

VLR - 8/21/84 NRHP-10/4/84

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic BEDFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT (VHLC FILE #141-73)

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number Intersection of U.S. Route 460, VA Routes 43 and 122 N/A not for publication

city, town Bedford N/A vicinity of

state Virginia code 51 county (city) code 515

3. Classification

Table with 4 columns: Category, Ownership, Status, Present Use. Includes checkboxes for district, building, site, occupied, unoccupied, work in progress, etc.

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number N/A

city, town Bedford N/A vicinity of state Virginia 24523

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bedford Municipal Building

street & number East Main Street

city, town Bedford state Virginia 24523

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

title Survey (File #141-73)

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1972-74; 1984 federal state county local

depository for survey records VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION, 221 Governor Street

city, town Richmond state Virginia 23219

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The city of Bedford is centrally located in Bedford County surrounded by the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the Piedmont region of Virginia. With a population of about 6,000 residents, Bedford is a small city situated at the intersection of U.S. Route 460 and VA Routes 43 and 122. The Norfolk and Southern Railroad divides the city into two distinct regions, the commercial downtown area, known locally as Centertown, which extends basically along North and South Bridge streets and East and West Main streets to the south and the primary residential and industrial area to the north. The district includes two residential neighborhoods, known locally as the Old Avenel area and the Longwood Avenue area. The former centers on Bedford and Avenel avenues and on Peaks and College streets; the latter on Longwood Avenue and Lee, North, Grove, Baltimore, and Oak streets. Lying immediately north of the railroad in the northeastern section of the city, industrial buildings are located along Jackson and Grove streets and Railroad Avenue. Particularly interesting is the variety of 19th- and early 20th-century architectural styles that contribute to the picturesque nature of the city. The two hundred and forty buildings within the district exhibit such styles as the Greek Revival, Italianate, Carpenter Gothic, Gothic Revival, Stick Style, Shingle Style, Colonial Revival, Romanesque Revival, Bungalow, and Spanish Colonial Revival. Only thirty-two buildings within the district are considered noncontributing structures.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Although Bedford, originally known as Liberty, was founded in the mid-18th century, few buildings from the town's early development years have survived. The oldest extant structures within the historic district are mid-19th-century residences that reflect the general prosperity of the town during the antebellum years. Several similar Greek Revival brick houses are located on North Bridge Street, Peaks Street, and College Street. The earliest documented house in the district is a sophisticated brick dwelling known as Avenel. Built in 1836 for William H. Burwell, this Greek Revival house originally served as a country house outside the town limits, however, the land surrounding it was subsequently divided into small residential lots in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and came to be known locally as the Old Avenel area. Outstanding features of the house include a classical cornice embellished with guttae and a delicate rope molding and a double-story veranda with paired Tuscan columns and a delicate turned balustrade.

Other refined Greek Revival houses of the mid-19th century include Chestnut Hill on Peaks Street, Winthrop on College Street, and the Thomas L. Leftwich House on North Bridge Street. All three houses were built during the 1840s and are similar in design. They are two-story, central-passage-plan, Flemish bond-brick structures with shallow-pitched hipped roofs and broad window and door lintels.

The finest Greek Revival structure in Bedford, however, is Liberty Presbyterian Church built in 1844 at the corner of West Main and South Bridge streets in Centertown. A superb example of its style, the temple-front brick church features a Doric portico in antis with a well-proportioned entablature and pediment, a square louvered belfry adorned with paired Doric pilasters and surmounted by a thin spire, and an entrance frontispiece composed of details derived from plates in carpentery handbooks of the period.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	Late 18th century- Present	Builder/Architect	N/A
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Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The City of Bedford, originally called Liberty, has served as the courthouse seat and economic hub of Bedford County since 1782. Situated in the foothills of the Blue Ridge on an early turnpike highway between Lynchburg and Salem and on the principal line of the old Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, Bedford prospered throughout most of the 19th century as a major Piedmont center of tobacco manufacturing, ranking in 1881 as the fifth largest producer of tobacco in the state. In the wake of a disasterous fire which ravaged the commercial area of the town in 1884, Bedford experienced a boom in commercial and residential construction that issued in a major rebuilding of its historic core as well as the subdivision of vacant town lots and surrounding farm tracts for residential development. During the first three decades of the 20th century, as Bedford gradually recovered from the loss of its local tobacco industry, the built environment of the city came to assume much of its general appearance today. The Bedford Historic District includes two hundred and forty buildings which, taken as a whole, reflect the major events and developments that have shaped Bedford's social, economic, political, and cultural life over two centuries. Distributed over the city's primary commercial, residential, and industrial areas, the structures exhibit a rich diversity of 19th- and 20th-century architectural styles and building practices.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Like many other counties Bedford County was formed out of necessity. The immense county of Lunenburg, formed in 1746, was rapidly being populated and the western settlements needed a closer seat of government. In November 1753 the Colonial legislature created a new county by dividing Lunenburg County and part of Albemarle County. The name chosen was Bedford, in honor of John Russell, Fourth Duke of Bedford and Secretary of State of Great Britain.

The new county held court at a series of temporary seats before establishing a permanent one. The first court was held on May 17, 1754 in the home of Mathew Talbot. On November 25, 1754 the county court was moved to a crudely built courthouse on the property of William Callaway that served Bedford until 1766, when a new courthouse was erected in the new town of New London. In 1782, however, Bedford County was divided to form Campbell County, placing New London outside limits of the county. Once again Bedford was in search of a new county seat.

To deal with this situation, the Bedford County Court commissioned William Callaway to survey the county in order to establish its new geographical center, and a committee was created to view and select a site suitable for a courthouse and public buildings. On July 22, 1782 the committee chose a tract of land of one hundred acres located on

9. Major Bibliographical References (See Continuation Sheet #41)

Arnold, B.W., Jr. History of the Tobacco Industry in Virginia: 1860-1894. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1897).

Bedford County Bicentennial, Inc. Bedford County Bicentennial: 1754-1954. Bedford, VA: Bedford County Bicentennial, Inc., 1954.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approx. 105 acres

Quadrangle name Bedford, VA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References (See Continuation Sheet #41)

A	<u>17</u>	<u>631480</u>	<u>4133410</u>	B	<u>17</u>	<u>631570</u>	<u>4133230</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>17</u>	<u>631520</u>	<u>4133200</u>	D	<u>17</u>	<u>631400</u>	<u>4133120</u>
E	<u>17</u>	<u>631450</u>	<u>4132880</u>	F	<u>17</u>	<u>631430</u>	<u>4132830</u>
G	<u>17</u>	<u>631330</u>	<u>4132810</u>	H	<u>17</u>	<u>631280</u>	<u>4132820</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at a point (A) located on the N side of Washington St.; thence approximately 700' N to a point (B) on the N side of W. Depot St.; thence approximately 100' W along N side of Depot St. to a point (C);

(See Continuation Sheet #42)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code
state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION STAFF

organization VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION date August 1984

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3144

city or town Richmond state Virginia 23219

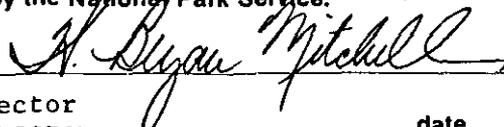
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director
title VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

date August 21, 1984

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

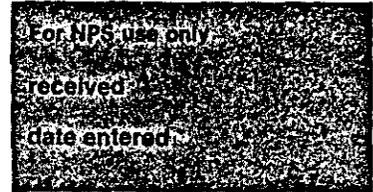
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BEDFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT, BEDFORD, VA

Continuation sheet #1

Item number 7

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

Among the more eclectic houses built during the mid-19th century, the J.M. Plunkett House on Plunkett Street is one of the best examples. This brick house combines Greek Revival with Italianate details. Buildings exhibiting elements of such romantic styles as the Carpenter Gothic style are rare in western Virginia, however, the John Wharton House at 309 North Bridge Street is a representative example of the style. Built around 1848, the 1½-story frame structure possesses a cross gable roof with an ornamental bargeboard and a porch with curvilinear brackets and decorative sawnwork.

The Italianate style in Bedford is best represented by four dwellings built during the last decades of the 19th century: the Orville P. Bell House at 206 East Main Street, the Charles W. Wharton House (now the Bedford Children's Library) at 319 North Bridge Street, Kingston at 512 Peaks Street, and the Martin P. Burks House (Guy House) in the 500 block of Peaks Street. The Bell House, built in the 1860s, is a distinctive brick house with segmental-arched windows and an unusually decorative corbeled brick cornice. A fanciful wrought-iron porch accents the facade. The Wharton House, built in 1883, is a much simpler brick house with a projecting front ell and segmental-arched windows, but with no exterior ornamentation. Kingston, built soon after 1865, is a frame structure which features such typical Italianate features as a shallow-pitched hipped roof, wide overhanging bracketed eaves, and heavy window molds. The Burks-Guy House, however, built in 1884, represents the height of maturity in the Italianate style with such features as the projecting front ell, gables partially supported by curvilinear brackets, heavy stone window molds, wide overhanging eaves, a wide front porch, and a three-story entrance tower capped by a hipped roof with flared eaves.

The Italianate style is also evident in several late 19th-century commercial properties along Main and North Bridge streets in Centertown. Due to a disastrous fire that destroyed much of the commercial area in 1884, most downtown buildings date from the late 19th century with the Italianate style in commercial architecture was most popular. The best example in Bedford is a group of three stores at 112 through 116 North Bridge Street. Built as a single building around 1887, the structure is divided into three equal sections. Heavy window molds supported by ancons or embellished with raised swags top the second-floor fenestration of each section while a heavy cast-iron bracketed modillion cornice extends across the entire facade.

Other notable late 19th-century commercial structures with Italianate influenced details include several brick buildings with decorative corbeled brick cornices, blind arcades, and upper story segmental-arched windows with raised brick molds. Examples include the Harrison Building, originally built in 1878 as E.H. Myler's Store, at 118 East Main Street and two structures at 119 and 121 North Bridge Street.

The majority of late 19th-century residences in Bedford are vernacular frame dwellings ranging from simple company houses located near the industrial area to stylish upper middle class houses situated along Peaks Street, Longwood Avenue, and Bedford Avenue. Houses built for employees of the various manufactories were located along the blocks of North and Grove streets nearest the factories. The lowest income

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

workers apparently lived in a row of simple frame houses in the 800 block of Grove Street, whereas more skilled workers or foremen lived in larger and more stylish houses built in a row along the 700 block of North Street. A certain hierarchical social order is apparent in the location and size of these houses. Whereas the factories and the railroad lay at the bottom of a slightly rising hill, company worker houses were located along the first blocks of North and Grove streets as they extend up the hill. More stylish houses, however, were situated further north along these streets until reaching the summit of the hill where the owners of many of the factories built their fashionable houses.

Rows of handsome frame houses situated along both sides of Bedford Avenue reflect the development boom of 1890 in Bedford and present an array of various house designs indicative of the tastes of Bedford's upper middle class. These houses feature asymmetrical facades, wraparound porches, a multiplicity of gables, projections, eaves, bays, shingled pediments, and decorative sawnwork.

