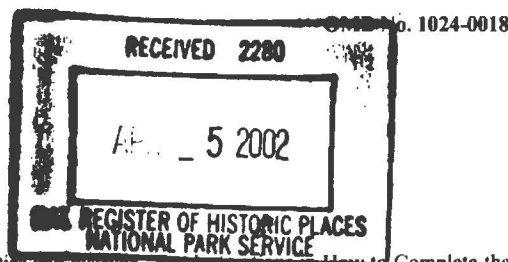


NPS Form 10-900

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: APPOMATTOX HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number: Appomattox Historic District, VDHR File No. 165-5002

2. Location

street & number: Various parcels shown on 1"=200' site plan

not for publication: N/A

city or town: Appomattox

vicinity: X

state: Virginia

code: VA

county: Appomattox

code: 011

Zip: 24552

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official


Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:
☐ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of 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 Resources within Property

Contributing	Non-contributing	
297	135	buildings
0	0	sites
6	9	structures
3	0	objects
306	144	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple properties listing N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic	Sub: Single dwelling
	Multiple dwelling
	Secondary structure
	Hotel
Commerce/Trade	Business
	Professional
	Financial institution
	Specialty store
	Department store
	Restaurant
	Warehouse

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Government	Correctional facility Courthouse City hall Fire station
Education	School Library
Religion	Religious facility Church-related residence
Funerary	Cemetery
Recreation and Culture	Theater

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic	Sub: Single dwelling Multiple dwelling Secondary structure Hotel
Commerce/Trade	Business Professional Financial institution Specialty store Restaurant Warehouse
Government	Courthouse City hall Correctional facility Fire station
Education	School Library
Religion	Religious Facility
Funerary	Cemetery
Recreation and Culture	Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19 th Century	Gothic Revival
Late Victorian	Italianate Queen Anne Stick/Eastlake
Late 19 th and 20 th Century Revivals	Colonial Revival Classical Revival Tudor Revival
Late 19 th and Early 20 th Century American Movements	Prairie School Commercial Style Bungalow/Craftsman Other: I-house
Modern Movement	International Style Other: Neo-Traditional

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation:	brick, concrete block, concrete, stone
Roof:	asphalt shingles, built up roof, standing seam metal, slate shingles
Walls:	wood weatherboard, brick, vinyl siding, asbestos shingles, stone

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A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name: Multiple, see attached list
street & number: _____ telephone: _____
city or town: _____ state: _____ zip code: _____

=====

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Summary Description

The Appomattox Historic District includes a total of 306 contributing resources and 144 non-contributing resources within a large portion of the incorporated area of the county seat of Appomattox County. The district consists of the Courthouse Square, the commercial blocks surrounding the railroad tracks and 1923 Appomattox depot, and the enveloping residential areas dating from the middle of the 19th century to the present. The railroad dictated the growth pattern of the village, which is divided almost equally north and south of the track. The presence of the tracks inhibited the feasibility of a grid plan as few streets could cross them. Early buildings and growth were oriented toward the tracks rather than around the Court Square because the railroad industry preceded the presence of the county seat. Later development spread somewhat organically from the main residential arteries of Church and Lee-Grant streets, which respectively run perpendicular and parallel to the tracks. Several significant churches of various denominations survive in excellent condition. Two dwellings, one of which was converted into a commercial structure early on, predate the Civil War, while most other significant structures date to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Fires in the 1890s and in 1923 destroyed several commercial buildings along Main Street. Architectural styles throughout Appomattox include Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Classical Revival, Bungalow, Craftsman, Colonial Revival and commercial vernacular.

Architectural Analysis

Appomattox or Nebraska, as it was then known, became the county seat of Appomattox in 1892 after the original 1846 courthouse located at the Civil War surrender grounds burned. On June 30, 1892, the Board of Supervisors entered into a contract with Hancock (Charles W.) and Hardy to build a courthouse as well as a clerk's office on the west side of the newly named Court Street. J. R. Atwood and J. C. Jones provided three lots free of charge conveniently near the railroad depot.¹ "At first glance the tripartite 1892 Appomattox courthouse with its four columns, full entablature, and pedimented gables with fanlights can be taken for one of its Classical Revival ancestors."² The Colonial Revival structure (165-5002-0129), however, actually consists of an unusual mixture of classical and Georgian elements with the tetrastyle portico in the Tuscan order and a large octagonal cupola at the center of the roof. There have been various alterations to the structure over the years, including the addition of a wing on the back. The Colonial Revival brick clerk's office (165-5002-0127) features a jerkinhead roof with a central cross gable. Four simple square posts with segmental arches support the pediment, which has an oculus. The segmental arches are repeated over the windows, each flanked with the original working shutters. Bricks salvaged from the ruins of the 1846 courthouse that burned were used for the construction of the clerk's office and the new courthouse, located in the same square to the south.

In an interesting conglomeration of styles, the construction of the Appomattox County Jail (165-5002-0128), soon followed from 1895 to 1897 toward the back of the Court Square, northwest of the courthouse. The three-part building's central bay protrudes further out on the front façade with a three-bay portico, extends one floor higher than the rest of the building and is capped by a steeply pitched pyramidal roof. During the 20th century, flat-roof wings were added to either side maintaining the symmetry of the structure. With the construction of a new jail (165-5002-

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0133) further back on the lot, the building became the Appomattox County Historical Museum in 1982.

The two-story five-bay County Office Building (165-5002-0130) located in the southern end of the Court Square was not built until 1940, but its style and appearance relate well to the character of the late 19th century buildings. It houses the office of the treasurer and the office of the Commissioner of Revenue. A three-bay, shed-roof porch stretches across the front façade with square post supports and segmental arches mirroring the bays of the clerk's office directly across the square. A wooden fence originally enclosed the square to keep farm animals off the property, but the brick wall around it today was already built at the time the treasurer's office was constructed.³

On June 13, 1905, the County Board of Supervisors appropriated \$200 to aid in the erection of a monument in the Court Square to honor the Confederate soldiers from Appomattox. Citizens attended a ceremony in October of that year to witness the laying of the cornerstone. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Atwood, she the president of the local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, orchestrated the unveiling of the statue on June 6, 1906. In the fall of 1954, Hurricane Hazel swept through Appomattox and blew over three large oak trees, one of which knocked down the monument. The Italian marble statue broke into over 100 pieces, leaving the granite pedestal, built by J. Henry Brown of Richmond, empty for three years. Though most thought the statue was a permanent loss, Sheriff David Robertson finally received permission on April 10, 1957 to reassemble and restore the statue himself at no charge.⁴ It and the nearby Civil War cannon look and aim east toward the direction from which the enemies came.⁵

An 1890s photograph reveals that the second depot, which had replaced the 1850s depot in the 1890s and had burned in 1923, was board and batten with nine over nine double-hung windows and a metal standing-seam roof. The structure (165-0006) to replace it mirrored numerous standard depots constructed in the United States throughout the earlier part of the 20th century, including one in nearby Pamplin City. The slate hipped-roof Flemish-bond structure has been faithfully renovated with the addition of climate control units on the trackside and access ramps on the western end of the building.

Before Appomattox County was even formed in 1845, Doc Coleman built the middle section of the building at the southwest corner of Linden and Burke streets, currently the Law Office of William H. Scheil, Jr. (165-5002-0019). Treated with weatherboard and metal standing-seam roof, the original two-story dwelling has an entrance off a six-bay porch with chamfered posts and decorative scrolled brackets, facing Burke Street. The front-gable wing with its entrance facing the railroad tracks was added in the 1850s and used as the town of Nebraska's post office until it later became a saddle shop. The front porch on the commercial side was added before World War I. Standing halfway between Court and Church streets on Linden Street facing the tracks, Salzi's Antique Emporium (0242), like the Scheil law office, evokes the essential character of commercial structures that grew up around railroad towns in the late 19th century. With weatherboard siding and metal standing-seam roof, the 1890s two-story three-bay front-

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gable building stretches far back on the lot. The symmetrical façade features a recessed entrance with flanking display windows as well as a two-story porch.

Just south of the Court Square, the old Knickerbocker Hotel (165-5002-0134) built in 1892 still stands under the ownership of the original family. Currently under restoration, various foundations of random rubble, brick piers and concrete infill indicate the weatherboard Queen Anne structure underwent several early additions. The long porch features turned posts, a turned spindle frieze and scroll sawn brackets beneath the hipped porch roof. On the front façade, the coupled windows are Queen Anne with small stained-glass panes bordering a larger clear pane on the upper sash. Though there were several hotels to accommodate travelers in the early days, the others either burned or were razed.

Main Street and the small strip of Church Street adjacent to it grew up out of several building initiatives due to fires and the need for larger structures. This commercial section of the village consists entirely of 20th century buildings, albeit ones dating from 1901 to 1993. At the southeast corner of Main and Court streets next to the tracks, Southern States Coleman and Sons, Inc. (165-5002-0142) does business in a 1950 flat-roof concrete-block structure. A cantilevered porch leads patrons from the parking lot on the east to a cutaway double-leaf entrance on the northeast corner of the building. Part of the same company, the Southern States Plant Food Company (165-5002-0143) is located across the parking lot in a much smaller but similar style building. Built in the commercial style in the 1920s, its eastern neighbor (165-5002-0144) consists of a three-bay symmetrical façade with an entrance flanked by fluted pilasters and capped by an entablature. Multi-light display windows and a paneled apron highlight the first floor. The structure (165-5002-0145) that currently houses Country Charm boutique, Nandy's and Cut-Ups was built following the 1923 fire as well.⁶ Originally the Appomattox Garment Company, a three-story five-bay section and a two-story four-bay extension to the west create an L-shaped façade on the brick building.

The concentration of businesses on the north side of Main Street begins east of Lee Street with several post 1950s single-story structures (165-5002-0147/0149), housing a restaurant, offices, a barbershop and boutiques. Next to this strip of buildings across from the old Garment Company, a two-story two-bay commercial structure (165-5002-0150), which now has one store in each bay, was built in the 1920s. Originally "Inge's" apparent from signage painted on the side of the building, its second floor also housed the Monroe Lodge, now located on Lee Street. An applied cornice stretches the length of the building beneath the parapet. With builder Charles W. Hancock serving as the first president, the Farmer's National Bank (165-5002-0151) was organized in 1918 and began business in a neo-classical building next to the old post office on Main Street.⁷ Though the bank still thrives the original building, or at least its façade, is gone. In its place in 1993, the bank built a three-story neo-Georgian structure in Flemish bond veneer. Originally Cleveland Fuqua's handmade cigar factory, the neighboring brick commercial-style building (165-5002-0152), built circa 1910, stands two stories tall with central recessed entrance and display windows on the first floor and two bays of 45-light casement windows on the second floor. It remains largely unaltered. The Bank of Appomattox was organized in 1901 and located in Henry D. Flood's storehouse across the tracks near Salzi's Antique Emporium. By 1906, the

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bank founders built the first brick building on Main Street in the neo-classical style for \$3,777.17.⁸ Now an office supply store, the Roman Revival structure (165-5002-0153) features a tetrastyle portico with fluted columns and plain capitals, which were once Ionic, as well as a blank frieze available for business signage. The façade and interior underwent remodeling when a two-bay, two-story, flat-roof wing was added to the west in 1952; yet the building maintained much of its original character. Originally Burke's Insurance Agency, the optometrist office next door to the old bank building (165-5002-0154) appears in a photograph circa 1915. The façade of the two-bay one-story building is veneered with a brick stretcher bond and has an applied cornice beneath the parapet, while the alley side is laid in five-course American bond. Sometimes referred to as the Atwood Block, the five-bay two-story structure (165-5002-0155) at the northwest corner of Main and Church Streets once served two businesses with a divided storefront on the first floor. Featuring brick quoins and applied cornice, a stucco finish was applied and display windows replaced on the first floor to convert it into one storefront.

The row of commercial structures along Church Street facing Main Street dates to the early 20th century. Directly across from the depot, the five-bay two-story commercial-style Babcock building with Italianate elements (165-5002-0158) has housed many different uses since its construction circa 1910. Alfred Rice Harwood organized the Appomattox Hardware Company (165-5002-0159) in 1910 and opened his business in a five-bay two-story brick building, which still serves the same function with True Value Hardware currently occupying the structure. A 1915 photograph reveals that a gas pump once stood in front of the store. Attached to the hardware store in the 1920s, the old Burge Building (165-5002-0160) is a two-story five-bay structure with Art Deco elements on the façade. A 1940s structure (165-5002-0161) that once served as a gas station stands to the north of it.

Running parallel to the railroad tracks, Main Street bustled with commercial activity with no obvious scars from the previous fires. Construction of businesses oriented around the track proved profitable, yet little room was left by the 1930s and 1940s. Growth continued in scattered lots to the north and south of the tracks on Church Street. Vernacular one-story structures some with false stepped façades or flat parapet roofs appeared between residential lots on Church and Lee streets. Two short rows of plain commercial buildings were built facing one another just south of the tracks near the depot. The use of concrete block or brick varied between each building, yet the styles were often similar. Most of these structures from this era still house successful businesses today including antique shops, a clothing boutique, a restaurant, a barbershop and an upholstery shop.

On the northwest corner of Church and Atwood streets (165-5002-0184), John Curtis Caldwell brought Appomattox its first movie theater in 1934, a long, narrow, two-story concrete-block building with an interior balcony on the second level. In the mid 1940s, he added another large two-story section with a restaurant and offices. Set back far enough from the street to create a square patio with the original half, the lower level was covered in stucco in a manner harking back to *Arte Nouveau*, creating fluid curves around the display windows. The building now houses Cyrus Pest Control and Backstreet Antiques and retains its unique façade.

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Along Court Street, an array of commercial and office buildings have been built, some torn down, altered or maintained over the last hundred years. The State Farm Insurance office (165-5002-0095), built in the fashion of residential neighbors in 1940, stands on the site where the old Appomattox Warehouse was once located on the northeast corner of Court and Highland streets.⁹ On the same side of the street further south toward Main Street, a variety of more modern office buildings, including an international style post office and a neo-traditional administration office, replaced older commercial structures. On the opposite side of the street between the Court Square and the railroad tracks, the Olde Frozen Foods Locker (165-5002-0135) at 103 Court Street is an odd mixture of 1940s commercial style on the back half with a stylized red barn motif on the front half. To the south, the J.E. Sears Company (165-5002-0136) dating to circa 1950 was built in the international style. The concrete block commercial structure has an asymmetrical façade with a cut-away corner entrance beneath a metal overhand supported by two round metal posts. The southern half of the façade features a brick parapet wall with the company name mounted diagonally across it, while the other half consists of canted plate display windows below corrugated aluminum. Now used as supply storage for J. E. Sears, the three-story brick turn-of-the-century structure (165-5002-0138) behind the Sears store next to the tracks once served as one of Appomattox's tobacco warehouses.¹⁰ The original front-gable section has one double-leaf door beneath a segmental arch facing the tracks as well as several six-over-six windows capped by segmental arches. A two-story shed-roof section with corrugated metal siding was later added on the east side of the building. Several other sheds, a large steel frame shelter and silo serve as storage for J.E. Sears between the store on Court Street and the historic warehouse.

On the east side of the historic district, clusters of industrial and commercial structures dating to the first half of the 20th century occupy Commerce Street to the south and Harrell Street to the north of the railroad tracks. C. Lewis McDearmon Bulk Plant occupies the short stretch of Commerce Street in a variety of 1920s structures, including a shingle-style bungalow facing the tracks and a plain front-gable brick structure with various additions facing the road (165-5002-0239/240). Originally a tobacco warehouse and then the Southern Battery Company, Appomattox Star Oil Company (165-5002-0191) is located on Harrell Street in a 1910 brick industrial building with a symmetrical front-gable façade and long clerestory the length of the structure. A few modest commercial structures, dwellings and warehouses dating from the 1930s through the 1950s occupy the L-shaped Harrell Street, which runs into Oakleigh Avenue.

Designed by Charles Robinson, lifelong architect of academic structures, Appomattox Agricultural High School (165-5002-0172), now the Appomattox Middle School, cost \$20,000 to build in 1908.¹¹ With citizens concerned about furthering the education of their children beyond what could be learned in a one-room schoolhouse or private home, the influential leaders of the town succeeded in raising the funds to construct a two-story, five-bay structure with a raised basement. At the basement level, segmental arches top the windows, while the first and second floor windows are coupled with transoms over them. The side-gable structure features a central recessed portico the full height of the building with two derivative Tuscan columns coupled with two large square columns flanking the entrance. Upon completion, the school served at least twelve Virginia counties, bringing boarding students and extra income to the homeowners of

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Appomattox. The need for student housing was so great by 1915 that the school hired Heard and Cardwell of Richmond for \$8,000 to design a dormitory, which was later torn down.¹² Though other counties steadily acquired their own schools and drew students away from Appomattox, the student body continued to grow each year, necessitating the addition of two-story wings off of the back corners in the late 1930s. The building underwent restoration in the 1990s, and another large building (165-5002-0173), in the neo-traditional fashion, was added to the lot in 1997 to serve the increasing number of students in the Middle School. Large playing fields have always been located to the rear of the school lot along Oakleigh Avenue and Confederate Boulevard.

Following the 1930s additions to the school, then-anonymous benefactor, David K. E. Bruce, a Charlotte County resident, donated \$16,000 for the construction of a new Appomattox County Library (165-5002-0174) designed and built in the Georgian revival style by the Claiborne and Taylor firm of Richmond on the same lot as the school on Church Street.¹³ The 1940 five-bay brick structure featuring a jerkinhead roof, two end chimneys and three dormers reflected the ten other county libraries that Bruce funded within the decade. The Appomattox Garden Club provided the seeds for the lawn and the first two boxwoods and continued to add to the landscaping for many years.¹⁴ As the population is still growing, the J. Robert Jamerson Library, named for the benefactor, (165-5002-0146) was recently built on the northwest corner of Main and Lee streets in a neo-traditional style with Flemish bond veneer.

Built around 1900, the Appomattox Pentecostal Holiness Church (165-5002-0171) south of the school on Church Street was originally the Memorial Methodist Church. The weatherboard structure has been enlarged and remodeled, including the addition of brick veneer. With the growing congregation's needs, Memorial Methodist Church moved to the northwest corner of Court and Morton streets. Construction on the large Colonial Revival building (165-5002-0126) began in 1961. When dedicated on March 9, 1972, a panoramic picture of the original structure on Church Street and congregation in 1925 appeared in the *Times-Virginian*.¹⁵ Located on Oakleigh Avenue facing Harrell Street, the Appomattox Court House Presbyterian Church (165-5002-0209) was originally organized in 1867. The congregation eventually decided to move the building to nearby Evergreen and build a new church in 1901 where it stills stands.¹⁶ A central bell tower with a double-leaf door and ogee stained-glass window overhead connects the front-gable sanctuary and front-gable parish hall. The nave features an octagonal stained-glass window in the front gable and five stained-glass windows on the west façade. Brick veneer has been applied over the original weatherboard. Following the founding of Liberty Baptist Church (165-5002-0026) in 1834, the congregation worshipped in a variety of locations until 1916. Securing land at the corner of Lee-Grant and Church streets, they built the largest church in the county in the late Gothic Revival style in brick with white stone accents.¹⁷ Crenellated towers flank a front-gable section on the façade facing Lee-Grant Avenue, while several front-gable entrances and crenellated three-story sections stretch south down Church Street. Ornate buttresses and Gothic-arched stained-glass windows stand out among the many fine details within the huge church. Bishop John Johns consecrated Saint Ann's Episcopal Church (165-5002-0213) on June 10, 1875, where it was first erected at Five Forks. Citizens of Appomattox moved the church to its current location on Oakleigh Avenue north of Confederate Boulevard between November 2, 1949 and February 1, 1950 after the church had lost most of its

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congregation. The Gothic Revival frame church features pointed-arch double-hung windows with diamond panes and exposed beams and rafter tails on the porch and the main roof.

