United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

Listed On	
VLR:	3/192015
NRHP:	5/18/2015

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Josephine City Historic District
Other names/site number: VDHR File No. 168-5029
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: Josephine Street
City or town: Berryville State: VA County: Clarke
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___**national** ___**statewide** X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X **A** ___**B** X **C** ___**D**

Julie V. Langan 3/25/15

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

__ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local [X]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [ ]

District [X]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
38	44	buildings
2	0	sites
0	5	structures
0	0	objects
40	49	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure
EDUCATION: School
RELIGION: Religious Facility
FUNERARY: Cemetery

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure; Multiple Dwelling
RELIGION: Religious Facility
FUNERARY: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Minimal Traditional; Log; Hall-Parlor; I-House
MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: Weatherboard; STUCCO; METAL: Tin, Aluminum; ASPHALT; CONCRETE; SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Josephine City Historic District encompasses 40 acres within the southeastern edge of the Town of Berryville in Clarke County, Virginia, and is comprised primarily of single-family residences that were constructed between 1880 and 1966 by its African-American residents. The district also contains a church, a parish hall, a community cemetery, and three former school buildings. Situated off the east side of South Church Street, Josephine City was created in 1870, when a group of African Americans came together and purchased approximately 31 acres from Ellen McCormick, executrix to Edward McCormick's estate. At that point the land was not within the boundaries of the Berryville Town limits: the area was not annexed to the town until 1989. When McCormick's land was purchased and the community formed, 31 fairly uniform lots, mostly one acre in size, were created on both sides of Josephine Street: 16 lots on the south side and 15 on the north side. This plan is clearly depicted in the plat accompanying the deed signed on 30 September 1870 and recorded on 8 December 1871. The plat shows, and the deed stipulates, that a road at least 16 feet wide be run down the center of the community to provide access to the lots.[1] The land for this road, now Josephine Street, was to come off the front of all the lots. The original organization of fairly uniform lots flanking a central road is still clearly evident in the Josephine City Historic District.

The boundaries of the 40-acre historic district incorporate 49 properties located on either side of Josephine Street as well as the cemetery and former school buildings to the south. The oldest resource in the district is a marked burial for Mary Slowe in the Milton Valley

Cemetery (168-5014; 168-5029-0006), dating to 1874.[2] It marks the beginning of the Period of Significance for the historic district, which continues to 1966, the year that the Clarke County Public Schools were fully integrated. The majority of resources in Josephine City are frame dwellings, most of which have at least one domestic outbuilding. The oldest buildings, dating to the late-19th century, are of log construction. Although some of the earliest residential buildings are abandoned, they retain their historic integrity. When the community received public water and sewer in the late 1960s, some of the dwellings were demolished and replaced with structures to accommodate the new services. Other upgrades included electric streetlights and concrete sidewalks along the south side of the street. Some of these improvements can be attributed to the integration of public schools in the county when the previously all-black Johnson-Williams High School, located at the southeastern edge of the district, became the integrated Johnson-Williams Middle School in 1966. Despite the community's evolution over the past 140 years, the Josephine City Historic District retains a high level of historic integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. It is the county's largest and most significant collection of buildings relating to African-American history.

Narrative Description

SETTING/LANDSCAPE

Located off the east side of South Church Street at the southeast edge of the Town of Berryville, the Josephine City Historic District contains 49 properties, the majority of which are residential and front on Josephine Street. The boundaries of the 40-acre linear district encompass most of Josephine Street from its junction with South Church Street, east to its terminus at a cul-de-sac. Also included is a 10-acre area south of the lots off the south side of Josephine Street, which contains parcels with institutional resources that are critical to the neighborhood's history. These include three acres that encompass Milton Valley Cemetery (168-5014; 168-5029-0006), the community cemetery with its earliest burial dating to 1874; seven acres that contain the 1882 Josephine City School (168-5027; 168-5029-0049, NR 1995), now the Josephine School Community Museum; the 1930 former Clarke County Training School (168-5029-0048), later known as Johnson-Williams High School and now used as low-income elderly housing; and a 1941 former agricultural school building (168-5026; 168-5029-0050) that was affiliated with the Johnson-Williams High School. The community's church, the 1890 Zion Baptist Church (168-5004; 168-5029-0044) and the accompanying 1882 fellowship hall named the Benjamin Franklin Annex (168-5025; 168-5029-0043) are located on either side of Josephine Street near the western entrance to the community off of South Church Street.