Two large frame houses on Peaks Street, both built in the 1880s, are interesting examples of the Stick Style. The Bowyer House and the Campbell House have lost some of their original Stick Style details, however, they have retained their picturesque character with their wraparound porches, irregular roof lines, shingled gables, and turrets. Sweeping lawns extending to the street also enhance their picturesque settings. The George L. Colgate House at 704 Baltimore Avenue is representative of yet another late 19th-century architectural style: the Shingles Style. Built in 1892, it is a 2½-story frame house clad in wooden shingles and features rounded building corners, a number of steeply-pitched gables, and 16/1 sash double-hung windows. A wrought-iron fence encloses the front lawn.

The majority of houses built in Bedford during the 1890s tend to be small- to medium-sized frame houses with a minimum of fanciful exterior trim. The poor economic climate in the region after the boom of 1890 helps to explain the peculiar absence of fashionable Queen Anne-style houses in the city during this period.

Undoubtedly, one of the most distinguished late 19th-century buildings in Bedford is the handsome Bedford Masonic Hall at the corner of East Main and North Court streets. Built in 1895, the three-story brick structure is an excellent example of the Romanesque Revival style. The rectangular building is highlighted by pyramidal-roofed corner towers that rise the height of the building. A triple-arched arcade serves as the entrance to the building flanked by paired flat-arched windows with stone label molds. A pair of oriel windows project from the second floor above the entrance, while single and paired round-arched windows are seen stucco plaques bearing Masonic emblems, a decorative wood cornice and a frieze with carved swags at each corner tower, the Masonic Hall is a richly decorative public building, now serving as the Bedford City/County Museum.

The first decades of the 20th century saw the dominance of the Colonial Revival style in institutional and public buildings in Bedford. Beginning with the Norfolk and Western train depot on Bedford Avenue, which was built in 1905 and moved to its

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

present location in 1907, the Colonial Revival captured the aesthetic approval of the general public. The depot is a long stone structure capped by a steeply-pitched gambrel roof with shingled upper gable ends. Both gable ends are highlighted by the suggestion of a multipaned Palladian window complete with simulated hand-blown glass. An oval bulls-eye attic window and a modillion cornice further enhance the Colonial Revival character of the building.

The Citizens Bank Building on East Main Street is a representative example of the Colonial Revival style in commercial architecture. It is a two-story brick building surrounded by a paneled parapet above a full classical entablature. A row of four freestanding Tuscan columns rises the height of the building and extends across the facade. Tripartite and paired 1/1 sash windows below flat arches with keystones accent the front and east sides of the building.

Bedford High School is another distinctive Colonial Revival-style public building constructed in 1928 at the intersection of Longwood Avenue and Peaks Street. Until recently serving as the Bedford Elementary School, the large two-story brick structure is composed of a central block with flanking wings. A portico in antis with stylized Corinthian columns supporting a full entablature and pediment is the building's central feature. An octagonal cupola with a domed roof rises above the hip-roofed central block, while the flat-roofed wings are surrounded by parapets. Pedimented entrances and 9/9 sash double-hung windows further characterize the Colonial Revival.

By the 1930s the Colonial Revival was chosen as the most appropriate style for the new Bedford County Courthouse. The most monumental example of the style in Bedford, the Courthouse is a two-story brick structure composed of a central block with recessed flanking wings. Built in 1930, it contains a handsome Ionic hexastyle stone portico with a full entablature and a pediment containing a modillion raking cornice and a carved emblem in the tympanum. A circular domed cupola with an open belfry adorned with fluted Corinthian columns and decorative urns rises above a square base centrally positioned above the portico. The flanking wings, however, are simpler in design with plain brick pilasters and a dentil cornice and frieze extending across the front.

The Burks-Scott County Office Building adjacent to the courthouse on East Main Street is also a fine Colonial Revival building that was originally built as the Bedford Post Office. Constructed in the 1930s, this brick building is especially noted for its stone segmental-arched frontispiece entrance and its first-floor windows recessed in round-arched brick panels. A brick stringcourse, brick quoins, brick parapet, and a heavy wooden modillion cornice also adorn the building.

Besides public and municipal buildings, the Colonial Revival pervaded residential architecture of the early 20th century as well. Two of the best examples in Bedford are located at 724 College Street and 525 Longwood Avenue. The two-story frame house on College Street was built in 1912. It features a modillion cornice, a row of

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

pedimented dormers, interior end brick chimneys, and a broken-pedimented entrance portico. A variation in the style is seen at 525 Longwood Avenue. This two-story brick house possesses a red tile hipped roof, tall interior end brick chimneys, an entrance portico with paired Doric columns and a balustraded deck, and an entrance flanked by sidelights with an elliptical fanlight above.

Other early 20th-century architectural styles were also popular with Bedford contractors and residents. The Spanish Colonial Revival Bedford Elementary School was built in 1912 at the intersection of Longwood Avenue and Peaks Street. The Public School, as it was originally called, is a two-story stucco building with projecting end pavilions, red tile roof supported by angular brackets, and a tall stucco parapet decorated with raised plaster panels and crenellation. Inlaid tiles in decorative patterns adorn the stucco walls between floors. Due to the school's high degree of architectural quality and the rarity of its style, the Bedford Elementary School is one of the finest of its type in Virginia.

The Tudor Revival house at 803 College Street is also representative of the eclectic architectural taste of at least one wealthy resident of Bedford. The only example of the style in the city, it is a large Flemish-bond brick house featuring half-timbered gables, projecting gable ells, projecting wall dormers, a steep slate gable roof, and a massive brick chimney with a corbeled cap.

Two Gothic Revival brick churches, Main Street Methodist Church built in the 1880s, and St. John's Episcopal Church built in 1923 on North Bridge Street, are surprisingly similar structures despite the difference in age. Each church has a steeply-pitched gable roof, a three-story corner entrance tower topped with crenellation, brick buttresses, and pointed-arched stained-glass windows with Gothic tracery.

As popular as the Colonial Revival seemed to be in upper middle class residential architecture of the early 20th century, the Bungalow style enjoyed an equal popularity especially among members of the middle class. Houses located at 312, 314, 403, and 405 Bedford Avenue are representative examples of variations in the bungalow mode. All of these houses are 1½-story structures with wide front porches, however, each is constructed in a different building material: frame with weatherboard, brick, and half timbering. Two of the houses have slightly pitched gable roofs with shed-roofed dormers. Porches are either supported by massive stuccoed Doric columns or square wooden posts on brick piers.

One of the most unusual but distinctive early 20th-century residences in Bedford is the bungalow-influenced stucco house at 612 Longwood Avenue. Probably built in the 1920s, this 1½-story house has a slate hipped roof interrupted by flanking front gables that face the street and provide shelter for recessed side porches with massive Doric columns. Paired and tripled 6/1 sash double-hung windows and shed-roofed dormers are typical bungalow features used in this house.

(See Continuation Sheet #5)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

are typical bungalow features used in this house.

The buildings of Bedford's industrial area are generally located north of the railroad along Jackson Street, Grove Street, and Railroad Avenue. Although most of the factories date from the early 20th century, the oldest surviving factory is a three-story, five-course American-bond brick structure that originally houses Graves and Sale Tobacco Manufactory as early as the 1870s. Located on Jackson Street, the building is a representative example of the industrial buildings that lined the railroad during the 1870s and 1880s when Bedford experienced a boom in the tobacco industry. As for the early 20th-century factories, Rubatex Company occupies the original Clark's Tobacco Company, a three-story brick factory located on Railroad Avenue. The building features stepped gable ends and pairs of segmental-arched windows. Hampton Looms of Virginia, Inc., located on Grove Street, is a three-story brick factory with large multipaned windows on each floor. A monitor roof caps this large 18-bay structure. In addition, a four-story brick industrial building on Jackson Street features stepped gable ends and a mansard roof.

DE

(INVENTORY BEGINS ON CONTINUATION SHEET #6)

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

Bramblett's Road (now Main Street), the major route from Lynchburg to points west. The owners, William Downey and Joseph Fuqua, donated the land to the county and each received a lot of one-half acre in the new county seat. In October 1782 the Virginia General Assembly established the town of Liberty on the Downey-Fuqua tract, authorizing trustees to lay out streets as well as lots of one-half acre for immediate sale. The town was the first of many communities to be called by the name of Liberty in the wake of Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown.

The Bedford County Deed Book³ provides a detailed illustration of the measured lots and streets of the new town, laid out in a grid plan formed by the intersection of North Bridge and Market (now Court and South) streets with Main Street. On the southeast corner of Main and Market streets (the present site of the Bedford Bulletin⁴ Building) stood the town's first courthouse, a crude log structure erected in 1782. The original plan reserved two acres for a new courthouse to be erected on the site of the present 1930 courthouse at what was then the northwest corner of Main and Market streets. The first courthouse on the site was built in 1789 and stood so close to the street that the noise of passing traffic came to interfere with the business of the court. It was torn down in 1833 and replaced by another brick courthouse on the same site but set back thirty feet from the street. This second courthouse, designed in the Roman Revival style as popularized by Thomas Jefferson, was demolished in 1930 after serving as the town's most distinguished public building for nearly a century.

According to an early newspaper article, Liberty in the 1830s contained, in addition to its courthouse, seventy dwellings, two Baptist churches and one Free⁵ church, two taverns, five mercantile stores, one tobacco manufactory, and two tanyards.
(See Continuation Sheet #34)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

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AVENEL AVENUE

400 BLOCK

- 1 406: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (tile); 1 dormer; 3 bays.
- 2 407: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1900s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 hipped dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.
- 3 410: Detached house. American Foursquare. 1910s. Wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.
- 4 412: Detached house. American Foursquare. 1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch.
- (also 141-1)-5 413: Detached house. Greek Revival. 1836. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 6-bay porch.
- 6 414: Detached house. American Foursquare. 1920s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.
- 7 416: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch.
- 8 417: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 1 hipped dormer; 4 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch.
- 9 420: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.
- 10 421: Detached house. Colonial Revival. ca.1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

AVENEL AVENUE (continued)

400 BLOCK

- 11 422: Detached house. Colonial Revival. ca. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-bay (center) porch.

BALTIMORE AVENUE

600 BLOCK

- 12 631: Detached house. Dutch Colonial. Ca. 1920. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gambrel roof (slate); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with segmental arched roof, Tuscan columns. Elliptical fanlight and sidelights; paired 1/1 double-sash windows.

- 13 *633: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1960. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

- 14 640: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, turned balustrade.

700 BLOCK

- 15 702: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, simple balustrade. Staggered but shingled front gable, projecting front ell.

- 16 704: Detached house. Shingle. 1892. Wood frame (weatherboard, shingle); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch, turned posts on piers, pedimented entrance bay. 16/1 d.s. windows, rounded corner window on 2nd floor, end brick chimneys, shingled gables, wrought iron fence.

- 17 706: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with turned posts, sawnwork. Central brick chimney, projecting front ell.

(See Continuation Sheet #8)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

BEDFORD AVENUE

300 BLOCK

- 18 Vacant Lot.
- 19 *311: Ambulance Center. Contemporary. 1965. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 7 bays. Noncontributing.
- 20 312: Detached house. Bungalow. 1930. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.
- 21 314: Detached house. Bungalow. 1930. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.
- 22 *315: Fire station. Contemporary. 1970. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 4 bays. Noncontributing.

