOUSE
108-0180-074	308.5 ROSS STREET	MILLER HOUSE
108-0180-075	308 ROSS STREET	BRODNAX-WEST HOUSE
108-0180-076	310 ROSS STREET	COLTON HOUSE
108-0180-077	312 ROSS STREET	JOHNSON, N.B. HOUSE
108-0180-078	326 ROSS STREET	HUNT HOUSE
108-0180-079	330 ROSS STREET	HARPER HOUSE
108-0180-080	340 ROSS STREET	SMITH, T.L. HOUSE
108-0180-081	364 ROSS STREET	REID HOUSE
108-0180-082	400 ROSS STREET	WOOLRIDGE HOUSE
108-0180-083	414 ROSS STREET	PARSONAGE, SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH
108-0180-084	411 ROSS STREET	COLEMAN HOUSE
108-0180-085	403 ROSS STREET	POTEAT-WILSON HOUSE
108-0180-086	405 ROSS STREET	GARDNER HOUSE
108-0180-087	361 ROSS STREET	SPINDLE HOUSE
108-0180-088	359 ROSS STREET	STONE, G.S. HOUSE
108-0180-089	357 ROSS STREET	HUNT, C.O. JR. HOUSE
	341	
108-0180-090	337 ROSS STREET	DOSWELL HOUSE
108-0180-091	325 ROSS STREET	PAGE HOUSE
	323 ROSS STREET	
108-0180-092	323 ROSS STREET	GOODE HOUSE
	321 ROSS STREET	
108-0180-093	321 ROSS STREET	BAILEY HOUSE

ADDRESS REPORT

VDHR FILE #	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME
	319 ROSS STREET	
108-0180-094	317 ROSS STREET	BANK, D.L. HOUSE
108-0180-095	313 ROSS STREET	MERRITT, B.D. HOUSE
108-0180-096	305 ROSS STREET	LEWIS, W.E. HOUSE
108-0180-097	301 ROSS STREET	JACKSON HOUSE
108-0180-098	251 ROSS STREET	WRIGHT HOUSE
108-0180-099	249 ROSS STREET	A. WILSON HOUSE
108-0180-100	243 ROSS STREET	VINCENT HOUSE
108-0180-101	237 ROSS STREET	COLTON HOUSE
108-0180-102	235 ROSS STREET	MORSE HOUSE
108-0180-103	221 ROSS STREET	RICHARDSON HOUSE
108-0180-104	205 ROSS STREET	HARRAWAY, D.B. HOUSE
108-0180-105	609 W. GAY STREET	HOUSE, 609 W. GAY STREET
108-0181-000	632 HIGH STREET	HIGH STREET CHURCH ANNEX
108-0182-000	630 HIGH STREET	HIGH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
108-0183-000	612- HIGH STREET	ARMSTRONG DUPLEX
108-0184-000	301 NORTH FLOYD STREET	HOUSE, BRICK, 301 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0185-000	303 NORTH FLOYD STREET	HOUSE, BRICK, 303 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0186-000	305 NORTH FLOYD STREET	HOUSE, BRICK, 305 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0187-000	307 NORTH FLOYD STREET	HOUSE, BRICK, 307 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0188-000	309 NORTH FLOYD STREET	HOUSE, BRICK, 309 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0189-000	311 NORTH FLOYD STREET	HOUSE, BRICK, 311 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0190-000	313 NORTH FLOYD STREET	HOUSE, BRICK, 313 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0191-000	315 NORTH FLOYD STREET	HOUSE, 315 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0192-000	317 NORTH FLOYD STREET	HOUSE, 317 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0193-000	335 NORTH FLOYD STREET	RW LYNN DRY PRIZERY DANVILLE MATTRESS COMPANY
108-0194-000	345- NORTH FLOYD STREET	DUPLEX, 345-347 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0195-000	531 MONROE STREET	MOTLEY HOUSE
108-0196-000	543 MONROE STREET	MORTON HOUSE
108-0197-000	401- NORTH FLOYD STREET	DUPLEX, 401-403 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0198-000	407- NORTH FLOYD STREET	DUPLEX, 407-411 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0199-000	512- MONROE STREET	JACKSON DUPLEX
108-0200-000	517 MONROE STREET	TRIPLEX, 517 MONROE STREET
108-0201-000	613 MONROE STREET	MARTIN HOUSE
108-0202-000	627- MONROE STREET	WALDON DUPLEX
108-0203-000	639- MONROE STREET	HARPER DUPLEX
108-0204-000	643- MONROE STREET	HICKSON DUPLEX
108-0205-000	647- MONROE STREET	SMITH DUPLEX
108-0206-000	626 MONROE STREET	DUNSTON HOUSE
108-0207-000	630 MONROE STREET	HUGHES HOUSE
108-0208-000	646 MONROE STREET	BRIM HOUSE
108-0209-000	300 NORTH RIDGE STREET	MCDOWELL HOUSE
108-0210-000	304 NORTH RIDGE STREET	BRANDON HOUSE
108-0211-000	308 NORTH RIDGE STREET	BRANDON, JESSE, HOUSE
108-0212-000	310 NORTH RIDGE STREET	BRANDON, J.M. HOUSE
108-0213-000	320 NORTH RIDGE STREET	WYATT GROCERY COMPANY