Although Josephine 'City' was only a community, it was annexed to Berryville in 1989. The layout of the district is characterized by the central road, Josephine Street, that runs as an axis west-east through it and terminates in a cul-de-sac at its east end, and that is lined on both sides by residential lots. The majority of the original lots have been subdivided into smaller ones and

merged with others so that there are very few lots that are close to one acre in size. Significant lot subdivision occurred prior to the construction of the buildings currently standing in the community, so that many of the original parcels now contain multiple properties.

The two-lane Josephine Street was originally a graveled road, and was not paved until the late 1960s, with citizens contributing towards the cost.[3] A narrow concrete sidewalk was built along the south side of the street in 1969, at the same time that water and sewer services were installed. Streetlights on wooden poles are interspersed along Josephine Street. A State Historical Highway Marker (2014) that summarizes the history of the community is located close to the western entrance of Josephine Street near its junction with South Church Street. Smaller metal plaques detailing the history of the Zion Baptist Church, Milton Valley Cemetery, and the complex of school buildings, were installed by the community in front of those sites in June 2014.

The lots along Josephine Street are essentially uniform in size with similar setbacks and large rear yards that are defined with mature trees and shrubs. Some lots contain chain link fencing along property lines. The Norfolk Southern Railroad (originally the Shenandoah Valley Railroad) bisected the street at about its midpoint in ca. 1880.

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

Of the 49 properties within Josephine City, 30 of them have primary resources that are contributing.[*] The dwellings include examples of late-19th-century, log and frame, hall-parlor-plan and I-houses. The majority of the residences are essentially in good condition. The more recent dwellings that are considered contributing are primarily in the Minimal Ranch and Minimal Traditional forms popular in the mid-20th century. Most are of frame construction and some are brick veneered. More recent noncontributing dwellings dating after 1966 are scattered among the historic ones, and are of similar form and scale, and do not compromise the historic integrity of the streetscape.

Located on three acres on the south side of Josephine Street is Milton Valley Cemetery (168-5014; 168-5029-0006), an open grassy area with mature trees and landscaping that contains the oldest resource in the district. A graveled driveway leading from Josephine Street through original Lot 3 (south) enters the cemetery on its north side and loops in a circle. A marble obelisk in the center of the cemetery that sits on a raised rounded hill was dedicated in 1909. The monument contains the names of the 41 original stockholders of the cemetery. The obelisk has a marble plinth block and the inscription “In memory of the original stockholders and our beloved dead.” A flagpole stands nearby and a grassy, one-lane path runs in a circular pattern in the cemetery. Both marked and unmarked headstones are generally laid in rows facing northwest. The dates on the gravestones range from the late 19th century to today, with the earliest identifiable headstone dating to 1874.

[*] The surnames associated with many of the houses used in this discussion, are primarily those of more recent owners.

The earliest surviving domestic buildings in the Josephine City Historic District are most commonly the I-house, and the hall-parlor- and side-passage-plans. Most buildings are two stories in height, while a few are only one-story tall. These oldest surviving dwellings are also easily identifiable as they have very little setback from the edge of Josephine Street. Historic photographs of the street show that the present Josephine Street, now paved, was originally narrower and graveled and would therefore have allowed for a larger front yard than is currently found. The survival of some of these earliest domestic resources in this community is a testament to the commitment of the residents to preserve their history and legacy. These early dwellings were constructed by African Americans with limited resources. Mechanic Liens found in the Clarke County Courthouse provide valuable and rare documentation about dwellings in Josephine City in the mid-1870s and 1880s, with detailed descriptions that correlate well with the surviving resources.

Three of the four examples of hall-parlor-plan dwellings in the district are of log construction; one is of frame. The now abandoned two-story, three-bay frame Hampton-Page House (168-5018; 168-5029-0012) was the home of Benjamin Franklin, one of the first deacons of Zion Baptist Church.[4] The Ralph and Phillip Page House (168-5012; 168-5029-0014) rests on a stone foundation and features a standing-seam metal gable roof and two-over-two-sash double-hung wood windows. The Mary Rollins House (168-5011; 168-5029-0028) and the Gilleson Log House (168-5010; 168-5029-0030) stand next to each other on part of the original Lot 10 on the north side of Josephine Street. Although both of these early-1880s, two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwellings are abandoned, they retain their architectural integrity. The Gilleson Log House with an exposed log exterior with square notched ends rests on a stone foundation. The logs do not show evidence of ever having been whitewashed. The sides of the house are covered in wood siding, suggesting the whole building was originally clad in weatherboards. The Mary Rollins House is currently covered in Masonite siding. Both dwellings retain their standing-seam metal roofs and most of their six-over-six-sash, double-hung wood windows.