400 BLOCK

- 23 401: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (shingle) and brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.
- 24 402 (L.D. Haymond House): Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 2-story, 1-bay (center) porch.
- 25 403: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame and brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.
- 26 405: Detached house. Tudor/Bungalow. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond) and stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.
- 27 406: Detached house. Vernacular. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard and aluminum); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch.
- 28 407: Detached house. Vernacular. 1880. Wood frame (clapboard); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch.

(See Continuation Sheet #9)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

BEDFORD AVENUE (continued)

400 BLOCK (continued)

- 29 409 (Hall-McGhee House): Detached house. Vernacular. 1890-1900. Wood frame (shiplap); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.
- 30 410 (L. Saunders House): Detached house. Vernacular. 1887. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.
- 31 412 (William S. McKenney House): Detached house. Vernacular. 1887. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.
- 32 413: Detached house. Vernacular. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.
- 33 414 (J.E. McGrath House): Detached house. Vernacular. 1887. Wood frame (novelty); 1½ stories; gable roof (slate); 1 dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch.
- 34 415: Detached house. Vernacular. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch.
- 35 417: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch.

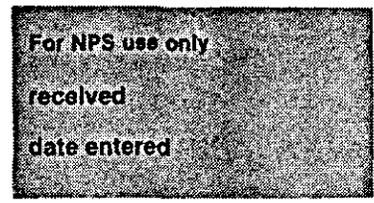
500 BLOCK

- 36 501 (Graham Claytor House): Detached house. Vernacular. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 2-story, 6-bay porch.
- 37 502: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. 1910. Wood frame (clapboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch.
- 38 506 (Dr. R.G. O'Hara House): Detached house. Vernacular. Ca.1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.

(See Continuation Sheet #10)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

BEDFORD AVENUE (continued)

500 BLOCK (continued)

- 39 508: Detached house. Vernacular. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch.
- 40 510 (James M. Berry House): Detached house. Vernacular. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.
- 41 514: Detached house. Vernacular. 1910. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch.
- 42 516: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1930. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gambrel roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch.

(also 141-42 -43)

Bedford Train Depot. Colonial Revival. Wood frame (shingle) and stone (coursed ashlar); 1 story; gambrel roof (composition); 13 bays; 2 1-story porches with 1 bay (center) each. Built in 1905, moved to present site in 1907.

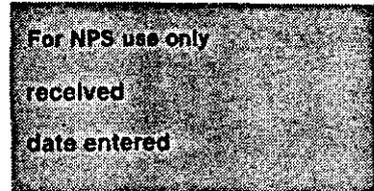
NORTH BRIDGE STREET

100 BLOCK

- 44 *101: Commercial (office). Contemporary. 1970s. Concrete panel; 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Noncontributing.
- 45 102: Commercial (store). Romanesque Revival. 1890s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 5 bays. Semicircular, brick arches; cast-iron cornice with decorative frieze; remodeled storefront.
- 46 107: Commercial (store). Vernacular. Early 20th century. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; parapet roof; 3 bays. Castellated parapet; recessed vertical window panels with stucco spandrels; remodeled storefront.
- 47 108: Commercial (office). Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (cast iron facade); 2 stories; parapet roof. Remodeled first floor, notable cast iron front.

(See Continuation Sheet #11)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

NORTH BRIDGE STREET (continued)

100 BLOCK (continued)

48 *109: Commercial (store). Contemporary. Ca. 1960s. Stucco with ceramic tile; 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Noncontributing.

49 110: Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (cast iron facade); 3 stories; parapet roof; 4 bays. Notable cast iron front, remodeled 1st story store front.

50 111-113: Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1900. Brick (irregular bond); 2 stories; parapet roof; 7 bays. Cast-iron decorative cornice; segmental arched windows; retained storefront cornices; remodeled storefronts.

51 (also 141-56) 112-114-116: Commercial (store). Italianate. 1880s. Wood frame (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 9 bays. Large cast-iron bracketed modillion cornice spans; 2/2 double sash 2nd floor windows with decorative and bracket window cornices; remodeled storefronts; remodeled facades.

52 115-117: Commercial (store). Colonial Revival. Early 20th century. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; parapet roof; 7 bays. Bracketed modillion cornice; brick pilasters across second story; brick jack arches and keystone over 1/1 double-sash windows on end second floor; remodeled storefront.

53 118: Commercial (store). Vernacular. late 19th century. Brick (irregular American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 4 bays. Blocked in 2nd floor windows; remodeled storefront.

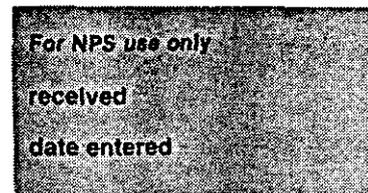
54 119: Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1900. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; parapet roof; 3 bays. Corbeled brick cornice with brick, recessed, paneled parapet above and recessed panels below; segmental arched windows; remodeled storefront.

55 121: Commercial (store). Vernacular. late 19th century. Brick (irregular bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Corbeled brick cornice; recessed brick panels; blind brick arcade; segmental arched windows; remodeled storefront.

(See Continuation Sheet #12)

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BEDFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT, BEDFORD, VA
Continuation sheet #12

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

NORTH BRIDGE STREET (continued)

100 BLOCK (continued)

56 122: Commercial (store). Vernacular. Late 19th century. Brick (9-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Glass block second-floor windows; retains original storefront transam.

57 124: Commercial (store). Vernacular. Late 19th century. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Segmental arched windows on second floor; remodeled storefront.

200 BLOCK

58 201-203: Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1900. Brick; 2 stories; flat roof; 7 bays. Cast-iron cornice with brackets; recessed brick panels; 2/2 double-sash windows on second floor; retains cornice over remodeled storefront.

59 202: Commercial (store). Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Shingled false front; retains original storefront transom.

60 205: Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1900. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Corbeled brick cornice; recessed brick panel; 6/6 double-sash windows on second story; retains first-story cornice over remodeled storefront.

61 *206-208: Commercial (office/store). Contemporary. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 5 bays. Noncontributing.

62 207 (Bedford Theatre): Commercial (store). Vernacular. Early 20th century. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Retains bracketed first-story cornice over remodeled storefront.

63 210-212: Commercial (store). Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (shingle); 2 story; parapet roof; 5 bays. Shingled false front; bracketed cornice; retains original storefront, fenestration and cornice.

64 Parking Lot.

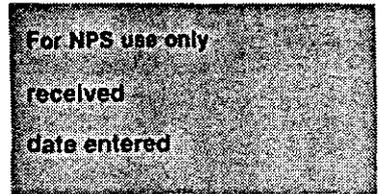
65 Bridge. 1906. Stone-arched railroad overpass; solid bridge railings; features pinnacles with lanterns at both ends.

(also 146-46)

(See Continuation Sheet #13)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

NORTH BRIDGE STREET (continued)

300 BLOCK

(also 141-45)
66

305: Church. Greek Revival/Modern. 1847/1952. Brick (stretcher and Flemish variant); 3 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Originally St. John's Episcopal Church (ca. 1847); now remodeled as Christian Church.

67

*306: Gas Station. Contemporary. 1970s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; mansard roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

68

309 (John Wharton Residence): Detached house. Carpenter Gothic. 1848. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch. John A. Wharton was an Episcopal clergyman, lawyer, mayor of Liberty 1840-49, judge of county court 1870-80.

69

314: Church. Gothic Revival. 1923. Brick (4-course American); 1 story; gable roof (slate); 4 bays.

(also 141-8)
70

319: Library. Italianate. Ca. 1883. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

(also 141-4)
71

320: Detached house. Greek Revival. Ca. 1840. Brick (Flemish variant bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 2-story, 1-bay (center) porch. Once the home of VA Senator Hunter Miller.

72

*321: Library. Colonial Revival. 1942. Brick (Flemish bond); 1 story; hipped roof (slate); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch. Non-contributing.

400 BLOCK

73

403: Commercial (store/duplex). Vernacular. 1890. Wood frame (clapboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch.

74

404: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1910s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch.

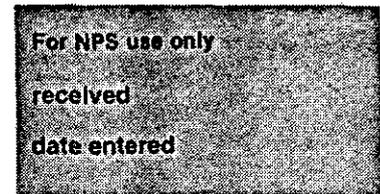
75

*407: Gas Station. Contemporary. 1950s. Concrete block; 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Noncontributing.

(See Continuation Sheet #14)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

NORTH BRIDGE STREET (continued)

400 BLOCK (continued)

76 *412: Commercial (office/store). Ranch. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 6 bays. Noncontributing.

SOUTH BRIDGE STREET

100 BLOCK

77 107: Commercial (office). Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; parapet roof; 4 bays. Bracketed modillion cornice above second floor; box cornice above first floor; partially remodeled storefront.

78 109: Commercial (store). Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Box cornice above leaded-glass transom; partially remodeled storefront.

79 *111: Commercial (store). Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Brick (false stone veneer); 1 story; flat roof; 4 bays. Box cornice retained; totally remodeled storefront (1950s).

80 112: Commercial (office). Vernacular. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; parapet roof; 8 bays. Paneled parapet; corbeled brick cornice; brick pilasters divide facade; remodeled windows and doors.

81 116: Commercial (office). Vernacular. 1900. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 4 bays. Hounds tooth brick cornice; segmental brick window arches; original storefront.

82 117: Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1900. Brick (stretcher/irregular-course American bond); 2 stories; parapet roof; 4 bays. Corbeled brick cornice with parapet above; 2/2 double-sash windows on second floor; 10-light transom above remodeled storefront.

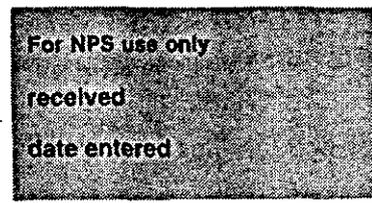
83 117A: Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1900. Brick (irregular-course American bond); 2 stories; parapet roof; 2 bays. Corbeled brick cornice; second-floor windows blocked; 8-light transom over remodeled storefront.

84 118: Commercial (office). Vernacular. 1900. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Hounds tooth brick cornice; segmental brick window arches; remodeled storefront.

(See Continuation Sheet #15)

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7. DESCRIPTION - - Inventory:

SOUTH BRIDGE STREET (continued)

100 BLOCK (continued)

- 85 119: Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1900. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 2 bays. Corbeled brick cornice; blocked second-story windows over remodeled storefront.
- 86 120: Vacant Lot.
- 87 121: Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1900. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; parapet roof; 4 bays. Flared jack arches over second-floor windows; cast-iron, bracketed cornice; remodeled storefront.
- 88 122: Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1900. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Hounds tooth brick cornice; segmental brick arches over blocked windows on second floor; 5-light transom over storefront; storefront cornice retained.
- 89 123: Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1900. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; parapet roof; 3 bays. Brick pilasters supporting full entablature; paneled parapet above; paired 1/1 double-sash windows with flared brick jack arches and keystones.
- (also 141-24) 90 124: Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1900. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; parapet roof; 3 bays. Iron bracketed cornice with decorative frieze; 2/2 double-sash windows with segmental brick arches; 8-light transom over storefront.
- (also 141-35) 91 126: Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1900. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; shed roof; 4 bays. Box cornice; 2/2 double-sash windows with segmental brick arches; storefront cornice retained with 8-light transom; remodeled storefront.

