

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: BOYDTON HISTORIC DISTRICT _____

other names/site number: Boydtton Historic District, DHR File No. 173-5001 _____

2. Location

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

not for publication: N/A

city or town: Boydtton

vicinity: X

state: Virginia

code: VA

county: Mecklenburg

code: 117

Zip: 23917

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

M. Catherine Sasser

March 29, 2002

Signature of certifying official

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Boynton Historic District
Mecklenburg County, Virginia

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall 5/16/02

[Signature]
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
☒ district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>199</u>	<u>130</u>	buildings
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>6</u>	<u>16</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>213</u>	<u>146</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

Mecklenburg County Courthouse VDHR 173-0006, Boyd Tavern VDHR 173-0001

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic

Sub: Single dwelling

Multiple dwelling

Secondary structure

Hotel

Business

Professional

Commerce/Trade

Government	Financial Restaurant Specialty store Department store Post office Correctional facility Courthouse City hall
Education	School College Library
Religion	Church Church-related residence
Funerary	Cemetery

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic

Sub: Single dwelling

Commerce/Trade	Multiple dwelling Secondary structure Hotel Business Professional Financial Restaurant
Government	Fire station Courthouse City hall Post office Correctional facility
Education	Library
Religion	Church
Funerary	Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial	other: vernacular
Early Republic	Early Classical Revival Federal
Mid-19 th Century	Greek Revival Gothic Revival
Late Victorian	Queen Anne Stick/Eastlake
Late 19 th and 20 th Century Revivals	Colonial Revival Classical Revival
Late 19 th and Early 20 th Century American Movements	Commercial Style Bungalow/Craftsman Other: I-house
Modern Movement	Moderne International Style Other: Nostalgic

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Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: brick, concrete block, concrete, stone

Roof: asphalt shingles, built up roof, standing seam metal, metal shingles, slate shingles

Walls: wood weatherboard, brick, vinyl siding, asbestos shingles, stone

Other:

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)**8. Statement of Significance****Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Commerce
Education
Ethnic Heritage
Law/Politics/Government
Religion
Transportation

Period of Significance 1760-1950**Significant Dates**

- 1764 Mecklenburg County founded on November 10
- 1765 Alexander Boyd arrived from Scotland; county seat located at Boydton site
- 1770 First courthouse constructed
- 1786 Boyd Tavern constructed
- 1812 Boyd Town established on 50 acres of Alexander Boyd's land
- 1819 Presbyterian Meeting House (for all denominations) constructed
- 1834 Boydton incorporated
- 1838 St. James Episcopal Church constructed

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- 1842 Present courthouse completed
- 1873 Boydton Methodist Church constructed
- 1880ca African-American, Trinity Episcopal Church constructed
- 1889 Atlantic & Danville RR completed, passing through Boydton
- 1907 Fire destroys most of commercial district

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder

Matthew Mills, builder
William A. Howard, architect/builder
James Whitice, contractor
Jacob W. Holt, builder/craftsmen

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET, SECTION 9, PAGE 46

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET, SECTION 10, PAGE 47

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Anna Martin

Organization: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

date: November 29, 2000

Street & number: 2801 Kensington Avenue

telephone: (804) 367-2323

City or town: Richmond

state: Virginia

zip code: 23221

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Multiple, see attached list

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Summary Description

The Boydton Historic District includes a total of 215 contributing resources and 146 non-contributing resources within a large part of the incorporated area of the county seat of Mecklenburg County, Virginia. Two properties in the district, the Boyd Tavern and the Mecklenburg County Courthouse are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The district consists of the Courthouse Square, the commercial blocks from the late 19th and the early 20th centuries on Bank and Washington Streets, as well as surrounding residential areas with dwellings ranging from the late 18th century to 1950. Several churches of various denominations from the 19th century survive in excellent condition. A handful of dwellings and the courthouse predate the Civil War, while the expansive Boyd Tavern dates to the 18th century. Much of the historic commercial district was built in the first half of the 20th century due to a fire in 1907. Architectural styles throughout Boydton include Roman and Greek Revival, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, Queen Anne, and commercial vernacular.

Architectural Analysis

Sitting atop low rolling hills, the town of Boydton is one of the few earlier Virginia towns that was not built along or near a river; hence, it has never suffered from severe floods, nor has it suffered from any other natural disasters. Most of the original commercial buildings that lined Washington Street were destroyed in a fire in 1907. Another fire in the 1920s destroyed the several of the commercial structures on the west side of Bank Street before it was quelled.

Long before Boydton was founded and incorporated, its site acted as a social hub for the residents of Mecklenburg County. The Meherrin River forms the northern boundary of the county, while the North Carolina state line is the southern boundary. Brunswick County sits to the east, Halifax to the west, and Charlotte to the northwest. As early as 1770, a courthouse, prison, tavern, and several houses occupied the area where Boydton is now located. The justices of the county allowed Richard Swepson to build the first courthouse and its dependencies on his land shortly after the formation of the county government in 1765. As recorded on March 12 of that year, they selected the site near the county's geographical center, "it being according to the Quantity of Land in this County after an Allowance of one Mile and a half for the Inconveniences of the Inhabitants on the southside of the Roanoke River..."¹ The county hired John Lynch to build the prison in 1765, which apparently was needed more desperately than a courthouse, as contractor Matthew Mills did not complete the latter until 1770.² It is believed that he constructed the courthouse's first story of brick and the second story of wood.³

One lasting testament of 18th and 19th century life in Boydton still stands on the west side of Washington Street north of the Court Square. Some believe that this building may have been used as the courthouse at one point. Alexander Boyd, Sr. built the nucleus of the Boyd Tavern (173-0001) around 1785 and lived there until his death. Due to its popularity, the frame structure was expanded with several additions. Architect-builder Jacob W. Holt added Victorian ornamentation prior to 1880. The tavern closed at some point before the turn of the century, and

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was converted to a boarding school for a short time. It accommodated apartments in the early 20th century. The Boyd Family Memorial Foundation rescued it from neglect and has maintained it since 1974.⁴

Other than the tavern and one or two residential dwellings, little remains from the late 18th century or early 19th century. Most houses were frame structures, covered with thin boards, roofed with wood shingles, featured shutters rather than glass windows and clay-coated wooden chimneys. Structures built of such ephemeral materials rarely lasted. The tavern survived because it was in continual use, calling for regular maintenance and several additions to serve a consistent flow of people and activity.

The 18th century courthouse and 1815 clerk's office, built by the Prestwoud contractor Jacob Shelor, was demolished when the thriving county outgrew the facilities and replaced them with a grander courthouse (173-0006) in 1838. William A. Howard, who had already built a courthouse in the Jeffersonian idiom for Lunenburg County, and James Whitice were employed as the contractors. They built a Roman Revival structure unique among other Jeffersonian courthouses in central Virginia. Resembling the State Capitol, it has a hexastyle portico in the Roman Ionic order rather than the common Tuscan tetrastyle portico found on other courthouses in the region. They constructed the building at a cost of \$8000 with local brick and wood and built the columns out of brick covered with stucco as Thomas Jefferson had often done.⁵ In 1950, the county added onto the rear of the courthouse. With the discovery that the old and the new structure had different color bricks, the county painted the old and new sections white, giving the original courthouse a more monumental appearance. People felt that it mirrored the state capitol.

Other buildings and structures related to the county and town administration were constructed around the courthouse square. Located on the north side of Madison Street across from the square, a new municipal building (173-0021), which was leased to the federal government for many years of first floor use, was built of brick and wood in 1905 in a conglomeration of styles, including Queen Anne and classical revival. With a large assembly hall on the top floor, it served the community for various sorts of political and social affairs. Due to storm damage, the structure lost the tower that had dominated the front façade. It was renamed the Town Hall in the 1960s. Soon after the municipal building's construction, the Confederate Monument across the street on the northeast corner of the Court Square was dedicated in 1907.

Built around 1870 for Colonel Thomas F. Goode in a simple classical style, the brick law office at the southeast corner of Jefferson and Bank streets south of the courthouse is still owned by a descendent of Judge W. E. Homer, who acquired it from Goode. Tradition holds that it was built from some of the original materials of the Western Building, a dormitory of Randolph-Macon College, which Goode had acquired and razed.⁶ East of this law office stands a two-story brick building built before 1843, perhaps by James Bruce and Beverly Sydnor. It served as Duggar's Tailor Shop in the 19th and early 20th century, and since the 1920s, it has accommodated one or

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more law offices (173-5001-0123, 0162). Right to the east of these buildings, the Edward Wren Huggins Courts Building (173-5001-0122) was built in 1975 in a revival of the classical style with the Tuscan order.

Jacob W. Holt of Christiansville, now Chase City, rose to particular importance as a builder of public and private structures within Boydton. In 1870, he constructed the old jail (173-5001-0015), which now houses offices and stands on the NE corner of Madison and Monroe streets a block west of the Court Square.⁷ Laid up in five-course American bond, the three-story, three-bay structure has unusually shallow depth. Due to variation in the third-story windows, it seems that the top floor may have been added at a later date. A portico and one-story frame addition were added in the late 1960s. A modern jail facility (173-5001-0145) located on Monroe Street replaced it in 1962.

The business district encircling the Court Square offers a chronological range of vernacular commercial structures. Destructive fires spared some of the western side of Bank Street across from the courthouse, including a circa 1890 front-gabled, frame structure on brick piers (173-5001-0001), and an 1880 building that has been drastically altered over the years always with the function of a bank (173-5001-0003). Around 1918, other buildings on that block were constructed of brick with display windows and brick, lattice vents adorning the attic level beneath plain parapets (173-5001-0004/6). Also built in 1918, the Beales, Bedinger, and Gregory, Inc. car dealership building (173-5001-0046) at the southwest corner of Bank and Jefferson streets features an elaborate, ornamental, metal facade. Though closed and deteriorated, the unusual structure remains intact with large display windows and a recessed drive-through under the sign, "Gregory Motors." The Methodist Church has used the frame Washington Tavern (173-0012), built sometime in the very early 19th century, for Sunday school classrooms since its removal from Washington Street to Bank Street in 1973. West of Gregory Motors on Jefferson Street, contractor Otis Wilkerson built a post-World War II Quonset hut (173-5001-0045), adjacent to the brick County School Board offices converted to a physician's office in the 1950s.

The styles and ages of the buildings vary along the commercial stretch of Washington Street directly across from the courthouse. A well-maintained neo-classical structure that was originally built in 1908 for the Williams and Goode Bank (173-5001-0059) stands at the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets on land acquired by Goode in 1899. On the northeast corner of that same intersection, a brick vernacular 1920s structure (173-5001-0058) with central parapet sits vacant though it once housed Park Motor Company. Built in 1920 north of the Park building, a plain one-story, yellow-brick structure (173-5001-0057) with an aluminum storefront long housed Coleman's Grocery. Rebuilt around 1935 of brick with latticework vents, the next building (173-5001-0056) along the 300 block of Washington Street replaced a wooden building that once served as the Boydton Department Store, which burned in 1933. In 1910, at the southeast corner of Washington and Madison streets, H. L. Turpin and Ben Watson built two

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brick structures (173-5001-0054/55) with classical detailing and brick latticework vents for their feed and supply business. In 1985, a fire consumed the building to the south, sparing only a portion of the back wall. On the northeast corner of Washington and Madison, another 1910 brick structure with classical detailing stands in excellent condition as the current pharmacy (173-5001-0053). With its signs plastered all along the main street structures, "Boydton Farm Supply Company" occupied several buildings from the 1970s through the 1990s. The commercial structures further north on Washington Street date to 1960 or later.

With the advent of the mid-20th century, businesses and offices began to expand up and down Madison Street. In 1948, the Atlantic Refining Company erected a new Colonial Revival structure (173-5001-0009) west of the Town Hall. A Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control store (173-5001-0012), now the Mecklenburg County Building Department, was built in 1949 in the moderne style uniformly seen in all other ABC stores of that era. A new brick post office (173-5001-0013) was attached to the west side of the ABC store in 1958. Also in the moderne style, a service station (173-5001-0007) with white enamel panels and a central parapet across from the post office was built in 1948. Several historic outbuildings and sheds are located behind and around the buildings along Madison Street. A circa 1920 water tower and neoclassical pump house (173-5001-0011) sit north of the Atlantic Refining Company building and the Town Hall. Open commercial lots along Madison Street on the east and west side of Washington Street have been filled in over the last fifty years with various prefab or brick-veneer structures.