Unique to all court squares in Virginia, a family mausoleum (165-5002-0131) in the Greek temple style is located between the treasurer's office and the courthouse. State senator Henry D. Flood, who located his offices in the courthouse, his wife Anna Portner and their two infant children were entombed there. Three steps wrap around the structure. The tetrastyle portico features trabeated fluted columns, which flank an elaborate bronze grate door. Similar grates protect intricate stained-glass windows on the sides of the mausoleum.

Nineteenth-century entrepreneurial newcomers built many of the oldest and most prominent residential structures along the section of Church Street between Main Street and Confederate Boulevard. "The Nebraska House" (165-5002-0188), nearly the oldest and arguably finest dwelling in town, stands on a large lot nearest to Appomattox's commercial core. Colonel Samuel McDearmon and his wife, Mary Frances Walton, moved to the area from the village of Appomattox Court House, where they had owned the Clover Hill Tavern. Upon arrival they opened a post office and built a six-room, two-story house in 1854. John R. Atwood, a prolific builder in the town, and his wife Florence Chernault, acquired the property after McDearmon's death and completed extensive remodeling in 1872, transforming the house into the Queen Anne mansion seen today with decorative shingles, a three-story turret and a ten-bay wraparound porch. Sometime following 1896, fluted Ionic columns and a simple entablature replaced turned posts, balustrade and gingerbread trim to give the house a more Greek Revival appearance.¹⁸

Across from the Nebraska House, John Atwood built several two-story L-shaped vernacular dwellings on land that he owned on the east side of Church Street. William Archer and Ella Fuqua Durham, who had lived halfway between the old and new village, hired Atwood to build the folk Queen Anne house at 106 Church Street (165-5002-0164) for them in 1901 so that their son could attend school in Appomattox. To the north of that, he later built another similar house at 108 Church Street (165-5002-0165) in 1911. Atwood also built the residence at 102 Church Street (165-5002-0163) in 1912. In May of 1923, J. Dillard and Wiley Morris bought the lot with buildings and improvements for \$7000. Within this same block at 110 Church (165-5002-0166) on the corner of Oakleigh Street, the Gregory family had already built a house in 1888 on the stone rubble foundation of an earlier one that had been torn down. Nathaniel Hood and Pattie Ellett Gregory purchased the lot on July 19, 1875 from R.C. Moore and Anderson Coleman for \$50.00 in what was then still known as Nebraska.

Further north on the west side of the street, John Atwood built several other L-shaped houses. In 1893, his sister Clara and her husband, Martin Harvey, hired him to build a residence unique to its neighbors on the southwest corner of Church and Atwood streets (165-5002-0181). The house at 213 Church Street, then known as Flonelma, featured elaborate sawn work and arches within the three bays of the two-story porch as well as a tower with a mansard roof, now removed, over the entrance bay. Atwood also built two houses neighboring to the south with less complex details. Cleveland and Nannie Fuqua hired him to build the structure at 209 Church Street (165-5002-0182) in 1890. The Atwoods did not actually deed the property over to the

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Fuquas until March 31, 1900 for \$100. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey Crawley (he was the first principal of the Appomattox Agricultural High School) had Atwood build a house at 207 Church Street (165-5002-0183) in 1909.¹⁹ Across the street from 207 Church Street stand two houses with uncertain origins. Built circa 1910, 210 Church Street (165-5002-0170) with its American four-square plan and hipped roof does not reflect Atwood's style, yet just south of it, the 1918 Burkey Home (165-5002-0169) claims similar features, such as an L-shape plan and Queen Anne sawn work, to the other dwellings he built along the street. Certainly delivered via the railroad and only seen around one other yard in town, an ornate iron fence from "The Stewart Iron Work Co. - Cincinnati, Ohio" runs along the front of the property. At 309 Church Street (165-5002-0176), another L-plan house, which might be attributed to Atwood, sits at the northern most end of the street on the southwest corner of Church Street and Confederate Boulevard. In the decades that John Atwood flourished as a builder, his style and manner of construction varied little with his utilization of folk Queen Anne elements with somewhat standard floor plans. All of his houses are integral to the particular character of this railroad town.

At the northern end of the street closest to the school, several three-bay bungalows (165-5002-0177 through 0179) were built in the early 1930s on land that had been left undeveloped by Atwood. These houses have undergone various alterations over the years. Just south of these, the Crawleys second house, built in 1921, stands at 301 Church Street (165-5002-0180). With three bays, two stories and low-pitched hipped roof, the fine stucco structure displays a mixture of classical revival, Italianate and craftsman elements.

To the south of the railroad tracks, houses nearly as old and as prominent as those on the north side of the tracks line Church Street. A weatherboard two-story double-pile house (165-5002-0028) two lots south of the Liberty Baptist Church was built in 1908 on the site of an old three-room school, which was no longer needed with the construction of the new high school taking place the same year. North of this, a largely unaltered one-story cottage (165-5002-0029) with a square footprint and L-shaped porch was built in 1896 and remains the only structure of its kind. Brothers George and Thomas Walton owned the next two houses heading south on Church Street. They each married a Purdum sister, worked on the railroad and built houses side by side in 1894 and 1893 (165-5002-0030 and 0031), the former an American foursquare and the latter an I-house. Judge W.L. Brown had the neighboring house built in 1915 with Queen Anne details. An 1891 Queen Anne house stands to the south of that. South of Evergreen Street and continuing toward the town limits, dwellings from several different periods neighbor one another on both sides of the street, including bungalow, ranch and Colonial Revival among other styles. One of the last houses to the south on the corner of Church and Sunnydale, 218 Church Street (165-5002-0042), built in the 1920s, stands with almost all of its original materials. The bungalow house and its porch railings are sided in cedar shingle, while the roof is metal standing seam with exposed rafter tails. The door has three vertical panes as do the upper sash of the windows.

Evergreen Street (165-5002-0051 through 0064), which extends east of Church Street to the countryside, appears on an early turn-of-the-nineteenth-century map of Appomattox. The map indicates that fields and woods flanked the country road as late as 1911. Development of this

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area did not occur until the 1920s with the construction of several small bungalows. Through the 1940s, a greater building surge continued of vernacular two-story dwellings and of a few higher-quality Colonial Revival houses. Only a small number of other houses were built between the older ones following 1950.

North of Evergreen Street heading back on Church Street towards the center of town, Colonial Revival houses (165-5002-0027, 0065, 0067) dating to the 1940s infill the older structures. At 117 Church Street (165-5002-0068), a vernacular three-bay I-house with a full-length porch was built for Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hancock and their seven children in 1891. Charles Hancock built 113 Church Street (165-5002-0069) in 1890, the oldest house this side of the tracks, in the Queen Anne style with cutaway corners. The porch was altered with the addition of bungalow style columns circa 1920. Considered one of the finest houses in Appomattox, the house north of 113 Church Street (165-5002-0070) was also the tallest in the village when first built in 1907.

Hancock built this second house next to his previous one in the Colonial Revival style two-and-a-half stories high. The three-bay weatherboard house has a full-length porch with turned balustrade, original shutters flanking door and windows, dentils beneath the roofline and three large front-gable dormers. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dresser originally owned the 1933 Jacobean house at 107 Church Street (165-5002-0071) now known as Longacre Bed and Breakfast.

Unique to the area, the rambling house features elaborate details such as oriel windows, stucco within patterned exposed wood beams, and decorative brickwork within chimneys. The property also boasts formal gardens, a grand garage with guesthouse overhead and several brick sheds and smokehouses built into a wall surrounding the front of the lot. To the north, a two-story three-bay Craftsman style house (165-5002-0072) was built in the 1920s with a flared hipped roof, setting it apart from other local architecture with this hint of Asian influence. On the southeast corner of Church and Lee-Grant Avenue, 101 Church Street (165-5002-0073) appears to have been built right at the turn of the century with elements from a variety of styles. Segmental arches cap the windows, fish-scale shingles sheath the end gables, and Tuscan columns upon brick piers support the hipped porch roof.

Lee-Grant Avenue, which intersects Church Street south of the tracks, has no lack of its own outstanding residential structures, many of which were likely built by the contractors C. W. Hancock and Son. Charles Thomas Moses, senator from 1935 until 1964, called the large Queen Anne house at 7 Lee-Grant Street (165-5002-0025) "Charmos," combining his first and last names. The house has undergone very few alterations to the interior or exterior since its construction in 1901. Unique to this property are the remnants of an elaborate formal garden consisting of rows of large square columns and lattices covered in ivy. The border to the west in the front of the house was a project of Alice Goodwin Barham, who lived with the family. Caroline Babcock planted the boxwoods near the back door. The other areas of the garden more or less grew up as a friendship garden as family and friends gave the present owner plants.²⁰ Directly across from Charmos, the one-story T-shaped cottage at 6 Lee-Grant Avenue (165-5002-0023) was built in 1896 in the folk Queen Anne style so popular to the era. Each family to live there has made various alterations to the residence over the years without greatly compromising the integrity of the original design. The two-story brick house (165-5002-0022) at the northeast corner of Lee-Grant and Burke streets is the only one of its kind in the area with

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hints of Craftsman and Spanish Colonial revival. Distinctive to this structure, large brick piers support robust Doric columns with exaggerated entasis on the front porch. The house also features teal terra cotta tiles on the roof. Similar to Charmos, the house (165-5002-0021) neighboring it to the west was the second house built on Lee-Grant Avenue (once a dirt road) in 1900 for the Peers family. The three-bay double-pile house with turned posts, spindle frieze and decorative brackets on the porch has remained unaltered on the exterior. The front door displays the original imported beveled glass. Built in 1909, the three-bay double-pile house (165-5002-0020) to the west of the Peers home also resembles Charmos, yet it features classical details such as Tuscan columns and modillions rather than the Queen Anne turned posts and scrolled brackets seen on the other two houses. A cast-iron fence similar to others in town surrounds the lot. On the northwest corner of Burke and Lee-Grant, Dr. James B. Abbitt commissioned the construction of a hipped-roof I-house (165-5002-0017) with classical features in 1909. An elaborate iron fence from "The Stewart Iron Work Co. - Cincinnati, Ohio" identical to the one around the afore-mentioned Burkey home (165-5002-0169) on Church Street encloses the property. Behind this property, a large hipped-roof three-bay house with wraparound porch built circa 1900 stands at 970 Burke Street (165-5002-0018). A two-story five-bay house built in the 1910s in a simplified Colonial Revival fashion stands at 107 Lee-Grant Avenue (165-5002-0015).²¹

Further west, M. L. Earman constructed a house (165-5002-0002) for himself in 1913 on the north side of Lee-Grant Avenue. The three-bay two-story residence reflects the Colonial Revival style due to the later additions of two-bay one-story wings and an open scrolled pediment above the central front door. Beyond several later houses, a 1910s structure (165-5002-0006) stands on the same side of Lee-Grant Avenue with elements of the Craftsman style and simplified classicism.

Consistent development continued west of Church Street on Lee-Grant, yet by 1920, architectural trends suddenly shifted toward the bungalow style. The houses at 203 and 201 Lee-Grant Avenue (165-5002-0013 and 0014), identical bungalows with the exception of later alterations, were constructed in the early 1920s on the south side of the road. The three-bay dwellings each feature a balustrade between brick piers supporting square columns on the porch, paired windows with four vertical panes over one pane, and a front-gable dormer with two four-pane casement windows. The first of the bungalow style in Appomattox was built in 1917 at 206 Lee-Grant Avenue (165-5002-0012). A solid concrete railing encloses the front porch of the three-bay cedar-shingle house with thick concrete piers flanking the central stairs and concrete piers on the corners; the corner piers each support a cluster of three columns. Plain open brackets are located beneath the deep eaves of the metal standing-seam roof, which has a front-gable dormer with similar brackets. At the northwest corner of Lee-Grant and Maple streets, a house was built circa 1930 at 300 Lee-Grant (165-5002-0004) in the bungalow style, as were other more modest dwellings (165-5002-0007 and 0008) west of Maple Street during the same period. Among the grand turn-of-the-century houses and the unique bungalows, a handful of fine 1940s Colonial Revival houses and later ranch houses pepper Lee-Grant Avenue.

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Highland Avenue, linking Court and Church streets several blocks north of Main Street, claims a wide array of fine houses dating from the 1880s to the 1960s. On the north side of the street, two of the oldest houses stand between the later developments. Contractor George Blackwell built 12 Highland Avenue (165-5002-0100) in 1889 for John Clayton, a railroad engineer, and his wife. A three-bay I-house, the structure did feature some Queen Anne detailing such as sawn decorative brackets. "Robin Nest" (165-5002-0099), a quaint Queen Anne cottage with high integrity of materials, was built ten years later in 1899 for W.A. Coleman just west of 12 Highland Avenue. Set upon brick piers with concrete infill, the weatherboard two-bay front-gable house features a cutaway bay window and recessed porch with open decorative brackets and a spindle frieze. Diamond-pattern lattice covers the concrete infill, creating the illusion that there are still only piers. To the west of these houses, 106, 104 and 102 Highland Avenue (165-5002-0096 and 0098) were built in a mixture of styles, including Bungalow and Colonial Revival in the late 1930s. To the east on the north side of the street, several larger houses were built in the 1920s. The house at 10 Highland Avenue (165-5002-0101) has elements of Arts and Crafts and bungalow in its details with battered stucco columns on the front porch of the two-story house. The dwelling at 8 Highland Avenue (165-5002-0102), originally the Bingham Home, is a fine bungalow built in 1922 with a brick foundation, stucco siding and exposed rafter tails. Battered brick piers support battered stucco columns that flow into segmental arches on the side-gable porch. To the east another bungalow symmetrically designed stands at 6 Highland Avenue (165-5002-0103). On the south side of the street, three modest cottages (165-5002-0104 through 0106) were likely built for the growing railroad worker population in the 1920s. A 1960s ranch house (165-5002-0107) stands between these smaller houses and a circa 1930 Craftsman style brick house (165-5002-0108).

As Appomattox continued to grow in the first half of the 20th century, more blocks were created on open land between well established Church and Court streets and north and south of Highland Avenue. Standing side-by-side, 24, 22 and 20 Atwood Street (165-5002-0109 through 0111) and each dependency all originally had identical footprints when built in the 1920s. These modest houses likely served the growing population of railroad workers, as did several similar houses perpendicular to these along Lee Street. Built within the same timeframe, 119, 117 and 115 Lee Street (165-5002-0120 through 0122) resemble those houses along Atwood Street as they all are three-bay side-gable structures with one-bay front gable porches. They also feature double-hung sash windows with four vertical panes over one pane, which is frequently seen in Appomattox houses built after 1920 and is likely a product brought in on the railroad. Along these two short streets, several other modest structures have been built over the decades, including apartments, offices, businesses and houses. One vernacular three-bay structure at 16 Atwood Street (165-5002-0113) built circa 1910 predates all of the other buildings as well as the street itself.

In the 1930s north of Highland Avenue, Bandana (named for a nearby cabin), High and Isbell streets were carved out of land that once hosted a racetrack and the fairgrounds. Developers built houses (165-5002-0076 through 0092) along these roads throughout the late 1930s and 1940s. An interesting variety of nice bungalows line High Street, which runs parallel to Court Street. All built in the mid 1930s, they range in footprint, façade and materials, but they all feature dormers, battered columns and exposed rafter tails. The 1940s houses on High Street are

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mostly one-and-a-half to two stories high with brick or vinyl siding and Colonial Revival detailing. Smaller more low-style houses from both decades are interspersed between these. Two houses on Isbell Street, perpendicular to High Street, were built in the shotgun fashion with front-gable roofs and exposed rafter tails in the 1930s. During the development on these new roads, a high-quality brick Colonial Revival house (165-5002-0093) with matching garage was built on the northeast corner of Court and Isbell streets. Two-bay wings flank the three-bay symmetrical structure with front-gable dormers.

Like Highland Avenue, a wide variety of houses from different eras grace Oakleigh Avenue, which runs mainly northeast of Church Street. At the corner shared with Harrell Street, 12 Oakleigh Avenue (165-5002-0200) may have been the first brick house to be built in the village. Judge W. L. Brown built the two-story five-bay I-house with three-bay porch for Dillard and Helen Gregory Morris. The main roof and the porch roof respectively feature slate shingle and standing-seam metal. Two historic sheds stand to the back of the house, one of which features an oversized exterior end chimney. An L-planned circa 1900 house (165-5002-0201), similar to those that Atwood built, stands on the southeast corner of Oakleigh and Harrell streets. Dr. Julian Hamner and Sallie Ballou Abbitt first lived in the Babcock House Bed and Breakfast (165-5002-0202) built in 1893 in the Classical Revival style with two-story pedimented porch that had five bays on the first level and three bays on the second. Several historic dependencies accompany the frame house, including an 1890s front-gable chicken coop on brick piers, a 1920s front-gable frame garage with shed-roof wings and a 1920s concrete-block shed with standing-seam metal roof. The chicken coop is now a "gift gallery." Facing the playing fields of the middle school, several later Cape Cod and ranch houses from the 1940s through the 1960s stand along Oakleigh Avenue south of Route 460 also known as Confederate Boulevard. North of 460 where Saint Anne's church is located, modest and more elaborate Craftsman and bungalow houses date to the 1920s through the early 1940s.

Marked as Liberty Road on the 1911 map, Confederate Boulevard boasts a wide variety of houses. The three-bay two-story 1920s Craftsman house at 101 Confederate Boulevard (165-5002-0216) claims several well-kept dependencies dating from the same era, including a large hipped-roof garage, a side-gable structure with interior chimney and a four-bay shed-roof structure with batten doors. Built in 1906 for the Fosters, the cottage at 149B Confederate Boulevard (165-5002-0217) consists of four bays and cross gables with exposed rafter tails and decorative brackets.²² Fine bungalow houses, many with hipped roofs, from the 1920s and 1930s dominate the street heading east from town, while few late 20th century buildings fill in the holes. Built for the Smith family on the south side of Confederate Boulevard, an 1890 symmetrical cottage (165-5002-0228) with Queen Anne characteristics of sawn work stands among the later houses. A 1920s Craftsman structure at 108 Confederate Boulevard (165-5002-0229) claims many of the same features as 101 Confederate Boulevard, including not only the footprint and facades but also the dependencies as well.

While much of the development following the 1920s occurred in areas further from the core along or near Route 460, some land remained around the older sections along the tracks. Though Linden Street claims mainly government-related or commercial buildings with their front doors

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to the railroad tracks, some residential structures did appear there in the 1920s and 1930s with elements of the Craftsman and Prairie styles. As Linden Street runs to an end into Maple Street, Maple picks up the same stylistic language on a 1930s brick house (165-5002-0247), adjacent to the tracks, with bungalow and Craftsman features. Crossing over Lee-Grant Avenue to the south, the short length of Maple Street continues with dwellings more characteristic of the 1940s and 1950s such as Cape Cods and ranches. At the end of this road, which certainly once served as a long driveway, the appropriately named house, "Maples End" (165-5002-0250) stands among mature trees and bushes with a large field extending south and east of the property. Six turned posts support the hipped porch roof of the two-story three-bay I-house built circa 1910.

