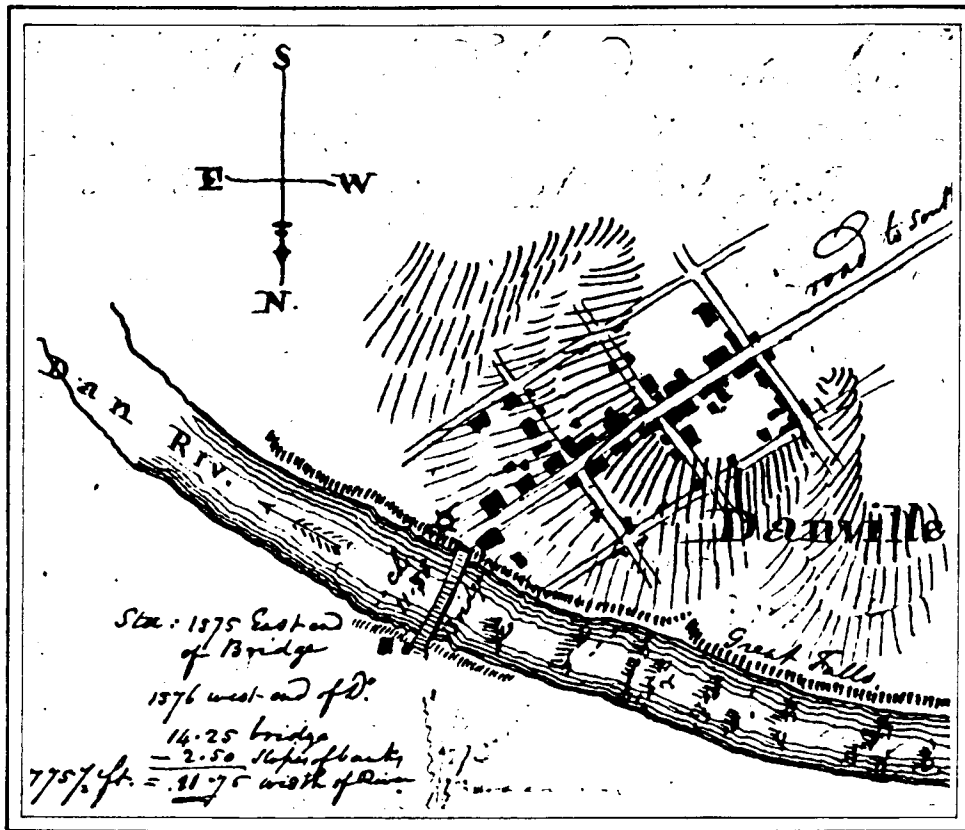


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DOWNTOWN DANVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

SURVEY REPORT



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May 1993

**DOWNTOWN DANVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

**SURVEY REPORT**

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*May 15, 1993*

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## **ABSTRACT**

The survey and National Register nomination of the Downtown Danville Historic District was sponsored by the City of Danville and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The project involved the survey of seventy-six resources located in the Danville central business district, an area of approximately twenty-five acres centered on Main Street. The majority of resources in the district were commercial in function, with industrial, government, and institutional resources also represented. Resources ranged in age from 1875 to the present, and included important city landmarks such as the Danville Municipal Building, the Danville Post Office, the Masonic Building, and the Hotel Danville. The project was undertaken by architectural historian J. Daniel Pezzoni of Preservation Technologies, Inc., an archaeology and preservation firm based in Roanoke, Virginia. The principal investigator recommends that further survey be conducted in areas adjacent to the Downtown Danville Historic District, and that policies aimed towards the preservation of the historic character of the district be continued and strengthened. Products generated by the project include survey files (with photographs), a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the district, and a scripted slide presentation on the historic resources of the district.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Downtown Danville Historic District project was funded by the City of Danville and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). Gerald L. Fischer of the Danville Community Development and Engineering Department and David Edwards of the VDHR served as project contacts. Julie Vosmik and Joseph White of the VDHR helped with the particulars of project logistics and in the computerization of data. Others who assisted the project included Danville historian Gary Grant, City of Danville staff, the Danville Public Library, the Danville Museum of Fine Arts and History, the Virginia-North Carolina Piedmont Genealogical Society, and the Virginia State Library.

## **INTRODUCTION/DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT**

The survey and National Register nomination of the Downtown Danville Historic District was sponsored by the City of Danville and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The project involved the survey of seventy-six resources located in the Danville central business district, an area of approximately twenty-five acres centered on Main Street. The majority of resources in the district were commercial in function, with industrial, government, and institutional resources also represented. Resources ranged in age from 1875 to the present, and included important city landmarks such as the Danville Municipal Building, the Danville Post Office, the Masonic Building, and the Hotel Danville. The project was undertaken by architectural historian J. Daniel Pezzoni of Preservation Technologies, Inc., an archaeology and preservation firm based in Roanoke, Virginia. Field survey, research, and the preparation of the draft National Register nomination were completed in January and February, 1993, and the final

nomination and other products of the survey were completed by May 31, 1993. At the end of this report is a map showing the survey area that was prepared as part of the nomination. The boundaries of the historic district correspond to the boundaries of the survey.