COLLEGE STREET

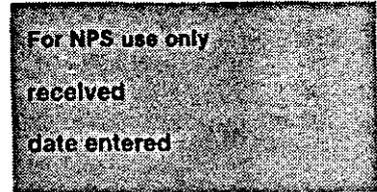
700 BLOCK

- 92 705: Detached house. Cottage. 1930s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 1 shed dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch.
- 93 708: Detached house. American Foursquare. 1910. Wood frame (weather-board); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

(See Continuation Sheet #16)

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Continuation sheet #16

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

COLLEGE STREET (continued)

700 BLOCK (continued)

94 709: Detached house. Shingle. 1890s. Wood frame (shingle) and stone (random rubble); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch.

95 710: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.

(also 141-40) 96 714: Detached house. Greek Revival. 1843. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays.

97 715 (Liberty Sanitarium): Apartment building. Vernacular. 1887. Wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 7 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch. Built in 1887 for indigent women and children of the town and county, used as hospital only 3 years, later used as boarding house, apartments, etc.

98 720: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1910s. Wood frame (weather-board); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

99 721 (Mrs. Frederick Nichol House): Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch.

100 722: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (shingle); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

101 724: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1912. Wood frame (clapboard); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch. Date on gutter down spout - "1912".

102 732 (William McGhee House): Detached house. Vernacular. 1880s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch.

800 BLOCK

103 803: Detached house. Tudor Revival. 1930s. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

COLLEGE STREET (continued)

800 BLOCK (continued)

104 806: Detached house. American Foursquare. 1910s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

NORTH COURT STREET

200 BLOCK

(also 141-33)
105 210: Church. Vernacular. 1907. Wood frame (bricktex); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. Stained glass windows; pointed arch paneled transom over door.

106 216: Detached house. Vernacular. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch with tapering wood posts on brick piers.

300 BLOCK

107 302: Commercial (store). Vernacular. Late 19th century. Brick (Flemish-American variant); 2 stories; gable stepped roof (composition); 3 bays. Stepped gable end; original storefront.

WEST DEPOT STREET

200 BLOCK

108 206: Commercial (store). Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Segmental-arched windows on second floor; storefront columns retained.

109 208-210: Warehouse. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 7 bays. Recessed brick panels across facade; segmental-arched windows and doors.

GROVE STREET

700 BLOCK

110 *704: Apartment Building. Contemporary. 1960s. Wood frame (aluminum siding) on 2nd floor and brick (stretcher bond) on 1st floor; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with recessed, square posts. Noncontributing.

(See Continuation Sheet #18)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

GROVE STREET (continued)

700 BLOCK (continued)

- 111 *706: Apartment Building. Contemporary. 1960s. Wood frame (aluminum siding) on 2nd floor and brick (stretcher bond) on 1st floor; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with recessed, square posts. Noncontributing.
- 112 707: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square wooden columns on brick piers. 2/2 double-sash windows; exposed rafter ends; interior end chimney.
- 113 708: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square posts, simple balustrade. Door with transom and sidelights.
- 114 709: Detached house. Vernacular. Mid to late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square columns, simple balustrade. Interior end brick chimneys; paired bracketed cornice; door with transom and sidelights.
- 115 710: Detached house. Vernacular. Mid- to late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with paired square posts, scalloped bargeboard. Central brick chimney.
- 116 *711: Detached house. Contemporary. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with square posts, broken pediment. Non-contributing.
- 117 714: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch with square posts, cutout-pattern balustrade. Staggered butt-shingled gable in projecting front ell; transom over door.
- 118 715: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch, square posts with brackets. Rectangular bay window; projecting front ell; transom and sidelights at entrance.

(See Continuation Sheet #19)

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7. -DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

GROVE STREET (continued)

700 BLOCK (continued)

119 716: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story 3-bay porch with square posts, simple balustrade. Bay window; projecting front ell; door with sidelights and tansom.

120 721 (Robert T. Aunspaugh House): Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with slender columns. 2 projecting front ells; rectangular projecting bay window; used as Liberty Female Institute before 1890.

800 BLOCK

121 801: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch with wrought-iron support.

122 803: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch with square post. 2-light transom over door.

123 *804: Detached house. Vernacular. 1950s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square post, simple balustrade. Noncontributing.

124 805: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch with square post. Decorative filigree around attic vent.

125 807: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch with square post. 2-light transom over door; decorative filigree attic vent.

126 809: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch.

127 811: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square posts, simple balustrade. Frame store on Church St. attached.

(See Continuation Sheet #20)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

GROVE STREET (continued)

- 128 Industrial Building. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof; 7 bays.
- 129 Industrial Building (Hampton Looms of Virginia, Inc.). 1930s. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; flat roof; 19 bays.
- 130 Industrial Building and Office (Hampton Looms of Virginia, Inc.). 1920/1950 office. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; monitor roof; 10 bays.

JACKSON STREET

- 131 Industrial Building. Industrial. 1900. Corrugated iron; 4 stories; gable roof (corrugated iron); 18 bays.
- 132 (Ansbach Cemetery): Cemetery. 1814-present.
- 133 Industrial Building. Ca. 1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 4 stories; mansard roof (pressed tin); 10 bays.

400 BLOCK

- 134 414: Industrial (Graves and Sale Tobacco Manufactory). 1870s with additions. Brick (5-course American); 3 stories; gable roof; 8 bays.
- 135 Railroad Building. Industrial. Ca. 1910s. Wood Frame (corrugated iron); 2 stories; shed roof (corrugated iron); 10 bays.

500 BLOCK

- 136 503: Commercial (store). Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weather-board); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays. Residence attached at rear; barred double-sash windows; paneled double-door entry; shed lateral addition.
- 137 507: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with square posts. 2 interior brick chimneys; 6/6 double-sash windows.

(See Continuation Sheet #21)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

JACKSON STREET (continued)

500 BLOCK (continued)

- 138 508: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, brackets. Interior end brick stacks.
- 139 510: Detached house. Vernacular. Mid-19th century. Wood frame (shingle); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, enclosed porch. Large central brick chimney; scalloped bargeboard on gable end and rear.

LEE STREET

400 BLOCK

- 140 415: Detached house. Bungalow. Ca. 1920. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 2 bays, 1-story, 2-bay porch with tapered, square columns on piers, shingled balustrade.
- 41 417: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with tall square posts, bracketed cornice, triangular pediment. Bracketed cornice; possibly former school.

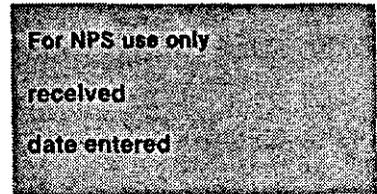
500 BLOCK

- 142 505: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch.
- 143 *506: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Noncontributing.
- 144 508: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts on brick piers.
- 145 509: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story, gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Exposed rafters; raised basement; 6/1 double-sash windows.

(See Continuation Sheet #22)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

LEE STREET (continued)

500 BLOCK (continued)

146 512 (Clinkinbeard House): Detached house. Vernacular. Mid- to late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with square posts, lattice frieze. 6/6 double-sash windows; exterior end brick chimneys; door with sidelights.

147 *516: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with paired posts supporting a broken pediment. Non-contributing.

600 BLOCK

148 604: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (vinyl siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, enclosed porch. Central brick chimney.

149 *606: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1970. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Non-contributing.

150 607: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch with paired, slender posts on brick piers, simple balustrade.

151 609: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with paired, slender posts on brick piers, simple balustrade.

152 612: Detached house. American Foursquare. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square columns on brick piers, simple balustrade.

153 613: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (shingle); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts, simple balustrade. Gable end faces street; paired first-floor windows.

154 *621: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1955. Wood frame (shingle); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, screened porch. Non-contributing.

(See Continuation Sheet #23)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

LONGWOOD AVENUE

500 BLOCK

155 502: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1900s. Wood frame (weather-board); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

(also 141-16)
156 503 (Bedford High School): School. Colonial Revival. 1928. Brick (5-course American variant); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 12 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch.

157 School. Spanish Colonial Revival. 1912. Stucco; 2 stories; flat roof; 7 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch.

158 510: Detached house. American Foursquare. 1910s. Wood frame (weather-board); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 hipped dormer; 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

159 516: Detached house. Vernacular. 1880s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Originally located on site of present Bedford Elementary School, moved across street on Longwood Avenue.

(also 141-15)
160 517: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1910. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch.

161 524: Detached house. Vernacular. 1880s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch.

(also 141-14)
162 525: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (tile); 2 hipped dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch, classically pure.

600 BLOCK

(also 141-13)
163 607 (Dr. J.I. Smith House): Detached house. Vernacular. 1880s. Wood frame; 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch.

164 *610: Detached house. Cape Cod. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 dormers; 3 bays. Noncontributing.

(See Continuation Sheet #24)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

LONGWOOD AVENUE (continued)

600 BLOCK (continued)

(also 141-12)
165

611 (Lauriston A. Sale House): Detached house. Second Empire. 1870s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch.

164

612: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center), 2-bay (side) porch.

700 BLOCK

167

702: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square posts, sawnwork.

168

704: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square posts, sawnwork.

169

*705: Detached house. Contemporary. 1970s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (wood shingle); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with slender square posts, simple balustrade. Non-contributing.

170

706: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (bricktex); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square wood posts.

171

710: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square wood posts.

172

714: Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with Tuscan columns; turned balustrade.

(also 141-11)
173

715: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard, shingle); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with turned posts, sawnwork, spindle frieze, turned balustrade.

(See Continuation Sheet #25)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

LONGWOOD AVENUE (continued)

700 BLOCK (continued)

- (also 141-10)
174 719: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, turned balustrade.
- (also 141-23)
175 725: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Tuscan columns.
- 176 *726: Detached house. Neo-Colonial. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with paired Tuscan columns, balustraded deck. Non-contributing.
- 177 729: Detached house. Vernacular. 1920s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays.
- 178 730: Detached house. Vernacular. 1930s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof; 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch with square wood posts on brick piers.
- 179 733: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

800 BLOCK

- (also 141-22)
180 801: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with turned posts, scroll brackets, turned balustrade.
- 181 802: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch with Tuscan columns.
- (also 141-21)
182 805: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with square wood posts with brackets, plain balustrade.

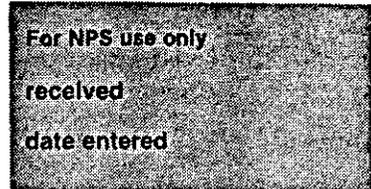
EAST MAIN STREET

100 BLOCK

- 183 100 (Hopkins and St. Clair): Commercial (store). Vernacular. Late 19th century. Brick (irregular bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Decorative cast-iron cornice with cresting; corbeled brick below; segmental-arched windows; remodeled storefront. (See Continuation Sheet #26)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

EAST MAIN STREET (continued)

100 BLOCK (continued)

(also 141-41)
184

103: Commercial (store). Romanesque Revival. 1890s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 2 bays. Blind arcade on second floor; cast-iron bracketed cornice with paneled frieze and central triangular pediment topped by finial; remodeled storefront on first floor.

185

104: Commercial (store). Vernacular. Late 19th century. Brick (irregular bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Cast-iron cornice with cresting; corbeled brick below; segmental-arched, second-floor windows; remodeled storefront.