ADDRESS REPORT

VDHR FILE #	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME
108-0214-000	324 NORTH RIDGE STREET	REDD HOUSE
108-0215-000	332- NORTH RIDGE STREET	GERRINGER DUPLEX 2
108-0216-000	328- NORTH RIDGE STREET	GERRINGER DUPLEX 1
108-0217-000	338 NORTH RIDGE STREET	RIDGE STREET APARTMENTS
108-0218-000	342- NORTH RIDGE STREET	HAIRSTON DUPLEX
108-0219-000	220 NORTH RIDGE STREET	YMCA HOPE AND CHARITY APOSTOLIC FAITH CHURCH
108-0220-000	102 HOLBROOK STREET	SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH MOVEMENT OF JESUS APOSTOLIC HOLINESS FAITH
108-0221-000	153- HOLBROOK STREET	SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH RECTORY ROSEDALE APARTMENTS
108-0222-000	142 HOLBROOK STREET	GRANT HOUSE
108-0223-000	146 HOLBROOK STREET	I.D. GRANT HOUSE
108-0224-000	109 ROSS STREET	ROBINSON HOUSE
108-0225-000	117 ROSS STREET	DOUGHTY, C.H. HOUSE
108-0226-000	119 ROSS STREET	MATEN, HIRAM HOUSE
108-0227-000	121 ROSS STREET	HENDERSON HOUSE
108-0228-000	129 ROSS STREET	GREEN HOUSE
108-0229-000	131 ROSS STREET	GUNN HOUSE
108-0230-000	133 ROSS STREET	ROBERSTON, LEROY HOUSE
108-0231-000	135 ROSS STREET	TRAYNHAM HOUSE
108-0232-000	143 ROSS STREET	EDWARDS HOUSE
108-0233-000	531- GAY STREET	DUPLEX, 531-533 GAY STREET
108-0234-000	529 GAY STREET	SHIELDS HOUSE
108-0235-000	526 WEST GAY STREET	McELROY HOUSE
108-0236-000	517 WEST GAY STREET	FOSTER HOUSE
108-0237-000	503 WEST GAY STREET	DODSON HOUSE
108-0238-000	431 WEST GAY STREET	GRASTY HOUSE
108-0239-000	209 ROBERTS STREET	BROWN HOUSE
108-0240-000	225 ROBERTS STREET	SWANSON, J.W. HOUSE
108-0241-000	238 PROSPECT STREET	CUNNINGHAM HOUSE
108-0242-000	234 PROSPECT STREET	WILSON, O.W. HOUSE
108-0243-000	9 MAURY STREET	LIPSCOMB HOUSE
108-0244-000	239 PROSPECT STREET	BLANDON HOUSE
108-0245-000	803 ROBERTS STREET	DEWS HOUSE
108-0246-000	309 CLEVELAND STREET	HARVEY HOUSE
108-0247-000	242 CLEVELAND STREET	JOHNSON DUPLEX
108-0248-000	236 CLEVELAND STREET	LEWIS HOUSE
	247 CLEVELAND STREET	
108-0249-000	226 CLEVELAND STREET	WILSON HOUSE
108-0250-000	224 CLEVELAND STREET	GRAVES HOUSE
108-0251-000	228 CLEVELAND STREET	HOUSE, 228 CLEVELAND STREET
	245 CLEVELAND STREET	
108-0252-000	238 CLEVELAND STREET	ALLEN HOUSE
108-0253-000	240 CLEVELAND STREET	WHITEMAN HOUSE
108-0254-000	212 CLEVELAND STREET	BRINCEFIELD HOUSE
108-0255-000	213 CLEVELAND STREET	DUPLEX, 213 CLEVELAND STREET
108-0256-000	219 CLEVELAND STREET	SHIELDS HOUSE

ADDRESS REPORT

VDHR FILE #	ADDRESS	PROPERTY NAME
108-0257-000	249 CLEVELAND STREET	CLARK HOUSE
108-0258-000	253 CLEVELAND STREET	ADAMS, G.K. HOUSE
108-0259-000	257 CLEVELAND STREET	ADAMS HOUSE
108-0260-000	155 HOLBROOK STREET	HUNDLEY HOUSE
108-0261-000	167 HOLBROOK STREET	WILLIAMS HOUSE
108-0262-000	171 HOLBROOK STREET	BRODNAX-COWAN HOUSE
108-0263-000	179 HOLBROOK STREET	ADAMS HOUSE
108-0264-000	130 ROSS STREET	HARRIS HOUSE
108-0265-000	132 ROSS STREET	TOOMER HOUSE
108-0266-000	138 ROSS STREET	WOMACK HOUSE
108-0267-000	140 ROSS STREET	H. HARRIS HOUSE
108-0268-000	142 ROSS STREET	TURNER APARTMENTS

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APPENDIX B: INVENTORY OF SURVEYED RESOURCES BY CHRONOLOGIC ORDER

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
108-0180-006	1870	BENDALL HOUSE
108-0180-005	1870	BROADNAX HOUSE
108-0195-000	1870	MOTLEY HOUSE
108-0220-000	1879	SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH MOVEMENT OF JESUS APOSTOLIC HOLINESS FAITH
108-0193-000	1880	RW LYNN DRY PRIZERY DANVILLE MATTRESS COMPANY
108-0196-000	1882	MORTON HOUSE
108-0221-000	1886	SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH RECTORY ROSEDALE APARTMENTS
108-0180-015	1890	ARMSTRONG HOUSE
108-0208-000	1890	BRIM HOUSE
108-0180-073	1890	BRODNAX, PLEASANT JR. HOUSE
108-0180-036	1890	C & C HAIR SALON
108-0180-084	1890	COLEMAN HOUSE
108-0180-101	1890	COLTON HOUSE
108-0180-020	1890	CUNNINGHAM AND HUGHES FUNERAL HOME
108-0225-000	1890	DOUGHTY, C.H. HOUSE
108-0197-000	1890	DUPLEX, 401-403 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0232-000	1890	EDWARDS HOUSE
108-0222-000	1890	GRANT HOUSE
108-0218-000	1890	HAIRSTON DUPLEX
108-0180-014	1890	HARGRAVES HOUSE
108-0180-104	1890	HARRAWAY, D.B. HOUSE
108-0180-049	1890	HAYES HOUSE
108-0227-000	1890	HENDERSON HOUSE
108-0204-000	1890	HICKSON DUPLEX
108-0180-069	1890	HOUSE, 236 ROSS STREET
108-0180-016	1890	HOUSE, 313 HOLBROOK STREET
108-0180-027	1890	HOUSE, 415 HOLBROOK STREET
108-0180-031	1890	HOUSE, 421 HOLBROOK STREET
108-0180-017	1890	HOWARD HOUSE
108-0207-000	1890	HUGHES HOUSE
108-0223-000	1890	I.D. GRANT HOUSE
108-0180-013	1890	INGE HOUSE
108-0199-000	1890	JACKSON DUPLEX
108-0180-097	1890	JACKSON HOUSE
108-0180-043	1890	LUCK HOUSE
108-0226-000	1890	MATEN, HIRAM HOUSE
108-0180-012	1890	MERRITT HOUSE
108-0180-042	1890	PEATROSS HOUSE
108-0230-000	1890	ROBERSTON, LEROY HOUSE
108-0224-000	1890	ROBINSON HOUSE
108-0234-000	1890	SHIELDS HOUSE
108-0180-041	1890	SLAUGHTER, H.S. HOUSE
108-0180-087	1890	SPINDLE HOUSE
108-0180-044	1890	STUCCO HOUSE
108-0200-000	1890	TRIPLEX, 517 MONROE STREET
108-0180-100	1890	VINCENT HOUSE
108-0202-000	1890	WALDON DUPLEX
108-0180-035	1890	WILLIAMS, J.L. JR. HOUSE
108-0180-068	1890	WILSON HOUSE
108-0180-019	1890	WINSLOW-LUCK HOUSE
108-0180-098	1890	WRIGHT HOUSE