## **HISTORIC CONTEXT**

The Downtown Danville Historic District is located at the historic center of Danville, a tobacco and textile manufacturing city of the southern Virginia Piedmont. The district has served as the civic and commercial heart of the city from the 1790s to the present. Danville's principal historic retail establishments, banks, hotels, theaters, and lodges are clustered in the 25-acre district, as are its Municipal Building and Post Office and several tobacco factories. The importance of these buildings to the life of the city is reflected in their architectural sophistication and often monumental size. Even today, 1920s high-rise buildings such as the Masonic Building and the Hotel Danville dominate the Danville skyline, and structures in a wide range of popular nineteenth- and twentieth-century styles contribute to the visual interest and variety of the city's streetscapes.

Most buildings in the Downtown Danville Historic District rise two or more stories in height and are of load-bearing masonry construction. Although many buildings are astylistic or utilitarian in design, others show the influence of popular nineteenth- and twentieth-century styles including the Romanesque Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Tudor Revival, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, Craftsman, Mission, Art Deco, Moderne, and various post-World War II modern styles. Some buildings combine several styles or borrow from exotic traditions such as Egyptian architecture. A variety of materials and decorative finishes are found in the district: red, buff, pressed, molded, and corbeled brick; indigenous rough-hewn stone, marble, and sculpted white limestone; glazed and matte, polychrome and granitic, plain and richly ornamental terra-cotta; pressed and cast metal ornament and corrugated metal siding and roofing; plate, prism, and architectural glass; concrete, stucco, and tile. Still to be seen on some streets are vitrified brick pavers, cobblestones, and granite curbing. The downtown is a composite of subdivisions platted at different times and with varying degrees of regularity, superimposed upon an undulating terrain. The resulting curved and sloping streets, axial realignments, and closed perspectives create a spatial complexity reminiscent of a European city.

The Downtown Danville Historic District gained significance during the VDHR-defined time periods entitled "Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)" and "World War I to World War II (1917-1945)." No resources were positively identified that antedated 1865, and resources post-dating 1945 were surveyed but none were found to be eligible for the National Register, largely owing to their young age. The project area exists within the VDHR-defined region known as the "Southern Piedmont." In fact, Danville is specifically cited in the section dealing with the Southern Piedmont in the VDHR publication "How To Use Historic Contexts In Virginia: A Guide For Survey, Registration, Protection, And Treatment Projects" (1992), to wit: "The most important town in the region is Danville, which dates its prosperity to the expansion of the tobacco industry in the late 19th century. Historically, Danville served as the door to North

Carolina. Today, because of transportation improvements and the rise of Roanoke, this role has been diminished" (pp. 13-14).

The Downtown Danville Historic District illustrates a number of VDHR-defined thematic contexts, namely the Domestic Theme, the Government/Law/Political Theme, the Religion Theme, the Social Theme, the Recreation/Arts Theme, the Transportation/Communications Theme, the Commerce/Trade Theme, the Industry/Processing/Extraction Theme, the Ethnicity/Immigration Theme, and the Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning Theme. The Commerce theme is best represented in the district. Located in the district are numerous VDHR-defined property types, including multiple dwellings, hotels, a city hall, a federal courthouse, a police department, a post office, masonic and other fraternal halls, a place of worship, cinemas, theaters, an opera house (remnant), an auditorium, a gymnasium and other sports facilities, statues, office buildings, stores, department stores, restaurants, warehouses, market buildings, banks, factories, parking lots, and street furniture and objects. Most of these property types are represented for the period before 1944.

The VDHR-defined thematic contexts relate to the National Register areas of significance defined for the district: Architecture, Commerce, Government, Ethnic Heritage: Black, Social History, and Industry. A thorough discussion of applicable National Register areas of significance appears in the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form "Downtown Danville Historic District."

## **RESEARCH DESIGN**

The Downtown Danville Historic District project was designed to result in the identification and survey of contributing and noncontributing resources in Danville's central business district, and the nomination of the area to the National Register of Historic Places. The principal investigator followed state and federal guidelines in the survey of the resources by photographing and gathering architectural information in the field and by researching the history of each resource in local deed and tax records, Sanborn maps, city directories, and other primary and secondary sources. Most resources were documented to the reconnaissance level of survey, involving the taking of one to three photographs of the resource and noting its salient architectural and historical characteristics. About a dozen or so resources were documented to the intensive level of survey. These resources were of greater historical and architectural significance than their neighbors, and were often properties that could prove individually eligible for the National Register. Survey of these intensive-level resources involved considerable exterior and interior photography and noting of features, more detailed historical research and analysis, and a statement of the significance of the resource.

