

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

\_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

### SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 82004598

Date Listed: 07/14/1982

Property Name: Beverley Historic District

Multiple Name:

County: Staunton (Ind. City)

State: VA

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrews  
Signature of the Keeper

3/06/2018  
Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

This SLR is issued to change the contributing status of three buildings in the historic district. At the time the district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the buildings located at 11-13, 15, and 17 North Cental Avenue in Staunton, Virginia, were categorized as "non-contributing" to the historic district due to exterior cladding in non-historic materials and modern additions. The Virginia State Historic Preservation Office has informed the National Register that during a 1985 facade renovation, the non-historic stucco and metal facade elements were removed and the buildings now resemble their historic appearance and convey the architectural significance of the district. The buildings located at 11-13, 15, and 17 North Cental Avenue are now classified as "contributing" to the historic district.

NPS Project Number 37287

#### DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file  
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Beverley Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

N/A

**2 LOCATION**

U.S. 250 and VA 254

STREET & NUMBER U.S. 250 and VA 254

N/A  
NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Staunton

N/A  
VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
Sixth (M. Caldwell Butler)

STATE Virginia

CODE  
51

COUNTY  
in city

CODE  
790

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

(independent city)

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER N/A

CITY, TOWN N/A

N/A  
VICINITY OF

STATE  
N/A

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. City Hall; Office of the Clerk of Circuit Court

STREET & NUMBER 109-113 East Beverley Street

CITY, TOWN Staunton

STATE  
Virginia

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS** (2) (See Continuation Sheet #17)

TITLE Property determined eligible?  no

(1) Historic Staunton Foundation Architectural Inventory

DATE April 1976

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Historic Staunton Foundation Office

CITY, TOWN Staunton

STATE  
Virginia

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Beverley Historic District in Staunton, Virginia is a compact, primarily commercial area consisting of 30 acres and including eleven square blocks. Approximately 150 buildings, of varying degrees of architectural and historical significance, are located within the district which is bounded as follows: on the north by Frederick Street; on the west by Lewis Street; on the south by the Wharf Area Historic District; and on the east by Market Street. Lewis and Market streets, to the west and east respectively, are both transitional boundaries between the central business district and residential areas. Most of the southern boundary borders onto an existing historic district, while most of the northern boundary borders an urban renewal site. Beverley Street, Staunton's "Main Street," bisects the district in an east-west direction.

The designation owes something to historical precedent as well as to existing conditions. All of the area included in the district was already annexed by the city of Staunton as early as 1786. The streets still follow the original grid pattern laid out in the 1740s by the town's founder, William Beverley, and the county surveyor, Thomas Lewis.

Built on a series of hills, Staunton has an extremely rich and varied skyline, an unusual asset for a small town. This is a particularly noteworthy characteristic since Staunton is essentially a low-rise city, with few buildings in the downtown area rising above four stories. The dome of the Augusta County Courthouse, the old YMCA's clock tower, and the observation tower of the Masonic Temple Building stand out as focal points of the skyline. These landmarks are further enhanced by numerous church spires in the surrounding neighborhoods. The hills are an integral part of the town's fabric and contribute greatly to the picturesque quality of the landscape. Panoramic vistas are to be found from many of Staunton's higher elevations.

With the exception of parking areas, there are virtually no open spaces within the district. As a result, landscaping is minimal. The district is a compact, contiguous commercial area, especially along Beverley Street. Here, except for the occasional alleyway, the buildings are all attached with little variety in setback from the street. The width of the streets is essentially the same as it was in the 18th century.

Despite the fact that Staunton was founded in the mid-18th century, the physical remains of that frontier village are, for the most part, gone. The commercial core now consists of a well-preserved collection of 19th-century buildings. Most of these date from the post-Civil War period, although several examples from the earlier part of the century remain. As might be expected, these early buildings are of a simple, vernacular style and are executed in local building materials such as brick or native stone. There are also a few non-conforming intrusions and some heavily remodeled storefronts, but the bulk of the district's buildings reflect the styles of the Victorian era. Facades run the gamut from early 19th-century vernacular through the Victorian-era revivals to the opulence of turn-of-the-century neo-classicism. The predominant style is the Italianate commercial. The most abundant building material is brick, although stone, terra cotta, concrete, and stucco are also used. The prevalence of brick Italianate structures of two to four stories gives a sense of cohesion to the entire downtown area. The few older buildings that do not adhere to this formula (for example those that are taller, of a more exuberant style, or built of a different material) serve to convey a sense of variety and diversity to the street-scapes.



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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #19

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

Below is an inventory of all of the buildings comprising Beverley Historic District.

INVENTORY

BEVERLEY STREET

The streets of Staunton were laid out in 1749 by Sir William Beverley, from whom Beverley Street took its official name. Often referred to as Main Street, this area, as well as Staunton itself, grew very slowly until after the Civil War. It was during this period that most of the buildings in downtown Staunton were constructed or remodeled. An 1877 map of the city indicates that 3 blocks of Beverley Street (from Central Avenue to Market Street) consisted of a series of tightly grouped structures. Most of the buildings in the remaining block (Lewis Street to Central Avenue) were not constructed until the 1890s. By the turn of the twentieth century, Beverley Street was a bustling commercial center serving the town's residents and the surrounding areas. Post card and streetscenes from this era picture the street and sidewalks as being paved in brick with granite curbstones. Most of the buildings were unpainted brick and displayed a variety of signs and colorful awnings. A trolley line ran the full length of the street, from the Virginia Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind on the eastside to Thornrose Cemetery on the westside.

North side:

117-123 West: brick, 1 story, flat roof, 4 bays. 20th-century commercial structure. Ca. 1922. Decorative brickwork on facade and sides of building.

113-115 West: Vacant.

105-111 West (Hoover House Hotel): brick, 4 stories, flat roof, 11 bays. Sullivan commercial influences. First 7 bays built ca. 1893; next 4 bays being built in 1894. Corbeled cornice and arcaded, round-headed openings on 4th story. Designed by local architect, T.J. Collins. 1st and 2nd stories altered, windows boarded up.

103 West (Putnam Organ Works Store): stone, 3 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. Romanesque Revival. 1894. Round-headed openings with

(See Continuation Sheet # 20)



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Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #20

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 3

stained glass on 3rd story, rounded turret forms on each side of building, 1/1 lights. Storefront altered. Originally store for local organ factory which was one of the largest in the country during this period.

101 West: brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. Sullivan commercial and Romanesque Revival influences. Ca. 1892. Extensive brick corbeling in cornice, round-headed openings on 3rd story. Storefront altered and windows boarded up. Designed by local architects, Collins and Hackett.

27-29 West (YMCA Building): brick, 4 stories with clock tower, flat roof, 3 bays. Queen Anne influences. 1890. Molded brick in clock tower; bracketed cornice; 3-story, round-arched, central opening; right bay formed by a 3-story, pseudo 3-centered arch. First YMCA constructed in Staunton, the building originally contained an auditorium, gymnasium, bowling alley, track and library.<sup>1</sup>

25 West: concrete, 1 story, flat roof, 1 bay. Floral motifs in cornice. Ca. 1890. Storefront altered.

15-23 West (Gooch and Hoge Building): brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 13 bays. High Victorian Italianate commercial structure. Ca. 1880. Stylized brackets and recessed brick panels, 2nd- and 3rd-story windows set in vertical recesses. Lion's-head motif on corner brackets. 2/2 lights. Storefronts altered.

7-13 West (Masonic Temple Building): yellow brick, 5½ stories with roof belvedere, complex gable roof, 7 bays. Eclectic mixture of classical and medieval details. 1895. Central gable with Palladian window and terra-cotta emblem of Masonic order. Elliptical arches in storefront openings (3 bays), fenestration is varied. Third floor originally housed the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. I.E.A. Rose, supervising architect.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>"Young Men's Christian Association," Daily News Illustrated Edition, Staunton, Virginia, July, 1896, p. 9.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 40.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #21

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 4

1-5 West: smooth pebble and wire grill facade, 2 stories, flat roof. 1966 remodeling and alteration of two earlier structures. The corner building was designed by local architects, Collins and Hackett, ca. 1891, for H.L. Lang and Company, Jewelers. Facade materials and scale of present building not in keeping with the historic character of the district.

1-3 East: brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. Italianate commercial structure. Ca. 1880. Heavily bracketed cornice. Hood moldings over openings removed, storefront altered.

5 East (Racket Store): 3 stories, flat roof. Eastlake motifs in elaborately carved cornice. 1893. Billboard aluminum facade covers original front, only cornice can be seen. Constructed by A.E. Harnsberger, local merchant, to accommodate his dry goods store.<sup>3</sup> 1912 streetscene shows original front.

7 East (Wholey Building): stone, 2 stories with twin towers, flat roof, 3 bays. Venetian Romanesque Revival. 1899. Arched openings in piano nobile. Storefront altered. Designed by local architect T.J. Collins, modeled after 14th-century venetian warehouse. Built by William E. Wholey to house his liquor, tobacco and cigar store.<sup>4</sup>

9-15 East (Witz Building): brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. 1906. Quoins and classical cornice, limestone sills and lintels. Storefronts altered.

17 East: brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. High Victorian Italianate commercial structure. Ca. 1870. Decorative lintels with floral motifs. Cornice details removed, 2nd and 3rd-story openings boarded up, storefront altered.

19-21 East (Switzer Building): brick with ornate architectural terra-cotta facade, 2 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Venetian Romanesque Revival. 1911 remodeling of pre-1870 structure. Triple arched opening on piano nobile. Terra-cotta patterns include egg and dart, bead and reel, fretwork, dentils and antifixae. Designed by T.J. Collins for D.L. Switzer, Jeweler.

<sup>3</sup>"The Racket Store," Daily News Illustrated Edition, Staunton, Virginia, July, 1896, p. 22.

<sup>4</sup>"Wholey and Murphy, Dealers in Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars," Staunton in 1901, 1901, p. 12.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED JAN 9 1980

DATE ENTERED

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #22

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 5

23 East: brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 2 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Pre-1870 structure remodeled at later date. Bracketed cornice, 4/4 lights. 1st-story cornice remains.

25-27 East: brick (Flemish bond), 3 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Italianate commercial structure. Ca. 1870. Bracketed cornice, decorative hood molding over openings, 6/6 lights. Storefront altered 1947.

29 East: brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. High Victorian Italianate commercial structure. Ca. 1885. Hooded dripstones over windows, stylized motifs in cornice, decorative string course above 3rd story. 2nd- and 3rd-story openings boarded up, storefront altered.

101-105 East: 2 stories, flat roof, 6 bays. Brick with pseudo-western front with fake shutters, mansard roof, and barn siding completely covers ca. 1870 vernacular structure.

107 East: 2 stories, flat roof, 2 bays. Pseudo-western front continuation of 101-105 East Beverley Street. Facade covers entire pre-1870 building except bracketed cornice.

109-113 (City Hall): brick 3 stories, gable roof with pediment, 7 bays. Neo-Classical Revival. 1927 remodeling of ca. 1877 structure. Pediment with city seal, Palladian window on 2nd-story central bay, arched opening for doorway with fluted pilasters and broken pediment, rusticated 1st story. Originally Grange Hall, remodeled 1884 for Opera House. 1927 remodeling designed by local architects, T.J. Collins & Son.

115 East: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Italianate commercial structure. Ca. 1875. Ornately carved double brackets in cornice, 2/2 lights topped by arched hood molds. Storefront altered.

119-121 East (Odd Fellows Hall): brick with stucco and timber framing facade, 4 stories, flat roof with steeply pitched hip roof section, 4 bays. Mid-20th century remodeling of ca. 1895 Chateausque structure. Original roof cresting, finial and patterned slate shingles remain. Original building designed by local architect, T.J. Collins.



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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #23

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 6

123-127 East (The New Theatre): brick and stucco, 2 stories, gable roof, 5 bays. Italian Renaissance Revival. 1912. Arched openings on 2nd story, terra-cotta ornamentation. 3rd story removed after 1936 fire. Designed by T.J. Collins. 1st story altered.

South side:

128-134 West: brick, 1 story, flat roof, 3 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. 1962. Scale and design of structure do not contribute to the historic character of the district.

126 West: brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. Italianate influences. Late 19th century. Cornice decorated with modillions, arched openings on 3rd story. Designed by local architects, Collins and Hackett. 3rd-story openings boarded up, 2nd-story openings completely bricked over, storefront extensively altered.

