NPS Form 10-900
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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 Covesville Historic District

other names/site number VDHR 002-5038

2. Location

street & number Covesville buildings lining RR tracks, Route 29, Covesville Lane, and Boaz Road with portions of original orchards around Cove Creek. not for publication

city or town Covesville vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Albemarle code 003

zip code 22931

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply):

- X private
- ___ public-local
- ___ public-State
- ___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box):

- ___ building(s)
- X district
- ___ site
- ___ structure
- ___ object

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
79	31	buildings
12	0	sites
11	15	structures
0	0	objects
102	46	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	Single dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structures, Institutional Housing
COMMERCE/TRADE	Business, Specialty Store, Warehouse
GOVERNMENT	Post Office
EDUCATION	School
RELIGION	Religious Facility, Church-related Residence
FUNERARY	Cemetery
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	Processing, Storage, Agricultural field, Animal facility, Horticultural facility, Agricultural outbuilding
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION	Manufacturing Facility, Extractive Facility, Processing Site
HEALTH CARE	Medical business/office
TRANSPORTATION	Rail-related, Road-related
OTHER	Orchard

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	Single dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structures, Institutional Housing
COMMERCE/TRADE	Business, Specialty Store, Warehouse
GOVERNMENT	Post Office
RELIGION	Religious Facility
FUNERARY	Cemetery
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	Processing, Storage, Agricultural field, Animal facility, Horticultural facility, Agricultural outbuilding
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION	Manufacturing Facility, Extractive Facility, Processing Site
TRANSPORTATION	Rail-related, Road-related
OTHER	Orchard
VACANT/NOT IN USE	School, Store, Medical Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions):

NO STYLE	LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS
EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal	/Colonial Revival
MID-19th CENTURY/Greek Revival	LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENT
LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic Revival	/Commercial Style
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne	LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENT
OTHER	/Bungalow Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions):

foundation:	STONE: Granite, Rubble,
	BRICK:
roof:	METAL: Standing Seam
	ASPHALT: Shingle
	STONE: Slate
walls:	WOOD: Log, Weatherboard
	BRICK
other:	N/A

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)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
RELIGION
TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

c. 1750-1954

Significant Dates

1756, 1828, 1866

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

__ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
X 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:

X State Historic Preservation Office
X Other State agency
X Federal agency
X Local government
X University
X Other

Name of repository: Library of Virginia; Library of Congress; University of Virginia Special Collections; Cove Church Archives; Private Collection (Boaz and McClanahan Family Papers); Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society; Albemarle County Courthouse ; Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 1,307 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1)	17	698717	4196725	3)	17	702202	4196027
2)	17	700288	4196124	4)	17	701436	4194260

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer Hallock and Gardiner Hallock, Architectural Historians
organization Arcadia Preservation, LLC on behalf of the Piedmont Environmental Council date 10/05/04
street & number P.O. Box 138 telephone 434.293.7772
city or town Keswick state VA zip code 22947

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 Owners
street & number telephone
city or town Covesville state VA zip code 22931

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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.
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 Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240

Summary Description

Nestled in a valley, or cove, created by the Boaz and Heards Mountains to the north and west and the Fan and Brush Mountains to the south and east, the rural village of Covesville is located fourteen miles south of Charlottesville in Albemarle County, just north of the Nelson County line. Covesville is a cohesive residential, agricultural, and commercial community originally settled in the late 18th century. Covesville was officially established in 1828 when the first post office was constructed. Covesville, which has no official boundaries, is a rural community that has historically included the village center and the surrounding countryside, but never included a formal plat or plan. Although not the original impetus for settlement, the Charlottesville to Lynchburg stage coach route, which was established prior to 1822, gave the early village its linear form. The stagecoach road was later incorporated into U.S. Route 29 in the 1920s. Based on subsequent growth in the village, in response to the central role of the railroad and the orchard industry, Covesville expanded beyond its initial linear form. The historic district, which encompasses 1,307 acres, represents the historic and visual core of the village and is bounded primarily by the properties lining the central transportation corridors which are U.S. Route 29 and the parallel Norfolk-Southern railroad tracks. The boundaries of the historic district include the buildings lining the railroad tracks, Route 29, Covesville Lane, and expand westward along Boaz Road to include the adjacent early settlement areas along Cove Creek and portions of the original apple orchards. The northern and southern boundaries of the district are drawn where modern growth has expanded along U.S. Route 29.

The community, surrounded primarily by rural farmsteads with agricultural fields and wooded mountainsides, was initially settled by Scots-Irish immigrants who came to Albemarle County from the Shenandoah Valley seeking land to establish a Presbyterian Church, settling in the Rich Cove area along Cove Creek circa 1756. Although none of the early settlement period resources remain intact, ruins of the Maxwell house built circa 1750 remain on the Boaz property. Buildings and farms from the late 18th-and-early 19th century associated with some of the original families and their religious mission remain the core of the historic village. Expanding steadily into the 20th century, Covesville includes buildings that display stylistic and vernacular architectural features reflecting the community's historic development from circa 1750 to 1954, with a small amount of infill construction added in the latter part of the 20th century. In addition, the original Boaz orchards survive as an intact vernacular landscape that was developed through sustained agricultural use.

Today, Covesville remains a small, rural village located along a major transportation route and is supported by outlying farms and orchards. The historic resources dating between 1750 and 1954, which include domestic, commercial, agricultural, educational, and ecclesiastical buildings, are constructed of log, wood frame, and masonry. These buildings are set both on smaller lots along the roads and on larger more secluded farm tracts. Many of the buildings display the fashionable architectural styles of the period in which they were constructed, while others are vernacular, representing a more rural utilitarian function. The dominant forms and styles in Covesville, also vernacular in interpretation, include the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman/Bungalow, and commercial resources, probably reaching the rural village through the popular dissemination of pattern books. Many of the properties are supported by historic outbuildings, including barns, tenant houses, sheds, springhouses, and smokehouses, among others. Although a number of these resources have some replacement materials or small additions, the overall integrity of the community remains intact. A total of forty-nine

primary resources, which include forty contributing and eight non-contributing primary resources, are located in the historic district. An additional sixty-three supporting resources are contributing, while thirty-eight others are non-contributing. Overall, a total of fifty-three tax parcels, associated with the forty-eight primary resources, are included within the district boundaries.

Architectural Analysis

Residential, Ecclesiastical, and Educational Architecture

In the late 18th century, southern Albemarle County (part of Goochland County until 1744) was settled as rural agricultural farmland. By 1745, 160,000 acres of land in Albemarle County was divided into 191 patents, averaging approximately 830 acres each. The 18th-century farm complexes, spread over vast acreage, resembled small villages with numerous outbuildings supporting the main dwelling, which was often located on a hill or rise. The associated outbuildings often included kitchens, icehouses, slave quarters, granaries, smokehouses, barns, dairies, and other domestic and agricultural-related dependencies. As the agrarian "village" grew and the economy became more complex, gristmills, taverns, schools, and churches further enhanced the landscape beyond the self-contained plantation. Although the early, 18th-century, domestic architecture of these large, self-sufficient plantation complexes consisted of simple log dwellings, including claim houses, much more substantial architecture reflecting the owner's growing wealth soon followed.

The staple crop of the early Albemarle plantations was tobacco, which was an extension of the Tidewater culture. A need to replace lands exhausted by tobacco motivated the initial land patents located on eastern Albemarle's rich soils. The institution of slavery, which is intrinsically linked to Virginia's tobacco production, was therefore transplanted to the Piedmont; a development which dramatically influenced the landscape. While the affluence obtained by the early Tidewater gentry would never fully be realized in Virginia's Piedmont, the cultivation of tobacco continued to play an important role in the region's economy until wheat cultivation completed its ascendancy during the mid-19th century. The early settlement patterns in the district were tied to this tobacco culture, with large plantations linked to the James River by an early and fairly sophisticated road system, promoting trade to Richmond and Tidewater. By at least the first quarter of the 19th century, the Charlottesville to Lynchburg stagecoach road was in operation through the valleys of the surrounding landscape, spurring linear development along its entire route.

Initial settlement in the Rich Cove area was tied to a 4,030-acre patent held in 1741 by Charles Lewis. Although part of the large land patents, the Rich Cove area was not initially settled for tobacco production, but rather as a religious haven for Scots-Irish moving eastward from the Shenandoah Valley. One of the first known buildings to be constructed in the area was a small, log Presbyterian meetinghouse, no longer standing, but dating to circa 1769. Large farm tracts surrounding the church were, or had recently been, purchased by settlers with ties to the church, including members of the Hart, Maxwell, and Harris families. In 1751, Lewis deeded 400 acres to Bezaleel Maxwell.[1] Ruins of a house appear to date to this period and are now located on the Boaz property (VDHR 002-0775). The Maxwell family, in 1779, acquired another 400 acres from George Douglass, one of the early church founders, making the Maxwell family one of the area's largest landowners.[2]

The stage coach stop for the area was located just to the south of Covesville near the community of Faber. A map of the stagecoach route in 1822 reveals that the area was beginning to resemble a village. Francis Hart's dwelling at Cove Lawn Farm (ca. 1782, VDHR 002-5038-0019), Eli Ames' store, Drumheller's blacksmith shop, and the Cove Church (VDHR 002-5038-0024), as well as "Edgstend's" (correctly Hestands's tanyard) are all depicted on the map.[3] Deed records also indicate that the Ames' dwelling was constructed of stone and was located in the Ames Gap vicinity.[4] Of these early properties, only Cove Lawn Farm and the rebuilt Cove Church (ca. 1809/1880) are extant. While not depicted on the map, it is known that the Maxwell house also existed by the mid-18th century.[5] Today, all that remains of the Maxwell House are the exterior-end chimneys. Based on historic photographs and/or extant architectural features, both the original Cove Lawn dwelling and the Maxwell house are known to have been one-and-a-half story wood-frame vernacular dwellings with hall-parlor plans, stone foundations, exterior-end chimneys, weatherboard cladding, and side-gabled roofs. It appears that circa 1806, Cove Lawn was expanded into a center-hall dwelling, probably remaining one-and-a-half stories in height. Carved Federal-style mantels in the Cove Lawn dwelling remain a feature from this period. Only the chimneys remain of the Maxwell house.

Constructed in 1809, the present Cove Church was originally a one-and-a-half story brick structure with detailing typical of many early-19th-century rural churches, probably displaying classical-style elements. The decorative detailing on the present structure dates to 1880 when the church was partially rebuilt after a tornado demolished part of the building. Prior to being rebuilt, the brick church resembled a more classical colonial church form, as evidenced by physical ghosting in the brickwork.

Although no resources retain their late-18th or early-19th century appearance, later fashionable expansions or updates reflect the substantial growing prosperity and social affluence of the district. In 1837, the existing one-and-a-half story Cove Lawn dwelling was fashionably updated in the Greek Revival style and was expanded to a two-story I-house form. The Greek Revival style adhered strictly to the systems of proportion and ornamentation demonstrated by the Greek Orders. Like the dwellings erected in the previous period, the Greek Revival domestic resources of the antebellum period maintained the central-passage, single-pile plan, but incorporated Greek Revival proportions and applied decorations. Grander domestic examples generally featured a columned portico supporting a triangular pediment, as on a monumental Greek temple, while more vernacular interpretations simply included shallow-pitched gabled roofs, symmetrical fenestration, a heavily molded cornice, a porch with columns, and/or a multi-light transom and sidelights. The stylistic alterations of Cove Lawn included the addition of a one-story portico with Tuscan posts and a roof balustrade. The central entry was updated with sidelights, dado panels, and a transom. An investigation of the interior suggests that the stair was also reworked at this time. Similar vernacular I-house forms dating from the mid-to-late-19th century include the Eva Boaz/Blain House (ca. 1840, VDHR 002-0038-0025), the original portion of the Boaz House (ca. 1855, VDHR 002-0038-0021), and the original portion of the McCormick/Norvell House (ca. 1870, VDHR 002-5038-0030), which was greatly expanded around the 1890s. It is unknown whether these featured Greek Revival style detailing as the buildings were later substantially enlarged.

The only other dwelling in Covesville dating to the first half of the 19th century is the Pugh House (ca. 1840, VDHR 002-5038-0010). Located on a steep wooded hillside behind Cove Presbyterian Church, the vernacular wood-frame dwelling at 6068 Cove School Court is set on a solid random rubble foundation, capped by a side-gabled, standing-seam metal roof, and features weatherboard cladding. The facade, which faces toward the railroad tracks, extends

three bays with a central entry flanked by 6/6 wood windows. The main block of the dwelling is two bays deep with a circa 1920 rear shed addition. A half-hipped porch with replacement turned posts with scroll-sawn brackets is located on the façade. Detailing includes a large, exterior-end stone chimney, square-edged wood sills, molded wood surrounds, overhanging eaves, turned balusters, and attic-story replacement diamond-light windows. The interior appears to have originally featured a center-hall plan, but subsequent changes have opened the space into two rooms. An enclosed winder stair remains intact.

Although the Greek Revival detailing at Cove Lawn appeared by 1837, no other stylistic references are noted in the first half of the 19th century. However, in the latter half of the 19th century a multitude of architectural influences emerged reflecting the rise in commerce and the growing apple industry throughout Covesville. During this period, rapid industrialization and the growth of the railroads also led to considerable changes in house design and construction. Mass production of doors, windows, roofing, siding, and decorative detailing in large factories allowed merchandise to be shipped at relatively low costs. Covesville, located along the Southern Railway, most certainly took advantage of this opportunity. However, hostilities throughout the country during this period greatly restricted the progress of the early Victorian trends until after the close of the Civil War (1861-1865). Although no major battles occurred in Albemarle County, the economy declined quickly, resulting in a lack of domestic construction. Thus, no dwellings were recorded as being constructed in Covesville during the Civil War.

Expanding on the Victorian trends that began during the Civil War period, the architecture of the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1866-1917) in Virginia includes more elaborate detailing and more intricate floor plans. Often, a number of elements were taken from various styles and were applied to vernacular house forms, particularly I-houses, as evidenced by a melding of Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, and Italianate detailing. Similarly, the orchard industry was prospering by the late-19th century, increasing the wealth of the local economy.

The Gothic Revival style was the first of the Victorian-era styles to challenge the symmetry and ordered reason of classicism. Brooding and romantic, it was a picturesque mode with vaulted ceilings, battlements, lancet-arched windows, and tracery, all suggesting the mysterious architectural vocabulary of the medieval past. Popular between 1840 and 1880, the Gothic Revival style was often seen in rural communities as it was considered particularly compatible with the open landscape. The vernacular interpretations of the style are identified by steeply-pitched roofs, decorative vergeboard, and the use of Gothic, or lancet, arches. The style was popular for domestic as well as ecclesiastical architecture, both of which are represented in Covesville. Examples include the J.J. Boaz House at 6100 Monacan Trail Road (ca. 1870, VDHR 002-5038-0026) and the stylistically-rebuilt Cove Presbyterian Church.

Possibly begun as a vernacular I-house, the J.J. Boaz dwelling was either constructed as or expanded into a Gothic Revival-style structure circa 1880. Set on a solid, random-rubble foundation, the wood-frame dwelling features asbestos shingle cladding and a multi-gabled standing-seam metal roof. Two projecting gables and a corner gablet dominate the roofline. A one-story porch with turned posts and a gablet stretches across the two-story structure. Five bays in width, the facade is marked with 2/2 windows (and 1/1 replacement windows). A molded cornice with returns, Gothic-arched attic-story vents, leaded diamond-patterned sidelights, and scroll-sawn porch brackets further detail the building. A one-story sunporch projects to the north, while two interior-end chimneys and one central-interior chimney, all of brick, rise from the roof. A rear two-story ell and one-story rear shed addition further expand the house. The property also includes an historic root cellar, shed, and garage.

The two-story, three-bay Cove Presbyterian Church, rebuilt in the Gothic Revival style after a tornado in 1880, features brick construction, lancet-arched windows, and a granite foundation. Capped by a steeply-pitched, standing-seam metal roof, the church facade features a central, double-leaf, wood-paneled entry with a six-light transom and a segmental-arched, double-row brick lintel. The entry is flanked by stucco-clad lancet-arched panels that may have been designed as windows. An elongated lancet-arched window is set above the door, while recessed panels with stepped brickwork follow the gabled roofline. Extending three bays deep, the church is marked by three symmetrically-placed, lancet-arched 9/9 wood windows. The rear elevation also features stepped brickwork panels that follow the cornice line. Other architectural features include overhanging eaves, a wood cornice, two interior-end brick chimneys, square-edged wood sills, and a molded wood cornice with decorative brackets at each corner.

The Italianate style emerged in the 1830s along with the Gothic Revival style and in general proved to be more popular throughout the nation, lasting well into the 1880s. With square towers, asymmetrical plans, broad roofs, and generous verandas, the rambling Italianate houses that began to appear in both the American suburbs and countryside were romanticized interpretations of rural Italian villas. During the mid-1800s, the Italianate style was enthusiastically adapted for urban rowhouse designs, characterized by ornately molded door and window surrounds, bracketed cornices, and decorative cupolas. However, like the Gothic Revival, the style also lent itself well to the rural "picturesque" landscape. Despite its widespread popularity throughout the country, only a single example of the Italianate style appeared in Covesville, the Covesville Depot (VDHR 002-5038-0037), which is no longer extant. [6] Historic photographs of the late-19th century depot reveal that the one-story wood-frame structure exhibited a modified form of the Italianate style, expressed through the use of wide overhanging eaves with large brackets and turned drop pendants.