~~186~~
(111-111)

Commercial (store). Colonial Revival. 1914. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories, parapet roof; 5 bays. Tuscan columns on stone piers across front supporting full entablature and parapet; 1/1 double-sash windows with flared brick jack arches and keystones; transoms over 2 doorways with geometric tracery. **EASEMENT**

187

106: Commercial (store). Colonial Revival. Early 20th century. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; parapet roof; 4 bays. Modillion cornice with brick parapet above; brick pilasters across second floor; rusticated pilasters on first floor; dentil cornice between first and second floors; remodeled storefront.

188

108: Commercial (store). Vernacular. Early 20th century. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; parapet roof; 5 bays. Stepped brick parapet; 6/1 windows; remodeled storefront.

189

114: Commercial (store). Vernacular. Late 19th century. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; parapet roof; 5 bays. Segmental-arched windows; original storefront and cornice; box cornice above second floor; parapet above.

190

*116: Commercial (office), Vernacular. Late 19th century. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 4 bays. Remodeled facade. Non-contributing.

191

118: Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1878. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Decorative brick cornice; decorative brick window molds; 2/1 double-sash windows; remodeled storefront.

(See Continuation Sheet #27)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:EAST MAIN STREET (continued)100 BLOCK (continued)

192 119 (Bedford U.S. Post Office): Government Building. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1930. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; parapet roof; 5 bays. Stone frontispiece doorway with Jonie pilasters and segmental pediment, broken by stone cartouche; windows highlighted by recessed brick arched panels, flared brick jack arches; brick belt course, brick quoins; bracketed modillion cornice.

(also 141-2) 193 Bedford County Court House. Colonial Revival. 1930. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; 13 bays; 2-story, 5-bay porch with ionic columns, modillion cornice triangular pediment, carved tympanum. Central block with flanking wings; brick pilasters and stone entablature and stone watertable at wings; circular cupola with decorative urns and fluted corinthian columns and open belfry.

194 *124: Commercial (store). Contemporary. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 6 bays. Non-contributing.

195 *124A: Commercial (store). Contemporary. 1960. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Noncontributing. (ANNEX)

196 *130: Commercial (office). Contemporary. 1970s. Stone (random rubble); 1 story; flat roof; 1 bay. Noncontributing.

200 BLOCK

(also 141-1) 197 Bedford Masonic Hall. Romanesque Revival. 1895. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; hipped roof (slate); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch with Romanesque Revival stone arch. Pyramidal roofed corner pavilions; decorative wooden cornice; central, triple Romanesque arcade; egg and dart terra cotta belt course between 2nd and 3rd story; rectangular projecting oriel windows on 2nd floor.

198 202: Commercial (office). Vernacular. Late 19th century. Stucco; 2 stories; parapet roof; 4 bays. Wide overhanging eaves with brackets; parapet above; clipped corner entrance.

(also 141-36) 199 206 (Orville P. Bell House): Detached house. Italianate. 1860s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with ornamental iron work. Corbeled brick cornice; segmental arched brick window molds; transom and sidelights.

(See Continuation Sheet #28)

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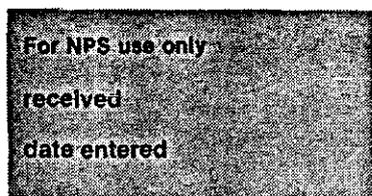
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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

EAST MAIN STREET (continued)

200 BLOCK (continued)

(also 141-37)
200

210 (Mary F. Fisher House): Commercial (office). Vernacular. Ca. 1885. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch, posts with sawnwork. Segmental-arched, second-floor windows; projecting front ell; rectangular bay window.

(also 141-32)
201

212: Main Street United Methodist Church. Gothic Revival. 1880s. Brick (5-course American bond); 1 story; gable roof (slate); 3 bays. Corner brick belltower with castellation; pointed-arch stained glass windows.

WEST MAIN STREET

100 BLOCK

(also 141-3)
202

105: Liberty Presbyterian Church. Greek Revival. 1844. Brick sides - (Flemish bond), front- (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch, doric portico in antis. Square, louvred belfry with paneled pilasters, surmounted by spire; full entablature and triangular pediment; cast-iron fence.

MOUNTAIN AVENUE

600 BLOCK

203

634: Detached house. American Foursquare. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 hipped dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch.

NORTH STREET

600 BLOCK

(also 141-11)
204

601: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 6-bay porch, Tuscan columns, simple balustrade.

205

*604: Detached house. Contemporary. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

206

607 (Episcopal Rectory): Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with Tuscan columns, turned balustrade. Door with transom and sidelights; one interior end brick chimney; 6/6 double-sash windows. (See Continuation Sheet #29)

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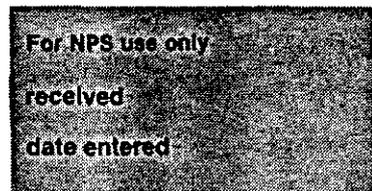
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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

NORTH STREET (continued)

600 BLOCK (continued)

- 207 608: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with wrought-iron supports. Projecting front ell; door with transom and sidelights.
- 208 609 (James A. Logwood House): Detached house. Vernacular. Prior to 1887. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch, cutout pattern balustrade, missing elements of original porch frieze. Projecting gabled front ell with rectangular bay window; double sash windows with stained glass borders in upper sash; round attic vents.
- 209 612: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with wrought-iron supports and railing. Projecting front ell with shingled gable.
- 210 613: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with square posts, spindle brackets, turned balustrade.
- 211 615: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories, gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with wrought-iron supports and railing. Projecting front ell, paired 1/1 double-sash windows; transom over door.
- 212 616: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square columns, simple balustrade.
- 213 617 (J.W. Johnston House): Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 2 1-story, 1-bay (side) porches, central projecting front bay flanked by 1-bay porches. Interior end brick chimneys; gabled front projecting ell; door with elliptical fanlight and sidelights; segmental hood supported by Doric columns at door.

(See Continuation Sheet #30)

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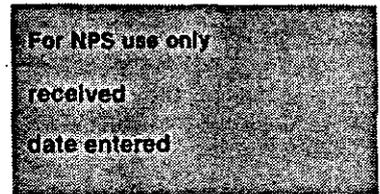
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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

NORTH STREET (continued)

600 BLOCK (continued)

214 618 (Presbyterian Church Parsonage): Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts, decorative frieze. Bay window at projecting front ell; door with transom and sidelights; service addition to north.

700 BLOCK

215 701: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay (original) porch with paired Tuscan columns, plain posts on addition porch bays. Projecting front ell with bay window on first floor.

216 *703: Detached house. Contemporary. 1970s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story, gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

217 707: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, sawnwork. Shingled gable on projecting front ell.

218 709: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with wrought-iron supports and railing. Central brick chimney; projecting front ell.

219 711: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, sawnwork. Shingled gable on projecting front ell.

OAK STREET

800 BLOCK

220 809: Detached house. American Foursquare. Ca. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays. Paired 6/1 double-sash windows.

221 *810-812: Double-house. Vernacular. Ca. 1940. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (side) porch with square posts, gable. Noncontributing.

(See Continuation Sheet #31)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

OAK STREET (continued)

800 BLOCK (continued)

222 811: Detached house. American Foursquare. Ca. 1920. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, simple balustrade. Massive interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps; transom over door.

223 813: Detached house. American Foursquare. Ca. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Tuscan columns, simple balustrade. Massive interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps.

224 817: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, simple balustrades. Decorative gable treatment.

225 *818: Detached house. Contemporary. Ca. 1980. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. Noncontributing.

PEAKS STREET

500 BLOCK

226 507: Detached house. American Foursquare. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.

227 *509: Detached house. Cape Cod. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

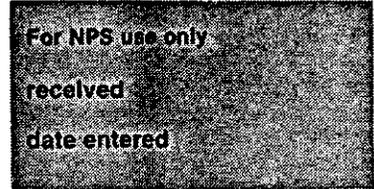
228 *511: Detached house. Bungalow. 1940. Brick (Flemish bond); 1½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Noncontributing.

(also 141-6) 229 512 ("Kingston"): Detached house. Italianate. 1870s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

230 *515: Detached house. Cape Cod. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (wood shingle); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch. Noncontributing.

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7. DESCRIPTION-- Inventory:

PEAKS STREET (continued)

500 BLOCK (continued)

(also 141-27) 520 (Martin P. Burks House): Detached house. Italianate. 1884.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story,
2nd 2-bay porch.

600 BLOCK

232 602: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame
(weatherboard); 1 story; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays. (reportedly
used as a schoolhouse.)

(also 141-26) 233 604 ("Chestnut Hill"): Detached house. Greek Revival. 1845. Brick
(Flemish bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays;
1-story, 1-bay (center) porch.

234 606: Detached house. Vernacular. 1840. Brick (Flemish bond); 1 story;
gable roof; 3 bays. (Originally an outbuilding for "Chestnut Hill".)

235 *608: Detached house. Ranch. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story;
hipped roof (composition); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

(also 141-25) 236 613 (Dr. Bowyer House): Detached house. Stick style. 1880s. Wood
frame (weatherboard and shingle); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam
metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch.

(also 141-28) 237 616 (Aunspaugh-Boan House): Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s.
Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal);
3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch.

(also 141-44) 238 621 (Judge Campbell House): Detached house. Stick Style. 1880s.
Wood frame (weatherboard/shingle); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam
metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch.

239 624: Detached house. American Foursquare. Ca. 1910. Wood frame
(weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 hipped
dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

700 BLOCK

240 702: Detached house. Vernacular. 1880s. Wood frame (aluminum siding);
2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay
(center) porch.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

PLUNKETT STREET

241 (J.M. Plunkett House): Detached house. Greek Revival. 1860s.
Brick (5-course American bond); 3 stories; hipped roof (standing
seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch. Rail (supports
porch) dated 1877.

QUARLES STREET

1000 BLOCK

242 1007: Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Wood frame (weather-
board); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story,
3-bay porch, simple balustrade, simple posts.

RAILROAD AVENUE

243 Industrial Building (Clark's Tobacco Co.). 1910s. Brick (stretcher
bond); 3½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 11 bays.

SOUTH STREET

200 BLOCK

244 201-207: Commercial (office). Vernacular. Late 19th century.
Brick (Glemish-American variant); 2 stories; parapet roof; 10 bays.
Corbeled brick cornice; altered fenestration; remodeled office fronts.

245 209: Commercial (store). Vernacular. Early 20th century. Brick
(stretcher bond); 1 story; parapet roof; 3 bays. Stepped parapet with
stucco brock panel; plate-glass windows.

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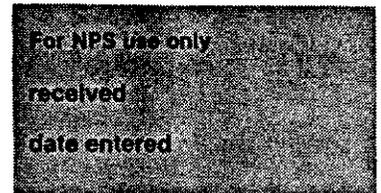
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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

Among its 350 inhabitants were three house carpenters, one wheelwright, two turners, nine attorneys and four physicians. The older of the Baptist meeting houses stood on the present site of the Exxon station on North Bridge Street from 1804 until 1850. The Masonic Hall, erected by Liberty Lodge AF & AM #95 as a lodge, school, and meeting house for various denominations in 1828, stood at 309 East Main Street. The two taverns which stood in the town in 1830--the Bell Tavern, built in 1787 by John Otey at East Main and Market streets as Liberty's first tavern, and the Eagle Tavern, built in 1819 on the northeast corner of East Main and Court streets--catered to travelers on the Lynchburg and Salem Turnpike, construction of which had begun in 1818.⁶ The tobacco factory mentioned in the newspaper article was the first such establishment in Liberty and a major influence in its future. The firm of Campbells-Holts opened the factory in 1830 for the production of chewing, or plug, tobacco from locally grown tobacco leaves.