The center of public education in Boydton sat for a number of years on a large town lot west of School Street to the south of Madison Street and to the north of Jefferson Street a few blocks west of the Court Square. A vernacular structure, the law office of Walter R. Beales III at 157 Madison Street (173-5001-0022) directly north of the newer school buildings served as the Boydton schoolhouse from 1886 until 1912, when there were proposals for a bigger structure. Completed in 1913 on the west side of School Street, the new school (173-5001-0179) was a two-and-a-half-story brick structure in the Colonial Revival style. In 1948 directly north of this building, Boydton saw the construction of a new one-and-a-half-story school (173-5001-0026) in the Colonial Revival style. The older school underwent a few minor changes to accommodate the evolving student body. The newer school took on an air of importance with an octagonal cupola with a copper, standing-seam roof. Eventually the county outgrew these two facilities and built new schools outside of the historic district. The school board installed a number of trailers (173-5001-0181) for administrative purposes to the rear of the old schools. Moved from outside of town, the Easters School (173-5001-0180), a late 19th century schoolhouse with stamped-metal roofing, now occupies the land behind the 1948 school.⁸

The Southside Regional Library (173-5001-0061) was built of brick in the Colonial Revival style in 1939 with funding from the then-anonymous benefactor, David K. E. Bruce. It still fills its original function on the east side of Washington Street, south of the Court Square.

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Boydton's surviving churches are scattered throughout the historic district. Located on Hull Street, the Presbyterian Meeting House (173-5001-0097) has remained almost as it was when first built in 1819. There is, however, some speculation whether the doors and pulpit were once located on the long side, but evidence is not definitive. It has a false façade with weatherboard siding, metal standing-seam roof, and gable-end entry on the north side of the building. When first built the church likely served as a meeting place for all denominations as it stood on Alexander Boyd's land.⁹ Not until August 29, 1824, did he, a Presbyterian himself, deed the property to the Presbyterian trustees for one dollar.¹⁰ Due to dwindling numbers in the congregation, the area Presbytery has recently donated the property to the town of Boydton.

Beverly Sydnor of Boydton deeded to the Episcopal Diocese of Southern Virginia the land on which Saint James (173-5001-0081), the second oldest church, stands.¹¹ In the Convention of 1837, Bishop William Meade mentioned plans to build a new Episcopal Church in a more convenient locale for Boydton. With a proposed \$3000 price tag, Howard and Whitice erected the church between 1840 to 1841 in the Greek Revival style on the east side of Jones Street. Saint James was consecrated on November 5, 1842 with Francis H. McGuire serving as the rector. When Bishop Whittle visited in 1876, he insisted that a vestry room should be added toward the back of the single long room as he was forced to put on his robes in the presence of the congregation. Along with its addition, the church closed off the two front doors, and added a large central set of double doors, which opened into a vestibule, which in turn cut off the length of the gallery. From the vestibule, two doors swung into the aisles. The contractor built a square recess chancel into the rear along with the vestry room on the east side of the structure. On Saint James Day, July 25, 1909, the congregation installed and dedicated a pipe organ.¹²

A Methodist Meeting House had been built shortly after the Presbyterian one. It was used for only a few years as it is recorded that the Methodist congregation began to worship in the chapel at Randolph-Macon College when it was built for the Virginia Methodist Conference in the 1830s. Due to the school's removal to Ashland, Virginia after the Civil War, Boydton Methodists turned to their own resources to find a place to congregate. In 1871, the parishioners commissioned Jacob Holt, who had built the jail, to construct a church for their congregation on Bank Street (173-0003).¹³ Dedicated as the "Methodist Episcopal Church" in October of 1873, it featured 5-course American bond with a gable-end roof and steeple above a recessed entry on the front of the building.

Moved to its present site on the north side of Madison Street in 1879, Boydton Baptist Church sanctuary (173-5001-0020) was previously the chapel in the west wing of the Mecklenburg Female College once located at 197 Madison Street. Originally a Gothic Revival clapboard structure, the congregation installed a common bond brick veneer in 1995. The original, simple, stained-glass windows remain in fine condition. Brick additions are located on the north and west sides of the church.

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With James Solomon Russell as the first trustee of the congregation, the African-American Trinity Episcopal Church (173-5001-0016) was constructed in the late 1890s.¹⁴ Built in the Gothic Revival style with clapboard siding and simple stained-glass windows, the church is complemented by a bell tower on the south entry end, which features patterned shingles on its upper portion. In recent years, the diocese closed the church and sold it to the Boydton Life Station. Like the Presbyterian Church, the congregation felt the strain of a diminishing population.

On the south side of Jefferson Street at the west edge of town flanking either side of Park Street, stand the large gray stone "Boydton Cemetery" gates (173-5001-0148) dated July 1941. A plot with two marked gravesites, one dating to 1910, is near the gates.

Jefferson Street has many of the most prominent and oldest residential dwellings in Boydton. East of Washington Street, most of the houses sit on the south side of the tree-lined lane overlooking a vast field behind Saint James Episcopal Church. William O. Goode hired a contractor to build Cedar Crest (173-5001-0166) circa 1825 at 1571 Jefferson. Under the current ownership of Landon "Bumps" Carter, the Federal house and its many dependencies remain in good condition after several additions. Hugh Garland had a Federal house built at 1550 Jefferson in 1821 (173-5001-0165). 1508 Jefferson (173-5001-0101) was built in 1863 with later Victorian additions, which were uncharacteristically symmetrical. Four generations of the Homes family have lived in the grand 1870 vernacular farmhouse, known as the Homestead, at 1458 Jefferson Street (173-5001-0103).¹⁵ In 1929, Frank C. Bedinger hired William Maxey to build a red brick Georgian house along the stately street at 1470 Jefferson (173-5001-0102).

Styles range widely in a short period of time to the west of Washington Street on the north side of Jefferson Street. Just behind Bank Street, there is a small vernacular 1890 structure. West of that at 1225 Jefferson, a large, rambling bungalow/craftsman style house (173-5001-0161) built in 1920 serves as several apartments now. A two-story 1910 vernacular structure at 1209 Jefferson stands adjacent to a circa 1900 structure, 1215 Jefferson (173-5001-0160, 0158); the latter to the northwest likely was a dependency of the former. Further west across Monroe Street, the 1929 Colonial Revival house at 1161 Jefferson (173-5001-0033) was built for Judge Charles Sterling Hutcheson, an avid local historian. In 1940, Otis B. Crowder built the Dutch Colonial Revival house next door at 1145 Jefferson (173-5001-0032). At 1089 Jefferson Street, a large craftsman-style house (173-5001-0029) was built in 1910. Facing "On the Hill" at the northeast corner of Jefferson and School streets, Haskins Williams hired the contractor, Ozlin, in 1905 to build a vernacular cottage (173-5001-0027) with Tuscan columns, hints of Queen Anne decorative elements, and a stamped-metal shingle roof, similar to that on the Easter School.

Along the south side of Jefferson Street, the styles of houses vary to the same degree as their neighbors across the street. Walking west of the Court Square, several houses dating from 1920

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to 1950 fall in the Colonial Revival or vernacular category. One 1880 Queen Anne structure (173-5001-0037), now the Southern Heritage Bed and Breakfast, stands out at 1100 Jefferson with an octagonal turret at the northwest corner and elaborate sawn work. Further west, yet another Queen Anne house (173-5001-0126), 982 Jefferson, is highlighted among the other revival homes. George B. and Alice Marrow Finch hired the popular contractor Jacob Holt in the early 1880s to remodel "On the Hill." He transformed the early 19th century farmhouse into a Queen Anne mansion, which perched atop a hill overlooking the future site of Boydton's public schools.

West of the School Board trailers on Jefferson, the street experienced post WWII development among the older houses. While some homes were built with a grander Colonial Revival motif, others were built in the more modest Cape Cod and ranch styles. On the north side of the street, an 1880 once-clapboard farmhouse (173-5001-0129) has recently been covered with a brick veneer. 832 Jefferson (173-5001-0155), west of the "On the Hill" property, was built in the craftsman style in 1920.

Like Jefferson, Washington Street is lined with the oldest and grandest houses within the Boydton Historic District. George Wells commissioned 625 Washington (173-5001-0176), the Wells Cogbill house, to be built in the 1880s in a very elaborate and decorative Queen Anne manner with a three-story, circular tower. In 1912, the contractor Joseph Wilkerson built an impressive Queen Anne dwelling at 579 Washington (173-5001-0111). Marvin Carter currently owns the more modest 1875 Beehive house at 543 Washington (173-5001-0110). In 1870, 475 Washington (173-5001-0107) was built with ornate sawn work next to the Boyd Tavern. The old depot was once located in this area of Washington Street, adjacent to where train tracks are still visible.

On the south side of the business district and constructed in 1935 by Charles M. Buchanan, the Colonial Revival house at 267 Washington (173-5001-0120) possesses very fine classical detailing and brickwork. 250 Washington (173-5001-0063), built around 1850 for the Clacks, stands as a stately classical revival dwelling with a full façade portico and ionic columns that may have been added later by E. C. Goode, who bought it in 1901.¹⁶ 221 Washington (173-5001-0163) on the west side of the street was built in the 18th century in Dinwiddie County and was moved to Boydton in 1989. A dependency original to the property and a Williamsburg reproduction dependency stand in perfect condition in the backyard. Other vernacular and Colonial Revival homes from 1900 to the 1940s line the eastern side of the street as well. The Faulkner House at 136 Washington (173-5001-0067) was built circa 1880 with late Victorian details. An 1890 dwelling further south at 50 Washington (173-5001-0070) displays elaborate Victorian detailing as well. At the end of the street down Finch Lane stands an 1820 Federal-style house (173-5001-0071) built for a Boyd family member. A nearby vernacular house (173-5001-0072), built circa 1850, may have originally served as a dependency for the grand Federal house.

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Madison Street claims several, prominent historic structures as well, with homes dating from the mid-19th century to the present. East of Washington Street, few older farmhouses and cottages stand among more modern commercial and residential development. 530 Madison, a 1930s structure (173-5001-0175), may have been an old gas station. The more significant structures are located west of the Court Square and commercial area. The 1890 E. E. Yancey house at 341 Madison Street (173-5001-0017) remains largely in its original form as a vernacular clapboard structure with Victorian elements. 267 Madison Street (173-5001-0019) was built in 1850 in the Federal style with weatherboard siding, and may have served as one of the many private academies in the area. Built in the Craftsman style, architect William Maxey and builder Joseph Wilkerson constructed West Hill at 197 Madison Street (173-5001-0021) for the Beales family on the site of an older structure that had been the Mecklenburg Female College. A little further west on Madison, two houses (173-5001-0023/24) dating to around 1900 stand in good condition. A vernacular Eastlake house (173-5001-0025) is located on the south side of the street, while a vernacular farmhouse faces it from the north side of the street.

Monroe and Decatur streets both have short stretches of residential dwellings. 100 Monroe (173-5001-0047), on the east side of the street, was built possibly as a dependency circa 1880. On the west side of the street, at 99 Monroe, a small, one-story 1933 house (173-5001-0049) has unique basket-weave brick coursing. An 1890 side-gable farmhouse at 81 Monroe (173-5001-0050) stands in a dilapidated state with a sagging porch roof. A well-kept, vernacular structure, 67 Monroe (173-5001-0112) was built in 1894. Adjacent to the corner where Monroe and Decatur meet, an 1895 rambling farmhouse, 45 Monroe or the T. W. Gregory house (173-5001-0116), stands with a back chimney that predates the house. 22 and 38 Decatur (173-5001-0118/9), both on the south side of the street were built in the Colonial Revival style in 1950.

With the need for new homes following World War II, nearly identical ranch and Cape Cod houses were built to infill lots along streets with older development or along streets that had very few historic structures. Jones Street experienced rapid growth as modest homes were built among its few historic dwellings in the 1940s. One small house with multiple rooflines at 209 Jones Street (173-5001-0087) likely dates to 1800, while another larger farmhouse at 168 Jones (173-5001-0090) dates to about 1820. Several simple structures that had served as military housing at Fort Pickett during WWII were moved to Boydton and located on Jones Street in the 1950s. Resembling those on Jones Street, other vernacular cottages appeared along Hull Street during this same period. 1890 and 1860 vernacular structures stand on Hull Street, as do two modest 1910 houses with Queen Anne elements.

With the railroad industry gone and the old tobacco warehouses all razed or burned, industry no longer exists in Boydton. The town thrives off of the Court Square and the people who work there and who are drawn there on court days. Private businesses and government-associated services provide the life force of Boydton.