Among the attractions generating considerable interest at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia were several English buildings designed in the Queen Anne style, which would prove to be widely influential in America from the 1870s until the turn of the 20th century. The facades showed a great variety of forms, featuring projecting oriels, bay windows, varied rooflines, rich textures, and an open, asymmetrical plan. In America, the Queen Anne style was favored for everything from urban rowhouses to sprawling seaside retreats to rural farm dwellings. The style found an exuberant expression in wood and featured patterned shingles, turned spindles, carved brackets, large verandas, turrets, and sleeping porches. The Queen Anne style in Albemarle County, particularly Covesville, while not widespread, is found on several notable dwellings.

Dominated by a double cross-gabled roof forming a modified H-plan, the Johnson house (ca. 1878, VDHR 002-5038-0031) reveals an early influence of the Queen Anne style. Set on a solid rubble foundation, the wood-frame dwelling, clad in weatherboard, features a standing-seam metal roof, a central entry, symmetrical fenestration, and 1/1 wood windows. A one-story porch with bracketed turned posts stretches across the first story of the three-bay-wide facade. The two projecting gables, flanking the center entry, are detailed with a molded cornice with returns, square-butt and saw-tooth wood-shingled gable peaks, and decorative round vents. Two central-interior brick chimneys rise from the roof at the gable crosses.

Similarly, the McCormick/Norvell House (ca. 1870, VDHR 002-5038-0030) represents the rural Queen Anne style. Originally a side-gabled I-house, the dwelling was significantly expanded in the 1880s or 1890s with a large hipped

roof addition with an off-center projecting three-sided gable with a closed tympanum. A similar projection is located on the north elevation. Both feature a lunette window and pressed metal decorative shingles in the gable peak. A one-story porch with turned posts and balusters and scroll-sawn brackets extends across the facade, culminating at an attached gazebo. The main block features an off-center, single-leaf entry, 2/2 wood windows, two oval fixed stained-glass windows, an eyebrow dormer, and a decorative stairwell window with an arched cap. A steeply-pitched gable dormer caps the south elevation, while a one-story enclosed porch and a two-story small shed addition extend from the ground floor. The rear elevation features a gabled ell with cornice returns and two one-story shed additions. Three brick chimneys rise from the roofline. An historic garage, shed, and a springhouse are associated with the property.

Following on the heels of America's Centennial celebrations in 1876, the Colonial Revival style emerged strongly in the early 1880s throughout America. The style, which borrowed heavily from early American architecture, was largely an outgrowth of a new nationwide pride in the past. In the early phase, the Colonial Revival style remained the exclusive domain of fashionable architectural firms and was favored for the large residences of wealthy clients. Designs incorporated characteristic features of Colonial buildings, including Palladian windows, gambrel roofs, pedimented porticoes, columns, and classical detailing such as swags and urns, and crisp white trim. This new building type was larger than its historic counterparts, with details also enlarged and plans laid out on a grandiose scale. As the style spread to rural areas, it was more conservative in design and scale, and was often applied to modest residences. Identifying features of the style commonly include accentuated main entry doors, symmetrically balanced facades, single and paired double-hung sash windows, and side-gable or gambrel roofs. Despite its frequent use for domestic buildings, the style also lent itself well to religious and institutional buildings such as churches, schools, and municipal buildings.

Located at 5342 Lackey Lane (ca. 1915, VDHR 002-5038-0040), the Lackey House is vaguely representative of the Colonial Revival style. The two-story, three-bay, wood-frame building sits on raised concrete piers and features a four-square form with hipped roof. The dwelling has a two-story, wraparound porch with a horizontal-board balustrade. Other details include overhanging eaves, an exterior straight-flight stair, and chimneys rising from the half-hipped dormers. Windows have 6/6 and 2/2 wood sashes. The dormers contain nine-light casement windows.

The more suburban interpretation of the Colonial Revival style is noted on the Cape Cod dwelling at 5964 Covesville Store Road (ca. 1930, DHR # 002-5038-0032). The house is set on a poured concrete foundation, and features vinyl siding, and a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The house is symmetrically fenestrated and is adorned with a dominant shed dormer across the front and rear elevations. A gabled portico with an arched entry, keystone, and Tuscan posts projects centrally from the facade. Details include 6/6 wood windows with square-edged surrounds, concrete steps, and an aluminum-clad cornice. A one-story rear shed porch with screened openings was added.

The Colonial Revival style was also often mixed with other popular styles, as exhibited by the transitional Queen Anne and Colonial Revival Boaz-family dwellings at 5272 Boaz Road (ca. 1855, VDHR 002-5038-0021) and 5519 Covesville Lane (ca. 1850, VDHR 002-5038-0036). The Boaz House at 5272 Boaz Road, originally constructed as an I-house around 1855, was substantially enlarged circa 1910 with a Colonial Revival/Queen Anne-style addition to the façade. The original block, set on a solid brick foundation, features weatherboard siding, and a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles (originally wood shingles). A gabled ell, exterior-end, shouldered brick chimneys laid in an irregular American bond, 9/6 first-story windows, 6/6 second-story windows, cornerboards, and a boxed wood cornice define

the structure. The circa 1910 addition, which projects from the original dwelling, is Colonial Revival in form, but includes some Victorian-era details, including exterior decorative woodwork and multi-light dormer windows. The wood-frame addition, set on a granite foundation, features an off-center recessed paneled door with original decorative hardware and a three-sided bay window with 2/2 wood windows on the first story. A wrap-around porch with wood post supports with splayed caps extends across the façade and includes a modified porte-cochere, once part of the wraparound porch. The second story is symmetrically pierced with three 2/2 wood windows. The hipped roof is capped by a central gabled dormer with a pair of 49-light square windows and features carved woodwork in the gable peak. Overhanging eaves, weatherboard cladding, cornerboards, exposed rafters with rounded tails, square-edged wood surrounds and sills, and a one-light transom further define the addition. A central-interior brick chimney rises from the asphalt-shingle roof, while 2/2 wood windows and similar gabled dormers accent the side elevations. Incorporating an original porch, there is a one-story shed kitchen addition that was added to the rear elevation in 1965. Ruins of two historic houses, an office, a corncrib, an icehouse, and two cemeteries support the Boaz property.

The Boaz House at 5519 Covesville Lane (DHR # 002-5038-0036) is a mid-19th century vernacular I-house, once used as the church parsonage, with a transitional Queen Anne and Colonial Revival-style addition. The two-story, two-bay-wide house features a steep hipped roof addition to the original side-gabled structure. A pedimented cross gable with closed tympanum extends off-center on the facade, recalling the Queen Anne period. A one-story porch wraps around the north and west elevations and has Colonial Revival-inspired Tuscan columns, rock-faced concrete block piers, and turned balusters. The windows have 2/2 wood sash. A one-story ell with shed wing extends off the rear elevation. Other details include closed tympanums on the original block, one with a lunette window, and an original granite foundation. The dwelling originally faced east, but was reversed when the renovation occurred.

Similar to the Colonial Revival style, the Classical Revival style lends itself well to public buildings throughout the country. The Covesville School located at 5583 Covesville School Lane (ca. 1916, VDHR 002-5038-0016) is constructed on a hill just off U.S. Route 29. Capped by a standing-seam metal hipped roof, the one-story school building features a solid parged brick foundation and weatherboard cladding. A central, half-hipped projection extends from the facade of the building and is sheltered by a half-hipped porch with wood posts. Although the posts are replacements, the intact Tuscan pilasters reveal that the porch was originally supported by Tuscan posts. The three-bay porch shelters a central, single-leaf, five-paneled door flanked by single 9/6 windows. Banks of three 9/6 windows also pierce the flanking wings. Two interior-end brick chimneys rise from the rear of the roof. Other detailing includes a boxed wood cornice, a molded fascia, square-edged sills, and square-edged surrounds with a projecting cap molding. The building, which features an intact interior, is currently used as a storage building, while the original cafeteria/kitchen is currently used as a primary residence.

After the turn of the 20th century, longstanding traditional domestic forms began to be interpreted for economy and convenience. The resulting bungalow, an English form derived from small Indian-inspired dwellings, often mimicked the fashionable Queen Anne style, although applied to a one-and-a-half-story cottage. Overwhelmingly known as a style rather than a form, the bungalow, also became inspired by the Craftsman style and featured a low-pitched roof, irregular open plan, and a wrap-around porch. The Bungalow/Craftsman is typically one of the most popular styles and building forms noted throughout Virginia, as the form tends to lend itself well to more suburban environments. Stylistic elements include battered wood posts on brick piers, full-width, gable-front porches, exposed rafter tails, eave brackets, and multi-light windows. The proliferation was enhanced by the mass availability of kit-houses, often

purchased though mail-order catalogs. Although not widespread in the rural district of Covesville, the overwhelmingly popular bungalow form is represented at 5954 Covesville Store Road (ca. 1925, VDHR 002-5038-0034). Set on a parged foundation, the wood-frame bungalow stands one-and-a-half stories in height and three bays in width. Capped by a side-gabled roof with a large gabled dormer, the dwelling features a shed porch with wood posts. Clad in weatherboard, the dwelling features a central entry flanked by 1/1 replacement windows. Details include exposed rafter tails, interior-end brick chimneys, square-edged wood surrounds, and cornerboards.

Other early-20th-century domestic architecture of note in Albemarle County, and particularly Covesville, is represented by the influx of workers' housing. These primarily wood-frame, one- or two-story structures are largely vernacular in form and usually span two or three bays across the primary façade. Porches are also an element common to many of the examples. These dwellings were constructed to house local workers that were needed to support large farms or business ventures that developed with an increased prosperity in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In Covesville, workers dwellings were constructed for orchard laborers as well as railroad workers. Examples of this vernacular building type include the Moseby House at 5425 Ames Gap Lane (ca. 1900, VDHR 002-5038-0002), which was constructed in four phases. The wood-frame dwelling, which began as a one-over-one, two-story dwelling sits on a concrete-block foundation (originally stone piers) and features textured aluminum cladding, a side-gabled, asphalt-shingle roof with overhanging eaves, and an exterior-end brick chimney. The main block also features replacement 1/1 windows, an aluminum soffit, and vinyl louvered shutters. A one-story wing with a half-hipped porch, supported by wood posts, extends two bays to the northwest and features similar detailing. A one-story shed addition extends northwest one bay further. Two one-story additions extend from the rear elevation. A horizontal-board porch balustrade further details the dwelling.

Located at 5847 Piedmont Apple Lane (ca. 1940, VDHR 002-5038-0048) a concrete block dwelling was constructed for workers at the nearby Wayland apple grader factory. Set on a solid, concrete-block foundation, the two-story dwelling features a flat roof with parapet and a central one-story enclosed portico with flat roof. Built into the hill, the dwelling also features a two-story rear projection, a molded concrete cornice, 2/2 wood windows, and square-edged concrete sills. An off-center entry (with missing door), a basement three-light window, a two-bay deep main block, and a rear single-leaf door further define the building. An off-center stair with a solid, stepped balustrade accesses the main entrance.

Located at Cove Lawn Farm (VDHR 002-5038-0019), the migrant worker lodge is another example of worker's housing that was constructed in Covesville to meet the housing needs of apple orchard industry workers. Constructed for the Garcia family, the migrant worker dwelling appears to have been an original storage building (ca. 1920) for the apple industry that was later expanded into housing. The main block apartment features a side-gabled, standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafters, a shed awning porch with metal supports, and first-story, sliding, vertical-board doors. Architectural evidence suggests that in the 1950s the building was renovated into migrant worker housing and the second floor was converted to an apartment. Added in the 1950s, a six-bay, concrete-block wing featured motel-like entries, which are now infilled with paneled roll-up doors. Square-edged surrounds define the openings. The shed porch extends across the entire building. A concrete addition was added to the wing and it features a metal roll-up door and one single-leaf door. A newspaper article from 1970 describes the barracks-style camp structure as having several families to a room, with a community bathroom, beds, a few chairs, a sink, a stove, and no heat. [7] A second 1950s migrant house was constructed on the original Boaz property near the orchards, but currently outside the district

boundaries. Although not specifically constructed for worker's housing, other dwellings in Covesville were historically used to house the numerous workers. The McCormick/Norvell house and the Lackey Store both functioned as hotels, which housed railroad workers as well as other travelers.

Commercial Architecture

Several commercially-oriented structures remain intact within the district. These buildings were located along the county's primary north-south transportation artery as early as the first quarter of the 19th century when the Charlottesville to Lynchburg stagecoach route was established. Later commercial structures include the general stores that served the small apple orchard industry-based community. Originally run by the Boaz family, who owned and operated the adjacent orchards, the Boaz/Johnson Store at 5930 Covesville Store Road (VDHR 002-5038-0043) was constructed just prior to the turn of the 20th century. The two-story, three-bay-wide building features a front-gabled roof with standing-seam metal. The double-leaf, multi-light main entrance is flanked by commercial three-sided bay windows. A two-story porch four bays wide and eight bays deep, wraps around the building on the east and north elevations. The porch features Tuscan posts on battered concrete piers on the first floor and Tuscan posts and square balusters on the second story. An exterior stair on the north elevation, sheltered by the porch, leads to a second-story gallery and apartments above. Enlarged in the late 1920s, the original rectangular-footprinted store now features a two-story and a one-story shed addition on the south elevation and a large one-story rear shed addition. The two-story south addition appears to have been originally fitted with a porch deck or stair. At present, only the single-leaf door with three-light sidelights and six-light transom remains. A second-story door on the rear also features a removed porch or landing. Detailing on the store includes a molded wood cornice, overhanging eaves, two interior-end brick chimneys, 6/6, four-light, and 2/2 wood windows, weatherboard cladding, cornerboards, and off-center fenestration. The building continues to operate as the Covesville Store.

The two-story, wood-frame building at 5974 Covesville Store Road (ca. 1900, VDHR 002-5038-0033), originally the Kennedy Store and now an apartment/residence, is dominated by a two-story full-width porch. The porch features Tuscan posts on the first story and square posts and balusters on the second story. An exterior, partially-enclosed stair leads to the second story. A slightly off-center, single-leaf paneled door is flanked by large four-light display windows. A second paneled door also accesses the main floor. The second floor features a single-leaf door and 6/6 wood windows. Presenting a rectangular footprint, the store building also features weatherboard cladding, a hipped roof, overhanging eaves, cornerboards, Tuscan pilasters, square-edged surrounds with a projecting lip, and an inboard showing that the rear portion of the building was added.

The Lackey Store/Hotel at 5362 Lackey Lane (ca.1890, DHR # 002-5038-0038) stands two stories in height and six bays in width. Appearing as a center-gabled vernacular structure, the building is actually capped by a multitude of roof types, suggesting numerous periods of construction. It appears that the store/post office was originally a front-gabled, three-bay commercial block that was later expanded two bays to the south and two bays to the north. The original three-bay section features central two-leaf doors with transom flanked by large commercial four-light windows. At present, a two-story porch extends across the entire facade, featuring wood post supports. Square balusters are noted on the second story. An exterior stair accesses the second level. Wood-sash 2/2 and 6/6 windows and three single-leaf wood doors also pierce the weatherboard-clad facade. Other details include square-edged wood

surrounds, operable paneled shutters, square-edged wood sills, a concrete-block porch deck, a molded wood cornice, and a decorative round-peak vent. Built into a hill, the original portion features a rectangular footprint, while later additions have greatly increased the overall size. Three central-interior brick chimneys rise from the roofline.

Located at 5430 B Covesville Lane, the Toombs Store (ca. 1940, 002-5038-0041) is constructed of concrete block. The one-story store features a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles, a central, gabled portico, and a one-story slightly recessed shed wing. The central entry is flanked by metal multi-light casement windows with square-edged concrete sills. The shed wing, also constructed of concrete block, features a single-leaf door and metal casement windows. An exterior-end, concrete-block chimney rises from the north elevation.

Central to Covesville's success as an internationally-recognized modern apple producer is the apple packing complex located at 5861 Piedmont Apple Lane (ca.1940, 002-5038-0045). The core of the historic industrial center consists of two cold-storage warehouses. The original cold storage facility is constructed of concrete block with a flat roof with parapet. Built into the hill, the seven-by-seven bay building stands two stories in height and features a partially exposed basement. Exterior projecting buttresses mark the distinct bays. A projecting band also encircles the building at the ceiling levels. The only fenestration on the facade is block-infilled windows on the upper story and large infilled openings on the basement level that feature modern doors and windows. The rear of the building features an enclosed loading dock with three delivery doors and four small windows. An elevator shaft rises from the roofline. The two-story office building, attached to the original cold-storage building, features concrete-block construction, a flat roof, 2/2 horizontal wood windows, rowlock brick sills, and modern, vinyl-louvered, fixed shutters. Devoid of any stylistic detailing, the industrial building features a single-leaf door on the ground level and a single-leaf door on the second story, accessed via a modern wood porch. The circa 1960 concrete cold-storage building features a rectangular footprint, flat roof, and is twenty-by-sixteen bays. Each bay is delineated by an exterior concrete buttress and lacks any fenestration. A one-story concrete-block wing features metal 4/4 windows and a single-leaf wood door. The structure holds industrial equipment. Non-historic structures have further expanded the site including an open apple-crate warehouse, packing sheds, and apple washers.