116-124 West: smooth stone pebble facade completely covers two Art Moderne commercial buildings with large arched openings. Both were designed by T.J. Collins & Son, ca. 1925. Remodeling does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

108-112 West: brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Pseudo-colonial facade. 1970 remodeling of ca. 1890 structure. False Palladian window flanked by 2 fake round-headed openings. Streetscenes from the-turn-of-the- 19th century picture original building. Remodeling does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

104 West: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 2 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Late 19th century. Modest brick corbeling in cornice. Storefront remodeled by T.J. Collins and Son, ca. 1927. One-half of building removed for ramp to parking garage, 2nd-story openings boarded up, storefront extensively altered, pedimented caps missing from 2nd-story openings.

20-28 West (Crowle Building): brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 9 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. 1890. Unusually decorated cornice with pendant-like elements, dentils and corbeling ; 2/1 lights. Open stairwell with skylight surrounded by offices on 2nd and 3rd floors. Storefronts altered.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 9 1980

DATE ENTERED

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #24

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 7

16-18 West: brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 6 bays. Italianate commercial structure. Mid-19th century. Large overhanging cornice with brackets, 2nd-story openings capped by pediment set in recessed rounded-arch openings. 6/6 lights. Storefronts altered.

12-14 West (National Valley Bank): stone, 1 story, flat roof, 3 bays. Beaux Arts. 1903. Coupled, fluted semi-engaged columns with Corinthian capitals; attic story with elaborate decoration; magnificent coffered ceiling has an original oval, stained-glass skylight. Designed by local architect, T.J. Collins, based on the Roman Arch of Titus. Listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

6-10 West (National Valley Bank Trust Department): limestone and granite, 3 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Neo-Classical Revival elements. 1923. Three-part entablature, frontispiece with pediment and Tuscan columns surrounding doorway, unusual exterior recessed glass wall extends from 1st story to below entablature. Designed by T.J. Collins & Son.

2-4 West (Augusta National Bank): brick with concrete and stone, 3 stories, flat roof, corner entrance. Art Deco influences. Early 20th-century remodeling of ca. 1885 Italianate commercial structure. Metal railings in windows and around doorway, exterior light fixtures and vertical, concrete raised panels between and above windows show this Art Deco influence. Building connects with other two National Valley Bank buildings.

2-4 East (Marquis Building): brick and stone, 3 stories, flat roof with turret and gables, 3 bays. Richardsonian Romanesque Revival influences. 1896. Strong classical entablature and pediment, limestone trim, extensive use of round arch form, turret at corner. Designed by T.J. Collins.

6 East: brick with stucco and metal facade, 2 stories, gable roof with 2 pedimented dormers, 3 bays. Vernacular structure. Early 19th century. Unusual brick tooth ornamentation in cornice line, lintels have raised corner blocks. 2nd-story openings boarded up, storefront extensively remodeled.

8-10 East: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Mid-20th century extensive remodeling of early 19th-century building. Brick, recessed panels over 2nd-story openings, 6/1 lights.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 9 1980

DATE ENTERED

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #25

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 8

12 East: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 2 bays. Eastlake motifs in cornice and around openings. 1888 remodeling of ca. 1870 structure. Colored glass in 2nd-story openings. Storefront altered.

14-16 East: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. High Victorian Italianate. Ca. 1895. Highly stylized, pressed-metal cornice with brackets and floral patterns, 2nd-story openings have pressed-metal caps. Storefront remodeled by T.J. Collins, ca. 1911.

18 East: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. High Victorian Italianate commercial structure. Pre-1870 structure remodeled ca. 1887. Highly stylized, pressed-metal cornice with brackets and floral patterns, 2nd-story openings have pressed-metal caps.

20-24 East: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Ca. 1887. Pressed-metal caps over 2nd-story openings. 3rd story and cornice lost in fire, storefronts altered.

26-28 East: brick (left side Flemish bond, right side Common bond with Flemish variation), 2 stories, gable roof, 4 bays. Vernacular structure built in 2 stages. Early 19th century. Molded brick cornice on half of building, the rest is wooden; wooden lintels with corner blocks. 1st story extensively remodeled in late 19th century including adding a bracketed cornice.

30-34 East: brick, 2 stories, gable roof, 3 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Early 19th century. 1st-story openings altered, bracketed cornice added late 19th century.

100-104 East: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 5 bays with 2 storefronts. Vernacular commercial structure. Early 20th century.

106-110 East: brick, 2 stories, gable roof, 5 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Mid-19th century. 6/6 lights. Storefronts extensively remodeled.

112-118 East: pseudo board and batten and fake stone facade over brick, 2 stories, gable roof with stepped ends and two chimneys. Vernacular structure. Mid-19th century. 1/1 lights. Storefront extensively remodeled.

124-126 East: brick, 3 stories, mansard roof with dormers, 2 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Mid-19th century. 1/1 lights. Slate-shingled mansard roof added at the turn-of-the-century.



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #26

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 9

128 East: brick (Flemish bond), 3 stories, mansard roof with dormers, 3 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Early 19th century. 1/1 lights. Slate-shingled mansard roof added at the turn-of-the-century.

130-132 East: yellow brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Early 20th century. 1/1 lights. Minimal decoration and architectural features.

134-136 East: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Mid-20th century. Decorative brick panels, casement windows. Fake colonial facade on 1st story.

138-140 East: brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. Italianate commercial structure. Ca. 1870. String courses ~~separate~~ stories and form segmental-arch label molds over 3rd-story openings and rounded-arch label molds over 2nd-story openings; bracketed cornice with decorative panels.

FREDERICK STREET

Included in the original 1749 plat, Frederick Street is named after Frederick, the Prince of Wales.

North side:

123 West (United States Post Office): brick, 2 stories, hipped roof, 7 bays. Colonial Revival influences. 1936. Round-headed openings with fanlights on 1st story.

117-119 West (Smith Fuel Company Ice Building): brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Sullivan commercial. 1910. Brick corbeling in cornice, 3-centered arch opening in right bay. Designed by T.J. Collins, based on Louis Sullivan's National Farmers Bank in Owatonna, Minnesota. Building has been extensively remodeled, arch removed from left bay, 2nd story added to central bay.

103 West (B.P.O.E. Lodge): brick, 3 stories with raised basement, hipped roof, 5 bays, Neo-Classical Revival. 1912. Main entrance portico supported by 4 fluted Corinthian columns, modillion blocks and dentils in classical entablature. Designed by Hulmboe & Lafferty of New York and Clarksburg, West Virginia.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 9 1980

DATE ENTERED

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #27

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 10

5-7 East: brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Ca. 1905. 2/2 lights, segmental-arch openings, simple brick corbeling in cornice. Storefront remodeled.

9-13 East: brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. Italianate influences. Late 19th century. Simple bracketed cornice, two corbelled chimneys, 6/6 lights on 3rd story. Storefront altered.

15-17 East: brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Italianate influences. Ca. 1875. Simple bracketed cornice, 2/2 lights.

19-21 East: brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Italianate influences. Ca. 1875. Bracketed cornice.

South side:

112-114 West: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 2 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Ca. 1930. Lacking any characteristics of an architectural style.

12-20 West (Hamrick's Funeral Home): stone, 2 stories with attic, flat roof, 3 bays and 1-story side wing. Neo-Classical Revival. 1926 remodeling of ca. 1870 Italianate structure. Columns in antis with Egyptian-like capitals, central pediment, undecorated entablature, attic with balusters. Remodeling designed by T.J. Collins & Son. Undertaking business in operation since 1865. The widow of one of the original owners, Mrs. Clara Fishburne Hamrick, was the first licensed woman embalmer in the United States.<sup>5</sup>

12 East: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 2 bays. Vernacular dwelling. Ca. 1860. 6/6 lights on 2nd story. First story altered.

100 East (First Presbyterian Church Sunday School Building): brick, 2 stories, gable roof, 3 bays. Jacobethan Revival. 1916. Entry bay recessed with 4-center pointed arch, first story contains drop-arch openings, 2nd story has multiple rectangular openings with stone mullions and leaded-glass windows.

<sup>5</sup>"Over 100 Years of Dignified Service," The Staunton Leader Area Bicentennial Edition, July, 1976, p. 68.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #28

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 11

100 East (First Presbyterian Church): brick, 2½ stories, gable roof with twin towers, 5 bays. Romanesque Revival. 1872. Round-headed openings, brick corbeling, right tower with steeple.

100 East: Playground for church nursery.

JOHNSON STREET

This street has had numerous names from the time of the 1749 plat. The block in front of the Courthouse (Augusta Street to New Street) was appropriately called "New Courthouse Street" until 1904 according to Sanborn Insurance Maps. The two blocks from Lewis Street to Augusta Street were termed "Spring Lane" until 1894 when it took its present name.

North side:

Northeast corner of Lewis and Johnson Streets (Parking Garage): brick and concrete, 3 stories, parking structure. 1975. Does not contribute to historic character of the district.

25-27 West: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 4 bays with corner entrance. Romanesque Revival influences. Ca. 1911 remodeling of pre-1870 structure. Arched openings on 2nd story, corbelled cornice. Remodeling designed by local architect, T.J. Collins for C.J. Hounihan.

23 West: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Ca. 1880. Segmental-arched openings on 2nd story. 2nd-story openings boarded up, storefront extensively altered.

19-21 West: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Ca. 1895. 3 large arched windows on 2nd story, decorative brick panels above arches, parapet wall above cornice line. Storefront remodeled.

17 West: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 2 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Ca. 1900. 2 large arched openings on 2nd story, decorative brick panels above arches, parapet wall above cornice line, decorative stars in pilasters. Storefront altered.

15 West: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 2 bays. Italianate influences. Ca. 1900. Bracketed cornice, segmental-arched openings on 2nd story, 2/2 lights.



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Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #29

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 12

11 West: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 2 bays. Italianate influences. Ca. 1890. Bracketed cornice. Facade heavily remodeled.

Northeast corner of Augusta and Johnson Streets (Augusta County Courthouse): brick, 2 stories, complex gable roof with cupola, 5 bays. Neo-Classical Revival. 1901. Central pedimented portico supported by yellow brick columns with Composite capitals, flanked by two wings, large cupola with Statue of Justice, heavily decorated entablature and tympanum. Designed by T.J. Collins. Present courthouse is constructed on the site of the first log cabin courthouse which was built in 1745. All together there have been 5 courthouses on this site.

15-17 East: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Ca. 1905. Dentils and modillion blocks in 3rd-story cornice and modillion blocks in 1st-story cornice, stone lintels and sills.

South side:

118 West: board and batten, 2 stories with raised basement, hip roof, 3 bays. Vernacular dwelling. Ca. 1855. Scalloped bargeboards along eaves of roof, central chimney, 6/6 lights. Very original including interior woodwork. Oldest unaltered residence in downtown area.

114-116 West: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Ca. 1925. Segmental-arched openings, brick corbeling.

110-112 West (Stratton Building): brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. Sullivan commercial influences. 1910 warehouse. 3-story arched opening, cement molded cornice with "S"-motif panels. Designed by T.J. Collins.

Johnson Street Parking Lot.

<sup>6</sup>Joseph A. Waddell. Annals of Augusta County, Virginia from 1726-1871. Harrisonburg: C.J. Carrier Company, 1902, p.p. 534-535.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #30

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 13

Southeast corner of Augusta and Johnson Streets (Augusta County Office Building): brick, 3 stories with 2-story side wing, flat roof, 3 bays. Office building. 1953. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district. (# 6 East)

14-16 East: Vacant (Building demolished May, 1979)

LEWIS STREET

The first known white settler in the vicinity was John Lewis who migrated to this area ca. 1732. As Staunton developed, his family prospered and attained prominence in a number of vocations. One of John Lewis's sons, Thomas, surveyed the streets that were included in the 1749 plat for William Beverley. Lewis Street is aptly named for the Lewis family who contributed much during Staunton's early development.

119 South: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 5 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. 1949. Brick string course on cornice, parapet wall capped in cement.

117 South (Staunton Creamery): brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 5 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. 1929. Very similar to 119 South Lewis Street.

109-111 South (Laboratory of Hite's Remedies): brick, 2 stories, sloped flat roof, 6 bays. Italianate commercial structure. 1893. Bracketed cornice with decorative pediment and finials, pedimented window surrounds with brackets. 2/2 lights. Original painted signage still visible.

1 North: brick, 1 story, flat roof, 3 bays. Garage. Ca. 1950. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

17 North (Faith Lutheran Church): brick, 1 story, gable roof with central steeple, 1 bay. Neo-Colonial, 1960 remodeling of ca. 1887 Gothic Revival church by Milton Grigg of Charlottesville.

23-25 North (Community Federal Savings and Loan): brick and stucco, 2 stories, flat roof. Commercial structure. Ca. 1969. Frederick Street facade relates to streetwall in scale and materials.

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DATE ENTERED

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #31

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 14

CENTRAL AVENUE

Central Avenue was known as "Water Street" until 1895.