Though the railroad industry left Appomattox almost thirty years ago, other industry has remained and fueled the local economy. The village thrives not only from this, but also from tourism, the strong local businesses and the influx of people related to activities within the Court Square.

Inventory Report

165-5002-0001

NW corner of Lee-Grant and Court streets

Date: 1950 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay house with front-gabled porch roof; one-bay side porch with awnings; one-story shed-roof extension off the back; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0002

North side of Lee-Grant Avenue

Date: 1913

Architectural Summary: three-bay with flanking two-bay, one-story wings; open-scolled pediment over front door; C

Outbuildings: shed NC, shed NC, garage NC

165-5002-0003

Lee-Grant Avenue (third house from corner)

Date: 1960s

Architectural Summary: brick ranch with carport to the east; NC

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0004

300 Lee-Grant Avenue

Date: 1930s

Architectural Summary: raised basement; recessed corner porch with paired columns on stuccoed rectangular piers; gable dormer with two windows side by side; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0005

Lee-Grant Avenue (second house from Maple Street)

Date: 1980 ca

Architectural Summary: ranch with vinyl siding; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0006

Lee-Grant Avenue (third house from Maple Street)

Date: 1925 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay L-shaped house; windows are four vertical panes over one pane; C

Outbuildings: shed NC, shed NC

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165-5002-0007

Lee-Grant Avenue (fourth house west of Maple Street)

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: slender wood columns on brick piers on porch; three clustered columns on corners; brick wall around whole porch; shed roof dormer; aluminum siding on front of house; brick veneer on house; C

Outbuildings: garage C

165-5002-0008

Lee-Grant Avenue (fifth west of Maple Street)

Date: 1930s

Architectural Summary: vernacular cottage with shed roof over porch; exposed rafters tails; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0009

Morton Lane behind Court Square

Date: 1940s

Architectural Summary: vernacular cottage; C

Outbuildings: garage C, shed NC

165-5002-0010

Morton Lane two back from Court Square

Date: 1940s

Architectural Summary: vernacular cottage; C

Outbuildings: guesthouse C, shed NC

165-5002-0011

SE corner of Lee-Grant and Maple streets

Date: 1930s

Architectural Summary: one-story bungalow/ranch structure; cross gable over front door; carport and section possibly added on the left side with a second entrance and porch create a cross hipped roof; windows are three vertical panes over one pane; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0012

206 Lee-Grant Avenue

Date: 1917

Architectural Summary: cedar shingle, three-bay house; concrete wall around porch, which has two thick square piers on either side of stairs and two thick square piers on the corners that support a cluster of three columns; side ends of porch are arched; six vertical panes over one pane windows; door has six vertical panes as well; open triangular brackets beneath deep eaves; front gable dormer with three small casement windows and open brackets; C

Outbuildings: shed NC, garage C

165-5002-0013

203 Lee-Grant Avenue

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: three bay house with entrance on right-hand/western-most bay; brick piers support square columns with turned balustrade between the piers; wooden floor porch over brick foundation; paired windows in each bay with four vertical panes over one pane; front-gable dormer with two four-pane (vertical) casement windows; exposed rafter tails; C

Outbuildings: garage C

165-5002-0014

201 Lee-Grant Avenue

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: identical to 165-5002-0013, 203 Lee-Grant, with exceptions to alterations; C

Outbuildings: garage C

165-5002-0015

107 Lee-Grant Avenue

Date: 1910s

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Architectural Summary: five-bay house with original windows and working shutters; low-pitch front-gable stoop overhang; door has three vertical panes; the fifth bay on the eastern side of the house is actually a two-story sunroom; half hipped roof; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0016

NE corner of Lee-Grant and Court streets

Date: 1940s

Architectural Summary: three-bay house with flanking one-bay wings; engaged fluted pilasters flank front door; working shutters on first-floor windows; five front-gable dormers; triangular honey-comb vents formed by the bricklaying on either side of the chimney at the apex of the gable; C Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0017

NW corner of Burke and Lee-Grant streets

Date: 1909

Architectural Summary: three-bay I-house with full-length five-bay porch that has a hipped roof and no railings; transom over door; cross gable in central bay with an attic ventilator; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0018

970 Burke Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay house; ten-light sidelights on either side of door; five-light transom; no railings on porch; C

Outbuildings: garage C

165-5002-0019

SW corner of Linden and Burke streets

Date: 1860 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular shotgun style law offices; commercial entrance faces railroad with private dwelling entrance facing the side street (Burke); vestigial pediments above commercial windows and door; dwelling facade has six-bay porch with chamfered posts and decorative scroll sawn brackets as well as a board with indentations under overhang and square post balustrade and wood floor; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0020

South side of Lee-Grant Avenue

Date: 1909

Architectural Summary: three-bay symmetrical house with five-bay porch; transom; working shutters flanking windows and front door; modillion trim under eaves of porch and main roof; front gables cross into the north and east elevation of the hipped roof; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0021

Lee-Grant Street (two houses west of Liberty Baptist)

Date: 1900

Architectural Summary: three-bay Italianate Victorian with five-bay hipped-roof porch, which has turned columns, spindle frieze and Italianate brackets. These brackets are repeated on the main roof, which has two cross gables, on the front and one on the side; decorative or raised brick work with attenuated Gothic arches in the chimneys; multi-light door with side lights, all of which consist of small beveled panes of glass; triangular cap on each window frame with a wood roundel in each; C

Outbuildings: carport NC structure

165-5002-0022

NE corner of Lee-Grant and Burke streets

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary: five-bay house with triple windows on either side of the porch on the first floor; thick brick railings along the stairs and sides of the porch; thick brick piers support two abnormally fat Doric columns; low-pitched hipped porch roof; Spanish Colonial revival style shingles glazed green on porch and main roof; porches on both side elevations of the house; fat Doric columns on each porch with exaggerated entasis; hipped dormer with triple window, one of which is 4/1 with the other flanking ones 2/1; C

Outbuildings: None

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165-5002-0023

6 Lee-Grant Street

Date: 1896

Architectural Summary: folk Victorian T-shaped house with intersecting hipped roof; porch inside the L-shaped evident on the front facade; windows on the addition on the east side of the house have four vertical panes over one pane; C

Outbuildings: guesthouse C

165-5002-0024

8 Lee-Grant Street

Date: 1940s

Architectural Summary: engaged pilasters flank central front door; decorative shutters on the four first-floor windows; three front gable dormers; side porch with square posts and turned iron balustrades; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0025

7 Lee-Grant Street

Date: 1901

Architectural Summary: three-bay house with a three-bay, one-story wing to the east and large sunroom on the second floor over top of the wraparound porch on the first floor; sausage-turned posts with spindle frieze, plain balustrade, and simple curved brackets between columns and spindle frieze (no Italianate brackets as on the neighboring house to the west); transom; small cross gables cut into the hipped roof on each elevation; chimneys indented with Gothic-style arches; chimneys also are stepped up above these arches; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0026

Liberty Baptist Church - SW corner of Church and Lee-Grant streets

Date: 1916

Architectural Summary: three-part facade facing Lee-Grant Street with crenellated towers flanking a central front gable; two buttresses flank a Tudor gothic-arched four-part stained-glass window and two single-pane stained-glass windows flank stained-glass transom over four of the doors; dentils on towers beneath the stepped crenellation; vertical brick at water table; pointed arched openings articulated with three rows of headers; five louvered pointed arches in bell towers; circular attic vents in gables; flat brick arches over paired windows with white keystone; Richardsonian gutters; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0027

108 Church Street

Date: 1950 ca

Architectural Summary: working shutters; two front-gable dormers; one shed dormer; eagle on one cross gable; copper standing-seam roof over small porch; rectangular casement window in one gable; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0028

South of 108 Church Street

Date: 1908

Architectural Summary: three-bay house with five-bay, hipped-roof porch with turned balustrade around the roof of the porch; transom and sidelights around the door; diamond attic vents in cross gables that cut into the hipped roof on each elevation; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0029

Two houses south of 108 Church Street

Date: 1896

Architectural Summary: vernacular cottage with square footprint overall; L-shaped porch within that square with square posts on brick piers (a Bungalow or crafts feature) that come to the level of the railing; six-bay wraparound porch with the corner piers supporting a cluster of three columns; entrance on both ends of the porch; transom over doors; older vertical four pane over one pane windows on the sides of the house; C

Outbuildings: None

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165-5002-0030

116? Church Street

Date: 1894

Architectural Summary: American four square; two-light transom; entrance in southern most bay of the three-bay porch, which has a square-post balustrade; four vertical lights on front door; C
Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0031

118 Church Street

Date: 1893

Architectural Summary: three-bay I-house; Tuscan derivative columns; concrete stairs; shed porch roof; C
Outbuildings: garage C, shed NC

165-5002-0032

South of 118 Church Street

Date: 1915

Architectural Summary: asymmetrical house with cross gable through the hipped roof on the north and east elevations of the house; Queen Anne window next to front door and in the front cross gable at the attic level; low hipped porch roof; Tuscan derived columns on porch; C
Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0033

Church Street across from Evergreen St.

Date: 1891

Architectural Summary: two-bay, side-hall house with three-bay porch with turned posts, square-post balustrade and decorative brackets; C
Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0034

202 Church Street

Date: 1925 ca

Architectural Summary: asymmetrical house with multiple gables; peak in center where hipped roof and several other gables intersect; decorative battered exterior chimneys; flat arches over windows; geometric filigree in windows; diamond square windows; dog-tooth patterning on bowed bay; five gable ends; C
Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0035

204 Church Street

Date: 1955 ca

Architectural Summary: Wrightian chimney and eaves; otherwise brick ranch with two-car garage under the same roof as the rest of the house; NC
Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0036

206 Church Street

Date: 1930s

Architectural Summary: three-bay cottage with raised concrete block porch and decorative iron supports for flat porch roof; C
Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0037

208 Church Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay L-shaped house; symmetrical I-house sort of facade; fluted square posts; shed porch roof is at the same level of the main roof, but there is no balcony between the first and second floor; C
Outbuildings: shed C, shed NC

165-5002-0038

210 Church Street

Date: 1920

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Architectural Summary: vernacular with front gable and small side gables; L-shaped porch with four Tuscan derived columns; paired windows on first and second floor flanked by decorative shutters; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0039

212 Church Street

Date: 1950 ca

Architectural Summary: neo-Tudor in a Cape Cod sort of house; flush door with pointed arch and three stepped panes; one diamond-pane window next to the door; faux timber and stucco in front gable; side porch with shed roof; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0040

214 Church Street

Date: 1950s

Architectural Summary: brick ranch with steeply pitched roof and large irregular windows on front facade; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0041

216 Church Street

Date: 1960 ca

Architectural Summary: brick ranch; four 1/1 windows side by side as well as bay window between the front door and the carport, which is situated beneath the same roofline as the house; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0042

218 Church Street

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: porch rails completely shingled; six thick white square piers extend to porch roof from the shingled rails; one large casement window next to front door; windows have three vertical panes over one; door is paneled with three vertical panes; exposed rafter tails; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0043

Church Street across from Sunnysdale Street

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: wrought iron supports with decorative foliage pattern; shed porch roof; front gable dormer with three six-pane casement windows; original part of house side gable; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0044

221 Church Street

Date: 1950s

Architectural Summary: hints of Colonial Revival in a Cape Cod sort of house; almost L-shaped with short leg of the L on the front of the house; cross gable with the front gable part of a large interior end chimney; long leg of L has two front dormers; round window in front gable; covered stoop with gingerbread scalloped woodwork; NC

Outbuildings: garage NC

165-5002-0045

219 Church Street

Date: 1940s

Architectural Summary: two diamond-pane casement windows and a circular nine-pane casement window in addition to the double hung ones; open arch over door extended from two engaged fluted pilasters; house half brick veneer and half vinyl siding; three dormers on north side of the house; complex cross gable with large chimney; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0046

217 Church Street

Date: 1910 ca

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Architectural Summary: three-bay vernacular structure, which appears to be side gable from the front; cross gable evident from the extension off of the back; flat porch roof; shutters on the windows and the centrally located door; C

Outbuildings: garage C

165-5002-0047

215 Church Street

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: two-bay structure that, if not now, was originally a duplex (because only one address, it isn't clear if it is still used as a duplex); shed roof over porch; one window in the center of the front gable on the second floor; steeply pitched roof; C

Outbuildings: garage C, shed NC

165-5002-0048

213 Church Street

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular shotgun type of house; front gable porch; open bracket beneath the eaves; attic ventilator; two engaged Tuscan derivative columns as well as two columns on corners of the porch; iron railings; C

Outbuildings: garage C

165-5002-0049

209 Church Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay early bungalow with Tuscan columns and square post balustrade; symmetrical facade; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0050

North of 209 Church Street

Date: pre-1933

Architectural Summary: one-story single-pile house with shed roof and interior chimney; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0051

SE corner of Evergreen and Church streets

Date: 1945 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay central-hall house with two-bay flanking wings; sidelights with patterned wood tracery; fanlight transom; front gabled porch with arched opening and dentils; working shutters; windows in the first and third bay of the house are set side by side and share one set of shutters; C

Outbuildings: carport C structure

165-5002-0052

4 Evergreen Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: three-part central-hall house with front gable dormers; left wing is a garage with window on front elevation the same as the rest of the windows; right wing is a porch with thick brick piers; fan arch over front door; C

Outbuildings: carport C structure

165-5002-0053

East of 4 Evergreen Street

Date: pre-1933

Architectural Summary: two-bay vernacular structure; scrolled metal supports for shed porch roof; twisted metal balustrade; C

Outbuildings: garage C

165-5002-0054

Two houses east of 4 Evergreen Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay vernacular cottage with a two-bay hipped-roof porch; three vertical panes in front door; C

Outbuildings: None

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165-5002-0055

12 Evergreen Street

Date: pre-1933

Architectural Summary: two-bay house with three-bay porch, which has a turned balustrade around the hipped roof; front door has fan light above panels; C

Outbuildings: garage NC

165-5002-0056

SE corner of Evergreen and Cawthorne streets

Date: 1940s

Architectural Summary: front-gable porch roof; bay window with 16-light window and two 4/4 flanking windows and a hipped roof similar to that on an oriel window; three-bay sort of arcade with turned posts from the house to the two-car garage; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0057

Two houses east of Cawthorne on Evergreen Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: two-bay house with two-bay porch raised up with a shed roof; shuttered windows; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0058

Evergreen Street directly across from Hunter Street

Date: 1940s

Architectural Summary: three-bay facade with flanking wings; front-gable stoop overhang with a semi arch and two square posts; two front gable dormers; eastern wing has a lower level garage downhill from the main house; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0059

105 Evergreen Street

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: three-bay house and porch with brick piers supporting battered columns; shed-roof dormer with exposed rafter tails; front door slightly off center; no railings; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0060

West of 105 Evergreen Street

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: vented brick railing around the porch; two brick piers without battered columns flank stairs; battered columns on brick piers support the side gable porch roof (awning extends from porch roof); front gable dormer with two six-light casement windows; C

Outbuildings: shed C, garage NC

165-5002-0061

Two houses west of 105 Evergreen Street

Date: 1960 ca

Architectural Summary: small brick ranch style house with a basement; large interior end chimney dominates the front facade to the left of the front door; NC

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0062

Across from 12 Evergreen Street

Date: 1910s

Architectural Summary: three-bay house with three-bay shed-roof porch; foundation sheathed with pressed aluminum made to look like coursed stone; two small windows in central bay above porch; C

Outbuildings: privy C, shed C, shed NC

165-5002-0063

North side of Evergreen Street

Date: 1950s

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Architectural Summary: ranch style brick house with recessed three-bay square-post porch; weatherboard on the recessed wall where the front door is; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0064

North side of Evergreen Street

Date: 1960 ca

Architectural Summary: brick ranch with recessed entrance with aluminum siding; large interior chimney to the left of the entrance; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0065

NE corner of Church and Evergreen streets

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: Three-bay facade with one-bay wings as well as another bay with a separate roof line off the northern wing of the house; textured brick veneer with random ones jutting out at an angle here and there; row of headers along the water table; four-pane fanlight transom over with a wood arch and keystone in relief; front pediment of stoop overhang interrupted by arch; working shutters; flat arches over top of first-story windows; dentils along cornice; three front-gable dormers; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0066

South of 119 Church Street

Date: 1890s

Architectural Summary: L-shaped house with L-shaped porch and shed roof on the porch; turned spindle columns and balustrade as well as a turned spindle frieze; door has three vertical panes over panels; C

Outbuildings: shed NC, other NC

165-5002-0067

Bethel Bible Church - 119 Church Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay facade with wing on the north side of the house that has weather board siding and a three-bay arcade with dentils along the eave; porch furniture beneath; two shuttered windows with segmental arches; fanlight transom that rises into the small front gable at the center of the three bays; oriel window on the south side of the house overlooking the pool; C

Outbuildings: guesthouse C, pool NC **structure**

165-5002-0068

117 Church Street

Date: 1891

Architectural Summary: slightly off-center three-bay I-house; three-light transom; two engaged columns and six regular columns supporting the hipped porch roof; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0069

113 Church Street

Date: 1890

Architectural Summary: folk Victorian T-shaped structure with Craftsman porch; two-bays within front gable; cut corners with Queen Anne detailing on the two arms of the T; multi-light transom; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0070

North of 113 Church Street

Date: 1907

Architectural Summary: three-bay house with full-length porch that has awnings; turned balustrade along the porch; multi-light sidelight and possibly transom; shutters flank door as wells as windows; hipped porch roof; central 6/1 window on second floor flanked by two small 4/4 windows; dentil run beneath the roof line; three prominent front-gable dormers fine detailing around the 8/8 windows; two large symmetrically located interior ridge chimneys; C

Outbuildings: garage C

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165-5002-0071

Longacre Bed and Breakfast - 107 Church Street

Date: 1933

Architectural Summary: The house has a rambling facade with a lot of variation. There is a chipped whitewash over the bricks, some of which jut out an angle randomly for textured decorative purposes. There are some exposed wood beams that create various patterns around stuccoed areas in two small sections of the front facade. On a northern wing, the front gable consists of vertical boarding painted brown like the other beams. The wing at the opposite end is front gable and has a prominent interior-end chimney with a narrow vertical indent and corbelled cap at the center of the gable. Two interior chimneys stand side by side corner-to-corner so that they appear to be diamond-shaped from a bird's eye view. An ornate oriel window with a diamond-pane casement window and two six-light casement windows are prominent in the main front gable at the center of the facade. There are two small front gable dormers to the left of that in a side gable section of the house. The entrance is through a front gable enclosed area that has brick belt courses running around it at intervals. Thick vertical undulating columns on the sides vent the area; it also has an arched opening with keystone; the main door itself has a stone over the door with the date of the house and flowers carved into it; dogtooth bricks run along part of the eaves. C

The garage/guesthouse is a cross-gable structure with a large interior chimney; exposed beams around the whitewashed brick creates an interesting pattern; double leaf paneled doors that swing outward with decorative black iron hinges lead to the garage; on the second level, there are two 2/2 casement windows; the other elevations are not visible; C