Agricultural buildings and other supporting resources

Representative of the early plantation villages, the Boaz House stands as the most intact example of the farm complex in Covesville. Not constructed until 1855, the main dwelling was preceded by the Maxwell house, a circa 1750 hall-parlor dwelling that now stands as ruins. As the property was expanded in 1855 with the original Boaz I-house, a series of supporting outbuildings soon followed. These include an ice house, dwelling ruins, a doctor's office, a corncrib, remnants of a smokehouse, and two cemeteries. Surrounded by the original Boaz orchards, the property once featured common wood-frame packing sheds that were scattered throughout the orchards. Another packing shed/barn was located near the intersection of U.S. Route 29 and Boaz Road. Although no longer standing, historic photographs reveal that the structure featured a raised pier foundation with a warehouse on the main floor and a sheltered, open-air packing floor on the ground.[8] Also associated with the apple industry, Covesville featured an early 20th century large wood-frame apple cider/vinegar warehouse (VDHR 002-0982) next to the Boaz/Johnson store. Now demolished, the site was incorporated into a parking lot.

Cove Lawn farm, another large farm complex also includes a variety of supporting outbuildings. An original tenant house/kitchen, hay barn, dairy barn, smokehouse, and migrant worker's dwelling support the farm, which once included some of Covesville's apple orchards.

The existing Covesville orchards are located along Boaz Road and extend northwest into Boaz Mountain, with an intact access road system. Characteristically, the orchards are planted along hillsides, utilizing less fertile land and allowing the early blooms to be sheltered from frost. Although not currently harvested, the historic Boaz orchards remain intact with fruit-bearing trees and little undergrowth. With the active apple-packing plant and vast orchard lands, Covesville's landscape remains tied to its historic roots as a thriving apple industry driven village.

Some mining operations have been associated with the district. These include three small iron mines and a granite quarry, which are all located on the Munday property (VDHR 002-5038-0015). These resources, located on the mountainside, are part of a large vein of mineral and stone deposits located in southern Albemarle County. The inactive iron mines measuring approximately ten feet wide and up to twenty feet, feature wide, sloping trenches. The iron mines, once owned by Thomas Jefferson, are currently held in easement by the Reading Iron Company. The granite quarries are carved from above-ground outcroppings. The remaining evidence of the operation, which supplied material for local foundations, includes split-face rocks with drill markings.

Small family cemeteries associated with the Boaz, Munday, and Smith families are located in the district, while the Cove Church cemetery features a larger, more community-oriented burial site. Each of the cemeteries features late-19th century metal fences, large trees, and ornamental markers. The most artistic headstones are located in the Boaz family cemetery, which is still in use enjoying commanding views of the surrounding mountains.

Development in Covesville after 1954

Since 1954 little development has occurred within the boundaries of the Covesville Historic District, resulting in a total of only seven non-historic primary resources. Of these, two represent the suburban expression of the modern Colonial Revival style including Cove Hill Farm (VDHR 002-5038-0022) and the house at 6114 Monacan Trail Lane (002-5038-0029). In general, the small amount of infill development either is clustered on setback cul-de-sacs or has occurred as a family division on a larger farm tract, as evidenced by Cove Hill Farm. An exception is the Covesville Post Office which was moved to a modern manufactured building next door to its location at the Johnson Store. In general, the massing, material, and scale of the modern buildings is consistent with that of their historic neighbors, creating a cohesive rural community reflective of the building trends from circa 1750 to the present and do not detract from the historic integrity of the rural district, which is dominated by the surrounding mountainous landscape.

Inventory of Properties:

Historic District Inventory Report
Covesville Historic District

This inventory report, generated by the Department of Historic Resources' Data Sharing System, can be used to complete Section 7 of the National Register nomination form. All data should be checked carefully by the author of the nomination. Though deemed reliable, DHR makes no guarantees as to its accuracy.

Ames Gap Lane

5411 Ames Gap Lane 002-5038-0001
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1930**
The Henderson House, constructed as a two-room dwelling circa 1930, features wood-frame construction with aluminum cladding, a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof, and a solid, infilled concrete block foundation (originally a brick pier foundation). A one-story recessed wing extends from the southwest elevation. Detailing includes thin molded wood surrounds, louvered vinyl shutters, and a metal porch balustrade and posts. An exterior-end stretcher brick chimney and two central-interior concrete block chimneys (replaced brick caps) rise from the roofline. Windows include 6/6 wood, 2-light fixed, and metal two-light awning configurations.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing**

5425 Ames Gap Lane 002-5038-0002
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**
The Moseby House, constructed in five phases (built at four different times). The wood-frame dwelling, which began as a 1/1 two-story dwelling features a concrete block foundation (original stone piers), textured aluminum cladding, a side-gabled asphalt-shingle roof with overhanging eaves, and an exterior-end brick chimney. The main block also features replacement 1/1 windows, an aluminum soffit, and vinyl louvered shutters. A one-story wing with a 1/2-hipped porch, supported by wood posts, extends two bays to the northwest and features similar detailing. A one-story shed addition extends northwest one bay further. Two one-story additions extend from the rear elevation. A horizontal board porch balustrade further details the dwelling.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

5435 Ames Gap Lane 002-5038-0003
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1960**
Set on a concrete block foundation, the wood-frame dwelling extends four bays wide and two bays deep. Capped by a side-gabled asphalt-shingle roof, the dwelling features aluminum siding, 8/8 wood windows, thin aluminum surrounds, vinyl louvered shutters, overhanging eaves, and overhanging gable peaks. An off-center single-leaf door accesses the interior.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

Boaz Road

5272 Boaz Road 002-5038-0021 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-2167**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1850**
The Boaz house, originally constructed as an I-house circa 1855, was substantially enlarged in 1910 with a Colonial Revival addition to the façade. The original block, set on a solid brick foundation, features weatherboard siding, and a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles (originally wood shingles). A gabled ell, exterior-end shouldered brick chimneys laid in an irregular American bond, 9/6 first-story windows, 6/6 second-story windows, cornerboards, and a boxed wood cornice define the structure. The circa 1910 addition, which projects from the original dwelling, is Colonial Revival in form, but includes some Victorian-era details, including exterior decorative woodwork and multi-light dormer windows. The

wood-frame addition, set on a granite foundation, features an off-center recessed paneled door with original decorative hardware and a three-sided bay window with 2/2 wood windows on the first story. A wrap-around porch with wood post supports with splayed caps extends across the façade and includes a porte-cochere. The second story is symmetrically pierced with three 2/2 wood windows. The hipped roof is capped by a central gabled dormer with a pair of 49-light square windows and features carved woodwork in the gable peak. Overhanging eaves, weatherboard cladding, cornerboards, exposed rafters with rounded tails, square-edged wood surrounds and sills, and a one-light transom further define the addition. A central-interior brick chimney rises from the asphalt-shingle roof, while 2/2 wood windows and similar gabled dormers accent the side elevations. A one-story shed kitchen addition was added to the rear elevation in 1965, replacing a porch. The interior of the original portion features Greek Revival-style surrounds and mantels with soapstone hearths, while the 1910 addition includes grained bulls-eye cornerblocks and a turned newel post. A cooking fireplace was located in the English basement of the original block.

Individual Resource Status: **Corncrib**	**Contributing Structure**
Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**	**Contributing Site**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Ruins**	**Contributing Site**
Individual Resource Status: **Ice House**	**Contributing Structure**
Individual Resource Status: **Office**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**	**Contributing Site**
Individual Resource Status: **Ruins**	**Contributing Site**
Individual Resource Status: **Ruins**	**Contributing Site**

5496 Boaz Road 002-5038-0020
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**
House, 5496 Boaz Road

Set on a wooded hillside with open fields, the two-story wood-frame dwelling, constructed circa 1900, features a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, and a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof. An enclosed half-hipped porch is located on the original façade with a side-elevation single-leaf door. The porch is pierced with a bank of five 1/1 metal windows. Two 6/6 wood windows are also located on the first and second stories of the façade. Other detailing includes louvered vinyl fixed shutters, a one-story rear ell with shed wings (the ell is used as the entrance), and an aluminum boxed cornice with returns. An exterior-end concrete block chimney rises from the rear gabled ell, while two interior-end chimneys on the main block have been removed.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed**	**Non-Contributing**

5576 Boaz Road 002-5038-0019 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-2168**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1782**
Cove Lawn Farm

Originally constructed circa 1782, Cove Lawn Farm was significantly altered ca. 1806 and ca. 1837. A rear two-story ell was also added circa 1900. Facing east, Cove Lawn presents a Greek Revival façade, dating to the circa 1837 renovation. Set on a solid, stretcher-bond brick foundation, the wood-frame dwelling features aluminum siding, a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof, and exterior-end shouldered brick chimneys, laid in a five-course American bond. Slightly off-center, but symmetrically fenestrated, the façade features a one-story, one-bay-wide portico with large Tuscan posts supports and a wide frieze. A central entry is composed of a single-leaf five-panel door with eight-light transom and three-light sidelights with flush dado-panel, which appears to be a retrofit. Wooden 9/9 wood windows flank the portico, while a central 15-light door accesses the roof. Similarly-placed 9/9 wood windows pierced the second story. The windows feature molded surrounds and sills with square cornerblocks and operable louvered wood shutters. A modern brick terrace extends across the front of the dwelling. When the terrace was constructed, the original posts bases and balustrade were removed (ghostmarks remain). A molded wood cornice further defines the façade. Measuring two bays deep, the main block is further detailed with 9/9 first story, 9/6 second story, and six-light casement attic-story windows flanking the central chimneys. A two-story rear ell, constructed in two phases (ca. 1900 and ca. 1920), extends four bays to the west. It is pierced with 2/2 and 9/9 wood windows. A shed addition near the north juncture of the main block and ell, a one-story half-hipped screened porch, and a south elevation two-story porch, enclosed with jalousie lights, extend from the ell. A central-interior and an exterior-end brick chimney rise from the ell's roof, while a modern wood deck is located on the rear elevation.

The interior features a center hall with flanking parlors and a rear vestibule. Hardwood floors, plaster walls, and Federal-period carved mantels define this portion of the house, which appears to have been expanded from a smaller, one-and-a-half story hall-parlor dwelling. The stair, which

features a double curving a balustrade at the base, faces the rear vestibule. The attic reveals reused hand-hewn rafters, rosehead nails, and hand-forged iron hinges, dating from the original smaller dwelling. Other historic hardware, including box locks, is present throughout the house, which is currently being renovated.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Tenant House**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Root Cellar**	**Contributing Structure**
Individual Resource Status:	**Barn**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Machine Shed**	**Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Tenant House**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Corncrib**	**Non-Contributing Structure**
Individual Resource Status:	**Silo**	**Contributing Structure**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Barn**	**Contributing**

5639 Boaz Road 002-5038-0022
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1970**
Cove Hill Farm, ca. 1970

Constructed by Roy McClanahan, the dwelling at Cove Hill is a one-story structure set on a solid brick foundation. Built entirely of stretcher-bond brick, the Colonial Revival-style dwelling features a side-gabled main block with projecting gable porch, a recessed one-story wing, and a rear gabled sun porch. Capped by an asphalt-shingle roof, the dwelling is dominated by a porch with a weatherboard peak detailed with a carved sunburst and supporting Tuscan columns. The three-bay porch shelters a central entry with broken pediment, central finial, fluted pilasters, and four-light sidelights. The window pattern includes 8/12 wood windows, except on one wings, which is pierced with a one-light fixed window. Other details include rowlock sills, jack arch lintels, and thin molded surrounds.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Barn**	**Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Trailer**	**Non-Contributing**

5695 Boaz Road 002-5038-0023
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1910**
Constructed circa 1910, the Cape Cod-type dwelling features a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof with central dormer and stucco cladding. Moved back on the lot during the 1960s expansion of Route 29, the building now sits on a concrete block raised foundation. A one-story shed porch extends across the one-and-a-half-story dwelling. Symmetrical fenestration includes a central single-leaf entry flanked by 6/6 wood windows. Other detailing includes turned porch posts, a rear shed dormer, thin molded wood surrounds, and a rear shed addition. A metal porch is also located on the rear elevation.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Barn**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Garage**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Chicken coop**	**Contributing Structure**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Contributing**

Cove School Court

6054 Cove School Court 002-5038-0011 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-0990**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**
Set on a concrete pier foundation, infilled with plywood, the wood-frame dwelling features a typical I-house plan. Symmetrically fenestrated, the dwelling features a central, single-leaf paneled door with lights, flanked by 1/1 replacement vinyl windows. Capped by a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, the dwelling also includes a one-story three-bay porch with replacement wood posts. Detailing includes a boxed wood cornice, concrete block porch steps, square-edge surrounds and sills, and cornerboards. The single-pile dwelling includes a one-story gabled rear addition with stove.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing**

6057 Cove School Court 002-5038-0012 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-0991**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1880**

The 2-story, 3-bay-wide, gable-roofed, wood-frame house was formerly used as a schoolhouse. The oldest portion is a one-story two-bay portion on a raised rubble-stone foundation. This was raised circa 1900 to a two full stories with a central gable and decorative lunette windows. The basement has been dug out as well, according to a previous surveyor. At present, the dwelling, clad in aluminum siding, has a wrap-around (partially enclosed) porch with turned posts, and a molded cornice with returns on the center gable. Other detailing includes a circa 1940 one-story rear wing, overhanging eaves, cornerboards, and 2/2 and 1/1 windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Spring/Spring House** **Contributing Structure**

6068 Cove School Court 002-5038-0010 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-0989**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1840**

Set on a solid random-rubblestone foundation, the wood-frame dwelling is capped by a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof and features weatherboard cladding. The facade, which faces toward the railroad tracks, extends three bays with a central entry flanked by 6/6 wood windows. The main block of the dwelling is two bays deep with a rear shed addition. A half-hipped porch with replacement turned posts and scroll-sawn brackets is located on the facade, accessed from steps on the side. Detailing includes a large exterior-end stone chimney, square-edged wood sills, molded wood surrounds, overhanging eaves, turned balusters, and attic-story replacement diamond-light windows. A single-leaf door and 8/8 window are located on the southwest side of the addition. The interior appears to have originally featured a center-hall plan, but changes have opened the space into two rooms. An enclosed stair remains intact.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool** **Non-Contributing Structure**

Cove School Lane

5449 Cove School Lane 002-5038-0004

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1950**

Constructed of concrete block, the one-story dwelling features a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The facade extends five bays with an off-center shed porch and single-leaf entry. The porch features metal posts and a metal balustrade. Concrete square-edged sills, overhanging eaves, a one-story rear porch, and a raised basement further detail the dwelling. Windows include 2/2 metal and a 1-light metal fixed configuration. A central-interior and an exterior-end concrete block chimney also mark the roofline.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Carport** **Non-Contributing Structure**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

5451 A Cove School Lane 002-5038-0005

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1920**

Set on a concrete block foundation, the Colonial Revival Cape Cod-style dwelling features a side-gabled asphalt-shingle roof accented by two gabled dormers. Clad in board-and-batten siding, the cottage features a central, single-leaf entry flanked by 6/6 wood windows. Extending two bays deep, the dwelling features a dilapidated porch with concrete block foundation, square-edged wood surrounds, a boxed wood cornice, and a rear shed overhang.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

5451 B Cove School Lane 002-5038-0006

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1950**

Constructed of concrete block, the dwelling is capped by a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The facade extends three bays with a central single-leaf entry flanked by paired metal three-light windows. A wooden deck with stairs leads to the entry. A one-story screened porch is recessed off the west elevation. Detailing includes louvered vinyl shutters, square-edged concrete sills, overhanging eaves, a boxed wood cornice,

and an exterior bulkhead basement entry.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

5477 Cove School Lane 002-5038-0007
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1950**
Constructed of stucco-clad concrete block, the one-story dwelling features a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. A partially-enclosed screened porch extends across the facade. Detailing includes a wood cornice, 2/2 horizontal wood windows, and a concrete block chimney. An exterior single-leaf door accesses the basement.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

5487 Cove School Lane 002-5038-0008
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1950**
Set on a solid foundation, the wood-frame dwelling, which is abandoned, features a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles, aluminum siding, and overhanging eaves. The facade features a single-leaf door flanked by replacement 6/6 windows. Other details include square-edged wood surrounds, exposed rafters, a wood cornice, and vinyl louvered shutters.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

5497 Cove School Lane 002-5038-0009
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1940**
The one-story wood-frame dwelling is set on a concrete block pier foundation that has been infilled with concrete blocks. The building extends four bays wide and two bays deep. Capped by a side-gabled asphalt-shingle roof, the dwelling features a one-story porch with metal posts, a boxed wood cornice, a one-story rear shed addition, and 2/2 and 1/1 windows.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing**

Covesville Hill

5561 Covesville Hill 002-5038-0013
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1950**
The vernacular wood-frame dwelling sits on a solid, concrete-block foundation and is capped by a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The dwelling features asbestos shingle cladding, a rectangular footprint, and a concrete block porch with wood deck and metal balustrade. Other details include a single-leaf paneled with lights wood door, 6/6 wood windows, overhanging eaves, and thin square surrounds. Jalousie lights are located on the rear elevation, which is missing steps.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

5573 Covesville Hill 002-5038-0014
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1950**
The wood-frame dwelling, clad in aluminum siding, features a side-gabled asphalt-shingle roof and a poured concrete foundation. The dwelling consists of a three-bay main block and slightly recessed wing. Detailing includes a 2/2 horizontal windows, a central-interior concrete block chimney, and a wood cornice. A basement entry with covered walkway is located on the southwest elevation.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery** **Contributing Site**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