West side:

12-14 North: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. High Victorian Italianate structure. Ca. 1895. Elaborate pressed-metal cornice with floral motifs, one of the few remaining decorative pediments in town, segmental hood moldings over windows with brackets. 2nd-story openings boarded up, storefront extensively remodeled.

16-30 North (Whitmore Building): processed cement-stone blocks, 2 stories, flat roof, 16 bays with 5 storefronts. Vernacular commercial structure. 1903. Dentils in cornice, 1/1 lights. Storefronts altered.

32-38 North ("Colored School"): brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Pre-1870 school remodeled ca. 1918. Changed from 2 stories to 3 stories. Bracketed cornice, brick corbeling.

108-110 North: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Ca. 1920. Modestly corbelled cornice, decorative brick panels.

114-120 North: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 8 bays. Italianate commercial structure. Ca. 1908. Bracketed cornice, round-headed openings, 6/6 lights. Designed by T.J. Collins for L.W.H. Peyton. Storefronts moderately altered.

East side:

11 South: brick, 2 stories, gable roof, 3 bays. Warehouse. Ca. 1895. Stepped gable-end facade. Diagonal batten doors.

11-13 North: stucco and aluminum grills, 3 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Ca. 1905 structure heavily remodeled mid-20th century. Building materials and remodeling do not contribute to the historic character of the district.



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RECEIVED JAN 9 1980

DATE ENTERED

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #32

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 15

15 North: stucco and aluminum grills, 2 stories, flat roof, 2 bays. Ca. 1905 structure heavily remodeled mid-20th century. Building materials and remodeling do not contribute to the historic character of the district.

17-19 North: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Italianate commercial structure. Ca. 1905. Bracketed cornice, decorated finials with ball, decorative caps over 2nd-story openings. Heavily remodeled storefront, yet 1st-story cornice remains.

21-29 North (The Virginia Building): brick, 4 stories, flat roof, 5 bays. Art Deco influences. Ca. 1910. Bays divided by brick supports. Storefronts altered. Top floor added.

AUGUSTA STREET

Bisecting Beverley Street in the center of the business district, Augusta Street was the second most commercially active street in Staunton and the only other downtown street serviced by a trolley line. It was an extension of the Valley Turnpike (now U.S. Route 11) and it led directly into the Wharf warehouse district and the C&O Depot. The street is named for the county which surrounds Staunton.

West side:

108-118 South: Augusta County Employee Parking Lot

38-40 South (Planters Bank and Trust Company): brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. 1977 remodeling joining together two mid-20th-century bank structures. Molded brick cornice, arched openings. Materials and scale relate to surrounding structures.

24 South: Planters Bank parking and drive through.

16 South: United Virginia/National Valley Bank drive through.

12-14 South: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 1 bay. Neo-Classical influences. 1911 remodeling of earlier structure. Strong classical cornice with Greek motifs, 1 large segmental-arched, 3-part window with keystone dominates facade. 1911 remodeling designed by T.J. Collins for Messrs. Hogshead and Alexander.

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #33

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 16

8-10 South: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Late 19th-century remodeling of earlier structure. Simple corbelled cornice, Rinceau molding above 1st-story openings, architrave trim above 2nd-story openings. 1/1 lights.

6 South: concrete facade, 2 stories, flat roof, 1 bay. Pre-1870 structure heavily remodeled mid-20th century. Original facade appears to have been similar to 8-10 South Augusta Street.

8-10 North: brick, 2½ stories, flat roof, 5 bays. High Victorian Italianate. Ca. 1885. Elaborate pressed-metal cornice and hood molds, decorated spandrels, 1st-story original cornice remains. Storefronts altered.

12-14 North (Visulite Theatre): brick, 1 story, flat roof, 4 bays. Vernacular commercial theatre structure. Ca. 1930. Undecorated brick facade.

20-22 North: Parking lot.

24-30 North (R.L. Stratton Building): brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 5 bays. Italianate influences. Ca. 1880. Unusual and elaborate brick corbeling extending around 3rd-story openings, decorative carved lintels over 2nd-story openings, 1st-story original cornice remains. Storefronts altered.

32-34 North: brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. Italianate commercial structure. Ca. 1890. Bracketed cornice with dentils and molded panels, decorative lintels over windows. Storefront altered.

36-46 North: Parking lot.

East side:

9-13 South: brick with metal fake front, 2 bays. Pseudo-colonial facade composed of 6/6 fake windows, shutters, porticoes, and balconies. Facade covers two pre-1870 structures. 11-13 South Augusta Street is a 3-story Italianate commercial structure with corbelled cornice. 9 South Augusta Street is similar to 7 South Augusta Street. Streetscenes from the turn-of-the-century picture both buildings.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 9 1980

DATE ENTERED

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #34

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 17

7 South: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 2 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Ca. 1870. Decorative lintels over 2nd-story openings. Cornice removed and storefront heavily remodeled.

9-11 North: brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Italianate commercial structure. Ca. 1870. Bracketed cornice, decorative lintels. Storefront bricked up.

13-15 North: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 5 bays. Italianate commercial structure. Ca. 1895. Segmental-arched openings, bracketed cornice. Storefront altered to garage opening.

Augusta Street Parking Lot.

21-25 North: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. Italianate commercial structure. Ca. 1870. Bracketed cornice, decorative lintels over 2nd-story openings, 2/2 lights. Storefront altered.

27-29 North: brick, 2½ stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Italianate commercial structure. Ca. 1875. Decorative lintels over 2nd-story openings, bracketed cornice, 2/2 lights on 2nd story. 1st story appears unaltered. Rear wing added ca. 1928 and was designed by T.J. Collins & Son. Facade renovated, 1979.

41 North (YMCA Building): brick, 4 stories, hip roof, 5 bays. Italian Renaissance Revival. 1914. Corbeled brick string course with zig-zag patterned panels, piano nobile features 3 rounded-arched openings containing windows of 2 and 3 stories, 1st story composed of rusticated brick and segmental-arched openings. Entrance features double engaged columns. This was the second YMCA built in Staunton with half the funds being donated by the estate of Cyrus Hall McCormick, inventor of the reaper.<sup>7</sup> Interior details include solid walnut paneled lobby, an auditorium, swimming pool and gymnasium. Designed by Shattuck and Hussey of Chicago; T.J. Collins & Son served as local supervising architects.

<sup>7</sup>"Y Over Century Old Was Second in Virginia," The Staunton Leader Area Bicentennial Edition, July, 1976, p. 126.



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 9 1980

DATE ENTERED

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #35

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 18

101-103 North: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 5 bays with corner entrance. Vernacular commercial. 20th century. Casement windows.

105 North: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. 1955. Lacking any characteristics of an architectural style.

109-119 North (Plecker Building): brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 3 bays with 4 openings in each. Italianate commercial structure. Ca. 1874. Large elaborate cornice with brackets and decorative panels. Bracketed caps over openings. 6/6 lights. Storefronts moderately altered.

COURT PLACE

Commonly known as Barrister's Row.

North side:

1-13: brick (Flemish bond), 1 story, gable roof, 15 bays. Vernacular structure which was built as 7 separate law offices. Mid-19th century. Shingled gable ends and numerous tall chimneys. Located directly behind Courthouse.

17-19: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Italianate influences. Ca. 1870. Bracketed cornice, segmental-arched openings.

21: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Italianate influences. Ca. 1870. Segmental-arched openings.

LAWYER'S ROW

East side:

1-3 (Lex Building): brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Vernacular structure. Late 19th century. 2nd story added early 20th century. Corbeled cornice.

5 (Law Building): brick, 3 stories with 2-story wing, flat roof, 5 bays. Italianate commercial structure. Ca. 1870. Remodeled early 20th century, top floor added.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 9 1980

DATE ENTERED

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #36

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 19

7-9 (Echols Building): brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 5 bays. Colonial Revival structure. Ca. 1903. Rusticated brick on 1st story, concrete lintels with keystones, modillion blocks and dentils in cornice, limestone foundation. Designed by T.J. Collins. The Echols Building is connected to a 1-story, brick building on the north. This ca. 1860 vernacular structure was one of a series of 5 similar buildings that were replaced by the Echols Building.

NEW STREET

New Street was annexed to Staunton in 1786. It was originally part of the 25 acres that William Beverley had deeded to Augusta County.

West side:

114-116 South (Beverley Garage): brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 9 bays. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910. Chippendale-influenced concrete balustrade, classical cornice with modillion blocks, undecorated frieze. Each rectangular bay is 2 stories high and consists of 2 windows on the 2nd story and 2 windows with transoms on the 3rd story. 1st story altered.

104 South (Beverley Hotel): brick, 5 stories, flat roof, 8 bays with corner entrance. Vernacular hotel. Ca. 1905. Bracketed cornice, string courses separate stories, stone lintels and sills, 1/1 lights.

32-34 South: brick, 4 stories, flat roof, 3 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Ca. 1905. Cornice with dentil blocks, segmental-arched openings, 1/1 lights. Storefront altered.

24-30 South: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 7 bays. High Victorian Italianate. Left 3 bays, ca. 1887; right 4 bays, ca. 1892. Pressed-metal cornice with brackets and dentils, ornate decorative lintels over 2nd-story openings. Storefronts altered.

20-22 South (Eakleton Hotel): brick, 4 stories, mansard roof, 5 bays with protruding central bay. Second Empire style hotel. Ca. 1894. Mansard roof with pedimented dormers, corbelled cornice, Rinceau decoration above 1st story. Roof of central tower with cresting removed, 3rd- and 4th-story openings boarded up, central-bay balconies over entry and at 3rd and 4th stories removed, 1st-story arched openings and central loggia entrance removed. Designed by T.J. Collins.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 9 1980

DATE ENTERED

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #37

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 20

16-18 South: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Ca. 1895. Corbel ed cornice, segmental-arched openings, 1/1 lights.

14 South: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 2 bays. Italianate commercial structure. Ca. 1895. Bracketed cornice, segmental-arched openings. Storefront original.

10-12 South: brick, 2 stories, gable roof, 3 bays. Vernacular structure. Ca. 1840. Wooden lintels with corner blocks. Interior and storefront remodelings, rear addition designed by T.J. Collins & Son, Ca.1917 for J.J. Murphy. Present storefront also designed by T.J. Collins & Son at later date.

4-8 South: Parking lot.

10-12 North: brick (Flemish bond), 3 stories, hip roof, 3 bays. Italianate dwelling. Mid-19th century. Simple bracketed cornice, recessed front entrance with transom and sidelights is capped by a small 2nd-story balcony which is supported by brackets and surrounded with a cast-iron, ornate balcony, paired windows with 4/4 lights.

28-30 North: brick, 1 story, flat roof, 3 bays. Pseudo-colonial office structure. Mid-20th century. Style and scale of structure do not contribute to the historic character of the district.

32 North: brick (Flemish bond), gable roof, 3 bays. Neo-classical dwelling. Mid-19th century. 1-story entry porch with dentils, supported by rectangular columns and pilasters; gable end forms pediment of main facade, semicircular window with Gothic tracery in pediment, wooden lintels with corner blocks.

104 North(Cochran House): stucco, 2 stories, hip roof, 3 bays. Italianate dwelling. Mid-19th century. Bracketed cornice, Colonial Revival porch with coupled Ionic columns.

East side:

35 South: cinder block with metal facade, 1 story, flat roof, 3 bays. Gas Station. Mid-20th century. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.



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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #38

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 21

15-23 South: New Street Parking Lot.

11-13 South: brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. Commercial structure. Late 19th century. Segmental-arched openings, 2/2 lights, corbelled cornice. 1st story altered.

3-7 South: stone with brick facade, 2 stories, gable roof with pedimented dormers, 4 bays. Vernacular structure. Ca. 1800. 2/2 lights in dormers which are a later addition. 2nd-story openings boarded up. 1st story remodeled into 2 storefronts in late 19th century, bracketed cornice added.

7-11 North: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 5 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Late 19th century. Segmental-arched openings, 6/1 lights. Top cornice missing, storefront altered.

15 North: Parking lot.

21 North: brick, 2 stories, hip roof, 3 bays. Vernacular dwelling. Ca. 1920. Segmental-arched openings. Entrance with transom and sidelights, 1/1 lights. Front porch removed.

23-25 North: brick, 3½ stories, flat roof, 4 bays. Italianate duplex dwelling. Mid-19th century. Bracketed cornice, 6/6 lights.

GREENVILLE AVENUE

South side:

Greenville Avenue Parking Lot.

North side:

115-119: brick and cinder block, 1 story, flat roof, 3 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Ca. 1895. Designated as "cobbler" on 1899 map.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #39

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 22

121-123: brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 5 bays. Vernacular commercial warehouse. Ca. 1892. Brick pilasters define bays, segmental-arched openings, **corbeled** cornice, diagonal batten doors.

