

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Martinsville Historic District Boundary Increase 2022

Other names/site number: DHR #120-5098

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Fayette, Church, Market, Moss, Bridge, Broad, and Ellsworth Streets, Cleveland Ave

City or town: Martinsville State: Virginia County: Independent City

Not For Publication: n/a

Vicinity: n/a

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B X C D

| | |
|---|---|
| <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive; color: blue; margin: 0;"><i>Julie C. Langston</i></p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p><u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p> | <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive; color: blue; margin: 0;"><i>11.14.22</i></p> <p>Date</p> |
| <p>In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p> | |
| <p>Signature of commenting official:</p> | <p>Date</p> |
| <p>Title :</p> | <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p> |

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

James Gabbert
Signature of the Keeper

12-27-2022
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Non-contributing | |
|--------------|------------------|------------|
| <u>32</u> | <u>6</u> | buildings |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>33</u> | <u>7</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business: Office building; Financial institution; Department store; Specialty store

GOVERNMENT: City hall; Fire station; Government office; Courthouse

EDUCATION: School

RELIGION: Religious facility: church

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Mill

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business: Office building; Financial institution; Department store; Specialty store

GOVERNMENT: City hall; Fire station; Government office, Courthouse

EDUCATION: School

RELIGION: Religious facility: church

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Late Gothic Revival,
Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial
Style

MODERN MOVEMENT: New Formalism, Brutalism, International Style, Streamlined
Moderne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, STONE, METAL, CONCRETE,
GLASS

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Martinsville Historic District 2022 Boundary Increase expands the existing historic district, which was originally listed in 1998. The district includes properties that represent an extension of the historical growth and development patterns of the Martinsville Historic District into the early 1970s and which retain a high degree of integrity. The expansion areas are primarily located to the south of the original district. On the north side of the district are three small expansion areas that encompass peripheral mid-twentieth century development and were just outside the original district's period of significance. The original district, which is being updated simultaneously with this boundary increase, is a collection of commercial, institutional, and light-industrial buildings representative of the full-breadth of early-to-mid-twentieth century architecture. Styles which characterize the original district include Greek, Romanesque, Classical, and Colonial revival styles, as well as a sampling of Commercial, International, and Art Deco styles, representing Martinsville's period of economic and civic growth and development up to the mid-twentieth century. The 2022 Boundary Increase area is generally characterized by one- and two-story masonry buildings fronting streets laid primarily along a grid-like pattern, with a few taller commercial buildings reaching as many as five stories. Prominent, mid-twentieth-century architectural styles represented include the International Style, New Formalism, Brutalism, and modern commercial vernacular. The district also includes early twentieth century examples of Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, and industrial Commercial Style buildings, which were not within the contiguous boundaries of the original historic district.

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As a group, the boundary increase areas collectively include 40 resources, of which 33 are contributing and 7 are non-contributing.

The material herein is based upon work assisted by a grant from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of the Interior or the National Park Service. This project was funded in part by an Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund (ESHPPF) grant. Martinsville was severely impacted by both Hurricane Michael and Hurricane Florence, triggering a sense of urgency to document at-risk properties. In addition to increasing flood risk, Martinsville experienced downed trees and high winds that also pose risk to historic buildings which are located in established neighborhoods, many with large, mature tree coverage. Currently, the City of Martinsville contains 595 properties with a .2% chance of some amount of water reaching their building in 2020. This number, however, is based upon current FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps, and does not represent potential flash floods due to rainfall, which can often overwhelm existing stormwater infrastructure. Martinsville's damage related to both Hurricane Michael and Hurricane Florence demonstrate the increasing risk to the area for severe weather.

Narrative Description

Setting: The Martinsville Historic District 2022 Boundary Increase is located in central Martinsville. The expansion includes the city's historic Main Street commercial corridor, with buildings primarily fronting along east-west and north-south streets developed along a grid-like pattern. The 2022 Boundary Increase also incorporates mid-twentieth century growth and redevelopment areas in and around Martinsville's historic core. The historic uses of the contributing resources include municipal government, commercial, educational, and religious, as well as industrial, which were generally larger in size and located on larger parcels. Additionally, by the mid-twentieth century, local development patterns often resulted in buildings set back from the lot line and oriented toward vehicular rather than pedestrian traffic. With the exception of a few notable designed landscapes and street trees, there is minimal vegetation throughout the increase areas. Sidewalks are along most streets, and several large parking lots are interspersed throughout the district, typically for resources where numerous visitors, clients, customers, and employees are present. The boundary increase areas are comprised of a combination of three small areas consisting of commercial buildings constructed to the lot lines that are located north of the original district, and mid-twentieth century increase areas with buildings set back at a much greater distance from the street and often with on-site parking. This transition from the nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century development patterns in the core of the original district to the vehicular-oriented patterns of the mid-twentieth century is important as the variegated patterns reflect the much larger changes in social, economic, and government trends that characterized Martinsville during the post-World War II era.

Narrative:

The Martinsville Historic District 2022 Boundary Increase includes additional areas and properties that represent an extension of the historical growth and development patterns of the

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Martinsville Historic District, originally listed in 1998. The original district is a representative collection of commercial, institutional, and light-industrial buildings primarily constructed from 1920 to 1948. There are also a few representative late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century buildings, as well as the ca. 1824 Henry County Courthouse. Styles which characterize the original district include Greek, Romanesque, Classical, and Colonial revival styles, as well as a sampling of Commercial, International, and Art Deco styles, representing Martinsville's period of economic and civic growth and development to the mid-twentieth century.

The Boundary Increase areas include additional properties fronting along Church Street just south of the original historic district, as well as those along the major north-south arteries of the district including Moss, Broad, Ellsworth Streets, and Cleveland Avenue. An increase area also extends south beyond Market Street to include the Pannill Knitting Company industrial complex between Cleveland Avenue and Ellsworth Street. Although the expansion areas primarily include properties illustrative of significant mid-twentieth century commercial and governmental trends, which are apparent in the increase areas south of the original historic district, there are also three small increase areas located north of the existing district. These boundary increase areas include resources dating to the 1950s through the early 1970s.

The boundary increase areas collectively include 40 resources associated with downtown Martinsville's significant civic, commercial, and industrial development patterns into the early 1970s. Institutional and civic properties within the boundary increase areas include the Municipal Building located at 55 W. Church Street (120-5098-0010), a fire station located at 65 W Church (120-5098-0007) and Martinsville Junior High School (120-5098-0039) located at 30 Cleveland Avenue. Two religious institutions are also within the Boundary Increase area: the ca. 1928 Broad Street Christian Church (120-5098-0040) and the ca. 1928 Ohev Zion Synagogue, now the Martinsville Senior Center (120-5098-0041). The boundary increase areas encompass several commercial bank buildings from the First Federal Loan and Savings Bank (120-5098-0012) near the west end of the district to the First National Bank of Martinsville (120-5098-0038) and the Piedmont Bank and Trust (120-5098-0037) buildings, both located at the intersection of E. Church and Ellsworth streets. Additionally, the boundary increase areas capture a number of mid-twentieth century department stores, furniture outlets, and commercial buildings, as well as several office buildings.

The 2022 boundary increases are generally characterized by one- and two-story masonry buildings fronting along streets laid primarily along a grid-like pattern, with a few taller commercial buildings reaching as many as five stories. Prominent, mid-twentieth-century architectural styles represented include the International Style, New Formalism, Brutalism, and modern commercial vernacular. The district also includes early-twentieth century examples of Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, Greek Revival and industrial Commercial Style buildings, which were not within the contiguous boundaries of the original historic district. Many of the properties within the Boundary Increase include large parking lots associated with the main building resource, which were necessary to accommodate the increased reliance on the

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automobile that was well under way by the World War II era and burgeoned even more rapidly after the war ended and unprecedented economic growth commenced across Virginia.

Each of the Martinsville Historic District 2022 boundary increase areas retain a high degree of the seven aspects of integrity associated with the city's historical growth and development patterns. Non-contributing resources are minimized by drawing boundaries for each increase area that are focused on resources with significant historical associations with the district's government, commerce, industry, education, architecture, and ethnic heritage (European – Jewish) areas of significance. The boundary increases represent the physical expansion and redevelopment of Martinsville's commercial center, and each retains integrity of location. Resources within each increase area retain integrity of design, demonstrating the original elements that reflect the properties' architectural styles, site plan arrangements, and landscape features. Similarly, many of the buildings retain integrity of materials and workmanship associated with their original design and construction, conveying the characteristics of their style, function, and use. Historic materials, such as brick and cast stone cladding, wood and metal window sash, original entries (although some have been slightly modified for universal accessibility), are retained without being obscured by later materials. Roofing materials, typically asphalt shingles on gable roofs and built-up or membrane roofing on flat roofs, have been replaced in kind, which is characteristics of these types of materials on mid-twentieth century buildings. As a whole, the increase areas retain integrity of setting as they are part of the concentrated commercial and governmental center of the City of Martinsville as well as neighboring Henry County. Lastly, the increase areas have integrity of feeling and association for their collective ability to represent the district's significance institutional, commercial, and industrial historical trends of the early- to mid-twentieth century.

Inventory

The inventory below is the result of reconnaissance-level survey of 40 resources conducted in January 2022. Surveyors verified the conditions of all previously-documented resources within each boundary increase area, as well as documented resources not previously surveyed and all secondary resources of substantial scale and use. The 2022 survey resulted in the identification of 40 new contributing resources, including 32 buildings and 1 structure, as well as 6 non-contributing buildings and 1 non-contributing structure.

Each entry in the inventory below identifies the primary and secondary (where applicable) resource(s), the resource type (building, site, structure, or object), number of stories, architectural style, approximate construction date, and contributing or non-contributing status. Resources within the Martinsville Historic District 2022 Boundary Increase are considered contributing if they were constructed during the district's period of significance (1925-1972), are associated with one or more of the district's areas of significance, and retain architectural integrity sufficient to convey historic associations. Alterations to contributing resources were evaluated based on the overall impact to the character-defining features of the building. A detailed architectural description and surveyor assessment for each resource has also been prepared in conjunction with this nomination, and can be accessed via the Virginia Department of Historic

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Resources architectural survey archives and/or the Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS). Resources are keyed to the Sketch Map by their respective Increase Area number and the last four digits of the resource's 11-digit historic district identification number (e.g. -0001, -0002, etc.).

Increase Area 1

Fayette Street

West 62 Fayette Street 120-5098-0001

High Point Furniture Outlet (historic); Winn Dixie (alleged/former)

Primary Resource: Store (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1954

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Workshop (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Increase Area 2

Franklin Street

242 Franklin Street 120-5098-0003

Lester Lumber Company

Primary Resource: Warehouse (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1960

Contributing Total: 1

Increase Area 3

Green Street

27 Green Street 120-5098-0002

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1958

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Warehouse (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Clay Street

Clay Street 120-5098-0004

Primary Resource: Water Tank/Tower (Structure), Style: No discernible style, Ca 1955

Contributing Total: 1

Increase Area 4

West 60 Church Street 120-5098-0008

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Primary Resource: **Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Brutalism Style, Ca 1965**
Contributing Total: 1

West 58 Church Street 120-5098-0009

Primary Resource: **Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Brutalism, Ca 1970**
Contributing Total: 1

West 54 Church Street 120-5098-0033

Primary Resource: **Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: International Style, Ca 1965**
Contributing Total: 1

West 24-26 Church Street 120-5098-0011

Primary Resource: **Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: International Style, Ca 1970**
Contributing Total: 1

West 115 Church Street 120-5098-0005

Primary Resource: **Service Station (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1960**
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: **Carport (Structure)** **Non-contributing Total: 1**

West 65 Church Street 120-5098-0007

Martinsville Fire Department
Primary Resource: **Fire Station (Building), Stories 1, Style: International Style, 1967**
Contributing Total: 1

West 55 Church Street 120-5098-0010

Martinsville Municipal Center
Primary Resource: **Government Office (Building), Stories 2, Style: International Style, Ca 1967**
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: **Jail (Building)** **Non-contributing Total: 1**

West 25 Church Street 120-5098-0012

First Federal Savings and Loan
Primary Resource: **Bank (Building), Stories 2, Style: Brutalism, Ca 1975**
Contributing Total: 1

Moss Street

6 Moss Street 120-5098-0006

Phoenix Commercial Building

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Primary Resource: **Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1973**
Contributing Total: 1

13 Moss Street 120-5098-0013

Martinsville Sheriff Department

Primary Resource: **Police Station (Building), Stories 1, Style: International Style, 1978**
Non-contributing Total: 1

19 Moss Street 120-5007

Other DHR Id#: 120-5098-0041

Ohev Zion Synagogue

Primary Resource: **Synagogue (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1928**
Contributing Total: 1

Increase Area 5

Broad Street

26 Broad Street 120-5098-0034

Primary Resource: **Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1960**
Contributing Total: 1

105 Broad Street 120-5098-0032

Primary Resource: **Store (Building), Stories 1, Style: Contemporary, Ca 1966**
Contributing Total: 1

106 Broad Street 120-5005

other DHR Id#: 120-5098-0040

Broad Street Christian Church

Primary Resource: **Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Gothic Revival, 1928**
Contributing Total: 1

Church Street

East 128 Church Street 120-5098-0014

Leggett's Department Store

Primary Resource: **Department Store (Building), Stories 1, Style: New Formalism, Ca 1966**
Contributing Total: 1

East 132 Church Street 120-5098-0015

Sidney's Fashion Center

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Primary Resource: **Department Store (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1965**
Contributing Total: 1

East 134 Church Street 120-5098-0038

First National Bank of Martinsville

Primary Resource: **Bank (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1966**
Contributing Total: 1

East 238 Church Street 120-5098-0035

BB&T (Current)

Primary Resource: **Bank (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, 2021**
Non-contributing Total: 1

East 242 Church Street 120-5098-0016

Primary Resource: **Service Station (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1958**
Contributing Total: 1

Ellsworth Street

1 Ellsworth Street 120-5098-0037

Piedmont Trust Bank

Primary Resource: **Bank (Building), Stories 5, Style: International Style, Ca 1956**
Contributing Total: 1

20 Ellsworth Street 120-5098-0036

Primary Resource: **Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1971**
Contributing Total: 1

Cleveland Avenue

17 Cleveland Avenue 120-5098-0018

Primary Resource: **Doctors Office/Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1979**
Non-contributing Total: 1

25 Cleveland Avenue 120-5098-0019

Primary Resource: **Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Contemporary, Ca 1978**
Non-contributing Total: 1

15 Cleveland Avenue 120-5098-0017

Professional Arts Center

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Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: International Style, Ca 1965
Contributing Total: 1

30 Cleveland Avenue **120-5002-0076** *Other DHR Id#: 120-5098-0039*
Martinsville High School (historic); Martinsville Middle School (current)

Primary Resource: School (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1939

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Classroom Building (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**

Secondary Resource: Gymnasium (Building) **Contributing Total: 1**

201 Cleveland Avenue **120-5098-0022**

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1957
Contributing Total: 1

202 Cleveland Avenue **120-5098-0023**

Pannill Knitting Company

Primary Resource: Industrial Complex (Building), Stories 2-3, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1930
Contributing Total: 1

209 Cleveland Avenue **120-5098-0024**

Cleveland Professional Building

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: International Style, Ca 1953
Contributing Total: 1

Brown Street

208 Brown Street **120-5098-0020**

Martinsville High School Gymnasium (later Martinsville Junior High)

Primary Resource: Gymnasium (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1925

Contributing Total: 1

Market Street

East 240 Market Street **120-5098-0021**

Armory; Pannill Knitting Company

Primary Resource: Warehouse (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1930

Contributing Total: 1

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

COMMERCE

INDUSTRY

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

ETHNIC HERITAGE: European (Jewish)

Period of Significance

1925-1973

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Carter, J. Coates (architect)

Smithey & Boynton (architect)

Stanley Bowles Corporation (builder)

Long, Raymond (architect)

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

The Martinsville Historic District (DHR #120-5001) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1998. Located in the historic civic and commercial center of the City of Martinsville and neighboring Henry County, the district has served as the political and governmental center for local residents for almost two centuries. Martinsville has been recognized as one of the southern Virginia Piedmont's most prolific tobacco, furniture, and textile manufacturing cities, which fueled the economic prosperity and growth of the district into the third quarter of the twentieth century. The original district's period of significance began with the establishment of Martinsville as the county seat for Henry County in 1791, and ended with 1948, which was based on the fifty-year guideline for historic properties that do not meet Criteria Consideration G. The Martinsville Historic District 2022 Boundary Increase extends the period of significance to end in 1973, thereby capturing significant mid-twentieth century resources associated with important historical trends, patterns of development, and events that are representative of the City's continued role as a local commercial and governmental locus. The Martinsville Historic District 2022 Boundary Increase is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Politics/ Government, Industry, Commerce, Education, and Ethnic Heritage: European (Jewish). The Boundary Increase is also locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its significant civic, institutional, commercial, and industrial buildings, several of which were designed by locally known architects including J. Coates Carter, Smithey & Boynton, and Raymond Long, as well as a local building firm, Stanley Bowles Corporation. Several notable examples of mid-twentieth century International Style and Brutalist architecture exist in the district and are noteworthy exceptions to the typical revival styles, especially Colonial Revival, that have remained popular in southern Virginia throughout the twentieth century. The commercial resources within the increase areas, in contrast, display Modern-influenced commercial vernacular design, typified by limited ornamentation, flat roofs with low parapets, and primary entrances that are highlighted by cantilevered canopies, flanking display windows, or single-light double doors.

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

Martinsville, historically the county seat of Henry County before Virginia introduced independent cities as a political jurisdiction, was established in 1791. During the early to mid-nineteenth century, Henry County's agricultural economy was supported primarily by tobacco cultivation reliant on enslaved African American workers at plantations large and small. By 1824, an elaborate, classically designed brick courthouse was constructed in Martinsville and, in 1851, a railroad passed through the town, laying the groundwork for future industrial, agricultural, and commercial growth. Plans for expansion, however, were delayed by the Civil War from 1861-1865, which left Virginia's economy in shambles. Discrete places in Virginia, however, began to recover by the 1870s as the transition from a slavery-based, agricultural

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economy to a more modern, industrial- and commercial-based economy took root, propelled in large part by rapid growth of railroad networks and rapid exploitation of natural resources such as lumber and coal. Tobacco continued to be a major cash crop for the Martinsville area, while furniture manufacturers and associated lumber companies, drawn by proximity to abundant timber, began to settle in and around Martinsville. Additionally, textile mills such as Pannill Knitting and Sale Knitting established themselves in Martinsville during the early 1900s. The expansion of Martinsville's economy sparked population growth and made possible public improvements such as paved streets, public utilities, and telephone systems.¹ The city's diversified economy allowed it to weather the boom-and-bust cycle of the World War I era, when demand for industrial resources spiked then suddenly dropped after the war's end, then the agricultural economy suffered shocks related to overproduction and falling prices during the 1920s, and finally the Great Depression of the 1930s that caused a nationwide economic collapse. As World War II began, Martinsville's industrial sector stepped up to meet production demands for war materiel, including a major nylon plant and textile plants, and workers moved to the city to take advantage of new employment opportunities.

Following World War II, Martinsville experienced its largest single decade of growth, a trend that coincided with the onset of almost three straight decades of economic prosperity nationwide. From 1940 to 1950, the city's population increased 71 percent.² By 1970, the city's population had increased nearly 95 percent from its pre-World War II level.³ Martinsville became one of the "fastest growing cities in the south" and was named an "All-American City" by several national publications.⁴ During this period, Martinsville was home to "the largest nylon plant in the world; three of the largest manufacturers of wood furniture in the nation, including the world's largest manufacturer; the world's largest manufacturer of knit outerwear; the nation's largest manufacturer of sweatshirts; the world's largest manufacturer of Grandfather and Grandmother clocks; and Virginia's largest upholstery factory under one roof."⁵ These accolades helped boost the city's economic prosperity into the 1970s and led to expansion of Martinsville's downtown commercial, institutional, civic, and industrial center. New office buildings, banks, department stores, and local government facilities, including a fire station and a municipal headquarters, were constructed in the architectural styles that became popular as Modernism was embraced and future opportunities seemed limitless. The oil crisis of the early 1970s, coupled with rapid inflation, marked an end to the postwar period's prosperity. Increasing competition from offshore manufacturers and the declining popularity of cigarettes dealt blows to Martinsville's manufacturers and the myriad tobacco growers, processors, and buyers who faced considerable challenges as the hazards of cigarette smoking became more widely known. Martinsville's difficulties during this time are evidenced in other towns and cities across southern Virginia as new construction slowed, industrial concerns began to downsize and eventually to close, and

¹ Martinsville Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination.

² Martinsville Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination.

³ Daniel D. Preston, *Yesterday & Today: A Look at Life in Martinsville and Henry County, Virginia*, (Bassett, Virginia: The Bassett Printing Corporation, 1979), 91.

⁴ Preston, *Yesterday & Today*, 87; Martinsville Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination

⁵ Martinsville Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination

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population decreased as workers were forced to seek opportunities elsewhere. The downturn was not permanent and Martinsville's civic, educational, institutional, and commercial leaders began to undertake creative approaches to revitalizing the city from the late twentieth century through today.

Criterion A

Politics/Government

The Martinsville Historic District 2022 Boundary Increase is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Politics/Government for its association with local municipal government entities and activities. The rapid growth of the city of Martinsville during the mid-twentieth century required increased services and staff to support its municipal government. As personnel were added to the City's payroll, it became evident that the "aging mid-Victorian" municipal building on E. Main Street near the county courthouse was no longer adequate to house the departments of city government.⁶ Planning for new municipal facilities began in 1955, when acquisition of property along W. Church Street commenced. In 1966, the City's fire department was the first to relocate to its "new and modern facilities" at the corner of W. Church and Moss Streets.⁷ During that same year, plans were drawn for a new, two-story municipal building located at 55 W. Church Street (**120-5098-0010**), adjacent to the new fire station at 65 W. Church Street (**120-5098-0007**). The International Style building was designed by prominent local architect J. Coates Carter, and constructed by Stanley Bowles Corporation.⁸ Numerous local vendors provided finishes and furnishing for the building, including the Elkins Furniture and Rug Corporation, which provided carpeting for the building, and the Martinsville Office Supply, Inc., which provided office furniture and decoration. The new municipal building, completed in 1968, housed all of the city offices, three courts, and the police headquarters and jail. At a cost of approximately \$1.4 million, the Martinsville municipal building served as a "monument" for the "progressive community."⁹

Industry

The Martinsville Historic District 2022 Boundary Increase is also locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Industry for its association with the city's tobacco, furniture, and textile manufacturing history. Similar to the original district, which included manufacturing facilities along its edges, the expansion areas along its southern boundary and adjacent to the railroad tracks also have locally important industrial concerns. Most notable among these industrial sites is the **Pannill Knitting Company (120-5098-0023)**, located at 202 Cleveland Avenue. Founded by William Letcher Pannill in 1925, the factory was "the first in the South to knit textiles, rather

⁶ "The Changing Face of Henry Co.," *Henry County Journal*, 20 March 1969; "They're Rubbing Their Eyes in Disbelief at the Change," *Martinsville Bulletin*, 10 May 1968

⁷ "They're Rubbing Their Eyes in Disbelief at the Change," *Martinsville Bulletin*, 10 May 1968

⁸ J. Coates Carter, *Martinsville Municipal Building*, 1966; Architectural Drawings held by City of Martinsville.

⁹ Stanley Bowles Corp. Advertisement, *Martinsville Bulletin*, 10 May 1968.

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than spin yarn or weave cloth.”¹⁰ The company manufactured undergarments until 1930, when they shifted their focus to making sweatshirts. Pannill also helped form Sale Knitting Company with his son-in-law Mike Sale. Sale Knitting Company (now demolished), located within the boundaries of the original Martinsville Historic District, also produced fleece goods. In the mid-twentieth century, an increase in the popularity of sweatshirts and fleece wear prompted tremendous growth for Pannill Knitting Company and other textile manufacturers in Martinsville. Between the 1920s and 1947, the company expanded its single warehouse along the south side of Water Street to become a multiple-building complex. By 1960, Martinsville and Henry County manufactured 60 percent of all sweatshirts in the world, and became commonly known as the “Sweatshirt Capital of the World.”¹¹ Pannill Knitting Company operated until 1989 when it was purchased by Sara Lee Corporation.¹²

The Boundary Increase also includes the addition of the **Lester Lumber Company (120-5098-0003)**, located at 242 Franklin Street. As southern furniture companies excelled during the early twentieth century, local lumber became a hot commodity, and Henry County had a wealth of the resource. G. T. Lester first established the Lester Lumber Company in 1896, but moved operations to Martinsville in 1914. During the post-World War II housing boom, the demand for lumber increased exponentially, bringing additional success to Lester Lumber Company. In 1948, the company joined national competitors in the manufacturing of pre-fabricated housing, forming a sister company called Lesco Homes.

Commerce

The Martinsville Historic District served as the primary commercial center for the city through the early to mid-twentieth century. Similar to the original district, the 2022 Boundary Increase

¹⁰ “Textile Highlights,” *Martinsville and Henry County, Virginia*, <https://www.visitmartinsville.com/textile-highlights> (accessed 3 April 3, 2019).

¹¹ “Looking Back on Southside: Three Transitions,” *Martinsville Bulletin*, 24 Dec 2017; “William G. Pannill, former President of Pannill Knitting Co. in Martinsville when it was the ‘Sweatshirt Capital of the World,’ Dies at 87,” *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 13 June 2014; “Textile Highlights,” *Martinsville and Henry County, Virginia*, <https://www.visitmartinsville.com/textile-highlights> (accessed 3 April 3, 2019).

¹² Near the railroad tracks (but beyond the district boundaries) is the last remaining resource associated with the former American of Martinsville Plant along Maple Street. The 70-foot-tall metal water tank was constructed by 1922, and stored approximately 130,000 gallons of water that could be transported via pipelines connecting the tower to the furniture plant’s sprinkler system (see Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Martinsville, VA, 1922; “American Furniture Co. Inc., Martinsville, VA,” Map of Plant, May 1922; J. T. Harris, “American Furniture Co. Inc.: Plants Nos 1,2,3,4 and 5, Martinsville, VA,” Site Plan, 6 June 1950). American of Martinsville was the city’s largest industrial employer by the mid-1970s, and one of the country’s most prominent manufacturers of home furniture. Ca. 2002, the plant suffered a major fire that destroyed or irreparably compromised the plant buildings located north of the railroad. The southern half of the plant was severely damaged by fire in ca. 2013, and entirely demolished by 2021. A smaller former plant of American of Martinsville is still extant in the original historic district, located at 41 Lester Street (120-5001-0119). Other industrial resources located along the railroad tracks included businesses that served employees of the industrial plants and travelers, including dry cleaning services, several stores, auto-related businesses, and wholesale grocery concerns. The Virginia Mirror Company, companion to the local furniture manufacturers, was established in 1971, and was also at 25 Railroad Street. Unfortunately, the former N&W passenger station no longer stands at the intersection of Railroad and Broad Street.

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includes properties representative of the city's robust commercial banking industry. During the 1960s, at least six different major financial institutions constructed or renovated existing bank buildings in Martinsville. One article in the *Martinsville Bulletin* noted the expansion of the financial sector as a symbol of the "growth potential of the area."¹³ Similar to other cities across the state, Martinsville's banking industry was significantly impacted by the 1962 Buck-Holland banking bill, which allowed for the development of bank branches and the consolidation of smaller community banks into statewide institutions. By 1974, Virginia had witnessed 118 mergers, with the eight largest banks controlling 64% of all offices. One of the state's leading institutions to emerge from this new banking system was Virginia National Bank, which formed out of 31 acquisitions. Within the original historic district, Virginia National Bank (120-5001-0016) opened a branch in Martinsville near the corner of E. Church and Lester Streets in 1963.¹⁴ Martinsville's local banks also saw increased growth following the 1962 legislation. Several constructed large headquarters in Martinsville, including **First National Bank of Martinsville**, located in the ca. 1966 Colonial Revival building at 134 E. Church Street (**120-5098-0038**), and the **Piedmont Bank and Trust (later BB&T)**, located in the ca. 1956-1973 International Style building at 1 Ellsworth Street (**120-5098-0037**). As these local banks established smaller branch offices in the surrounding towns, Martinsville became a regional headquarters for commercial banking in neighboring Henry County and other localities.

In addition to its robust financial sector, Martinsville's historic commercial core expanded in the mid-twentieth century to include a collection of department stores which sprung up along E. Church Street. During the early 1950s, the long-time department store owner Abe Globman relocated his business from the Courthouse Square to the 100 Block of East Church Street. In 1961, Globman's expanded the Church Street store (a contributing resource in the original Martinsville Historic District, 120-5001-0019) to 100,000 square-feet. In order to make the expansion possible, Globman purchased two nearby churches, one of which was demolished to make room for the 243-space parking lot across the street from the department store (within the boundaries of the expansion).¹⁵ Globman's expansion served as an "anchor [for] downtown Martinsville as the area underwent a streetscape program which involved landscaping and parking changes."¹⁶ The transition from a pedestrian-focused commercial core to one reliant on automobiles was evident in the prioritization of proximity to parking for several other department stores that opened near the Church Street lot.

On the heels of Globman's expansion along Church Street, two additional department stores opened nearby: **Leggett's** at 128-130 E. Church Street (**120-5098-0014**) and **Sidney's** at 132 E. Church Street (**120-5098-0015**). In order to keep pace with the growth of Martinsville, Leggett's

¹³ "Statewide System: Virginia National Builds Bank Here,"

¹⁴ Michael J. Ileo and David C. Parcell, "Evolution of the Virginia Banking Structure 1962-1974: The Effects of the Buck-Holland Bill," *William & Mary Law Review*, vol.16, Issue 3, Article 8, 1975, p.567-97; Marcus Pollard, *National Register of Historic Place Nomination: Virginia National Bank Headquarters Historic District*, Norfolk, Virginia, 2016.

¹⁵ "Globman's marks 75th Anniversary of Founding," *Martinsville Bulletin*, 21 October 1990.

¹⁶ "Globman's marks 75th Anniversary of Founding," *Martinsville Bulletin*, 21 October 1990.

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moved from its 19,500-square-foot space at 23 Church Street, to a space boasting more than 85,000 square-feet.¹⁷ Not only did its new location provide access directly adjacent to the Church Street parking lot developed by Globman, but it also offered a sizable loading area in the rear. The expansion of these department stores is representative of Martinsville's continued commercial growth through the mid-twentieth century. Beginning in the mid-to-late twentieth century, shopping malls and centers developed outside of the city's traditional downtown, prompting the closure of several of Martinsville's longstanding, local department stores.

Ethnic Heritage: Euro-American (Jewish)

The Martinsville Historic District 2022 Boundary Increase is also locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: European for the contributions of its Jewish community. According to the Institute for Southern Jewish Life, the first Jewish immigrants moved to Martinsville as early as 1888.¹⁸ Martinsville's growth as an industrial center for furniture and textiles led to a rise in available jobs and opportunities for commercial expansion. Many members of Martinsville's Jewish community became leaders in the commercial and industrial development in the city.¹⁹ The influence of Jewish merchants and their families on the community was well-established by the 1920s. In 1925, the *Henry Bulletin* published an article detailing the significance of Rosh Hashanah, titled "Jewish New Year Will be Observed," and identified those stores that would be closed for the holiday.²⁰ In 1927, prominent members of Martinsville's Jewish community including the Fufeld, Heiner, Berlin, Kolodny, and Globman families, founded the Ohev Zion (Lovers of Zion) congregation and raised funds to construct a synagogue. In addition to funding provided by the city's Jewish community, approximately \$15,000 of the funds were donated by non-Jewish residents of Martinsville. The **Ohev Zion Synagogue (120-5098-0041)** located at **19 Moss Street** was completed by 1928. By 1960, the congregation had grown to 50 families, leading in 1961 to construction of a new synagogue outside the Martinsville Historic District.²¹ The Moss Street building later was converted for use as a senior center.

Education

The Martinsville Historic District Boundary Increase is also locally significant in the area of Education. In 1905, the Martinsville School, later known as the Central Grammar School, was constructed at the corner of Cleveland and Brown Streets. As the city continued to grow, its educational needs expanded, prompting the construction of a new high school across from the Central Grammar School. Located southwest of the Cleveland Avenue and Brown Street

¹⁷ Advertisement, *Martinsville Bulletin*, 4 July 1976.

¹⁸ Goldring/Woldenberg Institute for Southern Jewish Life, "Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities—Martinsville, Virginia," <https://www.isjl.org/virginia-martinsville-encyclopedia.html> (accessed May 4, 2022).

¹⁹ See Martinsville Historic District Update 2022 for additional information on Jewish merchants.

²⁰ Goldring/Woldenberg Institute for Southern Jewish Life, "Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities—Martinsville, Virginia," <https://www.isjl.org/virginia-martinsville-encyclopedia.html> (accessed May 4, 2022).

²¹ Goldring/Woldenberg Institute for Southern Jewish Life, "Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities—Martinsville, Virginia," <https://www.isjl.org/virginia-martinsville-encyclopedia.html> (accessed May 4, 2022).

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intersection, the first Martinsville High School was completed by 1922. Within a few years, the school expanded, adding a **Gymnasium Annex at 208 Brown Street (120-5098-0020)**, designed by Raymond W. Long. The Gymnasium Annex was completed in 1928, at a cost of approximately \$32,000. By 1940, the city expanded its educational facilities again with the completion of a larger Martinsville High School just one block north of the existing school. The former high school was then converted into Martinsville Junior High School. The ca. 1940 Martinsville High School (now **Martinsville Junior High, 120-5098-0039**) located at 30 Cleveland Avenue has also seen several additions, including two rear wings in 1947, a ca. 1950 shop, a ca. 1960 gymnasium, and a ca. 2003 L-shaped building to serve the middle school.²²

Like most school districts throughout Virginia, Martinsville schools remained racially segregated until 1968. Although the Supreme Court decision of *Brown v. Board of Education* found racial segregation of schools unconstitutional in 1954, Virginia's state and local officials found various methods to delay integration based upon the Court's vague clause requiring integration at "all deliberate speed." In 1956, Virginia passed a series of legislative acts designed to resist integration, which became known as Massive Resistance. Then-Governor Thomas B. Stanley, a Martinsville resident and founder of the Henry County furniture empire, Stanley Furniture, supported Massive Resistance. A committee formed by Stanley and chaired by Garland Gray of Sussex County developed legislation that allowed local governments to integrate public schools; however, it also provided alternative solutions that supported segregation, including tuition grants for White students to attend private schools rather than integrated public schools. The "Gray Plan" was replaced by what became known as the "Stanley Plan" in 1956. The "Stanley Plan" gave the governor authority to close schools that localities planned to integrate. Stanley's successor, Governor James Lindsay Almond Jr., used this enabling legislation in 1958 to shut down schools in Charlottesville, Norfolk, and Front Royal after integration attempts.²³ In February 1959, Almond reversed the closures when the "Stanley Plan" and other Massive Resistance laws were found unconstitutional in Federal court. Virginia's General Assembly continued to use alternative methods, notably a "school choice" plan that consistently directed Black students to historically Black schools while allowing expanded choices for White students to select schools. In 1968, the Supreme Court Decision of *Green v. County School Board of New Kent County* found such "school choice" plans to be unconstitutional and required pupil placement in schools based on geographic zoning.²⁴ Martinsville's first racially integrated high school opened in the fall of 1968. The brand-new building was located on Commonwealth Boulevard, outside the historic district.²⁵

²² Alison Blanton, *National Register of Historic Places: East Church Street/Starling Avenue Historic District*, Martinsville, Virginia, 2006.

²³ Sara K. Eskridge, "Thomas B. Stanley," *Encyclopedia Virginia: Virginia Humanities*, https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Stanley_Thomas_Bahnsen_1890-1970 (accessed 5 April 2019).

²⁴ Virginia Museum of History and Culture, "Civil Rights Movement in Virginia," <https://www.virginiahistory.org/collections-and-resources/virginia-history-explorer/civil-rights-movement-virginia> (accessed 4 July 4, 2018); James H. Hershman Jr., "Massive Resistance," *Encyclopedia Virginia* (June 2011), at https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Massive_Resistance.

²⁵ Alison Blanton, *National Register of Historic Places: East Church Street/Starling Avenue Historic District*, Martinsville, Virginia, 2006.

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Criterion C: Architecture

The Martinsville Historic District Boundary Increase is also locally significant under Criterion C for Architecture for its collections of early- to mid-twentieth century architectural types and styles that are directly associated with the same historical trends and activities documented in the original district in the 1998 nomination. The boundary increase areas described herein feature examples of Gothic, Classical, and Colonial revival styles that characterize the original district, albeit those in the increase areas were built at slightly later dates. Equally important, the increase areas include significant examples of post-World War II styles, such as International Style, Brutalism, and New Formalism, thus providing an exceptional breadth of early to mid-twentieth century architecture for the relatively small district.

Among the most notable examples of early twentieth-century Colonial Revival style architecture in the increase areas are the ca. 1940 **Martinsville High School (now Martinsville Junior High, 120-5098-0039)** and the ca. 1927 **Martinsville High School Gymnasium Annex (120-5098-0020)**. The Gymnasium Annex, which has an exterior appearance that resembles a temple-form church, has a pedimented gable portico supported by Tuscan columns. Additionally, the gymnasium's walls consist of a modified Flemish brick bond that reflects the lasting influence of nineteenth-century brickwork and earlier colonial era construction methods. The former Martinsville High School building at 30 Cleveland Ave displays many of the defining characteristics of Colonial Revival style, including its red brick exterior and white trim, a balanced façade with a central core with flanking wings, and classical details such as its dentilled cornice, central entrance with pilasters supporting a broken pediment, and a central cupola rising from the side-gable roof. Other examples of Colonial Revival design in the district include the **Ohev Zion Synagogue**, now the Martinsville Senior Center (**120-5098-0041**), the **First National Bank of Martinsville (120-5098-0038)**, and several smaller commercial buildings with simplified Colonial Revival details.

In addition to the district's examples of Colonial Revival, the district also includes one example of Gothic Revival church architecture. The **Broad Street Christian Church (120-5098-0040)**, constructed ca. 1928, has an English bond brick exterior with stone detailing and trim. The asymmetrical façade has a central entrance flanked by two corner towers, one slightly taller than the other. The building has arched openings, stained glass windows, crenelated parapets, exterior buttresses, large wood plank doors with strap hinges, all defining features of the Gothic Revival style, which gained popularity in Virginia by the mid-nineteenth century and, especially for religious buildings, remained so well in to the twentieth century.

While the mid-twentieth century masters of Modern architecture typically worked in larger cities in Virginia, small towns like Martinsville still saw a proliferation of building construction inspired by the Modern Movement of the period. The historic district is home to several examples of buildings that convey the key characteristics, albeit on a smaller scale, of International Style and Brutalism. These buildings typically place emphasis on volume and weightlessness, like the

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International Style, five-story addition to the **Piedmont Bank and Trust (120-5098-0037)**, while others place emphasis on regularity of materials, flat roofs, and smooth textures, such as the **Martinsville Municipal Building (120-5098-0010)**. Other buildings reflect influences of Brutalism, such as the First **Federal Loan and Savings Bank (120-5098-0012)**. Most examples of the district's Modern-influenced buildings are, however, stripped down versions with minimal references to International Style, such as the commercial buildings along West Church Street in increase area 4 that collectively feature flat roofs, horizontal massing, masonry veneers, offset primary entrances accented with glass, and cast stone elements that reflect internal framing methods. The **Martinsville Fire Station** at 65 W. Church Street (**120-5098-0007**) is another example of minimal International Style as applied to a public building. Within increase area 1, the commercial building at **West 62 Fayette Street (120-5098-0001)** is a slightly unusual example of 1950s, minimalist International Style because it has a contrasting stone veneer that defines the westernmost bay while a cantilevered canopy shelters the eastern bay, which also has large display windows flanking the primary entrance. The blind brick walls on the east and west elevations, while suggestive of Brutalism, are more likely reflective of the building's historic function as a furniture store. An example of New Formalism is the former Leggett's Department Store at **128 East Church Street (120-5098-0014)**, where the façade is highlighted by a cantilevered, folded roof that covers the walkways and approach to the primary entry. The building's symmetry, which is accented by recessed metal framing members that allude to the appearance of columns regularly spaced across the masonry veneer, is one of the principal stylistic indicators. The main entry's triple doors with flanking display windows and the folded-roof covered walkway are reminiscent of a temple entrance as rendered in the materials made possible by mid-20th century technology. Built in 1966, the department store's design also conveyed a Modern sensibility meant to compete with or replicate the appearance of new suburban shopping centers and malls, while representing a departure from the multiple-story, classically inspired designs of late-19th and early-20th century downtown department stores.

Architects

A number of prominent buildings within the Boundary Increase areas were designed by local architect J. (Joseph) Coates Carter. Carter was born in Danville, Virginia, in 1904, and studied architecture at the University of Virginia and Carnegie Tech. Carter worked for Danville architect J. Bryant Heard, as well as Shreve, Lamb & Harmon before establishing his own practice in 1935 in Martinsville. In 1936, Carter married Adele Pannill Carter, daughter of William Letchner Pannill, the founder of Pannill Knitting Company and other textile manufacturing companies in Martinsville.²⁶ From 1943 to 1945, Carter worked for the Pannill Knitting Company, after which he reestablished his private architectural firm. Among Carter's

²⁶ Certificate of Marriage, Joseph Coates Carter to Adele Dillard Pannill, 15 Aug 1936, Virginia Marriage Records, Ancestry.com.

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early works was the Hotel Henry on Church Street in Martinsville.²⁷ During the mid-twentieth century, Carter's works included the Commercial Style Globman's department store (ca. 1950), the International Style Piedmont Bank and Trust building (ca. 1956), and the International Style Municipal Building (ca. 1966).²⁸

The firm of Smithey & Boynton, another prominent regional firm, assisted J. Coates Carter in the design of the Piedmont Bank and Trust building, and also designed its 1973 alterations and addition. Louis Phillippe Smithey and Henry Boynton formed their partnership in 1935 in Roanoke, Virginia, but paused operations during World War II to serve in the U.S. Army. Smithey, born in 1890 in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, studied at Randolph-Macon College, and worked for Virginia Bridge & Iron Company before and after World War I. Boynton was raised in Amelia County, Virginia, and studied at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the University of Illinois. The firm was recognized for their public-school buildings, designing more than 150 schools from 1945 to 1953 for as many as 19 counties and 10 cities in Virginia.²⁹ The firm's portfolio earned them the "arguable" reputation as "the most important architects of their era in Virginia west of Richmond."³⁰

²⁷ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary*, (Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997).

²⁸ "The Dream of a Russian Immigrant Endured 76 Years," *Martinsville Bulletin*, 21 March 1991; J. Coates Carter, *Piedmont Bank and Trust*, 1956, Architectural Drawings held by City of Martinsville; J. Coates Carter, *Martinsville Municipal Building*, 1966; Architectural Drawings held by City of Martinsville

²⁹ Laurel Rozema and Caroline Harvey, *A Guide to the Smithey & Boynton, Architects and Engineers Records, 1922-1985*, Special Collections, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia, <https://ead.lib.virginia.edu/vivaxtf/view?docId=vt/viblrv01759.xml> (accessed 10 April 2019); John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary*, (Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997).

³⁰ Mike Walker, "Smithey and Boynton and the Designing of Virginia's Modern Architecture, PorterBriggs.com: The Voice of the South, <http://porterbriggs.com/smithey-and-boynton-and-the-designing-of-virginias-modern-architecture/> (accessed 10 April 2019).

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency

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Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Bassett Historical Center, Martinsville, VA; Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR #120-5098

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 68.55 acres

Increase Area 1: 1.05 acres

Increase Area 2: 1.3 acres

Increase Area 3: 2 acres

Increase Area 4: 12.21 acres

Increase Area 5: 51.99 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Increase Area 1

Latitude: 36.693040

Longitude: -79.874840

Increase Area 2

Latitude: 36.694080

Longitude: -79.871920

Increase Area 3

Latitude: 36.691880

Longitude: -79.868270

Increase Area 4

1. Latitude: 36.691790

Longitude: -79.876890

2. Latitude: 36.691860

Longitude: -79.875060

3. Latitude: 36.691720

Longitude: -79.873060

4. Latitude: 36.690960

Longitude: -79.873370

5. Latitude: 36.690020

Longitude: -79.874420

6. Latitude: 36.689430

Longitude: -79.875700

7. Latitude: 36.689770

Longitude: -79.876360

8. Latitude: 36.691290

Longitude: -79.877210

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Increase Area 5

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 9. Latitude: 36.690120 | Longitude: -79.872720 |
| 10. Latitude: 36.688460 | Longitude: -79.873560 |
| 11. Latitude: 36.685630 | Longitude: -79.870690 |
| 12. Latitude: 36.684750 | Longitude: -79.867810 |
| 13. Latitude: 36.685340 | Longitude: -79.867120 |
| 14. Latitude: 36.687130 | Longitude: -79.865560 |
| 15. Latitude: 36.687630 | Longitude: -79.865380 |
| 16. Latitude: 36.689590 | Longitude: -79.867130 |
| 17. Latitude: 36.689880 | Longitude: -79.868290 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The Martinsville Historic District 2022 Boundary Increase includes 5 increase areas along the perimeter of the original Martinsville Historic District. The smallest areas are 1, 2, and 3. Increase Area 1 encompasses 62 Fayette St (Tax Parcel #22 (01)00 /71R), Increase Area 2 includes 242 Franklin St (22 (01)00 /86 86A), and Increase Area 3 encompasses 27 Green St (33(03)F/01) and a portion of tax parcel 33(03)G/01B on Clay Street to include the historic water tower (120-5098-0004).

On the southwest side of the original historic district, Increase Area 4 is bound by 60 W Church St (32(01)E/30) and 115 W Church St (32(01)R/01) on the west, 4 Moss St (32 (01)R/06), W Market St and the Municipal Complex (32(01)Q/01-04 06-08 +) on the south. The southern/southeastern Increase Area 5 encompasses E Church St to the north, Cleveland Ave to the east, the Pannill Knitting Company property to the south (43(02)A/01), and Ellsworth Street to the west. The attached location and sketch maps identify the true and correct boundaries of each Increase Area. The tax parcels cited herein are as recorded by the City of Martinsville, Virginia.

Martinsville Historic District 2022 Boundary
Increase

City of Martinsville, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary of each increase area has been drawn to include historic properties that are directly associated with significant trends and patterns of development of the Martinsville Historic District and that retain integrity to convey their significant historic association(s) with the district. Each boundary is drawn to include historic resources without any buffer zones or extraneous areas not related to the historic district. The boundaries encompass all of the known historic resources and historic setting associated with the 5 increase areas.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kayla Halberg, Ethan Halberg, & Erica Howard

organization: Commonwealth Preservation Group

street & number: 536 W 35th Street

city or town: Norfolk state: VA zip code: 23508

e-mail: Admin@commonwealthpreservationgroup.com

telephone: 757-923-1900

date: September 2022

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Martinsville Historic District Boundary Increase 2022

City or Vicinity: Martinsville

County: Henry

State: Virginia

Photographer: Ethan Halberg (EH)

Martinsville Historic District 2022 Boundary
Increase

City of Martinsville, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Date Photographed: January 2022

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

| Photo Number of 16 | Description | Camera Direction | Date | Photographer |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Pannill Knitting Company Complex, south end | NW | 01/2022 | EH |
| 2 | Pannill Knitting Company Complex, north end | SW | 01/2022 | EH |
| 3 | Martinsville High School Gymnasium Annex | SW | 01/2022 | EH |
| 4 | Martinsville Middle School, Formerly Martinsville High School | W | 01/2022 | EH |
| 5 | Cleveland Avenue Professional Arts Center | NE | 01/2022 | EH |
| 6 | Service Station, 242 E Church St | W | 01/2022 | EH |
| 7 | Piedmont Bank and Trust, 1 Ellsworth | NE | 01/2022 | EH |
| 8 | First National Bank of Martinsville, 134 E Church | S | 01/2022 | EH |
| 9 | Sidney's Fashion Center, 132 E Church | S | 01/2022 | EH |
| 10 | Leggett's Department Store, 128 E Church | S | 01/2022 | EH |
| 11 | Broad Street Christian Church, 106 Broad St | NW | 01/2022 | EH |
| 12 | Brick Tower, Clay Street | N | 01/2022 | EH |
| 13 | Federal Loan and Savings Bank, 25 Church | S | 01/2022 | EH |
| 14 | Typical mid-twentieth century commercial building, Church Street | NW | 01/2022 | EH |
| 15 | Martinsville Municipal Building, 55 Church St | SW | 01/2022 | EH |
| 16 | Martinsville Fire Department, 65 Church St | S | 01/2022 | EH |
| 17 | High Point Furniture Outlet, 62 Fayette St | NE | 01/2022 | EH |
| 18 | Ohev Zion Synagogue, 19 Moss St | SE | 01/2022 | EH |



Legend

County Boundaries

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Martinsville Historic District
2022 Boundary Increase
City of Martinsville, VA
DHR No. 120-5098

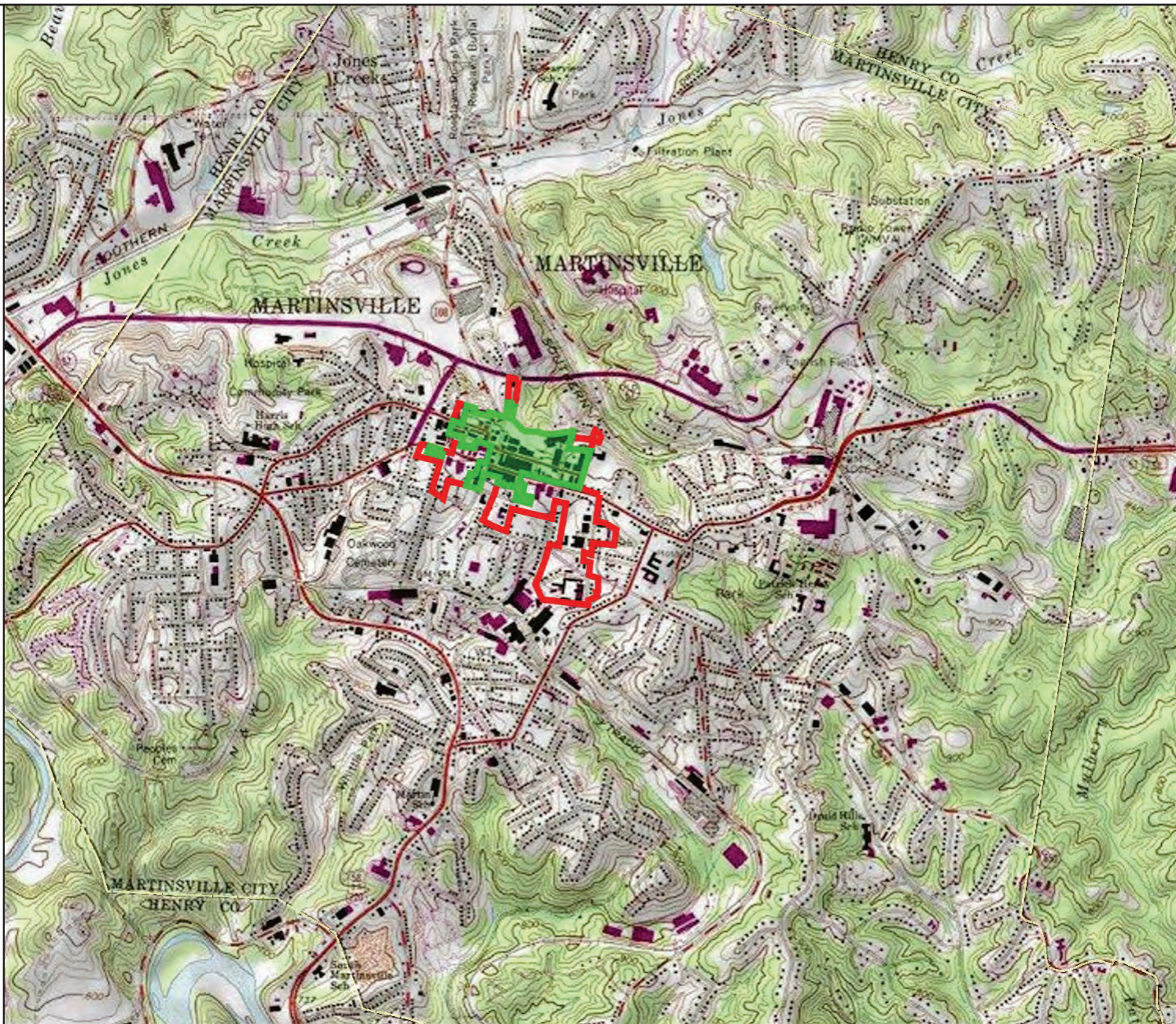
Original District
 Boundary Increase Areas



Feet

0 600 1200 1800 2400

1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet



Title:

Date: 11/10/2022

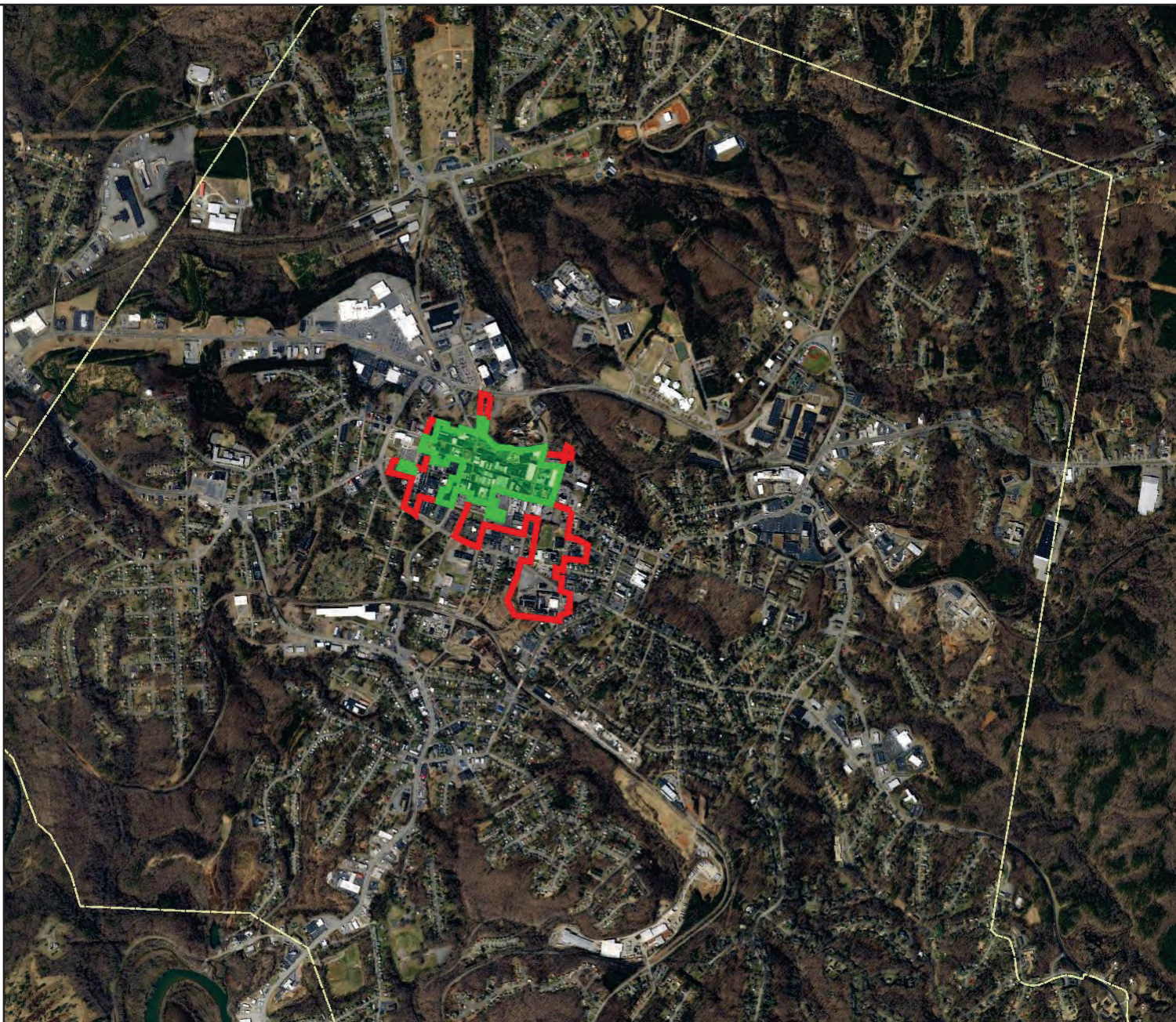
DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

Legend

 County Boundaries

AERIAL VIEW - VICINITY
Martinsville Historic District 2022
Boundary Increase
City of Martinsville, VA
DHR No. 120-5098



 Original District
 Boundary Increase Areas



Feet

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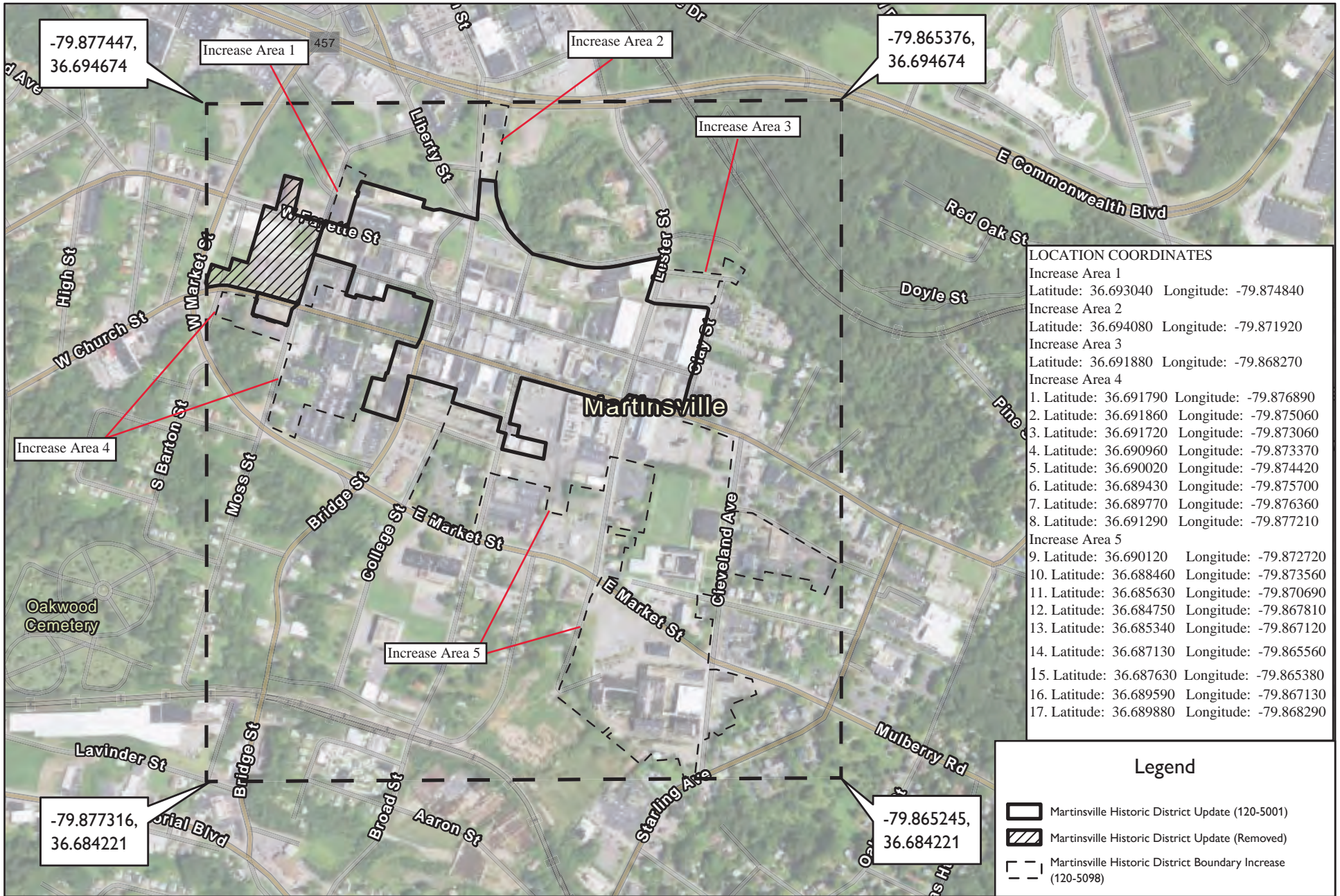
1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

Date: 11/10/2022

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

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LOCATION COORDINATES

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Increase Area 1 | Latitude: 36.693040 | Longitude: -79.874840 |
| Increase Area 2 | Latitude: 36.694080 | Longitude: -79.871920 |
| Increase Area 3 | Latitude: 36.691880 | Longitude: -79.868270 |
| Increase Area 4 | 1. Latitude: 36.691790 | Longitude: -79.876890 |
| | 2. Latitude: 36.691860 | Longitude: -79.875060 |
| | 3. Latitude: 36.691720 | Longitude: -79.873060 |
| | 4. Latitude: 36.690960 | Longitude: -79.873370 |
| | 5. Latitude: 36.690020 | Longitude: -79.874420 |
| | 6. Latitude: 36.689430 | Longitude: -79.875700 |
| | 7. Latitude: 36.689770 | Longitude: -79.876360 |
| | 8. Latitude: 36.691290 | Longitude: -79.877210 |
| Increase Area 5 | 9. Latitude: 36.690120 | Longitude: -79.872720 |
| | 10. Latitude: 36.688460 | Longitude: -79.873560 |
| | 11. Latitude: 36.685630 | Longitude: -79.870690 |
| | 12. Latitude: 36.684750 | Longitude: -79.867810 |
| | 13. Latitude: 36.685340 | Longitude: -79.867120 |
| | 14. Latitude: 36.687130 | Longitude: -79.865560 |
| | 15. Latitude: 36.687630 | Longitude: -79.865380 |
| | 16. Latitude: 36.689590 | Longitude: -79.867130 |
| | 17. Latitude: 36.689880 | Longitude: -79.868290 |

Legend

- Martinsville Historic District Update (120-5001)
- Martinsville Historic District Update (Removed)
- Martinsville Historic District Boundary Increase (120-5098)

-79.877447,
36.694674

-79.865376,
36.694674

Increase Area 4

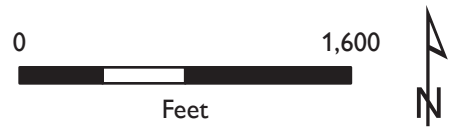
Increase Area 5

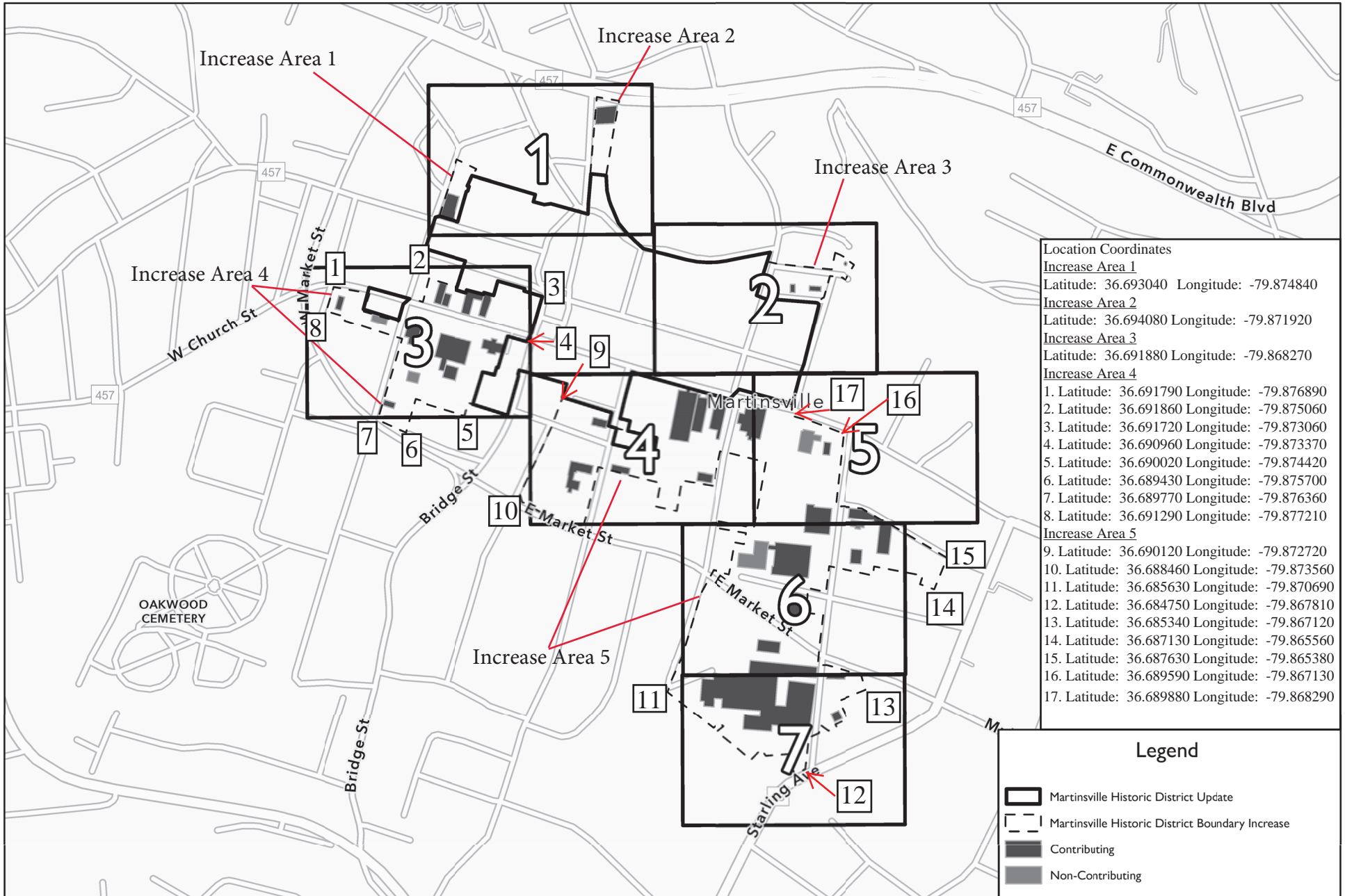
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36.684221

-79.865245,
36.684221

Location Map

**Martinsville Historic District
2022 Boundary Increase**
City of Martinsville, Virginia
DHR #120-5098



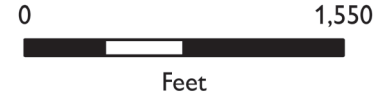


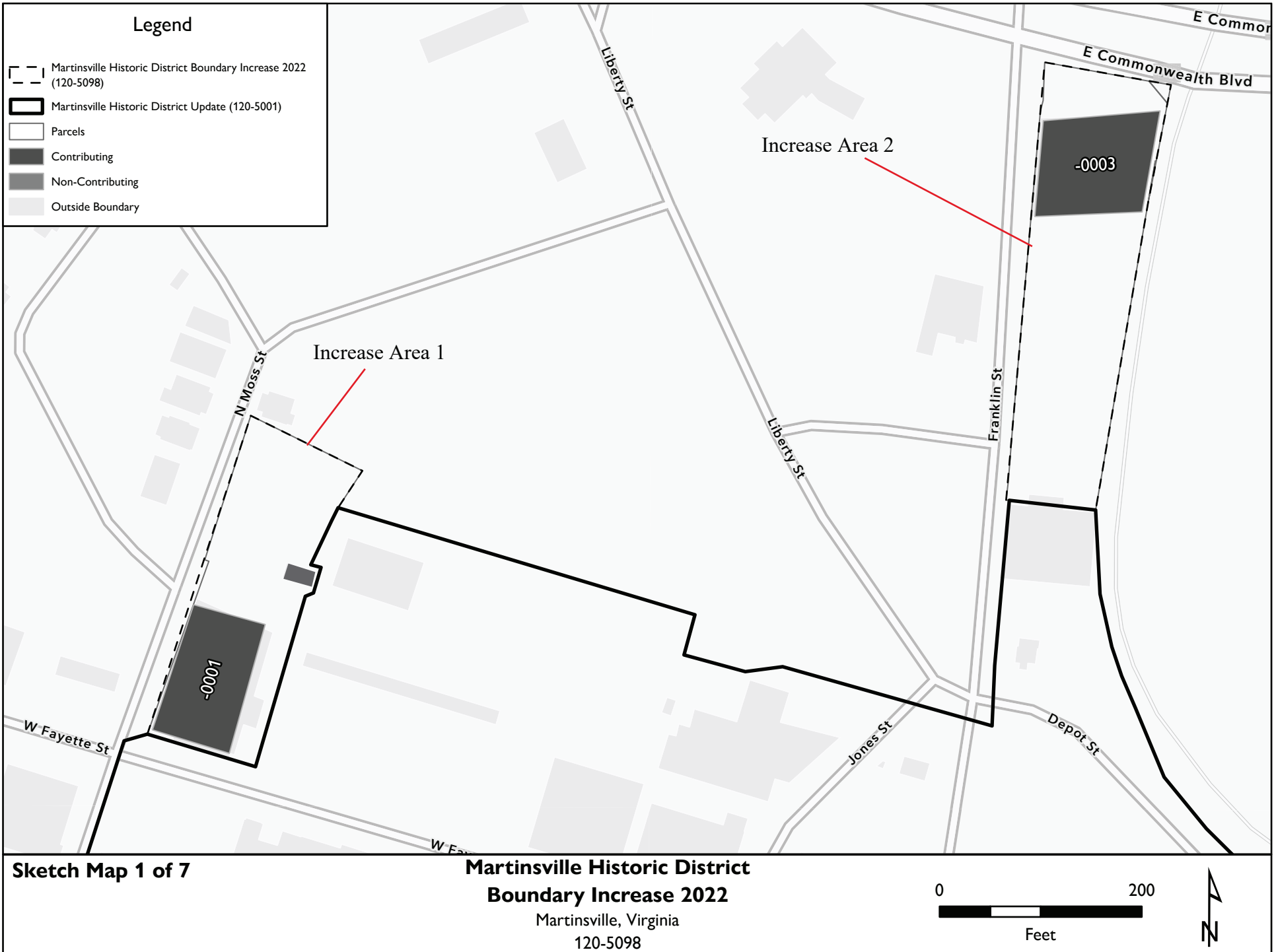
Sketch Map

Martinsville Historic District

Boundary Increase 2022

Martinsville, Virginia
120-5098



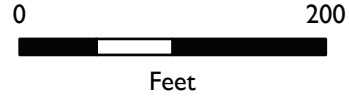


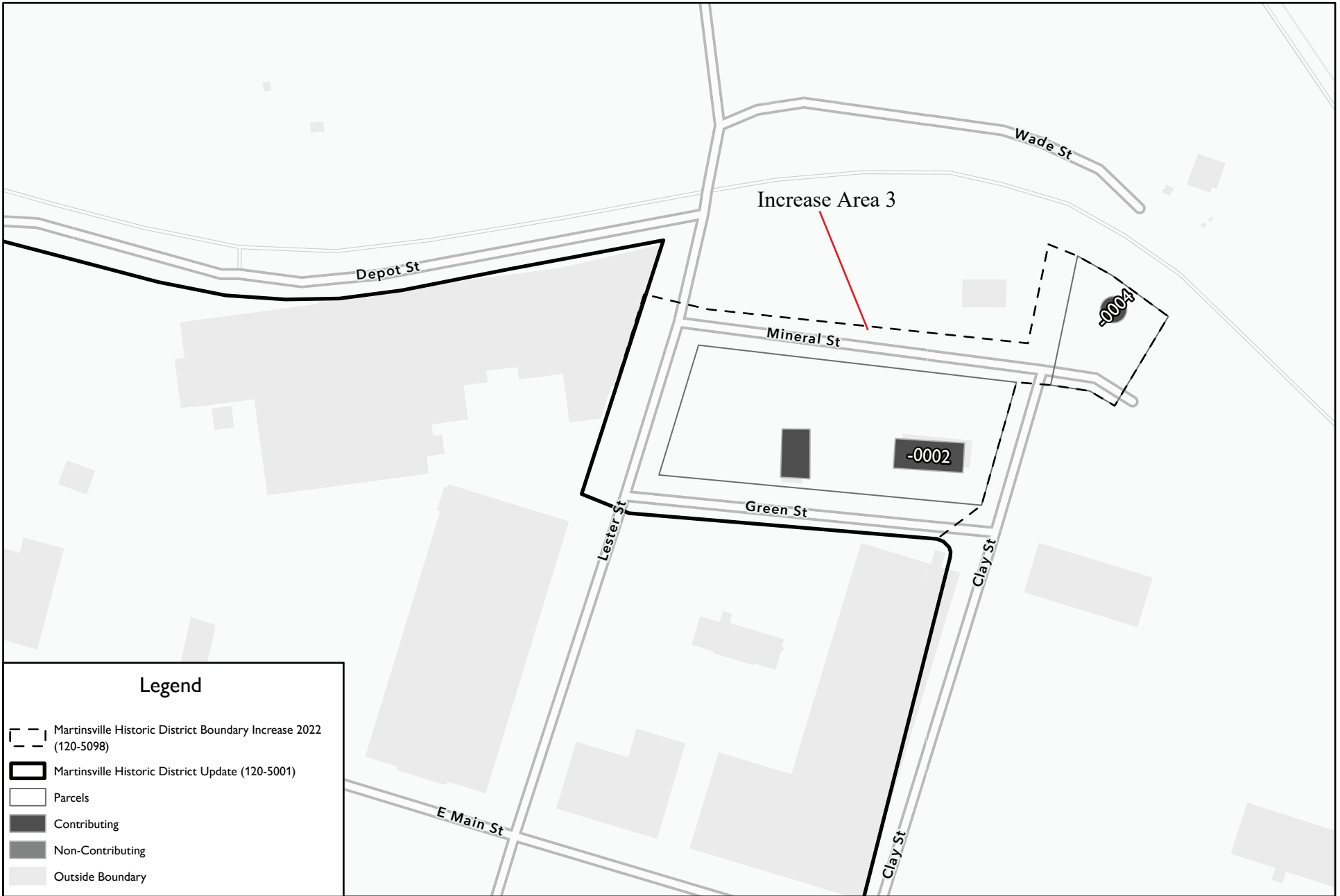
Sketch Map 1 of 7

Martinsville Historic District







Boundary Increase 2022

Martinsville, Virginia
120-5098





Legend

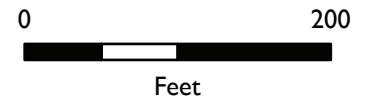
-  Martinsville Historic District Boundary Increase 2022 (120-5098)
-  Martinsville Historic District Update (120-5001)
-  Parcels
-  Contributing
-  Non-Contributing
-  Outside Boundary

Sketch Map 2 of 7

Martinsville Historic District







Boundary Increase 2022

Martinsville, Virginia
120-5098





Legend

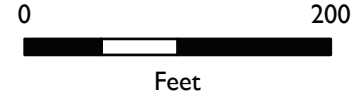
-  Martinsville Historic District Boundary Increase 2022 (120-5098)
-  Martinsville Historic District Update (120-5001)
-  Parcels
-  Contributing
-  Non-Contributing
-  Outside Boundary

Sketch Map 3 of 7







Martinsville Historic District

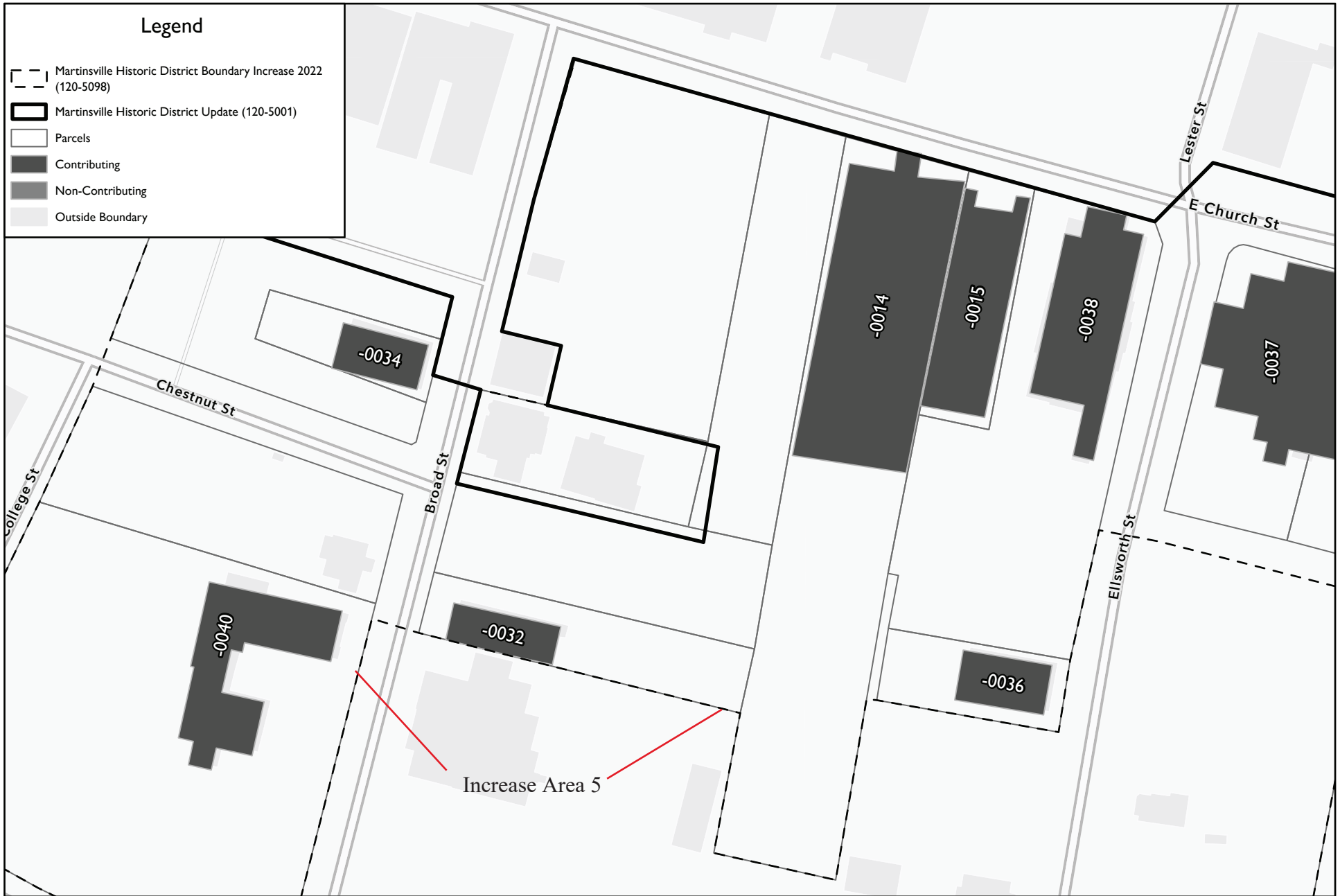
Boundary Increase 2022

Martinsville, Virginia
120-5098



Legend

-  Martinsville Historic District Boundary Increase 2022 (120-5098)
-  Martinsville Historic District Update (120-5001)
-  Parcels
-  Contributing
-  Non-Contributing
-  Outside Boundary

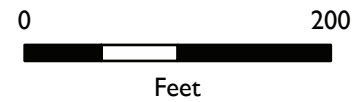


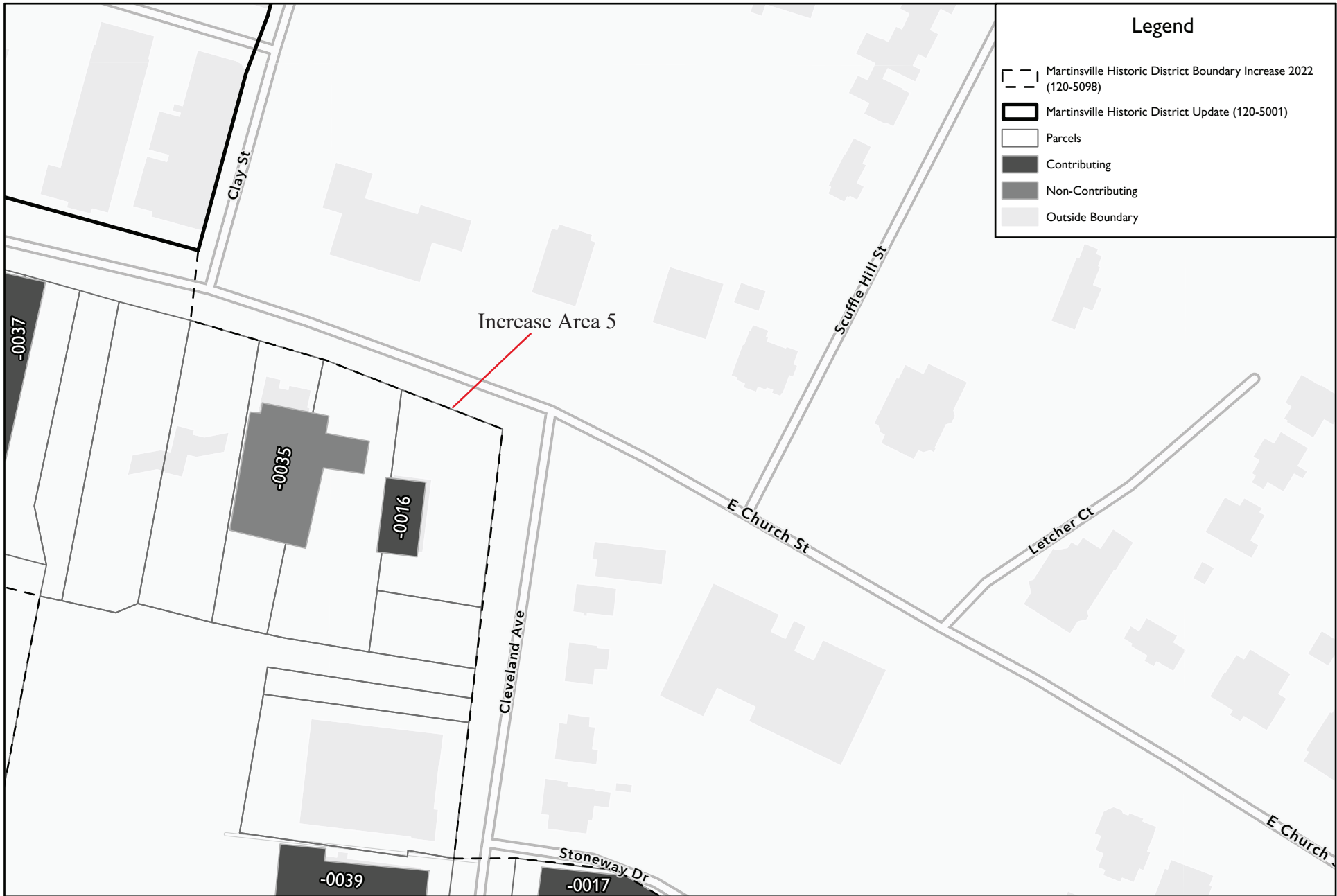
Sketch Map 4 of 7

Martinsville Historic District

Boundary Increase 2022

Martinsville, Virginia
120-5098





Legend

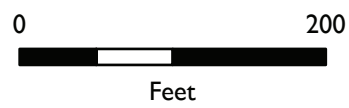
- Martinsville Historic District Boundary Increase 2022 (120-5098)
- Martinsville Historic District Update (120-5001)
- Parcels
- Contributing
- Non-Contributing
- Outside Boundary

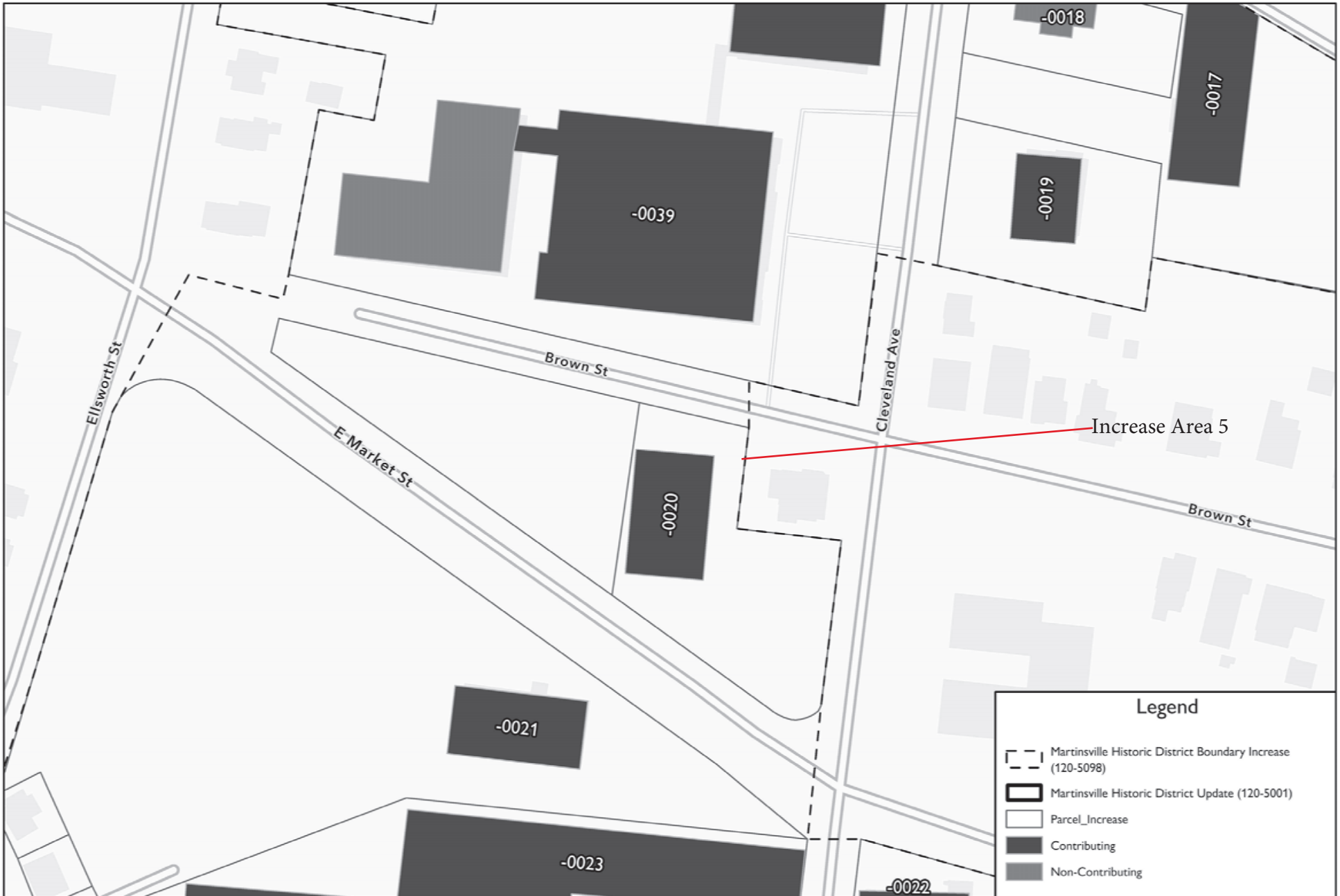
Sketch Map 5 of 7

Martinsville Historic District

Boundary Increase 2022

Martinsville, Virginia
120-5098





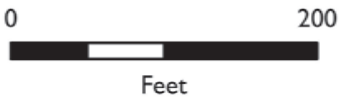
Legend

- Martinsville Historic District Boundary Increase (120-5098)
- Martinsville Historic District Update (120-5001)
- Parcel_Increase
- Contributing
- Non-Contributing

Sketch Map 6 of 7

**Martinsville Historic District
Boundary Increase 2022**

Martinsville, Virginia
120-5098

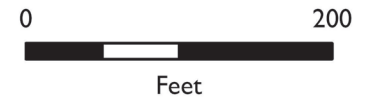




Sketch Map 7 of 7

**Martinsville Historic District
Boundary Increase 2022**

Martinsville, Virginia
120-5098



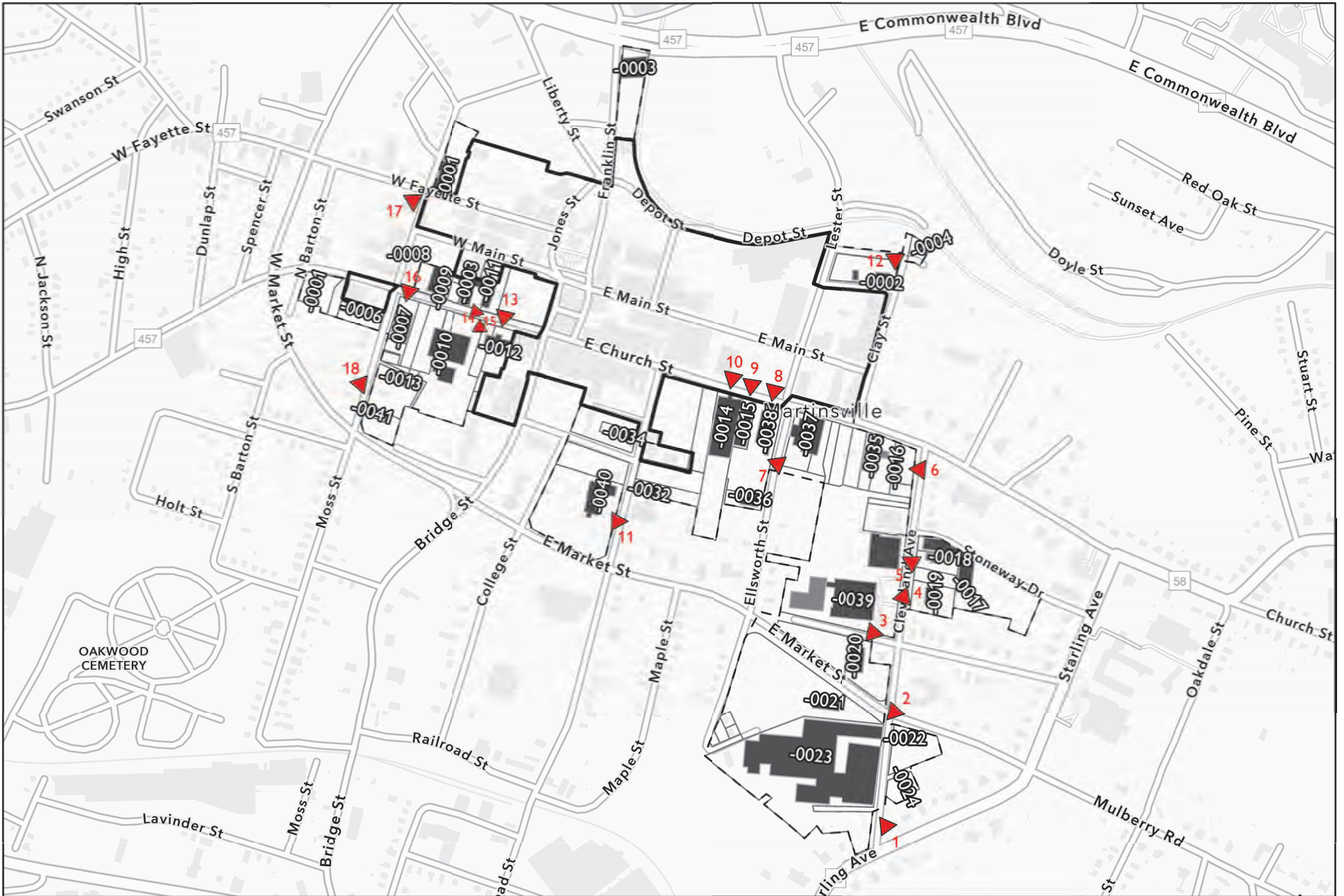


Photo Key

▲ Photo Locations

Martinsville Historic District

Boundary Increase 2022

Martinsville, Virginia
120-5098