5650 Covesville Hill 002-5038-0015
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1890**
Munday House

The circa 1890 wood-frame I-house, which was in ruinous condition, was substantially altered circa 1998. Set on a solid stone foundation, the weatherboard-clad dwelling featured a side-gabled roof, interior-end chimneys, and symmetrical fenestration. The original fenestration pattern and original house block is retained on the interior despite the substantial late-20th century enlargement of the dwelling, which enveloped the entire original portion. Currently, the dwelling features a parged concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and a cross-gable standing-seam metal roof. The cross-gables are full-height additions to the original block. One-story wings were also added. Detailing includes overhanging eaves, aluminum soffits, multi-light arched aluminum-clad windows and doors, and gable-peak roundel louvered vents. The interior includes the original straight-flight stair with newel post and center-hall plan. The full-height main block additions extend from the original portion of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Ruins** **Contributing Site**
Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool** **Non-Contributing Structure**
Individual Resource Status: **Pump House** **Non-Contributing Structure**
Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery** **Contributing Site**
Individual Resource Status: **Animal Shelter** **Non-Contributing Structure**
Individual Resource Status: **Quarry** **Contributing Site**
Individual Resource Status: **Mine** **Contributing Site**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Ruins** **Contributing Site**
Individual Resource Status: **Animal Shelter** **Non-Contributing Structure**
Individual Resource Status: **Animal Shelter** **Non-Contributing Structure**

Covesville Lane

5430 Covesville Lane 002-5038-0035 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-2166**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**

The one-and-a-half story wood-frame cottage features a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and shed roofed porches on east and west elevations. The full-width front porch has Tuscan columns and turned balusters. The windows are 6/6 (vinyl replacements)with early 20th-century square-edged wood trim. Two shed dormers have wide bracketed eaves with decorative trim. There is a small cellar door on the south. An inset shed addition extends to the west. A portion of the rear porch has been enclosed.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Well** **Non-Contributing Structure**

5430 B Covesville Lane 002-5038-0041 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-2166**

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1940**

Constructed of concrete block, the one-story store features a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles, a central gabled portico, and a one-story slightly recessed shed wing. The central entry is flanked by metal multi-light casement windows with square-edged concrete sills. The shed wing, also constructed of concrete block, features a single-leaf door and metal casement windows. An exterior-end concrete block chimney rises from the north elevation.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**

5456 Covesville Lane 002-5038-0025 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-0986**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1840**

The house was built in two stages, circa 1840 and 1900. The two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed north half with rear wing is the original portion. It has gable-end brick chimneys with stepped shoulders, 6/6 sash windows, and a center door. Circa 1900, the two-bay south wing was added and the cornice altered. The shed-roofed porch with Tuscan posts is also circa 1900. Detailing includes a boxed, molded cornice with returns, a rear shed screen porch, brick foundation, and 6/6 wood windows. The south elevation includes a basement entrance with ten-light French doors.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

5519 Covesville Lane 002-5038-0036 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-0984**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1870**

Built around a circa 1870 original I-house, the house was greatly expanded circa 1900 in the Colonial Revival style. The two-story, two-bay house features a steep hipped roof addition to the original side-gabled structure. A pedimented cross gable with closed tympanum extends off-center on the facade, recalling the Queen Anne period. A one-story porch wraps around the north and west elevations and has Tuscan columns, rock-faced

concrete block piers, and turned balusters. The windows have 2/2 sash and thin aluminum surrounds. The building has been reclad in aluminum siding. A one-story ell with shed wing extends off the rear elevation. Other details include closed tympanums on the original block, one with a lunette window, and an original granite foundation. The dwelling originally faced east.

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

5561 Covesville Lane 002-5038-0017
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1930**
Set on a solid foundation, the one-and-a-half story stucco-clad dwelling is built into a hill. The dwelling is capped by a gabled roof with two projecting gables (one of which is a full cross gable). Detailing is typical of the Craftsman movement, including exposed rafters and porch posts set on concrete piers. Extending three bays in width, the facade features a central single-leaf entry flanked by a pair of 6/6 windows on one side and a single 6/6 window on the other. Each gabled peak is also pierced with a 6/6 window. All of the windows feature square-edged wood surrounds with a projecting cap. A one-story enclosed porch extends to the east, while a wood deck wraps around the west and rear elevations. An exterior-end stuccoed chimney rises from the rear of the single cross gable ell.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Root Cellar** **Contributing Structure**

5563 Covesville Lane 002-5038-0018
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1940**
Set on a concrete block foundation, the wood-frame dwelling features Bricktex siding, a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles, and a projecting shed addition with ground-floor garage supported by concrete piers. Detailing includes a bank of four 1/1 metal windows over the garage, a four-light casement, a 6/6, and a 1/1 metal window on the main block. Exposed rafters, a metal balustrade, and square-edged wood surrounds further accent the dwelling, which is six bays in width.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

6531 Covesville Lane 002-5038-0024 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-0705**
Primary Resource Information: **Church, Stories 2, Style: Gothic Revival,**
The two-story, three-bay brick church features a gable-end entrance, lancet-arched windows, and a granite foundation. Capped by a steeply-pitched standing-seam metal roof, the church facade features a central double-leaf wood-paneled entry with six-light transom and segmental-arched double-row brick lintel. An elongated lancet-arched window is centrally set, while recessed panels with stepped brickwork follow the roofline. The entry is flanked by stuccoed inset lancet-arched panels, while painted brickwork above the door reads "Built in 1809, Destroyed and rebuilt in 1880." Extending three bays deep, the church is marked by three symmetrically-placed lancet-arched 9/9 wood windows. The rear elevation also features stepped brickwork panels. Other architectural features include overhanging eaves, a wood cornice, two interior-end brick chimneys, square-edged wood sills, and a molded wood cornice with decorative brackets at the corner.

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery** **Contributing Site**
Individual Resource Status: **Church** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Parish House** **Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Playground** **Non-Contributing Structure**

Covesville School Lane

5583 Covesville School Lane 002-5038-0016 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-0985**
Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 1, Style: Classical Revival, ca 1916**
The Covesville School (white), which is intact and used as a storage building, is constructed on a hill just off Route 29. Capped by a standing-seam metal hipped roof, the one-story school building features a solid parged brick foundation and weatherboard cladding. A central half-hipped projection extends from the facade of the building and is sheltered by a half-hipped porch with wood posts. Although the posts are replacements, the intact Tuscan pilasters reveal that the porch was originally supported by Tuscan posts. The three-bay porch shelters a central single-leaf five-paneled door flanked by single 9/6 windows. Banks of three 9/6 windows also pierce the flanking wings. Two interior-end brick chimneys rise from the rear of the roof. Other detailing includes a boxed wood cornice, a molded fascia, square-edged sills, and square-edged surrounds with a projecting cap molding. The intact interior features a reception room/hall with entrances to each of the two side classrooms and the central

auditorium, which features a stage. Built-in chalkboards, beaded wainscoting, banked 9/6 wood windows, and bulls-eye cornerblocks. Original lighting fixtures and stoves remain in place. A folding five-panel door separates the auditorium from the south classroom. A water fountain remains in the front hall.

Individual Resource Status: **School** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Kitchen** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing**

Covesville Store Road

5890 Covesville Store Road 002-5038-0047
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1890**
Set on a solid stucco-clad foundation, the two story dwelling features a central gable roof with asphalt shingles, stucco cladding, and 2/2 wood windows. A one-story, three-bay-wide porch with turned posts stretches across the three bay facade. Square-edged surrounds, a molded cornice with returns, two interior-end stucco-clad chimneys, and a one-story rear shed addition further define the structure.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**

5912 Covesville Store Road 002-5038-0046
Primary Resource Information: **Post Office, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1995**
Set on a solid, concrete block foundation, the wood-frame post office features a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles, 1-light fixed windows, and a boxed cornice with overhanging eaves. A rear gabled wood-frame loading dock and a south elevation off-center entrance further define the building. The entrance, accessed by concrete stairs and a concrete ramp, features a single-leaf plate-glass door.
Individual Resource Status: **Post Office** **Non-Contributing**

5930 Covesville Store Road 002-5038-0043 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-0981**
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 3, Style: Other, ca 1900**
The 2-story, 3-bay-wide, gable-roofed building features a front-gabled roof with standing-seam metal. The double-leaf, multi-light main entrance is on east flanked by commercial three-sided bay windows. A 2-story porch, measuring four bays wide and eight bays deep, wraps around building on the east and north elevations. The porch features Tuscan posts on battered concrete piers on the first floor and Tuscan posts and square balusters on the second story. An exterior stair on the north elevation, sheltered by the porch, leads to a second story gallery and apartments above. Enlarged in the late 1920s, the original rectangular footprint store now features a two-story and a one-story shed addition on the south elevation and a large one-story rear shed addition. The two-story south addition appears to have been originally fitted with a porch deck or stair. At present, the single-leaf door with three-light sidelights and six-light transom leads to nowhere. A second-story door on the rear also leads to nowhere. Detailing on the store includes a molded wood cornice, overhanging eaves, two interior-end brick chimneys, 6/6 4-light, and 2/2 wood windows, weatherboard cladding, cornerboards, and off-center fenestration. The interior remains intact, featuring a pressed metal ceiling, open shelves, oak floors, and square-edged wood surrounds. A decorative egg-and-dart-with-swag motif forms the cornice. The building has been recently restored.
Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Smoke/Meat House** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Warehouse Site** **Contributing Site**

5940 Covesville Store Road 002-5038-0031 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-0979**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, ca 1878**
Dominated by a double cross-gabled roof forming a modified H-plan, the Johnson house reveals a slight influence of the Queen Anne style. Set on a solid rubblestone foundation, the wood frame dwelling, clad in weatherboard, features standing-seam metal roof, a central entry, symmetrical fenestration, and 1/1 wood windows. A one-story porch with bracketed turned posts stretched across the first story of the three-bay-wide facade. The two projecting gables, flanking the center entry, are detailed with a molded with returns, square-butt and saw tooth shingled peaks, and decorative round vents. Two central interior brick chimneys rise from the roof at the gable crosses. A one-story garage addition with sun porch was added to the rear elevation circa 1980.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Stable** **Contributing**

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing**

5950 Covesville School Road 002-5038-0042
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, ca 1890**
Set on a solid random rubblestone foundation, the wood-frame dwelling features aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gabled roof with projecting-gable projections, and a rear ell. A one-story porch extends almost across the facade. The porch, set on brick piers infilled with concrete block, is supported by turned posts and features turned balusters and scroll-sawn brackets. The building is capped by a half-hipped roof. One projecting gable features a canted two-story, three-sided-bay, while the other presents a flush front-gabled face. Overhanging eaves, a molded wood cornice, 2/2 wood and 1/1 replacement windows, thin aluminum surrounds, and a rear 1-story addition with shed extension detail the building. cornice returns are located on the gable peaks, except where the three-sided bay projects with a closed tympanum. A central-interior and interior-end parged chimneys rise from the roofline.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Well** **Contributing Structure**

5954 Covesville Store Road 002-5038-0034
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1925**
Set on a parged foundation, the wood-frame bungalow stands one-and-a-half stories in height and three bays in width. Capped by a side-gabled roof with large gabled dormer, the dwelling features a shed porch with wood posts. Clad in weatherboard, the dwelling features a central entry flanked by 1/1 replacement windows. Details include exposed rafters, interior-end brick chimneys, square-edged wood surrounds, and cornerboards. The gabled dormer features paired windows and a peak louvered vent. The rear elevation features a one-story enclosed shed porch.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

5964 Covesville Store Road 002-5038-0032
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Craftsman, ca 1930**
The Colonial-Revival style Cape Cod dwelling is set on a poured concrete foundation and features vinyl siding and a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The house is symmetrically fenestrated and features a dominant shed dormer across the front and rear elevations. A gabled portico with arched entry, keystone, and Tuscan posts supports projects centrally from the facade. Details include 6/6 wood windows with square-edged surrounds, concrete steps, and an aluminum-clad cornice. A one-story rear shed screened porch was added.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Chicken coop** **Contributing Structure**

5974 Covesville Store Road 002-5038-0033 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-0978**
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**
The two-story, hip-roofed building, originally a store and now an apartment/residence, is dominated by a two-story full-width porch. The porch features 1st-story Tuscan posts and 2nd story square posts and balusters. An exterior, partially-enclosed stair leads to the 2nd story. A slightly off-center single-leaf paneled door is flanked by large 4-light display windows. A second paneled door also accesses the main floor. The second floor features a single-leaf door and 6/6 wood windows. Presenting a rectangular footprint, the store building also features weatherboard cladding, overhanging eaves, cornerboards, Tuscan pilasters, square-edged surrounds with a projecting lip, and an inboard showing that the rear portion of the building was added. A single-leaf entry is located on the north and rear elevation, each sheltered by a one-bay portico.
Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**

Lackey Lane

Lackey Lane 002-5038-0037 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-0993**
Primary Resource Information: **Depot Site, Stories 1, Style:**
Although the building was demolished, historic photos reveal that the one-story wood-frame depot was typical of mid-to-late 19th century railroad depots. Weatherboard cladding, wide bracketed eaves, and a gabled roof defined the structure. A large packing shed was constructed to consolidate the apple shipping business.
Individual Resource Status: **Depot Site** **Contributing Site**

5342 Lackey Lane 002-5038-0040 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-0994**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, ca 1900**

The 2-story, 3-bay by 2-bay hip-roofed wood-frame building sits on raised concrete piers. House has two-story porch that wraps around east and south elevations. A horizontal board balustrade encircles the porch. Other details include overhanging eaves, an exterior straight-flight stair, and chimneys rising from the dormers. Windows have 6/6 and 2/2 sash. Hip-roofed dormers have 9-pane casement windows. Cellar door is on west elevation. The dwelling, which was never finished on the interior of the first floor, is currently under restoration.

End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

5358 Lackey Lane 002-5038-0044

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1940**

Constructed circa 1940, the wood-frame dwelling features a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles and a central gabled portico. The new concrete block foundation was added when the building was moved due to the widening of Route 29. Other features of the one-story, three-bay dwelling include a single-leaf door, 3/1 wood windows, asbestos-shingle cladding, and fixed louvered shutters.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

5362 Lackey Lane 002-5038-0038 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-0992**

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1890**

The commercial building, currently a dwelling, stands two stories in height and six bays in width. Appearing as center-gabled vernacular structure, the building is actually capped by a multitude of roof types, suggesting numerous periods of construction. It appears that the store/post office was originally a front-gabled, three-bay store that was later expanded two bays to the south and two bays to the north. At present, a two-story porch extends across the entire facade, featuring wood post supports. Square balusters are noted on the second story. The original three-bay section features central two-leaf doors with transom flanked by large commercial four-light windows. An exterior stair accesses the second level. 2/2, 6/6, and three single-leaf doors also pierce the weatherboard-clad facade. Other details include square wood surrounds, operable paneled shutters, square-edged wood sills, a concrete block porch deck, a molded wood cornice, and a decorative round peak vent. Built into a hill, the original portion features a rectangular footprint, while later additions have greatly increased the overall size. Three central-interior brick chimneys rise from the roofline.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

5387 Lackey Lane 002-5038-0039

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**

The log dwelling standing one-and-a-half stories in height and features a three-bay main block with slightly off-center entry. A shed addition extends to the south. Capped by a side-gabled roof with a standing-seam metal roof and gabled dormer, the log dwelling features board-and-batten gable ends, a wood cornice, and a concrete block foundation infilled in places with rock-faced pressed metal cladding. A stone veneer covers the foundation on the facade. A shed porch with wood posts and a horizontal board balustrade, 6/6 wood windows, exposed dormer rafters, a boxed wood cornice, and square-notched logs further define the structure. The shed addition features a gablet near a rear 1/2-hipped addition with shed porch projection. A central interior chimney rises from the roof line. It appears the original block was expanded in the 1920s.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**

Monacan Trail Road

5502 Monacan Trail Road 002-5038-0030 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-0980**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Queen Anne, ca 1870**

Originally a side-gabled I-house, the dwelling was greatly expanded circa 1880-1890 in the Queen Anne style. The original I-house was expanded eastward with a large hipped roof addition with off-center projecting three-sided gable with closed tympanum. A similar projection is located on the north elevation, with both featuring a lunette window and pressed metal decorative shingles in the gable peak. A one-story porch with turned posts and balusters and scroll-sawn brackets extends across the facade, culminating at an attached gazebo. The main block features an off-center single-leaf entry, 2/2 wood windows, two oval fixed stained-glass windows, an eyebrow dormer, and a decorative stairwell window with arched cap. A steeply-pitched gable dormer caps the south elevation, as does a one-story enclosed porch and a two-story small shed addition. The rear elevation features a

gabled ell with cornice returns and two one-story shed additions. Three brick chimneys rise from the roofline.

Individual Resource Status:	**Spring/Spring House**	**Contributing Structure**
Individual Resource Status:	**Garage**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Contributing**

6098 Monacan Trail Road 002-5038-0027 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-0998**

Primary Resource Information: **Trailer, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1970**

The trailer/mobile home is a one-story structure clad in corrugated metal. A wood-frame shed addition was added to the east elevation with exposed rafters and corrugated metal cladding. Details of the trailer include a flat roof, 1/1 metal windows, and metal fixed shutters. A metal stove pipe rises from the roof.