The I-houses along Josephine Street include the ca. 1880 Doleman House (168-5008; 168-5029-34), located on part of the original Lot 11 on the north side of Josephine Street; the ca. 1890 Wilson-Slaughter House (168-5013; 168-5029-0004), located on what was originally Lot 2 on the north side of Josephine Street; the ca. 1900 Walker Philips House (168-5019; 168-5029-0017), located on the border of original Lots 7 and 8 on the south side of Josephine Street; and the ca. 1890 Johnson-Smith House (168-5005; 168-5029-0040), located on part of original Lot 13 on the north side of Josephine Street. All are two-story, three-bay, frame dwellings resting on stone foundations with side-gabled roofs and one-story front porches. Three have stuccoed exterior finishes, while the Johnson-Smith House is the only one clad in German-lap siding. The Walker Philips House is one of the most intact resources along the street and historically served as a boardinghouse.[5] The Johnson-Smith House is relatively unaltered, displaying substantial architectural integrity with the

retention of its wood siding, wood windows, standing-seam metal roof, front porch with turned spindles, and interior-end chimneys.

Two examples of early side-passage-plan dwellings (ca. 1880) stand next to each other on the original Lot 5 on the south side of Josephine Street. Currently abandoned and in fair to poor condition, the two-story Richard Edward Jenkins House (168-5016; 168-5029-0010) is of frame construction while the Mansfield Page House (168-5017; 168-5029-0011) appears to be of log. These dwellings have limited exterior architectural detail although the Richard Edward Jenkins House still retains the decorative sawn scroll brackets on its two-bay front porch.

Most of the historic dwellings along Josephine Street display no formal architectural style. This is characteristic of the ten or so primary resources dating to the first three decades of the twentieth century. Eight dwellings are contributing resources to the district. Most are frame, one- and two-story buildings and show remarkably varied forms. The Annie Hoseby House (168-5006; 168-5029-0039), constructed ca. 1890, is comprised of two sections: a two-bay, exposed v-notched log part to the east and a two-bay, stuccoed frame section to the west. Each portion has a front door with the entrances united by a gable asphalt-shingled roof and a stone foundation. Constructed on original Lot 13 on the north side of Josephine Street, the house retains its historic integrity despite some non-historic alterations. The presence of two front doors suggests that it may have once had a commercial use. The one-story, gable-end, frame "clubhouse" at 203 Josephine Street (168-5020; 168-5029-0022) is another example of a vernacular dwelling; it is distinguished as one of the few gable-end facing structures along the street. Currently abandoned, the late-19th-century dwelling was most recently known as the "clubhouse" for the local African-American baseball team. The first owner, Robert Lewis, was born in 1835 and was listed in the 1900 census as a "Day Laborer" living alone. The house has been used as a commercial building, residence, and recreational facility. Constructed in at least two sections, it features weatherboard siding, a stone and wood pier foundation, and a standing-seam metal roof. The ca. 1910 Mary Bell Howard House (168-5009; 168-5029-0031) is three bays on the first floor with a central door flanked by six-over-six-sash windows. The second floor façade has only one central window opening. The Tracey-Randolph House (168-5023; 168-5029-0036), constructed in 1922, is a two-story, two-bay, cross-gable-roofed, vernacular frame dwelling that also housed a hat shop. The front, two-story, two-bay, gable-end, frame section of the Viola Lampkin Brown House (168-5021; 168-5029-0029), relocated here in 1935 was associated with a livery located on Main Street in Berryville.

A very few surviving dwellings in the district date to the period from the 1910s to the 1940s. Three houses were constructed in the period from 1950 to 1966. These dwellings followed the one-story, rectangular-shaped Minimal Traditional form with intermediate roof pitches and limited architectural detailing. These include the ca. 1950 John and Gussie Hale House (168-5029-0041), the ca. 1956 Johnson Turner House (168-5029-0047), and the ca. 1966 Carter House (168-5029-0045). Two examples of the Minimal Ranch, a

smaller version of the Ranch house, were identified: the ca. 1959 Palmer Jackson House (168-5029-0020); and the ca. 1950 William Henry Page House (168-5029-0015). The one-story, four-bay, Robert and Lavinia Gillison House (168-5029-0016), an example of a brick-veneered Ranch house, dates to 1966.

Twelve residences on Josephine Street primarily of the Minimal Ranch and Ranch forms date to the 1970s. Many of them were constructed after the community received public water and sewer service. Generally they were built directly behind an older dwelling that stood toward the front of the property. This explains the placement of the more recent dwellings further back from Josephine Street. One dwelling along Josephine Street dates to the 1980s, four to the 1990s, and one to 2014. These buildings are less sympathetic to the existing architectural streetscape than their earlier counterparts from the 1970s.