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Boydton Historic District Inventory Report

173-0001

449 - Washington Street

- Route 92

Date: 1785 ca

Architectural Summary: Boyd Tavern is a rambling, 2-story frame structure built in several campaigns during the 18th and 19th century. The building is clad with beaded and plain weatherboards, has a brick basement, and is covered with a standing seam metal roof. The main block has 4 large exterior end chimneys laid in Flemish bond, with corbelled caps. The front plane of the roof is broken by a central gable with Stick Style decoration and by 2 dormers with deep pediments. The building's various sections are unified by a full-length 2 story porch with sawn-work decoration. The porch is supported on slender bracketed columns along the wings and by large square bracketed columns at the main block. Boyd's Tavern was built in at least 3 stages. Begun in 1785, the central block, with its double-pile, central passage plan and its flanking 1-story, single-cell wings, appears in a "Plat of the Town of Boydton, Virginia" in 1812. A major late 19th century renovation at the hands of Jacob Holt, a North Carolina architect who was also responsible for the Boydton Methodist Church and for nearby Eureka, resulted in the raising of the wings to two stories and the remodeling of the interior in the Italianate style. In the later 19th century, a 2-story single-pile addition with a store at the far end was added to the south. The porch was built or rebuilt to tie the old and new sections together. Several mantels, the most elaborate of which is in the northeast parlor of the main block, are the earliest decorative elements to survive. Flat panels replace pilasters to either side of the fireplace opening, and 4 similar panels for the frieze, the central 2 extending upward into the extremely heavy molding of the shelf. Less elaborate but similar mantels of this curious type are found in several second-floor chambers of the main block. On the first floor of the south wing is a more conventional type of early 19th century mantel, with paneled pilasters, a molded shelf and a plain central tablet. CONTRIBUTING

Court Square/Government Buildings

173-0006

- Washington Street (W side)

Date: 1838-1842

Architectural Summary: Mecklenburg County Courthouse, built by William A. Howard and James Whitice, is a large, 2-story Roman Revival building which stands at the principal intersection of Boydton. The courthouse is built of brick laid in Flemish bond on the front and 3-course American bond with Flemish variant on the sides. The brickwork was painted white in 1950 after an addition to the rear of the lot, giving the building a more monumental aspect than originally intended. It is 5 bays wide and 5 bays deep and is lighted by large 6-over-6 sash windows. The principal entrance is in the central bay of the gable end. Other doorways are situated in the central bays of the sides. A hexastyle Ionic portico, with plastered-brick piers and wooden capitals carved into angled volutes, marks the facade, and its modillion cornice is carried around the entire building. The courthouse is scenically set in a shaded square surrounded by 19th and early 20th-century commercial buildings; CONTRIBUTING. The 1905 brick clerk's office, now attached to the courthouse is also painted white; CONTRIBUTING. A 1907 Confederate monument stands northeast of the main entrance; CONTRIBUTING.

173-0021

461 - Madison Street

Date: 1905

Architectural Summary: Boydton Town Hall; the downstairs section has no connecting doors on the central wall; it could just as well be 2 separate buildings front to rear. Quite the opposite, the 2nd story is all 1 room except for a stage at the rear and 3 small rooms at the front over the stairway and front entrance. CONTRIBUTING

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173-5001-0123

1280 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1870 ca

Architectural Summary: 2-story office building with upper story side entrance; 1-story office building of same era attached (on SE corner of intersection); CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0162

1274 Jefferson Street

Date: 1870

Architectural Summary: law offices; see 173-5001-0123; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0122

1294 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1973

Architectural Summary: new court building; 5-light transom; Tuscan portico; weatherboard pediment; and semi-circular vents in pediment; revival of classical revival; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0015

401 - Madison Street

Date: 1890 ca

Architectural Summary: old jail; 3-story, 3-bay building with somewhat symmetrical facade; 2-story high, 3-bay portico; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0145

251 - Monroe Street

Date: 1962

Architectural Summary: new jail; 1-story, hipped-roof section with large flat-roof extension on rear; connected by a side-gabled section to a front-gabled section; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Trailer; NON- CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON- CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON- CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON- CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0061

316 - Washington Street

Date: 1939

Architectural Summary: Bruce Library; 3 hipped dormers and hipped porch roof; cornice with dentils, rubbed brick lintels; Tuscan balusters; copper gutters; 1-story side porch on brick piers; casement windows 2nd story gable ends; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0142

256 - Monroe Street

Date: 1963 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular modernism; utilitarian box; long side facing front; flat on slightly sloping pent roof with parapet on front and sides; 5 bays; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0143

- behind post office

Date: 1965 ca

Architectural Summary: mid-20th century vernacular; large rectangular garage/shed; garage door on short gable end; Butler stenciled near apex of gables at front and rear; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0144

- next to 256 Monroe/across from Co. jail

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: volunteer fire department; mid-20th century vernacular; large room; walls under metal sheathing are horizontal wooden boards; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0146

- across from 215 Monroe/behind old jail

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary: gabled shed, garage, barn; CONTRIBUTING.

Commerce

173-5001-0001

85 - Bank Street

Date: 1890 ca

Architectural Summary: 1-story, front-gable commercial building on original brick piers; front gable has decorative staggered shingling; simple pilasters on corners; cut-work panels in both gables; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0002

89 - Bank Street

Date: 1964

Architectural Summary: law office with Georgian revival facade and cornice; 2 stories, double bay; back is 1 story; 2 bays deep; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0003

99 - Bank Street

Date: 1880 ca

Architectural Summary: 1-story masonry commercial building; entrance to the far left articulated by white wood finish of door surrounded by derivative Tuscan order; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0004

109 - Bank Street

Date: 1920

Architectural Summary: brick lattice vents above 4 arched windows on second story; large sign follows arch of the door, which has large panes of glass; foundation juts out; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0005

119 - Bank Street

Date: 1918

Architectural Summary: commercial structure with arched openings; corbelled cornice; brick lattice vents and ornamental basket-weave panels above openings; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0006

129 - Bank Street

Date: 1918

Architectural Summary: 2 buildings presumably under 1 owner. Building closest to 119 Bank St has 2 stories with central entrance and 2 large (6 light) set windows with arched framing and ornamental lattice vents above. Building on the corner has 1 story with arched masonry openings and latticework above the door to the right. CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0046

1256 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1918

Architectural Summary: former car dealership accentuated by prominent projection of upper level; elaborate metal work applied to upper facade made up of 4 checkerboard panels; 3 engaged pilasters with urn-like shapes atop them; cornice wraps around E side; "GREGORY MOTORS" applied over the paneling with white plastic letters; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON- CONTRIBUTING.

173-0012

25 - Bank Street (W side)

Date: 1835 pre

Architectural Summary: The Washington Tavern is a 1-story frame structure with a Flemish bond foundation and weatherboard siding. An interior brick chimney interrupts the side gable roof. Now serves as Sunday school classrooms; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0045

1236 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary: arched window openings; inset paneling of brick and brick lattice work for vents; attached to post-WWII Quanset hut; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0059

350 - Washington Street

Date: 1908

Architectural Summary: 6 arched openings with semi-lunets correspond to 2 doors and 4 windows; keystones in each arch; brick piers/pilasters separate openings; elaborate cornice work; roof line interrupted at top centrally to accommodate decorative oval with a "G" for Goode's bank; oval has a keystone and leaves around it; corners of roof also specialized with geometric sorts of crowns; brick painted white; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING. Generator Shed; NON- CONTRIBUTING. Springhouse; NON- CONTRIBUTING. Well; NON- CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0058

380 - Washington Street

Date: 1920

Architectural Summary: commercial structure with central parapet; 5-bay; brick belt course and pilasters; first level covered with metal; garage door within northernmost bay; CONTRIBUTING. Corrugated metal warehouse; NON- CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0057

396-406 - Washington Street

Date: 1920

Architectural Summary: yellow brick; aluminum storefront; 2 metal farm supply signs; fire brick cornice; side vertical board; covered exterior staircase on S side of building - leads to second story boarding house; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0056

- 300 block of Washington, S of vacant lot

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: stepped brick cornice, brick lattice vents on upper facade; wood and glass store front with recessed entrances; CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0055

- E side of Washington, S of 173-5001-0054

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary: vacant lot with remaining back wall and foundations; appears to have been a 3-bay building; burned down in 1985; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0054

- SE corner of Washington and Madison

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary: original store front; 5-bay with 3-bay recessed entry; classical detailing on entryway and windows; brick latticework for attic vent; farm supply sign painted on the N wall; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0053

- NE corner of Washington and Madison

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary: 5-bay, 3-bay recessed entry; glass panels, stone front; decorative bosses in between stories; 2nd story windows have stone trim - 2 of the 4 arched with large keystones; common bond on facade; painted signage for farm supply store on S side; Portland cement used for mortar; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0052

434 - Washington Street

Date: 1985 ca

Architectural Summary: classical detailing on brick box; coach lamps; steeply hipped sidewalk cover; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0051

450 - Washington Street

Date: 1985

Architectural Summary: medical center; 1-story box; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0093

523 - Madison Street

Date: 1969

Architectural Summary: long brick box; shutters; classical door frames; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0108

- Washington Street

Date: 1980

Architectural Summary: modern commercial structure with Colonial Revival touches; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON- CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0109

- Washington Street

Date: 1960

Architectural Summary: modern commercial structure; metal sign on roof indicates function; letters attached to brick facade to the left of the left-hand entrance; multi-colored bricks; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0007

420 - Madison Street

Date: 1935 ca

Architectural Summary: gas station with large garage space in E part; built up tower element at center of facade over entrance; tower has 4 vertical slots filled with glass block (since painted over); large plate glass windows, segmented to follow curved front corners of building; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON- CONTRIBUTING. Two pumps; NON- CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0008

449 - Madison Street

Date: 1950

Architectural Summary: 1-story 3-bay garage formerly a gas station; walls covered with red and white enamel metal panels; entrance is in central bay; side bays have garage doors; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0009

445 - Madison Street

Date: 1948

Architectural Summary: Colonial Revival commercial structure; gabled roof with 6 dormers; brick facade on front and east end over a cinder block structure; first floor divided into 3 separate establishments with an entrance to the domicile also on front facade; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0010

- behind 445 Madison St

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: utilitarian vernacular; 1 story, 3 bays; large door in center of long wall; NON- CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0011

- N of and behind 445 Madison St

Date: 1928

Architectural Summary: The steel-framed water tower; CONTRIBUTING. Brick pump house directly adjacent to the west. Square pump house has an asphalt shingle roof, 4-course American bond and quoins on all 4 corners. It rests on a masonry foundation with 1 front door and 6/6 windows on the other 3 sides. CONTRIBUTING

173-5001-0012

423 - Madison Street

Date: 1949

Architectural Summary: clearly an old Alcoholic Beverage Control store with symmetrical facade of cut stone (granite) and glass block curving inward toward the 2 doors; 3 large fixed window panes at the center; single leaf doors with transoms; fluted cut-stone panels at corners of front facade; granite dado; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0013

419 - Madison Street

Date: 1958

Architectural Summary: masonry box with brick common bond on front and side facade; NON- CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0014

405 - Madison Street

Date: 1995

Architectural Summary: 20th century vernacular with fixed single pane windows with metal encasement; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0091

583 - Madison Street

Date: 1940

Architectural Summary: commercial; cinderblock front gable structure; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0095

607 - Madison Street

Date: 1975 ca

Architectural Summary: prefab commercial; vertical corrugated aluminum siding; Mitchell insignia at pitch of gable; signage identifies building; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

Education

173-5001-0022

157 - Madison Street

Date: 1880 ca

Architectural Summary: old school house; currently law offices; vernacular structure; gable end roadside with attic vent, partial cornice; 1st floor window off center; scroll sawn brackets at top of piers supporting metal porch roof; turned railings; entrance in 3rd bay; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0179

- NW corner on School and Jefferson streets

Date: 1913

Architectural Summary: old Boynton school; 5-bay symmetrical facade; water table; central door under semi-lunet with brick arch and large keystone; 4 smaller windows in center; 6 larger on each side; chimney off center; circular vent at center; 1-story hipped roof -original utility area on back, iron fire escapes; CONTRIBUTING

173-5001-0026

- SW corner on School and Madison streets

Date: 1948

Summary: old Boynton high school; symmetrical 3-bay facade; hipped roof topped by central, octagonal cupola with standing seam copper roof; central portico with fluted pilasters supporting pediment, full entablature, and modillion blocks on cornice; modillion cornice conceals integral gutter; brick water table; large brick pilasters and large windows around rear section; transom above door; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0180

- Madison Street

Date: 1875 ca

Architectural Summary: Easter School; simple structure with no cornice or decorative elaboration except for tin shingles with original, decorative stamping on each 1; excluding an addition, fairly symmetrical; 2 doors located on ends of front facade; CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0181

939 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1980 ca

Architectural Summary: administrative school buildings; 6 prefab building units with gabled roofs; combined to form a single building with a symmetrical facade; other independent units nearby; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

Religious

173-5001-0097

- Hull Street

Date: 1820

Architectural Summary: former Boydton Presbyterian Church; simple block with false facade and decorative scrolling on cornice; CONTRIBUTING. Cemetery; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0081

100 - Jones Street

Date: 1842

Architectural Summary: St. James Episcopal Church; mish mash of brickwork; stained glass windows; 2 back entrances perhaps to clergy office area; graveyard looks out to fields at back; large cupola on front; CONTRIBUTING. Cemetery; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-0003

25 - Bank Street

Date: 1873

Architectural Summary: The Boydton Methodist Church has a prominent steeple with oxidized metallic pinnacle at apex; paired pilasters topped with brackets; pediment and brackets carried on a bracketed cornice; capitals of 6-sided columns are composed of 12 brackets each; brick wall is layered with pilaster running under each bracket; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0020

239 - Madison Street

Date: 1879

Architectural Summary: Boydton Baptist Church has rectangular plan with entrance through corner tower topped by shingled spire; arched, circular, and diamond-shaped windows, multi-paned stained-glass windows. Full width, projecting, rectangular, apse on N end, which is covered with a hipped, standing seam metal roof. NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0016

361 - Madison Street

Date: 1890 ca

Architectural Summary: former African-American Trinity Episcopal Church; white clapboard siding; bell tower on the front facade features patterned siding on upper portion; large stained-glass windows; CONTRIBUTING. Prefab meeting hall and attached garages behind the church for the Boydton Life Station, which now owns the historic structure; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0148

- either side of Park St on Jefferson St

Date: 1941

Architectural Summary: Boydton Cemetery entrance. July 1941 engraved in rectangular stone on east half of entry; perhaps granite on either side of Park St; each side composed of a large and small pier with corbeled tops, connected by a sloping and slightly curving wall; CONTRIBUTING. Two graves in small cemetery: 1) Hugh N. Weford, CS VA INF, CSA2) Mary Bugg Weford, b. 7-30-1842, d. 4-7-1910; CONTRIBUTING.