Individual Resource Status:	**Trailer**	**Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Non-Contributing**

6100 Monacan Trail Road 002-5038-0026 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-0998**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1880**

Possibly begun as an I-house, the J.J. Boaz dwelling was expanded into a Gothic Revival-inspired structure by 1880-1890. Set on a solid, random rubblestone foundation, the wood-frame dwelling features asbestos shingle cladding and a multi-gabled standing-seam metal roof. Two projecting gables and a corner gablet dominate the roofline. A one-story porch with turned posts and a gablet stretches across the two-story structure. Measuring five bays in width, the facade is marked with 2/2 windows (and 1/1 replacement windows). A molded cornice with returns, Gothic-arched attic-story vents, leaded diamond-patterned sidelights, and scroll-sawn porch brackets further detail the building. A one-story sunporch projects to the north, while two interior-end and a central-interior brick chimneys rise from the roof. A rear 2-story ell and one-story rear shed addition further define the house.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Root Cellar**	**Contributing Structure**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Garage**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Non-Contributing**

6114 Monacan Trail Road 002-5038-0029

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1980**

The split-level Colonial Revival dwelling features a solid, brick foundation, wood-frame construction, a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, and aluminum cladding. The central entry features a broken pediment with finial and single-leaf door. Symmetrically-placed paired 8/8 vinyl windows pierce the facade. Other details include a side-elevation ground-floor entry, a double-return central entry stair, and rowlock ground-floor sills.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Well House**	**Non-Contributing Structure**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Non-Contributing**

6116 Monacan Trail Road 002-5038-0028

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1970**

The prefabricated modular dwelling features a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, and 1/1 windows with louvered vinyl shutters. Lattice covers the foundation. A wooden deck extends across the facade.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Pool/Swimming Pool**	**Non-Contributing Structure**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Carport**	**Non-Contributing Structure**
Individual Resource Status:	**Garage**	**Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Shed**	**Non-Contributing**

Piedmont Apple Lane

5847 Piedmont Apple Lane 002-5038-0048
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1940**
Set on a solid, concrete block foundation, the two-story concrete block dwelling features a flat rood with parapet and central one-story enclosed portico with flat roof. Built into the hill, the dwelling also features a two-story rear projection, a molded concrete cornice, 2/2 wood windows, and square-edged concrete sills. An off-center entry (with missing door), a basement three-light window, a two-bay deep main block, and a rear single-leaf door further define the building. Off-center stairs with a solid, stepped balustrade accesses the main entrance.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**

5861 Piedmont Apple Lane 002-5038-0045 *Other DHR Id #:* **002-2169**
Primary Resource Information: **Warehouse, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1940**
The original cold storage facility is constructed of concrete block with a flat roof with parapet. Built into the hill, the seven by seven bay building stands two stories in height an features a partially exposed basement with primary entrance. Exterior projecting buttresses mark the distinct bays. A projecting band also encircles the building at the ceiling levels. The only fenestration on the facade is block-infilled windows on the upper story and large openings on the basement level that feature modern metal one-light doors and vinyl 6/6 windows. The rear of the building features an enclosed loading dock with three delivery doors and four small windows. An elevator shaft rises from the roofline.

Individual Resource Status:	**Warehouse**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Office**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Warehouse**	**Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Spring/Spring House**	**Non-Contributing Structure**
Individual Resource Status:	**Other**	**Non-Contributing Structure**
Individual Resource Status:	**Warehouse**	**Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Warehouse**	**Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Other**	**Non-Contributing Structure**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Statement

The Covesville Historic District, located in southern Albemarle County, Virginia, is a small rural village that developed in response to religious settlement, overland transportation routes, and a successful agricultural climate that spurred one of Virginia's most successful early commercial apple industries. Although not officially established as a village until 1828, agricultural, religious, and residential interests appeared in Covesville as early as the mid-18th century. Initial settlement, which was concentrated along Cove Creek in the Rich Cove area, began in the 1740s by Scotch-Irish and German immigrants from the Shenandoah Valley. Settlement was further spurred by the establishment of the Cove Meeting House, a religious congregation that provided a center to the fledgling community. Surrounded by large land patents, the church community was closely tied to the agricultural climate of Albemarle County. However, by the third quarter of the 18th century the community began to expand slowly into a village due to its location on the Charlottesville to Lynchburg stagecoach road. Coupled with the arrival of the railroad in the mid-19th century, the stagecoach road, which was later incorporated into U.S. Route 29, was an important link in Covesville's development.

Although Covesville continued to expand as a rural community throughout the mid-19th century, it did not experience significant growth until the establishment of a commercial apple orchard in 1866, which grew into one of the most successful apple operations in the state. The orchard affected the village by spurring the development of associated structures, such as worker's housing, a railroad depot, shipping sheds, apple-packing and grader plants, cider mills, stores, and other industry-related resources. In addition, high-style dwellings were also constructed, reflecting the profitability of the agricultural and commercial ventures. While stylistic architecture represents the growing economy, more modest vernacular structures also represent the workforce that supported the local industry.

With a period of significance extending from ca. 1750 to 1954, the Covesville Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C and is significant in the areas of agriculture, architecture, commerce, religion, and transportation. Covesville meets Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places as a rural village associated with the historic, economic, agricultural, and cultural contributions of the apple industry. Covesville's vitality was also reliant upon southern Albemarle County's transportation networks, including roads and railroads. The rural village of Covesville also meets Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places for its substantial concentration of domestic architecture representing the vernacular, Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles, which reflect the community's transformation from a small religious community to a thriving agricultural village. The Covesville Historic District, defined by the central village and immediate supporting farmsteads, consists of forty-eight individual properties associated with forty primary contributing resources (including thirty-two dwellings, a church, four commercial buildings, a school, a depot site, and an apple-packing warehouse) and eight primary non-contributing resources. Additionally, there are sixty-three contributing secondary resources and thirty-eight non-contributing resources, resulting in a total of 149 resources in the district. Overall, a total of fifty-three tax parcels, associated with the forty-eight primary resources, are included within the district boundaries.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Initial Development of Southern Albemarle County and Covesville (ca. 1740-1865)

Southern Albemarle County's initial settlement, dating to the second quarter of the 18th century, is significant as it represents the frontier between the westwardly pushing Tidewater gentry and the eastwardly moving German and Scotch-Irish settlers of the Shenandoah Valley. However, in Albemarle this dichotomy of settlement styles resulted not in a clash of cultures, but rather in a significant merging of agricultural practices that was fully integrated by the 1820s. John Hammond Moore explores this idea in *Albemarle: Jefferson's County 1727-1976,* revealing that while the Tidewater settlers were interested in "a get-rich quick, single crop outlook," they moderated the risks of the tobacco monoculture by incorporating Valley methods of diversified agriculture into their slave-dominated Tidewater farming practices. [9] However, the Tidewater gentry, who accounted for a majority of the region's settlers, settled primarily in the eastern portions of the county. The mountainous western lands of the county were initially settled by the Germans and Scotch-Irish for its proximity to the existing German and Scotch-Irish population centers in the Shenandoah Valley, and because the soils of these regions were not suited for the production of tobacco.

Escaping Germany and Ireland for economic and religious freedom, the German and Scotch-Irish immigrants originally settled in Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley. As their population rose, settlers soon forged into Albemarle County through Wood's Gap, a pass in the Blue Ridge Mountains. These German and Scotch-Irish settlers proved to be successful and they ultimately constituted one-tenth of Albemarle's early population and included the Wallace, Kinkhead, Stockton, McCord, Jamerson, Morrison, McCue, Woods, Montgomery, Reid and Robertson families. A small but active group of Presbyterian pioneers had settled near Rich Cove along Cove Creek in southern Albemarle County by the 1740s, becoming the first settlers of the Covesville area. Originally too small a group to warrant a minister, the group met regularly in the home of George Douglass, a landowner along Cove Creek. In 1756, according to *The Lexington Presbytery Heritage*, the group was large enough to petition the newly formed Hanover Presbytery for an occasional supply minister to lead the congregation. [10] Unsuccessful in their petition, the church joined forces with the congregations of the nearby Rockfish and North Garden Churches to issue calls for a permanent minister five times between 1757 and 1768. The lack of a permanent minister served to unite these small congregations, who are recorded as joining together to hear the sermons of traveling ministers, including Samuel Black, Samuel Davies, John Todd, John Brown, John Martin, and Henry Patillo. However, on May 3, 1769 Cove Church was officially recognized when Rev. Samuel Leake, who had local Albemarle County relatives, was named as the permanent pastor. The church officially convened in a small log structure along Cove Creek with George Douglass, Schuyler Harris, and Mask Leake, brother of the minister, serving as the first elders. [11] According to present church histories, the first church building featured floors and seats constructed of puncheons, or logs split lengthwise, although no original records survive. [12] William Irvine, successor of Samuel Leake, served as the second pastor of the Cove Church from 1775 to circa 1800. Irvine was followed in succession by James Robinson, who oversaw the construction of the current brick church in 1809, on land given by local resident Bezaleel Maxwell, who owned a significant amount of land in the immediate area. [13]

Initial white settlement in the Rich Cove area began circa 1741 when Charles Lewis of Goochland, one of Albemarle County's earliest landholders, patented a 4,030-acre parcel. Lewis also held an additional 1,200 acres in Albemarle County, although the other tracts straddled the Rivanna River north of the Rich Cove Patent. The first land transfer in the Covesville area was recorded in 1751 when Lewis deeded 400 acres near Cove Creek to Bezaleel Maxwell. [14] Maxwell later gifted 100 acres to his son, John Maxwell, which included "house, edifices, buildings, gardens, orchards, etc.," suggesting evidence of the first structures in the area. [15] A relative, William Maxwell, in 1779 acquired another 400 acres from George Douglass, one of the early church founders, making the Maxwell family one of the areas largest landowners. Although no buildings or landowners are depicted, Rich Cove Creek is noted on the 1775 map of Virginia by Fry and Jefferson, revealing the significance of the area. [16]

Other prominent early residents included members of the Hart and Harris families, who with the Maxwells, were large area landholders with ties to Cove Church. Andrew Hart, a prominent local merchant of Scottish descent, constructed a Palladian-inspired tripartite dwelling known as Sunny Bank (DHR # 002-0096, individually listed on the National Register), just north of the Cove Church area near North Garden, in 1797. Mutual Assurance policies from the early 1800s attest to the vast holdings of Hart, whose estate was insured for $5,700, one of the highest values in the county. [17] Hart also owned significant land throughout southern Albemarle County, including a plantation in Covesville, now known as Cove Lawn Farm. This plantation is located just to the west of Cove Church, where he served for many years as a ruling elder. He purchased the property in 1806 from his friend Samuel Murrell, overseer of Albemarle County roads, who moved further west to Kentucky. Based on existing architectural fabric, it appears that Cove Lawn was originally constructed circa 1782 for Murrell, but was updated in the Federal style soon after Hart acquired the property. The plantation was bequeathed to his son Francis Hart in 1832, but was expanded in the Greek Revival style by Dr. Daniel E. Watson, who purchased the property in 1837. William Harris was another wealthy landowner in Albemarle County and served as an elder in Cove Church in the mid-to-late 1700s. Later descendants of the Harris family who lived near Covesville include Schuyler Harris, who was also a church elder, Henry T. Harris, a local attorney, and Mary and Cornelia Harris, who became wives of Dr. Daniel E. Watson and Dr. William D. Boaz, respectively, who were themselves prominent men in the Covesville community.

In 1809, Bezaleel Maxwell spurred the initial formation of the village of Covesville, as well as its development over the next fifty years, by giving a small parcel to the church. The records of the young community are sparse, but some evidence of village's early appearance has been found. Early parcels surrounding the church were owned by Eli Ames, who owned eight-five acres with a stone house and a tanyard across from the church, Abraham Hestand, with thirty-four acres and a tanyard by 1822, Claybourne Gentry, who owned a nearby "plantation," and Charles Barnett who owned a "small brick house." In 1812, Bezaleel Maxwell also contributed eighty-five acres of land "along the waters of Cove Creek" to Nicolas Gentry and John Norvell for the establishment of the Covesville Male and Female Academy, which was belatedly opened by Dr. Watson of Cove Lawn in 1880. The tannery owned by Hestand was later owned by Rittenhouse, and a brickyard was established near the current Toombs store. Jacob Drumheller owned a blacksmith shop, which was located on his land adjacent to the church. An 1815 directory of Albemarle County landowners lists numerous "Cove Creek" landowners, including Samuel Anderson, John Bailey, Alexander Blaine, Nathan Blaine, William Boyd, Nicolas Gentry, and Fortunatus Napeir. Nearby landowners also included Terisha Bailey, Adam Drumheller, George Drumheller, Jacob Drumheller, Leonard Drumheller, Claibourne Gentry, Henry T. Harris, Samuel Rittenhouse, and James, Lawrence, Tandy, and William Suddarth. [18]

The Cove Church (VDHR 002-0705, individually listed on the National Register), which has served as a social, religious, and educational center of the community throughout its history, is significant for its ties to early settlement in Covesville, but also for its educational and racial progressivism. Rev. James Robinson, who served as the church's minister until 1820, was responsible for the establishment of the Cove Librarian Society in 1801, which promoted education through a circulating library for church members who paid a $10.00 initial fee and $1.00 annually. Initial Society members included Robinson (President), Samuel Murrell (Clerk), Andrew Hart (Treasurer), James Nimmo, Charles Massey, S. Samuel Hamner, Sr., Abram Martin, William Wright, James McClure, George Glain, and Samuel Gay. In 1805, the library was expanded to non-members for a $2.00 annual fee. Cove Church as well as the Librarian Society, which existed until 1828, was not restricted to only free men. Mr. Robinson's significant role in the Church also involved the inclusion of local slaves into the congregation, although the pews were segregated by race, with "long galleries on each side for colored people."[19] Robinson's interest in slave education was threatened in 1818 when he was brought before a Grand Jury on charges of assembling and teaching slaves. Although the charges were ultimately dropped after several appeals, *The History of Cove Church, Volume One* reports that Robinson told the slaves, "You have been disappointed in your school, but do not be disheartened. Come and attend to me; I will instruct you, and I have no doubt that in fifteen or twenty years you will be as free as your masters."[20]

The tradition of progressiveness continued with the next pastor, Rev. Isaac Paul (1825-1835), who joined the church after a five-year period with no pastor. Rev. Paul continued outreach to all classes and races, with special attention given to the welfare of the poor. During his tenure, Cove Church included a congregation of 118 white members and eleven African Americans. The church was again without a minister between 1835 and 1839 and then had a brief stint under the direction of Reverend John B. Ross. To follow was Reverend William Pinkerton (1842-1852) who adhered to the tradition of educational pursuit and helped establish a community school, known as the Academy. The Academy was a boy's school that existed only during Pinkerton's term as pastor. In the 1880's a second Academy, for boys and girls, was established on a lot just south of the church on the land given by Bezaleel Maxwell.

Education in the community was furthered through the construction of a small school in the late-19th century, which was later converted into a dwelling (VDHR 002-5038-0012). According to the Albemarle County School Board records, the current Covesville School was constructed in 1916 on land just to the south of the church and served as the community's first public education institution. The school remains significantly intact and is currently used as a storage facility by the owners, who live in the original cafeteria building on the property.

While the church anchored the village of Covesville, additional settlement in the Rich Cove area of Albemarle County stemmed from its proximity to the important overland transportation course from Charlottesville to Lynchburg. This pathway was steadily becoming an important link in Virginia's tobacco trade routes. Thomas Jefferson described Lynchburg in 1810 as "perhaps the most rising place in the U.S. It is at the head of the navigation of James River, and receives all the produce of the Southwestern quarter of Virginia...it ranks next to Richmond in importance."[21] This road, which was established just north of Covesville near Persimmon Mountain by the third quarter of the 18th century, served as a primary north/south corridor, carrying goods and passengers between the two important towns. By 1819, the route from Charlottesville to Lynchburg was revised, incorporating some roads previously in existence, with the new road passing through the growing village of Covesville. A stagecoach map from 1822 shows the Cove Church along the route surrounded by property owned by Drumheller, F. Hart, "Edgstend's" (Hestand's), and Ames' store.[22]

Even though the stagecoach stop was located a few miles south of the village near Faber, the establishment of the road clearly impacted the growth of Covesville and the village was officially recognized in 1828 when a post office was established, with Francis Hart serving as the first postmaster.

By 1835, according to Martin's *Gazetteer*, Covesville, one of twenty-seven villages with a post office in the county, had a population of thirty persons and consisted of "several dwelling houses, one general store, one house of entertainment, one tan yard, one milliner and matua maker, and one Presbyterian house of worship."[23] The village of Covesville continued to expand and growth was further stimulated when the Orange and Alexandria Railroad was extended south from Charlottesville toward Lynchburg in 1855. By 1860, train service to Lynchburg was complete and a stop in Covesville was added by 1864. Simultaneously, the Lynchburg Road was upgraded in the 1850s with funds donated by the counties located between the two cities, including Albemarle, Nelson, and Amherst. The portion in Albemarle County, which included the Covesville section, was surveyed by John Pryor, while the roadbed construction was overseen by William Garland.