125-137: brick, 3 stories, flat roof, 5 bays. Vernacular commercial warehouse. Ca. 1920. Wooden lintels over 1st-story openings, diagonal batten garage doors. 6/6 lights on 2nd and 3rd stories.

KALORAMA STREET

South side:

200: frame, 1 story, hip roof, 4 bays. Vernacular structure. Ca. 1880. Originally used as a synagogue until 1925.

MARKET STREET

Market Street was annexed to Staunton in 1786.

West side:

24 South (Stonewall Jackson Hotel): brick, 5 stories, flat roof with penthouse, 3 bays. Colonial Revival hotel. 1925. Round-arched openings on 1st story, central bay has 4 brick pilasters, applied balustrade with urn motif above 4th-story level, classical cornice. Designed by H.L. Stevans & Company of New York, Architects & Engineers, 522 5th Avenue.

20 South: brick, 2 stories, flat roof, 4 bays. Italianate dwelling. Ca. 1870. Bracketed cornice, decorative brickwork under eaves, 2/2 windows with blinds and decorative lintels. Mid-20th century, one-story snack bar attached to left side of structure.

18 South: Vacant.

10-12 South: brick, 1 story, flat roof, 4 bays. Vernacular commercial structure. Built in 1927 as a cleaning and dye works.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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RECEIVED JAN 9 1980

DATE ENTERED

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #40

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 23

10 North: brick, 2 stories, hip roof with tower, 3 bays. Queen Anne style dwelling. Ca. 1900. Corbeled cornice, segmental-arched openings, decorative brackets and framing on porch with sawn millwork lintels.

18 North (First Presbyterian Church Educational Building): brick, 3 stories, gable roof, 2 bays. Pseudo-colonial detailing. Mid-20th century.

20 North: brick, 2 stories, hip roof with tower, 3 bays. Queen Anne style dwelling. Ca. 1892. Corbeled cornice, decorative chimneys, segmental-arched openings. Front entrance porch altered. Designed by Collins & Hackett for Mary Julia Baldwin, Principal of Augusta Female Seminary, now Mary Baldwin College. (demolished 1981).



# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES N/A

BUILDER/ARCHITECT N/A

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Beverley Historic District in Staunton contains a well-preserved collection of commercial structures comprising one of the most architecturally and historically significant downtown areas in the state of Virginia. Although little except the street plan remains of William Beverley's 18th-century village, the district as it exists today reflects virtually every phase of local 19th- and early 20th-century architectural styles and building techniques. Further, it clearly represents the development of Staunton from an early mill settlement to one of the Shenandoah Valley's leading mercantile centers.

In 1732, just sixteen years after Governor Spotswood's Knights of the Golden Horseshoe first entered the Shenandoah Valley, the John Lewis family settled about two miles east of what is now Staunton. According to tradition, this Scotch-Irish family was the first group of Europeans to emigrate to this vicinity, but others soon followed.

On September 6, 1736 William Gooch, Lieutenant Governor (and later Governor) of Virginia, issued a patent for 118,491 acres west of the Blue Ridge Mountains to William Beverley of Essex County. This land grant embraced a large part of present-day Augusta County.<sup>1</sup> In order to fulfill the terms of his grant, Beverley actively encouraged settlement on his tract, even to the extent of sending agents north to Pennsylvania and Maryland to solicit immigrants. Most of these early settlers were the Scotch-Irish, whose descendants today make up a significant proportion of the area's population. Beverley established himself on his land sometime between 1736 and 1745, probably by building a mill, because in his correspondence, he refers to the settlement as his "mill place."

The first court of Augusta County was commissioned in October of 1745. Beverley had already built a courthouse on his land in anticipation of this action. This rude log building was the first of five county courthouses built on the same site.<sup>2</sup> With the establishment of a judicial seat at Beverley's mill place, there arose a need for taverns and inns to accommodate travelers. Within a few short years, a village began growing up around the courthouse.

The first mention of the name Staunton occurs on the 1747-48 (not recorded until 1749) town plan laid off by Beverley and surveyor Thomas Lewis, son of the first settler. In this plan, the area around the courthouse was divided into thirteen lots of approximately one-half acre each in 1747; a year later thirty-one more lots were added. This land was deeded by William Beverley for the express purpose of founding a town. Tradition maintains that the town was named for the wife of Governor William Gooch, Lady Rebecca Staunton (also "Stanton"). In November of 1761, Staunton was incorporated by an Act of Assembly; it was governed by a group of trustees until the first mayor was elected in 1802.

Local histories catalogue the Indian wars of the mid-1700s in great detail, giving vivid accounts of the many confrontations between these early settlers and the native

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Chace, Jacob, Topographical Engineer. Gray's New Map of Staunton.  
Philadelphia: O.W. Gray & Son, 1877.  
Frazier, William T. "T.J. Collins: A Local Virginia Architect and  
his Practice at the Turn of the Century." M.A. Thesis,  
University of Virginia, 1976.

(See Continuation Sheet #17)

**UTM NOT VERIFIED  
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

QUADRANGLE NAME Staunton, VA.

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 30 acres (approximate)

UTM REFERENCES

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

A | 1,7 | 6,6,8,8,0 | 4,2,2,4,1,2,0  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
 C | 1,7 | 6,6,9,0,8,0 | 4,2,2,3,8,1,0

B | 1,7 | 6,6,9,0,3,0 | 4,2,2,4,0,7,0  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
 D | 1,7 | 6,6,9,0,4,0 | 4,2,2,3,7,4,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet #47

**LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES**

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A		N/A	
N/A		N/A	

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

(2) (See Continuation Sheet #46)

NAME / TITLE

(1) William T. Frazier, Executive Director

ORGANIZATION

Historic Staunton Foundation, Inc.

DATE

August 10, 1979

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 2534

TELEPHONE

(703) 885-7676

CITY OR TOWN

Staunton

STATE

Virginia

**12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

H. Bryan Mitchell, Exec. Dir., VHLC

Resubmitted: 5/10/82

Resubmitted: 12/29/80

TITLE Tucker Hill, Executive Director  
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE NOV 20 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Bona Lee Boyd  
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE 7-14-82

ATTEST: Emma Jane Saxe  
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 7-15-80

Regional Coordinator

7-12-82

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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #18                      ITEM NUMBER 7,8                      PAGE 1, 1

7. DESCRIPTION

Detailing is profuse, especially in the less-altered upper floors. Heavily bracketed cornices, decorated lintels and hood molds, stained-glass windows, classical moldings, and elaborate terra-cotta ornamentation abound in the downtown area.

There are several buildings of outstanding architectural and/or historical merit within the district. One of them, National Valley Bank, has already been designated a Virginia Historic Landmark and has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Other notable buildings include: the old YMCA (1890); the Masonic Temple building (1895-96); and the Augusta County Courthouse (1901).

A number of buildings in the district were designed by architects, including all four mentioned above. The most significant contribution to the architectural quality of the downtown was made by a single architect, T. J. Collins, who practiced in Staunton from 1891 to 1912 (see Significance for details). To have so many professionally-designed buildings is unusual for so small a town.

Building space is devoted almost exclusively to professional and commercial use. Most of the commercial establishments are located at street level, leaving many buildings vacant above the storefronts.

The average building condition is good, with only a few structures needing major repairs; and several are in excellent condition. A number of facades are currently being renovated, using designs provided by Historic Staunton Foundation, the local architectural preservation group. Historic Staunton Foundation's designs are based on the rehabilitation guidelines set forth by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

WF (see Continuation Sheet #19)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

population. However, it should be noted that, given the vast area of what was then Augusta County, most of these wars and raids were far removed from Staunton's immediate environs. Likewise, the battles of the American Revolution seem to have had little direct effect on Staunton, as it was still very much on the frontier. There were, of course, troop conscriptions and the well-documented incident of the Virginia Legislature's meeting at Augusta Parish (now Trinity Episcopal) Church while fleeing Tarleton's troops.<sup>3</sup>

From 1786 to 1804 several annexations of surrounding land greatly expanded the boundaries of the original town plan. By the turn of the century, Staunton was a proper village that boasted a two-story stone courthouse, a parish church, a post office,<sup>4</sup> and a boys' academy. Local historian Joseph A. Waddell describes the appearance of the town in 1797 as seen through the eyes of a foreign visitor, French philanthropist Rochefoucauld:

(See Continuation Sheet # 41)



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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Beverley Historic **District**, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #41

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

### 8. SIGNIFICANCE

He(i.e. Rochefoucauld) does not give a flattering picture of the place...He says there were eight inns here, fifteen to eighteen stores, and about eight hundred inhabitants. Two market days were kept weekly, but badly furnished with provisions...A newspaper was published twice a week (?). The inhabitants, like the generality of Virginians, were fond of gambling and betting. The traveler witnessed here two miserable horse races. Manners were much like those of Richmond, nor were the people 'actuated by a superior desire to discharge the debts which they contracted.' During his stay at the inn he 'saw great numbers of travelers pass by, merchants and sellers of land, going to Greenbrier and Carolina, or persons on their way to the medicinal springs.' The goods sold by the storekeepers were brought from Baltimore or Philadelphia.<sup>5</sup>

Although it is known that the population, and consequently the physical size, of the town experienced some growth over the next few decades, it appears that the character of that frontier village changed little. Again, we are indebted to Waddell for the following colorful description of Staunton nearly forty years after the Frenchman's visit:

(I)n 1833, the town was very shabby and unattractive, in respect to its streets and buildings, public and private. Very few of the side-walks were paved, and pedestrians floundered in the mire at almost every step. The side-walks of some of the streets had been railed off, to protect people on foot from vehicles and cattle, but most of the rails had fallen off, so that only a remnant remained, with here and there a post. The town authorities discouraged the planting of trees, and therefore the aspect of the town was bare and bleak. The courthouse stood in the yard still used for that purpose. It was an unsightly stone structure, nearly square, and two stories high...

The county jail...was as plain and unsightly as the courthouse. The town market-house was a large shed with roof supported by posts, and no side walls on the corner of the jail lot next Augusta street. In the rear of the market-house stood the whipping-post and pillory.

Augusta street terminated a short distance south of the creek. The top of "Gospel Hill" was the eastern terminus of Beverley street, and the main Winchester road entered the town over the hill...

The people of Staunton obtained water for drinking and cooking from a half dozen public wells, and the labor of carrying water to distant points no doubt retarded the growth of the town. There were few houses on the hills,

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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #42

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 3

### 8. SIGNIFICANCE

There were three churches in Staunton...all three were without ornamentation.

A new house was seldom built, and an old one quite as seldom repaired. The furniture of the dwellings was very plain, and generally home-made.

The streets often presented a deserted and desolate appearance. On many days in the summer time, a person stepping into the main street would not see another living thing, man or beast, from 'the head of Newtown to the top of Gospel Hill.'

There was a singular disregard for neatness and comfort in the public streets...People walking shared the way with horses and cows...piles of litter thrown out on the highway adorned every stable door, and sent their fetid drainage meandering through the gutters of the town...In rainy weather, the ground around the courthouse was like a swamp.

The taverns were the Bell, the Eagle, the Wayne and the Washington...

It will be observed that there were no 'hotels' in those days, at least in this part of the country; but all houses of public entertainment were called taverns...every tavern in town had a large bell...which was used to summon guests to their meals. The bells were rung twice before each meal... Thus, morning, noon and evening there was a great clatter in the town...

Another familiar sight in Staunton, in 1833, was the 'Knoxville Teams.' At that time the merchants of East Tennessee transported their goods from Baltimore in wagons, and every spring and fall many lumbering wains passed through town...The United States mails for southwestern Virginia and east Tennessee were brought through Staunton in stage coaches...

Staunton was also a great thoroughfare for travelers going to and returning from the Virginia springs. During the 'springs season,' the town was alive with stage coaches, besides the private carriages in which many wealthy people traveled. Some of the latter and all of the former were drawn by four horses, and occasionally there was quite a display of liveried servants.<sup>6</sup>

It was only after 1840 that the town began to respond to the changes taking place all across the country. The frontier was moving steadily westward due to, among other things, the improvement of all modes of transportation. In the late 1830s and early 1840s several major roadways near Staunton were improved or macadamized. This "...led to a considerable increase in the trade and prosperity of Staunton shortly after 1840."<sup>7</sup>

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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #43

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 4

### 8. SIGNIFICANCE

Another factor that influenced Staunton's growth was the establishment during the second quarter of the century of several institutions. Western Lunatic Asylum (now Western State Hospital) was founded in 1825, and in 1839 the Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind (now Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind) was established. Augusta Female Seminary (now Mary Baldwin College) was founded in 1842, and the Virginia Female Institute (now Stuart Hall School) was established in 1844. The main buildings of all four of these institutions were built using architectural styles based on the classical forms of Greece and Rome.<sup>8</sup> Although the Greek Revival was already prevalent in less remote parts of the country, it was not common in the Staunton area. The aforementioned buildings did influence local residential building styles somewhat but had little effect on the commercial structures of the town. A notable exception was the fourth Augusta County Courthouse which was erected in 1835-36 in the Greek Revival style, but Waddell deems the structure "...not architecturally correct."<sup>9</sup>

But the greatest influence on both Staunton's growth and its economy was the completion in 1854 of the Virginia Central Railroad (now the Chesapeake & Ohio). For the first time since the town had been founded, area farmers had easy access to the lucrative northern and eastern markets, and merchants could obtain their goods quickly and inexpensively. The Valley Railroad, which ran north-south through Staunton, was completed in the mid-1870s, giving the town a strategic location at the crossroads of two major rail lines.