Religion was an important element of the Josephine City community as confirmed by the construction of several churches. The Benjamin Franklin Annex at 13 Josephine Street (168-5025; 168-5029-0043) was constructed in 1882 originally to serve as a church sanctuary; it was later converted to its current use as a parish hall for Zion Baptist Church across the street. The vernacular frame building rests on a stone foundation with a date stone inscribed with "erected AD 1882." Although the building is currently used as a meeting hall, technically it remains the only 19th-century church in Josephine City. The other 19th-century church in the community, Providence Baptist Church (168-5029-0009), stood at the eastern end of Josephine Street and was demolished in the 1970s. The site of the ca. 1885 church contains a rock outline of the rubble stone foundation as well as a set of formed concrete steps leading to the location of the original front door. The frame Zion Baptist Church (168-5004; 168-5029-0044), constructed in 1908 and brick veneered in 1987, is the only extant church in the community. Located near the eastern entrance into Josephine City on what was original Lot 14 on the north side of the street, the one-story, three-bay church has Gothic-arched transoms above the double-leaf entrance doors and Gothic-arched wood windows along the four-bay sides. A two-and-one-half-story pyramidal belfry with round windows and louvers is topped by a cross and dominates the façade of the gable-end church.

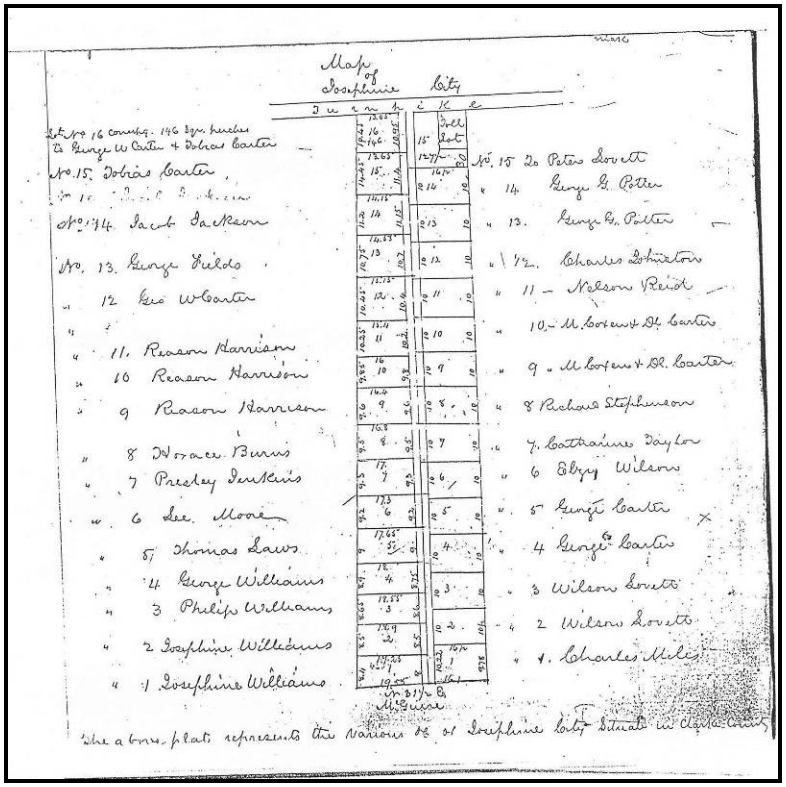
Josephine City contains three education-related buildings significant not only to the history of the African-American community but also to the history of education in the larger Clarke County context. The earliest resource is the Josephine City School (168-5027; 168-5029-0049), which dates to 1882. It was moved from its original location on Josephine Street to its current one, around 100 feet south, ca. 1930. Individually listed in the National Register in 1995, the one-story, four-bay, vernacular frame schoolhouse has stuccoed exterior walls and a corrugated metal side-gabled roof. The symmetrical façade has two central doors with a single transom, flanked by large eight-over-eight-sash, double-hung wood windows. The one-story side restroom wing was added in 1961. The building ceased being used for educational purposes in 1971 and was completely renovated in 2002 to serve its current

function as the Josephine School Community Museum. The former school is dedicated to relating the history of Clarke County's African-American community.