According to census records from 1860, William Boaz, who was a thirty-nine-year-old farmer and retired physician with three sons and two daughters, was the most prosperous local citizen. His worth was estimated at $18,310 for real estate and $39,960 for his personal estate. Moses Maxwell (farmer), John Maxwell (laborer), and John Johnson (overseer) are listed as nearby residents and C.A. Munday was employed as a wheelwright.[24] The Gilmer map of 1864 depicts Covesville, showing a depot north of Ames Gap, the railroad, the road to Lynchburg, as well as the Maxwell property, and the residences of Dr. Boaz and Dr. Watson.[25] Significantly, Covesville's economy was scarcely affected by the Civil War as the railroad continued operation between Charlottesville and Lynchburg throughout most of the war and was not yet a major influence on Virginia's economy. The railroad was spared complete destruction, but Covesville's depot was destroyed by fire. Letters from Cornelia Boaz to her brother during the war reveal the calmness during and just after the Civil War. She states that "Mundy sent word as hundred Yankees were coming on through the Cove. Said they wanted a horse of ours...they didn't say anything to me. People seem to be at a loss what to do with their servants. We have made no change with ours yet none of them has left...The Yankees are amusing us by riding over the country."[26] Other sources, including the *History of Cove Church*, reinforce this calmness stating that "In April 1861, while the Southern troops were passing through to join the Confederate army of Northern Virginia encamped at Manassas...the ladies of the neighborhood carried out baskets and gave a trainload of soldiers a picnic on the church grounds. A jollier crowd never was seen. Joel Sweeney, a noted banjo player of that day, sat on the rocks in front of the church door and played on his instrument, while the others danced. They did not seem to realize at all what was before them."[27]

Development of Covesville (1866-1955)

The arrival of the railroad in Covesville circa 1864 coupled with the rich agricultural soils were the primary factors leading to the successful planting of commercial apple orchards in Covesville by Dr. William D. Boaz in 1866.[28] These two factors would cause Covesville's humble, stage road-based economy to be significantly transformed and contributed to the village's subsequent years of prosperity. Not only did the orchards bring new wealth into the community, but the large orchards also required a significant amount of labor.

The Hotchkiss map of 1867 best relates the unassuming character of the rich agricultural region. The map depicts a depot near Ames Gap, along with only ten other nearby marked properties.[29] Furthermore, the census records from 1870 demonstrate the character of the area through the listing of occupations. Farmers in the area include W.D. Boaz, E.T. Kidd and Sam Mosby, while other occupations of residents in or near the rural hamlet included domestic servant, blacksmith, house keeper, merchant, wheelwright, railroad hand, miller, and farm hand, all common occupations in a crossroads community. Eli Ames, who lent nomenclature to the Ames Gap, is listed as a 78-year-old retired merchant. The $10,000 value of his real estate holdings reveals that he was, in all likelihood, among the wealthiest local residents.[30] An 1867 census for the Covesville Post Office service area, includes a total of 104 dwellings for 104 families.[31] The total population of the overall "Covesville" area in 1870 was 444, with 339 white residents and 105 "colored" residents.[32]

Five years later, Green Peyton's 1875 map of Albemarle County begins to depict the impact that the orchard business and transportation routes had on the expansion of Covesville during the late 19th century. The map shows the railroad, the road to Lynchburg, Cove Chapel, Cove Lawn (owned by Dr. Watson), as well as properties owned by Maxwell, Boaz, Barnett, and Munday.[33] There are four additional unnamed properties shown on the map, primarily lining the railroad tracks and the Lynchburg Road. As the orchard business increased, cider-making plants, cooper shops, packing sheds, and other supporting buildings were all built. In addition, dwellings were also constructed to house the industry's workers. Commercial establishments followed the expanding work force, taking advantage of the steadily increasing population. The first store to be constructed to serve the growing town appears to be the circa 1880 Lackey Store. Adjacent to the railroad depot on the east side of the tracks, the store also served as the town's post office and a hotel. In addition to the increase in population, the community was also experiencing an increase in wealth as the orchards became gradually more successful. Evidence of this growing wealth can be seen in two large dwellings that were constructed or stylistically updated around this time. These dwellings include the circa 1878 Johnson House and the circa 1870 McCormick/Norvell House, which was stylistically updated around 1890 in the fashionable Queen Anne style.

During the late-19th century, Covesville was becoming a prosperous rural village. *Chataigne's Gazetteer of 1884-1885* reveals that the occupations of Covesville's residents were being further diversified. The *Gazetteer* includes one attorney, one physician, two general merchants, a liquor dealer, a distiller, a tanner and saddle maker, a corn/flour mill, a saw mill, a coach and wagon builder.[34] However, the primary focus of the region continued to be agriculture with twenty-two principal farmers listed in the *Gazetteer*. The breadth of the apple industry and the local trade networks is seen in the fiduciary records after the death of Dr. William D. Boaz in 1883. Accounts were settled with merchandise and produce including 150 apple trees, fifteen hogsheads of tobacco, eighty-three pounds of beef, eleven head of cattle, five bushels of peas, forty pounds of ham, 272 barrels of apples to Liverpool, 231 barrels of apples to Glasgow, 583 barrels of cider apples to Liverpool, among numerous other listings.[35] The Covesville Academy, which catered to the education of boys, is listed in the *Gazetteer* as the area school, which operated near the Cove Church and was run by Rev. Daniel Blaine and his son J.M. Blaine. A school for girls was located at Oakwood, the home of Mrs. W. Harris, two miles north of the Covesville historic district. On April 23, 1880, a tornado severely damaged the Cove Church, as well as surrounding orchards and forests. The church was immediately rebuilt at a cost of $1,400, incorporating stylish Gothic Revival trends into the brick design.

By 1888-1889, Chataigne's *Gazetteer* lists S.A. Birch as the Covesville postmaster, William Harris as a County

Supervisor from Covesville, and W.B. Suddarth as a carpenter/contractor. Burch and Pugh are listed as general merchants, while S.A. Birch was the operator of a corn and flour mill, and C.S. Tucker was a saddler and harnessmaker. Other Covesville residents included C.S. Tucker (tanner), Birch and Connolly (saw mill), C.H. Munday (undertaker), and S.A. Birch (wool dealer). Census records also reveal that Alexander Munday owned a blacksmith shop. Principal area farmers include Mrs. Cornelia Berry, Wiwelliam D. Berry, Edwin G. Bates, T.W. Jones, R.R. Norvelle, J.S. Hudson, J.W. Martin, S.A. Birch, J.A. Martin, J.J. Boaz, W.H. Harris, D.C. Rittenhouse, A.S. Barnett, J.F. Kline, Thomas Martin, G.W. Martin, J.H. Maxwell, E.T. Pugh, J.G. Hamner, S.T. Rogers, A. Harris, J.G. Martin, W.H. Boaz, A.S. Watson, J.F. Wayland, and Henry Norvell.[36] The Covesville Academy, which was run from 1890 to 1906 by Reverend Daniel Blain, pastor of the Cove and Riverside churches, remained the area school despite the growing public school system in Virginia. Census records from 1900 reveal that J.J. Boaz was a farmer, O. Lytton was a cooper, C. Munday was a wheelwright, C.D. Boaz was a doctor, and Thomas Norvell was a carpenter. Day laborer and clerk were among other listed professions.[37] Interestingly, the archives of *The Washington Post* reveal that pigeon races were a popular recreation at this time and numerous races were held in Covesville by the Washington Federation between 1890 and 1900.[38]

During the late-19th century, the Boaz Store, now known as the Johnson/Covesville Store, was also in operation run by W.H. and J.J. Boaz, owners of the adjacent orchards. Ledgers from the store dated from 1907 to 1916 reveal that the store sold a variety of products, including sugar, tea, tomatoes, peaches, beef, figs, ginger, coffee, and bacon as well as cigars, buckets, lace, bridles, fans, gloves, shoes, and plow bolts, among other commodities. Cider, apple brandy, and other apple products appeared frequently in the ledgers. Accounts of local residents included J.G. Martin, Mrs. W.H. Harris, Mrs. Cornelia Boaz, the estate of Dr. Boaz, F.F. Morris, R.S. Kidd, J.J. Boaz, W.H. Boaz, Mrs. Eva Hamner, and H.S. Martin, among others. Interestingly, many of these accounts were balanced with local produce, particularly apples, which were traded, often daily, for store merchandise.[39] J. Duval Johnson, who began working in the store in 1929 and was the sole owner by 1960, recalled that "Everyone around here used to get their income from the apple harvest in the fall. Then they'd come in here and buy a couple barrels of flour, 200 pounds of beans, 100 pounds of cabbage, 30 pounds of coffee and a tub of lard. Then they'd buy shoes, pants, dresses...even men's suits. We had it all here."[40] The store purchased products from the Mickie Grocery Company, the National Biscuit Company, Charles King and Son, and the Corley Bakery, among others. While most business transactions occurred with wholesalers in Charlottesville and Lynchburg, some as far away as New York were noted. The Kennedy Store and the Lackey Store were also in operation by 1900, both offering general merchandise to area residents and travelers along the Charlottesville to Lynchburg road and the Southern Railway. A cold storage facility for apple storage was built circa 1900, at the present apple packing site, to afford easy access to the railroad tracks.

A *Daily Progress* newspaper clipping from 1932, recalling Covesville's apple empire in 1897, states that "Covesville is the station from which the most apples are shipped direct to Europe....The largest single shipper at Covesville is the Boaz estate, whose two farms extend to within a mile of the station....The major part of these will be consigned direct from the growers in Albemarle to the commission firms in Liverpool, London, and Glasgow....Mrs. L.M. Wayland will ship 2500 barrels, J.G. Martin and Brothers, [J.G. Martin married William D. Boaz's daughter Rosa] whose farm adjoins those of Boaz have already shipped 982 barrels of first class pippins."[41] At the turn of the 20th century, S.A. Birch is also noted as becoming a prominent grower and exporter of Albemarle Pippins. Birch purchased the Covesville barrel factory from a Harrisonburg-based company in 1899.

The Massie map of 1907 shows that Covesville also included White School No. 16, located to the east of the railroad tracks at 6057 Cove School Court (VDHR 002-5038-0012), which was known to have originally been constructed as a school. Other notations on the map reveal that Covesville featured telephone service, a voting place, and a post office. The Cove Church, magnetite mines, and the residences of Dr. Robinson (Cove Lawn Farm) and the Honorable W.H. Boaz are also listed. Additionally, E.M. Wayland's Cider Mill is depicted near the settlement of Heards on Boaz Mountain, an area considered to be part of Covesville at the time. There are at least five buildings noted in the center of the Covesville village, paralleling the train tracks and the Lynchburg road.[42] Wayland, who also developed an apple grader production plant that operated from 1929 to 1971, was an influential apple grower in Covesville during the early 20th century. Business records reveal that Wayland was a "commercial fruit grower, manufacturer of slack cooperage stock and dealer in general merchandise" in 1914. Another receipt advertises "Orchard products (apples, peaches, pure apple cider and vinegar)" and "Cooperage supplies (staves, hoops, heading, apple and flour barrels)."[43]

The 1910 census delineates Covesville as a separate magisterial district for the first time. Primary occupations for the district include farmer, railroad worker, and orchard worker. W.D. Boaz is listed as general practice physician.[44] By 1911, according to Chataigne's *Gazetteer*, the population of the village of Covesville had risen to seventy-five residents. The growing apple and peach orchard business is represented by three local coopers, who made barrels and crates for fruit shipments, and two cider/vinegar manufacturers. The village also included two blacksmiths, four carpenters or builders, a white Presbyterian church, a black Methodist church, four general merchants, two hotels (including the Hotel Norvell), a livestock dealer, two lumber dealers and sawmills, a corn and flour mill, a notary, and one physician.[45] Business records from the "Covesville Cider Company, Inc., Manufacturers of pure Albemarle apple cider," dated August 1912, state that company executives included J.G. Martin (President), H.S. Martin (Vice President), and J.J. Boaz (Secretary/Treasurer).[46] While the company was primarily associated with producing apple cider and vinegar, which Duval Johnson recalls was made in 10,000-gallon vats, it also sold "general merchandise, fertilizers, grass seed, spray pumps and all spraying materials," reflecting the apple industry's move to more scientific-based farming practices. In 1917, a new railroad depot was constructed with a produce packing and shipping shed attached. It was described in the *Daily Progress* as being "invaluable to the shippers of apples. The yard has also been considerably enlarged to accommodate the increased business of this place."[47] The new depot significantly changed the orchard landscape as apples and peaches were no longer packed in small sheds in the fields and cart-driven to the train. Instead, the new consolidated method packed and shipped apples in one central location, resulting in the demolition or abandonment of a multitude of small, orchard-based packing sheds.

By the 1920s, as the orchard business was continuing to grow and prosper, Covesville was further expanded. Within a few years, the passenger trains from Charlottesville were making at least two scheduled stops in Covesville.[48] The train served numerous persons, both black and white, who were employed in the orchards, the cooper shops, and the railroad packing sheds. Similarly, by 1922, spurred by the increase in automobile traffic, Albemarle County boasted two state-maintained highways, one being the East to West Three Notched Road and the other being the North to South Lynchburg Road that extended through Covesville. Although macadamized, the Lynchburg Road did not yet feature a more substantial all-weather surface.[49] Expanded in the late 1920s, the highway was named U.S. Route 29 in 1932 (formerly VA 18). The road is also known as the Seminole Trail, named by an act of the Virginia General Assembly on February 16, 1928, extending from Danville to Warrenton.

A USGS map from 1929 reveals approximately sixty buildings lining the expanded Route 29 corridor and Boaz Road, a number of which appear to have been apple packing sheds located in the orchards.[50] Census records from 1930 show that Robert Pugh worked as a railroad brakeman, William H. Boaz was a farmer/orchardist, George T. Lackey was a salesman of general merchandise, Whitfield Mawyer was a barrel factory cooper, and Stephen Larno was an orchard laborer. Other listed occupations include railroad foreman, carpenter, stenographer, cook, and homemaker.[51] Records from Wayland's orchards in 1929 reveal the conditions that were experienced by the average worker. Orchard laborers were paid $1.75 per day with room and board costing an extra $18.00 per month (or roughly 51% of their monthly salary), while bunk house lodging was available for no charge. The jobs entailed "doing anything and everything that may come to hand." In response to a letter asking for work, Wayland stated that one must be aware of the "rough topography", low pay, and "otherwise very contented lot of mountain folk working...we do not want their contentment disturbed."[52] As the federal and state regulations for food products grew more stringent, businesses catering to these requirements were established in the vicinity, including an apple grader factory built in Covesville by Edwin Wayland in 1929 that continued to operate until 1971. Wayland's equipment was installed in the centralized apple packing plant owned by Boaz, again expanding the role of the company in the local economy. During World War II, Wayland's factory was converted to the production of classified military equipment. The nature of the equipment produced is still unknown.

The success of Covesville's apple industry attracted other investment in the lands surrounding the town. In 1927, plans for a lavish country club in Covesville were unveiled in Charlottesville, as reported by *The Washington Post*. The club, called the Highland Country Club, was touted as being "unexcelled anywhere in the South."[53] Plans consisted of a private club with a $25,000 golf course, bridle paths through the mountains, tennis courts, and a $30,000 swimming pool. The cost was estimated at $500,000 to build. Developed by the Highland Live Stock and Orchard Corporation, a company that included stockholders who were "high government officials and men prominent in the industrial world," the club was planned on a 575-acre tract formerly known as the Martin farm.[54] The club was advertised to be easily accessible to points North and South via hard-surface roads and three daily stops on the Southern Railway's "fast trains."[55] Although the money to build the complex was secured and the American Park Company of Chicago was awarded the design, the plans were thwarted by the onset of the Great Depression and the club was never built.

In 1935, J. Duval Johnson and Benny Purvis purchased the Boaz Store as partners and changed the name to the Purvis and Johnson Store. Johnson, who also served as the postmaster, began working at the store in 1929, the year the building was significantly "expanded to accommodate increased business" that came as a result of the Lynchburg Road expansion.[56] The store became famous for its Virginia hams, which were cured in the smokehouse that Johnson constructed on the premises and numbered over 200 yearly. Johnson, who was the sole owner by 1960, recalled that when an article appeared in the Sunday edition of *The Washington Post* acclaiming his hams, "We got so many orders we had to take the phone off the hook so we'd have time to get dressed for church."[57]

By the early 1940s, Emmett Daniel Boaz, Jr. and Roy McClanahan had joined together as partners in the Covesville apple business. However, in 1942 after Boaz's death, Roy McClanahan purchased the Piedmont Brand of Virginia apple company and over 400 acres of orchards from W.H. Boaz, a direct descendant of the family who had started the business in 1866. W.D. Wayland, local orchardist and apple grader factory owner, was appointed the general manager of the company that continued operation under both the Piedmont Brand of Virginia and the McClanahan and

Company name. Other apple crates reveal that the company also operated the "Cove Brand Virginia Apples," which was run by Mrs. Carrie W. Boaz with Edwin M. Wayland acting as the general manager. Roy McClanahan's beginnings in Covesville were fondly remembered by a local resident, Mrs. Irene McCormick.[58] She states, "One day a stranger came into my husband's freight office. He had sixty-five cents in his pocket. He asked my husband for a job and got one stamping apple barrels....He left a wealthy man."[59] She also remembered "ox-drawn wagons filled with apples traveling across Route 29 to the freight station."[60]

McClanahan's legacy includes a significant expansion of the Covesville apple industry. In 1951, he purchased the packing plant along the railroad tracks and expanded the complex to a capacity of 200,000 bushels. His expansion included the addition of a 60,000 bushel cold-storage building and a 60,000 bushel Controlled Atmosphere Storage. According to Ronald W. Harvey, who purchased the facility from McClanahan, "The cold storage (is used) to keep apples fresh from September to February. Then, there's controlled atmosphere storage, where by reducing oxygen from a normal eighteen percent to two percent, we effectively put the apples to sleep. This is used from February to May."[61] The packing and storage facility handled all aspects of apple production including washing, waxing, grading, color sorting, sizing, packing, and shipping. McClanahan further expanded the business, with the purchase of Carter's Mountain orchards, located southeast of Charlottesville. Additionally, he introduced seasonal migrant workers into the workforce, including the Garcia family who returned year after year, living in a migrant worker's dwelling at Cove Lawn Farm constructed by McClanahan. McClanahan paid migrant workers thirty-five cents per bushel of apples picked, amounting to about thirty-five dollars per day in 1970. In the 1950s, McClanahan's office headquarters were located in Charlottesville, although he resided at Cove Lawn Farm, which he purchased in 1949. Several years later, after he expanded the apple packing plant he returned the seat of the business operations to Covesville. During this time, he often resided on the Hogshead property in the mountains above the orchards. He continued to live at the Hogshead property with his wife until Hurricane Camille devastated the area in 1969, prompting him to construct the brick dwelling now found at Cove Hill Farm, which is still owned by his daughter. McClanahan's business operated under the Piedmont Brand of Virginia and William H. Boaz and Company brands until the 1950s when it was changed to Roy McClanahan and Company.