Outbuildings: smoke/meathouse C, smoke/meathouse C, smoke/meathouse C, shed C

165-5002-0072

North of 107 Church Street

Date: 1925 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay facade; porch railing is solid brick with brick square piers supporting porch roof on corners; Tuscan columns set on thick brick piers flank the central entrance onto the porch; three windows clustered left of the door and two clustered to the right; long single pane of glass on the door; two long sidelights flank the door; metal standing seam roof on porch; on the second floor double windows on each side flank a six-pane casement window; three sets of large paired brackets along the front facade beneath the eaves; flared hipped dormer with two small 3/1 windows; flared hipped roof with a hint of Asian influence; C

Outbuildings: garage C

165-5002-0073

101 Church Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular structure with elements of Queen Anne and Craftsman style; the porch, which may have been added, has solid brick railing and brick piers that support the Tuscan columns supporting the hipped L-shaped porch roof; transom over door; brick segmental arches over all of the windows; fish-scale shingles in each of the gables; four substantial chimney placed symmetrically; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0074

Second south of tracks on west side of Church Street

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: though a front-gable structure, there is a false nearly square façade two concrete steps up from the sidewalk, the double doors have a small panel at the bottom with large panes of glass above; large two-light transom; casement window on left consists of four tall vertical panes; on the right there are two sections in the casement, one of which is boarded over; over this display facade, there is a flat arch of vertical stretchers in a row; painted "Moses Motor Company" is framed by header bricks; side windows in the cream-colored brick structure are 4/4; C

Outbuildings: garage C, shed C

165-5002-0075

West side of Church Street directly south of tracks

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary: two storefronts within one building; 15-light ribbon of transom-level windows over each separate storefront; the southern section has a garage door, single-leaf door with transom and a four-pane display casement window; the northern section has a central recessed entry with display windows on either side, half of which are boarded over; across the whole facade, there is long rectangular frame of header bricks surrounding an area that may have been signage for the store; the roof steps back from the front facade to the back of the building; cream-colored brick; C

Outbuildings: None

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165-5002-0076

NW corner of High and Bandana streets

Date: 1945 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay structure; basket-weave brickwork in foundation area; faux 6/6 windows with flat arches overhead; wing on north side has bay window where garage door once was; side porch on the south side of house with iron supports; front-gable open over porch; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0077

SW corner of High and Bandana streets

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: battered columns set on brick piers; four vertical panes on door and casement window in front-gable dormer; exposed rafter tails; open brackets along the eaves; C

Outbuildings: garage C, shed C

165-5002-0078

411 High Street

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: large front gable porch with round vent in the gable; stucco in side the gable; low arched bays on the porch; brick railings with decorative geometric negative spaces with a cement top to the railing; closed brackets on porch and the rest of the house; thick brick square supports on the corners; battered column in center of the two bays; steps to enter porch on the side; side entrance has and open gable over the stoop with open brackets; C

Outbuildings: garage C

165-5002-0079

South of 411 High Street

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay porch recess, therefore under the main roof, which is a complex side gable; wood battered columns on brick piers; various types of windows, including 6/6, around the house; diamond cut-outs in working casement window shutters; large shed roof sort of dormer has board and batten siding and two sets of paired 3/1 windows; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0080

403 High Street

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular front gable house with windows like the bungalows in the area; two square brick piers support corners of front-gable porch roof; wooden square-post balustrade; side lights flank front door; C

Outbuildings: shed NC, greenhouse NC

165-5002-0081

NW corner of High and Isbell streets

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay house with a wing to its north, which has a three-bay recessed porch and separate entrance to the house; recessed area and small shed-roof wing on the other end of the house have vinyl siding instead of brick veneer; small pediment over recessed front door; bay window to the right of it; arched window above main entrance in the gable of the second floor; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0082

North of 500 High Street

Date: 1945 ca

Architectural Summary: off center front door; front-gable porch with vinyl siding in the gable; faux 6/6 windows; shed roof off of back; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0083

500 High Street

Date: 1945 ca

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Architectural Summary: like the house right next to it, it is low-style Colonial Revival with decorative shutters, square post supports and front-gable porch roof; off center front door; front-gable porch with vinyl siding in the gable; faux 6/6 windows; shed roof off of back; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0084

SE corner of High and Bandana streets

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: Chinese railing in storm door and shed-roof side porch railing; brick stoop at front door; engaged pilasters flank door with entablature overhead; decorative shutters; square posts on side porch; two front-gable dormers; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0085

Two houses north of 408 High Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay symmetrical facade with large wing on the north side of house; Renaissance block relief around the door with scrolled and pineapple broken pediment (ply board) overhead; railing on stoop; two front-gable dormers; working shutters on lower level; paired windows on wing; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0086

North of 408 High Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: two-bay house with one-bay wing to the south and one-bay open side porch to the north; shutters flank lower level windows; three front gable dormers, one of which is on the wing; lean-to off of the back of that wing; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0087

408 High Street

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: large front-gable porch roof with vinyl siding in pediment; two large square posts on corners of porch and two narrow ones flanking the stairs; four vertical panes over one; wing on the south side of the house has double-hung sash window with seven diamond panes over seven diamond panes; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0088

South of 408 High Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay stone-veneer structure with sunroom off the south end of the house; front-gable porch roof with Tuscan derivative columns; central front door; paired windows on either side; two front-gable dormers; sunroom is enclosed by an apron of large planks in a herringbone fashion and a stretch of 1/1 windows around the whole room; exposed rafter tails on all roof lines; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0089

NE corner of High and Isbell streets

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: Bungalow and shot-gun elements in the vernacular structure; long brick porch with only two brick square piers at corners for support; open brackets on porch and main roof; rectangular vent on porch roof; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0090

Isbell Street across from High Street

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay shotgun sort of house; front-gable porch roof; exposed rafter tails; lean-to on back; C

Outbuildings: shed C

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165-5002-0091

Isbell Street directly across from High Street

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay shotgun sort of house; front-gable porch roof; exposed rafter tails; lean-to on back; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0092

Isbell Street, east of 302 Court Street

Date: 1945 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular L-shaped structure with lean-to wing; shed porch roof; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0093

NE corner of Court and Isbell streets

Date: 1945 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay symmetrical facade with two-bay wing off the south end; two windows within each side bay on the first level; engaged pilasters flank door with transom; three front-gable dormers; shuttered windows; C

Outbuildings: garage C

165-5002-0094

302 Court Street

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: house contains elements of Colonial Revival and Arts and Crafts; main entrance ambiguous as there is a recessed entrance with address facing Court Street, but a more prominent two-bay porch with shed roof facing Isbell Street seems more trafficked; battered trapezoidal chimney; on second floor, two windows both half-arched flank the chimney; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0095

South of 302 Court Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: basket-weave brickwork around the foundation area; side porch with steeply pitched shed roof and segmental arch openings above a brick apron; plain pilasters with entablature around the door; two cross gables in the front both with arched casement windows; bay window with hipped roof; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0096

106 Highland Avenue

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: mixture of Colonial Revival and Arts and Crafts; battered trapezoidal chimney with half-arched multi-light windows flanking it in the cross gable; two rectangular windows flank chimney on first level as well; arched casement window on a plane perpendicular from the front door's plane; pilasters flank door; enclosed sunroom with brick apron and ribbon of casement windows around it next to the attached carport supported by square brick piers; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0097

104 Highland Avenue

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: front-gable porch with vinyl siding in the pediment; four brick piers, three of which support wood battered columns (the other, located on one side of the stairs, has a black cauldron on top of it); four vertical panes over one; C

Outbuildings: garage C

165-5002-0098

102 Highland Avenue

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: complex gabling; all windows are coupled; C

Outbuildings: shed C

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165-5002-0099

East of 102 Highland Avenue

Date: 1899

Architectural Summary: cutaway bay window with open decorative brackets in the cutaway; the porch is recessed under the main roof with a little bit of shed roof sticking out; turned balustrade and posts; spindle frieze; open decorative brackets beneath spindle frieze and scrolled closed brackets above it; single light transom; vertical pane 2/2; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0100

12 Highland Avenue

Date: 1889

Architectural Summary: vernacular three-bay I-house with a little bit of Queen Anne detailing in the three-bay porch which is actually only the length of the central bay; square post supports and balustrade; transom above door; sawn decorative brackets beneath shed roof; working shutters with S hooks; C

Outbuildings: garage NC

165-5002-0101

10 Highland Avenue

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: thick stucco piers with battered columns support hipped porch roof; turned balustrade; side lights flank door; lattice-like awning on porch; brick veneer over first floor; asbestos shingle over second floor; C

Outbuildings: garage C, shed NC

165-5002-0102

8 Highland Avenue

Date: 1922

Architectural Summary: six-pane casement windows all around the basement level in the brick foundation; coupled window in one bay; battered brick piers support battered stucco columns that flow into segmental arches on side-gable porch; exposed rafter tails; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0103

6 Highland Avenue

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: symmetrical three-bay bungalow; thick piers on corners and railings of porch covered over aluminum siding (likely weatherboard before); first floor windows four vertical panes over one; large front-gable dormer with three 3/1 windows; simple closed brackets beneath eaves; C

Outbuildings: garage NC

165-5002-0104

West of 13 Highland Avenue

Date: pre-1933

Architectural Summary: cottage with turned posts and balustrade on porch tucked into the L-shape of the house; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0105

13 Highland Avenue

Date: pre-1933

Architectural Summary: vernacular cottage with porch roof extending from the main roof; symmetrical; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0106

11 Highland Avenue

Date: pre-1933

Architectural Summary: vernacular cottage with porch roof extending from the main roof; symmetrical; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0107

9 Highland Avenue

Date: 1960s

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Architectural Summary: side-gable brick ranch with decorative iron supports on porch; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0108

7 Highland Avenue

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay Craftsman house; thick bricks dividing each bay; cluster of three Tuscan columns on piers flank central stairs; cluster of five columns on the corners; two columns against the walls; square post balustrade; vertical panes on top of double-hung windows; door has three vertical panes; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0109

24 Atwood Street

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: vernacular cottage with front-gable porch roof; vertical panes in 4/1 windows; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0110

22 Atwood Street

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: vernacular cottage with front-gable porch roof; twirled iron balustrade; porch stretches greater length than what the roof covers; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0111

20 Atwood Street

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: vernacular cottage; unlike similar neighbors, the house retains many of its original materials; concrete block infill between brick piers; wood eaves; vertical wood in pediment; exposed rafter tails; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0112

18A-B Atwood Street

Date: 1980s

Architectural Summary: plain long rectangular box with low-pitched side-gable roof; entrances are perpendicular to the street; no windows on ends; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0113

16 Atwood Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay vernacular structure with front-gable porch with square posts in the central bay; second level has two windows; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0114

14 Atwood Street

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular L-shaped cottage with shed roof porch within the L; vertical panes in windows; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0115

East of 14 Atwood Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: Colonial Revival in a somewhat commercial fashion (use is not clear); symmetrical facade with coupled windows flanking the front door; transom as well as broken pineapple pediment over door; flat arches over windows; stucco stretches across top where sign could be painted; fire escape off of one side; C

Outbuildings: None

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165-5002-0116

Two east of 14 Atwood Street

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: perhaps once a commercial garage or dependency; sheathed in pressed metal to look like coursed ashlar stone; 3/3 windows have vertical panes; metal garage door slides back and forth on overhead metal roller (may not function now); within the garage door a single leaf flush one with three stepped windows has been added; C

Outbuildings: garage C

165-5002-0117

Date: 1980s

Architectural Summary: neo-Colonial Revival; side-gable brick structure dentil along the roofline; turned posts support front-gable porch roof; 6/6 paneled-apron with decorative shutters; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0118

South side of Atwood Street

Date: post-1950

Architectural Summary: front-gable symmetrical facade with paneled door and two large single-pane casement windows; random types of windows all over the structure; chimney covered in vinyl siding; foundation not visible; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0119

South side of Atwood Street

Date: 1990s

Architectural Summary: neo-traditional front-gable structure made to look older; faux muntins to appear to be 9/9 on four windows that flank a central door with transom; metal roof; garage door on west facade; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0120

119 Lee Street

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: vernacular cottage with front-gable porch roof; plain iron balustrade; like its neighbors the porch extends a greater length than the porch roof; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0121

117 Lee Street

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: vernacular cottage with front-gable porch roof; twisted iron balustrade; like its neighbors the porch extends a greater length than the porch roof; C

Outbuildings: shed C, privy C

165-5002-0122

115 Lee Street

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: vernacular cottage with front-gable porch roof; twisted iron balustrade; square posts covered in metal; like its neighbors the porch extends a greater length than the porch roof; C

Outbuildings: shed C, shed NC

165-5002-0123

113 Lee Street

Date: post 1950

Architectural Summary: sort of Cape Cod; brick veneer apron on front facade; two square posts between apron and roof to the left of the front door; 6/6 windows on side elevations; 28-pane casement windows; NC

Outbuildings: garage C

165-5002-0124

111 Lee Street

Date: 1930 ca

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Architectural Summary: central porch stair divide by iron railing up the middle; same for balustrade; thick brick piers support thick square posts, flanking stairs and at the corner (shorter on the corners); shed-roof dormer with two casement windows; rear dormer as well; C Outbuildings: gazebo NC structure

165-5002-0125

East side of Lee Street

Date: 1976

Architectural Summary: ranch type of structure for the Monroe Lodge; pediment above porch with turned posts and square post balustrade; paneled door; brick and side gable; NC

Outbuildings: clubhouse NC, other NC

165-5002-0126

Memorial United Methodist Church - West side of Court Street

Date: 1961

Architectural Summary: symmetrical Colonial Revival church with tall steeple at the front; round windows in steeple tower as well as arched window closer to the top of it; double leaf doors with transom; fanlight in pediment above that; dentils in all the pediments and under the cornice wrapping around the church; multi-light arched windows run along the side elevations; cross gable off of the back where a wing for offices and classrooms is located; NC

Outbuildings: garage NC

165-5002-0127

Clerk's Office - Court Square at SW corner of Court Street and Morton Lane

Date: 1892

Architectural Summary: cross bays within the main jerkinhead roof; three-bay portico with simple square posts and segmental arches; oculus in pediment; segmental arches over windows with working shutters and S hooks; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0128

Appomattox Historical Museum (old county jail) - Court Square

Date: 1895-1897

Architectural Summary: three-bay building with center bay protruding further out; center bay extends above others an extra floor capped by a steeply pitched pyramidal roof; the center bay is articulated by arched windows in triple formation on both levels, the lower level having an arched transom; brick corbelled around the top of the building; three-bay 1.5-story portico with pediment in central bay supported by large yet hollow square posts coupled at each interval; C Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0129

Appomattox County Courthouse - Court Square

Date: 1892

Architectural Summary: three-bay Roman temple front in the Tuscan order with oculus in pediment; front entrance in French neo-classical design with large keystone in the architrave; mannerist sort of columns flank front door with alternating square and round sections in the shaft of the columns; transoms over side entrances; large octagonal cupola at crossing of gable with multi-light arched windows on each elevation, a spire and a wind vane; building is three stories on back elevation; C

Outbuildings: statue C object, monument/marker C object, monument/marker C object

165-5002-0130

Treasurer's Office - Court Square

Date: 1940

Architectural Summary: two-story five-bay structure with one-bay one-story wings; three-bay shed-roof porch with square posts and segmental arches; working shutters with S hooks; flat arches over windows; pediment creates cross gable over three bays; oculus within pediment; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0131

Flood Mausoleum - Court Square

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary: Roman temple style with four fluted trabeated columns; set of three stairs wrap around the structure like a Greek temple; central bay is wider than the other two bays; bronze in door is a decorative grate; triglyphs and dentils only above each column; windows on side of structure have decorative grate over them protecting the ornate stained-glass windows; C structure

Outbuildings: None

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165-5002-0132

Appomattox County Court Services - Morton Lane behind the Court Square

Date: 1960s

Architectural Summary: low-style one-story flat-roof structure with concealed gutters; brick course at cornice level; pilasters flank glass doors; applied pediment above entrance; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0133

Appomattox County Jail and Sheriff's Office - Morton Lane behind the Court Square

Date: 1981

Architectural Summary: post-modern structure with brick veneer; main entrance emphasized by flat gable end and false chimney applied to the building; strip windows; segmental arches over doors; another fake chimney within the cross gable; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0134

Court Street south of the Court Square

Date: 1892

Architectural Summary: foundation varies around the house with some brick, mostly stone, concrete infill, and basement on the back of the house; long porch with turned posts and turned spindle frieze; scroll sawn brackets between frieze and hipped porch roof; Queen Anne decorative panes in doors that have transoms above; Queen Anne double sash windows with small panes circling around one large pane on the upper half; stained-glass panes; all windows are coupled on front facade; in the apex of the front gable, there is more decorative spindle work; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0135

103 Court Street

Date: pre-1950

Architectural Summary: original structure, which is evident in the back, was a flat-roof mid-20th commercial structure likely to have been a grocery store; remodeled sometime later to give the effect of red barn with vertical paneling siding; blind doors and windows articulated by white board outlines; open brackets between square posts and shed-roof porch; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0136

South of 103 Court Street

Date: 1950 ca

Architectural Summary: asymmetrical modernistic store with corner entry that has a metal overhang supported by two plain metal round columns; southern half of facade is a brick parapet wall with the company name mounted diagonally across it; canted glass display windows below corrugated aluminum at the cornice level with "BUILDING MATERIALS" mounted across it; warehouse behind the facade is concrete block and extends far back on the lot; warehouse may be a little earlier than facade; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0137

West side of Court Street next to the tracks

Date: 1950 ca

Architectural Summary: front-gable warehouse with Plant Food Station sign stretched across the gable; NC

Outbuildings: silo C structure

165-5002-0138

Set back from Court Street north of tracks

Date: 1890s

Architectural Summary: late 19th century 2.5-story brick warehouse at the rear of the building supply company yard; original part has one double-leaf door with segmental arch on the left hand of the facade facing the tracks; to its right, there are two windows; four windows regularly spaced above and two smaller on the attic level with 6/6 sash; all windows have segmental arches; low pitched roof with some sort of asphalt paper rolled over it; interior appears to have balloon frame structure; shed roof addition with corrugated metal siding doubles the size of the building; C

Six Outbuildings:

1) Warehouse referred to as the Butler shed; large steel frame structure with corrugated metal siding with very low pitched roof, almost flat; for the storage of lumber; NC

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2) Materials storage silo with adjacent shed-roof structures attached, one of which stands on tall stilts with open brackets; built against a tall concrete retaining wall next to the tracks; four sheds extended from the silo are plywood, plywood, concrete block and corrugated metal plywood gable-roof storage shed with asphalt shingle roof; NC

3) Small front-gable foreman's office with asphalt shingle roof and asbestos siding; paneled nine-light door at center with small 1/1 window to its right; door on side elevation as well; two shed-roof porches with square posts, one on the front and one on a side elevation; NC

4) Large open shelter for storage of lumber; low-pitch front-gable roof; corrugated aluminum sheets cover roof and side elevations; tree trunk forms support of the SW corner; may be much older, but very worked over; NC

5) Front-gable shed with plywood siding and double leaf doors as well as an asphalt shingle roof; NC

6) Plywood gable-roof storage shed with asphalt shingle roof; NC

165-5002-0139

Appomattox County Schools Administration - Across from Court Square

Date: 1980s

Architectural Summary: three-part facade; center portion has a three-bay portico with flanking five-bay wings; coupled square columns support pediment with lunette; stretcher bond veneer; central double-leaf doors and two doors at either end with handicap access; NC