In Liberty, as in Virginia generally, the manufacture of tobacco became the principal industry of the town between 1830 and 1860. During the antebellum period the number of local tobacco manufacturing firms grew from one to five, producing a combined output of 600,000 pounds of chewing tobacco per year. While representing only a fraction of the total number of tobacco manufacturers in the state, the Liberty firms competed successfully with large companies in Lynchburg and Richmond, and far surpassed in production their counterparts in Farmville and Halifax. In the beginning of the period the local product was shipped by turnpike to Lynchburg and from there eastward by canal. By 1856, however, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad had completed a line from Lynchburg to Bristol which made regular stops at Liberty.

Although no tobacco-related industrial or commercial buildings survive in Bedford from the antebellum period, the historic district does preserve a number of houses and several churches that reflect the town's economic growth and cultural maturity in the decades prior to the Civil War.

The most notable antebellum residence in the district is Avenel, built in the Greek Revival style for William H. Burwell by Samuel H. McGhee in 1836 and named for the protective spirit in Sir Walter Scott's novel, The Monastery. With William L. Goggin, John Goode, Jr., and James F. Johnson, Burwell ranked in this period among Liberty's outstanding orators and politicians. He was the son of a U.S. Representative from Virginia, a distinguished lawyer in his own right, and frequent member of the Virginia House of Delegates during the 1840s and 1850s. His house exemplifies the social ascendancy of the bar and bench in antebellum Liberty as well as the perennial interest of Virginia's courthouse villages in law and politics. In a later period Avenel so inspired George W. Bagby that he immortalized the mansion in his "The Old Virginia Gentleman." Other antebellum homes included in the district are the Thomas L. Leftwich House, built ca. 1840 at 320 North Bridge Street (later the home of Virginia state senator Hunter Miller); Winthrop, built by William C. Campbell, the tobacco manufacturer, on College Street in 1843; Chestnut Hill, built for Judge Micajah Davis in 1845 at 604

(See Continuation Sheet #35)

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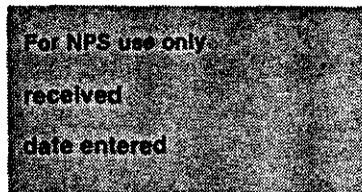
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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Back

Peaks Street; and the Carpenter Gothic residence at 309 North Bridge Street built in 1847 for John A. Wharton, an Episcopal clergyman, lawyer, first mayor of Liberty (1840-1849) and later judge of the county court.

Three of four churches standing in Liberty in 1860 survive. St. John's on North Bridge Street, consecrated as an Episcopal church in 1847, now houses the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). Liberty Presbyterian Church, dedicated in 1844, is still in use and remains the finest Greek Revival structure in the city. The former Episcopal church on West Main Street was originally built as a Methodist Meeting House in 1838. The oldest standing church in the city, it is listed individually on the Virginia Landmarks Register (1977) and the National Register of Historic Places (1978), but lies outside the district boundaries.

The growing cultural sophistication of antebellum Liberty was also demonstrated by the establishment of hotels and schools in this period. Across the tracks from Liberty's first railroad station (built in 1852 and located east of the north bridge and south of the tracks) stood a large and elegant hotel originally called the Hopkins House but later known as Liberty House or Beechenbrook. The Bedford Hotel, built on the site of the old Bell Tavern, continued in operation until the early 20th century under various owners and names. Of the many private schools supported by the town in this period, the most notable were the Bedford Female Institute, opened in 1849 by Mrs. V. Smith and later removed to 320 North Bridge Street; and the Piedmont Institute, a boys' academy located east of the town which continued in operation until 1861.¹⁰

In the recollections of Joseph Graves, Liberty on the eve of the Civil War was a quiet and unpretentious town of six hundred inhabitants:

The streets were paved with poor material and only for a short distance. The storehouses in which the merchants did business were inconvenient wooden buildings, but they kept a full line of almost every kind of merchandise. There was only one drugstore in the place and it did a very small business. There was no soda fountain nor hardware stores, nor tobacco warehouses. There was no livery stable in town. Our people owned but few carriages; the citizens walked to their places of business and no one rode in the evenings for health or pleasure...¹¹

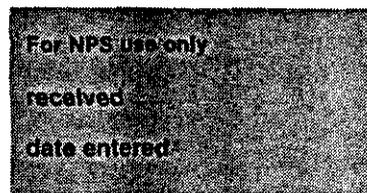
The outbreak of war did little to alter this picture, for no battles were fought nor blood shed in the town's during the period 1861-1865. Liberty did, however, suffer one raid, known as Hunter's Raid, on June 16, 1864. Union General David Hunter, hoping to capture the industrial city of Lynchburg, passed through the town, burned the depot, destroyed miles of railroad tracks, looted many of the homes, but failed in his attempt to capture Lynchburg. Liberty also saw service in caring for the wounded of nearby battles; seven hospitals were located in the town at various times, the largest being Piedmont Institute.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

After the war Liberty suffered, as did the rest of Virginia, from a severe economic depression in which nearly all of its manufacturers went out of business. In addition to such hardships as labor loss and shortage of money and credit, taxes placed an unusually heavy burden on tobacco manufacturers for they were high and inconstant, fluctuating from two to forty cents a pound.¹² This depression did not prevail for long, however. With increased capital investment in new machinery and a dramatic increase in the consumption of chewing tobacco, the period 1871 to 1885 witnessed exceptional growth in the number of tobacco factories in Virginia, far exceeding the antebellum peak.¹³ By 1881 eleven tobacco manufacturers listed Liberty as their post office, and the town ranked as the fifth largest tobacco manufacturing center in Virginia. A list of Liberty's postbellum tobacco firms includes W.K. Andrews and Company, the Chambers Company, Curtis and Hatcher, William Graves and Company, Graves and Sales, C.H. Hall and Company, Mathews and Wright, J.M. Peters and Brother, Reyland and Reynolds, and K.F. Robertson.¹⁴

Representative of the scale of tobacco manufacturing in Liberty in the post-war period were the operations of William Graves and Company. According to the 1880 industrial census, the company was capitalized at \$25,000, taking in raw material valued at \$17,000 and producing finished goods valued at \$35,000.¹⁵ The company employed eighty-two people, of whom thirty-five were males over the age of sixteen; sixteen females; and thirty-one children under the age sixteen. The average employee worked ten hours a day, with skilled workers receiving one dollar per day and unskilled workers, fifty cents. The social hierarchy of the Piedmont tobacco manufacturing town was tangibly embodied in the distribution and scale of its housing. The William Graves mansion, for example, overlooked his factory from the apex of a hill to the west. The quality and comfort of lesser residences declined visibly as one descended North and Grove streets to the workers' housing, situated on the blocks nearest the tobacco operations on Jackson Street and along the railroad tracks.¹⁶

Tobacco manufacturing was not the only industry in Liberty after the war. The emergence of wool manufacturing in the post-war South as a consequence of industrialization and the introduction of superior merino wool, had its local manifestation in the formation in 1883 of the Liberty Wool Company, which produced men's clothing from local wool, and later, under government contract, supplied soldiers and marines with wool vests, jackets, and pants. The original plant produced two hundred yards of material a week and employed fifty people.

The revival of commerce in Liberty in the 1870s is best represented in the district by the Italianate store at 118 East Main Street erected in 1878 by E.H. Myler.¹⁷ The building was later purchased by M.T. Harrison, publisher of the Bedford Democrat, and is familiarly known as the Democrat building. A related period structure is the Italianate residence erected for Orville P. Bell at 206 East Main Street. Bell, one of the town's leading merchants from the mid- to the late 19th century, owned several commercial establishments on Main Street in the 1870s.¹⁸

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

During the 1870s and early 1880s, members of the bar and bench, who had figured prominently in town affairs from Liberty's beginnings as a courthouse village, reasserted their traditional social leadership by constructing fashionable residences along Peaks Street and Longwood Avenue. The most distinguished examples of these are the Lauriston A. Sale House (ca. 1872) on Longwood Avenue, the Judge James Lawrence Campbell House (ca. 1880) on Peaks Street, and the ca. 1884 Peaks Street residence of Judge Martin P. Burks, later dean of the Law School at Washington and Lee. Burks practiced law, as did many other members of the local legal fraternity, out of an office on Lawyer's Row at 201-207 South Street.¹⁹

The town's remarkable post-war recovery suffered a major reverse on October 12, 1884 when a fire ravaged the center of Liberty's commercial district. The fire destroyed every structure but two on North Bridge Street from the railroad tracks southward to Main Street, resulting in property damage estimated at nearly one million dollars. With every structure in the commercial area built of wood and no water works available to combat the fire, nothing impeded its path. To decrease the likelihood of such an incident happening again, the town created a municipal water supply by tapping the natural springs in the nearby mountains and piping the spring water to a reservoir just outside the town.

The most important consequence of the fire was a major rebuilding of the commercial district. The revival of the tobacco industry afforded the town the opportunity to erect the variety of substantial commercial structures that form the historic core of present-day Bedford's Centertown area. As a measure of fire prevention, the new commercial buildings were all constructed of brick, and some with cast-iron facades, such as the building at 110 North Bridge Street. Equally impressive as an example of a late 19th-century commercial complex is 112-114-116 North Bridge Street, which originally housed the establishments of Fitzpatrick, Abbot, and Thurman. Dating to the same period is the imposing Romanesque Masonic Hall erected in 1895 which now serves as a historical museum for both Bedford County and the city.

The prosperity which supported the late 19th-century building campaign did not extend exclusively to the commercial area but affected the entire town. Between 1885 and 1890 Liberty experienced a phase change of economic and social development commonly known as the Boom, out of which the town hoped to emerge as an industrial city comparable to Roanoke. Emblematic of this hope which never materialized, was the town's adoption of the more descriptive and progressive-sounding name of Bedford City, in place of Liberty, in 1890.

One dynamic factor in the Bedford City boom of the late 19th century was land speculation. Large vacant city lots and surrounding farm tracts were quickly bought up by newly formed land companies and subdivided into lots and streets for rapid residential development. Some of Bedford's more stately homes date to the period of the land companies whose ranks included the Liberty Perpetual Building and Loan Company, Liberty Improvement Company, Central Land Company, Bedford Real Estate Company, and

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

the Bedford City Land and Improvement Company. One of the most ambitious and productive was the Liberty Improvement Company, formed in 1884, the year of the great fire. This company bought the large tract of land north of the railroad and west of North Bridge Street in the vicinity of Avenel. Then considered the most attractive and picturesque residential section of the city, the new residential area became known alternately as Bedford Avenue or Dude Avenue.²⁰ The houses at 402, 409, 410, 412, 414, 501, 506, and 510 Bedford Avenue were all built by the company in the boom years.

Also typical of the speculative development of the era was the construction of the magnificent Hotel Bedford by the Bedford Land and Improvement Company in the last decade of the 19th century. The brownstone and wood-shingle structure, constructed at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, served as a hotel for less than ten years and was razed within twenty years to make way for the present Elks Home (which lies outside the district to the northwest).