Covesville After 1955

The last event to have a major effect on the landscape of Covesville occurred in 1969 when Route 29 was expanded to four lanes. Despite the significant expansion of the road, the village of Covesville, which historically straddled a central transportation corridor, remained surprisingly intact.

In 1979, the orchards and the Covesville Cold Storage operation were purchased by Ronald W. Harvey, Lewis C. Harvey, and Richard A. Goodling. Anywhere from thirty-five to fifty-five local workers were employed depending on the season, as well as an additional forty migrant workers during the height of the apple season between mid-August and the end of October. Harvey's company continued to operate under the McClanahan and Company name as well as the Piedmont Brand of Virginia and the Heart of Virginia brands. Harvey's holdings included a 653-acre orchard and the packing and storage sheds. The orchards included nectarine trees, as well as apples of the Albemarle Pippin, Red and Golden Delicious, Winesap, Stayman, Rome, Jonathan, McIntosh, Fuji, Gala and Earligold varieties. In 1995, Harvey stated that his orchards typically produce 650 bushels of apples per acre compared to the state average of 360

to 375 bushels, reiterating Covesville's dominance in the State's apple industry.[62] Apples were sold to much of the East Coast as well as Norway, Iceland, Sweden, England, Germany, Barbados, Venezuela, and Saudi Arabia. The business was purchased by Henry Chiles, who owns the Carter's Mountain orchards near Charlottesville, and continues to be a successful and prominent member of the Covesville community.

The Apple Industry in Covesville and Albemarle County

Although Virginia colonists planted apple trees from grafted rootstock as early as 1650, often as part of the requirements for seating a land grant, large orchards were not officially recorded in Albemarle County until Thomas Jefferson's were noted in 1773. However, residents of the county maintained many established orchards by this time. The prevalence of orchards in the county is testified to in the remembrances of Thomas Anburey, who wrote in 1779 that "At every plantation you pass, the peach trees present their fruit, to allay the parching thirst the heat occasions....The peaches of this country are of various sorts...in such abundance that they feed the hogs with them."[63] Even with the large numbers of fruit trees in the county, commercial orchards did not appear until the second half of the 19th century.

Much of the success of the late-19th century large-scale commercial orchards, including Covesville's, was due to the development of pesticide sprays, more effective farming methods, and better exportation techniques, all of which arose in the 1870s and 1880s. The pesticides allowed more fruit from each tree to be harvested, thereby increasing the total yield without also increasing the number of trees. Similarly, the introduction of fertilizers also allowed the crop yield to increase. Finally, improved exportation and transportation techniques allowed the crops to be shipped farther and faster than ever before, opening up new and more profitable markets. When refrigeration and cold storage facilities were being fully utilized, the lifespan of each crop was extended, which allowed the apples to be sold gradually throughout the year at optimum profit.

Several other factors specifically contributed to the development of the commercial orchard industry in Albemarle County. First of importance was the establishment of commercial nurseries in the region. These nurseries allowed commercial growers to quickly and efficiently plant large-scale orchards in a very short time. The first commercial nursery in Virginia began circa 1850 and is credited to Franklin Davis of Rockbridge County. Particularly important to the establishment of the Covesville apple industry was the Dollins nursery, which was also known as Old Yellow Mountain Nursery and, later, the Albemarle Apple Nursery. The Dollins nursery was operating near Batesville in Albemarle County in the 1850s and eventually served as the supplier for many of the region's commercial orchards. Sales catalogues from Dollins nursery dated 1871 stated "My stock of trees is large, embracing the finest tested kind of apples to ripen in succession," suggesting a marketing campaign toward commercial growers.[64]

The second factor for the success of Albemarle's apple industry was the development of the Albemarle Pippin variety. The Albemarle Pippin, which the Covesville orchards specialized in, was one of the most prized apples ever grown in Virginia. It originated in New York circa 1700 as the Newtown Pippin. Scions (the dormant budwood of a fruit tree) from the Newtown Pippin were first transported to Albemarle County by Colonel Thomas Walker of Castle Hill in Keswick after the Battle of Brandywine in 1777. By the late 1700s, the variety had gained popularity and was grown widely across the state by the state's leading agriculture enthusiasts, including Thomas Jefferson, John Hartwell

Cocke, and George Washington.[65] The value of the Albemarle Pippin was described in an 1843 editorial which brooded on the importation of apples from other states in Richmond's *The Southern Planter*. The writer, who was arguing against the importation of apples from outside of Virginia, states that "the very best pippin we know is grown in the county of Albemarle."[66] Acclaimed for its crisp texture, juicy, sweet and tart flavor and excellent keeping qualities, the Albemarle Pippin was widely popular throughout Virginia in the late 18th century. However, the apple was catapulted into international renown in 1838 when Albemarle County resident Andrew Stevenson, the American minister to Great Britain, presented Queen Victoria with a barrel of the fruit from Enniscorthy, his southern Albemarle County farm. In appreciation of both the gift and the apple, the taxes for importing the Pippin into England were abolished which caused the fruit to become a popular, and profitable, export. The selection of the Pippin variety by Boaz in 1866 was made to take advantage of the existing English market. The dominance of Covesville in the cultivation of Albemarle Pippins is further testified to on the letterhead from the Woods Brothers Company in Covesville, Virginia. In 1917 the company advertised that their "Alpipwin" apple cider and vinegar came from the "heart of the Albemarle Pippin Section."[67]

The 1860 agricultural census records reveal that Albemarle County was developing a small commercial orchard presence with the total value of orchard products being $16,686, which compared to Isle of Wight County, the state's largest producer, with $32,145 in products.[68] However, it was not until after the close of the Civil War that the apple industry exploded in Virginia. Evidence of this success can again be seen in the census records. By 1879, according to Federal agricultural statistics, the total value of Albemarle County's orchard crops was $53,239 and was the state's third largest producer (led only by Augusta [$56,053] and Fairfax [$64,589] counties). By 1890, Albemarle boasted 134,660 apple-bearing trees that produced 153,219 bushels of fruit. In contrast, the peach orchards, which had not been commercialized, only reported 11,300 trees and 1,166 bushels of fruit.[69] By 1890, over 5,000 acres were devoted to apple orchards. Three of the most prominent and productive early commercial orchards in the state at this time were Royal Orchards near Afton, Lupton's Orchards near Winchester, and the Boaz Orchards in Covesville. By 1914, Boaz Orchards consisted of over 1,000 acres. According to the 1938 *Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia*, the planting of apple trees in Virginia continued to increase after 1890, but the establishment of new trees reached its peak between 1910 and 1925.[70]

After 1925, the number of apples trees began to decline and by 1935, the number of trees statewide had dropped by twenty-five percent, due to drought, import taxes, and a change to motor truck transportation from the railroad. However, the largest orchard crops as a whole were noted in 1926, 1931, and 1937, suggesting that while there were fewer trees, advances in orchard management had enabled the producers to maintain crop levels. Evidence of this continuing advancement in commercial orchard techniques can be seen in the letters of E.M. Wayland, who owned an orchard in the Covesville vicinity. An October 7, 1912 letter from Mr. Wayland to the Simons, Shuttleworth, and French Company in New York reveals that Covesville had "A most wonderful set of natural conditions... to grow fine apples, but we also have a most wonderfully unprogressive and narrow lot of native fruit growers here. I started spraying here a year ago before anyone else and had U.S. people conduct experiments in my orchard. I have tried to be up-to-date."[71] Wayland's progressive practices are also noted in 1919 by a letter from the Virginia Tech Agricultural Experiment Station, asking for an appointment to view the results of recent fertilizer investigations in the orchards.[72]

Similarly, the development of large packing sheds, industrial graders, and the food safety laws governing the removal

of pesticides has also helped to industrialize the industry. An article in the *Daily Progress* in 1924 reiterates this point, stating that "Mr. J.J. Boaz had a fine apple packing house built recently and is now having electric lights put in, in order that he might be able to work night and day forces." [73] These changes resulted in an increased gulf between large-scale commercial orchards and small, family-run farms due to the greater efficiency of the larger operations. To combat this trend, Albemarle orchard owners appear to have formed a cooperative to compete with the larger, out-of-state orchards. Their cooperative, which was formed by 1922, was called "Crest Orchards" and included E.M Wayland of Heards, J.N. McBride of Charlottesville, J.A. O'Neill of Crozet, C.A. Green of Ivy, and W.H. Boaz of Covesville on its Board of Directors. Even with the formation of the cooperative, by 1938, according to the *Survey*, Albemarle County's orchards had slipped to second in the state with 413,466 trees. By this time Albemarle was well behind Frederick County, which boasted a nearly double 795,027 trees. Albemarle's orchards had also become dominated by the more popular Winesap, with the Pippin falling to a very distant second. In 1938, the variety of apple trees in Albemarle County included 68,258 Albemarle Pippin, 4,172 Ben Davis, 4,897 Black Twig, 2,849 Bonum, 24,346 Delicious, 876 Gano and Black Ben, 2,312 Golden Delicious, 5,499 Grimes Golden, 5,039 Jonathan, 839 King David, 1,284 Lowry, 876 Rome Beauty, 26,801 Stayman, 238,131 Winesap, 3,652 Yellow Transparent, 15,081 York, and 8,554 miscellaneous others. [74]

The first commercial orchard in the Covesville area was established in 1866 by Dr. William D. Boaz. According to the 1938 *Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards of Virginia,* Dr. Boaz "secured trees from the Dollings [Dollins] Nursery near Batesville and planted about fifteen hundred Albemarle Pippins in what is now known as the Maxwell tract of the Boaz Orchards near Covesville." [75] Boaz's choice of apples paid off and his orchards were soon flourishing. Upon Boaz's death in 1883, account settlements reveal that apples to Liverpool were selling for between $2.70 and $3.00 a barrel, while cider apples were bringing just forty cents a barrel in 1891. By 1888, a barrel of Pippins cost $1.17 per barrel to ship from Charlottesville to Liverpool and by 1892, Covesville Orchards was shipping several hundred barrels of Pippins to England via the Liverpool-based firm of Green and Whinary. [76]

Covesville's importance and success in the national apple industry is testified to by W.H. Boaz's election in 1898 as one of Virginia's representatives to the American Pomological Association. [77] The success of the Boaz orchards was noted in 1909 in a *Washington Post* article entitled "Apples Bring Good Prices," which reports that "the Boaz estate at Covesville, in the heart of the home of the Albemarle Pippin, has just closed deal for the sale of its apples to a Northern firm. The contract calls for 5,000 barrels at $3.75 a barrel, which will net the estate $18,750." [78] The widespread success of the Boaz orchards was noted in a January 1910 article in Charlottesville's *Daily Progress*, which stated that "The Boaz fruit farm at Covesville has long been one of the finest Albemarle Pippin orchards in the country, a single crop netting close to $25,000. Mr. J.J. Boaz left a basket of carefully selected Albemarle Pippins from this orchard at *The Progress* office today. They are the finest specimens in size, color and flavor that we have ever seen and easily explain the fancy prices which are obtained from this farm." [79]

Awards won by the Covesville orchards at statewide fairs and exhibitions attest to its long-standing success. J.G. Martin and Brothers of Covesville were awarded a bronze metal for their apple display at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York in 1901. An article from 1922 reports that the Covesville Orchard Company's exhibit of winesaps was awarded the second prize at the Virginia State Horticultural Society's annual fruit exhibit missing first place by half a point, which they had won two years prior. In 1929, Albemarle orchards were awarded thirty-nine awards at the Virginia State Fair in Richmond. Awards to Covesville growers that year included fourth

prize for Cove Lawn Orchard's winesaps, second prize for Albemarle Pippins to J.J. Boaz, third prize for Albemarle Pippins to W.G. Boaz, and fourth prize for Staymans to Covesville Orchard Company. Historic photographs from the period in the University of Virginia's Holsinger Studio Collection further reflect the success of the Covesville apple orchards. One photo includes a table of Covesville's prize-winning apples depicted with a sign saying "Virginia Piedmont, Covesville VA, Albemarle County" and a silver trophy and another photograph shows a display of apples "Grown and Packed by Covesville Orchards, Inc." at the Albemarle County Fair in 1914.[80] Additional photographs reveal the everyday life at various orchards around the turn of the 20th century. Examples include a field barn with ox and horse carts carrying bushels of apples in 1913, African-American orchard workers picking apples, fields of apples trees in bloom, a 1913 apple harvest photo with J.J. Boaz, and a letter from a Kentucky produce dealer remarking on the high-quality of the 1916 season apples.[81]

The success of the international markets for Virginia-grown apples began to wane in 1932 when France tripled the duties on imported apples and instituted quarantine regulations to stop the San Jose scale, an infectious and dehabilitating insect. The new duties and extended quarantine meant that apples from Virginia would not only be more expensive, but also not as fresh. Similarly, increased shipment prices imposed by the Southern Railway to increase profits also affected the success of the Covesville apple industry by again increasing the cost of the apples to the consumer. Another major blow to the apple industry in Virginia came after World War II, when taxes were again levied on Pippins imported into Britain. These facts, coupled with the difficulties inherently involved in growing the variety and the rise in large-scale, industrialized food production, caused the apple's popularity to further decline.

Based on U.S. agricultural statistics from 2000, Virginia currently ranks sixth in the nation's apple producing states, following Washington, New York, Michigan, California, and Pennsylvania.[82] Virginia's orchards include approximately 18,600 acres producing approximately 350 million pounds of apples per year, with the most production occurring in the western part of the state. Frederick County is the largest producer with 6,466 acres devoted to orchards, while Albemarle County ranks sixth in acreage with 703 acres. The five leading varieties of apples produced in the state are Red Delicious, York, Golden Delicious, Rome, and Fuji with a five-year average crop value estimated at thirty-one million dollars and accounting for 2.6 percent of the national apple production. Crown Orchards, which owns the apple-packing facility in Covesville, is Albemarle County's largest producer. Their current holdings include 650 acres of apple orchards and 350 acres of peach orchards located in seven orchards spread throughout a fifteen-mile radius. Although all of the original Boaz orchards are no longer used for commercial production, Covesville continues to produce high-quality apples and still serves to support the local economy. The historic apple packing shed, some of the original scenic orchards, and commercial success continue to be a mainstay of the historic Covesville community, both visually and economically.

The Boaz Family

The Boaz family was a significant influence on the development of Covesville from a rural village to a thriving orchard-based community. Born in 1821 in Appomattox County, Virginia, William Daniel Boaz, the patriarch of the Covesville Boaz family, settled in Howardsville, Virginia in southern Albemarle County after attending medical school at Hampden-Sydney College. A practicing physician, Boaz married Cornelia Harris, the daughter of prominent attorney Henry T. Harris, at the Cove Presbyterian Church in May 1850. Originally settling in Howardsville on a

prominent estate overlooking the James River, the Boazs soon relocated to Covesville due to the persistent threats of malaria. A familial account by Hiram A. Boaz states that Dr. Boaz, benefiting from the "invigorating air of the mountains...bought the ancestral home of his wife's family and lived in it for the rest of his life. Here in Covesville he enjoyed for many years a lucrative medical practice. In later years he relinquished his practice to give all his time to the farm and horticultural pursuits."[83] Expanding on Andrew Stevenson's success with the Albemarle Pippin at nearby Enniscorthy Farm, Boaz planted over 1,000 trees of the variety in 1866, probably establishing the first commercial Pippin orchard. After Dr. Boaz's death in 1883, his sons William Henry Boaz (1852-1907), Emmett Daniel Boaz (1855-1915), and John J. Boaz (1857-1941) continued the successful orchard business in Covesville. Dr. William D. and Cornelia Harris Boaz's other children were Eva, Rosa, Mary Cornelia, and Beauregard Boaz. Eva Boaz (1859-1921) married Zachary Hamner in 1879, tying the family to another prominent Covesville area family. Originally trained in law before becoming manager of the family's Covesville estate and orchards, W.H. Boaz served in the State Legislature and was a member of Virginia's Constitutional Convention in 1901, where he was the only Virginia candidate supported by the *Southern Planter*, an influential agricultural journal. In 1897, he became a founding vice-president of the Virginia Horticulture Society. Emmett Daniel Boaz moved to Covesville soon after his birth, remaining there for much of his life. He studied medicine at the University of Virginia and the University of New York. Practicing medicine in Howardsville and Covesville, Dr. E.D. Boaz married Ada Coleman McCallum from Nelson County in 1881 and produced five children. Emmett Daniel Boaz was also a successful orchardist, helping lead his family as one of the most successful apple growers in the state. John J. Boaz, born in Covesville, suffered health problems during college requiring recuperation at home in Covesville. During this period, J.J. Boaz became interested in the agricultural pursuits of the family orchards prompting him to become a successful horticulturalist. According to Hiram Boaz, "his orchards were scientifically cultivated, the most modern equipment being used at all times. They were ranked among the best orchards in the country. His apples sold at the highest price paid for apples, some of them bringing $19.00 per barrel (in London). In addition to his orchards, J.J. Boaz operated a large mercantile establishment for thirty-five years successfully."[84] He married Caroline Wheeler, a member of the Cove Presbyterian Church, in 1886. They had six children. His son, Captain William Henry Boaz (1894-1941), ran the Boaz orchards until his death, the same year the orchard business was sold to Roy McClanahan. Descendants of the Boaz family continue to own a portion of the original Boaz estate in Covesville.