During the Civil War, Staunton served as an important military station and supply depot. Also, extensive hospital facilities were maintained here throughout the war. The area immediately adjacent to the railroad was built up with arsenals and commissary warehouses.<sup>10</sup> Because Staunton was, to a great extent, spared the physical ravages of the Civil War, commercial growth continued unabated in the decade from 1860-1870.

However, it was after the war that Staunton experienced its greatest era of expansion. From 1870 to 1910, the "shabby and unattractive" town so vividly reported on by Waddell was swept into the modern age as it grew at an unprecedented rate into a prosperous mercantile center. The rail network gave access to the rich mineral deposits in nearby West Virginia. Land sales all over the Shenandoah Valley were booming. Huge fortunes were made locally in land and mineral speculation during the 1880s and 1890s. Merchants, too, prospered, due to the larger and wealthier population. Farming, formerly only a subsistence occupation, now had the potential of being a lucrative pursuit. It was Staunton's good fortune to be located in the heart of a rich agricultural area with abundant game and to have the extensive rail facilities to transport these goods.

Downtown mirrored the prosperity of the times. Most of the commercial structures in the Beverley Historic District were built or remodeled during the period from 1870 to 1910. Downtown buildings, formerly simple, vernacular structures, were replaced by more elaborate buildings which properly reflected the wealth of their owners. The four blocks



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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #44

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 5

### 8. SIGNIFICANCE

of Beverley Street were built up into a dense commercial area. Stores, most of them between two and four stories high, abutted one against the other. The predominant style of these buildings was the Italianate commercial, with its characteristic heavily decorated cornices and brackets.

In times past, many residences had been located in the downtown area. As a result of this increased commercial activity, dwellings made way for business establishments. By 1900 building use in the district was almost entirely commercial.

During the last decade of the 19th century, Staunton was in its heyday. The population had swelled to 12,000. There were four hotels, a fully equipped YMCA (the second in Virginia), an opera house, a telephone company, many factories and mills, and depots for two great national railroads, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio.<sup>11</sup>

During the 1890s several downtown buildings were erected in the eclectic architectural styles of the late Victorian period. The YMCA (Queen Anne - 1890), the Marquis Building (Romanesque Revival - 1895), and the Masonic Temple Building (Victorian Eclectic - 1895-6), were all considerably larger than their neighbors, making them commanding presences on Main Street.

This movement away from the more common Italianate style of the 1870s and 1880s continued into the first part of this century. Within the district, there are several examples of designs based on Venetian models intermixed with a Beaux-Arts bank (National Valley Bank - 1903) and a Neo-Classical Revival courthouse (Augusta County Courthouse - 1901).

No discussion of Staunton's architectural significance would be complete without mention of T. J. Collins. A third-generation architect, Collins relocated here from Washington, D.C. in 1891 and formed a brief partnership with a man named Hackett (no first name available). By 1894 Hackett had left Staunton to open his office in Roanoke, but Collins stayed on. He designed several of the above mentioned buildings and was responsible for some 200 new buildings or remodelings in the area. He was the quintessential Victorian eclectic, borrowing ideas for his designs from a variety of times and traditions. After his retirement in 1912, his sons continued the firm as T. J. Collins & Son; the firm is still in existence today.<sup>12</sup> The Beverley Historic District has at least three buildings by Collins & Hackett, sixteen by Collins himself, and five by the firm of T. J. Collins & Son. Staunton is indeed fortunate to have so many professionally-designed structures.

With the increase in population during the last decade of the 19th century, members of Staunton's city council began to realize that the city could not be administered by volunteers. By 1906, council members were studying other forms of municipal government

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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #45

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 6

## 8. SIGNIFICANCE

and recommended a new form - a municipal director. This individual would assume the responsibilities generally imposed upon the general manager of a business corporation such as maintenance of public utilities and improvements. The plan was adopted, and in 1908 the first city manager in the United States was appointed.

As the 20th century progressed, the city limits were extended quite far into the surrounding county. These suburbs were the new growth areas; the downtown and adjacent residential neighborhoods were left essentially undisturbed by modern development. There was little new construction downtown, although the inevitable modernization of storefronts occurred, especially after World War II. Few of these alterations extend above the storefronts, and fewer still are completely irreversible. There is only a handful of late 20th-century intrusions, and even these respect the height scale of the district as a whole.

The significance of the Beverley Historic District in Staunton lies both in its history and its architecture. For 240 years this area has been the heart of Staunton-- from its earliest frontier beginnings, through its "boomtown" growth in the late 19th century, to the small city of today. Buildings in the Beverley Historic District continue to exhibit a wide variety of architectural styles popular during the second half of the 19th century and reflect Staunton's prosperity during the Industrial Revolution.

WF

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<sup>1</sup>A short history of Augusta County is appropriate here. At the time of the first settlements, this area was part of Spotsylvania County, but in 1734 jurisdiction was switched to the newly created Orange County. An act passed by the Virginia General Assembly in 1738 subdivided the western lands of Orange to form Frederick and Augusta counties. At that time, Augusta stretched from the Blue Ridge Mountains to the Mississippi River; it included nearly all of present-day West Virginia, and the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and part of western Pennsylvania. Augusta did not become fully independent until 1745, when the first courthouse was built. By 1791, due to continued subdivisions of the county, Augusta was about the same size it is today. Joseph A Waddell, Annals of Augusta County, 2d ed., 1902 (n.p.: C. Russell Caldwell, 1901; reprint ed., Harrisonburg, Virginia: C. J. Carrier Company, 1979), pp. 27, 36-37 (hereafter cited as Waddell, Annals).

<sup>2</sup>The other four courthouses are described in Waddell's Annals (pp. 534-535) as follows: 1755 - "another log house...(presumably) more commodious than the first; at any rate, it had a chimney and fire place."; 1789 - "A stone house two stories high...used till 1836."; 1836 - "A brick house with wings for clerk's offices, etc., and stately columns in front...taken down in 1900 to make way for the present building."; 1901 - the present courthouse.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #46

ITEM NUMBER 8 & 11 PAGE 7, 1

### 8. SIGNIFICANCE

<sup>3</sup>This incident is described in the National Register Nomination Form for Staunton's Trinity Church, prepared by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, January, 1972.

<sup>4</sup>Waddell's Annals (p. 346) states that Staunton's post office was established in 1793 and that, in 1789, there were only 75 post offices in the entire United States.

<sup>5</sup>Waddell, Annals, p. 350-351.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., pp. 421-424.

<sup>7</sup>J. Lewis Peyton, History of Augusta County, Virginia, 2d ed. (Bridgewater, Virginia: C. J. Carrier Company, 1953), p. 266.

<sup>8</sup>All four of these buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

<sup>9</sup>Waddell, Annals, p. 534.

<sup>10</sup>This area, because of its convenient proximity to the railroad station, later became the main distribution center for Augusta County as well as for adjacent counties in West Virginia. Today, it is known as the Wharf Area Historic District and is listed on the National Register. It survives today as a reminder of the vitality and importance of Staunton as a transportation depot at the turn of the century.

<sup>11</sup>"At the latter more passengers are said to embark and disembark than at any other point on the line except Richmond." From Armisted C. Gordon, Staunton, Virginia: Its Past, Present and Future, (New York: The South Publishing Company, circa 1893), p. 61.

<sup>12</sup>The continued existence of the firm is extremely advantageous for Staunton as the present office houses nearly all of the original plans and drawings dating from 1891 on, as well as Collins's collection of architectural books and periodicals.

### 11. FORM PREPARED BY

(2) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff  
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission  
221 Governor Street  
Richmond, Virginia 23219

November 1979  
(804) 786-3144



RECEIVED JAN 9 1980

DATE ENTERED

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Virginia

\*CONTINUATION SHEETS 1-16 LISTED PROPERTY OWNERS AND HAVE BEEN DELETED FROM THE NOMINATION,  
THE OWNERS HAVING RECEIVED GENERAL NOTICE IN THE STAUNTON NEWSPAPERS  
NOVEMBER 1980.

CONTINUATION SHEET \*#17

ITEM NUMBER 6 & 9 PAGE 1

### 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

- 2) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey  
January 1979 State  
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission  
221 Governor Street  
Richmond, Virginia 23219

### 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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C.J. Carrier Company, 1979.

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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

BEVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT, Staunton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET 47

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Verbal Boundary Description

Bounded on the N by a line extending from the intersection of N. Lewis with the rear property line (rpl) of 123 W. Frederick and continuing E along the Npls of 123 and 117-119 W. Frederick and 114-120 N. Central; thence extending S along W side of N. Central to S side of W. Frederick; thence E along said side to E side of N. Augusta; thence N along said side to Npl of 119 N. Augusta; thence E along said pl, jogging SE to Npl of 104 N. New; thence E along said pl to W side of N. New; thence S along said side to S side of E. Frederick; thence E along said side to W side of N. Market;

Bounded on the E by a line extending S from latter point to NW corner of S. Market and Kalorama; thence to Epl of 200 Kalorama, following said line and continuing SW along SEpl of 125-137 Greenville; thence crossing said avenue SW to NE corner of Greenville Ave. Parking Lot;

Bounded on the S by a line extending from latter point SW along SE side of said parking lot, and continuing to S side of creek; thence NW to Spl of 114-116 S. New, extending W along said line; thence NW to intersection of creek with SW corner of 14-16 E. Johnson (vacant lot); thence SW along N side of creek to E side of S. Augusta; thence W along S line of Augusta County Parking Lot, then S and SW along S line of Johnson St. Parking Lot to S. Lewis St.; and

Bounded on the W by a line extending from latter point N along E side of S. Lewis to point of origin.

For delineation of above-described boundary, see Map 1 (scale:1"=50') submitted with this nomination.

UTM References (cont'd)

E-17/668710/4223700

F-17/668660/4224100



894

894

MEDCO PRESCRIPTION CENTER

89 89

FOR NEXT  
MAIL

★  
2



Putnam Organ Works Building

BEVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Staunton, Virginia  
Credit: Historic Staunton  
Foundation

1979

Negative Filed: VA State  
Library

View of 103 West Beverley St.

Roll #3678 Frame #2

1 of 14

JAN 9 1980



WHITE  
STAR  
MILLS

BEVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA  
10/79

2 of 14 VHLC Roll 4482 Neg. 19

From corner of Market St.  
and Kalorama St. looking  
southwest at the end of  
New St.

JAN 9 1980





BEVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA  
10/79

VHLC Roll 4482 Neg. 10

From E. Frederick St.  
looking west at the north  
side of Frederick St.

3 of 14

JAN 9 1980





BEVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Staunton, Virginia  
Credit: Historic Staunton  
Foundation

1979

Negative Filed: VA State  
Library

Beverley Street looking  
east

Roll #4480 Frame #2

4 of 14

JAN 9 1980



Switzer Building

BEVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Staunton, Virginia  
Credit: Historic Staunton  
Foundation

1979

Negative Filed: VA State  
Library

View of 19-21 East Beverley  
Street

Roll #3677 Frame #10

6 Of 14

JAN 9 1980





BEVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA  
10/79

VHLC Roll 4482 Neg. 11

From N. Augusta St. looking  
southwest towards corner of  
N. Central Ave. and W.  
Frederick St.

JAN 9 1980

7 of 14



OUR PRICES  
OUR QUALITY  
Furniture & Co.



SOUTH  
EAST  
11  
250  
DO NOT  
ENTER  
252



Augusta County Courthouse

BEVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Staunton, Virginia

Credit: Historic Staunton  
Foundation

1979

Negative Filed: VA State  
Library

View of Northeast corner of  
Augusta and John-  
son Streets

Roll # 3687 Frame #12

10 of 14

JAN 9 1980

*Augusta County Courthouse  
View of Northeast corner of  
Augusta and Johnson Streets*



BEVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Staunton, Virginia

01 Credit: Historic Staunton  
Foundation

1979

Negative Filed: VA State  
Library

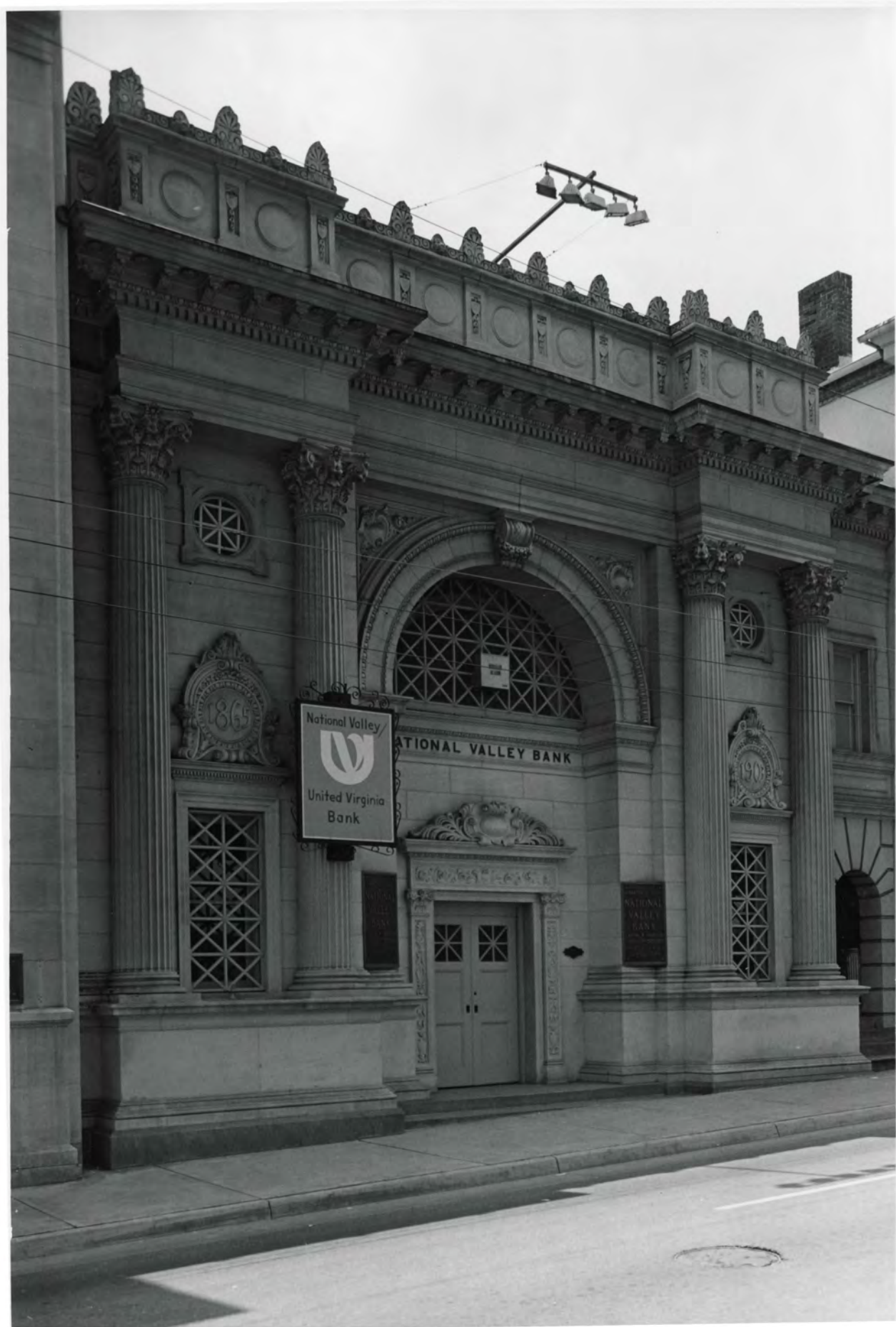
View of South New Street  
looking south


Roll #4480 Frame #10

11 of 14

JAN 9 1980





National Valley  
  
United Virginia  
Bank

NATIONAL VALLEY BANK

1865

1906

NATIONAL VALLEY BANK

National Valley Bank

BEVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Staunton, Virginia  
Credit: Historic Staunton  
Foundation

1979

Negative Filed: VA State  
Library

View of 12-14 West Beverley  
Street

Roll #3669 Frame #16

8 of 14

JAN 9 1980





GUSTY ST.

Old Dominion  
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

Old Dominion  
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

SOUTH  
EAST ALTERNATE  
EAST  
11 250 11 250  
EAST  
254  
EAST  
254

ONE WAY  
ONE WAY



Marquis Building

BEVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Staunton, Virginia

Credit: Historic Staunton  
Foundation

1979

Negative Filed: VA State  
Library

View of 2-4 East Beverley St.

Roll #3669 Frame #13

9 of 14

JAN 9 1980



7  
BEVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA  
10/79

VHLC Roll 4482 Neg. 18

From corner of Beverley St.  
and Central Ave. looking  
northeast at 0-99 block of  
W. Beverley St.

JAN 9 1980

12 of 14





BEVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

10/79

VHLC Roll 4482 Neg. 9

From corner of N. Market St.  
and E. Frederick St. looking  
south at west side of  
Market St.

13 of 14

JAN 9 1980





BEVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA  
10/79

VHLC Roll 4482 Neg. 16

From Byers St. in Johnson  
St. Parking Lot looking  
northeast at 0-99 block  
of W. Johnson St.

JAN 9 1980

14 of 14



Roll # 4482, neg. # 15

Lewis St., looking north from S. Lewis

l.to r.-Faith Lutheran Church (#17 N.);  
garage at # 1 N; west side of parking  
garage; 118 W. Johnson(rear); 109-111  
S.; 117 S. (119 S. is very similar)

Lewis → north


9/79










BOUNDARIES

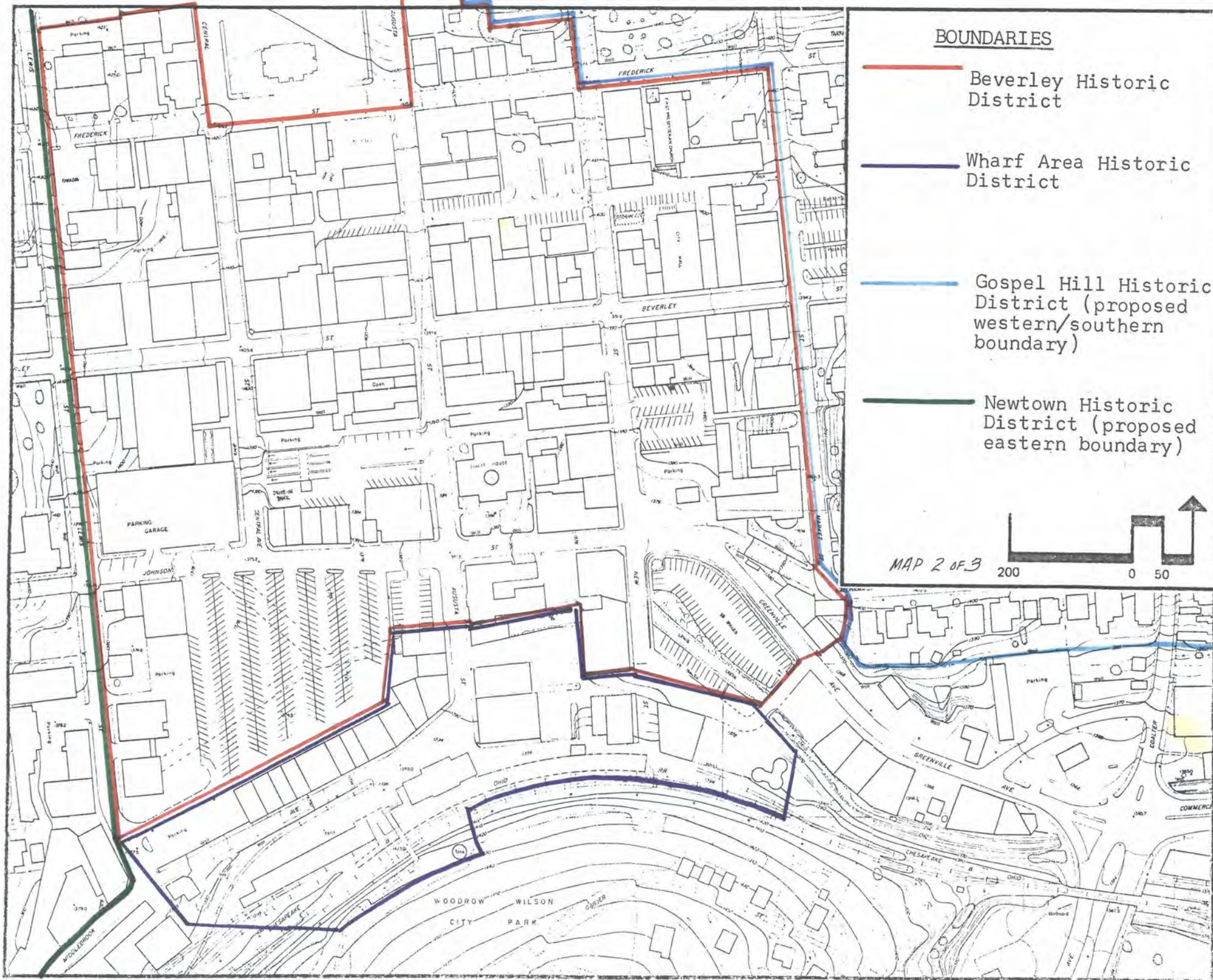
 Beverley Historic District

 Wharf Area Historic District

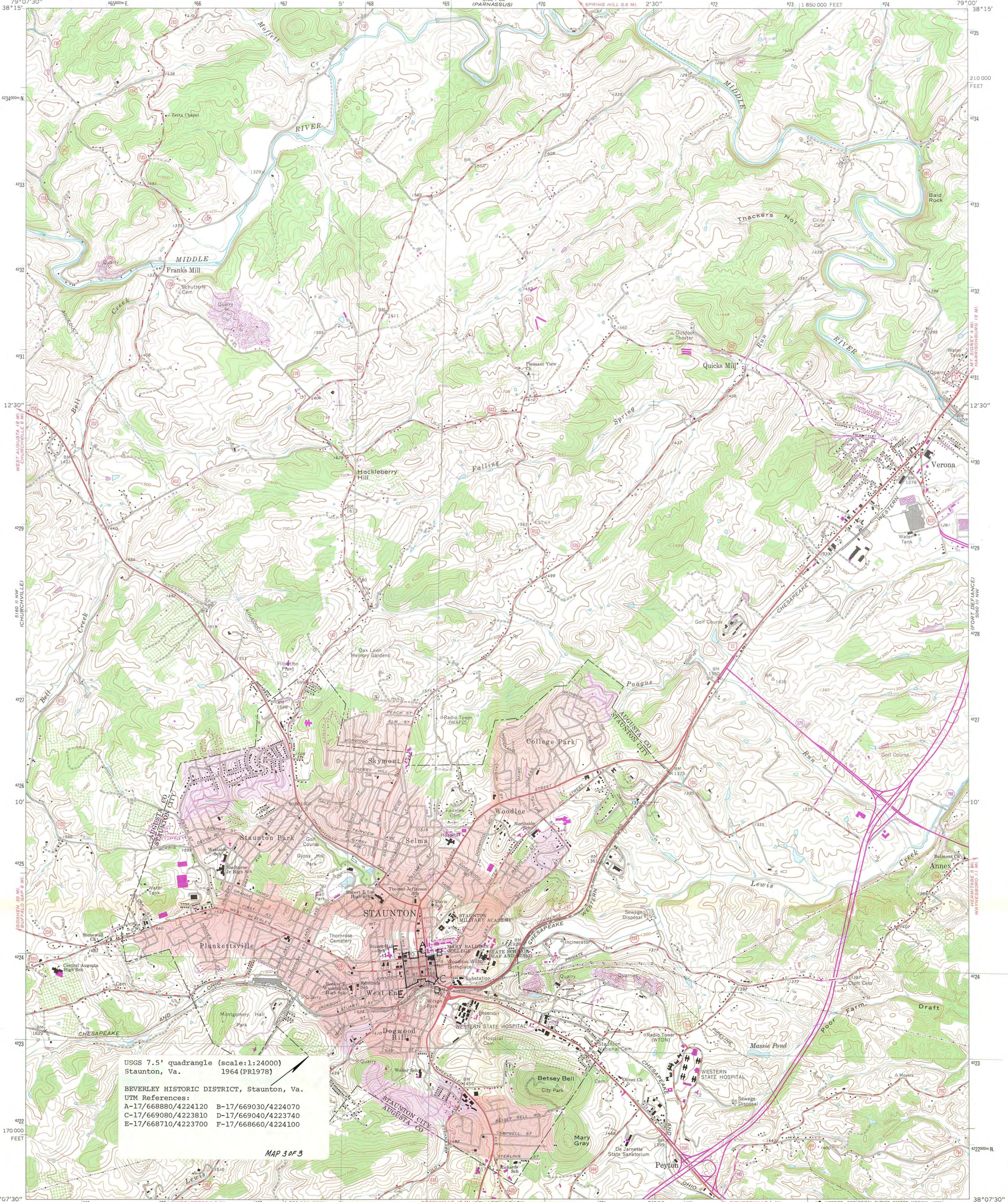
 Gospel Hill Historic District (proposed western/southern boundary)