Among the private schools which flourished in Bedford during the boom period was the Liberty Female Institute, opened in 1885 by David Wade in the Robert T. Aunspaugh House at the northwest corner of Grove and Lee streets. In 1890 the Institute merged with newly formed Belmont Seminary, erected by the local Presbyterian church on the property of Dr. John W. Sale. Although the school closed in 1898 and was subsequently an opera house before being razed to make way for the present elementary school on the site, the principal's home is preserved at Kingston, a distinguished Italianate dwelling located at 512 Peaks Street. The most notable private school in Bedford at the turn of the century was the Randolph-Macon Academy, a military preparatory school for Randolph-Macon College in Ashland, Virginia, which remained an important social and cultural influence upon the town for more than forty years. In 1892, Jeter Female Institute opened but was forced to close the next year.

The speculative bubble of the late 1880s was suddenly broken by the nationwide depression of 1893. The land companies all went into debt and Bedford's two banks both closed their doors. The sudden decline of Bedford's economy also reflected a major crisis in the tobacco industry, which saw the number of tobacco factories in the state dwindle from one hundred and forty in 1880 to ninety-three in 1890.²¹ The formation of the American Tobacco Company in 1890 hastened the process of consolidation and monopoly control that drove the smaller manufacturers out of business.²² After 1889 Bedford had only one plug manufacturer and one smoking tobacco manufacturer. When T.W. Richardson arrived in town in 1895 to publish the Bedford Bulletin, he found a city of two thousand inhabitants, less than a dozen of whom had assets exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars. Boardwalks lined the principal streets, which were frequently impassable due to mud and slime. Residences on Longwood Avenue were few, and only one dwelling stood on Avenel Street.²³

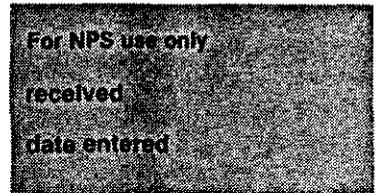
Despite the demise of the local tobacco industry Bedford entered the 20th century in a mood of optimism, inspired by several new enterprises then coming to the fore and sustained by several decades of prosperity. In 1902 the Elks National Convention,

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after inspecting resorts throughout the nation for a possible home for its aged or infirm members, purchased the Hotel Bedford to serve as the National Elks Home. When the building proved unsatisfactory to the Elks ten years later, the city offered them the use of the abandoned Jeter Institute until a new Home could be built on the site of the hotel. President-elect Warren G. Harding visited Bedford and the Home in 1920. Another sign of progress was the construction of a new depot by the Norfolk and Western in 1905. In 1907 the laying of double tracks by the railroad company necessitated both the removal of the brownstone station with its platform to its present site in the district and the replacement of the stone bridge which historically had linked the commercial district of Bedford by North Bridge Street to the residential and industrial areas of the city to the north.

The community also built a new public elementary school in this period, erecting a Spanish Colonial Revival stucco building on a prominent site on Peaks Street in 1912. It replaced the Old Bedford Graded School, which had been erected in 1875 in the center of the lot between Longwood Avenue and Lee Streets. All that remains today of the Graded School are the additional rooms constructed for the school on Lee Street in the late 19th century.

Other notable early 20th-century buildings in the district include the Citizens Bank Building on East Main Street; the Colonial Revival dwellings at 724 College Street and 525 Longwood Avenue; the Bungalow houses at 312, 314, 403, and 405 Bedford Avenue and at 612 Longwood Avenue; the Tudor Revival house at 803 College Street; the 1928 Colonial Revival Bedford High School; and the Colonial Revival Bedford County Courthouse of 1930.

By the 1920s concrete sidewalks lined all of Bedford's principal streets, one mile of which was paved in brick and several miles in macadam. On the eve of the Great Depression, the neat and flourishing antebellum village which Henry Howe had described in 1856 and which Edward Beyer had recorded on canvas, had become the City of Bedford in fact.²⁴

Since World War I Bedford's economy has become increasingly diversified and less dependent on tobacco. The Piedmont Label Company, opening a small factory in 1914, established itself by producing lithographic labels for use on cans. The Liberty Wool Company, which responded successfully to the sudden demand for military uniforms, merged in 1930 with Hampton Looms of Virginia to the benefit of the local factory's expansion and modernization. The demise of the J.A. Clark Tobacco Company in 1929 marked the end of the era of plug manufacturing in Bedford; however, the town continued to maintain several tobacco warehouses such as those of Clark Brothers and the Albert Company. Among the more important new industries established in Bedford after World War II were Sam Moore Chair, Rubatex, the Bedford Dress Manufacturing Company, Belding Heninway Corticelli, and the Virginia Tire and Rubber Company.

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(See FOOTNOTES on Continuation Sheet #40)

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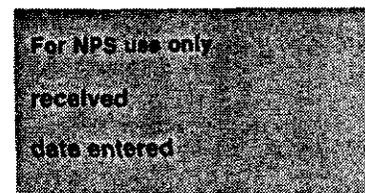
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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Footnotes

¹Edward Pollock, Sketch Book of Liberty, Virginia: Its People and Its Trade (Bedford, VA: Bedford Index, 1887), p. 35.

²J.P. Bell, Historical Sketch of Bedford County: 1753-1907 (Lynchburg, VA: J.P. Bell, 1907), p. 19.

³Bedford County, Deed Book W, p. 116.

⁴Lila Jeter Parker, The History of Bedford County, Virginia (Bedford, VA: The Bedford Democrat, 1954), p. 16, 17.

⁵Ibid., p. 18.

⁶Bedford County Bicentennial, Inc., Bedford County Bicentennial: 1754-1954 (Bedford County Bicentennial, Inc., 1954), p. 25.

⁷Joseph Clarke Robert, The Tobacco Kingdom: 1800-1860 (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1938), pp. 183, 230.

⁸The Peaks of Otter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Echoes of Olde Liberty (Lynchburg, VA: Progress Publishing Corp., 1976), p. 7.

⁹Ibid., p. 36.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 72.

¹¹Joseph Armstrong Graves, The History of the Bedford Light Artillery (Bedford City, VA: The Bedford Democrat, 1903), p. 7.

¹²B.N. Arnold, Jr., History of the Tobacco Industry in Virginia: 1860-1894 (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1897), p. 61.

¹³Ibid., p. 64.

¹⁴Nannie May Tilley, The Bright - Tobacco Industry: 1860-1929 (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1948), p. 685.

¹⁵Virginia Census, Bedford County Industrial Census, 1880.

¹⁶Peaks of Otter Chapter, D.A.R., Echoes, pp. 3-4.

¹⁷Ibid., p. 64.

¹⁸Ibid., pp. 3-4, 7.

¹⁹Ibid., pp. 3-4, 37.

²⁰Pollock, Sketch Book, p. 119. (See Continuation Sheet #41)

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Footnotes

- ²¹ Tilley, Bright - Tobacco, p. 596.
²² Arnold, Tobacco Industry, p. 67.
²³ Peaks of Otter Chapter, D.A.R., Echoes, p. 7.
²⁴ Ibid., pp. 6-7.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - UTM References

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W)	17	631450	4133480				

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D. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Verbal Boundary Description/Boundary Justification

thence approximately 250' N to a point (D) on the Norfolk and Southern Railroad; thence approximately 1360' W to a point (E); thence approximately 550' N to a point (F); thence approximately 550' E to a point (G) located on the S side of 3rd St.; thence approximately 600' NE extending along the E side of 2nd St. to a point (H); thence approximately 1600' NW to a point (I); thence approximately 200' N to a point (J); thence approximately 900' E to a point (K) located on the W side of Peaks St.; thence approximately 100' SE along W side of Peaks St. to a point (L); thence approximately 150' NE to a point (M); thence approximately 1450' SE and E to a point (N) on the W side of Westview Ave.; thence approximately 50' S to a point (O) on the W side of Westview Ave.; thence approximately 1450' NE to a point (P) located on the W side of Elm St.; thence approximately 150' S to a point (Q) on the N side of Longwood Ave.; thence approximately 1000' SSE to a point (R); thence approximately 400' SW to a point (S); thence approximately 325' N to a point (T) located on the N side of Baltimore Ave.; thence approximately 450' SW along N side of Baltimore Ave. to a point (U); thence approximately 150' SE to a point (V) on the S side of Quarles St.; thence approximately 300' SW to a point (W); thence approximately 300' SE to a point (X); thence approximately 200' WSW to a point (Y) on the N side of Grove St.; thence approximately 1000' SE along the N side of Grove St. and Railroad Ave. to a point (Z); thence approximately 200' S to a point (AA) on the Norfolk and Southern Railroad; thence approximately 500' W to a point (BB); thence approximately 100' S to a point (CC); thence approximately 100' W to a point (DD); thence approximately 100' N to a point (EE) located on the railroad; thence approximately 700' W to a point (FF); thence approximately 700' NNW to a point (GG) on the S side of Lee St.; thence approximately 500' W along S side of Lee St. to a point (HH); thence approximately 1100' SSW to a point (II); thence approximately 300' SE to a point (JJ) on the E side of N. Court St.; thence approximately 200' N to a point (KK); thence approximately 100' E to a point (LL); thence approximately 400' SW to a point (MM) on the S side of E. Main St.; thence approximately 150' E to a point (NN) on the W side of Otey St.; thence approximately 200' S along W side of Otey St. to a point (OO); thence approximately 300' W to a point (PP) on the E side of South St.; thence approximately 75' N to a point (QQ) on the E side of South St.; thence approximately 300' W to a point (RR); thence approximately 150' SW to a point (SS) on the N side of Washington St.; thence approximately 225' W along N side of Washington St. to point of origin.

Boundary Justification: The Bedford Historic District contains most of the downtown commercial area excluding those areas east of the district boundaries on East Main Street and East Depot Street, west of the district boundaries on West Main Street and West Depot Street, and south of the district boundaries on South Street and South Bridge Street primarily due to the high number of noncontributing structures, modern structures, and parking lots in these areas.

The railroad divides the commercial area from the oldest residential areas of the town; however, North Bridge Street with its mixture of commercial, civic, and residential use, serves as a significant and physical link between these areas.