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Domestic

173-5001-0027

1029 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1905

Architectural Summary: vernacular cottage with hint of Queen Anne; cross gable on W end of house; full-width 1-story covered porch with 6 Tuscan columns supporting the hipped roof; pointed arch vents in principle gables; decorative stamped shingles like those on the old Easter School; bay window on W side of main section; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0029

1089 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1910

Architectural Summary: large dormers in S and W slopes of pyramidal roof; exterior end and interior slope chimneys; shingled square piers support low-pitch, porch roof; shingled railings around the porch; entry in the right hand bay; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0030

1107 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1967

Architectural Summary: basic ranch house; stair railing with twisted iron spindles; 3 iron supports for porch roof with foliated ornament; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0031

1123 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1920

Architectural Summary: symmetrical facade; central-bay porch with 2 simple columns supporting its low-pitch roof; windows differ slightly between levels; CONTRIBUTING. Garage; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0032

1145 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1940

Architectural Summary: revival of Dutch Colonial; basket-handle arch over front door; shallow hood to the stoop (arch within a gable);chimney has unique indents on all 4 sides; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0033

1161 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1929

Architectural Summary: 3-bay house with wings on either side; porch, which is on the W wing addition, has 4 turned spindles to support the roof and simple, vertical railings; 3 dormers; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0037

1100 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1880

Architectural Summary: cross gable with octagonal turret at the NW corner; bracketed cornice at eave line; thin strip of pilaster at corner and right of porch carry bracketed cornice, pilasters continue on corners of turret; circular stain-glassed window right of porch; porch roof repeats triangular pediment of second story in central bay; circular projection at left end; brackets smaller in scale at cornice of porch; each bay defined by slender posts, flat plank balusters between hand railings; CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0036

1068 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1956

Architectural Summary: gable roof with 3 dormers; boxwood bushes seem to predate house; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Carport; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0038

1114 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1991

Architectural Summary: eastern ranch house; cross gable at E end of house; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0039

1138 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1900

Architectural Summary: 2-bay house with 3-bay porch; porch has cross gable roof with stairs in central bay; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0040

1158- Jefferson Street

Date: 1930

Architectural Summary: 2-story frame house; front-gabled overhang supported by 2 Tuscan columns at central entrance; large 1-story, covered porch with 3 Tuscan columns on W end of house; door next to chimney leads onto side porch; CONTRIBUTING. Garage; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0041

1172 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1954

Architectural Summary: ranch house; enclosed screen porch; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0042

1186 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary: semi-lunet in the central gable on front facade; 3-bay, wrap-around porch with turned posts supporting roof; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0043

1208 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1954

Architectural Summary: ranch; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0044

1224 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1950

Architectural Summary: gables cross on E end of house; 2 dormers on the western 2 bays; circular window in gable end facing the street; covered parking bay on W side of house with wood posts like those on the front stoop supporting it; CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0080

1392 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1965

Architectural Summary: ranch house; 1 iron foliage pier; glass-enclosed porch on right side; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0082

1365 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1952

Architectural Summary: brick ranch; gabled porch cover with decorative iron piers; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0101

1508 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1863

Architectural Summary: Victorian house with center-cut gable with 6 colonettes creating platform on 2nd story; Porch is 1-story high with 4 columns across the front and 5 columns each on octagonal ends, which are capped by turrets; porch stretches beyond original farmhouse; dentil molding on cornice of porch roof; moldings on side of house are different at corner pilasters than the main part of the house; side also has at in standing seam roof and a gable end; rear upper story terrace with steps (possibly servants' quarters at 1 time); full working shutters; CONTRIBUTING. Barn; CONTRIBUTING. Workshop; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0102

1470 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1930

Architectural Summary: Georgian sort of house; wood covering over entry echoes shape of transom; side lights; doubled Tuscan colonettes; side verandas have same colonettes; small triangular windows on either side of chimney in the side gables; CONTRIBUTING. Small frame house; CONTRIBUTING. Stone foundation; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0103

1458 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1870 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular farmhouse with hammered metal roof; decorative shutters; 2nd floor door to porch roof; vented gable end; 4-light transom over primary entry; CONTRIBUTING. Carport; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0104

1454 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1962

Architectural Summary: ranch house; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0105

1448 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1954

Architectural Summary: frame ranch house with large windows; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0114

1050 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1989

Architectural Summary: revival log cabin; stairs leading up to full-length porch on left side; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0115

1036 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1954

Architectural Summary: side gable with 3 dormers; square porch with flat roof and 6 pilasters; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Carport; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0126

982 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1886

Architectural Summary: "On the Hill" has gable roof with N side of entrance accentuated by a 3-story round turret and a framed porch that extend across the entire 1st floor; brackets underneath the eave line; terracotta gargoyle perched at the apex of the main gable; tympanum space articulated with richly crafted woodwork of scrolling leaves between framing members; 3-window composition in center of the gable end; below is a 2nd floor porch with bracketed cornice supported by Tuscanesque piers. The porch is composed of 16 segments and may be read as 5 parts, going E to W: (1) carriage port (2) rounded section around turret (3) entrance section (4) arched motif section (5) circular. Porch is on stone piers with brick infill; CONTRIBUTING. Outbuilding; CONTRIBUTING. Outbuilding; CONTRIBUTING. Outbuilding; CONTRIBUTING. Wellhouse; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0127

665 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1920

Architectural Summary: cross-gable main house with 2 long hipped-roof wings; 4 thin Tuscan columns supporting porch roof; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0128

663 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1990 ca

Architectural Summary: modern frame house with hints of colonial revival; 3 dormers; various types of windows including bay window; porch very small despite 3 bays; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0129

- Jefferson Street

Date: 1880 ca

Architectural Summary: large 3-bay Victorian vernacular farmhouse that is undergoing remodeling, including a brick veneer; center front gable with circular vent; 1 chimney visible, may be more, but ferocious dog around; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Stable; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Chicken Coup; CONTRIBUTING. Garage; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0130

827 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1949

Architectural Summary: transom above front door; 5-bay; modillion block; Chinese railing on porch; CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0131

845 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1947

Architectural Summary: integrated porch; CONTRIBUTING. Garage; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0132

865 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary: hipped roof porch wrapping around corner; asymmetrical facade; decorative shingle work in gables; porch roof supported by Tuscan columns; main entrance has transom and side lights; front gable and side gable extend from central pyramidal roof; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0149

706 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1963

Architectural Summary: ranch; asymmetrical facade; plain wooden cornice; brick steps lead to front and side entrances; left bay inset slightly (triple window and door); metal awning over side entrance; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0150

722 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1959

Architectural Summary: mid-20th century vernacular; shed roof extension off of back gable; asymmetrical facade; small shed roof and turned posts on front porch; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0151

- SW corner of Jefferson and Park streets

Date: 1955 ca

Architectural Summary: cape cod with screened-in porch to the E; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Barbecue pit; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0152

774 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1948

Architectural Summary: porch supported by paired columns on either side; arch within porch pediment; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0153

790 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1948

Architectural Summary: mid-20th century vernacular; 2 thin wood piers support porch roof; CONTRIBUTING. Carport; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0154

806 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1949

Architectural Summary: mid-20th century vernacular; porch broken pediment supported by 2 wooden posts; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0155

832 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1920

Architectural Summary: central dormer on front facade with 3 windows within it (20-pane fixed window flanked by 12-pane fixed windows); hipped, standing seam metal, porch roof supported by 4 wooden piers on large, square, brick pedestals; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0156

868 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1963

Architectural Summary: Dutch colonial revival with 3 dormers within the gambrel roof; possible addition of E side has steep gable roof; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0157

1237 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1890 ca

Architectural Summary: rectangular plan; very simple - possibly a secondary structure originally; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0158

1215 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular; probably originally dependency for 1209 Jefferson; 2-bay porch off center with 4-bay cottage; porch bays larger than those on house; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0159

1181 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1970 ca

Architectural Summary: brick ranch with indented porch; no railings or posts; big picture window with faux 12 pane; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0160

1209 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1910

Architectural Summary: 2-bay farmhouse with 3-bay porch; 4 turned spindles supporting porch roof, which has small cross gable at central bay; entry door to the right; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0161

1225 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1920

Architectural Summary: metal porch roof supported by 3 wood piers wider at base and set upon large square pedestals; plank floorboards on porch without railings; door off center; 2nd story windows smaller than those on 1st floor; side may have once been considered the front - 2 turned spindles supporting its small gable porch; gable end at front with small attic vent; 4 dormers on W side of house, 3 on E side; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0164

1436 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1944

Architectural Summary: post-WW II frame ranch with front-gabled porch roof; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0165

1550 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1832

Architectural Summary: fan light and 4-paned side lights around front door; asymmetrical windows with hinged louvered shutters; balustrade around 2nd story of porch; square capitals on front porch composite columns and pilasters; metal railings; CONTRIBUTING. Barn; CONTRIBUTING. Smokehouse; CONTRIBUTING. Guesthouse; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING. Garage; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0166

1571 - Jefferson Street

Date: 1821

Architectural Summary: central hall house; very large shouldered exterior chimneys covered by 1-story addition; foundations have running gutters along side; basement with windows; porch has slightly beveled thick Tuscan columns and cornice; doors have shutters; CONTRIBUTING. Barn; CONTRIBUTING. Barn; CONTRIBUTING. Smokehouse; CONTRIBUTING. Chicken coup; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING. Garage; CONTRIBUTING. Silo; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0060

334 - Washington Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary: turn-of-the-century vernacular; circular attic vent in gable; CONTRIBUTING. Barbecue pit; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0062

282 - Washington Street

Date: 1955

Architectural Summary: cape cod; gabled entry echoes dormers; supported by 4 wood piers, gable overhang frames arch; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0063

250 - Washington Street

Date: 1850 ca

Architectural Summary: 3-bay, full facade portico with ionic columns; 2nd story window of appearance with balustrade around the balcony; central bay of pediment porch roof with circular window; elliptical fan window of front door; 2 Gothic tracery dormer windows; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Carport; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0064

230 - Washington Street

Date: 1939

Architectural Summary: shutters with S hooks; pediment over porch with 4 Tuscan pilasters; brick front walk and steps; fanlight over front door, which also has 4 sidelights on either side; CONTRIBUTING. Garage; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0065

200 - Washington Street

Date: 1951

Architectural Summary: house obscured by mature trees; 2 dormer windows; CONTRIBUTING. Garage; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0066

168 - Washington Street

Date: 1941

Architectural Summary: T-shaped frame dwelling with 2 shuttered entryways; front gable porch roof; turned posts and lattice rails; CONTRIBUTING. Guesthouse; CONTRIBUTING. Carriagehouse/barn; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0067

136 - Washington Street

Date: 1880 ca

Architectural Summary: 1/2 tower on right side with German shingles; finial on tower; decorative cornice; shutters missing; circular air vent sides; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING. Barn; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0068