The identification and research phase of the project took place during the months of January and February in 1993. The survey findings were entered into the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS), which allowed for the manipulation of data and the generating of the inventory that accompanied the National Register nomination. Another product of the survey was the

preparation of scripted slide presentation on the historic resources of the district for use by the VDHR and the City of Danville in explaining the scope and findings of the survey.

## **SURVEY FINDINGS**

A discussion of the findings of the survey of downtown Danville can be found throughout this report. Numerical (by VDHR file number) and alphabetical (by address) lists of surveyed resources appear as an appendix. A listing of the VDHR-defined property types encountered in the survey appears in the historic context section of this report. Recommendations for the National Register significance of the survey area as a whole and for certain individual resources are contained in the evaluation section of this report. Recommendations for further study of the survey area and adjoining areas are given in the recommendations section of this report.

## **EVALUATION**

National Register eligibility is determined by evaluating resources according to certain federal guidelines. The "National Register Criteria For Evaluation" are as follows:

- Criterion A: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- Criterion B: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- Criterion C: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to these criteria, a resource generally must be fifty years or older at the time of evaluation, and it must possess integrity. There are also a number of considerations (or exceptions) to the above criteria that are discussed more fully in National Register literature. For the purposes of this report, which is based on a survey of architecturally significant resources and thematic types, the evaluation of resources is based solely on criteria A and C. Eligibility criteria for the Virginia Landmarks Register do not differ substantially from the National Register criteria.

The Downtown Danville Historic District retains sufficient historic and architectural integrity to qualify it for the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The

district is characterized by blocks of multi-story buildings forming uninterrupted historic streetscapes. Many buildings retain historic facade elements such as cornices and upper-story windows, piers, and decorative finishes. Some buildings also have early or original street-level display windows and entries. These buildings are generally classified as contributing to the historic character of the district. Other historic buildings have lost important character-defining facade features, or have had their upper stories concealed under modern alterations. These greatly altered historic buildings and non-historic (post-1943) buildings are classified as noncontributing to the historic character of the district. The modernization of a building's street-level shop front, in and of itself, is not considered so compromising as to render a building noncontributing. Based on these criteria, the district contains a total of fifty-one contributing buildings, twenty-five noncontributing buildings, and one noncontributing site, for a total of seventy-six resources.

The Downtown Danville Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under a number of criteria and areas of significance. The district is significant under Criterion A as the principal commercial center for the City of Danville and surrounding counties in Virginia and North Carolina. Danville's commercial dominance was largely a function of its status as the region's principal tobacco mart and textile manufacturing center. The district is also eligible in the areas of government and social history, as the governmental heart of Danville, and as the locus of its principal fraternal and civic organizations. The district includes two commercial districts and individually notable buildings associated with Danville's African-American community, which make it important in the area of black ethnic heritage. In addition, the district embraces one of Danville's several historic industrial complexes—a group of four or five nineteenth-century tobacco factories and a twentieth-century clothing factory—rendering it significant in the industrial history of the city. The architectural character of the fifty-one contributing buildings within the district (out of a total of seventy-six resources) renders it eligible under Criterion C. The district includes a range of building types from modest one-story store buildings to lavishly ornamented skyscrapers, as well as representatives of most late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century styles and building materials. The period of significance for the district extends from 1875, the construction date of the earliest known surviving building in the district, until 1943, the eve of the post-war shift in commercial development to suburban Danville. The district is of statewide significance to the history and architecture of Virginia.

A number of historic resources within the Downtown Danville Historic District are probably individually eligible for the National Register based on their architectural or historic significance. One resource, the Hotel Danville at 600 Main Street, is already individually listed in the National Register. Another resource, the Danville Municipal Building at 418 Patton Street, is included as a contributing building in the Danville Tobacco Warehouse and Residential National Register Historic District.

The following is a list of thirteen resources that have potential for individual listing in the National Register. The list is not comprehensive; additional resources may prove to be individually eligible after further study. The list is derived from the National Register nomination for the Downtown Danville Historic District and includes for each resource the



National Register inventory number, the address, the principal historic or common name, the date of construction, the VDHR file number, and the National Register criterion or criteria (A, B, C, or D) under which the resource appears to be eligible.

1. **125 N. Floyd St. Danville City Auditorium. 1932. 108-0111-001. (A,C)**

The Danville City Auditorium is the principal public auditorium in the downtown area of Danville, Virginia. Designed by Danville architect J. Bryant Heard, the building has provided the city space for public entertainments, conventions, and sporting events since its construction in 1932. The building is also notable for its Art Deco design and integral parking garage.