(See Continuation Sheet #43)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

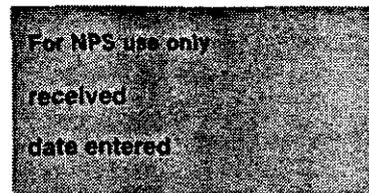
**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

BEDFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT, BEDFORD, VA

Continuation sheet #43

Item number 10

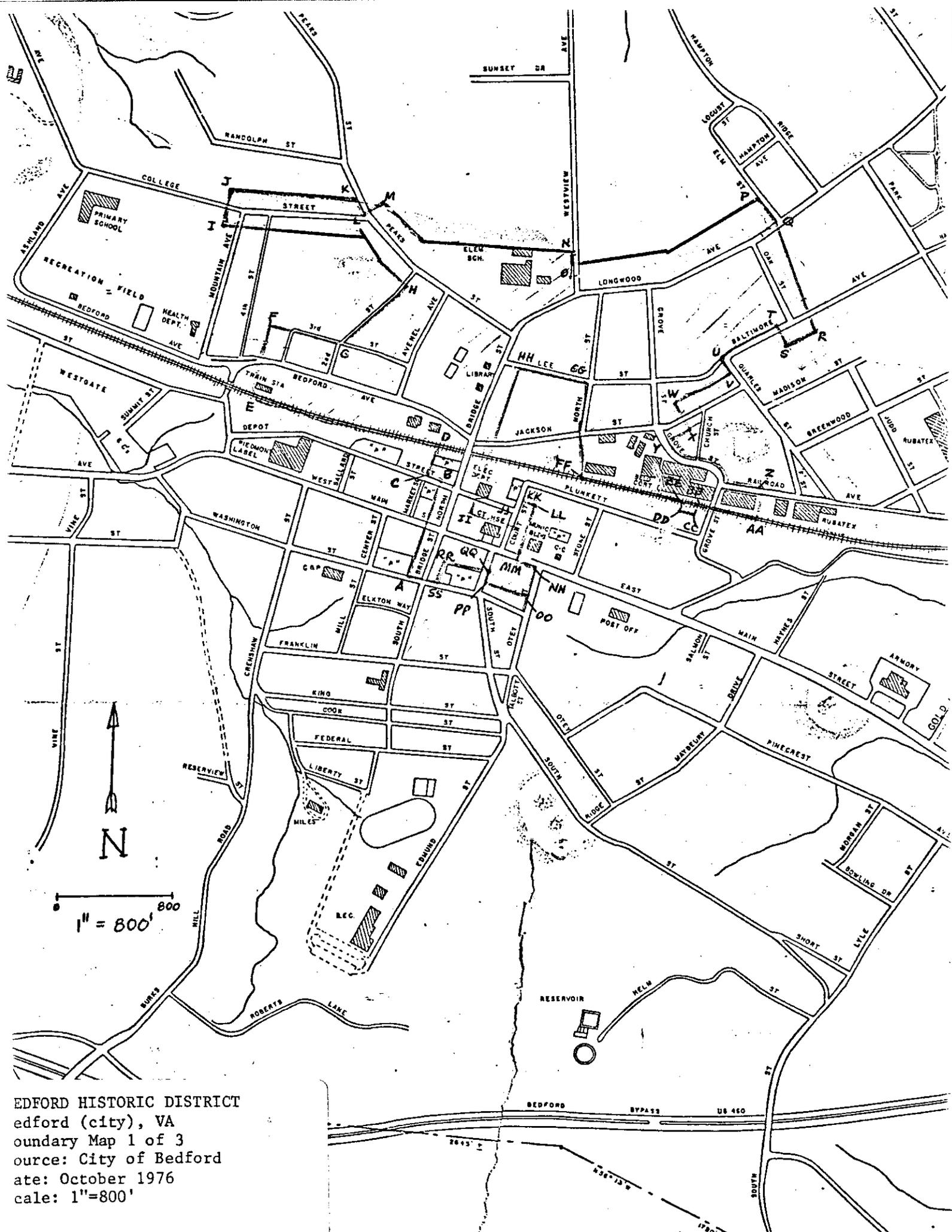
Page 3



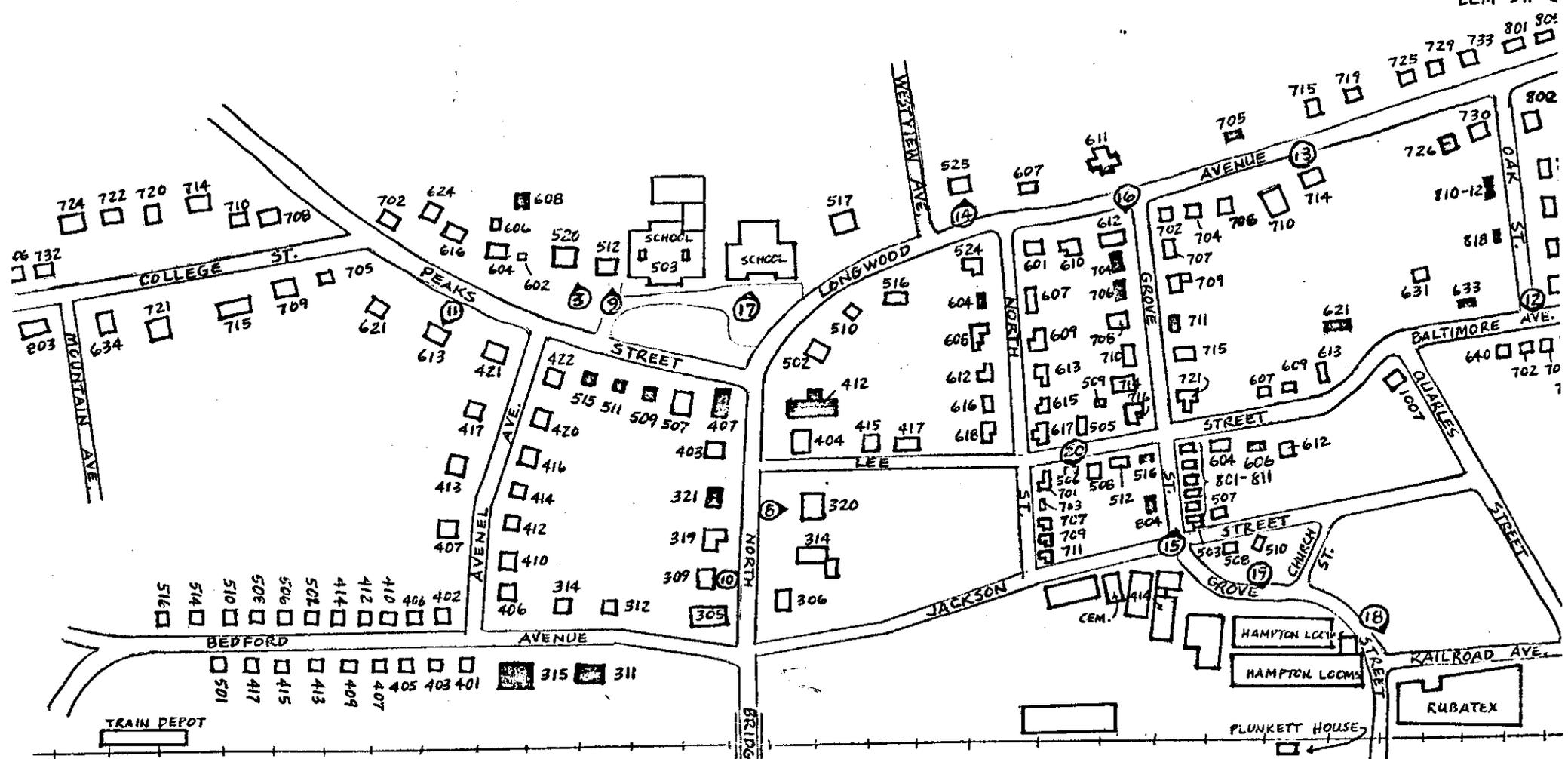
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Boundary Justification

The first block of Jackson Street east of North Bridge Street was excluded from the district because of modern development. The town's industrial area along the 400 block of Jackson Street, the 900 block of Grove Street, and a small part of Railroad Avenue was included in the district; however, much of Railroad Avenue east of the district boundary was excluded because of the area's devotion to modern industrial development.

Residences dating mostly from the 1940s to the present are predominant in the 600 block of Jackson Street, most of Quarles Street, and Baltimore Avenue east of Oak Street, therefore these areas were excluded from the district. Whereas a modern shopping complex is located on the south side of Longwood Avenue east of Elm Street, the residences on the north side are mostly noncontributing structures. Structures that are less than fifty years old are predominant in areas beyond the district boundaries on Peaks Street, College Street, and Mountain Avenue. Modern development and open space exist west of the district boundary on Bedford Avenue.



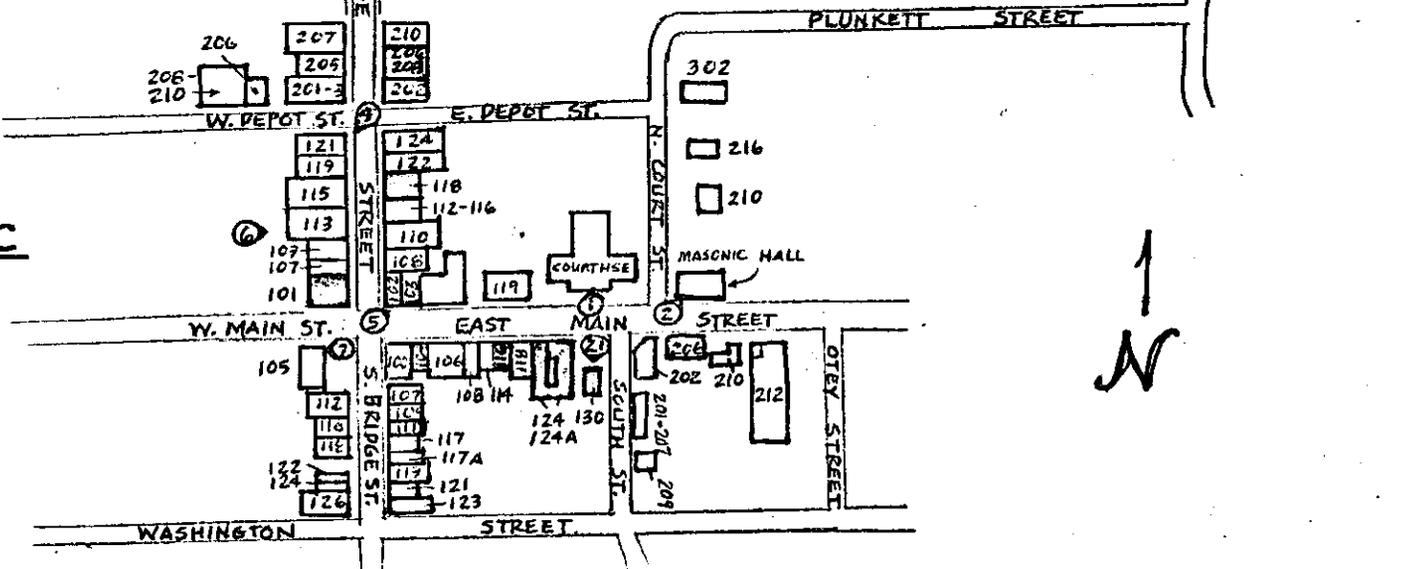
EDFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT
 edford (city), VA
 oundary Map 1 of 3
 ource: City of Bedford
 ate: October 1976
 cale: 1"=800'



BEDFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Bedford (city), VA
 Key Map 2 of 3
 Not to Scale

BEDFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT

 NON CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES



USGS 7.5' quadrangle
Bedford, VA

(scale:1:24000)
1967

BEDFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT, Bedford (city), VA
Map 3 of 3

UTM References:

A-17/631480/4133410
C-17/631520/4133200
E-17/631450/4132880
G-17/631330/4132810
I-17/631060/4132900
K-17/630980/4132830
M-17/630970/4132640
O-17/630790/4132670
Q-17/630360/4133060
S-17/630290/4133430
U-17/630590/4133490
W-17/631450/4133480

B-17/631570/4133230
D-17/631400/4133120
F-17/631430/4132830
H-17/631280/4132820
J-17/630940/4132840
L-17/630980/4132700
N-17/630880/4132660
P-17/630710/4132680
R-17/630390/4133210
T-17/630300/4133500
V-17/630670/4133480