114 - Washington Street

Date: 1993

Architectural Summary: carport extension of house to the S; gable within a gable on front facade; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0069

86 - Washington Street

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular; gable over door with 2 wood piers; 5 sets of brick steps; 2 dormers; CONTRIBUTING. Garage; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Carport; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0070

50 - Washington Street

Date: 1890

Architectural Summary: porch has brick piers with infill; scrolled brackets under porch roof and eaves; diamond pane attic window; fan light attic windows on sides; stained glass 1st floor sash windows; side lights at front entry; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0083

478 - Washington Street

Date: 1967

Architectural Summary: window sections in recessed brick; aluminum cornice; aluminum attached lettering states building's function; wood sign on lawn; recessed entrance; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Cemetery; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0107

475 - Washington Street

Date: 1870 ca

Architectural Summary: shed-roof porch with 4 pier supports with scrolled brackets; scrolled brackets on paneled cornices; 8-pane lunet window under central front gable; lowered shutters; transom over double leaf entry; porch has standing seam metal roof; CONTRIBUTING. Garage; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0110

543 - Washington Street

Date: 1875 ca

Architectural Summary: frame house with side gabled central block; curved side porch; L-shaped rear porch; pedimented window frames; rear portions with shed roof and slat box roof; scroll work on original posts on original front and side porches; CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0111

579 - Washington Street

Date: 1875 ca

Architectural Summary: frame house with widow's walk; hipped center with gable projections; dormers and round-headed casement windows; pedimented porch roof; turned post balustrades; 2-story bay NE corner; turret on SE corner; composite ionic columns supporting roof; CONTRIBUTING. Carport; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0120

267 - Washington Street

Date: 1935

Architectural Summary: eave vents; dentiled cornice; hinged/paneled shutters with S-hooks; Corinthian door case with scrolled pediment/pineapple pediment; 4 front dormers; quarter-round tracery windows; lintels and wood sills; CONTRIBUTING. Garage; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0121

311 - Washington Street

Date: 1975

Architectural Summary: sprawling L-shaped plan with several entrances and windows; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0124

- end of Washington Street before highway

Date: 1980 ca

Architectural Summary: rounded front with split gable roof; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Garage; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0125

- hidden in woods at end of Washington Street

Date: 1875 ca

Architectural Summary: I-house with octagonal bays on front and side of house; collapsed wrap-around porch; door completely gone; CONTRIBUTING. Barn; CONTRIBUTING. Cottage; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING. Privy; CONTRIBUTING. Privy; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0163

221 - Washington Street

Date: 1764

Architectural Summary: pedimented porch sits atop brick podium with stairs on either side of porch leading to front door; front gable pediment supported 2 wooden piers; symmetrical house; semi-lunette in attic space; CONTRIBUTING. Smokehouse; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0176

625 - Washington Street

Date: 1880 ca

Architectural Summary: 3-story circular tower on left; covered carport (carriage drive) extends from porch roof on right side; transom and side lights on front door; fleur-de-lis and variegated shingles cover house and clapboard; tracery in central and tower windows; large wrap-around porch has pediment over main entry stairs and carport; porch roof extends around turret; double colonettes every bay and dentil moldings on cornice; main side gable roof with cross gables, hipped sections, turrets and dormers all intersecting; CONTRIBUTING. Well; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Smokehouse; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-

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CONTRIBUTING. Footprint of building; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0177

653 - Washington Street

Date: 1954

Architectural Summary: side screened porch, shutters, classical details; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0178

675 - Washington Street

Date: 1946

Architectural Summary: post-WWII house with 2-level gable, shutters, and 1 triple bay window; CONTRIBUTING. Carport; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING. Barbecue pit; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0071

99 - Finch Lane

Date: 1820 ca

Architectural Summary: I-house with central covered porch; ornate railings and detail beneath porch roof; central door on 2nd story leading to porch roof; covered porch in back; cottage in back appears to be a dependency; rear low wing is oldest part because built in 2 stages; CONTRIBUTING. Garage; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0072

1D - Finch Lane

Date: 1850 ca

Architectural Summary: mid-19th century vernacular; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0017

341 - Madison Street

Date: 1890 ca

Architectural Summary: full length, 3-bay, covered porch with latticework on each end; rear lean-to additions; nice cutout decorative work in gabled ends; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0018

317 - Madison Street

Date: 1920

Architectural Summary: symmetrical interior chimneys; full-length, covered porch with 4 turned posts and no railings; CONTRIBUTING. Garage; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0019

267 - Madison Street

Date: 1850

Architectural Summary: rebuilt eaves; paneled pilaster cornice boards; raised basement; older operable shutters; CONTRIBUTING. Smokehouse; CONTRIBUTING. Log structure; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0021

197 - Madison Street

Date: 1926

Summary: captain's walk at apex of roof, which has 1 dormer at the center; 12/12 windows; sweeping 5-bay porch wraps around to each side with pyramidal pilasters; piers raised on brick plat forms; wooden front steps and brick-faced foundation; slightly raised basement; CONTRIBUTING. Barn; CONTRIBUTING. Granary;

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CONTRIBUTING. Mixed-use shed; CONTRIBUTING. Mixed-use shed; CONTRIBUTING. Mixed-use shed;
CONTRIBUTING. Garage; CONTRIBUTING. Well; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0023

91 - Madison Street

Date: 1900 ca

Summary: I-house; pointed arch vents in gables of main house; CONTRIBUTING. Garage;
CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0024

75 - Madison Street

Date: 1947

Architectural Summary: 4 decorative iron piers on porch; foliage design; CONTRIBUTING. Carport; NON-
CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0025

100 - Madison Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular Eastlake; transom and sidelights around door; square plan; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0034

288 - Madison Street

Date: 1954

Architectural Summary: front windows have shutters; ranch style; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Carport; NON-
CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0035

370 - Madison Street

Date: 1959

Architectural Summary: 1-story motel converted to adult home; H-shaped site plan; office in front left section,
which is almost square with pyramidal roof; the rest are gabled; courtyard walls are stuccoed to ranch houses popular
in 1960s; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0094

550 - Madison Street

Date: 1970

Architectural Summary: ranch with carport; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Garage; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0096

625 - Madison Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular structure; gabled porch roof with decorative metal supports;
CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0099

- next to 757 Madison Street

Date: 1980 ca

Architectural Summary: prefab ranch; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0100

757 - Madison Street

Date: 1940

Architectural Summary: L-shaped ranch; wood piers support the hipped porch roof; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0106

742 - Madison Street

Date: 1900

Architectural Summary: frame house, possibly once a dependency on a larger house; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0167

736 - Madison Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular cottage; shallow pitch roof; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0168

171 - Madison Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary: I-house; rear parallel gables with exposed rafters; half-hipped, metal, standing-seam, porch roof; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0169

173 - Madison Street

Date: 1995

Architectural Summary: prefab double wide; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0170

149 - Madison Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary: vernacular structure; stamped metal roof; partially pedimented gable ends; metal standing seam porch roof; 3 light sidelights on either side of front door; 1st floor shutters; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0171

135 - Madison Street

Date: 1990 ca

Architectural Summary: prefab double wide; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Garage; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0172

237 - Madison Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary: I-house on cinderblock foundation; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0173

240-269 - Madison Street

Date: 1970 ca

Architectural Summary: modern vernacular; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0174

742 - Madison Street

Date: 1900

Architectural Summary: small square building situated facing old Madison (constructed before business route 58); typical of old gas station with light fixture placed above the door; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0175

530 - Madison Street

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary: perhaps old gas station; pressed tin siding in imitation of brick; side building appears as stepped roof; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0028

45 - Sheriff Street

Date: 1995

Architectural Summary: modern construction nostalgic of late 20th century; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0047

100 - Monroe Street

Date: 1880

Architectural Summary: structure; may have been a dependency; front facade may have been oriented on another side of house at 1 time; shutters too large for windows; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0048

74 - Monroe Street

Date: 1954

Architectural Summary: ranch; metal awnings over windows; double, open-air carport is connected to house with brick wall and piers around it; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0049

99 - Monroe Street

Date: 1933

Architectural Summary: basket-weave brick course work; water table of vertical stretchers; awnings over windows; CONTRIBUTING. Carport; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Garage; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0050

81 - Monroe Street

Date: 1890 ca

Architectural Summary: symmetrical facade with entry at the center; slender pilasters at corners of front facade; 4 square posts support presently sagging porch roof; no railings as almost level with the ground; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0112

67 - Monroe Street

Date: 1894

Architectural Summary: vernacular structure with central pediment in cross gable; circular vent in front gable; slender turned posts piers support porch roof, which is a shed type; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0113

30 - Monroe Street

Date: 1965

Architectural Summary: brick ranch house; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0116

45 - Monroe Street

Date: 1900

Architectural Summary: farmhouse; posts on porch have decorative brackets; chimney in back maybe far older than rest of house; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0117

11 - Monroe Street

Date: 1961

Architectural Summary: brick ranch with carport extended from original structure and main roof; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0137

278 - Monroe Street

Date: 1956

Architectural Summary: ranch, single-pile house with project in cross gable over a symmetrically placed entrance; porch roof supported by metal foliage posts; flat roof carport extended from house supported by brick piers on S side; metal awnings over most windows and wrapping around front porch; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0138

300 - Monroe Street

Date: 1955

Architectural Summary: 3-bay ranch with small front gabled stoop for porch; asymmetrically placed entry; metal-roofed carport on N side of house; metal awning over some windows and wrapping around entry gable; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0139

308 - Monroe Street

Date: 1950 ca

Architectural Summary: ranch house with gabled carport on S side (wood with metal foliage posts); asymmetrical facade; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Animal shelter; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0140

277 - Monroe Street

Date: 1956

Architectural Summary: rectangular house in ranch style with pent-roof carport on S side; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0141

254 - Monroe Street

Date: 1975 ca

Architectural Summary: late 20th century vernacular; 5-bay facade; square proportions; may have been prefab; metal awnings over front windows and door; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0147

215 - Monroe Street

Date: 1920

Architectural Summary: 3-bay house with central cross gable; hipped roof porch supported by 2 columns; 1.5 stories in front, 1 story in back with pent roof; CONTRIBUTING. Garage; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0073

143 - Decatur Street

Date: 1948

Architectural Summary: same handrails as concrete steps to side screened porch; gabled roof over entrance with wrought iron foliage piers; 2 dormers; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0074

170 - Decatur Street

Date: 1965

Architectural Summary: ranch; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0118

22 - Decatur Street

Date: 1950

Architectural Summary: side gable house with 2 dormers; central door is recessed, forming small covered area under main roof; wood trimmed entry with thin pilasters; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0119

38 - Decatur Street

Date: 1950

Architectural Summary: arched porch roof is supported by 2 wood piers; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0075

12 - Jones Street

Date: 1980

Architectural Summary: vernacular cabin; small gable over porch with wood steps and railings - all in natural stains; 1 6/6 window; 1 bay window with 3 sections; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0076

37 - Jones Street

Date: 1945 ca

Architectural Summary: small frame house with key-hole porch roof; plain balusters; open side porch; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0077

24 - Jones Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: little box with side gable roof; shutters on windows; gabled porch roof; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0078

36 - Jones Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: little box with side gable roof; WWII housing; iron foliage piers; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0079

48 - Jones Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary: identical to 173-5001-0077 and 0078; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Carport; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0087

209 - Jones Street

Date: 1800 ca

Architectural Summary: small dwelling with multiple rooflines; shed roof over porch; decorative shutters; large vents below eaves; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0088

189 - Jones Street

Date: 1980 ca

Architectural Summary: frame ranch house; no roof on porch; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0089

200 - Jones Street

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary: mish mash little house likely altered/repared often over time; side porch with brick foundation and wood structure; CONTRIBUTING. Clubhouse; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0090

168 - Jones Street

Date: 1820 ca

Architectural Summary: early 19th century farmhouse; porch appears to be late 19th century; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0084

123 - Hull Street

Date: 1965

Architectural Summary: square brick box with classical pilasters flanking doorframe; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Garage; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0085

137 - Hull Street

Date: 1940

Architectural Summary: vernacular cottage; front stoop with pediment over door step; enclosed side porch; CONTRIBUTING.