Endnotes

[1] Albemarle County Land Records. Deed Book 1, page 268. Charles Lewis to Bezaleel Maxwell, May 4, 1751.
[2] Albemarle County Land Records.
[3] Stage Coach Road Map showing Nelson and Albemarle Counties, 1822. Collection of Cove Presbyterian Church.
[4] Albemarle County Land Records. Deed Book 27, page 470. Claiborne and Jane Gentry to Eli Ames, March 18, 1829.
[5] R.E. Hannum. Virginia Works Progress Administration Historical Inventory. Survey Report "John Maxwell Mountain Place". January 1938. Library of Virginia Archives. Also Deway B. Lillard. Architectural Survey of Maxwell House, Boaz Estate. April 8, 1990. Collection of Mary Eleanor Fitzhugh Hitselberger.
[6] The depot was constructed to replace the original depot that was burned during the Civil War.
[7] Jean Myking. "Travel and Work is the Story of Migrants." *Daily Progress*, October 25, 1970.
[8] Holsinger Studio Collection. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia. Charlottesville, VA.
[9] John Hammond Moore. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*. (Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1976),18.
[10] Howard McKnight Wilson. *The Lexington Hanover Presbyterian Heritage: The Presbytery of Lexington and its Churches in the Synod of Virginia*. (Verona, VA: McClure Printing Company, 1971).

[11] Although the exact location of the original church remains unknown, it is thought to have been located along Cove Creek in the orchards.
[12] Vicky Ingram. "*The Early Days*," *History of Cove Church* Series. Cove Church Archives. Various written notes in private and church collections also suggest that evidence was found to link the original logs of the church to a barn on the Boaz estate. However, the barn burned prior to further investigation.
[13] R.E. Hannum. Virginia Works Progress Administration Historical Inventory. Survey Report, Covesville Presbyterian Church, January 1938.
[14] Albemarle County Land Records. Deed Book 1, p. 268. Lewis to Maxwell, May 4, 1751.
[15] Albemarle County Land Records Deed Book 2, page 86, Dec. 27, 1758.
[16] Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson. *The Fry and Jefferson Map of Virginia and Maryland.* Facsimiles of the 1754 and 1794 printings. Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1966.
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National Archives, College Park, Maryland.

National Archives, Washington, D.C.

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Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Archives, Richmond, Virginia.

Washington Post Archives, Online.

Geographical Data

UTM References

5) 17 699456 4194028
Zone Easting Northing

6) 17 698442 4195600
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The Covesville Historic District is located in southern Albemarle County, Virginia. The historic district, located in a valley transected by U.S. Route 29 (Monacan Trail Road), is defined by the properties located in the central village along the transportation routes and those outlying agricultural properties associated with the historic apple industry. The eastern and western boundaries of the district are formed by geographical boundaries, including the Boaz Mountains and Walnut Top Mountain on the west and Mount Oliver in the Fan Mountains on the east. The northern and southern boundaries coincide with the property lines of the parcels lining Piedmont Apple Lane and Covesville Store Road on the north and Boaz Road, Covesville School Lane and Covesville Hill on the south. Pockets of non-historic development along the edges have been excluded, including a portion of the original orchards. The small rural community currently occupies approximately 1,300 acres, and contains fifty-three individual tax parcels, of which forty-eight feature primary resources. The boundary of the Covesville Historic District is delineated by the polygon drawn on the accompanying Covesville and Schuyler USGS quadrangles, whose vertices are marked by the above referenced UTM points.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the historic district encompass the core village of Covesville and the outlying farm properties and orchards associated with the village's historic connection with the apple industry. The boundaries of the Covesville Historic District follow the properties lines of the fifty-three parcels that create the district. The parcels are all located in the Samuel Miller Magisterial District and are found on the Albemarle County Land Records Tax Parcel Maps 108 and 109. The parcels included in the district are Map 108: 4A, 5, 7, 7A, 10, 11A, 11B, 11C, 21, 22, 22A, 22B, 23, 23A, 24, 24A, 24B, 25, 25A, 25B,26, 26A, 27, 27A, 27B, 28, 28A, 28B, 28C, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36A and Map 109: 7D, 7E, 7F, 7G, 7H, 7I, 8, 9A, 9B, 10A, 10C, 11, 11C, 13, 14, 15, and 16. Small areas of non-historic development along the boundary edges have been excluded, as noted by the two properties on Map 108, including 36 and 36A1. Portions of the original orchards have been excluded due to development.

Note: The following information is common to all photographs

Name: Covesville Historic District (VDHR File Number: 002-5038)
Location: Albemarle County, Virginia
Photographer: Arcadia Preservation, LLC
Date of Photo: November 2004
Location of Negatives: Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources Archives, Richmond, VA
Roll Number: 21859

VIEW OF: Boaz Road, Looking West
NEG. NO.: 21859/8
PHOTO: 1 of 15

VIEW OF: Apple Packing Plant, 5861 Piedmont Apple Lane (002-5038-0045), looking NE
NEG. NO.: 21859/10
PHOTO: 2 of 15

VIEW OF: Covesville/Johnson's Store, 5930 Covesville Store Road (002-5038-0046), looking
NEG. NO.: 21859/15
PHOTO: 3 of 15

VIEW OF: Route 29, looking South
NEG. NO.: 21859/16
PHOTO: 4 of 15

VIEW OF: McCormick/Norvell House, 5502 Monacan Trail Road (002-5038-0030), looking NW
NEG. NO.: 21859/17
PHOTO: 5 of 15

VIEW OF: 5974, 5964, and 5954 Covesville Store Road (002-5038-0033, -0032, -0034), looking SW
NEG. NO.: 21859/18
PHOTO: 6 of 15

VIEW OF: Lackey Store/Hotel, 5362 Lackey Lane (002-5038-0038), looking SE
NEG. NO.: 21859/19
PHOTO: 7 of 15

VIEW OF: Covesville School, 5583 Covesville School Lane (002-5038-0016), looking SW
NEG. NO.: 21859/20
PHOTO: 8 of 15

VIEW OF: Cove Presbyterian Church, 6531 Covesville Lane (002-5038-0024), looking West
NEG. NO.: 21859/26
PHOTO: 9 of 15

VIEW OF: Barn and Migrant Worker Housing, Cove Lawn Farm, 5576 Boaz Road (002-5038-0019), looking SW
NEG. NO.: 21859/27
PHOTO: 10 of 15

VIEW OF: Cove Lawn Farm, 5576 Boaz Road (002-5038-0019), looking NW
NEG. NO.: 21859/29
PHOTO: 11 of 15

VIEW OF: Tenant House, Cove Lawn Farm, 5576 Boaz Road (002-5038-0019), looking North
NEG. NO.: 21859/30
PHOTO: 12 of 15

VIEW OF: Boaz Orchards, Boaz Road, looking North
NEG. NO.: 21859/31
PHOTO: 13 of 15

VIEW OF: Doctor's Office, Boaz Farm, 5272 Boaz Road (002-5038-0021), looking NE
NEG. NO.: 21859/32
PHOTO: 14 of 15

VIEW OF: Boaz Cemetery, Boaz Farm, 5272 Boaz Road, (002-5038-0021), looking West
NEG. NO.: 21859/34
PHOTO: 15 of 15

5259 IV NE
(GREENFIELD)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONW
DIVISION OF

SCHUYLER QUAD

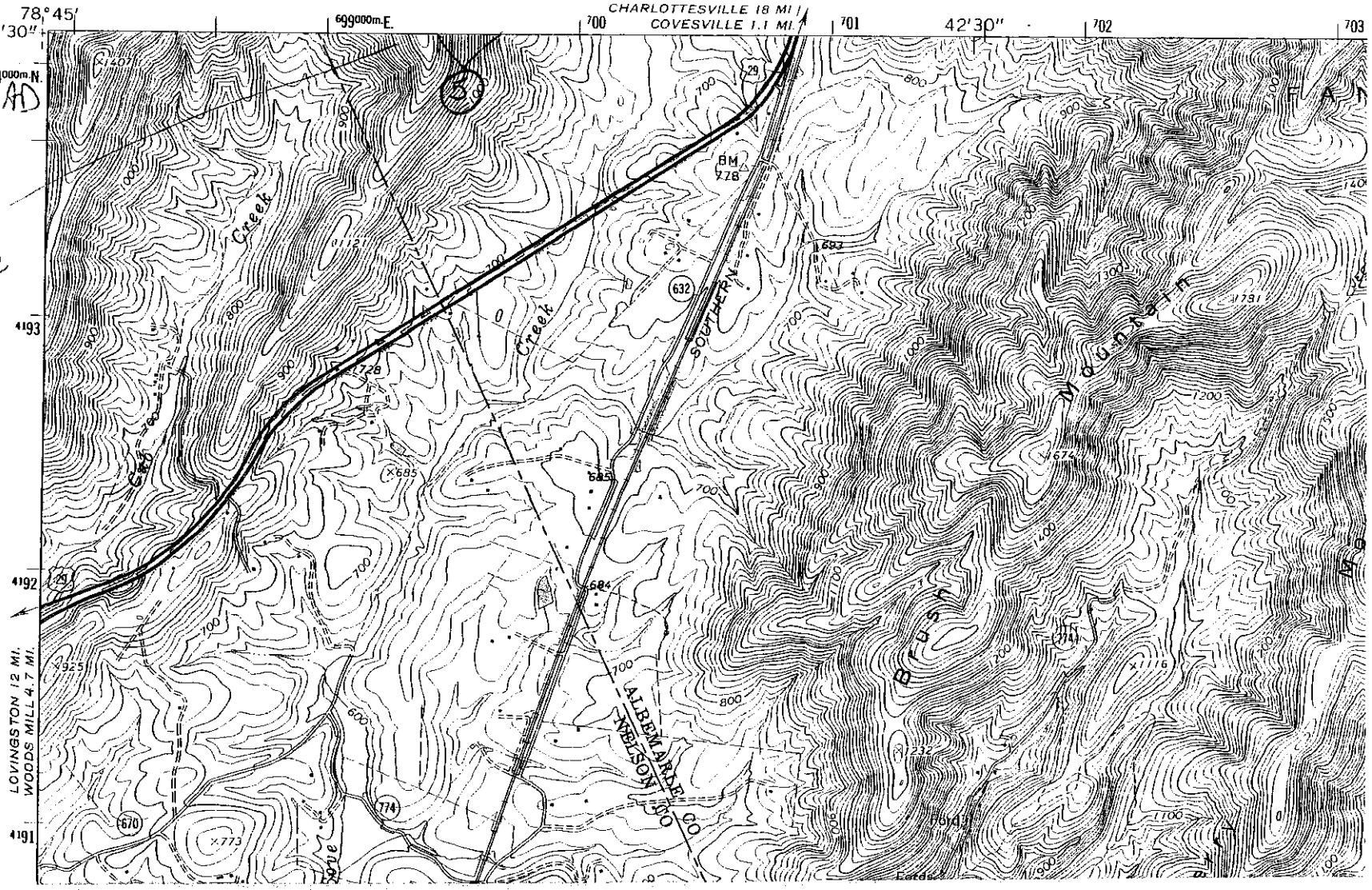
Covesville Historic District

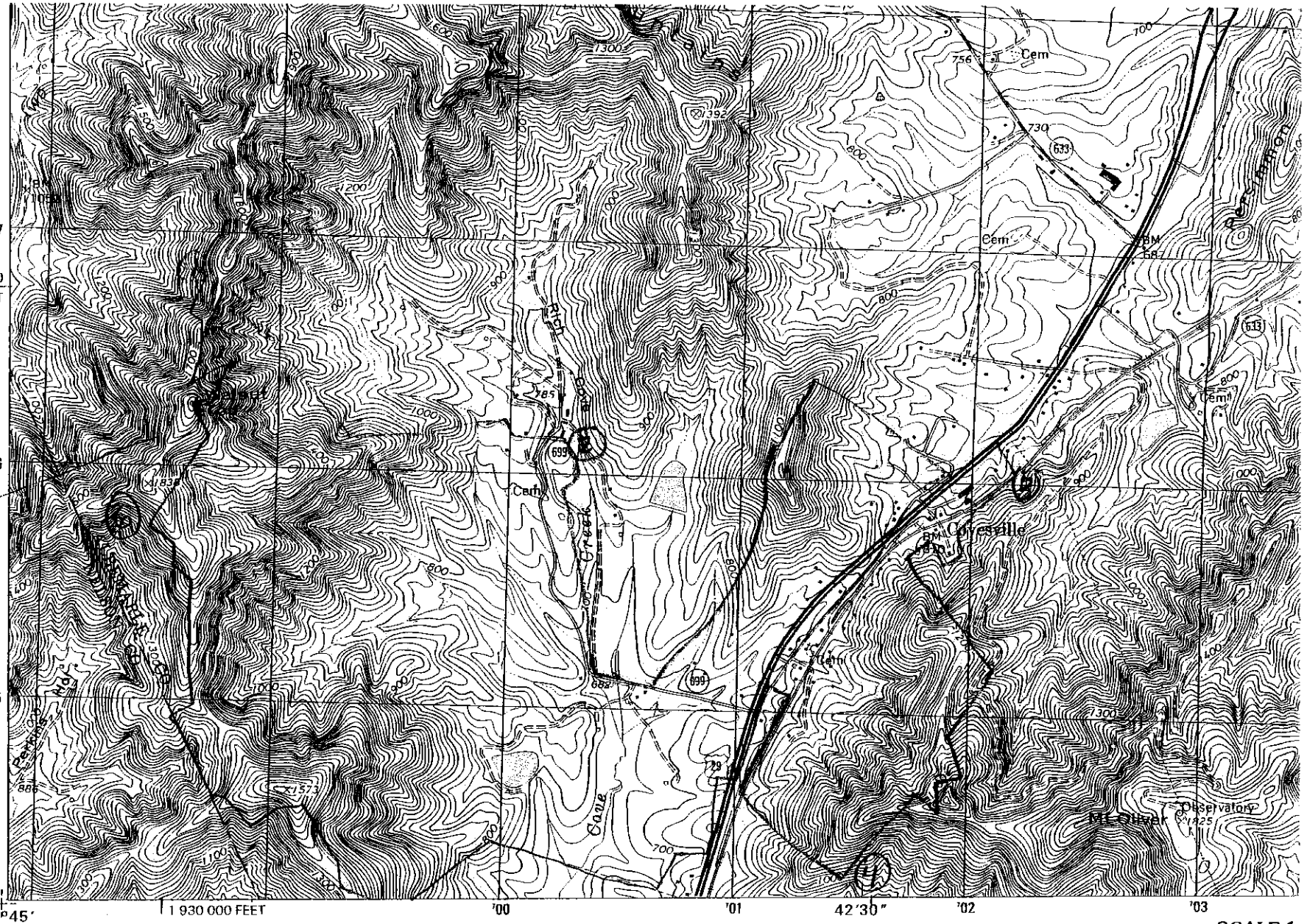
UTM References:

All UTMs on Covesville Quad except (5)

5) 17/699456/4194028

Albemarle County, Virginia





COVESVILLE QUAD

Covesville Historic District

UTM References:

) 17/698117/4196125

) 17/700288/4196124

) 17/702207/4196621

) 17/701436/4194260

) 17/699456/4194028

on Schuyler Quad)

) 17/698442/4195600

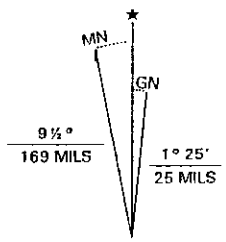
Albemarle County, Virginia

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Topography compiled 1964. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1976 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1999; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1967. Boundaries verified 2001

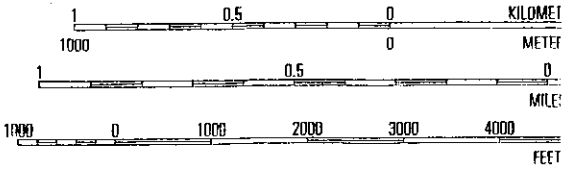
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Virginia coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83



UTM GRID AND 2001 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:



CONTOUR INTE
NATIONAL GEODETIC VE
(TO CONVERT ELEVATIONS TO THE NORTH AMERIC
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO M