NPS Form 10-900

VLI NR

VLR Listed: 6/16/2022 NRHP Listed: 8/29/2022

QMB No. 1024-0018

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: Gosney Store	4071 6220
Other names/site number: <u>Warren Store; VDHR</u> * Name of related multiple property listing:	4071-0230
N/A (Enter "N/A" if property is not par	t of a multiple property listing
2. Location	151105 501011 1 511
Street & number: North corner of SR 360E (Old Rich	mond Rd.)/SR 726N (Malmaison Rd.)
intersection City or town: Blairs State: VA	County: Pittsylvania
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X	
IN/A A	
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National Histor	ric Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this <u>x</u> nomination reques	
the documentation standards for registering propertie	
Places and meets the procedural and professional req	
In my opinion, the property <u>x</u> meets <u>does</u> r	not meet the National Register Criteria. I
recommend that this property be considered significal level(s) of significance:	int at the following
Declary 2004-44-000	T
nationalstatewidex_loc Applicable National Register Criteria:	CAL
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<u>x</u> A <u>B</u> _C _D	
	27 (4)
Julie & Lamgan)	7/10/2022
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Gov	ernment
	77.000
In my opinion, the property x meets does n	not meet the National Register criteria.
	_
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Signature of commenting officials	2 410
Title:	State or Federal agency/bureau
THE:	or Tribal Government

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 Gosney Store Pittsylvania County, VA Name of Property County and State 4. National Park Service Certification I hereby certify that this property is: ___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register ___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register __ other (explain:) _____ Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 5. Classification **Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply.) Private: Public - Local Public - State Public - Federal **Category of Property** (Check only **one** box.) Building(s) District

Site

Structure

Object

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register ___0__

0

0

objects

Total

6. Function or Use	
Historic Functions	
Enter categories from instructions.)	
,	
COMMERCE/TRADE//department store/general store	<u>e</u>
	
Current Functions	
Enter categories from instructions.)	
,	
OTHER: Storage	
WORK IN PROGRESS	

3

Sosney Store	Pittsylvania County, V	
ame of Property	County and State	
7. Description		
Architectural Classification		
(Enter categories from instructions.)		
OTHER: One-room Schoolhouse		
OTTIER. One-toom schoomouse_		
Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)		
Materials. (Chief categories from first actions.)		

Narrative Description

METAL, STONE, WOOD, ASPHALT

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

Summary Paragraph

The Gosney Store stands on the north corner of the rural intersection of primary highway State Route 360 (SR 360)/Old Richmond Road and secondary road State Road 726 (SR 726)/Malmaison Road about six miles east of Danville in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. The main storeroom portion of the one-story wood frame building was originally constructed ca. 1898 as part of a late Victorian-era one-room schoolhouse known as Union School. The schoolroom portion was detached and moved to its current location ca. 1923 and modified into a commercial general merchandise store. The building features a storefront façade with entries at the east and west ends. The exterior is clad with weatherboard sheathing painted white. The building has a metal-sheathed, side gable roof with a brick chimneystack and fieldstone foundation supports. Interior features include a large open space, beadboard wainscoting walls, a beadboard ceiling, a wood floor, and a metal flue that leads from a 55-gallon barrel-turned-stove up to the chimney stack. Elements that remain from the store's operation include the store counter, wood shelving, Masonite pegboards with different attachments, a 14-compartment household hardware bin, nails used to hang items for purchase, and a wall-mounted commercial can opener and drink bottle rack. Contributing secondary resources include a ca. 1923 wood frame storage shed near the store building's northwest corner and a ca. 1923 well adjacent to the southwest corner. A ca. 1908 photograph of children by the schoolhouse and ca. 1955 and ca. 1984 photographs of the storefront provide insights to the historic appearance and functioning of the Gosney Store. The building is oriented on a roughly northeast-southwest axis but for the sake of simplicity, cardinal directions are used to describe it, with the northeast elevation referred to

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as east, the southeast elevation as south, the southwest elevation as west and the northwest elevation as north. The 0.35-acre crossroads corner lot on which the store is situated is surrounded by a rural landscape featuring bright leaf tobacco in seasonal cultivation.

Narrative Description

Inventory:

- 1. Gosney Store. Ca. 1898. Contributing building.
- 2. Shed. Ca. 1923. Contributing building.
- 3. Well. Ca. 1923. Contributing structure.

Detailed Description

Site/Setting

The Gosney Store stands on the north corner of the rural intersection of SR 360/Old Richmond Road and SR 726/Malmaison Road about six miles east of Danville in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. The building is elevated from the roadbed on its SR 360 frontage due to a ca. 2008 intersection expansion and is surrounded by grass on its south and west elevations, a gravel parking area on its north elevation, and an abandoned driveway on its east elevation. An enclosed well is located adjacent to the building's southwest corner, a storage shed near its northwest corner, and, beyond the historic boundary, a period dwelling in the adjacent lot north of the parking area. The intersection is surrounded by a rural landscape including farm fields under active seasonal tobacco cultivation.

Store Exterior

The former Gosney Store is a frame, one-story, side-gable building. The exterior is clad with weatherboard sheathing painted white. The building has a metal-sheathed, side gable roof with a brick chimneystack situated right (east) of center) on the roof. During the ca. 1923 relocation, the former Union School building was placed on a fieldstone foundation reinforced with wood leveling blocks. Corner fieldstone piers and partial exterior foundation fieldstone walls with concrete coating were used. A ca. 1923 shed-roof addition on the north (rear) north elevation has a concrete block foundation that shows damage at its northeast corner from vehicle impact. A red brick chimney stack projects from the store roof ridgeline toward the east end of the building. The "schoolhouse red" metal roofing was repainted dark green sometime after a ca. 1955 photograph was taken (see Figure 1 at end of Section 7), most likely to match the green roof of the adjacent store manager's house. The building exterior is in fair condition.

The most prominent architectural feature of the Gosney Store is its storefront on the south façade adjacent SR 360. The left-of-center (west) storefront entry includes a pair of two-panel doors that may not be original; the external locking mechanism has been removed and the location of the small cast-iron door knob has been changed. Exterior outward-swinging screen doors seen in the ca. 1955 photograph of the store have been removed. The entry has a ramp access built over a two-step concrete stoop; the stoop was added after the building's relocation from the original site

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ca. 1923 and the ramp added ca. 1984 after the store had closed when the building functioned as an antique shop. A transom window, painted white presumably to match the façade, is located above the doorway. Over the window is a protective shed roof added after a ca. 1984 photograph (Figure 2) which is supported by wood brackets mounted to reinforced door side jambs. The roof may have been added to match the existing similar shed roof over the entry to the ca. 1923 north elevation addition. An exterior shade light that illuminates the entry and the historic fueling area is mounted with a steel bar bracket to the façade above the shed roof.

About three feet east of the west entry is a nine-over-nine double-hung sash window extending from about one-third the height of the doorway to the building roofline. This window may have replaced the six-over-six window shown in a ca. 1908 school photograph (Figure 3). The storefront window is covered by a metal grille, as are all the exterior windows. The east entry of the south façade consists of a set of original three-panel internal doors sheltered by screen doors and accessed by a four-step concrete stoop. The increased number of steps at the east entry compared to the west entry is due to the downward sloping west-east grade on which the building stands. One door has a small cast-iron knob and a padlock has replaced the original locking mechanism. One foot west of the entry is a two-over-two, four pane original window that features a narrow exterior ledge through which, it is believed, food originally may have been dispensed to schoolchildren and, later, kerosene to store customers. The façade currently is painted white. A ca. 1955 photograph shows green paint up to the level of the base of the entryways across the length of the façade, creating the appearance of a level, unified storefront. Scraping the paint at the entryway base reveals a light blue layer over the green layer and a red layer underneath the green layer.

Attached to the storefront above the east entry in the ca. 1955 photograph is a flat-roofed canopy mounted with signage facing US 360, advertising "H.E. GOSNEY GEN. MDSE." and "Coca-Cola." Extending transversely over the canopy bracketed to the roof was a light fixture and additional signage facing SR 726. Under the canopy on the ground next to the building stood a pedestal air meter/pump. Snow chains were fitted under the canopy. The canopy also provided shelter and weather protection for customers and their vehicles and farm equipment. It was damaged by a Pepsi-Cola delivery truck at a later date and removed. Customers desiring hardware and garden, household maintenance, and automotive supplies would usually use the east entry near which these items were stocked.¹

Located between the storefront's west entry and US 360 on the asphalt lot in the ca. 1955 photograph is a fuel pump island consisting of mounted high- and low-octane gasoline pumps separated by focal pedestal lighting. Vehicle gas lanes flank the island; a fuel tank is buried beneath the island. The fueling area could be monitored from the inside counter through the window next to the doorway. The storekeeper served as both counter clerk and filling station attendant in this general store with full service gas lanes. In the photo, a pedestal Esso sign stands between the fuel island and the canopy, visible from either direction on US 360. If not fueling, customers usually parked on the pavement between the building and the highway, under the east entry canopy, or by the west elevation's porch walkway. The SR 360/SR 726

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intersection was expanded ca. 2008, which distanced the store building from the roadway driving lanes and elevated it from the roadbed, effectively removing the parking area.²

The west (gable end) elevation of the Gosney Store building is adjacent to SR 726 and faces toward Danville. A six-over-six double hung window is located near the south corner. The weatherboard wall shows a vertical line of cut ends, suggesting wall modification after the building's relocation. The gable peak features a circular, fitted wood vent, currently covered with a metal form that was subsequently affixed. A post-supported shed roof covers a concrete walkway that historically was referred to as the "porch." Bundled afternoon Danville newspapers were delivered to the porch for further sorting and customers would sometimes park and congregate in the porch area. The ca. 1955 photograph shows a Quaker State Motor Oil "tombstone" sign standing on the walkway.³

The north (rear) elevation features a ca. 1923, shed-roof, rectangular storage room addition with novelty drop siding and a concrete block foundation. The entry includes a narrow, door with five stacked panels and plain, narrow trim. A small protective overhang supported by wooden brackets mounted to the wall next to the doorframe side jambs shelters the doorway. Bulk stock was delivered to and picked up from the feed room through this door, which also usually served as an entrance to the barbershop in the feed room. (The feed room is also accessible through an interior door on the north wall of the salesroom). A short driveway from SR 726 historically served the north elevation' combined feed room and barber shop, the west (side) elevation's porch, the store manager's house on the adjacent lot to the north, and a frame shed located near the northwest corner of the store building; the driveway continued alongside the east (side_ elevation of the building to US 360. A trace of the driveway, which currently serves only the nearby house, is still visible. Beside the elevation's southwest corner is a wood enclosure that covers a well that supplied the store and which still serves the house on the adjacent lot.⁴

The east (side) elevation has two paired nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows. The windows have simple sills, no surrounds, and metal security grilles that are a post-relocation alteration for use as a commercial building. Symmetrical weatherboard wall cuts at the gable peak suggest historic placement of a gable vent. A privy and a coal pile were historically located adjacent to the east elevation. An abandoned portion of the US 360 – SR 726 connecting driveway is faintly visible along the elevation.

Store Interior

The interior of the Gosney Store is comprised of the salesroom, which consists of the relocated Union School schoolhouse and the storeroom ("feed room"") added after the building's ca. 1923 relocation. The salesroom features vertical beadboard wainscoting on the lower portion of the wall and horizontal beadboard sheathing above the wainscot cap. Affixed to the salesroom walls is varied merchandising hardware including wooden shelving, Masonite pegboards with different attachments, a 14-compartment household hardware bin, and hanging nails. Under some of the nails are prices written on tape attached to the wall or in black lettering on the wall; "straps" is written on the wall under a group of the nails.

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A customer entering the west entrance of the store in 1955 would see a vegetable and fruit display to the left in the salesroom's southwest corner and a dairy and meat refrigerator case against the west wall. Canned goods, bread, and packaged snack items were grouped on moveable shelving and vendor standing metal racks and displays on the nearby floor space. Near the north wall beside the checkout counter was a long table with a glass-enclosed candy case on one end and an electric coffee grinder (Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) on the end nearest the counter. Canned goods were also located on shelving on the south wall between the entrances. After selecting items the customer would place them on the ushaped checkout counter for weighing as needed (using a scale made by the Toledo Scale Company, Toledo, Ohio), ringing up on the cash register (made by National Cash Register, Dayton, Ohio), and bagging. Hoop cheese was for sale at the counter and the afternoon *Danville Bee* newspaper was available for pickup. A bottled soft drink could be pulled out of the refrigerated metal drink-box located under the window against the south wall next to the west exit.⁵

Patrons shopping for items other than household groceries, snacks, and sundries – or who came to socialize – usually entered the store through the canopied east entrance. A pool table sat to the right near the east wall and a pot-bellied cast iron stove and coal bucket were to the left. (The original schoolhouse pot-bellied stove [a "Parlor Glow" model by Southern Co-Operative Foundry Company, Rome, Georgia] was replaced after H. E. Gosney's management with a stove fabricated from a 55-gallon barrel). The store manager's executive roll-top desk, remaining from the B.S. Warren period, was placed against the far north wall. An adjacent original door opened to the north (rear) feed room addition, which was stocked with bulk items such as bagged legumes, dog and livestock food, and fertilizer. (Customers were usually supplied through the feed room's exterior door on the north [rear] side). The barbershop was probably to the left in the southwest corner by the wall-mounted sink. In the salesroom's northeast corner was a large rectangular table on which overalls and work shoes were displayed. The east wall, southeast corner, and adjoining south wall displayed farm, garden, home maintenance, automotive, and hardware items and supplies. A kerosene tank and pump sat on the floor under the bracketed vertical sliding dispensary window on the north wall next to the east entrance.⁶

The salesroom ceiling is covered with beadboard; several strips in the northeast corner sag. Three suspended commercial white, metal, linear, two-lamp fluorescent fixtures are suspended longitudinally on the ceiling center; two four-foot fixtures are on the east end and an eight-foot fixture is on the west end near the counter. A lower-hanging, suspended, naked lightbulb provides additional focal lighting to the counter area. Surface-mounted electrical wiring runs along the ceiling and walls, converging at the circuit box mounted on the west wall near the northwest salesroom corner. The circuit is live. An empty drink bottle rack is mounted to the south wall between the historic position of the refrigerated drink-box and the west entrance. A commercial can opener is mounted to the doorframe on the north salesroom wall. Metal stove piping enters the ceiling through an original metal bracketed square opening to the chimney. The east and west double entrance doors are fitted with a late Victorian-era cast-iron slide bolt and door security is reinforced by a horizontal wood door bar secured in metal brackets attached to the interior doorframe of each set of doors. The wider east doors are also reinforced with

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attached vertical boards. The salesroom floor is made of finished two-inch-wide planks. Most of the salesroom's interior horizontal wainscoting is painted flat white; parts of the north wall and the pegboard on the north wall are painted light blue over the white layer. Under the white paint layer is the original light green layer. Much of the wainscot cap and vertical wainscoting is still painted the original black. Wall shelving is painted red. The storeroom features rougher textured, wider flooring planks and has a relatively unfinished appearance with exposed framing and insulation. A small sink is mounted to the wall in the southeast corner. The building interior is in fair condition.

Shed (contributing building)

Across the driveway from the northwest corner of the Gosney Store building is a one-story, timber frame shed that was historically used primarily for remote store stock storage. It was concurrently used for storage by occupants of the manager's house (located on the adjacent lot) and is currently used for storage by that house's occupants. The shed is believed to have been constructed ca. 1923 when the house was constructed and the store established. The building features exterior wide weatherboard siding and a front-gable, metal-sheathed roof. The west entry elevation consists of side-hinged double doors secured by a padlock. The building is painted white. The shed is in fair condition.⁷

Well (contributing structure)

Adjacent to the southwest corner of the Gosney Store building, across the driveway from the historic store manager's house, is a well, currently protected by a rectangular plywood enclosure that is covered with a waterproof tarp. It is believed the well was dug ca. 1923 when the manager's house was constructed and the Union School building relocated here to serve as a store. The wood well enclosure is in good condition. The well is fully functioning and currently serves the dwelling.⁸

Integrity Statement

Due to the ca. 2008 SR 360/SR 726 intersection expansion, the Gosney Store building no longer appears immediately adjacent to SR 360 but nonetheless maintains integrity of location by its general positioning at the intersection location. Still surrounded by a rural landscape, including farm fields under active seasonal tobacco cultivation, the property's historic setting is preserved. Identifying signage and fuel pumps seen in the ca. 1955 photograph have been removed, but otherwise the building's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship remain evident. Surviving exterior features, including the intact concrete entry stoop on the east end of the storefront, window security grille covers, and the storage room addition on the north (rear) elevation, convey the building's historic use as a general merchandise store. While addition of the protective shed roof and ramp access over the concrete steps at the east storefront entry following its use as a general store are not historically authentic, these alternations are easily reversible and are not out of character to the building's historic use as a commercial building. Retained interior features that identify the building as a general merchandise store include the

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sales counter, differentiated merchandising hardware, and commercial fixtures including the mounted bottle rack and can opener.

The Gosney Store building is notable for its effective design adaptation from a portion of an earlier era's educational building into a more modern functional commercial building. A rare surviving example of a general merchandise store in the area, the Gosney Store is not directly comparable with similar properties due to a lack of sufficiently intact examples in the area. Moreover, general merchandise store buildings during the period of significance historically displayed a range of physical features, given their frequent combined functional use as post offices, automotive repair garages, and residences. The existing physical features of the Gosney Store building, combined with its location and setting, clearly convey this property's historic feeling and association as a rural general merchandise store.

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Figure 1. Ca. 1955 photo of Gosney Store (original photo in the author's collection).

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UNION SCHOOL



Guthrie Store at 726 and 360 was UNION SCHOOL at one time.

This old building is now being used as a furniture and antique shop and was for many years operated as a store by Sam Warren, Horace Gosney and Ed Morris.

Before it was a store, it was the Union School and was located a short distance away on 360.

One of the teachers was a Miss Farmer and some of the students names were: Bennett, Evans, Gosney, McNeely, Barker, Hall, Williams, Shelton and many others.

The Pittsylvania County Baptist Camp Grounds is nearby on Meadow's Lane.

Figure 2. Ca. 1984 photograph of Gosney Store as reproduced in *Remembrances of Times*, *Places and People*, Vol. II, by James A. Osborne (Chatham, VA: Privately published, 2000), p. 330.

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PICTURE OF THE PAST. This is a snapshot taken of the pupils attending the old Union School in 1908, located between Kentuck and Malmason. The pupils in the picture are (not in this order). (Boys) Roger Hall, John Cassady, Houston Gosney, Harris Evans, Jessie Gosney, Urudy Simmons, Irvin Collie, Charlie Cassidy, Willie Evans, John Collie, Henry Allen, Frank Hall, Henry Gosney, James Warren.

(Girls) Daisy Evens, Dorothy Warren, Gracy Farthing, Mattie Simmons, Pearl Simmons, Stella Farthing, Lemma Farthing, Cecil Collie, Anna Gosney. (Photo loaned by Ryland Warren, Chatham.)

Figure 3. Ca. 1908 photograph of students at Union School with portion of school building in background. The school building was moved in 1923 and converted to use as a general store. Image published in Chatham Star-Tribune (most likely); provided by Dorothy Milam whose mother-in-law Pearl Simmons is pictured.

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8. S	atement of Significance		
	eable National Register Criteria "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for I)	National Register	
X	A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant broad patterns of our history.	contribution to the	
	B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in ou	ır past.	
	C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, periodic construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses his or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose continuity individual distinction.	gh artistic values,	
	D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important history.	t in prehistory or	
	ia Considerations "x" in all the boxes that apply.)		
	A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes		
X	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	t 50 years	

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Areas of Significance	
(Enter categories from instructions.)	
COMMERCE	
Period of Significance	
ca. 1923–1969	
	
Significant Dates	
N/A	
Significant Person	
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)	
N/A	
	
Carles A CCII - 42	
Cultural Affiliation N/A	
Architect/Builder	
Unknown	
	

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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 Gosney Store is a one-story frame general merchandise store situated at a prominent rural crossroads in Pittsylvania County near the City of Danville, Virginia. The Gosney Store building originally was constructed ca. 1898 as part of the Union School located some 600 feet to the east. The one-room school building was moved to its present location to function as a store ca. 1923, after the existing school was replaced by a new public school in a new location. A ca. 1908 photograph of children by the schoolhouse and ca. 1955 and ca. 1984 photographs of the storefront provide insights to the historic appearance and functioning of the Gosney Store. The store served the local tobacco-farming community for about sixty years. It is locally significant under Criterion A in the Commerce area of significance for its integral association with the daily economic life and welfare of the surrounding rural community. The store sold most items a family might need on a daily basis and, for a time, included a barbershop and a recreational pool table. The period of significance dates from the establishment of the store ca. 1923 to ca. 1969 when its long-time manager and then-owner, H. E. Gosney, passed away and new management took over the store. The property meets Criteria Consideration B for a resource moved from its original location because its significance is due to its historic use as a rural general store at its current location.

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

Historical Background

William H. Warren (1834–1903) was a Civil War veteran and prominent tobacco farmer in the Malmaison community of Pittsylvania County. ^{9,10} In October 1893, he sold his son Benjamin S. Warren (1866–1947) a 150-acre portion of his property in the Dan River District near the headwaters of Birch Creek. ¹¹ Local church records suggest that B.S. Warren and his wife and young child soon moved to the property, established their tobacco farm, and built a stately ca. 1895-1900 farmhouse near the intersection of Old Richmond Road (today's SR 360) and Malmaison Road (also now known as SR 726). ¹²

Recognizing the need for primary school education for children in the local community, including their grandchildren and children, respectively, W. H. Warren and B.S. Warren apparently organized a community school proposal. In May 1896, W. H., Warren and his wife sold a two-acre parcel of their property that adjoined that of his son for \$10 to the Pittsylvania County Dan River School District on the condition that the land be used for establishing a public school. Funding and construction of the new primary school were likely a school board-community collaboration strongly influenced by the Warrens. The new school was named Union School, which may have reflected such a public-private community partnership. Given their relative means and experience from building the B.S. Warren residence, the Warren family was likely aware of current popular building design and construction methods, and had access to building materials, supplies, and furnishings. Local community farming families, including the

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Gosney family, whose property adjoined the school property and also with school-age children, likely contributed to the construction of Union School with building expertise and labor.

The Union School building design largely reflected the preference of the sponsoring Warren family and the local community. Predating the use of standardized schoolhouse designs, the late Victorian-era, irregular, one-story, one-room schoolhouse featured a large, rectangular main schoolroom entered through a vestibule from a front porch entrance that faced a yard and Richmond Road. The main schoolroom is thought to be represented in a ca. 1908 photograph (Figure 3 at the end of Section 7) that shows the intersecting building portion adjacent to the window. The building featured a fieldstone foundation, exterior weatherboard siding, and a wood joist roof covered by metal and pierced by a brick chimneystack. The building foundation consisted of hand-hewn beams with fieldstone supports overlain with intersecting beams and sub-floor joists. A 6-over-6, double hung wood sash window with a wood, hinged shutter was among the window designs used. A fieldstone-lined well in the schoolyard is thought to be located near where the photographer of the ca. 1908 photograph was standing.

Union School likely opened for the 1898–1899 school session and was no doubt a source of great community pride and distinction.¹⁷ The schoolhouse embodied the sentiment conveyed by G.W. Dame, Pittsylvania County's first public school system superintendent, to Virginia Superintendent of Public Instruction W. H. Ruffner in 1872, that among "...things required to make the free schools a decided success are neat, commodious and well-furnished school houses." Union School likely operated until the end of the 1921–1922 school year, when it is believed to have been consolidated into the newly opened Dan River Combined School nearby for the 1922–1923 session. Additional information about Union School, including a profile of two of its graduates from the 1914–1915 session, is available at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Following the 1921–1922 session, the Pittsylvania County School Board sold the Union School parcel at public auction in January 1923 to B. S. Warren for \$1000.²¹ With his children, now grown and departed from home (after all four likely attended Union School), and having completed his term in the Virginia House of Delegates, Warren apparently sought to consolidate his interests and envisioned a general merchandise store as part of this plan. 22 Educational furnishings were removed from the Union School single-room building and this portion of the school was detached, placed on logs, and pulled by horses about one-eighth of a mile west toward Danville, where it was reset at the north corner of the junction of Richmond Road and Malmaison Road.²³ This was the intersection's closest corner to the schoolhouse location and was directly across Malmaison Road from the B.S. Warren farm. The former schoolroom was oriented such that the elevation with two entries faced south toward Richmond Road, becoming the front of the store. Concrete steps were added and modifications included adding the storage feed room on the north (rear) elevation and window alterations to facilitate the building's conversion to a commercial use. The interior of the former schoolroom was appropriately furnished to function as a general store salesroom space. The shed near the store's northwest corner and the store manager's house on the adjacent lot fronted by Malmaison Road are believed to have been built at this time. A well was dug at the southwest corner of the store

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building and supplied both the store and house. Meanwhile, the remaining portion of the former Union School was modified into a dwelling; both this house and the historic store manager's house are currently inhabited.

Located at the significant junction of Richmond Road and Malmaison Road six miles northeast of the city of Danville, the Warren Store was well positioned to meet the general merchandise needs of the surrounding rural tobacco-based farm economy. Local farming families depended on the store for staples of daily living they could not provide themselves as well as some household and farming items. During tobacco auctioning season in Danville, one of the world's largest bright leaf tobacco markets, local county farmers transported their crop—most still using wagons in 1923—on the modern asphalt Richmond Road to Danville. The store served as a convenient waystation. Though market prices in the Old Bright Belt along the Virginia-North Carolina border, including the Danville market, were generally poor throughout the 1920s, the general agricultural response was to plant more tobacco.^{24,25}

Having shown himself to be an influential financial advocate of the farmer, B. S. Warren is thought to have extended credit to local farming families at his store on very reasonable terms.²⁶ Besides being a respected tobacco farmer from a prominent tobacco-farming family, his recent legislative experience afforded him insight into the economic conditions and practical realities affecting field tobacco production and sale. Given his allegiance to the farmer and pride in farming, Warren assuredly shared this information advantageously with tobacco farmers at Warren Store.²⁷ Awareness of current prices and preferred leaf quality guided the farmer on when to sell his loose leaf for higher prices, for example. Warren's well-known extensive motor touring of the county and region exposed him to current tobacco information as well. Some of this travel was done in the performance of his duties as justice of the peace, which were also conducted at Warren Store.²⁸ The store to some degree served as an office from which Warren conducted his business affairs.

William T. Boyd from Alton in neighboring Halifax County was employed at Warren Store during this period. He was likely the storekeeper, given Warren's extensive duties and activities. The 1930 census lists W.T. Boyd as 23 years old, single, a renter, and a retail merchant by occupation.²⁹ The census's dwelling house order of visitation suggests that he lived a close walk from the store. Boyd's daughter indicates her father received business training while boarding in nearby Chatham where he met her mother. Boyd left Warren Store ca. 1935 and managed a merchandise store and service station on US Route 58 east of Danville that his son Calvin later operated. ^{30, 31}

Horace E. Gosney (1907–1969) operated the store from ca. 1935 until his death in 1969. H.E. Gosney was the youngest child in a tobacco-farming family whose property adjoined the Union School parcel sold by W.H. Warren in 1896 to the school board. Horace most likely attended Union School and three of his older siblings, Henry, Jack and Anna, are pictured in the ca. 1908 photograph. Horace and B.S. Warren's son, Almon, were close childhood friends and they decided to attend Hampden-Sydney College instead of Randolph-Macon College on the outcome of a coin flip. In 1935, Horace Gosney married Elsie Milam, who was from the nearby rural

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community of Sutherlin, a graduate of State Teacher's College (today's Longwood University), and an elementary school teacher in the local Dan River School District.^{34, 35} The young couple lived in the house adjacent to the store on Malmaison Road. The 1940 U.S. census indicates that Horace E. Gosney was a merchant in the retail grocery business. Their son James E. Gosney is listed as being one year of age.³⁶

The general merchandise store was generally known as the Warren Store during Warren's lifetime, after which it was affiliated by name with Gosney. A local resident recalls seeing Warren regularly at the store during the WWII era. The *Danville Bee* in late 1945 advertised an auction of a local tobacco and grain farm located in Pittsylvania County near the Sam Warren or Gosney store at the intersection of US 360 and the Dan River High School Road. Store Storefront canopy signage in the ca. 1955 photograph (Figure 1 at the end of Section 7) displays H. E. Gosney General Merchandise Store. A promotional rain gauge describes the location of the store as "Cross Roads - Keeling, Virginia." The store was the westernmost address on the US 360 Keeling postal route at that time. The closest comparable White-owned/operated general store on US 360 during this period was Shelton's Store located about four miles eastward and which also served as the Keeling post office. The Gosney Store's business correspondence was addressed "Keeling" until mid-1967 when the postal designation became "Blairs." Henderson's Garage and Garland Smith's Garage were about a mile east and west, respectively, on US 360 and offered sodas, snacks, and a few basic food items.

The H. E. Gosney General Merchandise Store's expense ledger from February 1950 lists a variety of local wholesalers and distributors, most located in Danville. Eggs were purchased from a local farm. Products were displayed for sale in the large salesroom (see interior description in Section 7). Customers carried their items to the counter for checkout; some orders were pre-pulled and available at the counter for pickup. Cigarettes, shotgun shells, and .22 ammunition were dispensed from behind the counter. Catalog orders could be placed at the counter. Special seasonal items such as citrus fruit, oysters, and fireworks, were available at Christmas. Purchases were sometimes carried out to customers' vehicles and home deliveries were made on occasion. Store credit was available on an individual basis and was generally paid with tobacco sale proceeds. Besides selling general merchandise and fuel, the store served as a Trailways bus stop, a county tax personal property listing station, and a barbershop at times. J.E. Gosney, Sr. recalls receiving his first haircut in the Gosney Store's feed room/barbershop.

Tobacco growing season was an especially busy time for the Gosney Store. Tobacco seed for plant beds and field fertilizer for spring planting were stocked. Summer harvesting days brought a stream of farmers and field laborers in for beverages, food, gas, and hardware to supply local field and barn operations. Tobacco news of the day, including field and weather conditions as well as labor availability and auction market trends, was discussed. H.E. Gosney, as B.S. Warren and W.T. Boyd before him, was at the center of this exchange. Regarding a local summer hailstorm, he reported that "damage to fields (tobacco) on both sides of his store probably ranged from 50 to 75%." Edward "Nat" Shields was a local tobacco farmer who also worked as a US Government tobacco grader on markets south of the Old Belt. On return from one of his trips, he is reported to comment, "Well, I think I'll go down to the store and ask Horace how the market

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down south did this week."⁴⁵ In 1950, the Gosneys moved into a new house a mile farther west on US 360 toward Danville and farmed about ten acres of tobacco, which well occupied time not spent with the store. J.E. Gosney, Sr., current owner of the property, recalls assisting in the store during summers and at other times during his youth. He serviced cars at the fuel pumps when his father was with other customers, moved inventory, and participated on wholesale trips to Danville among other activities. Other persons in the community, including H.E. Gosney's brother, Jack, filled in when needed. Fall and winter allowed more time for local farmers to gather and socialize at the store, congregating around the stove or playing a game of cards or pool. For others, picking up groceries or the afternoon newspaper was an opportunity to see neighbors.⁴⁶

Respected for his moral bearing and active community involvement, Horace Gosney was appreciated as well for his good humor and personal warmth. It is told that one morning he walked from the counter back to where the farmers were gathered around the stove and remarked, "I'm glad to see that you gentlemen are doing so well this morning. Just so you know, I am open for business". He then turned around and walked back to the counter. A neighbor who frequented the store with her brothers after being dropped off by the afternoon school bus in the late 1930s remembers Gosney teasing her about her freckles. Another community member who was working at Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mill in Danville during the latter part of World War II recalls Gosney lending her gas so she could safely reach her parents' home. Gosney was known to train fellow Masons after business hours at the store and to send local youths care packages at college. He enjoyed talking with customers, many of them friends, neighbors and fellow farmers, about their concerns.

Following H. E. Gosney's untimely death in early 1969, Edward J. Morris relocated from Sears in Danville and operated the general store until its closing in 1984.⁵² Business gradually declined due to market factors, including fewer traditional rural customers and increasing competition from more modern convenience stores and chain stores, not to mention the proliferation of personal automobiles that facilitated shopping trips. E.J. Morris departed to operate a smaller store without fuel sales closer to his residence nearby on SR 360 toward Danville, taking some of the interior store merchandising hardware and furnishings to facilitate the transition. The Gosney Store building then functioned as an antique shop until 1987. A history of eastern Pittsylvania County includes a photograph (Figure 2 at the end of Section 7) of the building during this period along with a brief account of its history as a school and later as a store.⁵³

Criterion A: Commerce

The Gosney Store is locally significant in the history of commercial activities of rural Pittsylvania County between ca. 1923 and 1969 as a provider of necessities for household and farming use, as well as being a social outlet, communal gathering space, barbershop, bus stop, and even a listing station for personal property subject to county taxation. This period also witnessed rapid transformations in the local area due to much larger influences that included the advent of mechanized farming equipment, proliferation of personal automobiles, transition from locally-produced goods to regionally and nationally known product brands, the ups and downs of

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the cultivation of the bedrock local cash crop of bright leaf tobacco, the arrival of chain stores, and a world war that created conditions for unprecedented societal change. Except for a few years in the late 1960s, during the store's period of significance, Jim Crow segregation was the law across Virginia. At the local level, White and Black residents had to navigate the social, economic, and political divides carefully. Personal relationships and the sway of local leaders influenced these activities for better and for worse, typically in an informal way that was rarely recorded.

Though information about the Gosney Store's historic service to non-white residents is not available in written records found to date, primary source interview material exists. Informant James Gosney, Sr. recollects that from the late 1940s to the late 1950s, when he worked regularly in the store, all commercial services including store credit were available to customers without racial distinction. Motor vehicles belonging to Black customers received the same full service as White customers. White and non-white farmers and day laborers consumed their purchased food and beverages on premises outside the store building during tobacco cultivation season – at lunch or during morning or afternoon breaks – and often inside in the non-grocery end of the storeroom in inclement weather. Formal, indoor, sit-down counter or table dining service was not available in the Gosney Store. Everyone was welcome around the stove to warm themselves or socialize. Privies behind the store were available for 'Men' and 'Women' customers. Mr. Gosney does not recall a significant number of Black customers and believes this may reflect the general population in the immediate vicinity of the store and the preference of potential Black customers to patronize a Black-owned/operated store.⁵⁴

Leon Smith recalls walking with classmates from his segregated black Kentuck Elementary School on SR 726bto the Gosney Store nearby during lunch period to buy penny candy during the 1960 and 1961 school sessions. Smith lived next to Lola's Place, a Black-owned/operated general store about two miles west on US 360 toward Danville from Gosney Store at the intersection of US 360 and SR 719 in the Black community of Beaver Park. Walter Beavers had been a prominent local Black tobacco farmer. Lola's Place sold regular grade gasoline and, besides groceries and household goods, featured a variety of medications, a cigarette dispensing machine, and a jukebox. The smaller Lipford Store was located directly across US 360 from Lola's Place. In 1963, Leon Smith's father Garland Smith, formerly a mechanic at Fuquay-Pontiac in Danville, opened a garage co-located with a small store on US 360 mid-way between Lola's Place and the Gosney Store, which the Smiths bought the following year. Mrs. Smith managed the store, and the family enterprise also included a car wash operated by the Smith sons. Leon Smith's grandfather had helped excavate and install the property's underground fuel tank for the original Charlie Cassidy Store in 1929. (Mr. Cassidy is pictured in the 1908 Union School photograph). Only the concrete foundation and a faded road sign remain at the site. 55

In the nearby rural, historic Rock Springs community, the N. L. Haden General Merchandise Store offered a selection of goods, groceries, and services, including a full-service fuel station, comparable to the Gosney Store. The Haden Store also served as a county taxation listing station. Mr. Haden's son Karl recounts that his father owned and operated the store from about 1947 to 1987, obtaining it after WWII from his uncle C. C. Hodnett who had operated it from the 1920s. The building opened as a general store near the end of the 19th century and was relocated from

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the neighboring Sutherlin community and enlarged. Clientele reflected the local community population, composed mostly of Whites who worked in the tobacco industry or in one of the textile mills in Danville. Karl reports that he is not aware of any distinction in services provided to White and non-White customers. His review of Mr. Hodnett's store ledgers reveals that credit was extended to Black and White customers. Records also include vouchers written primarily by White farmers and presented by Black tenant farmers at the store for farm goods. Mr. Haden dispensed prepared sandwiches from the check-out counter to take out and there was no formal dining service. Karl recollects that from the mid-1960s the combined-race field crew drinking from the common dipper at the well house behind the store during tobacco cultivation season and eating there during breaks and lunch. Toilet facilities were not available on premises. The N. L. Haden General Merchandise Store building is no longer owned by the family, but remains in use as a commercial property. 8

Also located in southeastern Pittsylvania County in the tobacco-farming Shockoe community, at the corner of SR 701 and SR 909, was the Russell East Store. Operating from about 1950 to 1987, the general merchandise store sold a wide range and variety of goods and groceries and dispensed gasoline. The store served as a county listing station for personal property taxation. Based on his and his father's recollections, Russell H. East III relates that store services were provided without racial distinction. Russell recalls filling out credit "tickets" for both White and Black customers as a youngster assisting his grandfather in the store. Farming customers typically purchased food at the counter and ate outside during tobacco cultivation season; formal sit-down dining service was not available. On the spring evening of May 15, 1953, a cheering crowd of 42 Black and White farmers sat elbow-to-elbow around the only TV in the area watching the Rocky Marciano - Jersey Joe Walcott heavyweight boxing title rematch. Ownermanager Russell East, Sr. removed the "Whites Only" sign from the "Men" and "Women" privies soon after construction of the store facility in accordance with his personal beliefs. The Russell East Store building remains extant and is used by the family for farm purposes. Several miles from the East Store, on SR 57 toward the county seat of Chatham, at the intersection of SR 57 and Coleman Mountain Road (SR 895), is a vacant, white cinderblock building which was formerly the Coleman Store. Harry Coleman, a local Black man, operated this small store, which sold soft drinks, snacks, and some staples. All customers were welcome and Russell East, Jr. recalls stopping for soft drinks on a date with Russell East III's mother.⁵⁹

The historical record of service to non-white residents in the Gosney Store and in comparable White-owned/operated rural general merchandise stores in the bright leaf tobacco economy of southeastern Pittsylvania County during the period of significance could be further discerned through additional interviews, particularly of additional Black customers. Comparison of names of individuals or families listed in store records with local census data and directories could also inform this inquiry. Conversely, these research methods could elaborate on the treatment of non-black customers in Black-owned/operated rural stores in order to more fully clarify racial relationships within this specific commercial context. Interviews obtained suggest that the beliefs and personalities of the profiled store managers likely influenced their apparent promotion of racial equity. The Gosney Store's association with the complex interrelationships of wider social, economic, agricultural, and political forces as they played out in rural Pittsylvania County from

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the early 1920s to the late 1960s provides a microcosm within which to study these changing conditions. The store's endurance into the mid-1980s, while not rising to the level of Criterion Consideration G, demonstrates the continued relevance of such businesses to rural parts of Southside Virginia through the late 20th century.

Acknowledgements

Many persons and organizations generously contributed to the research presented in this nomination. Special personal recognition is given to James Gosney, Sr. (H.E. Gosney's son) and Mildred Petty (B.S Warren's granddaughter). Organizational credit is accorded to the Pittsylvania County Clerk's Office, Pittsylvania County History Research Center, Pittsylvania County Schools, Library of Virginia, VA-NC Genealogical Society, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Endnotes
1. James E. Gosney, Sr., personal communication.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Warren, "Warren Family History".

Addresses. In Danville City Directory, 1887-88, p.181.

11. Pittsylvania County Deed Book 102, pg.229.

12. Kentuck [sic] Baptist Church Membership Records. On June 25, 1892, Sister Alice L. Warren was received by letter from Banister Church into Kentuck Baptist Church and on August 25, 1894, B. S. Warren was received as a candidate for baptism.

10. Turner, List of Principal Farmers Living in Pittsylvania County and their Post Office

13. Pittsylvania County Deed Book 107, pp. 355-56.

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14. Pittsylvania County School Board Meeting minutes and/or an Annual County Superintendent Report(s) from this period, which would likely have provided details on early development of Union School, are not available. The following excerpts from the School Board's July 1923 and August 1924 meeting minutes (available from September 1922 onwards) provide insight on policy and procedures for constructing new and modifying existing primary school buildings that may have applied to the ca. 1898 construction of Union School:

Mr. Coles and Mr. Watson reported on behalf of the Dabney House proposition that the people have put up a standard two room school building and are only asking that the Board will pay the salaries of one of the teachers. A school is much needed in that section and on motion of Mr. Coles the proposition was accepted. [July 1923]

Dr. Bennett reported to the Board that if some action was not taken immediately on the Climax proposition the County would lose the \$4000.00 appropriation from the State Board to advertise for bid on the new building. It was moved by Mr. Terry and seconded by Mr. Moses that we advertise for bid on the proposed new building at Climax. [August 1924]

It was moved by Mr. Moses and seconded by Mr. Bennett that the Board authorize Mr. Blair to advertise for bids on the proposed addition at Mt. Hermon and to proceed with the building provided the patrons would give 1/5 of the cost and if we have available funds. [August 1924]

- 15. Averett University in nearby Danville, Virginia, for example, incorporated "Union" in an earlier school name, reflecting its combined financial support from three local Baptist associations (https://www.averett.edu/). It is not believed that "Union" in the case of Union School represents the consolidation of existing primary schools as was later common practice.
- 16. Union School is a comparatively fancy one-room schoolhouse with a relatively large main schoolroom when compared with other period one-room schoolhouses in Pittsylvania County that are recorded in the School Buildings Service Photographs Collection maintained in the Library of Virginia Archives, available at https://lva.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/permalink/01LVA_INST/1k32srg/alma9917772822305756.
- 17. The most definitive material dating clue for the opening of Union School is the Parlor Glow pot-bellied stove from the main schoolroom that was manufactured by the Southern Co-Operative Foundry Company of Rome, Georgia. The company made cast-iron kitchenware including stoves, ranges, grates, and hollow ware, from 1898-1970 (https://www.collectorsweekly.com/stories/275327-parlor-glow-cast-iron-wood-stove).
- 18. Clement, "An Abbreviated History of Pittsylvania County, Virginia." Chatham, Virginia.
- 19. Union School's status as a county public school is confirmed by the signature of a teacher who is listed on the Library of Virginia's "Virginia Department of Education List of Teachers for Pittsylvania County" (Dan River District) for the 1914-1915 session, which appears on the 1915 promotion certificate of student Willie Evans. Evans is pictured in the ca. 1908 school photograph, presumably at the end of his first grade year.

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- 20. "Union School-Gosney Store." Virginia Department of Historic Resources Preliminary Information Form, DHR #071-6230, Richmond, Virginia.
- 21. Pittsylvania County Deed Book 176, pp. 127-28.
- 22. B.S. Warren [D] served in the Virginia House of Delegates (1922-1923 Ex.), representing the City of Danville and Pittsylvania County (Agriculture, Claims, and Moral and Social Welfare committees) (https://history.house.Virginia.gov/members/8834).
- 23. James Gosney, Sr. personal communication.
- 24. Tilley, "The Bright-Tobacco Industry, 1860-1929," pg. 218.
- 25. Tilley, "The Bright-Tobacco Industry, 1860-1929," pp. 391-395.
- 26. In 1909, B.S. Warren was a co-founder of American National Bank in Danville, which aimed to advance the interests of local farmers. The bank introduced the installment loan in 1935, which enabled more persons to purchase farms. Dorothy Milam recalls that Warren facilitated a loan with the bank that allowed her father to purchase their family tobacco farm located further east on the Richmond Road. She remembers him hunting quail on their farm and dining with her family. Personal communication to author.
- 27. B.S. Warren's loyalty to the farmer and pride in farming is expressed in this attributed quotation during his legislative term: "Nothing makes a farmer so tormented mad as to be referred to as an agriculturalist. His disgust is equaled only by that of a newspaper man who is dubbed a journalist." *Register and Bee*, December 15, 1922.
- 28. *Register and Bee*, July 14, 1925.
- 29. United States Census, 1930.
- 30. Mildred Wilkerson, personal communication.
- 31. Register and Bee, February 24, 1962.
- 32. Pittsylvania County Deed Book 107, pp. 355-356.
- 33. Thomas Warren, personal communication.
- 34. Jamie Krogh (Reference Archivist, Longwood University), personal communication.
- 35. Kevin Shupe (Reference Archivist, Library of Virginia), personal communication.

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- 36. United States Census, 1940.
- 37. A February 1950 expense ledger entry shows \$30 rent paid to "Mrs. Warren." Gosney purchased the store property from the Warren Estate in 1968.
- 38. Neal Dodson, personal communication.
- 39. Register and Bee, November 29, 1945.
- 40. Bill Guerrant, personal communication.
- 41. Gosney Store Business Records.
- 42. Gosney Store Ledger Book.
- 43. James E. Gosney, Sr., personal communication.
- 44. Register, August 19, 1965.
- 45. Jim Shields, personal communication.
- 46. James E. Gosney, Sr., personal communication.
- 47. Jim Shields, personal communication.
- 48. Carolyn Daniels, personal communication.
- 49. Dorothy Milam, personal communication.
- 50. Johnnie Dodson, personal communication.
- 51. Martha Anne Rhodes, personal communication.
- 52. Morris Store Business Records.
- 53. Osborne, Remembrances of Times, Places and People, Vol. II, pg. 300.
- 54. James E. Gosney, Sr., personal communication.
- 55. Leon Smith, personal communication.
- 56. Hodnett Store Ledger Book.
- 57. Hodnett Store Business Records.

United States Department of the	Interior		
National Park Service / National	Register of Historic	Places Regist	ration Form
NPS Form 10-900		OMB No.	1024-0018

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- 58. Karl Haden, personal communication.
- 59. Russell East, III., personal communication

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Clement, Maud C. Chapter Eight: Education. An Abbreviated History of Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Chatham, Virginia, 1952. Available at https://www.victorianvilla.com/sims-mitchell/local/clement/mc/abb/.

Daniels, Carolyn. Personal communication with the author.

Dodson, Johnnie. Personal communication with the author.

Dodson, Neal. Personal communication with the author.

East, Russell, III. Personal communication with the author.

Gosney Sr., James E. Personal communication with the author.

Gosney Store Ledger Book. Private collection. Pittsylvania County Virginia.

Guerrant, Bill. Personal communication with the author.

Haden, Karl. Personal communication with the author.

Hodnett Store Business Records. Private collection. Atlanta, Georgia.

Hodnett Store Ledger Book. Private collection. Atlanta, Georgia.

Kentuck Baptist Church membership records, Virginia Baptist Historical Society, Richmond Virginia.

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Milam, Dorothy. Personal communication with the author.

Morris Store Business Records. Private collection. Pittsylvania County Virginia.

Osborne, James A. *Remembrances of Times, Places and People*. Volume II. Chatham Virginia, Privately published, 2000. Pittsylvania County History Research Center and Library. Chatham Virginia.

Pittsylvania County deed records. Pittsylvania County Courthouse, Chatham Virginia.

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 Gosney Store Pittsylvania County, VA Name of Property County and State Register. Danville, Virginia. Register and Bee. Danville, Virginia. Rhodes, Martha Anne. Personal communication with the author. Shields, Jim. Personal communication with the author. Shupe, Kevin. Personal communication with the author. Smith, Leon. Personal communication with the author. Tilley, Nannie May. The Bright-Tobacco Industry, 1860-1929. Chapel Hill, North Carolina, UNC Press, 1948. Turner, E.F. comp. List of Principal Farmers Living in Pittsylvania County and their Post Office Addresses. In Danville City Directory, 1887-1888. Danville, 1887. "Union School-Gosney Store." Virginia Department of Historic Resources Preliminary Information Form No. 071-6230, 2021. Available at https://www.dhr.Virginia.gov/pifs/. United States Census. Population Schedule, Pittsylvania County, Virginia, Dan River District County. Warren, Charlie. "Warren Family History." Private collection. Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Warren, Thomas. Personal communication with the author. Wilkerson, Mildred. Personal communication with the author. **Previous documentation on file (NPS):** preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested ____ previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark ____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____ ____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # Primary location of additional data: __x__ State Historic Preservation Office ____ Other State agency Federal agency

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Sosney Store lame of Property		_	County and State
Local government University Other Name of repository:	Virginia Depa	artment of Historic Resources, Rich	mond
Historic Resources Surv	ey Number (if	f assigned): _DHR No. 071-6230_	
10. Geographical Data			
Acreage of Property	0.35 acre	<u>. </u>	
Use either the UTM syste	m or latitude/lo	ongitude coordinates	
Latitude/Longitude Coo Datum if other than WGS (enter coordinates to 6 de 1. Latitude: -79.320156	84:	Longitude: 36.679927	
2. Latitude:		Longitude:	
3. Latitude:		Longitude:	
4. Latitude:		Longitude:	
Or UTM References Datum (indicated on USC NAD 1927 or	GS map):	983	
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 historic boundary is coterminous with Pittsylvania County tax parcel 2440-28-4143/ Map MB2-73&74, as recorded by Pittsylvania County, Virginia. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Tax Parcel Map, Sketch Map/ Photo Key, and Location Map.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The selected historic boundary encompasses the property's known historic resources and the historic setting as the parcel size has not changed since the building was moved to this location ca. 1923.

11. Form Prepared By				
name/title:James E. Gosney, Jr				
organization:N/A				
street & number: 767 Mainville Drive				
city or town: <u>Bloomsburg</u> state:	PA	zip code:	17815	
e-mail:gosneyjr@hotmail.com				
telephone:				
date:April 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: Gosney Store

City or Vicinity: Danville vicinity

Gosney Store	Pittsylvania County, VA
lame of Property	County and State

County: Pittsylvania County State: Virginia

Photographer: Michael Pulice and James Gosney Jr.

Date Photographed: October and November 2021

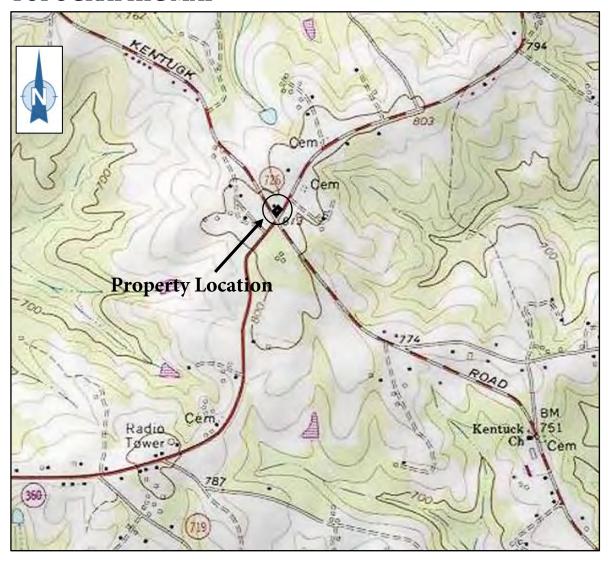
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 9. Store exterior, looking northeast.
- 2 of 9. Store exterior, looking northwest.
- 3 of 9. Store exterior, looking southwest.
- 4 of 9. Store exterior, looking southeast.
- 5 of 9. Store interior, looking southwest.
- 6 of 9. Store interior, looking northeast.
- 7 of 9. Store interior, southeast wall, sliding interior window cover.
- 8 of 9. Store, rear addition interior, looking northeast.
- 9 of 9. Shed exterior, looking northeast.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

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

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



Gosney Store

Pittsylvania County, Virginia; DHR No. 071-6230

Latitude: -79.320156 Longitude: 36.679927

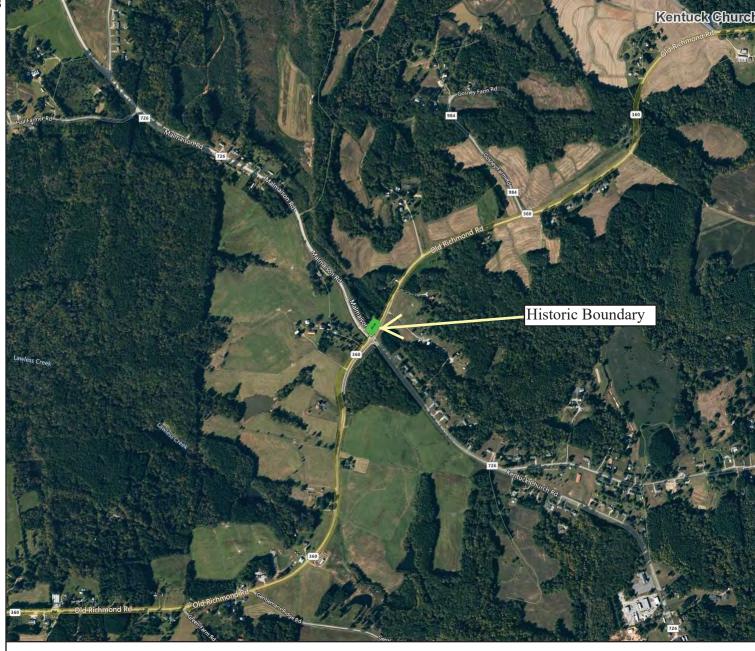
Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

CRIS

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

AERIAL VIEW - Vicinity

Gosney Store Pittsylvania County, VA DHR No. 071-6230



Feet
0 500 1000 1500 2000
1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

Title: Date: 4/21/2022

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.

LOCATION MAP



Gosney Store

Pittsylvania County, Virginia; DHR No. 071-6230

Latitude: -79.320156 Longitude: 36.679927

Historic Boundary

SKETCH MAP/ PHOTO KEY



Gosney Store

Pittsylvania County, Virginia; DHR #071-6230

Latitude: -79.320156

Longitude: 36.679927



Photo no. & direction



Interior photo

The store, shed, and well are contributing resources.



Legend

- Assessed Parcels Parcel ID Number
- Parcels
- County Boundary

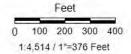
TAX PARCEL MAP

Gosney Store Pittsylvania County, VA DHR No. 071-6230

Parcel No. 2440-28-4143

https://parcelviewer.geodecisions. com/Pittsylvania/







Date: 4/21/2022

DISCLAIMER: This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as such. The information displayed is a compilation of records, information, and data obtained from various sources, and Pittsylvania County is not responsible for its accuracy or how current it may be.