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173-5001-0086

117 - Hull Street

Date: 1890 ca

Architectural Summary: I-house with large rear extension; originally set on brick pier, but later filled in with cinder block; CONTRIBUTING. Barn; CONTRIBUTING. Chicken coup; CONTRIBUTING. Garage; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0098

- opposite cemetery on Hull Street

Date: 1860 ca

Architectural Summary: I-house with full facade porch; weatherboard with corner piers; transom and side lights on door; brick piers support porch; wood piers support porch roof; door leads onto sloped porch roof from second story; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING. Garage; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0133

63 - Hull Street

Date: 1935

Architectural Summary: vernacular structure; 2-bay, double-pile house; asymmetrical facade; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0134

49 - Hull Street

Date: 1910

Architectural Summary: Victorian; 3-bay, double-pile house; 1-storyhipped roof porch across entire front and part of W side; simple, decorative board in front gable; cornices decorated with brackets; porch roof supported by slender turned columns; porch cornice decorated with scroll cut board; CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0135

39 - Hull Street

Date: 1911

Architectural Summary: I-house with symmetrical facade; slender iron supports for shed porch roof; raised up with no railings around it; cross gable in center bay; gable, cornice, cornice returns have decorative brackets; front gable decorated with patterned vertical boards and pierced round window; corner pilasters topped with brackets; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0136

25 - Hull Street

Date: 1996

Architectural Summary: double wide, prefab house with asymmetrical facade; NON-CONTRIBUTING. Shed; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

173-5001-0092

50 - Bryson Street

Date: 1951

Architectural Summary: L-shaped cottage with L-shaped porch; wooden piers set on brick bases support porch roof; CONTRIBUTING. Shed; CONTRIBUTING.

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Statement of Significance

The Boydton Historic District encompasses the town's long and notable past, spanning several periods of growth and decline as surrounding world events and its own local affairs shaped it. "The history of Boydton cannot be a history of the town alone since the county seat is such an integral part of the life of the county."¹⁷ The historic district covers an area that served as the county seat of Mecklenburg County long before Alexander Boyd founded Boyd Town in 1812. Largely self-sufficient with major plantations surrounding it, the town experienced great wealth after the Revolution as it thrived off of the tobacco and racehorse industries. Although the first half of the 19th century was prosperous, the Civil War dealt a harsh blow to Boydton's economy. While Reconstruction could not return Boydton to its former prominence, the tobacco industry and the arrival of the railroad in the 1890s replenished the bank accounts of many citizens. The town bustled once again in the years before World War I with new houses and businesses springing up along its streets. The great Depression only dented slightly the tobacco-fueled economy of Mecklenburg as the area took advantage of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal program that provided among other services electricity to several homes in Boydton and the surrounding county. Weathering the effects of two early 20th century fires, and a number of financial slumps, Boydton has remained a socially if not economically strong town with an eclectic mix of buildings from the last three centuries. Its dwellings, schools, churches, and commercial and government buildings represent the architectural, economic, and social history of the Town of Boydton.

The Boydton Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A because of its association with major historical developments within the Town of Boydton from 1760 to 1950, especially in areas of commerce, government, education, ethnic heritage, transportation and religion. The district is eligible for listing under criterion C because of its well preserved collection of 18th, 19th, and 20th century commercial and residential buildings, representing a wide range of architectural styles such as Federal, Greek and Roman Revival, Queen Anne, Bungalow, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and American vernacular.

History

When the boundary line was drawn in 1728 dividing the Virginia and North Carolina colonies, both areas possessed vast territories that inevitably would be spliced into counties. As a British colony, the Virginia territory was divided into parishes, the offspring of the Church of England. The state divided Lunenburg County into three parishes in 1762, one of which was Saint James.¹⁸ In November of 1764 along the same lines as Saint James Parish's boundaries, surveyor Edmund Taylor carved Mecklenburg County out of southern Lunenburg County thirty-six miles long and twenty miles wide.¹⁹

Richard Swepson came to the Mecklenburg area with John Jeffries in 1760, and purchased the land that would become Boydton from Samuel Phillips.²⁰ Swepson conducted the first official town meeting in his home on a Monday, March 11, 1765, during which the new council

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appointed Robert Munford, a lawyer and local tobacco planter, as first Justice of the Peace.²¹ They also declared that the court should convene on the second Monday of every month.²² Swepson erected a courthouse in 1770 on the present site. Residents referred to the area as Mecklenburg-Court for several decades.

Soon after Robert Munford was appointed a Justice of the Peace, he traveled to Williamsburg to oppose Britain's Stamp Act as Mecklenburg's representative in the House of Burgesses. He, two others, and Patrick Henry drafted seven revolutionary resolutions, and eventually witnessed the passage of four of them after much dispute with the representatives of the older Tidewater establishment. As a prominent figure in the passage of these resolutions, Munford displayed his devotion to the cause by keeping the courts in Mecklenburg and Halifax counties closed for months in protest against the Stamp Act.²³ Debt claims by British merchants were ignored as all legal cases came to a halt. Munford and others made sure that their resolutions were published outside of Virginia. These actions incited a promising uproar, and eventually forced Britain to repeal the Stamp Act. Such visible weakness on Great Britain's part inspired many in the Colonies to take steps that led to open revolution. Though many men from Mecklenburg had been hesitant about a full revolt, they eventually banded their militia together for the cause of freedom. Taylor's Ferry, which crossed the Roanoke River in the county, provided the main source of transportation for military units heading north and south.²⁴

The son of Robert Boyd, Alexander Boyd had resided in the Parish of Dunlop, Ayrshire near Glasgow, Scotland, before he came to America. Arriving in 1765 soon after the county had been formed, Boyd established his mercantile business in Mecklenburg-Court and married Richard Swepson's daughter, Ann. Swepson bought a plantation on the Roanoke River after establishing the county seat, and gave his property, which included the Court Square, to his son, who in turn sold it to his brother-in-law. Alexander and Ann Boyd supposedly lived in the nucleus of the Boyd Tavern, built circa 1785, until 1801, when he died while hearing a case in the original courthouse.²⁵

The War of 1812 did not affect Boynton as much as other towns and counties. Mecklenburg troops headed out to Norfolk only after the national capitol was burned in August of 1814. In the meantime, Alexander Boyd, Jr. deeded two acres of land for the courthouse, Clerk's office, debtors prison, pillory, whipping posts, and stocks on September 16, 1811. The General Assembly chartered Boyd Town in 1812, and on the anniversary of his father's death in 1813, Boyd conveyed fifty acres of his land to be divided into lots. A surveyor sketched out a map of the planned streets and lots, including a cartoon of the Boyd Tavern.²⁶ The details of the streets and the location of the two buildings shown on the map are still largely accurate today. Due to the currency of the war with Britain, the town's commissioners evoked great patriotism in naming the streets after the new nation's leaders—Decatur, Hull, Madison, Jefferson, and at last Washington, which replaced the ubiquitous name, Main Street.²⁷

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Great prosperity ensued after the war's end in 1815 with the tobacco industry no longer excluded from foreign markets. Standards of living increased vastly as one can see when viewing the difference in inventory lists necessary for insurance in the years before and after the war. Due to this prosperity, the town built a Presbyterian church followed by a Methodist church.

"According to tradition, [the Presbyterian Meeting House] was originally erected upon land of Mr. Boyd for the use of all denominations." Other denominations would still use the facility on occasion even after Boyd sold the church to the Presbyterian elders in 1824.²⁸ The Episcopal congregation did not have a church until 1842. The Methodist Church not have a permanent structure until 1871, and the Baptists did not build a meeting place until 1879. An African-American Episcopal Church was built in the late 19th century.

While Boydton grew, the community sought to improve their town while maintaining the current prosperity. Promises of clearing obstructions in the Roanoke River roused dreams of Mecklenburg becoming the next boom area like Richmond and other cities located on Virginia's rivers.²⁹ While the river was not essential to the Boydton economy, local-blooded breeding stock spared in the war provided the means for a boom in the town. For decades following the Revolution, the Roanoke Valley and Southside area played an important role as an influential horse-breeding region. Well-to-do plantation owners often imported horses for breeding or racing as one good brood mare or British stallion could earn more cash than one farm worked with thirty slaves. Racetracks sprang up in Petersburg, Lawrenceville, Hicksford, and Raines Tavern between 1800 and 1830. William Townes, a Mecklenburg planter, built an oval one-mile track for the Town of Boydton and bought the Boyd Tavern in the early 1820s. Following the exciting races, Townes treated all horse lovers, whether winners or losers, to extravagant balls with the finest food and drinks at the tavern on Washington Street.³⁰ With its courthouse, churches, tavern and racetrack, Boydton existed as the quintessential small town in the post-Revolutionary south. "Planters and yeoman farmers rode to Boydton, hitched their horses to posts outside the courthouse; went to court to witness or participate in a trial; attended the races, and later, perhaps, a religious revival meeting to confess their sins and be saved."³¹ Having escaped the isolation of their farms, planters would stay up to four days in town doing business, socializing, betting, eating and drinking.

Overproduction of horses, a subsequent fall in their value, and fewer races resulted in the eventual decline of the equine industry in Southside Virginia and its reemergence in Kentucky. Boydton's track fell victim to the trend. William Townes sold the land in 1830 to the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which two years later built Randolph-Macon College on the site. Though the campus lay right outside of the town limits, the students and faculty became vital parts of the town's economy as they frequented the Boyd Tavern and other businesses until the school's removal to Ashland, Virginia in 1868.³²

The General Assembly incorporated Boydton in 1834. In the following year, the town had 400 people, 131 students, eighty homes, four stores, two hotels, two churches, one female school, a

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tanyard, a saddler, a cobbler, a watchmaker, a silversmith, a coach factory, and a confectioner.³³

With a few decades of a healthy economy behind them by the 1830s, the county board of supervisors planned to build a bigger and more monumental courthouse. They hired William A. Howard and James Whitice, who constructed a Roman Revival building with a hexastyle portico in the Ionic order. In order to allow the town to center around the original Court Square, the town sacrificed the older structures for the new courthouse. The 1770 courthouse and the 1815 clerk's office, built by Jacob Shelor the stonemason for nearby Prestwould, had to be removed. Shelor had used brick for the floor and walls of the clerk's office, so when it was taken down, the abundance of bricks were used for the walkways in front of the courthouse.³⁴ As the courthouse neared completion in 1838, President John Tyler came to Randolph-Macon College and spoke in Boydton on the gradual elimination of slavery and other pertinent issues of the time. He could not have been aware of the events that would explode some 20 years later.³⁵ During the 1830s and 40s as the national economy fluctuated, Mecklenburg's economy continued to develop partly due to the nearly self-sufficient plantations that were located nearby.³⁶ On January 1, 1833, Avery and Tompkins opened a stagecoach line in Boydton in conjunction with a mail line that came from Lawrenceville. The passenger line ran from Belfield, now Emporia, to Halifax and was extended to Danville in 1834 with a stop at the Boydton Hotel, which rambled along the west side of Washington Street across from the current library and was operated by Nathaniel B. Nelson. For \$4.00, one could ride from Belfield to Boydton on "four horse Safety Post Coaches," or for seven cents more for each intermediate distance, continue to Milton, North Carolina and eventually Danville. In Milton, the line connected with Peck and Wellford's old line, and in Danville, with Smith's Piedmont line; therefore, through Avery, Tompkins, and Company, the residents of Boydton became connected to a much larger part of the South. As early as 1802, a mail stagecoach traveled through Mecklenburg County once weekly from Gholsonsville. Most traveled via horseback, gig, or carriage along the major road that had been built in 1811 from Richmond to North Carolina through Mecklenburg.³⁷

Though the roads for stagecoaches ran along ridges, they became muddy and treacherous for travel. Roads, all of which were in horrible condition, randomly fell under public or private ownership. Because owners of private turnpikes charged tolls (despite the poor quality of the roads), a movement arose for the construction of better roads. With several ideas abandoned, a plan for the Boydton-Petersburg Plank Road came to fruition with its approval by the General Assembly on March 19, 1850. With construction projected to take five years at the price of \$140,000 for 73 miles of road, builders hailed planks as the road surface of the future. F. S. Pratt and Company, hired to build all but the tollgates and houses, cut oak and pine boards eight feet long, one foot wide, and three inches thick, and laid them across two pairs of thick logs slanted slightly toward the ditches for drainage. Falling behind schedule, they only completed the road from the Brunswick County line to within three miles of Boydton.

Despite delays on the original sections, Alfred Boyd and James D. Whitice, builder of the

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courthouse, funded an extension from Boydton to Clarksville across the Roanoke River, which produced instant benefits to the county's economy. Planters experienced an increase in crop productivity as it became easier and cheaper to transport their goods to market. Boyd and Scoggin ran a daily stage with the main office located in the Washington Tavern (moved from Washington to Bank Street in 1973), a dependency of the Boydton Hotel.³⁸ As stages traveled through the small town, more commercial business resulted from travelers.

Far from the road surface of the future, plank roads decayed at an alarming rate in the damp humid climate of the region. The need for extensive repairs as early as 1855 stifled any thoughts of profit. While an uphill battle to maintain the roads ensued, a \$7000 bridge over the Meherrin River collapsed in 1859. Such disaster encouraged officials to declare the rest of the road unsafe to travel except along the Clarksville section. Several railroads came close to Boydton, but not near enough to help the town. With the failure of the plank road, many suggested that a railroad come straight through the county seat. The various companies planning to pass through Boydton failed to execute their projects, leaving the town without its own "iron horse" until later in the century.³⁹

Almost 1000 free black people dwelled in Mecklenburg County before the Civil War, but with Nat Turner's Rebellion nearby, the people of Boydton like many other white southerners began to fear for their lives.⁴⁰ As the country felt the tension of civil disorder, Thomas F. Goode traveled to Richmond in order to represent Boydton as one of several county delegates to the state convention. There in 1861, he declared that Virginia should secede from the Union. Upon his return home, he became the captain of the Boydton Cavalry that had been formed in February of 1860 to fight if a civil war arose.⁴¹ Many citizens of Boydton fought long and hard in some of the most monumental battles while those at home watched their numbers dwindle. It is said that the Cedar Crest estate, originally built by William O. Goode and now owned by the Carter family on Jefferson Street, reluctantly played host to the Union General William T. Sherman during the War.⁴² The town of Boydton heard of the Confederacy's April 9 surrender when a bedraggled local man arrived with the news on April 12, 1865.

Regaining the prosperity the town once possessed seemed impossible after the Civil War, a time when many sensed that they had become a frontier again. With the removal of Randolph-Macon College to Ashland, Boydton businesses lost a significant number of patrons. The whole county also felt the pang of labor shortages for years to come, as most planters did not have enough money to pay for black or white workers. Plantation owners began to divide their land and sell it to small farmers.⁴³ These divisions of land may account for the increasing number of vernacular farmhouses that appeared in the area in the late 19th century.

Oddly, it was not until Boydton had fallen on harder times that on December 7, 1871, the Bank of Mecklenburg was successfully chartered. The town had hoped to establish its own bank decades before the Boydton Savings Bank finally opened on March 24, 1851. A larger bank

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bought the business in 1853 and opened a branch there, yet by 1859, there is no record of a bank in the area. The town had made yet another attempt by incorporating the Bank of Mecklenburg on February 23, 1860, but again the records indicate that by 1870 there were no banks.⁴⁴ With the charter finally obtained in 1871, the Bank of Mecklenburg moved into a new building on Bank Street. To this day, banking operations have occupied the building, which has undergone substantial alterations and additions.⁴⁵

In 1855, the "iron horse" came to Mecklenburg, yet bypassed Boydton. A train carried passengers from Portsmouth, Richmond, and Petersburg to Raleigh with stops in Clarksville and Buffalo Springs, world renowned for its medicinal waters.⁴⁶ Boydton benefited indirectly yet slightly from this first train and hoped for greater profits with the arrival of two more in the late 1880s. Built by hand with picks, shovels, mule-drawn dump carts, and dynamite, the new trains ignited a real economic and social reconstruction. As of 1884, the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company operated in Boydton.⁴⁷ By 1889, the Atlantic and Danville Railroad was completed as well.⁴⁸

In Boydton's formative years of the early 19th century, families had educated their children at home or within small private schools scattered throughout the area. With the closing of the original academies over time, Boydton residents had to look to new options after the Civil War. In the years just before 1870, Miss M. E. (Betty) Carter operated Shirley School at her home in Boydton, but like the older schools, it survived for only a few years. Following years of efforts to establish a college for women, the Mecklenburg Female Institute or College finally opened January 1872 on the site now occupied by the Walter R. Beales family on Madison Street.⁴⁹ After the institution's financial collapse in the late 1870s, the west wing, which housed a chapel, was relocated to the adjacent southeast lot and converted to a sanctuary for the Boydton Baptist Church (173-5001-0020). The east wing of the school was moved to an adjacent lot to the southwest. The latter, currently a law office (173-5001-0022), became the public schoolhouse for Boydton children until 1913 when a new larger school was built across Madison Street. The town eventually built a high school with a large auditorium on that same lot in 1948.

As white Southerners struggled to reconstruct their lives after the Civil War, African Americans strove to find an identity beyond that of a slave and aimed to succeed as newly freed people. Largely unique to Boydton, the free black people of the area have annually celebrated and commemorated the surrender of Confederate forces on April 9, 1865 with parades and festivities. In a 1962 speech, Judge Charles Sterling Hutcheson said the tradition of "the colored people" had been carried on with relative encouragement and support of local businessmen and townspeople since soon after the Civil War's end.⁵⁰ Thus in commemorating their freedom as citizens of Boydton, African Americans succeeded in creating their own local traditions.

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African Americans also made good use of the newly abandoned Randolph-Macon College buildings outside of town, establishing the Boydton Institute for Negroes, which operated there under various owners and names until the mid 1930s. With the occupation of these buildings, the town merchants gained new clientele, as they and the students and faculty were "uniformly friendly" to one another.⁵¹

Born a slave in Mecklenburg County on December 20, 1857, James Solomon Russell stood out as a truly exemplary freedman. After managing to obtain an education, Russell was ordained as a deacon in the Episcopal Church by Mecklenburg-native Bishop F. M. Whittle on March 9, 1882. Best known for founding Saint Paul's College in Lawrenceville in 1888, Russell continued to work with fellow African Americans throughout the rest of southern Virginia. Before and after the foundation of his parish school, he traveled around Southside Virginia establishing black Episcopal congregations, including one in Boydton.⁵² He acted as the first trustee of Trinity Episcopal Church located on the northwest corner of Madison and Monroe streets in Boydton.⁵³ In supporting local black communities, Russell served as an inspiration to other African Americans in the area.

An 1893 issue of the Boydton paper, the Midland Express reported, "Court day always brings a full attendance. Last 'court' was no exception to the rule. People began to arrive early in the morning on foot, horse back, in carts, wagons and every other imaginable conveyance. Patent medicine men, Sewing machine agents, Nursery men, horse traders, and everyone under the sun who had something to sell was present and endeavoring to dispose of his wares, but trading was not very brisk especially in the horse line."⁵⁴ The columnist went on to report that this had to be due to the scarcity of money among citizens. Though the bustle of court days from the first part of the century was echoed, the full prosperity of it was not. So far, only the tobacco industry continued to facilitate limited financial growth.⁵⁵

Bright leaf tobacco, a canary-colored finely textured leaf, developed as a major component in the economy for Southside Virginia between the Civil War and World War I. While Clarksville was the oldest flue-cured tobacco market in the world, numerous towns, including Boydton, began to open new markets. Boydton-area growers saw their profits soar with the help of the railroads, which internationally connected the people and their product.⁵⁶ Two tobacco factories opened within a year of the opening of Sydnor and Cogbill prizery along the old Boydton-Petersburg Plank Road in 1870. In 1871, Sydnor, Finch, and Clack built the Boydton Warehouse, said to be the tallest building in town, on Jones Street near Saint James Episcopal Church. W. P. Webb opened the Tobacco Exchange, and Crute, Toone, Butler and Boyd opened the Farmer's Warehouse in 1872. In 1875, Boydton claimed four tobacco warehouses, a number that declined to two by 1907 due to a fire.⁵⁷ The remaining two eventually were razed.

As the 19th century closed, the town experienced a considerable economic upswing. While trains played an important role in exporting tobacco, they also were an essential part in the rising

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timber industry surrounding Boydton. As timber sales boomed in the county, the county seat experienced the financial benefits of wealthier patrons on court days.⁵⁸ In an attempt to attract new residents to the area, a pamphlet issued in the earliest years of the 20th century boasted that Boydton had a population of 800, as opposed to 400 fifty years before, the Southern Railroad Norfolk-Danville division, a depot, two hotels, sixteen stores, two banks, two tobacco warehouses, one wood manufacturing plant, one newspaper, and one telegraph.⁵⁹ Boydton, like much of the rest of America, soon obtained its first car and first telephone.⁶⁰ In 1905, the affluence and population of the county called for the construction of a new clerk's office on the courthouse square and the town hall across from the Court Square on the north side of Madison Street.⁶¹

Fire struck the commercial district of Boydton in 1907 just as the town had firmly reestablished itself as an economically and socially healthy place to live. Boydton's drinking water came from wells and springs, but its firefighting water came from a cistern west of the courthouse that was refilled with rainwater from gutters.⁶² Such a supply proved no match for the rage of a spreading fire. All of the commercial buildings along the east side of Washington between Madison and Jefferson streets succumbed to the fire. Since the area was the heart of the town's commercial activity, new buildings quickly rose in their place.

In August of 1908, the town dedicated a Confederate Monument in the Court Square as builders busied themselves replacing businesses on its periphery.⁶³ By 1912, Boydton's wooden sidewalks were replaced with concrete, giving the town a more polished look. Soon thereafter, the steppingstones once used to cross the muddy streets were removed and the roads were paved, an event which announced the permanence of the automobile in society. Despite the town's modernization, a fence remained around the courthouse to keep the roaming livestock off of the property.⁶⁴

While Boydton had only one car in the first decade of the 1900s, by 1918, it had its own Studebaker dealership, Beales, Bedinger, and Gregory, Inc. The partners had a fine showroom, which stands vacant today, in a building constructed adjacent to the Courthouse Square on the southwest corner of Bank and Jefferson streets. Competition soon arrived when R. H. Park, Sr. erected a large masonry showroom and garage for his Ford dealership, later a Chevrolet dealership, on the northeast corner of Washington and Jefferson streets in the 1920s. With time, T. W. Gregory bought out Beales and Bedinger, and converted the business into a Chrysler dealership, which continued until 1980.⁶⁵

The car and the post WWI highway building program had direct effects on Mecklenburg County and the stability of its economy. U.S. Route 1 was paved from Maine to Florida. Ten miles east of Boydton, it passed through South Hill, where it was dedicated on November 24, 1927. The improvement of roads weaving through the country created a new era of prosperity. Inflation

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from WWI also fueled escalating prices for tobacco and cotton, which helped to balance any losses due to the difficulty of harvesting the crops. Despite inflated incomes, farmers had trouble finding labor partly due to the number of African Americans who had been leaving Virginia in increasing numbers.⁶⁶

The Depression of the 1930s did not affect the economies of Boydton and other Southside communities to the same degree as other regions where tobacco was not the primary source of income. People simply switched to cheaper brands of tobacco.⁶⁷ By the early 1930s, Mecklenburg County towns had electricity, but it was not until the implementation of Franklin Roosevelt's "New Deal" and the launching of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) in 1934 that rural residents received electric power. In 1938, the REA efforts led to the incorporation of the Mecklenburg Cooperative (MEC), which still provides power to the county's residents. The headquarters of MEC was in Boydton, but the location of its building is unknown.⁶⁸

While Boydton residents benefited from the New Deal, they also profited from aid at the local level. David K. E. Bruce of nearby Charlotte County donated money anonymously to Boydton and ten other Southside towns to build local libraries, believing that they would be beneficial to the long-term economic and cultural development of impoverished areas. The Bruce Library in Boydton opened on March 15, 1939 with 5000 books. The identity of the benefactor was made public soon thereafter.⁶⁹

The library and other efforts to keep Boydton's economy stable could not balance the negative impact of automobiles and the highways that snaked across the countryside to accommodate them. In the 1960s, U.S. Highway 58 followed the route of the Atlantic and Danville Railroad and beyond to Cumberland Gap, bypassing many small towns along the way. Though Boydton was not bypassed until later, it still experienced an economic loss. With travel far easier, people could take their money and interests elsewhere, leaving businesses in the heart of town with few patrons. Cars and highways not only deprived older, local businesses of customers who traveled to larger communities to shop, but they also helped to diminish the necessity for the railroad. With railroad companies ceasing to use the line that crossed through Boydton in the early 1980s, the town lost its depot; all that remains of the industry are the tracks that one can see cross Washington Street.⁷⁰

Boydton merchants could no longer subsist in an area that had ceased to be a shopping destination. Numerous buildings along Washington and Bank streets were left vacant. A few buildings deteriorated so badly that the town felt obliged to raze them, including a clapboard store on the northwest corner of Washington and Madison streets dating to about the same period as the neighboring Boyd Tavern. It was torn down in the mid 1980s coinciding with a fire that consumed a historic commercial structure across from the courthouse on Washington Street. Some buildings have been restored or remodeled, as in the case of the pharmacy. Some

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buildings have been altered and others added in recent decades along Bank Street. Most, however, retain the scale, setback and design of the original streetscape. Two churches were forced to close as members of younger generations have moved away. The buildings remain in good condition, however, and are recognized as important elements of the town's visual character.