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0140

North of 102 Court Street

Date: 1955 ca

Architectural Summary: front-gable two-story two-bay facade with a single-story recessed bay for the entrance; single-leaf door faces north though front facade faces west; all small yet various-sized 1/1 windows on the building; large glass block window in bay next to entrance; brick veneer with vinyl siding in the gable; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0141

102 Court Street

Date: 1990 ca

Architectural Summary: one-story five-unit structure that steps downhill towards the tracks; every other vinyl siding and every other brick veneer; appears to have had older section visible from the back; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0142

SE corner of Main and Court streets, next to the tracks

Date: 1950 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular modern commercial structure; double-leaf door on flattened NE corner with transom overhead; small section of brick veneer surrounding door and flanking display windows; cantilevered porch to the left of the entrance leading to the parking area; tiled coping on parapet; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0143

Main Street across from Lee Street

Date: 1950 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular modern commercial; flat front store with windows and doors boarded up; tile coping on parapet; built in conjunction with Coleman and Sons building; share same parking lot; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0144

Main Street east of Plant Food Station

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: three-bay symmetrical facade; fluted pilasters flank door with entablature overhead; first-floor display windows have 6/6 panes and paneled apron beneath; double row of headers comprise segmental arches over all windows; hipped roof set back with flat roof facade more prominent; C

Outbuildings: None

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165-5002-0145

Main Street next to the Old Depot

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: three-story five-section structure with a two-story four-bay extension to the west, giving it an L-shaped facade; two store fronts in two-story section; the entrance to "Cut-Ups" beauty salon has a double-leaf door with large single panes, transom and side lights; single-leaf door leads to an upstairs; "Nandy's" has a recessed single-leaf door with transom as well as two 20-pane display windows and one 10-pane display in the recessed part; flat arches of stretcher brick over all windows and doors; decorative brickwork around the cornice area; short tower on the east of the building with a small gable roof and exposed rafter tails; east side of the building has no windows but the entrance to "Country Charm gifts and collectables"; there is a concrete block loading dock with a large flush door that slides back and forth; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0146

J. Robert Jamerson Library - Main Street across from Coleman and Sons

Date: 1990 ca

Architectural Summary: Jeffersonian revival; one-story five-bay facade with three-bay portico; portico has thick brick square columns with segmental arches comprised of three rows of header bricks; modillions beneath pediment that has a large multi-light lunette; clerestory sort-of cupola with lunette on each side (air-conditioning units); multi-light transom over French doors; segmental arches over windows that have paneled aprons; building is five bays deep; the brick veneer over the structural system is Flemish Bond; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0147

28 Main Street

Date: 1970s

Architectural Summary: five-part facade with a central alcove with one door and side lights; four other doors with the same cross panel and nine lights flanked by fluted pilasters are regularly spaced along the facade; four multi-light display windows with flared hipped metal standing seam roofs run along the facade as wells; cornice with dentils runs around the building below the roof line; central brick pediment with round attic vent; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0148

East of 28 Main Street

Date: 1963

Architectural Summary: one-story infill structure; metal door with large plate glass right next to four almost full-length metal casement windows with plate glass; thin strip of tile work beneath the windows; stretcher bond in the little bit of facade left; steeply pitched metal standing seam roof above door and windows though it is a flat roof; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0149

Two structures south of 28 Main Street

Date: 1950 post

Architectural Summary: one-story flat-roof concrete block structure with central metal and glass plate double leaf doors and glass plate transom; metal full facade length casement windows flank front door; flat metal overhang; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0150

Main Street across from Old Depot

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: two-bay facade with two storefronts; brick veneer in stretcher bond; vertical stretcher bond staggered creating a flat arch across the entire facade over the display windows; vinyl siding apron beneath the windows and around the doors; wood paneled apron beneath second-story windows; cornice stretches across the front facade beneath the parapet; "INGE'S" sign painted on the side of the building near the roof; roof stepped back; striped awnings; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0151

The Farmers Bank on Main Street across from Country Charm

Date: 1993

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Architectural Summary: Williamsburg Colonial Revival; four-bay three-story section to the east with three-bay one-story section to the west with an attached shed roof over the alley for a banking drive-through; Flemish bond veneer; arched brick passage to a recessed entrance; first floor windows have stuccoed arches over them with brick keystones; lunette vents in the front gables; NC
Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0152

Main Street east of Farmers Bank

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary: two-bay two-story building; first floor is actually three-bay with central doors and transom recessed and flanked by two plate-glass display windows on either side; four long panes below a cornice dividing the first and second floor (may have been more panes before); two 45-light casement windows with simple brick work surrounding it on second floor; applied plain stone across top where signage might have been; 4400 square feet (currently for sale); C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0153

Main Street across from the depot

Date: 1906

Architectural Summary: Roman Revival with tetrastyle portico and a two-bay flat-roof wing to the west; fluted columns with plain capitals; brick arches above windows and high above door; windows span the height of the building, which has actually been divided into two stories on the interior; plain frieze for a business sign; coursed ashlar stone or veneer in the pediment; dentils within it; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0154

Main Street across from the depot

Date: 1915 pre

Architectural Summary: two-bay one-story building; stretcher bond veneer on facade with applied cornice beneath the parapet, which has brick frame an area for signage (no sign there in old photo); side is five-course American bond; rear of building is storage; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0155

NW corner of Main and Church streets

Date: 1910 pre

Architectural Summary: five-bay two-story structure with brick veneer and quoins; 8/1 windows on second floor topped by brick arches filled in with stucco and stucco keystones; three-part stucco signage area with central one over three windows ("Atwood Block" once located there); applied cornice above that; first floor completely reworked; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0156

NE corner of Lee and Harrell streets

Date: 1945 ca

Architectural Summary: one-story with a stepped false facade; 15-light central front door; red and white barber shop swirl; vertical wood paneling siding; two casement window almost the height of the building; blue awning; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0157

121 Lee Street

Date: 1950s

Architectural Summary: white cross-gable L-shaped concrete building with asphalt shingle roof; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0158

Church Street next to and north of the track

Date: 1915 pre

Architectural Summary: five-bay two-story commercial building with Italianate features; bracketed shed roof canopy over second-story windows covered with terra cotta tiles; brackets coupled at the ends; brick arches over windows with stucco infill and other stucco accents; stucco diamonds between each window; central flush metal door flanked by six display windows; corrugated metal across the top of windows where long transom would have been; cornice above this dividing the two floors; C

Outbuildings: None

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165-5002-0159

Church Street north of Babcock building

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary: five-bay two-story with three-bay full-length recessed entrance area and central door; flat stone veneer over first floor supports; flat metal covers overhang; windows on second floor are horizontal slit pivots; windows topped by segmental arches; Italianate brackets beneath the roof line flanking original "Appomattox Hardware Co." sign; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0160

Church Street north of the hardware store

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: two-story five-bay structure; band of five casement windows with small square panes in the corners flanking a narrow horizontal pane and also above narrow vertical panes all around one large one (6 panes total in each window); above each of these are five more small casement windows (like transoms) that have been boarded over and painted white; simple but decorative brick work above and around the windows with a somewhat art deco cornice beneath the parapet; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0161

SE corner of Church and Harrell streets

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: most likely used be an old gas station with lights at soffit; front covered with corrugated metal and sides with pressed tin of brick and rusticated stone patterns; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0162

NE corner of Church and Harrell streets

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay one-story building with false facade in front of gable; original store front with wood paneled apron beneath the display windows; central entrance recessed with two display windows at an angle; transom above door; corrugated metal overhanging the sidewalk the length of the building supported by square wood posts; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0163

102 Church Street

Date: 1912

Architectural Summary: L-shaped vernacular structure with a hipped roof porch in the L, which is supported by narrow, slightly battered columns; stained-glass transom over the door; C

Outbuildings: carport NC structure, garage NC

165-5002-0164

106 Church Street

Date: 1901

Architectural Summary: two-story two-bay L-shaped house; decorative sawn flat work in front gable as well as on the railing of the porch; open curved brackets from post to hipped porch roof, which is within the L; C

Outbuildings: guesthouse C

165-5002-0165

108 Church Street

Date: 1911

Architectural Summary: simple Queen Anne structure with L-shape plan and small porch within the L; though in one bay the porch has three simplified columns, one of which is engaged; steps lead from the side and the front; door with stained-glass has a blind fanlight overhead; C

Outbuildings: shed C, garage C

165-5002-0166

110 Church Street

Date: 1888

Architectural Summary: two-story house with three-bay porch; hipped porch roof supported by turned posts with decorative brackets; coupled window on first floor; transom over door; C

Outbuildings: shed C

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165-5002-0167

NE corner of Church and Oakleigh streets

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: central recessed entrance; wood planters along two front windows; six-light transom over each pair of windows; transoms painted over or either they were blind windows; stretch of flat masonry framed by bricks - might have been sign painted there; decorative metal roundels above signage area with applied cornice above that; roof steps back down the sides; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0168

North of Coffin Appliances

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: three-bay one-story shed-roof structure with parapet facade; two doors flank one 15-light display window; corrugated metal shed roof overhanging the entrance; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0169

South of 210 Church Street

Date: 1918

Architectural Summary: late folk Victorian elements on two-bay L-shaped structure; four-bay hipped-roof porch with turned posts and balustrade; ornamental brackets on posts; two-light transom over the door; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0170

210 Church Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular foursquare structure; hipped porch roof; entrance to the right; coupled windows to the left; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0171

Appomattox Pentecostal Holiness Church - North of 210 Church Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary: one-story nave with 2.5-story cross section in the rear; three-bay facade with corner tower and octagonal colonial cupola for bell; round stained-glass window in front gable and in the sides of the tower; 6/6 windows in rear; simple water course; classical door surround with pediment, pillow and keystone; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0172

Appomattox Middle School - Church Street and Route 460

Date: 1908

Architectural Summary: five-bay two-story building with raised basement; basement windows have segmental arches; all other windows are coupled with transoms over them and regularly spaced; central recessed portico the height of the building with four columns; the inside ones are round Tuscan derivative, while the outer ones are square; ornate fanlight transom topped by brick arch and white keystone; windows flank the door in the recessed area; signage in the frieze above the columns and below a small pediment; entrance to the south side with front gable cover; white string course dividing raised basement from first floor; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0173

Appomattox Middle School - Confederate and Church streets

Date: 1997

Architectural Summary: two-story brick school building NE of the historic school; tries to evoke the same style as the older structure with more modern touches; brick columns at entrance; brickwork and white keystones above windows; 8/8 windows and paneled multi-light double-leaf doors; metal standing-seam roof; covered walkways attaching buildings; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0174

Church Street N of Appomattox Middle School

Date: 1940

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Architectural Summary: five-bay Georgian Revival with three front-gable dormers; modillions under cornice; flat arches over windows; three-bay front-gable porch actually only within the central bay; four-light transom; copper gutters and downspouts; bull-nose trim; bronze hardware; watercourse; tiled weathering on shoulders; basket-weave brick work on porch; C
Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0175

NW corner of Appomattox Middle School lot

Date: 1960 ca

Architectural Summary: flat-roof modern building with Colonial Revival three-bay portico with square posts; T-shaped plan; two front doors side by side; NC Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0176

309 Church Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular L-shape cross-hipped structure; turned balustrade between square posts; entrance on right hand bay beneath a low-pitched pediment on the hipped roof; coupled windows on left side; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0177

307 Church Street

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay bungalow with its porch enclosed; hipped dormer with two single pane windows and vent; vertical slat apron along the front facade; C

Outbuildings: mixed use/other NC

165-5002-0178

305 Church Street

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay house with four-bay porch; turned posts with upside down picket-fence type of balustrade; hipped dormer with three casement windows on the second floor; C

Outbuildings: garage C

165-5002-0179

303 Church Street

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay house with swirled metal supports and balustrade; hipped dormer with three casement windows; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0180

301 Church Street

Date: 1921

Architectural Summary: three-bay two-story house with low-pitched hipped roof has craftsman, classical revival and Italianate elements; central porch and entrance; two square columns on both sides flank the front stairs; turned balustrade wraps around the porch as well as the front of the house and around to the side porch, which is similar to the front porch; both have turned balustrade on the second level as well; door flanked by eight-pane sidelights and topped by fanlight transom; first floor windows are tripled on each side; in the triple, one wider window is flanked by two narrower ones; second-story windows are all coupled so that there are six windows in three bays; C

Outbuildings: garage NC

165-5002-0181

213 Church Street

Date: 1893

Architectural Summary: three-part asymmetrical front elevation; right-hand bay is front gable with coupled windows on the second floor and the same on the first floor, yet jugged out under a hipped roof; the first floor of the porch is three bays with the third bay partially enclosed with siding as it is beneath a central tower and has an arched opening from the stairs; the other two bays have ornate decorative sawn work and brackets that fan out to make the bay arched; the brackets extend beneath a spindle frieze; the second-story porch is only two bays with a single leaf door leading into the tower over the third bay on the first floor porch; it has the same ornate sawn balustrade, but has simpler and smaller brackets; most windows on house are coupled; C

Outbuildings: shed NC, carport C structure

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165-5002-0182

209 Church Street

Date: 1890

Architectural Summary: folk Queen Anne with L-shaped plan and porch; turned posts with open decorative brackets support hipped porch roof, which is metal standing-seam; turned balustrade; transom over door; one window on second floor above front door; in the left hand bay, there a set of coupled windows on each floor; brick walkway to porch; C

Outbuildings: garage NC

165-5002-0183

207 Church Street

Date: 1909

Architectural Summary: two-bay two-story slightly L-shaped structure with four-bay porch; hipped porch roof is interrupted by small pediment over the front steps; turned post with closed brackets with three-leaf clovers sawn out support the roof; square posts topped by a section like a spindle frieze comprise the balustrade; two-light transom; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0184

NW corner of Church and Atwood streets

Date: 1934

Architectural Summary: part of first floor covered in stucco and topped by applied cornice; various shaped plate-glass windows in this section, including a round one and roundish square one; main entrance to antique shop is cut away in the corner, thus recessed as a double leaf door; multi-light pivot casement windows on the second floor of the front and on both floors, extending all the way down the long side elevation; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0185

115 Church Street

Date: 1945 ca

Architectural Summary: two store fronts within one building, one of which has a flat roof with parapet and the other has false stepped facade in front of a front gable; the stepped facade building has a central recessed entry flanked by three large plate glass display windows on each side; it has closed up transoms above the full length; the other storefront has vertical paneling around the two display windows and the front door; C

Outbuildings: garage C

165-5002-0186

Church Street south of Wilkes Jewelers

Date: 1946

Architectural Summary: one-story rectangular commercial building; central recessed entry flanked by display windows, which have a concrete apron beneath them; original crank awning over window; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0187

North of 107 Church Street

Date: 1915 ca

Architectural Summary: two-story two-bay vernacular structure with Craftsman elements; coupled windows on the left-hand bay; door with sidelights and single window on second floor on the right-hand bay; four Tuscan columns and two engaged columns support the hipped porch roof; large exterior brick chimney on south side of the house; C
front gable two-bay one-story cottage with brick foundation and wood frame structure; lathed and stuccoed; four vertical panes over one pane wood window; stoop covered by front gable overhang with open decorative brackets; exposed rafter tails on overhang and main roof, which has deep eaves; door is paneled with one large light; concrete stairs lead to it; once served as a dentist's office; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0188

107 Church Street

Date: 1854

Architectural Summary: 2.5-story Victorian mansion with three-story turret on the northeast corner; ten-bay wraparound porch with fourteen fluted Ionic columns; asymmetrical massing with Roman temple front at main entrance; transom over door; weatherboard siding around the first floor and decorative shingles around the second floor and in the gables with alternating square, jagged, and fish scale patterned shingles; rows of shingles are painted different colors; eaves and gables adorned with classical moldings and

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dentils; Victorian brackets support eave of turret roofs and bay window toward the back of the house; complex crossing of gables and turreted roofs; small one-bay porch on the second floor; one-bay porch towards the back on the south side; decorative brickwork on the exterior chimney with three pointed arches indents; C
Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0189

Court Street across from Court Square

Date: 1960s

Architectural Summary: brick box with flat roof; 2/3 of the facade is recessed with ground to roof casement windows and metal glass-plate door; section of roof over this recess is covered metal vertical paneling for a narrow strip; APPOMATTOX VA. 24522 is applied to the other third of the facade; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0190

Harrell Street (one back from Church Street)

Date: 1945 ca

Architectural Summary: L-shaped facade with east half one-bay one-story and west half two-bay two-stories; stepped parapet on both sections; hopper in smaller second-story windows; 15-pane display windows on first floor; handicap ramp to door; fire escape to second-story solid metal door on the side elevation; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0191

Harrell Street next to the tracks

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary: three-part symmetrical front facade with a wing to the south; central section is gabled with five bays, including a central door with six-light transom and two windows on each side of it; three multi-light casement windows over the door and two windows below form a large arch toward the gable; over these windows is a brick arch in low relief with a keystone; section to the left has an oversized double-leaf garage door with vertical board; section to the right has single-leaf door with six-light transom and 9/9 window; both sections have flat parapets; the main building has a front-gable clerestory with a band of boarded up windows running the length of it; the wing has an oversized double-leaf garage door for loading beneath a segmental arch and flat parapet roof; side windows down the building and on the back facade all have segmental arches and are multi-light; C

Outbuildings: warehouse NC, garage NC

165-5002-0192

Harrell Street east of Star Oil

Date: 1945 ca

Architectural Summary: symmetrical facade with recessed entrance flanked by display windows above a stretcher bond brick apron; transom above door; wooden lintel where a band of windows likely was before; stepped gable parapet; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0193

Harrell Street at the end next to tracks

Date: 1975 ca

Architectural Summary: front-gable three-bay structure; concrete block with brick veneer on front elevation; vertical vinyl paneling in the front gable with "W.O.W." applied in big letters; 1/1 coupled windows flank the double-leaf door with sidelights; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0194

Harrell Street north of W.O.W.

Date: 1930s

Architectural Summary: three-bay house; coupled windows to the right beneath a small front gable; door with four vertical lights at center; large front gable to left with one window; four vertical panes over one light; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0195

Landlocked between Harrell and Oakleigh

Date: 1950s

Architectural Summary: Cape Cod with Colonial Revival elements; cross-gable asphalt-shingle roof; NC

Outbuildings: carport NC structure, shed NC

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165-5002-0196

15 Harrell Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular three-bay cottage with vertical panel siding; different windows on side elevation; square post balustrade; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0197

East of 15 Harrell Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular two-apartment cottage, which might be used for one function now; vertical wood paneling; exposed rafter tails; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0198

Harrell Street at its sharp turn

Date: 1945 ca

Architectural Summary: step-gable parapet; brick apron beneath tinted casement windows in front; door to the left; band of tinted casement windows down the side of the building; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0199

8 Oakleigh Avenue

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: pedimented porch; fluted pilasters flank door; square wooden posts on circular brick columns; wooden ramp over front stairs to sidewalk; brick above foundation are different colors; fanlight in the door; C

Outbuildings: garage C

165-5002-0200

12 Oakleigh Avenue

Date: 1913

Architectural Summary: brick vernacular two-story five-bay I-house with three-bay hipped-roof porch; metal standing-seam roof on porch; flat arches above each window; vertical row of bricks at the water table; multi-light sidelights and transom around the door; half lunette attic vents flank chimneys; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0201

SE corner of Oakleigh and Harrell streets

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary: two-story three-bay L-plan house with four-bay hipped roof porch within the L; coupled windows on the front gable section; central door; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0202

The Babcock House Bed and Breakfast - Oakleigh Avenue

Date: 1893

Architectural Summary: three-bay two-story symmetrical structure; first floor of porch is five bays with square columns supporting a three-bay second-story porch with square columns and turned balustrade; that is topped by a simple pediment of weatherboard siding; C

Three Outbuildings:

1) front-gable structure with flanking shed-roof wings; two large paneled double-leaf doors on either side of a single-leaf door within the front-gable section; two single-leaf doors in the side wings as well; concrete block with metal standing-seam roof and exposed rafter tails; C

2) front-gable frame and weatherboard structure on brick piers; one bay on front with a paneled two-light door; three four-pane casement windows down the side of the building; "Chicken Coop Gift Gallery" sign on the side; metal standing-seam roof; C

3) front-gable concrete-block small square shed with a vertical-board single-leaf one-light door; metal standing-seam roof with exposed rafter tails; C

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165-5002-0203

South of 274 Oakleigh Avenue

Date: 1960 ca

Architectural Summary: ranch with coupled windows; NC

Outbuildings: garage NC, shed NC

165-5002-0204

274 Oakleigh Avenue

Date: 1960s

Architectural Summary: one-story cross-gable brick ranch with carport attached to house; NC

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0205

276 Oakleigh Avenue

Date: 1945 ca

Architectural Summary: one-story house with high-pitched cross-gable roof; large stepped brick chimney within the left-hand bay toward the front of the house; diamond-pane casement window to the right of the door; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0206

North of 276 Oakleigh Avenue

Date: 1945 ca

Architectural Summary: one-story steeply pitched cross-gable structure; lunette window in the front gable large blocks of stone placed arbitrarily in the brickwork of interior-end chimney; arched batten door; diamond-pane casement window to right of the door; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0207

North side of Oakleigh Avenue (behind commercial building on Church Street)

Date: 1950s

Architectural Summary: plain brick structure with faux muntins; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0208

Oakleigh Avenue south of Presbyterian Church

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: two-bay two-story Craftsman structure with a one-story two-bay cross-hipped wing to the west; first floor covered in brick veneer with second floor and wing in weatherboard; brick piers support the hipped porch roof on the corner, while one shorter brick pier with a battered column frames the other side of the stairs on the right-hand bay of the porch; left bay has tripled window; three sets of coupled windows and one other tripled set on one bay of the wing; C

Outbuildings: garage C

165-5002-0209

Appomattox Courthouse Presbyterian Church - Oakleigh Avenue facing Harrell Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary: complex gable with two front gables flanking a bell tower; metal standing-seam roof; five triangular topped rectangular stained-glass windows; octagonal stained-glass window in the nave gable; "Hershey Kiss" shaped stained-glass window over double-leaf doors in the tower section; one single-leaf door and four double-sash 6/6 windows on right-hand front-gable section, where offices and classrooms are; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0210

305 Oakleigh Avenue

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay two-story vernacular symmetrical structure with Craftsman elements; one-story wing to the west; multi-light sidelights and transom around door; tripled windows flank door; coupled windows on second floor; 3/1 windows on side elevations; four Tuscan columns and two engaged columns; C

Outbuildings: studio NC, shed NC, pool NC structure

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165-5002-0211

307 Oakleigh Avenue

Date: 1945 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay house with coupled windows on front facade; two wood battered columns on brick piers support the shed-roof porch within the L of the house plan; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0212

816 Oakleigh Avenue

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular cottage with Craftsman/shingle-style elements; central entrance flanked by a coupled window on one side and two windows on the left side; square post balustrade between turned posts, which support a shed-roof porch; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0213

Saint Anne's Episcopal Church - North of 816 Oakleigh Avenue

Date: 1874

Architectural Summary: side-gabled church with projecting entry porch on left side of the front elevation; pointed-arch door is vertical batten paneled; 2/3 of the entrance area is surrounded by vinyl siding with the top 1/3 part being several square posts; the front gable of porch has decorative exposed beams and intersecting pointed arches; around the whole nave of the church, there are pointed arch double-hung windows with small diamond panes; exposed rafter tails on porch and main roofs; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0214

814 Oakleigh Avenue

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay vernacular cottage with bungalow elements; diamond/triangular railings between posts; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0215

North of 814 Oakleigh Avenue

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary: symmetrical three-bay facade with central double-leaf doors with large oval lights; coupled windows flank door; solid brick railing surrounds porch with three brick piers supporting battered columns beneath a shed roof; shed-roof dormer the length of the porch with three windows; exposed rafter tails; C

Outbuildings: shed NC, pool NC structure

165-5002-0216

101 Confederate Boulevard

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay two-story Craftsman structure; central entrance bay of porch narrower than two flanking bays; turned balustrade between thick square wood columns; vertical panes in door which is flanked by sidelights; pediment of hipped-porch roof over central bay; tripled windows on either side of door; center bay on second story has smaller 6/1 windows tripled; other two bays have couple windows as do the side elevations; C

Three Outbuildings:

1) frame hipped-roof structure with large double-leaf garage doors on front; metal standing-seam roof and weatherboard siding; each leaf of hinged doors has eight large lights of vertical paneling; C

2) three-bay side-gable one-story structure with shed-roof overhang at the central entrance; central interior chimney; metal standing seam roof and weatherboard siding; 6/1 windows flank paneled door; C

3) four-bay shed-roof structure with four vertical batten doors and weatherboard siding; C

165-5002-0217

149B Confederate Boulevard

Date: 1906

Architectural Summary: L-shaped four-bay cross-gabled cottage with Queen Anne elements; square posts with decorative brackets; exposed rafter tails; C

Outbuildings: None

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165-5002-0218

109 Confederate Boulevard

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: two-story two-bay vernacular structure with hipped porch roof supported by turned posts; right bay has door with vertical glass panes; left bay has coupled windows; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0219

East of 109 Confederate Boulevard

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary: four-bay hipped roof bungalow with front-gable dormer; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0220

115 Confederate Boulevard

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay structure with two-bay hipped-roof porch supported by battered columns on brick piers; of the four piers, one next to the stairs does not have a battered column on top; roof cross into the main roof; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0221

117 Confederate Boulevard

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay structure with two-bay hipped-roof porch supported by battered columns on brick piers; of the four piers, one next to the stairs does not have a battered column on top; roof crosses into the main roof; C

Outbuildings: shed C, shed NC

165-5002-0222

East of 117 Confederate Boulevard

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: three-bay structure with elevated porch; siding around the railings; thick square wooden posts flank central entrance and are tripled on the corners of the porch beneath its shed roof; large front-gable dormer with three windows; closed brackets within the eaves; C

Outbuildings: carport **NC structure**

165-5002-0223

North side of Confederate Boulevard

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay structure with two front-gable dormers; central entrance with coupled windows to either side; brick piers with battered columns support porch roof; brackets under side eaves; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0224

West of 211 Confederate Boulevard

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay structure with two-bay hipped-roof porch supported by battered columns on brick piers; porch roof crosses into the main roof; C

Outbuildings: garage C, guesthouse NC

165-5002-0225

211 Confederate Boulevard

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay structure with two-bay hipped-roof porch supported by battered columns between and around which there is asbestos siding; full-sized basement level visible from the east side of the house; porch roof crosses into the main roof; C

Outbuildings: None

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165-5002-0226

East of 211 Confederate Boulevard

Date: 1980s

Architectural Summary: side-gable structure with aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, brick veneer foundation and decorative shutters; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0227

SE corner of Confederate and Oakleigh streets

Date: 1990 ca

Architectural Summary: double-wide home with brick veneer foundation and vinyl siding; side and front entrance; NC

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0228

West of 108 Confederate Boulevard

Date: 1890

Architectural Summary: vernacular Queen Anne symmetrical cottage; three-bay house with three-bay porch within the central bay; flat sawn-work balustrade; flat scrolled brackets; transom and side lights around the door; stone walkway up the yard; C

Outbuildings: shed C

165-5002-0229

108 Confederate Boulevard

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay two-story Craftsman structure; central entrance bay of porch narrower than flanking bays; turned balustrade between thick square wood columns; vertical panes in door which is flanked by sidelights; pediment of hipped-porch roof over central bay; tripled windows on either side of door; center bay on second story has smaller 6/1 windows tripled; other two bays have coupled windows as do the side elevations; C

Two Outbuildings:

1) brick hipped-roof structure with two large double-leaf garage doors on front; asphalt shingle roof; each leaf of hinged doors is board and batten; flat-roof wing on the east side with a barn-like door; C

2) two-bay hipped-roof structure with two vertical batten doors and pressed metal siding; metal standing-seam roof and exposed rafter tails; C

165-5002-0230

Appomattox Assembly of God - East of 108 Confederate Boulevard

Date: 1980s

Architectural Summary: large long front-gable building with low-pitched roof; V-notched corrugated siding and roof; large plain cross on front facade; entrance and small windows on sides; NC

Outbuildings: shelter NC

165-5002-0231

West of 116 Confederate Boulevard

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary: one-story three-bay facade with four-bay front-gable porch; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0232

116 Confederate Boulevard

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay structure with two-bay hipped-roof porch supported by battered columns on brick piers; of the four piers, one next to the stairs does not have a battered column on top; porch roof crosses into the main roof; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0233

210 Lucy Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary: two-story three-bay symmetrical structure with five-bay porch; six square columns support hipped porch roof; small cross gable over central bay of second story; C

Outbuildings: shed C

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165-5002-0234

Harrell St (West of Appomattox Glass Co.)

Date: 1950 ca

Architectural Summary: long concrete block one-story structure painted green; various sizes and types of windows; decorative shutters; C

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0235

9? Church Street

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: frame structure sided with metal sheets press to look like coursed ashlar; transom over door; wood paneling in three panes of display windows; garage door on left end of facade; 6/6 windows along the side elevation; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0236

7? Church Street

Date: 1910s

Architectural Summary: three-bay two-story storefront; single-leaf doors and two display windows alternate on first floor; shingled shed-roof overhang between first and second floor; second-floor windows are topped by segmental arches; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0237

East side of Church Street

Date: 1950s

Architectural Summary: two-story concrete-block building, which may have originally been commercial; now houses about eight apartments; various sizes and types of windows and doors; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0238

12 Church Street

Date: 1950s

Architectural Summary: three-bay one-story side-gable concrete-block structure with Colonial Revival elements; 32-light fixed windows flank the metal door surrounded by vertical wood paneling; dentils beneath the eaves of the metal standing-seam roof; NC

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0239

Commerce Street next to the tracks

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary: likely to have been a single dwelling at one point or maybe an office; Craftsman elements with original cedar shingles; shed roof porch with one of the square posts missing; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0240

NE corner of Commerce and Lee-Grant streets

Date: 1920s

Architectural Summary: two-story off-center three-bay facade with two front-gable tiny cupolas on ridge of the roof; chimneys sheathed in metal; C

Outbuildings: single dwelling C, shed C, shed C, shed C, shed C, shed C

165-5002-0241

Linden Street (last building on the street to the east)

Date: 1950s

Architectural Summary: concrete block structure with flat parapet roof; single-leaf door and garage door on front facade; NC

Outbuilding: garage NC

165-5002-0242

Linden Street (East of Burke Street)

Date: 1890s

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Architectural Summary: two-story three-bay front-gable symmetrical facade; recessed entrance with transom flanked by display windows, which have a small paneled apron; corners of porch are supported by square posts; center two supports are ornate wrought iron; second-floor porch is surrounded by simplified Chinese railing; its door and two windows are sheltered by a small awning; working shutters on windows, which have two six-light leafs each that swing out; various types of windows and doors along the side; C

Outbuildings: single dwelling C, warehouse C

165-5002-0243

705 Linden Street

Date: 1960s

Architectural Summary: concrete block foundation and structure with brick veneer and a flat roof; built into a hill with fire department on the lower level with garage doors facing Court Street; upper level Town Hall and DMV; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0244

West of 705 Linden Street

Date: 1960s

Architectural Summary: side-gable Cape Cod-type structure that may have been a house; vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roof; attached carport; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0245

207 Linden Street

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary: thick brick piers support the hipped porch roof; thick square wooden posts support the attached carport roof; first level has brick veneer, while second level has asbestos siding; most windows are tripled, though some smaller ones on the east elevation are coupled; deep eaves and low-pitched roof with an oversized chimney; C

Outbuildings: guesthouse NC, guesthouse NC

165-5002-0246

211 Linden Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary: American foursquare with Craftsman elements; thick square piers support the hipped porch roof; sidelights on door with a coupled window to the right and a single one to the left; decorative shutters; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0247

Maple Street looking down Linden Street

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: 1.5-story front-gable cottage with three-bay hipped-roof porch; four brick piers beneath carved out crisscross supports; simple arched brackets on the crisscross supports; decorative carving at the apex of the gable; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0248

SW corner of Maple and Lee-Grant streets

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: three-bay Cape Cod; door with fanlight in the paneling flanked by coupled windows; attached carport on the south side; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0249

110 Maple Street

Date: 1950s

Architectural Summary: cross-gable three-bay structure with one-bay wing on the south side; brick veneer, asphalt shingle roof, vinyl siding in gable end where a wagon wheel window is located; NC

Outbuildings: None

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165-5002-0250

South end of Maple Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary: two-story three-bay symmetrical I-house; six turned posts support the hipped porch roof; shuttered windows; C

Outbuildings: shed NC, shed NC, garage NC

165-5002-0251

East side of Maple Street

Date: 1950s

Architectural Summary: brick ranch house with attached one-car garage; hipped asphalt shingle roof with interior ridge chimney; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0252

East side of Maple Street

Date: 1950s

Architectural Summary: Cape Cod with elements of Colonial Revival; side-gable one-story with door off center and flanked by coupled windows; side porch; exterior chimney; NC

Outbuildings: shed NC

165-5002-0253

Lee-Grant Avenue facing Court Street

Date: 1970s

Architectural Summary: two-story brick structure; NC

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0254

SE corner of Linden and Burke streets

Date: pre-1950

Architectural Summary: tennis court with basketball hoop as well; C structure

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0255

SW corner of Main and Church streets – the old depot

Date: 1923

Architectural Summary: long one-story hipped roof structure next to tracks with several double-leaf batten doors around the building; large decorative brackets; brick stepped gable divides structure in the middle of the roof; C

Outbuildings: None

165-5002-0256

End of Wemly Lane

Date: 1950 ca.

Architectural Summary: three-bay Colonial Revival structure with wings; brick veneer on central section and vinyl siding on wings; three front-gable dormers; C

Outbuildings: None

Statement of Significance

The Appomattox Historic District encompasses an area where waves of growth have been strongly linked to the development of Virginia's railroads. The town only served as the county seat of Appomattox after the original courthouse located at the Civil War surrender site burned in 1892. In the 1840s, the village grew out of a single railroad depot, which soon connected the rest of the nation and the world to the newly anointed Appomattox County. Established as late as 1845, the county laid claim to some of the most seminal moments of the Civil War. Within two days of April 1865, the Battle of Appomattox Station in the historic district and the Confederate surrender at the original 1845 courthouse took place. The potential of the railroad industry offered people a clean slate from which to reconstruct their lives following the war. While many other established towns throughout the south struggled economically during the late 19th century, the fledgling village around the Appomattox Depot burgeoned as its population steadily increased. The construction of commercial and residential buildings dominated the years straddling the turn of the century due to location of the new courthouse only blocks from the depot in 1892. Over the decades, fires claimed parts of the commercial area, including the first depot in the 1890s and the second depot in 1923; however, such disasters never hampered the prosperity of the town, as the gaps were filled with more buildings. In the face of such international predicaments as World War I, the Depression and World War II, Appomattox never ceased to bustle, constantly building, restoring and growing. Even with the closure of the railroad station in the 1970s and the growth of strip malls, the historic core continues to be a commercial magnet for the townspeople. Because of the furniture building industry and the oil and lumber companies located there, Appomattox remains a socially and economically strong town. Its dwellings, schools, churches, and commercial and government buildings represent the architectural, economic and social history of the Town of Appomattox.

The Appomattox Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A because of its association with major historical events within the Town of Appomattox from 1840 to 1950, especially in areas of transportation, education, government, commerce, ethnic heritage and religion. The district is eligible for listing under criterion C because of its well preserved collection of 19th and 20th century commercial and residential buildings, representing a wide range of architectural styles such as Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Classical Revival, Bungalow, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and American vernacular.

History

On the map that Captain John Smith drafted of Virginia in 1612, an Indian village by the name of Appamatuck appears along one of the branches off of the James River.²³ The Algonquin Indian term, "apamu-tiku," means "a sinuous, tidal estuary." The Native Americans had long before applied this name to the James River rather than to the branch next to which they lived. Because the Europeans had already named the James River for their king, they named the river that joined the Indian village to the James for the tribe. Over the years, various spellings of the name of the tribe and the nearby river evolved until it was standardized as Appomattox. When the county was formed, it took its name from the Appomattox River, which flows from present-day Flood Mountain located in the county.²⁴

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One of the later counties to be formed, Appomattox's creation grew from the need for more localized services and better communication within the region. In an 1844-1845 session, the Virginia General Assembly formed the county with a February 8, 1845 Act which designated that Buckingham, Prince Edward, Charlotte and Campbell counties cede portions of their lands as of May 1, 1845. John Patteson, Alexander Austin and Z. E. Cheatham delineated the exact boundaries from May through July of that year.²⁵ Located on the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road at Clover Hill, the new courthouse was constructed in 1846. Though Clover Hill became the seat of county government, the expanding network of railroads bypassed the village in the decade that followed.

The Southside Railroad Company, the forerunner of Norfolk and Western Railway, "was chartered to receive subscriptions for an amount not exceeding \$300,000 to build a railroad from Petersburg to a point east of Black's and White's Tavern (now Blackstone)" to the west of Appomattox.²⁶ With William Pannill president and S. O. Sanford chief engineer, Southside Railroad was incorporated March 5, 1849. They proceeded to merge the 1849 charter for the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad with their own charter and commenced building a line westward from Petersburg on December 29, 1849. By the next year, they had already purchased enough iron to reach Farmville, just to the east of Appomattox, and two locomotives from Uriah Wells' firm in Petersburg, using one to carry supplies along the line as the work proceeded and one as temporary passenger and freight carriage. Pannill wrote in his 1852 report that the line had been completed to Burkeville and connected to the Richmond and Danville line toward the end of February. The Southside Railroad almost bypassed Farmville due to difficult terrain and the Appomattox River, but devoted citizens realizing the long-term benefits lobbied and pledged to raise money for the construction of the bridge. In 1854, the company finally purchased the Appomattox Railroad and began successfully running trains from Lynchburg to the James River wharf at City Point. Taking only four years, 123 miles of track was completed by October of 1854. The arrival of the iron horse thwarted the stage road business with the opening of a station a few miles west of Appomattox Court House. It claimed the contract as mail courier as an express train took only five hours to arrive from Petersburg.²⁷ Citizens of the newly formed county flocked to this station, as it was their means of connection to the rest of the world, "a place where goods, news and gossip were exchanged. Time was kept inviolate by the station clock."²⁸ By 1857, the Southside Railroad operated 17 locomotives and up to 305 cars of various functions, providing countless jobs for Southside Virginians.