2. **100 Block N. Floyd St. Morotock Manufacturing Company. 1907. 108-0111-002. (A,C)**

The 1907 Morotock Manufacturing Company is a notable textile factory that retains many early features including a water tower/elevator tower, offices, and work spaces. The building was originally used for the manufacture of overalls. In addition to its significance as a building type, the factory is architecturally significant for the quality of its brick construction and detailing. Organized in 1899, the company produced Bandana [sic], New South, Chief, Southern, Elk High Back, and National brand overalls. The factory was constructed by the Danville firm of Deitrick & Pearson.

33. **549 Main St. Southern Amusement Building. 1922. 108-0111-033. (C)**

The Southern Amusement Company built the front section of 549 Main Street in 1922 and planned to add a 2,000-seat theater behind it to accommodate movies, vaudeville, and Chautauquas. Although the theater was never built, the front section was put to use as retail and office space. In 1936 the building was sold to Sears, Roebuck & Company. Sears hired Danville architect J. Bryant Heard to design a large rear addition. Through the years the front elevation was altered, but it was returned to its original appearance during a 1987 restoration. The building was designed by Claude K. Howell, a Richmond architect who specialized in theaters. The building is one of several built in Danville

in the 1920s that are faced in ornamental terra-cotta.

**35. 560 Main St. Elks Home. 1912. 108-0111-035. (A,C)**

560 Main Street, the Elks Home, is an architecturally sophisticated building that has played an important role in the civic history of downtown Danville. The Elks Home was built in 1912 as a lodge and apartment building for Danville's B.P.O. Elks Lodge No. 227, established in 1892. Danville architect Charles G. Pettit, Jr. designed the building, adapting the typically domestic Craftsman Style to the needs of a multi-story urban building. Certain aspects of the design such as the verticality of the facade, the use of colossal pillars in the lobby, and details such as the geometric wood railing of the lobby mezzanine may derive from the works of Frank Lloyd Wright and his followers. In contrast, the heavy plaster ornamentation and the eared door surrounds in the ballroom are derived from classical precedents, and the exposed ceiling timbers and arched throne backs in the lodge room appear medieval in inspiration. English-born Danville contractor Charles Orchard, whose specialties included wood, tile, and concrete work, was involved in the construction of the building.

An important function of the Elks Home was to provide lodging for members. Fifteen apartments in the upper story of the building were used on short- or long-term bases. The front porch was furnished with rockers and the lobby had Mission-style armchairs for the relaxation of lodgers, and a restaurant in the basement (remodelled in 1990) provided meals. Dances and other recreations were held in the ballroom, which is served by dumbwaiters from the basement restaurant. Although the last permanent residents moved out of the building in the early 1960s, the Elks Home continues to provide meeting and entertainment space for the organization.

**38. 601-623 Main St. Hotel Leeland. 1917-1918. 108-0111-037. (A,C)**

601-623 Main Street, the Hotel Leeland, was built in 1917-1918 by E. C. and K. C. Arey. J. Bryant Heard prepared the plans for the building in collaboration with Danville

architect Albert G. Pritchett, and H. A. Osborne & Company served as the general contractor. The large brick building is detailed in the Neoclassical style and has several early shop fronts and interior features. The hotel continues to operate, letting out rooms on short- and long-term bases. The Hotel Leeland and the Hotel Danville across the street are the last grand hotels in the Danville downtown.

**43. 700 Main St. Danville Post Office. 1932. 108-0111-042. (A,C)**

700 Main Street, Danville's federal post office and courthouse, was built in 1932 to replace an antiquated 1882 building on the 500 block of Main Street. The construction of the 1932 building was conceived in part as a public works project intended to provide work for the unemployed. The acting supervising architect for the building was Treasury Department official James A. Wetmore. The actual work of design was carried out by Danville architect J. Bryant Heard. Heard apparently worked closely with Treasury Department architects (as illustrated by the stock design of secondary spaces on the interior of the building), and decisions such as the use of "white limestone" as an exterior facing may have been made by Washington. Otherwise the building exhibits the hybrid classical/Art Deco styling that characterized most of the commercial buildings Heard designed for Danville's downtown in the 1930s. Since its construction, the Danville post office has played an important role in the civic life of the city and stands as one of the downtown's principal architectural landmarks.

**54. 418 Patton St. Danville Municipal Building. 1926-1927. 108-0111-071; 108-58-. (A,C)**

418 Patton Street, the Danville Municipal Building, was built in 1926-1927 to provide a home for the Danville city offices and courts. The building replaced a ca. 1890 municipal building located on the northwest corner of Main and North Floyd streets, and is built on the site of an 1873 city courthouse. The cornerstone ~~for~~ was laid on July 7, 1926 and the building was occupied on September 21, 1927. The architect for the building was the firm of Heard & Chesterman, with J. Bryant Heard of the firm's Danville office probably most responsible for the design. The

Lynchburg-based Fuqua Construction Company built the building. The imposing limestone-faced Neoclassical building plays an important role in the civic life of Danville and stands as one of the city's principal architectural landmarks.

**56. 212-216 N. Ridge St. Southern Aid Building. 1916. 108-0111-073. (A)**

214-216 North Ridge Street was constructed in 1916 for the Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Inc. The Society was an insurance company owned by and operated for African-Americans, with headquarters in Richmond. The Society began operations in the Danville area in 1904 with the goal of "fostering self-help and thrift among its policy holders [in order to prevent] distress even in the humblest home during periods of disability and death." The Society's Danville office is contained in a two-story brick building of Neoclassical design.

**57. 552 Spring St. Conrad & Covington Tobacco Factory. 1884. 108-0111-053. (A,C)**

552 Spring Street is the largest industrial building in the Downtown Danville Historic District, and its historic function and connections with major tobacco manufacturing firms makes it one of the more significant buildings associated with Danville's tobacco trade. The building was constructed in 1884 as the tobacco factory of Charles H. Conrad & Company. In 1881 Conrad was manufacturing smoking tobacco on Spring Street; in 1886 Conrad & Covington operated a dry prizery at 552 Spring. By 1890 the \$8,000 factory had been transferred to Dibrell Brothers, which continued to use it as a dry prizery. Dibrell Brothers was one of Danville's larger tobacco concerns during the period, and the company made 552 Spring "Building No. 1" of a complex that included a two-story dry stem factory on the lot adjoining 552 Spring to the east (since demolished). By the mid-twentieth century, Dibrell Brothers had become "one of the nation's major tobacco dealers and exporters." In the early twentieth century the factory passed from Dibrell Brothers to a number of other firms, all of which used it for prizing and storing tobacco. The four-story brick building is virtually unaltered on the exterior and interior

and retains many early interior features such as work floors, an office, stairs, and an elevator.

**58. 600 Block Spring St. Danville City Market. Mid-1930s. 108-0111-054. (A,C)**

Danville has had a public market in its downtown since the early nineteenth century. The present market building was constructed in 1935 or shortly after on the site of cattle pens associated with an earlier market house (now the rear wing of the Hotel Danville). The Danville City Market is a steel-framed structure with corrugated metal siding and utilitarian detailing.

**62. 200-208 N. Union St. Fuller Hardware Building. 1903. 108-0111-056. (A,C)**

The commercial block at 200-208 North Union Street was largely constructed in 1903. The building occupies the site of J. W. & C. G. Holland's antebellum tobacco factory, that served as a prison for Federal officers during the Civil War. The building's earliest occupants were a grocery, a clothing store, and two hardware stores. An early and long-term occupant was the hardware store of Archer and Oscar Fuller, located at 202 and continued by the family until 1973. The two-story brick building is built on a curving and sloping site that is reflected in the design and massing of the street facade. 200-208 North Union Street remains to this day a little-altered architectural landmark in Danville's downtown.

**72. 105 S. Union St. Masonic Building. 1921-1922. 108-0111-065. (A,C)**

Danville's Roman Eagle Lodge No. 122 of Masons was established in 1820. The lodge first occupied the southeast corner of Main and South Union streets in the early 1850s when it built an imposing brick temple and commercial building. The antebellum building was replaced in 1901 by a sophisticated Chateausque building that burned in the destructive Masonic Temple Fire of January 3, 1920. On December 10, 1921, the corner stone was laid for the Masons's third temple on the site, a ten-story fire-proof building that was Danville's first skyscraper. The building

was designed by West Virginia architect Fred F. Farris and cost \$550,000 to build.

In addition to proclaiming the wealth and influence of the Roman Eagle Lodge, the Masonic Building was intended to relieve a shortage of modern office space in the downtown. Attorneys, insurance agents, utility officers, and a host of other professionals rented space in the building, and in 1928 a number of city employees including Mayor Harry Wooding had their offices there. The Masonic Building remains the downtown's principal office building, and it is one of only two skyscrapers in the downtown (the other being the nine-story 1927 Hotel Danville). The eclectic styling, glistening terra-cotta facades, and imaginative interiors contribute to the building's status as an architectural landmark.