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
108-0180-052	1895	CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
108-0203-000	1895	HARPER DUPLEX
108-0205-000	1895	SMITH DUPLEX
108-0180-075	1898	BRODNAX-WEST HOUSE
108-0180-081	1898	REID HOUSE
108-0180-039	1900	ALLEN DUPLEX
108-0180-026	1900	ALLEN, I.M. HOUSE
108-0180-094	1900	BANK, D.L. HOUSE
108-0180-040	1900	CLAIRBORNE HOUSE
108-0180-090	1900	DOSWELL HOUSE
108-0198-000	1900	DUPLEX, 407-411 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0180-025	1900	FINLEY HOUSE
108-0180-010	1900	HARRAWAY HOUSE
108-0180-028	1900	HOLBROOK STREET PICK-UP
108-0180-030	1900	HOUSE, 419 1/2 HOLBROOK STREET
108-0180-029	1900	HOUSE, 419 HOLBROOK STREET
108-0180-105	1900	HOUSE, 609 W. GAY STREET
108-0201-000	1900	MARTIN HOUSE
108-0180-095	1900	MERRITT, B.D. HOUSE
108-0180-074	1900	MILLER HOUSE
108-0180-091	1900	PAGE HOUSE
108-0180-011	1900	ROBINSON HOUSE
108-0180-038	1900	STROUD HOUSE
108-0180-057	1900	TAYLOR HOUSE
108-0180-024	1900	TERRY HOUSE
108-0180-009	1900	WILSON HOUSE
108-0180-072	1900	WILSON HOUSE
108-0266-000	1900	WOMACK HOUSE
108-0219-000	1900	YMCA
		HOPE AND CHARITY APOSTOLIC FAITH CHURCH
108-0182-000	1901	HIGH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
108-0181-000	1904	HIGH STREET CHURCH ANNEX
108-0191-000	1904	HOUSE, 315 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0192-000	1904	HOUSE, 317 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0210-000	1910	BRANDON HOUSE
108-0212-000	1910	BRANDON, J.M. HOUSE
108-0211-000	1910	BRANDON, JESSE, HOUSE
108-0180-076	1910	COLTON HOUSE
108-0194-000	1910	DUPLEX, 345-347 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0180-079	1910	HARPER HOUSE
108-0180-021	1910	HOLBROOK STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
108-0180-078	1910	HUNT HOUSE
108-0180-064	1910	HYLER HOUSE
108-0180-071	1910	JONES, C.B. HOUSE
108-0209-000	1910	MCDOWELL HOUSE
108-0180-007	1910	P. S. BRODNAX HOUSE
108-0180-080	1910	SMITH, T.L. HOUSE
108-0261-000	1910	WILLIAMS HOUSE
108-0263-000	1915	ADAMS HOUSE
108-0252-000	1915	ALLEN HOUSE
108-0244-000	1915	BLANDON HOUSE
108-0206-000	1915	DUNSTON HOUSE
108-0216-000	1915	GERRINGER DUPLEX 1
108-0215-000	1915	GERRINGER DUPLEX 2