The westward pioneers had initially enticed Colonel Samuel McDearmon of Appomattox Court House to head for the new frontier of Nebraska. James C. Walton, trustee, placed an advertisement in the *Lynchburg Virginian* paper on October 2, 1854, announcing McDearmon's wish to sell his house, furniture, livestock and tens of acres.²⁹ He and his family traveled westward for only a few miles before coming upon an area near the newly constructed Appomattox Depot that seemed much more appealing than continuing an arduous journey across country. The long voyage across America became a three-mile trek when they settled near the depot and opened a store next to the tracks. After working as a Southside Railroad agent for a short time he became the first postmaster of the village, opening a post office in the 1845 building that currently accommodates the Law Office of William H. Scheil, Jr. (165-5002-0019)

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on Linden Street.³⁰ With his original destiny still in mind he named the area Nebraska, for which the post office was known until the 1890s.³¹ He and his wife oversaw the construction of one of the oldest surviving structures, now referred to as the Nebraska House (165-5002-0188), in 1854 on Church Street.³² Business-minded people steadily migrated from Appomattox Court House to Appomattox Depot during the second half of the 19th century, recognizing the economic benefits of living and working closer to the railroad.

While the people of Appomattox flourished within their new county, national tension boiled into civil disorder. Though citizens of Appomattox Court House had prepared as early as 1856 for the Civil War, appropriately referred to as the Great Railroad War, nothing of much consequence occurred there until the Confederate surrender on April 9, 1865.³³ Nearby, the new 1850s railroad depot did, however, play a continuous role in the war effort as it carried supplies to and from various destinations at a much quicker rate than the stage road ever could.³⁴ Though there have been two depots since due to fires in 1898 and 1923, the location of the station remains at least within a block of the original one. On April 8, 1865, the day before the surrender, Union General George Custer, who had been leading General Philip Sheridan's advance, discovered that there were unguarded trains at the Southside Railroad depot at the site along current-day Main Street; thus began the battle of Appomattox Station.³⁵ Custer sent troops to the west of the depot to tear up the tracks so that the Confederates could not escape with the provisions. At the depot, Federal and Confederate soldiers fought for hours over the three boxcars and three locomotives, which had arrived from west of Lynchburg with clothing, camping equipment, food and medical supplies for General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. By sundown, General Custer captured the trains and eventually sent them east toward Farmville after the Federal troops had had their fun running them back and forth on the tracks whistling with triumph.³⁶ Without these coveted rations, Lee's troops were left too exhausted and famished to successfully fight the Federals on April 9, the final day of the Civil War.

Appomattox like the rest of the south began the long process of reconstruction. The Southside Railroad and the other two small predecessors of the Norfolk and Western, the Norfolk and Petersburg and the Virginia and Tennessee railroad lines, were devastated by the Civil War due in large part to the Confederate government policy of only paying 25 percent of normal passenger rates for troops and 50 percent of the normal freight fares. By the mid 1860s, these companies were forced to charge astronomical rates in an effort to counterbalance this policy. The companies also suffered from the wear and tear of their equipment and from Union soldiers pulling up sections of tracks and destroying freight cars during battles.³⁷ During the war, northern interests had taken over the leadership of the three railroads; but following the Confederate surrender, they had been turned back over to the original owners. Major General William Mahone returned to his role as the chief executive of the Norfolk and Petersburg line, while also claiming the presidency of Southside Railroad several months later. Unification offered the only salvation for these struggling companies as many southerners feared the North, specifically the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, would take over their interests and further their debts. Many disparaged Mahone, his huge salary and the idea of unification and worried about the expenses that might accumulate with him in control of all lines. The Virginia and Tennessee line resolutely resisted Mahone's efforts until on April 18, 1867, the General Assembly passed

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the Southside Consolidation Act, declaring the three roads united, a Virginia and Kentucky line be added and a new branch be built northward from Radford. The stockholders of the lines had to approve of the merger however. Through a bit of finagling, Mahone was finally elected president November 12, 1867 of what he hoped would become the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Company. Under his direction, railroads were rapidly rebuilt, restored and added, but it was not until 1870 that the AM&O was finally approved and organized.³⁸ When sold for \$8,605,000 in 1881 to Clarence H. Clark who ran a private banking firm in Philadelphia, one of Mahone's conditions included that \$400,000 of that go to the Virginia public school fund and \$100,000 go to the establishment of the Colored Normal and Collegiate Institute at Petersburg, now Virginia State College. Upon acquisition, Clark's firm renamed the line the Norfolk and Western perhaps to ease southerners' fears that the railroads had gotten into northerners' hands. From then on, the line continued to flourish, extending its tentacles further and further out west and to the north.³⁹

County citizens naturally found the area around the Appomattox depot to be an economically healthier place to rebuild their lives. They had witnessed Appomattox Court House slowly decline and the Virginia railroad industry soar. Railroad towns offered more employment options for those who were impoverished by the war and drew families from the countryside. Richard F. Burke, for whom a street is named in town, came to "Nebraska" in 1872, securing a position as Agent for the Norfolk and Western Railway. Cleveland Fuqua came to the town in the 1880s realizing the potential of opening a handmade cigar factory close to the railroad. In 1890, he and his wife hired John Atwood to build their house at 209 Church Street (165-5002-0182), where they often rented out rooms. L. E. Smith, the nephew of the Fuquas, owned a large weatherboard general store on Main Street that burned with the depot in the 1890s. Nathaniel Hood Gregory came with his wife to Nebraska to work as pump operator for Norfolk and Western in the 1870s. They purchased a lot on the southeast corner of Church and Oakleigh streets and built a fine house (165-5002-0166) on the stone foundation of an older one in 1888. After his retirement, he opened a watch repair shop nearby. Lacy M. Wilkes apprenticed under Gregory and eventually took over the business. Wilkes' Jewelry remains a successful business in a 1940s flat-roof commercial structure (165-5002-0186) right across the street from the Gregory house. In order to help pay off the construction of their home, Mrs. Gregory housed boarders who were working on the construction of the new courthouse and clerk's office in 1892.⁴⁰ Martin and Clara Harvey, she the sister of John Atwood, built a boarding house in 1893, which they named Flonelma (165-5002-0181) for their daughters Florence, Nelly and Mary.⁴¹ Such distinguished guests as Senator Samuel L. Ferguson and his bride, Adelia Celestia Mann, spent their honeymoon there on February 12, 1896. When J. H. Stanley, a Norfolk and Western engineer, and his wife moved to town around 1899, they continued to keep boarders, including students from other counties once the Appomattox Agriculture High School was built in 1908. Renting out rooms remained a particularly popular way of earning extra income for local railroad workers and businessmen in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

On February 2, 1892, the *Lynchburg News* received a telegram reporting that a fire destroyed the original Appomattox Courthouse and all of the records kept there. While some believe the cause to have been arson, it is fairly certain that the fire started when coals fell from the grate in the

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fireplace and ignited the floor while the clerk was away at dinner. Soon after under the guidance of popular opinion, the local legislator submitted a petition for the relocation of the courthouse to a more economically beneficial site near Appomattox Depot. Circulated in April of that year by those who were for the relocation of the courthouse, one pamphlet declared of Appomattox Court House, "The place is absolutely dead." It boasted that over thirty new buildings had been built in the last twenty years at the railroad village and that the place was still improving. To quell rumors of the expense of moving the courthouse to be too great, the writers of the pamphlet offered several figures to prove otherwise. Insurance gathered from the burned courthouse totaled \$3,998.25. "[It would] be cheaper to build at the Depot, when an obligation has been delivered to Supervisor C. T. Moses, executed by ...others, in which they bind themselves that, in the event that the court-house is built at the Depot, they will move all of the brick in the old court-house and jail to the Depot free of charge to the people of the county, and J. R. Atwood and J. C. Jones have each agreed to furnish them the choice of three lots of land free of charge."⁴² J. P. Pettyjohn and Co., contractors from Lynchburg, estimated it would cost ten per cent more to build in the original location due to transporting supplies out to the site.

On April 28, 1892, the fourth Thursday of the month, citizens voted during a special election called by the Legislature of Virginia and determined the future site of the new courthouse at the Depot.⁴³ Citizens saw the completion of the new courthouse and clerk's office, partly constructed with bricks salvaged from the old courthouse, under the direction of contractors, Hancock (Charles W.) and Hardy, within that same year in late December. State senator Henry D. Flood (the uncle of Harry Flood Byrd) and later member of the House of Representatives, located his offices in the new building. He died in 1921 at the age of fifty-six and was entombed in the Flood family mausoleum located within the Court Square, as was his wife, Anna Portner Flood, and their two infant children.⁴⁴

With the old courthouse burned and the new one erected near the depot, Nebraska became known as Appomattox Court House. Mail Service was often confused with two villages bearing the same name within three miles of each other; thus the Nebraska post office was renamed West Appomattox and the original village Appomattox in 1895. As the latter village reverted to agriculture and eventually closed down, the area around the depot survived as "Appomattox."⁴⁵ The close proximity of the courthouse and depot were a boon for the village. The railroad facilitated the successful growth of more commerce, while the courthouse attracted more patrons to local businesses. Several men operated the telegraph located in the depot, including R. F. Burke who would later promote and organize the Appomattox Telephone Company with M. L. Earman. The Appomattox Hotel, which burned in 1917, and the Knickerbocker Hotel (165-5002-0134) housed travelers as they passed through town on business. They also served as temporary homes for newcomers, such as Earman and his wife, as well as main offices for the early operation of the telephone company. With such progress and booked hotels came the need for more houses and entertainment throughout the town at the turn of the century.

Confederate veteran John R. Atwood rose to particular prominence within the area as he built many of the larger dwellings lining Appomattox's streets. Many of the simple Queen Anne houses dating from the 1890s to the 1910s along Church Street can be attributed to him.⁴⁶ For

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his own family in the 1870s, he extensively remodeled the McDearmon home, now the Nebraska House (165-5002-0188), to create the Queen Anne mansion that stands there today.

Development in this area placed landowners in close proximity to their businesses on Main Street, to the depot and to several warehouses including the Farmers Tobacco Warehouse Company. A livery stable once stood in this area as well for the use of visitors to the town. The south side of Church Street and Lee-Grant Avenue also experienced a profuse surge of impressive residential development. Contractors Charles W. Hancock and Son advertised regularly in the Appomattox and Buckingham Times at least throughout 1897. Blackwell and Blackwell worked steadily in these years as well. Hancock not only was a contractor, but he also provided recreation on land he owned south of the tracks and east of Church Street. He ran Ten Pin Alley, where he and his friends pitched in to pay Curtis Blackwell, who crafted the 1900-1911 map of Appomattox, to be the pinsetter. West of Linden Street, the town also claimed a baseball diamond and show grounds where the famous Georgia minstrel Colonel J. C. O'Brien often performed on his travels.⁴⁷

While the domestic building industry continued to thrive, new businesses not to mention new churches continued to materialize throughout the village. Early on the morning of September 20, 1898, a fire destroyed a large portion of Main Street, including the stores of W. A. Moses, T. A. Smith and L. W. Smith.⁴⁸ Fire also consumed the 1850s depot, but Norfolk and Western promptly erected a new board and batten station.⁴⁹ The disaster likely stimulated the growth that followed. The weatherboard front-gable building that currently houses Salzi's Antique Emporium (165-5002-0019) was built around 1900 on Linden Street facing the tracks to house John D. Coleman's drugstore and a private school on the floor above. Through the 1920s and 1930s, it served as the Reynold's Department Store.⁵⁰ After retiring from a thirty-year stint as a railroad agent, Richard Burke opened the Bank of Appomattox (165-5002-0153), becoming the first of four generations of bank presidents. It first opened in 1901 in a storehouse owned by Henry D. Flood across the tracks from Main Street. Within five years of the bank's organization, Burke oversaw the construction of the first brick structure on Main Street at a cost of \$3,777.17. A bank remained in the classical revival building until recently, when it became an office and art supply store. Upon adding the flat-roof wing to the west in 1952, the main façade was altered.⁵¹

Constant population and economic growth of this kind, certainly through the 20th century, incited the increase of local congregations. The Hanover Presbytery under the leadership of the Rev. George W. Leyburn, former missionary to Greece, first organized the Appomattox Court House Presbyterian Church (165-5002-0209) in 1867. The first Appomattox County judge, Lewis D. Isbell, for whom a street is now named, was one of the early founders. The original sanctuary was eventually moved to the nearby village of Evergreen and a new one built on Oakleigh Avenue just off of Church Street in 1901 where it stills stands.⁵² Within the same few years on Church Street south of the school lot, the Memorial Methodist Church also constructed a new weatherboard church, now the Appomattox Pentecostal Church (165-5002-0171). Following the founding of Liberty Baptist Church (165-5002-0026) in 1834, the congregation worshiped in a variety of locations, including one east of town on Confederate Boulevard, until 1916. Securing land at the corner of Lee-Grant and Church streets, they built the largest church in the county in the late Gothic Revival style with brick and white stone accents.⁵³ Bishop John Johns had

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consecrated Saint Ann's Episcopal Church on June 10, 1875, where it was first erected at Five Forks. With a congregation primarily of Englishmen, the Bishop Tozar of Zanzibar, James McLauren of New Zealand and the congregation of a church in Tolpuddle, England donated money and furnishings for the church. With the church barely in use, Episcopal citizens of Appomattox observed the relocation of the church to Oakleigh Avenue north of Confederate Boulevard between November 2, 1949 and February 1, 1950. The Rt. Rev. George Gunn, Bishop of the Southern Diocese of Virginia, re-consecrated the church on April 28, 1951.⁵⁴

The construction of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches in the early 1900s coincided with sustained success in commerce. West of the old Bank of Appomattox building, Cleveland Fuqua relocated his handmade cigar factory into a new brick commercial style building (165-5002-0152) by 1910. Dr. Julian H. Abbitt, who first owned what is now the Babcock House Bed and Breakfast, also had his office here. Jim Flood ran a shoe and harness shop on the second floor for years. Brown and Smith's General Merchants as well as Charles F. James's Drugstore were also opened by 1910 in a large two-story brick building (165-5002-0155) often called the Atwood Block on the northwest corner of Main and Church streets across from the depot.⁵⁵ Alfred Rice Harwood came back to the village in 1910 at the age of 30 and organized the Appomattox Hardware Company (165-5002-0159) in a two-story brick structure on Church Street, which still houses a hardware store. It stands across from the Atwood Block. He also had a hand in the future Farmer's National Bank, the Farmers Tobacco Warehouse, the Appomattox Water Company and securing the Southern Battery Company that operated in the town for several years in an industrial building (165-5002-0191) located next to the tracks.⁵⁶ The Hardware Company also used the Burge Building (165-5002-0160), attached to it in the 1920s, for the storage and sale of farm machinery. To the south across from the depot, S. Pat Coleman and John Sam Plunkett owned a circa 1910 two-story brick structure (165-5002-0158) that originally accommodated the post office and a general store. It also served as Wilkes' Jewelers for a time, the Appomattox and Buckingham Times Printing Office under editor A. H. Clement and as the General Merchandise Store of Homer Babcock, for whom it and the Babcock Bed and Breakfast are now called. The narrow two-bay building that once connected the hardware store to the commercial building closest to the tracks on Church Street had a drive-through on the first level and a State Farm Insurance office on the second level.⁵⁷

With a population close to 800 in 1908, State Senator Samuel Ferguson, U.S. Congressman Henry Flood and eighteen financial leaders within the county banded together to found the Appomattox Agricultural High School in order to offer a better education to local children. Like most of that era, they were educated in one-room buildings throughout the county or in the homes of other citizens or within their own home with a private tutor if anything at all. Though such county residents as Hunter Chapman Chilton and Rev. J. B. Bristow adamantly fought for free education throughout the 19th century, the concept remained unpopular as many did not want to pay taxes to send other people's children to school. Those with children did not want paupers in classes with their own. By the 1890s, plans for the construction of a grade school at the old Appomattox Court House arose; however, school board member, J. K. Hannah recommended with much foresight that a high school should be built in vicinity of the new courthouse. Each district to benefit from it appropriated \$100 and their clerk to be involved in the planning of the

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new structure, which was to cost no more than \$700. West Appomattox School opened October 1, 1895 for a five-month term under the first principal, J. B. Leving. With four teachers serving by 1907, the school board planned to extend the length of the term.

Joseph D. Eggleston acted as the first state superintendent of public instruction as of 1902. With a statewide effort and spokesman for the establishment and improvement of public education, the Mann High School bill passed in 1906, appropriating \$50,000 for local communities willing to provide sufficient buildings and salaries for teachers. In 1908, the passing of the Williams Loan Fund bill "provided for the lending of the Literary Fund of the state to the district boards at the rate of four percent, to be repaid in ten annual installments, the loans to be made upon buildings whose plans were approved by the department of public instruction."⁵⁸ The 1908 legislation significantly affected Appomattox's education situation as it also established agricultural high schools for each congressional district. An annual appropriation would be set aside for these schools with an intended curriculum of agriculture and home economics as well as college preparatory courses. \$20,000 was initially allotted for these schools until 1910 when the amount increased by \$10,000, and then by \$25,000 the following year. From 1905 to 1910, the number of high schools in the state soared from 50 to 360. By 1916, eleven congressional districts claimed the specialized agricultural schools.⁵⁹

The success of the 1895 Appomattox high school finally inspired influential citizens, such as Ferguson and Flood, to become more involved in the establishment of a larger more comprehensive school with the help of the new legislation underway.⁶⁰ They hired Charles Robinson, a prolific architect who practiced out of his Richmond office from 1906 until his death in 1932. He designed no less than fifteen other schools in 1908 for counties all over Virginia, including ones for nearby Charlotte and Halifax. At a cost of \$20,000 to build, the Appomattox Agricultural High School (165-5002-0172) stands as an important early link in the evolution of Virginia's public schools and as a significant link in the evolution of Robinson's architectural language, which was extremely influential in design related to academics from the primary to the university level.⁶¹ As an architect, he developed his signature style with the expansion of Virginia's schools, designing many of the finest in the state.

The Appomattox Agricultural High School served students from Bath, Fluvanna, Highland, Craig, Alleghany, Buckingham, Botetourt, Cumberland, Amherst, Nelson, Augusta and Appomattox counties at no cost, since it was the only one of its kind in the Tenth Congressional District.⁶² Lindsey Crawley served as the first principal. He and his wife hired John Atwood to build a new home for them at 207 Church Street (165-5002-0181) in 1909 just across the street from the school, so that they could board students from the surrounding counties. Bob Craig, who lived in a structure once located on school grounds served as the first janitor for many years. Curtis Blackwell noted on his map and description of the village, "He was a real diplomat. Nobody ever found fault with Bob." The first class graduated in 1910. Already by 1915, the increasing number of students attending from far and wide demanded the construction of dorms though many citizens often rented rooms in their houses.⁶³ The Crawleys soon moved into the dormitory, designed by Heard and Cardwell of Richmond for \$8,000. Once schools were built in

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the neighboring counties, the dormitory was used for classrooms. The town razed it in the late 20th century.⁶⁴

The townspeople witnessed a series of great advancements for Appomattox throughout the second decade of the 20th century. M. L. Earman, who built a home for himself by 1913 on the north side of Lee-Grant Avenue, brought electric lights to the village in 1914 at a time when electricity was considered a luxury.⁶⁵ Plank sidewalks and muddy roads gave way to concrete sidewalks and paved streets. State Senator Charles T. Moses, trustee and chairman of the Memorial Methodist Church, and his father founded an automobile and farm equipment business in 1919 called Moses Motor Company.⁶⁶

Following this decade of progress, the 1920s commenced with a bit of a setback. In 1923, a major fire swept through the town, burning the 1890s depot and several early wooden structures. Business owners and the railroad company erected more fireproof brick buildings in their place.⁶⁷ Such events inspired the organization of the Voluntary Fire Department in 1927 under the leadership of the first fire chief, Walter Scott. With the incorporation of Appomattox on June 2, 1925 by the General Assembly and with the guidance of Judge Robert F. Hutcheson, the town gained a water tank and a few fire hydrants, to which the fire department continually added more. In the early days, firemen came to the rescue in a Model T Ford.⁶⁸

Appomattox roared like the rest of America in the 1920s while it overcame the obstacles of rebuilding a charred commercial district.⁶⁹ And like the rest of many small southern towns, citizens also continued to display strong Confederate sentiments more than a half century after the end of the Civil War. Even more relevant here with the town's proximity to the surrender grounds, people expressed oppressive behavior daily through segregation in commerce, education and neighborhoods. Though felt but often left unsaid in the sale of a house, John Atwood's widow, Florence, would only deed the Nebraska House (165-5002-0188) to Clarence C. McDearmon, son of the original owner, under the statement that the land should not be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of to any person of African descent or occupied by any person of African descent, except as a slave of a white person. With that in the contract, she sold the house for \$16,250 on October 5, 1925 to McDearmon. The property remained in the family until 1993, when Captain John and Patsy Wilson bought and restored the structure. Prior to being a productive builder, John Atwood had been a Confederate veteran and his wife a great supporter.⁷⁰ Unfortunately, the notion of African Americans as servants persisted and would for the decades to come. This was evident in the separate and supposedly equal accommodations provided for blacks and whites in the town.

Despite the depression, John Curtis Caldwell, who had been in the motion picture business since 1918, managed to build a movie theater in 1934 on the northwest corner of Church and Atwood streets (165-5002-0184). Currently the Cyrus Pest Control office, the front of the building served as the movie ticket office. As was common in the midst of continuing racial segregation in pre-Civil Rights America, the balcony had been designated for "colored people" up until the theater closed in 1962. In the mid 1940s, Caldwell built a large two-story addition onto his movie palace set a bit back from the original building's façade, creating a square patio. This

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housed a restaurant and several offices on the second floor. When the theater closed, the balcony was extended into a full second floor in order to convert the upstairs and downstairs into several apartments. It now functions as one large apartment. John Curtis Caldwell's daughter-in-law now owns the whole building and runs Backstreet Antiques, which is located in the 1940s addition.⁷¹

While the entertainment of the silver screen provided a healthy business as well as needed distraction within Appomattox, others sought to improve the fabric of the town through education. Though there had been a library at the Appomattox High School for many years, the Appomattox County Library was not organized until 1936. "Through the energetic vision of the Superintendent of Schools, J. A. Burke, State Director of Libraries and Textbooks, C. W. Dickerson, Jr., and Mrs. Mozella Price, Supervisor of Negro Schools in Appomattox County, a circulating library for both races and all schools of the county was started." Four rooms on the main floor of the 1915 dormitory accommodated the library, which received \$680 worth of books. Theda Harris and Mozella Price started the library at Carver-Price School, just outside of the district, for the consolidation of the African-American schools.⁷² David K. E. Bruce of nearby Charlotte County, with funds from the Andrew Mellon Foundation, anonymously donated \$16,000 to Appomattox as well as money to ten other Southside towns to build local libraries, believing that they would be beneficial to the long-term economic and cultural development of areas impoverished by the depression.⁷³ The Claiborne and Taylor firm of Richmond designed and constructed the libraries, which bare a strong resemblance to Claiborne's ancestral home, Sweet Hall in New Kent County.⁷⁴ Located on the high school grounds, the new Appomattox County Library (165-5002-0174) was dedicated on April 12, 1940 with 4,780 books worth \$6,000. The identity of the benefactor was made public soon thereafter.⁷⁵

Published in 1948, local historian Nathaniel Ragland Featherston described Mozella Price, the leader of black education in Appomattox, as "having the noble qualities, energy, high ideals, and devotion to duty, and being modest, conservative, and well schooled in business affairs."⁷⁶ She and her husband Rev. Price took hold of the black educational system in 1918 and became widely respected as they gradually increased the number of schools, the number of teachers and the annual salary of the teachers within the county. She served as superintendent to the schools until 1963, while also running a camp for underprivileged children on her property.⁷⁷ With the elementary school named for her, local African Americans have always viewed her as an inspiring role model especially since she worked so hard and gained so much admiration from black and white people during such oppressive decades. Other African Americans in Appomattox also had made many great strides despite their position in society in the years since the close of the Civil War. Most held jobs on the railroad, as carpenters, blacksmiths and shoemakers in the early days. By 1948, they not only had a significant number of schools and churches established, but close to 600 black citizens owned 19,368 acres of land in the county valued at \$168,046.⁷⁸ Though there are no large black neighborhoods within the historic district, African-American homes are interspersed throughout it as well as larger concentrations just outside the borders. The land at the north end of Court Street historically belonged to several African-American families, including Rena Isbell, who was said to have owned a considerable

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plot of village land as early as 1910.⁷⁹ With such a strong community in place, Appomattox's African Americans were primed for future efforts in the Civil Rights movement.

Appomattox's continuing boom at mid century was greatly due, as always, to the railroad. The population of the village alone increased from 1000 to 1100 in the 1940s. As other similar areas experienced a population decline, the town's continued to grow by 4.4 percent in the 1950s, while the workforce increased by six percent. Four out of the six major manufacturing companies as well as most of the major businesses in the county were located in the town, leaving most employment opportunities outside of agriculture in the heart of Appomattox.⁸⁰ The Appomattox Garment Company, which had been built next to the depot in the 1920s, employed 400 people with Robert Englander as the superintendent. The Norfolk and Western train picked up close to 75,000 children's dresses a week from the factory.⁸¹ Appomattox strove to keep its downtown healthy, well maintained and easily accessible, aware of the lure of proposed shopping centers with seas of parking lots in the late 1960s.

The Pocahontas, the last regular passenger train, passed through town in May of 1971. With no further need for the railroad station in 1973, Norfolk and Western gifted the building to the town, which in turn initiated the annual Railroad Festival in October of that year. Locals and tourists enjoy crafts, music, food and competitions at the annual event. Even with the unfortunate closure of the train station and a portion of the industry it had created, Appomattox attempted rather successfully to continue in its role as an economic and social hub. Governor Mills E. Godwin Jr. opened the second annual Historic Appomattox Railroad Festival on October 12, 1974 with a speech following the unveiling of a state Highway Historical Marker, which was located at the corner of Main and Church streets in front of the 1924 depot to commemorate the "Battle of Appomattox Station." With a positive note, he declared the 1865 event as crucial in making the nation whole again.⁸² The depot now houses an arts and crafts shop and the Appomattox visitors' center. It promotes tourism with self-guided historic walking tours, brochures for the several bed and breakfasts now located in the town and literature highlighting the strong tie between the depot area and the National Historic Park at Appomattox Court House.

Though it has lost some historic structures to parking lots or fire, Appomattox, with a population over 1700 in 2.2 square miles, has not experienced nearly the decline that so many similar county seats have due to the emergence of bypasses and sprawl.⁸³ Many established and newer residents have become interested in preserving the history of the town as is evident by the well-kept houses and hedgerows that line the streets. Few commercial buildings are vacant because citizens are willing to operate as well as patronize businesses in the historic core as opposed to the strip malls on the town's periphery. Industry remains essential to the economic health of the area with smaller ones, including Star Oil Company and J. E. Sears lumber company, located along the tracks. Thomasville Furniture Industries, Inc. located outside of the historic core but within the corporate limits employs hundreds of citizens. As an extra measure of the town's commitment to preserving its historic buildings, the Appomattox Town Council supported the survey of its resources and the preparation of this National Register nomination. Under the direction of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, University of Virginia student volunteers conducted the reconnaissance survey.

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Appomattox exists as an important example of a southern town born of the railroad era. The streets, development pattern and architectural character of many of the transportation-related, residential, commercial, governmental, religious and educational structures remain intact. The Court Square, the buildings flanking the tracks and the wide array of houses along the streets command a sense of integrity and historicism. While recalling its vibrant past, the collection of structures that make up the historic core of Appomattox provide a valuable resource for the town's present and future growth.

¹ F. W. McKinney, Chairman, et al., "CIRCULAR. To the Voters of Appomattox County, Va." (April 1892): 3.

² John O. and Margaret T Peters, Virginia's Historic Courthouses (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1995): 147.

³ Elwood Street, "Courthouse for Appomattox," Richmond Times-Dispatch (Richmond Virginia: Sunday, January 4, 1942): 5.

⁴ VDHR file 165-0002.

⁵ Street 5.

⁶ Thomas 75.

⁷ Thomas 72.

⁸ Thomas 58.

⁹ Thomas 65.

¹⁰ Cecil Harvey, interview.

¹¹ John E. Wells, The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: a biographical dictionary (Richmond, Virginia: New South Architectural Press, 1997): 378.

¹² Wells 186-187.

¹³ Thomas 118.

¹⁴ Vara Smith Stanley, Appomattox County: Past – Present – Future (Appomattox, Virginia: Times-Virginian, 1965): 65-68.

¹⁵ Thomas 76-77.

¹⁶ Stanley 71.

¹⁷ Thomas 68.

¹⁸ John and Patsy Wilson, "The Nebraska House: Appomattox, Virginia," brochure.

¹⁹ Cecil and Eston Harvey, "Turn of the Century Homes 1888-1919: Town of Appomattox" (unpublished report).

²⁰ Harvey, interview.

²¹ Harvey.

²² Harvey, report.

²³ Terry Thomas, Appomattox County: A Pictorial History (Virginia Beach, Virginia: The Donning Company/Publishers, 1998): 11.

²⁴ Elwood Street, "Courthouse for Appomattox," Richmond Times-Dispatch (Richmond, Virginia: Sunday, January 4, 1942): 5.

²⁵ Thomas 14.

²⁶ E.F. Pat Striplin, The Norfolk & Western: a history (Roanoke, Virginia: Norfolk and Western Railway Company, 1981): 25.

²⁷ Striplin 25-27.

²⁸ "Historic Appomattox Station Arts & Crafts Center," brochure.

²⁹ Stuart McDearmon Farrar, Historical Notes of Appomattox County, Virginia (Pamplin, Virginia: Stuart Farrar, 1989): 111.

³⁰ Harvey, interview.

³¹ Thomas 49.

³² John and Patsy Wilson, "The Nebraska House: Appomattox, Virginia," brochure.

³³ John O. and Margaret T Peters, Virginia's Historic Courthouses (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1995): 90.

³⁴ J.P. Cullen, Appomattox Court House NHP, VA (Washington, D.C.: NPS Division of Publications, 1980): 39-42.

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- ³⁵ "Downtown Appomattox to Receive Historic Plaque During Railroad Festival," Times-Virginian (Appomattox, Virginia: October, 1974).
- ³⁶ Chris Calkins, The Battles of Appomattox Station and Appomattox Courthouse: April 8-9, 1865 (Lynchburg, Virginia: H. E. Howard, Inc., 1987): 28-30.
- ³⁷ Striplin 39-41.
- ³⁸ Striplin 44-49.
- ³⁹ Striplin 58-66.
- ⁴⁰ Cecil and Eston Harvey, "Turn of the Century Homes 1888-1919: Town of Appomattox" (unpublished report).
- ⁴¹ Harvey, report.
- ⁴² McKinney 3.
- ⁴³ McKinney 1-3.
- ⁴⁴ Peters 146-148.
- ⁴⁵ Thomas 49.
- ⁴⁶ Harvey, report.
- ⁴⁷ H. Curtis Blackwell, "Map of the Village of Appomattox 1900-1911."
- ⁴⁸ Clipping from VDHR file 165-0006.
- ⁴⁹ Thomas 53.
- ⁵⁰ Blackwell, map.
- ⁵¹ Thomas 58.
- ⁵² Stanley 71.
- ⁵³ Thomas 68.
- ⁵⁴ Stanley 72.
- ⁵⁵ Blackwell, map.
- ⁵⁶ Vara Smith Stanley, Appomattox County: Past - Present - Future (Appomattox, Virginia: Times-Virginian, 1965): 38.
- ⁵⁷ Thomas 84.
- ⁵⁸ Cornelius Jacob Heatwole, A History of Education in Virginia (New York: Macmillan Press, 1916): 324.
- ⁵⁹ Heatwole 321-329.
- ⁶⁰ Stanley 86-90.
- ⁶¹ John E. Wells, The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: a biographical dictionary (Richmond, Virginia: New South Architectural Press, 1997): 378.
- ⁶² Thomas 50.
- ⁶³ Thomas 64.
- ⁶⁴ Wells 186-187.
- ⁶⁵ Harvey, report.
- ⁶⁶ Stanley 51.
- ⁶⁷ Thomas 50.
- ⁶⁸ Stanley 79.
- ⁶⁹ Thomas 87.
- ⁷⁰ Harvey, report.
- ⁷¹ Barbara Caldwell.
- ⁷² Stanley 65.
- ⁷³ Jeffrey and Kathryn St. John, Landmarks 1765-1990: A Brief History of Mecklenburg County, Virginia (Boydton, Virginia: Mecklenburg Co. Board of Supervisors, 1990): 25.
- ⁷⁴ Stanley 64 (confirmed by Calder Loth).
- ⁷⁵ Wells.
- ⁷⁶ Nathaniel Ragland Featherston, Appomattox County: History and Genealogy (Baltimore, Maryland: reprinted for Clearfield Company by Genealogical Publishing Company, 1998): 56.
- ⁷⁷ Stanley 59.
- ⁷⁸ Featherston 56-58.
- ⁷⁹ Blackwell, map.

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⁸⁰ "A Comprehensive Plan: Appomattox Town, Appomattox County and Pamplin City," (Commonwealth of Virginia/Governor's Office/Division of Planning, 1967): 6.

⁸¹ "Historic Appomattox: Yesterday and Today," Norfolk & Western Magazine (August, 1953): 431.

⁸² Larry Flick, "Appomattox Holds Railroad Festival," The News (Lynchburg, Virginia: October 13, 1974).

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Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 199

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	692907	4136529
B	17	693050	4136341
C	17	693083	4136060
D	17	692470	4135448
E	17	691909	4135174
F	17	691896	4135262
G	17	691751	4135751
H	17	691422	4136221
I	17	691502	4136326
J	17	692194	4136696
K	17	692270	4136732

Verbal Boundary Description

See 1"=200' map of historic district

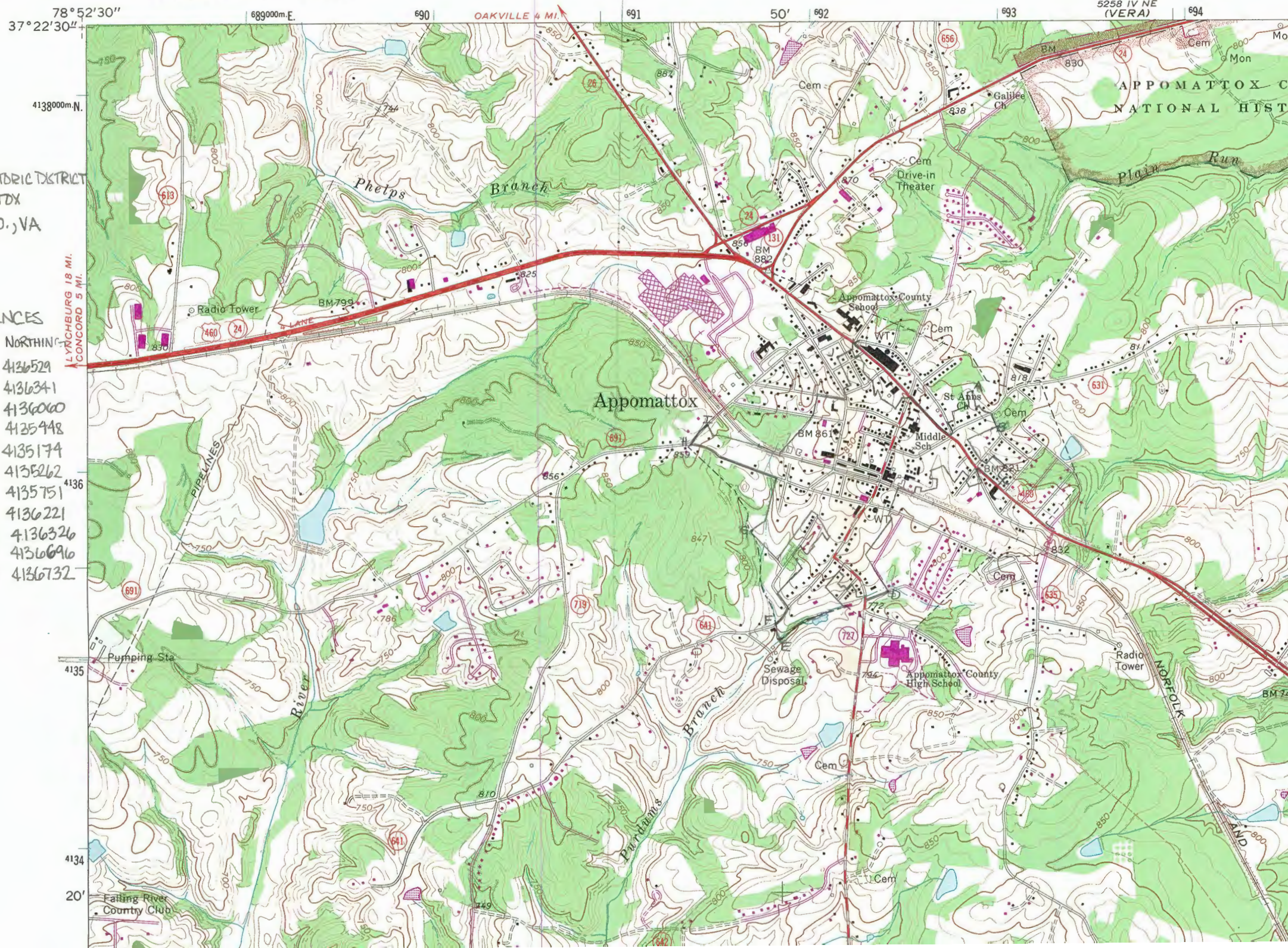
Boundary Justification

The Appomattox Historic District boundary is drawn to include the largest concentration of historic resources within the corporate limits of the Town of Appomattox, the county seat of Appomattox. Contributing resources include the 1892 courthouse, clerk's office and Knickerbocker Hotel and the 1923 railroad depot and surrounding commercial structures along Main, Linden, Church and Court streets. Early dwellings and churches found along these and other streets extending north and south from the depot area are also included in the district. To the north of the depot, the district includes historic structures related to public education as well as residences once used as boarding houses for students of the school. Concentrated areas developed after 1951 are excluded from the historic district.

5258 IV NW
(STONEWALL)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES



APPOMATTOX HISTORIC DISTRICT
APPOMATTOX
APPOMATTOX CO., VA

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	17	692907	4136529
B	17	693050	4136341
C	17	693083	4136060
D	17	692470	4135448
E	17	691909	4135174
F	17	691896	4135262
G	17	691751	4135751
H	17	691422	4136221
I	17	691502	4136326
J	17	692194	4136696
K	17	692270	4136732

LYNCHBURG 18 MI.
CONCORD 5 MI.

APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA
APPOMATTOX HISTORIC DISTRICT
SCALE 1" = 200'