Boydton celebrated its 150th anniversary on August 18, 1962.⁷¹ Local resident, Charles Sterling Hutcheson gave a speech on the history of Boydton, recalling many of its former glories. In a successful attempt to draw more people to the area in the following decade, the merchants and citizens initiated a Boydton Day celebration to be held each fall with crafts, music, food, and other festivities. The initial event, one of the area's first local festivals, was covered by U.S. News and World Report, which featured Boydton as the little town that would not die. The annual affair continues to draw crowds that far surpass those that frequented court days over a century ago.

As a measure of the town's commitment to preserving its historic buildings, Boydton supported the survey of its resources and the preparation of a National Register nomination. Work was carried out by volunteer students from the University of Virginia under the direction of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Boydton remains as an important example of an early southern county seat that beautifully and honestly reveals its evolution through time. The streets, development patterns and architectural character of many of the residential, commercial, government, religious, and educational structures remain intact. The Court Square and peripheral buildings command a sense of integrity in historicism. Several churches and congregations remain active. Dwellings, dating back from the 18th century to post World War II, are occupied and well maintained. The commercial structures stand intact, either in use or waiting for an occupant. The collection of buildings that make up the historic core of Boydton provides a valuable resource for the town's future growth while recalling its rich and vibrant past.

¹ Charles Sterling Hutcheson, "Boydton in Mecklenburg County," Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Richmond, Virginia (vol. 50, 1942): 111-112.

² Susan L. Bracey, Life by the Roaring Roanoke: A History of Mecklenburg County, Virginia. (Richmond, Virginia: Mecklenburg County Bicentennial Commission, 1977): 58.

³ Hutcheson, Boydton 111.

⁴ Calder Loth, ed. The Virginia Landmarks Register, 4th edition. (London: University of Virginia Press, 1999): 305.

⁵ Jeffrey and Kathryn St. John, Landmarks 1765-1990: A Brief History of Mecklenburg County, Virginia. (Boydton, Virginia: Mecklenburg Co. Board of Supervisors, 1990): 56.

⁶ VDHR file 173-7.

⁷ Bracey 205.

⁸ Walter Beales, Interview, September 25, 2000.

⁹ Hutcheson, Boydton 113.

¹⁰ VDHR file 173-8.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**Section 8 Page 44**¹¹ Hutcheson, Boydton 114.¹² C. J. Faulkner, Saint James Parish 1761-1911: Mecklenburg County. (Read Sunday January 22, 1911, Boydton, Virginia): 17-24.¹³ Bracey 205.¹⁴ Beales interview.¹⁵ Beales interview.¹⁶ Beales interview.¹⁷ Charles Sterling Hutcheson, "Boydton in Mecklenburg County," Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. (Richmond, Virginia: vol. 50, 1942): 108.¹⁸ VDHR file #173-2.¹⁹ Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (Roanoke River Branch), Land by the Roanoke: An Album of Mecklenburg County, Virginia. (Richmond, Virginia: Whittet and Shepperson Printers, 1957): 14-15.²⁰ William B. Hill, "Alexander Boyd of Mecklenburg County and His Family," Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. (Richmond, Virginia: vol. 50, 1942): 119.²¹ Jeffrey and Kathryn St. John, Landmarks 1765-1990: A Brief History of Mecklenburg County, Virginia. (Boydton, Virginia: Mecklenburg Co. Board of Supervisors, 1990): 25.²² Hutcheson, Boydton 109-118.²³ St. John 26-27.²⁴ St. John 31.²⁵ Hutcheson, Boydton 111.²⁶ Hutcheson, Boydton 111-112.²⁷ Land 30.²⁸ Hutcheson, Boydton 113.²⁹ Land 30.³⁰ Nathaniel Goode Hutcheson, "What Do You Know About Horses? Mecklenburg County and the Aristocratic Thoroughbreds." (Clarksville, Virginia: Clarksville Print Co, 1958): 21-23.³¹ St. John 47-49.³² St. John 51-52.³³ St. John 55.³⁴ Susan L. Bracey, Life by the Roaring Roanoke: A History of Mecklenburg County, Virginia. (Richmond, Virginia: Mecklenburg County Bicentennial Commission, 1977): 202.³⁵ St. John 56.³⁶ St. John 57.³⁷ Bracey 207-212.³⁸ Bracey 213-214.³⁹ Bracey 219-221.⁴⁰ St. John 60.⁴¹ St. John 61-63.⁴² VDHR file 173-4.⁴³ St. John 67-74.⁴⁴ Bracey 267.⁴⁵ Walter R. Beales III, Interview, September 25, 2000.⁴⁶ St. John 58.⁴⁷ Bracey 228.⁴⁸ St. John 78.⁴⁹ Hutcheson, Boydton 116-117.⁵⁰ Charles Sterling Hutcheson, "A Brief History of Boydton." (Chase City, Virginia: Mecklenburg Historical Society, Progress Print, 1962): 11.

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- ⁵¹ Hutcheson, Brief 7.
- ⁵² Bracey 247.
- ⁵³ Beales interview.
- ⁵⁴ "The Mills of Law," The Midland Express. (Boydton, Virginia: vol. II, no. 43, March 3, 1893).
- ⁵⁵ Bracey 360.
- ⁵⁶ St. John 77-78.
- ⁵⁷ Bracey 360-361.
- ⁵⁸ St. John 38.
- ⁵⁹ Charles Alexander. Mecklenburg County: Its History, Resources, and Advantages, the place for homes, health, happiness, and inviting business prospects. (Promotional pamphlet, 1907?): 11.
- ⁶⁰ Hutcheson, Brief 7.
- ⁶¹ Hutcheson, Boydton 113.
- ⁶² Hutcheson, Brief 8.
- ⁶³ St. John 87.
- ⁶⁴ Hutcheson, Brief 7-8.
- ⁶⁵ Beales interview.
- ⁶⁶ St. John 93.
- ⁶⁷ St. John 94.
- ⁶⁸ St. John 95.
- ⁶⁹ St. John 95.
- ⁷⁰ Beales interview.
- ⁷¹ St. John 107.

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Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 254

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1 17	733110	4061440	7 17	733440	4060220
2 17	733790	4061460	8 17	732880	4060430
3 17	734060	4060980	9 17	732430	4060500
4 17	734060	4060850	10 17	732340	4060710
5 17	733940	4060510	11 17	732730	4061010
6 17	733780	4060320			

Verbal Boundary Description

SEE 1"=200' MAP OF HISTORIC DISTRICT

Boundary Justification

The Boynton Historic District boundary is drawn to include the largest concentration of historic resources within the corporate limits of the Town of Boynton, the county seat of Mecklenburg County. Contributing resources include the courthouse and the Boyd Tavern, both already listed on the Register, and the commercial district encompassing the court square with Washington Street to its east, Bank Street to its west, Madison Street to its north and Jefferson Street to its south. Early residential dwellings and churches found along these and other streets forming the grid on which Boynton is laid are also included in the district. To the west of the courthouse square, the district includes historic structures related to public education within the town as well as residential dwellings related to private education. Historic houses lining the south side of Jefferson Street on its east end overlook a vast open field also included in the district. East of the square and St. James Episcopal Church, it has always been a strong communal focal point. Some individual properties lying both inside and outside of the corporate limits are included in the historic district if the primary resource of the property is located within the town limits. Concentrated areas developed after 1950 are excluded from the historic district.

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Photograph List Page 48

Photographs are of the Boydton Historic District, Boydton, Virginia

VDHR File Number: 173-5001

Photographs taken January 2000 by Margaret Peters and UVA student volunteers

Photo 1 of 9

Mecklenburg County Courthouse

View of the east façade of the courthouse and adjoining clerk's office

Photo 2 of 9

Boydton Town Hall, Boyd Tavern, pharmacy

View of the intersection Washington and Madison streets from the southeast

Photo 3 of 9

Courthouse Square

View of courthouse, Confederate Monument, and the commercial buildings on the east side of Washington Street

Photo 4 of 9

Commercial buildings on Bank Street (second from left dates to 1965, non-contributing)

View of the west side of Bank Street from its intersection with Jefferson Street

Photo 5 of 9

Gregory Motors on the southwest corner of Bank and Jefferson streets

View down Jefferson Street looking west

Photo 6 of 9

Commercial buildings on Washington Street, old Williams and Goode Bank in foreground

View of the east side of Washington Street looking north

Photo 7 of 9

Old Boydton High School

View of the east façade

Photo 8 of 9

"Bumps" Carter field, north of Jefferson Street and south of Madison Street

View of field looking west toward St. James Episcopal Church

Photo 9 of 9

South Washington Street

View towards the southeast

MECKLENBURG
COUNTY, VIRGINIA

4064
(BASKERVILLE)
5357 III NE

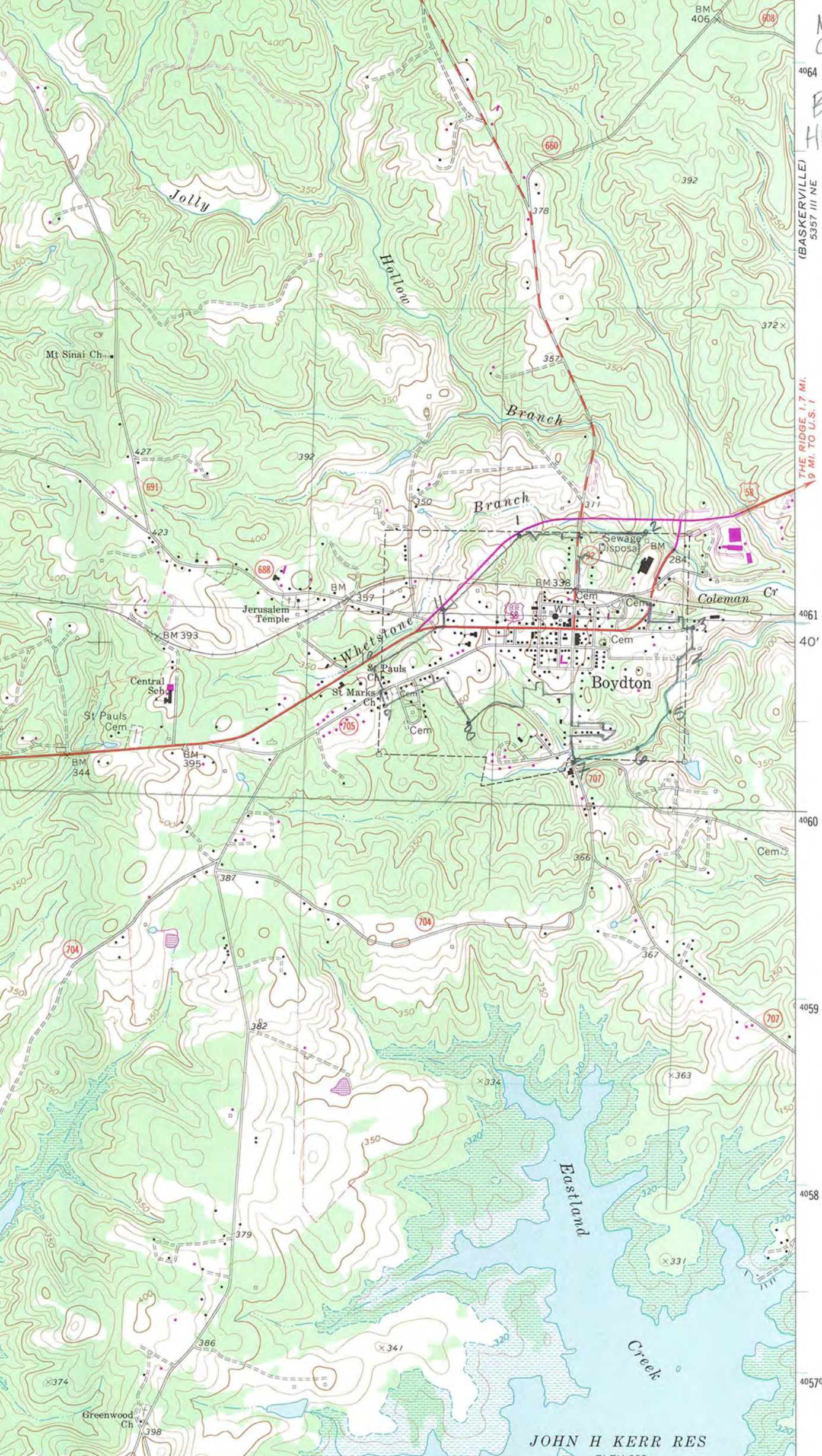
BOYDTON
HISTORIC DISTRICT
173-5001

ZONE 17

UTM RES. POINTS

	E	N
1	733110	4061440
2	733390	4061460
3	734060	4060980
4	734060	4060850
5	733940	4060510
6	733780	4060320
7	733440	4060220
8	732880	4060430
9	732430	4060500
10	732340	4060710
11	732730	4061010

ACRES: 254



JOHN H KERR RES