**77. 125 S. Union St. James A. Rorer Memorial Building. 1922. 108-0111-070. (A,C)**

125 South Union Street, known as the Rorer A. James Memorial Building, was built in 1921 for the Danville Register and Bee newspaper. Prior to the construction of the building the newspaper maintained offices in the Register and Bee Building (108-111-66) nearby at 115-117 South Union. The building was structured so that it could support an eleven-story high-rise to complement the ten-story Masonic Building on the corner of Main and South Union. The interior of the building was remodeled in the early 1940s and again in the early 1960s, and the spectacular Neo-Adamesque lobby was concealed beneath drop ceilings. The styling of the building suggests it may have been designed by the Raleigh, N. C. architectural firm of H. A. Underwood & Company, architect of the 1927 Hotel Danville, another Neoclassical building that uses granitic terra-cotta. 125 South Union Street is the principal historic building associated with Danville's premier newspaper and is an important architectural landmark in the city's downtown.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Downtown Danville Historic District project resulted in the identification and evaluation of the majority of unsurveyed historic resources in the central business district of the City of

Danville. Adjoining the district are two historic areas that are already listed in the state and national registers: the Danville Historic District, encompassing the elite late-nineteenth-century residential area of the city on Main Street, and the Danville Tobacco Warehouse and Residential District, encompassing resources that are intimately connected with Danville's nationally significant nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century tobacco trade. Although resources in all three historic districts have been surveyed at least to minimum state and federal standards, a considerable amount of physical and historical information remains to be gathered. Details of construction and embellishment, interior features, construction dates, and individual building histories are undocumented or unknown for all but a handful of surveyed resources.

Individual buildings and several neighborhoods adjacent to the Downtown Danville Historic District remain unsurveyed. Notable among these is the largely residential area to the north of the district that contains houses dating to the third quarter of the nineteenth century and later, several contemporaneous tobacco-related industrial buildings, and resources associated with the city's African-American community. This area has been identified by the VDHR as having potential historic significance. To the south of the district and somewhat further afield is the Almagro area, the city's premier African-American residential and commercial district, as yet undocumented. Considering the significance of the African-American community to the history of the city as a whole, and the lack of attention paid to the community's history and architectural resources to date, the Almagro and other areas deserve attention. Across the Dan River from the central business district is North Danville, formerly a separate municipality, that contains many historic residential, commercial, and industrial buildings.

Of the areas determined eligible for or already listed in the National Register, the Downtown Danville Historic District has the most to gain from federal rehabilitation tax credits, since the majority of its contributing buildings qualify for the credits as income-producing properties. The rehabilitation tax credit, and also state and municipal initiatives such as the recent purchase of 533-535 Main Street by the Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation, are the most likely forms of rehabilitation assistance in the downtown. It should be noted that many buildings in the downtown are wholly or partly vacated, and several (such as the architecturally important James A. Rorer Memorial Building) are in desperate need of stabilization. Further loss of historic fabric in downtown Danville and its replacement with parking lots or unsympathetic modern construction will exacerbate the damage that has already occurred to the area's historic character. The city's recent efforts to address this threat are laudable, and hopefully will be continued and even strengthened.

Ultimately, the best policy for long-term preservation is a sustained education effort to increase public awareness of and appreciation for the historic character of Danville's downtown. Work units and audio/visual programs dealing with the history and architecture of the district targeted at school-aged children can go a long way towards fostering an informed future citizenry. Media attention and celebrations such as those accompanying the 1993 Danville Bicentennial will help inform the present citizenry. Downtown property owners should be made fully aware of the benefits accruing from preservation, especially the rehabilitation tax credit.

A number of historical/preservation organizations and record repositories will prove helpful to individuals interested in the history and architecture of Danville's downtown and in specific preservation matters. These include:

City of Danville, Community Development and Engineering Department  
Municipal Building, 4th Floor., 427 Patton St., Danville, VA 24543  
(804) 799-5260 FAX: (804) 799-5102

City of Danville, Commission of Architectural Review  
Municipal Building, 4th Floor., 427 Patton St., Danville, VA 24543  
(804) 799-5260 FAX: (804) 799-5102

Danville Museum of Fine Arts and History  
975 Main St., Danville, VA 24541

Public Library of Danville  
511 Patton St., Danville, VA 24541  
(804) 799-5195

Virginia-North Carolina Piedmont Genealogical Society  
PO Box 2272, Danville, VA 24541  
located at the Public Library of Danville  
511 Patton St., Danville, VA 24541  
(804) 799-5195

Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219  
(804) 786-3143 FAX: (804) 225-4261

Preservation Alliance of Virginia  
PO Box 1407, Staunton, VA 24401  
(703) 886-4362 FAX: (703) 886-4543

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

For primary and secondary sources relevant to the history and architecture of the Downtown Danville Historic District, refer to the National Register nomination.



## APPENDICES

### NUMERICAL INDEX

VDHR Standard Name Report, generated from IPS. USGS Quadrangle: Danville, Va.

<u>VDHR ID #</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
108-0111-001	125 North Floyd Street	Address
108-0111-002	108-0111-002 North Floyd Street (southeast corner with Spring Street)	Address
108-0111-003	123 South Floyd Street	Address
108-0111-004	539 High Street	Address
108-0111-005	543-547 High Street	Address
108-0111-006	606 High Street	Address
108-0111-007	608 High Street	Address
108-0111-008	310 Main Street	Address
108-0111-009	312 Main Street	Address
108-0111-010	316 Main Street	Address
108-0111-011	318 Main Street	Address
108-0111-012	322-326 Main Street	Address
108-0111-013	332 Main Street	Address
108-0111-014	336 Main Street	Address
108-0111-015	401-407 Main Street	Address
108-0111-016	406 Main Street	Address
108-0111-017	409 Main Street	Address
108-0111-018	410 Main Street	Address
108-0111-019	411 Main Street	Address
108-0111-020	415 Main Street	Address
108-0111-021	416-430 Main Street	Address
108-0111-022	423-427 Main Street	Address
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108-0111-024	501 Main Street	Address
108-0111-025	515-517 Main Street	Address
108-0111-026	519 Main Street	Address
108-0111-027	523 Main Street	Address
108-0111-028	525 Main Street	Address
108-0111-029	527 Main Street	Address
108-0111-030	531 Main Street	Address
108-0111-031	533-535 Main Street	Address
108-0111-032	539-547 Main Street	Address
108-0111-033	549 Main Street	Address
108-0111-034	559 Main Street	Address

108-0111-035 560 Main Street	Address
108-0111-036 563 Main Street	Address
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108-0111-038 627 Main Street	Address
108-0111-039 628 Main Street	Address
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108-0111-041 635 Main Street	Address
108-0111-042 700 Main Street	Address
108-0111-043 109 North Market Street	Address
108-0111-044 111 North Market Street	Address
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108-0111-046 115 North Market Street	Address
108-0111-047 110 South Market Street	Address
108-0111-048 116-120 South Market Street	Address
108-0111-049 122-124 Market Street	Address
108-0111-050 126 South Market Street	Address
108-0111-051 402-408 Patton Street	Address
108-0111-052 410 Patton Street	Address
108-0111-053 552 Spring Street	Address
108-0111-054 Spring Street (northwest corner with North Floyd street)	Address
108-0111-055 108-110 North Union Street	Address
108-0111-056 200-208 North Union Street	Address
108-0111-057 201 North Union Street	Address
108-0111-058 210 North Union Street	Address
108-0111-059 212 North Union Street	Address
108-0111-060 214-222 North Union Street	Address
108-0111-061 215 North Union Street	Address
108-0111-062 217 North Union Street	Address
108-0111-063 224-226 North Union Street	Address
108-0111-064 231-233 North Union Street	Address
108-0111-065 105 South Union Street	Address
108-0111-066 115-117 South Union Street	Address
108-0111-067 118 South Union Street	Address
108-0111-068 119-121 South Union Street	Address
108-0111-069 120-126 South Union Street	Address
108-0111-070 125 South Union Street	Address
108-0111-071 418 Patton Street	Address
108-0111-072 560 Patton Street	Address
108-0111-073 214-216 North Ridge Street	Address
108-0111-074 600 Main Street	Address
108-0111-075 230-234 North Union Street	Address
108-0111-076 114 North Union Street	Address

## ALPHABETICAL INDEX

Alphabetical report, generated from IPS.

<u>VDHR ID #</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>USGS quad</u>
108-0111-065	105 South Union Street Masonic Building	Danville
108-0111-055	108-110 North Union Street John L. Cruse Saloon	Danville
108-0111-043	109 North Market Street	Danville
108-0111-047	110 South Market Street C. W. & M. West Grocery	Danville
108-0111-044	111 North Market Street	Danville
108-0111-045	113 North Market Street	Danville
108-0111-076	114 North Union Street Booth Brothers General Store Danville Hardware Company	Danville
108-0111-046	115 North Market Street	Danville
108-0111-066	115-117 South Union Street Register and Bee Building Boatwright Brothers Company	Danville
108-0111-048	116-120 South Market Street A. W. Canter & Company	Danville
108-0111-067	118 South Union Street	Danville
108-0111-068	119-121 South Union Street New & Miller Building  Pythian Building	Danville
108-0111-069	120-126 South Union Street J. A. Lawson & Company	Danville

108-0111-049	122-124 Market Street	Danville
108-0111-003	123 South Floyd Street Ace Paint and Body Shop	Danville
108-0111-001	125 North Floyd Street Danville City Auditorium	Danville
108-0111-070	125 South Union Street	Danville
108-0111-050	126 South Market Street Cox & Goodridge, Inc.	Danville
108-0111-056	200-208 North Union Street Fuller Brothers Hardware	Danville
108-0111-057	201 North Union Street First State Bank	Danville
108-0111-058	210 North Union Street Krogers	Danville
108-0111-059	212 North Union Street John W. Graves Furniture Sutherlin Furniture	Danville
108-0111-073	214-216 North Ridge Street Southern Aid Building	Danville
108-0111-060	214-222 North Union Street	Danville
108-0111-061	215 North Union Street Hippodrome Theatre	Danville
108-0111-062	217 North Union Street	Danville
108-0111-063	224-226 North Union Street Lipscomb & Brook Dry Prizery Union Furniture Company Merritt Building	Danville
108-0111-075	230-234 North Union Street	Danville
108-0111-064	231-233 North Union Street	Danville

Union Drug Company

108-0111-008	310 Main Street W. H. Rice Confectionery L. D. Moorefield Bakery Kingoff Building	Danville
108-0111-009	312 Main Street The A & B Store Virginia Cafe	Danville
108-0111-010	316 Main Street The Fair Clothing Company	Danville
108-0111-011	318 Main Street Diana Shops	Danville
108-0111-012	322-326 Main Street Pace Building Boswell Building	Danville
108-0111-013	332 Main Street <del>Pace Building</del> <del>Boswell Building</del> Sater's	Danville
108-0111-014	336 Main Street American National Bank and Trust Company Virginia Bank and Trust Company	Danville
108-0111-015	401-407 Main Street	Danville
108-0111-051	402-408 Patton Street	Danville
108-0111-016	406 Main Street Berman Building	Danville
108-0111-017	409 Main Street Broadway Theater Lea Theater	Danville
108-0111-018	410 Main Street Quality Bakery Jefferson Clothing Store	Danville

108-0111-052	410 Patton Street	Danville
108-0111-019	411 Main Street Efird's Department Store	Danville
108-0111-020	415 Main Street	Danville
108-0111-021	416-430 Main Street Virginia Hardware Company Belk-Leggett Company	Danville
108-0111-071	418 Patton Street Danville Municipal Building	Danville
108-0111-022	423-427 Main Street Miller Building	Danville
108-0111-023	434-442 Main Street Dudley Building	Danville
108-0111-024	501 Main Street Woolworth's	Danville
108-0111-025	515-517 Main Street Herman Building	Danville
108-0111-026	519 Main Street	Danville
108-0111-027	523 Main Street M. Arenson & Sons	Danville
108-0111-028	525 Main Street D. Jones & Company	Danville
108-0111-029	527 Main Street Singer Sewing Machine Store	
108-0111-030	531 Main Street F. W. Townes	Danville
108-0111-031	533-535 Main Street S. H. Holland & Company John W. Ferrell & Company Furniture Store	Danville

108-0111-004	539 High Street Weldon E. Williamson Tobacco Factory J. C. Green's Estate Dry Prizery	Danville
108-0111-032	539-547 Main Street Danville Opera House Danville Academy of Music Virginia Theater Majestic Theater	Danville
108-0111-005	543-547 High Street J. T. Stoval Tobacco Factory Kinney Tobacco Company Stemmer	Danville
108-0111-033	549 Main Street Southern Amusement Building Sears, Roebuck & Company	Danville
108-0111-053	552 Spring Street Conrad & Covington's Dry Prizery Dibbrell Brothers Dry Prizery	Danville
108-0111-034	559 Main Street Rippe's	Danville
108-0111-035	560 Main Street Elks Home	Danville
108-0111-072	560 Patton Street Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company	Danville
108-0111-036	563 Main Street	Danville
108-0111-074	600 Main Street Hotel Danville Danville City Market	Danville
108-0111-037	601-623 Main Street Hotel Leeland	Danville
108-0111-006	606 High Street Thacker's Barber Shop	Danville
108-0111-007	608 High Street	Danville

**Thomas & McAdams Dry Prizery  
Elks Morning Star Lodge No. 189**

<b>108-0111-038</b>	<b>627 Main Street Wilson Motor Company</b>	<b>Danville</b>
<b>108-0111-039</b>	<b>628 Main Street American National Bank &amp; Trust Company</b>	<b>Danville</b>
<b>108-0111-040</b>	<b>631 Main Street T. A. Fox &amp; Company</b>	<b>Danville</b>
<b>108-0111-041</b>	<b>635 Main Street F. W. Townes &amp; Son Funeral Home Danville Area Chamber of Commerce</b>	<b>Danville</b>
<b>108-0111-042</b>	<b>700 Main Street United States Post Office and Courthouse</b>	<b>Danville</b>
<b>108-0111-002</b>	<b>North Floyd Street (southeast corner with Spring Street) Morotock Manufacturing Company</b>	<b>Danville</b>
<b>108-0111-054</b>	<b>Northwest corner North Floyd and Spring streets Danville City Market</b>	<b>Danville</b>