Located across from the Josephine City School is the former Johnson-Williams High School (168-5029-0048), now the Johnson-Williams Community Apartments. The original 1930 portion is located in the southeast corner (rear) of the current building. It housed a four-classroom school with an auditorium that could be divided into two more classrooms. The one-story, cross-gable school was constructed of concrete block faced with four-inch brick veneer. Architectural details in this earliest section include circular louvered vents, concrete window sills, and overhanging eaves. When the school was enlarged in 1951, it may have been a response to the efforts to equalize facilities for African-American students. Additions include a long one-story wing extending off of the west end and another two-story wing off of the north end. These wings are finished with five-course American-bond brick veneer, asphalt-shingle hipped roofs, and small replacement casement windows set in large window bays that are filled in with T-111 siding. Some of these alterations date to 1992 when it was converted to its current use as the Johnson-Williams Community apartments. The complex contains 45 apartment units for low-income elderly citizens. Despite its recent rehabilitation into apartments, the school building retains its historic integrity.

The one-story, three-bay vernacular frame school building known as the Johnson-Williams Annex (168-5026; 168-5029-0050) is the third building that is in the former education complex in Josephine City. Constructed in 1941 as an agricultural building to support the other two school buildings on the property, the building rests on a concrete foundation and has an asphalt-shingled side-gabled roof. This building represents the continuing campaign in the 1930s and 1940s to emphasize agricultural and vocational education in Virginia's rural public schools for African American students.

The Josephine City Historic District contains a collection of residential and institutional resources that captures the story of the community's growth and development from its inception as an oasis for African Americans in the 1870s to the mid-20th century when it was the site of the first fully integrated middle school in the county. The character of the community, with its central street flanked by houses and a few churches, is intact and reflects the plat that was drafted as part of the 1870 sale to African Americans.



This plat of Josephine City was included in the deed filed in the Clarke County Courthouse on 30 September 1870. Note that the community was named Josephine City at the time. The names of the African Americans listed correlate to the numbered lots. The map is oriented with the top of the page pointing west (Clarke County, Virginia Deed Book K: 109).

This Google Earth aerial view shows the overlay of the lots that were drawn in the 1870 plat with current conditions along Josephine Street. Note how many of the original lots were subdivided before they were built upon (Map compiled by Jane Ailes).

Inventory of Josephine City Historic District

In the following inventory, which is listed numerically by street address, all resources, both primary and secondary, have been considered either contributing or non-contributing based upon the areas of significance as listed under Criterion A for Ethnic Heritage: African American and Education and under Criterion C for Architecture and based upon the Period of Significance of 1874, the date of the earliest surviving resource within the historic district, to 1966, when schools were fully integrated in Clarke County and the Johnson-Williams High School in the community became the county's middle school for both races. Therefore, all non-contributing resources have been so noted for being either constructed after 1966 or as having little to no material integrity left to represent the period and areas of significance. The resources are keyed to the accompanying sketch map using the tertiary number of the DHR-assigned inventory. For example, the location for 5 Josephine Street (DHR # 168-5029-0047) is marked as 47 on the sketch map. This inventory was generated using the Virginia Department of Historic Resources V-CRIS database. The dates listed are those for the primary resource.

Josephine Street

5 Josephine Street **168-5029-0047** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1956** Contributing
Constructed in 1956, this one-story, four-bay frame dwelling is of the Minimal Traditional form and rests on a formed concrete foundation. The house has beaded aluminum siding, a standing-seam metal gable roof, a central-interior concrete block flue, three-over-one wood windows, and one-over-one-sash wood windows in the gable ends. The one-bay, shed-roofed, raised front porch is centered on the façade and has side steps, lattice skirting, square posts, and a plain balustrade. A small shed-roofed addition extends off of the west side of the façade.

7 Josephine Street **168-5029-0046** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1974** **Non-contributing**
Constructed in 1974, this one-story, two-bay, vernacular frame house rests on a concrete foundation and has vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. Architectural details include one-over-one-sash vinyl windows, one of which is paired, louvered vinyl shutters, and overhanging eaves. An entrance on the east side is fronted by a wood stoop with plain railing.
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing**

9 Josephine Street **168-5029-0045** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1966** Contributing
This one-story, four-bay, frame, Minimal Traditional house with a stucco exterior and an asphalt-shingle gable roof was constructed in 1966. A partially enclosed, three-bay, shed-roofed front porch has a side entrance, wrought-iron supports, and a paneled knee-wall with screened panels

above it. Architectural details include horizontal one-over-one-sash wood windows, six-over-six-sash wood windows, one-over-one-sash vinyl windows, and a central-interior brick flue. A one-story, shed-roofed addition with vinyl siding extends off of the rear.
Secondary Resource: **Carport (Structure)** **Non-contributing (struct.)**