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
108-0250-000	1915	GRAVES HOUSE
108-0251-000	1915	HOUSE, 228 CLEVELAND STREET
108-0180-062	1915	HOUSE, 754 DOE STREET
108-0184-000	1915	HOUSE, BRICK, 301 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0185-000	1915	HOUSE, BRICK, 303 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0186-000	1915	HOUSE, BRICK, 305 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0187-000	1915	HOUSE, BRICK, 307 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0188-000	1915	HOUSE, BRICK, 309 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0190-000	1915	HOUSE, BRICK, 313 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0247-000	1915	JOHNSON DUPLEX
108-0180-077	1915	JOHNSON, N.B. HOUSE
108-0180-054	1915	JONES HOUSE
108-0248-000	1915	LEWIS HOUSE
108-0180-096	1915	LEWIS, W.E. HOUSE
108-0243-000	1915	LIPSCOMB HOUSE
108-0180-051	1915	PATRICK HOUSE
108-0214-000	1915	REDD HOUSE
108-0180-058	1915	TURNER HOUSE
108-0253-000	1915	WHITEMAN HOUSE
108-0180-063	1915	WILLIAMSON HOUSE
108-0249-000	1915	WILSON HOUSE
108-0180-050	1915	WOOD HOUSE
108-0180-082	1915	WOOLRIDGE HOUSE
108-0183-000	1920	ARMSTRONG DUPLEX
108-0180-093	1920	BAILEY HOUSE
108-0180-092	1920	GOODE HOUSE
108-0180-048	1920	GUNN HOUSE
108-0264-000	1920	HARRIS HOUSE
108-0180-055	1920	HARVEY HOUSE
108-0246-000	1920	HARVEY HOUSE
108-0180-059	1920	HOUSE, 614 ROBERTS STREET
108-0189-000	1920	HOUSE, BRICK, 311 NORTH FLOYD STREET
108-0180-037	1920	HUGHES, M.C. HOUSE
108-0260-000	1920	HUNDLEY HOUSE
108-0180-061	1920	IJAMES HOUSE
108-0180-066	1920	JENKINS HOUSE
108-0180-085	1920	POTEAT-WILSON HOUSE
108-0180-047	1920	REESE HOUSE
108-0180-103	1920	RICHARDSON HOUSE
108-0180-088	1920	STONE, G.S. HOUSE
108-0265-000	1920	TOOMER HOUSE
108-0180-032	1924	EBENEZER LOYAL BAPTIST CHURCH
108-0258-000	1925	ADAMS, G.K. HOUSE
108-0180-022	1925	BEAVER'S FUNERAL HOME
108-0239-000	1925	BROWN HOUSE
108-0257-000	1925	CLARK HOUSE
108-0241-000	1925	CUNNINGHAM HOUSE
108-0237-000	1925	DODSON HOUSE
108-0238-000	1925	GRASTY HOUSE
108-0235-000	1925	MCELROY HOUSE
108-0180-083	1925	PARSONAGE, SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH
108-0256-000	1925	SHIELDS HOUSE
108-0240-000	1925	SWANSON, J.W. HOUSE

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
108-0242-000	1925	WILSON, O.W. HOUSE
108-0180-099	1930	A. WILSON HOUSE
108-0259-000	1930	ADAMS HOUSE
108-0180-004	1930	BRODNAX APARTMENTS
108-0262-000	1930	BRODNAX-COWAN HOUSE
108-0180-045	1930	DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY, GRASTY BRANCH
108-0236-000	1930	FOSTER HOUSE
108-0180-086	1930	GARDNER HOUSE
108-0228-000	1930	GREEN HOUSE
108-0229-000	1930	GUNN HOUSE
108-0180-056	1930	HARLAN HOUSE
108-0180-023	1930	HUNT HOUSE
108-0180-102	1930	MORSE HOUSE
108-0217-000	1930	RIDGE STREET APARTMENTS
108-0180-003	1930	SWANSON HOUSE
108-0180-033	1930	TISDER HOUSE
108-0231-000	1930	TRAYNHAM HOUSE
108-0268-000	1930	TURNER APARTMENTS
108-0180-018	1930	VENABLE HOUSE
108-0180-060	1930	WILSON HOUSE
108-0213-000	1930	WYATT GROCERY COMPANY
108-0180-046	1930	YANCEY HOUSE
108-0180-001	1936	WESTMORELAND SCHOOL
108-0254-000	1937	BRINCEFIELD HOUSE
108-0180-053	1937	CABELL HOUSE
108-0180-070	1937	CARTER HOUSE
108-0245-000	1937	DEWS HOUSE
108-0255-000	1937	DUPLEX, 213 CLEVELAND STREET
108-0267-000	1937	H. HARRIS HOUSE
108-0180-067	1937	OLIVER HOUSE
108-0180-002	1939	WESLEY CHAPEL AME ZION CHURCH
108-0233-000	1940	DUPLEX, 531-533 GAY STREET
108-0180-089	1940	HUNT, C.O. JR. HOUSE
108-0180-034	1940	JOHNSON, LEROY HOUSE
108-0180-065	1940	POTEAT HOUSE
108-0180-008	1945	JULIAN HOUSE

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APPENDIX C: INVENTORY OF SURVEYED RESOURCES BY WUZIT TYPE

PROPERTY RESOURCE/WUZIT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
=====	=====	=====
108-0180-001	WESTMORELAND SCHOOL	SCHOOL
108-0180-002	WESLEY CHAPEL AME ZION CHURCH	CHURCH
108-0180-003	SWANSON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-004	BRODNAX APARTMENTS	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0180-005	BROADNAX HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-006	BENDALL HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-007	P. S. BRODNAX HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-008	JULIAN HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-009	WILSON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-010	HARRAWAY HOUSE	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0180-011	ROBINSON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-012	MERRITT HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-013	INGE HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-014	HARGRAVES HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-015	ARMSTRONG HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-016	HOUSE, 313 HOLBROOK STREET	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-017	HOWARD HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-018	VENABLE HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-019	WINSLOW-LUCK HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-020	CUNNINGHAM AND HUGHES FUNERAL HOME	MIXED: COMMERC/DOMES
108-0180-021	HOLBROOK STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	CHURCH
108-0180-022	BEAVER'S FUNERAL HOME	MIXED: COMMERC/DOMES
108-0180-023	HUNT HOUSE	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0180-024	TERRY HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-025	FINLEY HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-026	ALLEN, I.M. HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-027	HOUSE, 415 HOLBROOK STREET	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-028	HOLBROOK STREET PICK-UP	MIXED: COMMERC/DOMES
108-0180-029	HOUSE, 419 HOLBROOK STREET	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0180-030	HOUSE, 419 1/2 HOLBROOK STREET	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-031	HOUSE, 421 HOLBROOK STREET	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-032	EBENEZER LOYAL BAPTIST CHURCH	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-033	TISDER HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-034	JOHNSON, LEROY HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-035	WILLIAMS, J.L. JR. HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-036	C & C HAIR SALON	MIXED: COMMERC/DOMES
108-0180-037	HUGHES, M.C. HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-038	STROUD HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-039	ALLEN DUPLEX	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0180-040	CLAIRBORNE HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-041	SLAUGHTER, H.S. HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-042	PEATROSS HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-043	LUCK HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-044	STUCCO HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-045	DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY, GRASTY BRANCH	MIXED USE: OTHER
108-0180-046	YANCEY HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-047	REESE HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-048	GUNN HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-049	HAYES HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-050	WOOD HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-051	PATRICK HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-052	CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH	CHURCH