 Newtown Historic District (proposed eastern boundary)

MAP 2 OF 3





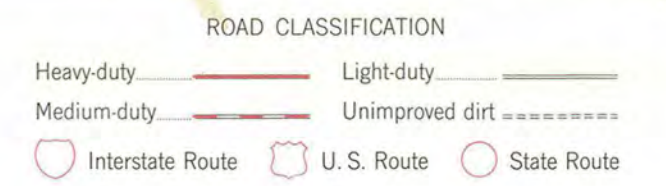
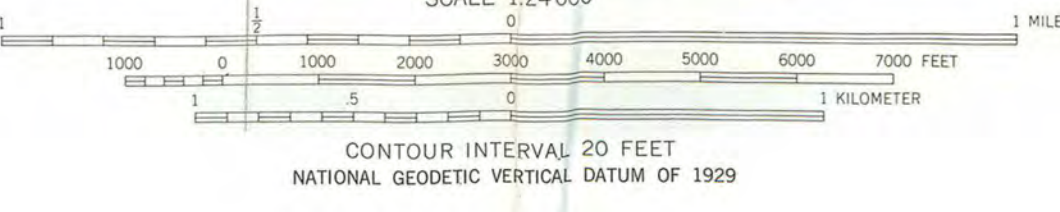
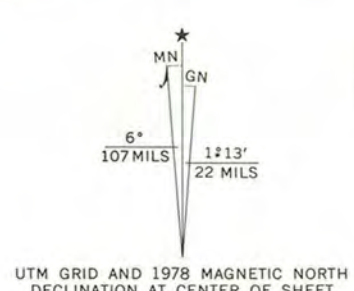


USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale:1:24000)  
Staunton, Va. 1964 (PR1978)

BEVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT, Staunton, Va.  
UTM References:  
A-17/668880/4224120 B-17/669030/4224070  
C-17/669080/4223810 D-17/669040/4223740  
E-17/668710/4223700 F-17/668660/4224100

MAP 3 OF 3

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1963. Field checked 1964  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, north zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17,  
shown in blue  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas  
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth  
of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other  
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1978



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

STAUNTON, VA.  
N3807.5-W7900/7.5  
1964  
PHOTOREVISED 1978  
AMS 5160 II NE-SERIES V834



The attached National Register Inventory-Nomination form is being returned to your office for clarification of the information indicated below. PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM WHEN THE NOMINATION IS RESUBMITTED.

7 Description: Please see attached list.

8 Statement of Significance: \_\_\_\_\_



9 Bibliography: \_\_\_\_\_

10 Geographical Data -- Acreage: \_\_\_\_\_

UTM Reference(s): Please amend as

Verbal Boundary Description: appropriate.

The sketch map (city engineer's map) may be referenced as the VBD.

12 Certification: \_\_\_\_\_

Photographic Coverage: Please provide photos of the east side of So. Lewis St. between 109-111 and 119.

Map Coverage: \_\_\_\_\_

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to Emma Jane Saxe on the National Register staff, telephone 202-343-6401

Thank you for your attention to the above items.

Bruce M. Brown  
Chief, Branch of Registration

Date: May 15, 1980



Beverley Historic District, Staunton, Va.

- #'s 1, 2 + 3 directly below refer to amendments that we recommend be made to the Wharf Area Historic District nomination (listed 11/9/72).
1. 108-114, 116-118 So. Augusta St. is in both proposed Beverley District and listed Wharf Area District. It should be excluded from Wharf Area District. We recommend excluding Johnson St. parking lot and this parking area along So. Augusta St. as being unjustifiable to the historic significance of either district.
  2. Augusta Co. Office Bldg, also, is in both districts. We recommend that it be excluded from both districts. It is unclear from sketch map where boundary line for Wharf Area District is currently set in terms of including or excluding 14-16 E. Johnson St.
  3. 121, 123, 125 So. New Street (White Star Mills). While included in Inventory in Wharf Area nomination, these are excluded according to both USGS + sketch maps. Boundary line should be amended to include this area in the Wharf Area H.D. while excluding the parking lot adjacent to the north. We also recommend including the grain bins in Wharf Area rather than in Beverley District. Please note that the UTM's on the USGS map for the Wharf Area should be revised to incorporate the area east of South New St., not presently included.



The following items are all referenced to the Beverly Historic District nomination Inventory.

4. Continuation sheet, #7, p. 11, NE corner of So. Lewis + ~~W.~~ Johnson. Please mark this area parking garage & take out the street numbers.
5. #7, p. 12, SE corner of So. Lewis + ~~W.~~ Johnson. 118, 114-116, 110-112 West Johnson. Please insert these numbers on map to indicate that bldgs. are extant.
6. #7, p. 13. 119, 117, 109-111 So. Lewis Street. Please indicate street numbers on appropriate lots. (Numbers on copy of attached city map only indicate my guesses).
7. #7, p. 13. Where is 1 North Lewis St.  
Should it be 11-13 " " " as shown on map?
8. #7, p. 14. Central Ave., east side.  
11 South is OK  
11-13 North, 15, 17-19 North } Mark numbers on map.  
Where are 15-19, 21 South Central?  
and 12, 14 South Central?
9. #7, ~~p. 17~~ p. 17, No. Augusta St., east side.  
9-11, 13-15, 21-29 } mark numbers on map.

~~10. #7, p. 20. 15-23. + 35 South New St.~~

~~Since these are noncontributing areas on the edge of the district, we would recommend excluding them.~~



10. #7, p.18. Please label Court Place and Lawyers Row on the map.

11. #7, p.21, No. New St. Please mark 7-11, 15 + 21 on the map.

12. #7, p.21 - Greenville Ave. Where is 130-132?  
As mentioned in #3, Grain Bins should probably go in amended Wharf Area H.D. It is unclear whether the entire north side of Greenville (115-137) should go in Beverley or in Wharf Area. It appears they may relate better to Wharf area. Could we have photos of this row if possible? If not possible, please give a rationale for which district ~~is~~ you choose to put them in. ~~is~~



REMARK SHEET FOR RESUBMITTED NOMINATIONS TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Below are responses to questions posed on the HCRS Comment Sheet returned on  
May 15, 1980 to this office with the following nomination:

Name of Property BEVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT Location STAUNTON

7. DESCRIPTION: RE: LIST RETURNED WITH NOMINATION: FOR #s 1-12, see attached letter pp. 1-3.

8. SIGNIFICANCE: \_\_\_\_\_

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY: \_\_\_\_\_

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA: ACREAGE: NO CHANGE NECESSARY

UTM: AMENDED APPROPRIATELY

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: AMENDED APPROPRIATELY

12. CERTIFICATION: \_\_\_\_\_

PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE: Photo Provided

MAP COVERAGE: \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_



Property Beverly Historic District

State Va - Staunton (independent city) Working Number 1-9-80 99

**TECHNICAL**

Photos 14  
Maps 2

**CONTROL**

**HISTORIAN**

Beverly H.D. is 11-sq. block commercial center of Staunton w/ 150 bldgs. on streets following original grid pattern from 1740s. Bldgs. are low-rise (4 stories) on a series of hills, compact, contiguous, mostly brick, Italianate style commercial, dating from post-Civil War period.

**ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN**

Accept.  
Saxe  
4-15-80

District is architecturally significant as cohesive collection of commercial architecture built between 1870 + 1910, reflecting mainly the Italianate style with a few examples of the late 19th C. major styles.

**ARCHEOLOGIST**

District is historically signif. as manifestation of historical development of important mercantile center which grew + prospered in 1870s, '80s + '90s after 2 major RR trunk lines had completed construction. Important to economic + commercial development of Shenandoah Valley.  
Boundary question re. parking lot in SW area of district.

**OTHER**

See phone report.

**HAER**

Inventory \_\_\_\_\_

Review \_\_\_\_\_

**REVIEW UNIT CHIEF**

Accept.  
Saxe 4-15-80

Comp. Bruce + Sally NR policy to exclude parking lots on edges of districts should be followed here. Return sheet should indicate current NR policy and be signed by C. Shull after I see it.

**BRANCH CHIEF**

Soldh 4/23/80

**KEEPER**

National Register Write-up \_\_\_\_\_ Send-back 5,115.80 Entered \_\_\_\_\_  
Federal Register Entry \_\_\_\_\_ Re-submit 1-8-81

INT:2106-74



Property

*Beverly Historic District*

*2nd control*

State

*VA Staunton (ind city)*

Working Number

*1-9-80-99*

**TECHNICAL**

Photos

*14+1*

Maps

*2+1*

**CONTROL**

**HISTORIAN**

**ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN**

**ARCHEOLOGIST**

**OTHER**

**HAER**

Inventory \_\_\_\_\_

Review \_\_\_\_\_

**REVIEW UNIT CHIEF**

**BRANCH CHIEF**

**KEEPER**

National Register Write-up \_\_\_\_\_

Send-back \_\_\_\_\_

Entered \_\_\_\_\_

Federal Register Entry \_\_\_\_\_

Re-submit \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF PROPERTY Beverley H.D. Wharf Area H.D. STATE Va.

The attached National Register Inventory-Nomination form is being returned to your office for clarification of the information indicated below. PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM WHEN THE NOMINATION IS RESUBMITTED.

**7** Description: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**8** Statement of Significance: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**9** Bibliography: \_\_\_\_\_

**10** Geographical Data -- Acreage: \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Reference(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
Verbal Boundary Description: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**12** Certification: \_\_\_\_\_  
Photographic Coverage: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Map Coverage: \_\_\_\_\_

Renotification/80 Amendments

Other: The revisions to both districts have been reviewed and the technical sufficiency of these nominations appears to be all in good order. When listing of districts is resumed, it appears these may be listed at that time.

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to Emma Jane Saxe on the National Register staff, telephone 202-343-6401

Thank you for your attention to the above items.

Emma Jane Saxe Date: 2/13/81



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

EVALUATION / RETURN SHEET

82004598

Property: Beverley Historic District  
State, County: VA, Staunton (inc. city)  
Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Working No. 1.9.80-99  
Fed. Reg. Date: 2.1.83  
Date Due: 7/19/82  
Action:  ACCEPT 7/14/82  
 RETURN  
 REJECT

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

photos   
maps

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*Revisions were in order on occasion of 1st resubmission.  
Re-notification done in accord w/ Amendments*

Recom./Criteria AC Accept  
Reviewer E.J. Saxe  
Discipline arch. Historian  
Date 7-12-82  
 see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for:  technical corrections cited below  
 substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	<input type="checkbox"/> altered
		<input type="checkbox"/> date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

5150 500 SAN 101

## 8. Significance

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates \_\_\_\_\_ Builder/Architect \_\_\_\_\_

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

## 10. Geographical Data

Address of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

USGS References \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification \_\_\_\_\_

## 11. Form Prepared By

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is

\_\_\_\_\_ national \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature \_\_\_\_\_

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

## 13. Other

- \_\_\_\_\_ Maps
- \_\_\_\_\_ Photographs
- \_\_\_\_\_ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



Place w/rom.

Feb. 29, 1980

Ms Carol D. Skull  
Washington D.C.

Dear Ms Skull:

I received your letter in regard to the National Register of Historical Places. I do not own the property at 30-34 East Beverley Street. That property is owned by my daughter Miss Peggy Jean Klotz. She lives in New York but I am her agent and take care of her business interests here - her address is the same as mine. Please make this correction and I thank you.

Very truly,  
Mrs Morris Klotz  
1426 Dogwood Road  
Staunton  
Va. 24401

Peggy Jean Klotz  
Beverley Hist District  
30-34 Beverley St. WVB

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE REC'D MAR 4 1980

                     INDIVIDUAL CASE (ATTACHED)

                     INFORMATION MATERIAL SENT

                     TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN                     

INITIALS                     

*Handwritten signature*



YP

GEORGE M. COCHRAN  
P. O. Box 156  
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA 24401

*Staunton Co.*

March 26, 1980

~~Listed  
1-1-80~~

Ms. Carol D. Shull  
Acting Keeper of the  
National Register  
Heritage Conservation  
and Recreation Service  
Department of the Interior  
Pension Building  
440 G Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20243

Re: 661

Attention: NOM

Dear Ms. Shull:

As an owner of property located in a district that has been nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, I am writing to express my approval of the listing.

My property, which you list as 1-3 N. Court Place, is assessed for real estate taxes as 1-3-5 Barristers Row, Staunton, Virginia. I am familiar with the National Register program and endorse it with enthusiasm.

Very truly yours,

*George M. Cochran*  
George M. Cochran

George M. Cochran  
P. O. Box 156  
Staunton, VA 24401

RE: Beverley Historic District  
1-3 N. Court Place

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE LISTED **MAR 31 1980**

\_\_\_\_\_  
INDIVIDUAL REVIEW (ATTACHED)

\_\_\_\_\_  
INFORMATIVE MATERIAL SENT

\_\_\_\_\_  
TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN \_\_\_\_\_

INITIALS \_\_\_\_\_



---

# MEETING REPORT

---

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

---

PROJECT: *BEVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT, VA. / CHURCH PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT*

---

LOCATION OF MEETING: *HERS*

DATE: *4/24/80*

---

STAFF MEMBER: *MARK DOWD*

DIVISION:

---

PARTICIPANT:

ORGANIZATION:

PHONE:

*DR. DHAM*

---

## REPORT:

*DISCUSSION WAS N.R.  
THE MAIN POINT OF THE ~~DISCUSSION~~ POLICY ABOUT EXCLUDING  
INTRUSIVE OR NON-CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS WHEN THEY OCCUR AT THE  
EDGE OF THE DISTRICT AND WHEN THERE IS A PROPOSED <sup>OR ACCEPTED</sup> ADJACENT  
DISTRICT WHICH DIRECTLY ADJUTS THE NON-CONTRIBUTING ELEMENT.  
THE DECISION WAS THAT WHEN THE INTRUSION IS AT AN EDGE, THE  
FACT THAT THERE IS AN ADJACENT NR OR LOCAL DISTRICT IS NOT  
SUFFICIENT JUSTIFICATION TO INCLUDE THE INTRUSION.*

---

**MEMBERS**

FREDERIC H. COX, JR., AIA, CHAIRMAN  
MRS. NELLIE WHITE BUNDY, VICE CHAIRMAN  
ROY EUGENE GRAHAM, AIA  
DAVID A. HARRISON, III  
DONALD HAYNES  
MRS. KENNETH R. HIGGINS  
FREDERICK D. NICHOLS  
FRED W. WALKER  
MRS. T. EUGENE WORRELL



**COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA**  
*Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission*

H. BRYAN MITCHELL  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

221 GOVERNOR STREET  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219  
TELEPHONE: (804) 786-3143

May 25, 1982

Ms. Carol D. Shull, Acting Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Washington, DC 20240

RE: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES RESUBMISSIONS

Dear Ms. Shull:

The enclosed reports on Beverley Historic District and Wharf Area Historic District amendments, Staunton, are being resubmitted in nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. In December of 1980, these technically revised reports had been renominated to the National Register but were returned in February of 1981 after the National Register closed to privately owned properties. The owners of the properties in Beverley Historic District received the appropriate opportunity to object to or concur in listing their properties on the National Register, as did the owners of the affected properties in the Wharf Area Historic District. Should there be any questions about these resubmissions, please let us know. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Corrine P. Hudgins  
Registrar

Enclosures

CPH/vmm





# HISTORIC STAUNTON FOUNDATION

July 14, 1980

Ms. Emma Jane Saxe  
The National Register  
of Historic Places  
Heritage Conservation and  
Recreation Services  
440 G Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20243

Re: Wharf Area Historic District  
Staunton, Virginia (listed 1972)

Beverley Historic District  
Staunton, Virginia (listing in progress)

Dear Ms. Saxe:

Enclosed please find the amended maps and inventory changes for the above-named historic district nominations. The revised maps used are current as of May, 1980, and show the actual buildings instead of property lines. Thus, they should be less confusing than maps sent previously.

To answer your questions and address your recommendations, in order (items 1 - 3 refer to the Wharf Area Historic District, hereafter WAHD; the rest to the Beverley Historic District, hereafter BHD. Also, please refer to some additional notations on both districts at the end of this item listing):

1. 108-114, 116-118 South Augusta Street (now the Augusta County Employee Parking Lot) has been deleted from the WAHD boundary map, as recommended. This lot, along with the adjacent Johnson Street Parking Lot, will remain in the BHD to avoid a "hole" between the two districts for future planning purposes (please refer to Tucker Hill's letter of May 13, 1980 to Carol Shull, as well as to conversations with Barry Zarakov for explanation/rationale).



Ms. Emma Jane Saxe  
July 14, 1980 - page 2

2. The Augusta County Office Building should remain in the BHD for same reasons stated above in # 1. (In fact, this building never was included in the WAHD inventory. I refer to continuation sheet # 1 of the WAHD nomination form: "The Wharf Area Preservation Zone includes all properties with frontage on Middlebrook Avenue between S. New Street and S. Lewis Street, as well as all properties with frontage on S. Augusta Street between Johnson Street and Middlebrook Avenue." The Augusta County Office Building has always fronted on Johnson Street and its street number is # 6 E. Johnson. The same is true of the adjacent property in question, # 14-16 E. Johnson; this lot is now vacant as the building was demolished in 1979.)
3. 121-123-125 South New Street (White Star Mills) has been included on the revised map of the WAHD; so have the grain bins, a description of which is included at the end of this letter. The grain bins have been deleted from both the inventory and the map of the BHD (see also a note on item # 12 referring to the Greenville Avenue Parking Lot, to the north of the WAHD).
4. (continuation sheet # 7, p. 11) Parking Garage has been so designated and street numbers deleted on BHD map.
5. (#7, p. 12) Numbers 118, 114-116, & 110-112 West Johnson Street have been indicated on appropriate structures.
6. (# 7, p. 13) Numbers 119, 117, & 109-111 South Lewis Street have been indicated on appropriate structures (NOTE: also enclosed is a photograph of this area, as requested, taken from South Lewis Street looking north; structures indicated on back of print. Although #119 S. Lewis is not shown on the print, it is almost identical to # 117).
7. (# 7, p. 13) Number 1 North Lewis Street is so indicated on appropriate structure, which is a garage next to Faith Lutheran Church (#17 North).
8. (# 7, p. 14) Numbers 11-13, 15, & 17-19 North Central Avenue have been so indicated on appropriate structures.



9. (# 7, p. 17) Numbers 9-11, 13-15, 21-25, & 27-29 North Augusta Street have been so indicated on appropriate structures.
10. (# 7, p. 18) Court Place (also known as Barristers' Row) and Lawyers' Row have been so designated; also, # 21 Court Place has been indicated on appropriate structure.
11. (# 7, p. 21) Numbers 7-11, 15, & 21 North New Street have been so indicated on appropriate structures.
12. (# 7, p. 21) Number 130-132 Greenville Avenue is part of the Greenville Avenue Parking Lot; the street number listing has been deleted from the inventory, retaining only the Parking Lot name.

In regard to 115-119, 121-123, & 125-137 Greenville Avenue: although these buildings could relate to the Wharf area, they relate better visually to the BHD. Two copies of photos of these three buildings are enclosed for reference.

NOTE: A note from Barry Zarakov informed us that the Greenville Avenue Parking Lot could be left in the BHD for planning purposes in the future. This area is the target of a proposed redevelopment effort by the City of Staunton. The proposed mini-park along Lewis Creek would relate visually as a link between the two historic districts. Improvements by the City will include clean-up and general improvement of the creek itself, re-landscaping of the banks, and improvements such as walkways, lighting and other amenities.

Additional Notes:

- a) We have also included, for your reference, a small city map showing the contiguous boundaries for the other two proposed historic districts to the east and west (tentatively called "Gospel Hill HD" and "Newtown HD", respectively).
- b. Parking lots on the maps have been indicated by street numbers only if they appear that way in the inventory.

(notes c - f refer to changes that should be made to the Wharf Area Historic District inventory. These changes have already been made on the enclosed revised map)



Ms. Emma Jane Saxe  
July 14, 1980 - page 4

- c. Fultz Lumber Yard is #44 Middlebrook Avenue, and street number should be added.
- d. 15-17-19 S. New Street: street numbers do not exist that way. Correct this building to read 112 South New Street which is proper listing.
- e. 115-117 South Augusta Street was demolished in the summer of 1979 by the County authorities; lot is presently vacant.
- f. The southern boundary of the WAHD has been expanded to include ALL of the cast iron footbridge which is included on the original inventory, but appears to be cut off halfway across in the original maps. Also, the expanded boundary now takes in the old railroad water tower, which was never in the original inventory, but which should have been included as part of the RR station complex.

A short description of the water tower and the grain bins, to be added to the revised inventory of the WAHD, appear below:

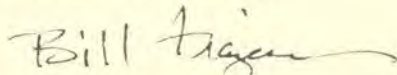
Railroad Water Tower - Erected prior to 1891; round, metal tower, 30 feet high; depth gauge in feet demarcations on one side.

Grain Bins (White Star Mills complex) - Three cinder block grain bins. Ca. 1960.

All deletions to original BHD inventory enclosed have been made in pencil and have been recorded in our office copy. Additions, etc. to WAHD have been made also to our office copy.

We certainly hope that this clears up all questions concerning the proposed Beverley Historic District and answers those of the Wharf Area Historic District as well. Please let us know if there is any further information you may require to complete this nomination.

Sincerely yours,



Wm. T. Frazier  
Executive Director

cc: Mr. Barry Zarakov, Virginia Historic Landmarks  
Commission



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

TELEPHONE REPORT

DATE

8/3/82

TIME OF CALL

AM  
PM

1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name)

Hanslin

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

SOL

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Beverley and Wharf Area Historic Districts

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

There are two districts, (1) Beverley is newly listed and is OK (procedures have been followed). (2) Wharf Area is a boundary increase. When the ~~was~~ documentation came in, nobody realized that it was two separate actions. As a result, Wharf Area boundary increase never got into the Federal Register. Because it has been here for 45 days, it is automatically <sup>listed</sup> ~~listed~~. Although the procedures have not been followed because of the Federal Register oversight, the 45 day statute requirement to list takes precedence. There is still a problem because of the conflict of the statute requirement and the regulatory requirement in this case. Lars thinks that we should just list it and deal with the question of procedural ~~if anybody raises it~~ error ~~is~~ if anyone raises it.

Meanwhile we should think about changing the ~~proced~~ regs when they go in final to remove the requirement to publish pending notices in the Federal Register. Lars thinks it merits consideration.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

TITLE

OFFICE

*Sheffield*

*DIRM*

**MEMBERS**

JAMES R. SHORT, CHAIRMAN  
MRS. WILLIAM D. BUNDY, JR., VICE CHAIRMAN  
A. SMITH BOWMAN  
FREDERIC H. COX, JR., AIA  
DAVID A. HARRISON, III  
DONALD HAYNES  
MRS. KENNETH R. HIGGINS  
FREDERICK D. NICHOLS  
FRED W. WALKER



# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

*Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission*

TUCKER HILL  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

221 GOVERNOR STREET  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219  
TELEPHONE: (804) 786-3143

December 30, 1980

Mr. Jerry Rogers, Acting Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
DOI  
W434  
Washington, D.C. 20243

Re: NRHP Nominations: BEVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT, Staunton  
WHARF AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT, Staunton

Dear Mr. Rogers:

As you know, the Wharf Area Historic District was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. In January of 1980, this office submitted the report on the Beverley Historic District, contiguous to the Wharf Area, in nomination to the National Register. Upon review by your staff, a few technical problems stemming from these districts sharing a common boundary were discovered, and the Beverley nomination was returned to us.

The necessary technical revisions now are completed, and the enclosed report on the Beverley Historic District is being resubmitted in nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Also enclosed are continuation sheets and maps reflecting the slight boundary changes that are being proposed for the Wharf Area Historic District. Notification procedures in accordance with the new regulations were followed in amending both of these districts, and the revisions to these nominations were discussed and approved by the State Review Board at the December 16, 1980 meeting.

We are hopeful that these alterations address sufficiently the questions that surfaced during your staff's review and that these boundary proposals will lead to the amendment of the Wharf Area nomination and the acceptance of Beverley Historic District on the National Register.

Thank you very much --

Sincerely yours,

Handwritten signature of Corrine P. Hudgins in cursive script.  
Corrine P. Hudgins  
Registrar



Mr. Jerry Rogers, Acting Keeper  
Page 2

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Enclosures

cc: Mr. William Frazier, Historic Staunton Foundation