10 Josephine Street 168-5004 ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0044***
Primary Resource: **Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Gothic Revival, Ca 1908**
Contributing
According to datestones on the building, the Gothic Revival-style Zion Baptist Church was constructed in 1908 and bricked veneered in 1987. The one-story, three-bay frame church has an asphalt-shingled gable-end roof and vinyl siding in the front gable end and belfry. The symmetrical façade is dominated by a two-and-a-half-story pyramidal belfry with round windows and louvers and topped by a cross. The first floor of the projecting belfry ties into the one-story, three-bay, brick-veneered façade marked by the central double-leaf entrance doors topped by a Gothic-arched transom and flanked by Gothic-arched double-hung wood windows. The church is four bays deep and has Gothic-arched four-over-two-sash wood windows, four-light circular windows and circular louvered vents in the belfry, an interior-slope brick flue, a plain friezeboard, and plain cornerboards.

13 Josephine Street 168-5025 ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0043***
Primary Resource: **Meeting/Fellowship Hall (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1882** Contributing
This vernacular frame building was constructed in 1882 as a church and is now used as a parish hall for Zion Baptist Church across the street and is known as the Benjamin Franklin Annex. The one-story, one-bay, frame building rests on a stone foundation and has a datestone inscribed with "erected AD 1882" that is partially obscured by the new vinyl siding. The gable-end roof is covered in standing- seam metal and the windows are one-over-one replacement vinyl sash. The modern double-leaf front entrance doors are protected by a one-bay pedimented porch on a raised wood foundation with steps down one side and a wooden L-shaped handicap ramp with plain balustrade down the other. Other details include five bays of windows on the west side, rectangular gable-end attic vents, an exterior-end concrete block flue, and a one-story small rear wing on a concrete block foundation. The large, side- gabled, one-story, two-bay, frame wing that extends to the east and is set back was constructed in 2001.
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing**

14 Josephine Street 168-5029-0042 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1973**
Non-contributing
This one-story brick Ranch was constructed in 1973 as the parsonage for the Zion Baptist Church. The four-bay, frame house has stretcher-bond brick veneer on the foundation and all sides with the exception of vertical vinyl siding in the gable ends. The gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingle. There are two front doors adjacent to each other that are sheltered by the two-bay, shed-roofed front porch that sits on a poured concrete foundation and has aluminum

columns. Architectural details include six-over-six-sash wood windows with brick lintels, paneled vinyl shutters, a central-interior brick flue, triangular gable-end vents, and overhanging eaves. An aluminum awning extends off of the rear.
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing**

19 Josephine Street **168-5029-0041** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1950** Contributing
This vacant, one-story, five-bay, frame, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed ca. 1950 and rests on a parged concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in stucco and the gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingle. The full-width front porch sits on a raised concrete block foundation and has wrought-iron supports and railing, and a standing-seam metal shed roof. Architectural details include one-over-one-sash wood windows with brick lintels and sills, a central interior brick flue, and one-over- one-sash wood attic windows in the gable ends. A one-story, shed-roofed wing extends across the rear with German-lap siding, exposed rafter ends, and a central-interior parged brick chimney.
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Contributing
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing

20 Josephine Street **168-5005** ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0040***
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890** Contributing
This two-story, three-bay, vernacular frame I-house on a stone foundation, and with German-lap siding and a standing-seam metal gable roof was constructed ca.1890. The three-bay, hip-roofed front porch has turned posts. The windows are one-over-one-sash wood windows. Other details include plain cornerboards, overhanging eaves, and two interior-end rusticated concrete block chimneys with corbelled caps. A lean-to wing with enclosed porch extends off of the rear. The house is in relatively unaltered condition.
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing

22 Josephine Street **168-5006** ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0039***
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890** Contributing
This interesting one-story vernacular dwelling, constructed ca. 1890, is comprised of a two sections: a two-bay, exposed v-notched log part to the east and a two-bay, stuccoed section to the west. Each section has a front door and both are united by a gable asphalt-shingled roof. The foundation is stone and all the one-over-one-sash vinyl windows are modern replacements. A one-bay, pedimented front porch with turned posts fronts the door on the stuccoed west section. Other architectural details include a bank of three one-over-one-sash vinyl windows, a window on the log façade that was originally a door, four-light attic windows, an interior-end brick chimney on the log section, and a one-story, shed-roofed wing that extends across the rear.

102 Josephine Street **168-5029-0037** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1990**
Non-contributing
Constructed in 1990, this one-story, two-bay, vernacular frame house has a poured concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled, gable-end roof. Architectural details include an inset porch with square posts and a plain balustrade, one-over-one-sash paired vinyl windows, louvered vinyl shutters, and a side entrance with raised wooden steps and plain railing.
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Non-contributing**

103 Josephine Street 168-5023 ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0036***
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1922**
Contributing
Constructed in 1922, this two-story, two-bay, vernacular frame house has a brick veneered foundation, vinyl siding, and a cross-gable asphalt-shingled roof. A three-bay, hipped-roofed front porch with turned posts has a poured concrete foundation and side concrete steps. Architectural details include one-over-one-sash vinyl windows, louvered vinyl shutters, and an interior-slope brick flue. A gable-end, one-story wing extends off of the rear and has a ground-level deck with lattice railing.

104 Josephine Street 168-5029-0035 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing
This ca. 1990, one-story, two-bay, vernacular, frame house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled gable-end roof. An inset front porch has metal supports and an aluminum awning. Architectural details include paired one-over-one-sash vinyl windows, louvered vinyl shutters, and aluminum awnings over the windows.
Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure) **Non-contributing (struct.)**
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Non-contributing**

106 Josephine Street 168-5008 ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0034***
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1880
Contributing
Constructed ca. 1880, this two-story, three-bay, frame, vernacular I-house rests on a stone foundation, and features a pebble-dash stuccoed exterior, and a standing-seam-metal gable roof. The second-story central bay window has been made smaller with a two-light bypass window, probably to accommodate a bathroom in that location. A one-story, three-bay, hipped-roofed, front porch has a plain balustrade, square posts, and a partially enclosed west end. Architectural details include an interior brick flue, an exterior-end concrete block flue, one-over-one-sash vinyl windows, six-light casement windows in the attic gable ends, overhanging eaves, and aluminum window awnings on the rear first floor. A two-story, shed-roofed wing extends off of the rear and has a one-story shed-roofed overhang off of its north and west ends. Some of the rear windows have aluminum awnings, and a bulkhead basement entry is evident on the north side.
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Non-contributing**

108 Josephine Street 168-5029-0033 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1973**
Non-contributing
Constructed in 1973, this one-story, four-bay Ranch house has a formed concrete foundation, Masonite siding, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The one-story, three-bay, shed-roofed front porch has wrought-iron posts and railing. Architectural details include six-over-six-sash vinyl windows, louvered vinyl shutters, an interior brick flue, and triangular attic vents in the gable ends. A two-bay, shed-roofed, partially enclosed porch extends off of the rear.
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing**

109 Josephine Street 168-5029-0032 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1998**
Non-contributing
This two-story, five-bay, split-level house was constructed in 1998, has a poured concrete foundation with a stretcher-bond brick veneer façade, cantilevered second-story projecting bays with vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Architectural details include six-over-six-sash vinyl windows, a bank of three six-over-six-sash vinyl windows, louvered vinyl shutters, and an octagonal window above the recessed front door.
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing**

110 Josephine Street 168-5009 ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0031***
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910**
Contributing
Constructed, ca. 1910, this two-story, three-bay, vernacular, frame house rests on a formed concrete foundation, has asbestos shingle siding, and a standing-seam metal gable roof. There is only one opening on the second floor and it is a six-over-six-sash wood window centered above the front door. A full-width, one-story, shed-roofed front porch has square posts and shelters the central front door flanked by large six-over-six-sash wood windows. Other architectural details include an interior-brick chimney with corbelled cap, overhanging eaves, and plain cornerboards. A two-story ell with a central brick flue and exterior-end concrete flue extends to the rear. Off the east side of the ell, just behind the main block is a two-story gabled wing with 6/6-sash window on the second floor and a large 6-light bay window on the first floor. A one-story shed-roofed wing then wraps around the east and north sides of the ell.
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing**

112 Josephine Street 168-5010 ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0030***
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1885**
Contributing
Constructed ca. 1885, this abandoned, two-story, three-bay, hall-parlor-plan, vernacular log dwelling rests on a stone foundation and features a standing-seam metal gabled roof with an interior- end and an exterior-end brick flue. The exposed logs are square notched and do not show evidence of being whitewashed. Weatherboard siding is located in the gable ends along with an off-center 6-light attic window. A one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed front porch raised on

concrete blocks has square posts. The abandoned house has six-over-six-sash wood windows on the second floor, and plyboarded windows and door openings on the first-floor façade. A one-story, shed-roofed, enclosed rear porch rests on a partial concrete block foundation and has plywood and aluminum siding, boarded-up windows, and a six-light casement window.