PROPERTY RESOURCE/WUZIT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
108-0180-053	CABELL HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-054	JONES HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-055	HARVEY HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-056	HARLAN HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-057	TAYLOR HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-058	TURNER HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-059	HOUSE, 614 ROBERTS STREET	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-060	WILSON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-061	IJAMES HOUSE	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0180-062	HOUSE, 754 DOE STREET	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-063	WILLIAMSON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-064	HYLER HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-065	POTEAT HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-066	JENKINS HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-067	OLIVER HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-068	WILSON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-069	HOUSE, 236 ROSS STREET	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-070	CARTER HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-071	JONES, C.B. HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-072	WILSON HOUSE	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0180-073	BRODNAX, PLEASANT JR. HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-074	MILLER HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-075	BRODNAX-WEST HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-076	COLTON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-077	JOHNSON, N.B. HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-078	HUNT HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-079	HARPER HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-080	SMITH, T.L. HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-081	REID HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-082	WOOLRIDGE HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-083	PARSONAGE, SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-084	COLEMAN HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-085	POTEAT-WILSON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-086	GARDNER HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-087	SPINDLE HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-088	STONE, G.S.HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-089	HUNT, C.O. JR. HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-090	DOSWELL HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-091	PAGE HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-092	GOODE HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-093	BAILEY HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-094	BANK, D.L. HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-095	MERRITT, B.D. HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-096	LEWIS, W.E. HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-097	JACKSON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-098	WRIGHT HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-099	A. WILSON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-100	VINCENT HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-101	COLTON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-102	MORSE HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-103	RICHARDSON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-104	HARRAWAY, D.B. HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0180-105	HOUSE, 609 W. GAY STREET	SINGLE DWELLING

PROPERTY RESOURCE/WUZIT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
108-0181-000	HIGH STREET CHURCH ANNEX	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0182-000	HIGH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH	CHURCH
108-0183-000	ARMSTRONG DUPLEX	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0184-000	HOUSE, BRICK, 301 NORTH FLOYD STREET	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0185-000	HOUSE, BRICK, 303 NORTH FLOYD STREET	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0186-000	HOUSE, BRICK, 305 NORTH FLOYD STREET	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0187-000	HOUSE, BRICK, 307 NORTH FLOYD STREET	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0188-000	HOUSE, BRICK, 309 NORTH FLOYD STREET	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0189-000	HOUSE, BRICK, 311 NORTH FLOYD STREET	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0190-000	HOUSE, BRICK, 313 NORTH FLOYD STREET	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0191-000	HOUSE, 315 NORTH FLOYD STREET	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0192-000	HOUSE, 317 NORTH FLOYD STREET	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0193-000	RW LYNN DRY PRIZERY DANVILLE MATTRESS COMPANY	WAREHOUSE
108-0194-000	DUPLEX, 345-347 NORTH FLOYD STREET	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0195-000	MOTLEY HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0196-000	MORTON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0197-000	DUPLEX, 401-403 NORTH FLOYD STREET	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0198-000	DUPLEX, 407-411 NORTH FLOYD STREET	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0199-000	JACKSON DUPLEX	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0200-000	TRIPLEX, 517 MONROE STREET	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0201-000	MARTIN HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0202-000	WALDON DUPLEX	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0203-000	HARPER DUPLEX	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0204-000	HICKSON DUPLEX	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0205-000	SMITH DUPLEX	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0206-000	DUNSTON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0207-000	HUGHES HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0208-000	BRIM HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0209-000	MCDOWELL HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0210-000	BRANDON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0211-000	BRANDON, JESSE, HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0212-000	BRANDON, J.M. HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0213-000	WYATT GROCERY COMPANY	MIXED: COMMERC/DOMES
108-0214-000	REDD HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0215-000	GERRINGER DUPLEX 2	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0216-000	GERRINGER DUPLEX 1	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0217-000	RIDGE STREET APARTMENTS	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0218-000	HAIRSTON DUPLEX	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0219-000	YMCA HOPE AND CHARITY APOSTOLIC FAITH CHURCH	MIXED USE: OTHER
108-0220-000	SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH MOVEMENT OF JESUS APOSTOLIC HOLINESS FAITH	CHURCH
108-0221-000	SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH	SINGLE DWELLING

PROPERTY RESOURCE/WUZIT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
	RECTORY	
	ROSEDALE APARTMENTS	
108-0222-000	GRANT HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0223-000	I.D. GRANT HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0224-000	ROBINSON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0225-000	DOUGHTY, C.H. HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0226-000	MATEN, HIRAM HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0227-000	HENDERSON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0228-000	GREEN HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0229-000	GUNN HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0230-000	ROBERSTON, LEROY HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0231-000	TRAYNHAM HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0232-000	EDWARDS HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0233-000	DUPLEX, 531-533 GAY STREET	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0234-000	SHIELDS HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0235-000	McELROY HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0236-000	FOSTER HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0237-000	DODSON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0238-000	GRASTY HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0239-000	BROWN HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0240-000	SWANSON, J.W. HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0241-000	CUNNINGHAM HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0242-000	WILSON, O.W. HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0243-000	LIPSCOMB HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0244-000	BLANDON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0245-000	DEWS HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0246-000	HARVEY HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0247-000	JOHNSON DUPLEX	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0248-000	LEWIS HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0249-000	WILSON HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0250-000	GRAVES HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0251-000	HOUSE, 228 CLEVELAND STREET	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0252-000	ALLEN HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0253-000	WHITEMAN HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0254-000	BRINCEFIELD HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0255-000	DUPLEX, 213 CLEVELAND STREET	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0256-000	SHIELDS HOUSE	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0257-000	CLARK HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0258-000	ADAMS, G.K. HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0259-000	ADAMS HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0260-000	HUNDLEY HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0261-000	WILLIAMS HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0262-000	BRODNAX-COWAN HOUSE	MULTIPLE DWELLING
108-0263-000	ADAMS HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0264-000	HARRIS HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0265-000	TOOMER HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0266-000	WOMACK HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0267-000	H. HARRIS HOUSE	SINGLE DWELLING
108-0268-000	TURNER APARTMENTS	MULTIPLE DWELLING

193 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

**APPENDIX D: PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM FOR THE PROPOSED
HOLBROOK-ROSS HISTORIC DISTRICT**



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

H. Alexander Wise, Jr., Director

221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Department of Historic Resources

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM HISTORIC DISTRICT

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

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

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

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

Holbrook-Ross Historic District

2. LOCATION

- A. City or County Danville, Virginia

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

The area bounded by the 200-400 blocks of Holbrook Street; the 200-400 blocks of Ross Street; the 500 block of Gay Street; and Maury Street.

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

TELEPHONE: (804) 786-3143 TDD: (804) 786-1934 FAX: (804) 225-4261

An Equal Opportunity Agency

3. LEGAL PROPERTY OWNERS

ROBERT ROBERT	754 DOE ST
JAMES ROBERT	750 DOE ST
ALEXANDER ALEXANDER	764 DOE ST
WILLIAMSON WELLS	785 DOE ST
LUCK CATHERINE W LIFE	609 GAY ST
POINDEXTER BESSIE	615 GAY ST
NEWMAN JOHN S SR	HOLBROOK ST
ARMSTRONG NANNIE G	HOLBROOK ST
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH	HOLBROOK ST
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH	HOLBROOK ST
CAMPBELL LAWRENCE G	HOLBROOK ST
BOOKER LULA & BEATRICE	HOLBROOK ST
CITY OF DANVILLE	HOLBROOK ST
ALLEN MAGGIE L	HOLBROOK ST
CLARK ANNE HARRISON	HOLBROOK ST
FLOOD GRACE	HOLBROOK ST
SHELTON ROBERT	HOLBROOK ST
DANVILLE REDEVELOPMENT	HOLBROOK ST
TOWNES MARY BELL	HOLBROOK ST
COWAN BLONDOLA B	203 HOLBROOK ST
TURNER BARBARA A	204 HOLBROOK ST
ALLEN BERNARD N	206 HOLBROOK ST
SWANSON JULIAN	208 HOLBROOK ST
CABELL JAMES JR	209 HOLBROOK ST
HARVEY DOLORES H	210 HOLBROOK ST
BROADNAX P S JR	211 HOLBROOK ST
BRODNAX THOMAS M	214 HOLBROOK ST
HARRAWAY DOROTHY B HEIRS	215 HOLBROOK ST
CABELL JAMES JR	216 HOLBROOK ST
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH	218 HOLBROOK ST
WILSON DANNY V	229 HOLBROOK ST
HARRAWAY DOROTHY B HEIRS	237 HOLBROOK ST
ROBINSON ROOSEVELT	239 HOLBROOK ST
MERRITT WILLIETTA T	243 HOLBROOK ST
OVERBEY GERALDINE INGE	251 HOLBROOK ST
PRICE WALTER M	302 HOLBROOK ST
WILLIAMSON RESSIE ONEIL	306 HOLBROOK ST
ARMSTRONG NANNIE G	307 HOLBROOK ST
HAYES PHILLIP LEE	308 HOLBROOK ST
FIRST REALTY OF DANVILLE	310 HOLBROOK ST
ARMSTRONG NANNIE G	311 HOLBROOK ST
NORTH MAIN INC	313 HOLBROOK ST
REESE DERRICK B	314 HOLBROOK ST
YANCEY J W JR	320 HOLBROOK ST
HOWARD ORA EVELYN	321 HOLBROOK ST
JONES W W II	324 HOLBROOK ST
COATES FLOYD I JR	325 HOLBROOK ST
COATES FLOYD I JR	327 HOLBROOK ST
ARMSTRONG NANNIE G	330 HOLBROOK ST
LUCK CATHERINE W	336 HOLBROOK ST
VENABLE JAMES W JR	337 HOLBROOK ST
LUCK CLYDE A JR	341 HOLBROOK ST
PEATROSS CLIFTON	346 HOLBROOK ST

3. LEGAL PROPERTY OWNERS (con't)

HOLBROOK PRESBYTERIAN
 SLAUGHTER HAZEL S
 JGHES MABEL C
 LAIBORNE BEATRICE HEIRS
 HOLBROOK PRESBYTERIAN
 TEAVERS RUSSELL D
 RINGLE DOLORES VIRGINIA
 HERRITT WILLETTE T
 TERRY JOHN WESLEY
 INLEY VIOLA G
 LLEN IDA M
 WILLIAMS REALTY CO INC
 JONES ELIJAH SR
 TROUD FREDERICK W
 LOYAL BAPTIST CHURCH
 TROUD FREDERICK W
 HANEY IDA R
 WILLIAMS JERRY L JR
 JOHNSON LEROY
 FISHER KATE
 WILSON MARY J
 WILLIAMS TRUDY A
 EBLEY CHAPEL AFRICAN
 METHODIST CHURCH
 ADAMS GERALDINE K
 ARMSTRONG NANNIE G
 LARDNER SARAH
 MCLAUGHLIN EUGENE C
 FERRY JOHN W
 JGHES MABEL C
 RICHARDSON JULIA H
 LAYTON GLADYS H
 TEAVERS RUSSELL D
 RICHARDSON BARBARA JEAN
 RICHARDSON BARBARA JEAN
 INCHBACK ARTHUR JR
 WYLER HERMAN L
 HARRAWAY DOROTHY B HEIRS
 OTEAT JAMES G
 INCHBACK ARTHUR JR
 JENKINS SHIRLEY MAY
 INCHBACK ARTHUR JR
 LIVER WILLIE JOSEPH
 YORK HAZEL C
 WILSON OTIS
 RICHARDSON BARBARA JEAN
 RICHARDSON JULIA H LIFE
 JONES CLARENCE B JR
 LAYTON GLADYS H
 MORSE VIRGINIA C
 ARMSTRONG NANNIE G
 COLTON RICARDO

347 HOLBROOK ST
 348 HOLBROOK ST
 351 HOLBROOK ST
 352 HOLBROOK ST
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 426 HOLBROOK ST
 430 HOLBROOK ST
 434 HOLBROOK ST
 438 HOLBROOK ST
 153 HOLBROOK ST & 1/2
 416 HOLBROOK ST & 416 1/2
 400 JOHN ST
 314 JOHN ST & 316
 614 ROBERTS ST
 619 ROBERTS ST & 119
 ROSS ST
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 237 ROSS ST

3. LEGAL PROPERTY OWNERS (con't)

WRIGHT LOUISE CORA	238 ROSS ST
JONES CLARENCE B JR	240 ROSS ST
VINCENT SARAH ELMORE	243 ROSS ST
MOLTON HOWARD W JR	248 ROSS ST
WILSON ALEXANDER	249 ROSS ST
WRIGHT PAUL	251 ROSS ST
WING THELMA	301 ROSS ST
BRODNAX PLEASANT S JR	302 ROSS ST
HUGHES PAUL H SR	305 ROSS ST
WEST CORRINE S LIFE	308 ROSS ST
MARABLE JAMES	310 ROSS ST
JOHNSON NORMA B	312 ROSS ST
MERRITT BISHETTE DIONNE	313 ROSS ST
DANVILLE BUILDERS INC	317 ROSS ST
LUCK CATHERINE W	321 ROSS ST
MAYNARD W H JR	323 ROSS ST
COLEMAN CLYDE E	325 ROSS ST
HUNT ISAAC C HEIRS	326 ROSS ST
HARPER HARRY A	330 ROSS ST
ARMSTRONG NANNIE G	337 ROSS ST
SMITH TONY LAMONT	340 ROSS ST
LEWIS RICKEY D	341 ROSS ST
JONES ELIJAH SR	344 ROSS ST
STEPHENS CAROL A	348 ROSS ST
HUNT CURTIS D JR	357 ROSS ST
STONE GEORGE STEVEN	359 ROSS ST
ARMSTRONG NANNIE G	361 ROSS ST
TURNER RENTALS INC	364 ROSS ST
LOGAN ALBERT HAYWOOD	369 ROSS ST
WILSON LINDA F	400 ROSS ST
POTEAT BERNARD A	403 ROSS ST
GARDNER SARAH H	405 ROSS ST
WALLEGHENY WEST	410 ROSS ST
COLEMAN CLYDE E	411 ROSS ST
COLEMAN CLYDE EDISON	413 ROSS ST
ROSS STREET SEVENTH DAY	414 ROSS ST
MILLER WILLIAM PERCY	308 ROSS ST & 1/2

4. GENERAL DATA

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

Late 19th century to 1940s

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

Residential; commercial/residential

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

Doe-Brodnax House, pre-1870; Bendall-Cabell House, pre-1870;

Hargraves-Geary House, ca. 1890; Doswell House, ca. 1890;

Winslow-Luck House, ca. 1890; Danville Public Library, Grasty Branch, 1940s;

Westmoreland School Complex, 1925, 1936; Calvary Baptist Church, 1896;

Holbrook Street Presbyterian Church, 1910; Loyal Baptist Church, 1924

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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

The relatively intact neighborhood of Holbrook-Ross includes a full range of late 19th- and early 20th-century residential, commercial, and institutional structures that reflect the development of the neighborhood as it became the first African-American professional neighborhood in Danville.

The majority of the houses are single-family dwellings that were built between 1880 and 1910. These feature a mixture of wood-frame and brick construction in one and two stories. Intersecting hip and intersecting gable roofs are the dominant roof form. Most of the houses are vernacular in style and form, with Italianate or Queen Anne influences visible in the detailing of some of the buildings.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION (con't)

A second phase of building occurred in the 1920s and 1930s. These houses are typically in the Craftsman or Bungalow style. Building during this time period was concentrated at the southern end of the neighborhood near Grove Street Cemetery or on scattered lots throughout the neighborhood.

There are also several churches in the proposed district which are important examples of late 19th and 20th century architecture.

As the main thoroughfare from Main Street to Union Street, Holbrook Street serves as the nucleus of the neighborhood. Many of the finer home and the established churches are located along this street. Situated on a ridge and lined with sidewalks, Holbrook Street is elevated physically and associatively above its surroundings. Holbrook Street became known as "the street" to live on for many African-Americans in Danville.

The area associated with the Holbrook-Ross neighborhood originally extended from Valley Street to Broad Street and from Maury Street north to Union Street. The character of the outlying area was noticeably different from the nucleus area of Holbrook and Ross Streets. The streets to the west of Ross Street were not developed as early, many of the blocks remaining open until the 1940s. Monroe and Valley Streets to the east were considered more as service streets to the larger white residences along Grove and Main Streets. Residents along these streets were primarily laborers and domestic workers. Also, the topography on either side of Holbrook was often steep and irregular. As a result, buildings were smaller and siting tended to be haphazard. The majority of the area beyond Holbrook and Ross Streets was cleared during the redevelopment effort of the 1950s. Although the area below Maury Street and Grove Street Cemetery, including the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, was developed at the same time as the proposed Holbrook-Ross Historic District and contains buildings of similar construction, the area was originally a white neighborhood and related to Main Street and Grove Street rather than the predominantly black neighborhood of Holbrook-Ross to the north.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION - continued

6. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

The proposed Holbrook-Ross Historic District is significant because it reflects the development of the African-American race in Danville in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as it ascended from slave labor to skilled freedmen and eventually to professionals. It includes resources in the areas of domestic, funerary, and religious architecture, ethnicity, education, and commerce. As such, the neighborhood is a tangible expression of the aspiration to attain a self-sufficient community during a time of new-found freedom accompanied by segregation and Jim Crow laws.

Holbrook-Ross owes much of its existence and character to the establishment of the Danville School in the 1870s and its continuing presence in the subsequent Westmoreland and Langston schools. The emphasis on education for the African-American race led to the development of a well-educated, professional black neighborhood near the school. Residents along these streets included the first black dentist as well as doctors, lawyers, teachers, ministers, undertakers, and prominent businessmen in the black community. Holbrook Street became the street to live on for many aspiring blacks in Danville.

The history of this early black professional neighborhood as told through the physical structures is even more significant as there is little written history of the African-American community in Danville.

7. PHOTOGRAPHS

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

8. MAP

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

9. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Deterioration and neglect are the major problems facing the properties in the proposed district. Five properties were demolished during the course of the survey (four of these were surveyed prior to demolition). At least four properties in the study area have been condemned by the city. Many of the properties surveyed are beginning to show signs of decline. An aging population on fixed incomes and absentee property owners seem to be the main reasons for the decline. On the positive side, during the course of the project, the study team did notice a lot of renovation/remodeling occurring, particularly on Holbrook Street.

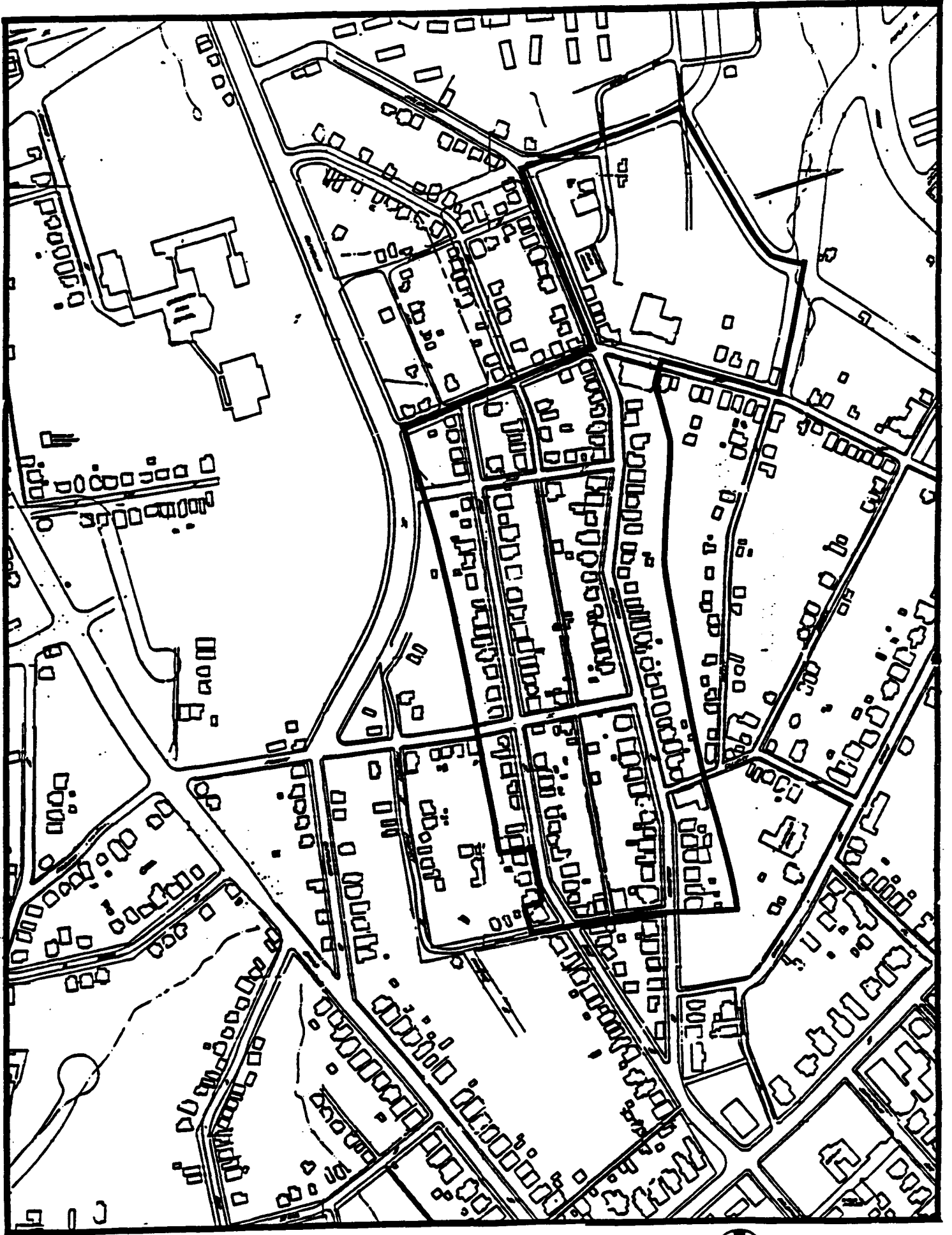
10. APPLICANT INFORMATION

NAME _____ TELEPHONE () _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____



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

Mayor of city or town:

Chairman, Board of Supervisors:
(for county and town properties)

City or Town Manager or County Administrator:

A. Ray Griffin, Jr.
P.O. Box 3300
Danville, Va 24543

Director, City or County Planning Department:

Janine Park
P.O. Box 3300
Danville, Va 24541

Chairman, City or County Planning Commission:

Roy Dunn
P.O. Box 3300
Danville, Va 24541

City Council member or County Supervisor
in whose district the property is located:

(Optional) Name and address of contact person
for local historic preservation group:

Rick Barker
Danville Historic Society
135 Holbrook Avenue
Danville, Va 24541