113 Josephine Street 168-5021 ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0029***
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1935**
Contributing

In 1935, this two-story, two-bay, gable-end, vernacular, frame building was moved to its current location from the Harry Hardesty Livery on East Main Street. Historic photos of the livery show part of the building resembled this building. The house features a formed concrete foundation, asbestos shingle siding, and a gable-end standing-seam metal roof. A full-width, two-bay front porch has modern square posts, plain railing, and a shed roof. Architectural details include an exterior-side concrete block flue, an exterior-end brick flue, one-over-one-sash replacement vinyl windows, rectangular louvered attic vents, and paired six-over-six-sash vinyl windows on the façade. A two-story, two-bay, gabled wing clad in vinyl siding was added to the east end in 1949 and enlarged in 1991. A series of one-story concrete block wings were added off the rear of the main section connecting the house to a gabled shed that may have been a meat house.
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing

114 Josephine Street 168-5011 ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0028***
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1880**
Contributing

Constructed ca. 1880, this two-story, three-bay, vernacular, hall-parlor-plan, log dwelling rests on a stone foundation and is in fair condition. The house features Masonite siding, a standing-seam- metal gabled roof, and an off-center front door. Currently vacant, the house contains a few of the original six-over-six-sash wood windows but many have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl sash. A one-story, three-bay, shed-roofed front porch on a concrete foundation has square posts. Part of the roof is missing and is covered in tarp. The interior-end chimney originally on the roof has been removed. Other architectural details include rectangular louvered attic vents, two exterior-side concrete block flues, and a one-story, enclosed porch that extends across the full-width of the rear, and has Masonite and German-lap siding.
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing

118 Josephine Street 168-5029-0027 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1972**
Non-contributing

Constructed ca. 1972, this one-story, four-bay, frame Minimal Ranch has a parged concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Architectural details include eight-over-eight-sash vinyl windows, louvered vinyl shutters, a central interior brick flue, overhanging eaves, and a new multi-light bay window. A wood ramp with railing extends off of the front door and a side entrance has a set of wood steps and railing. A below-grade basement entrance with concrete steps is off of the rear.

Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing (2)**

119 Josephine Street **168-5029-0026** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1972**
Non-contributing
Constructed ca. 1972, this one-story, four-bay, frame, Ranch house has a parged concrete foundation, Masonite siding, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Architectural details include horizontal one-over-one-sash windows, a twelve-light bow window, louvered shutters, overhanging eaves, and a front brick stoop with wrought-iron railing. A small one-story, shed-roofed wing extends off of the northwest end. A raised deck with painted plain wood balustrade extends off of the rear.
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing**

120 Josephine Street **168-5029-0024** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Storage (Building), Stories 1, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1982**
Non-contributing
This 1982 steel storage building was built on original Lot 9 on the north side of Josephine Street. The building was constructed after the period of significance and, therefore, does not contribute to the potential Josephine City Historic District. The building was erected by American Woodmark, who owned the former Byrd Canning Plant just to the north.

121 Josephine Street **168-5029-0025** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1885**
Contributing
Constructed ca. 1885, this one-story, L-shaped, vernacular, frame dwelling sits perpendicular to the street and fronts the railroad tracks. It features a formed concrete foundation, stucco exterior, and cross-gable standing-seam metal roof with interior brick flues with plain caps. An enclosed shed-roofed porch with asbestos shingle fills in the L-shaped, cross-gabled original section. Architectural details include six-over-six-sash wood windows, board-and-batten and louvered wooden shutters, rectangular louvered gable-end attic vents, and overhanging eaves.
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing**

122 Josephine Street **168-5029-0023** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1982**
Non-contributing
Constructed 1982, this one-story, five-bay, frame, Minimal Ranch has a parged concrete foundation, Masonite siding, and an asphalt-shingled, cross-hipped roof. Architectural details include one-over-one-sash vinyl windows, louvered vinyl shutters, rectangular attic vents, overhanging eaves, and a raised deck with turned spindles in the balustrade. A one-story, gable-end addition extends off of the southwest end and includes a full basement entry.

202 Josephine Street **168-5029-0021** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1979**

Non-contributing

The one-story, four-bay, frame Minimal Ranch, known as the Libby Washington House, was constructed in 1979. It features a parged concrete block foundation, a stretcher-bond brick apron topped with a course of soldier bricks, aluminum siding, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A concrete stoop with aluminum hood and cast metal supports shelters the front door. Architectural details include an exterior-end parged concrete block flue, one-over-one-sash vinyl windows, one of which is paired, louvered vinyl shutters, aluminum hood awnings on the front windows, and triangular louvered vents in the gable ends. A side entrance has a concrete stoop with an aluminum hood awning and metal supports similar to the front stoop.

Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing**
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing**

203 Josephine Street 168-5020 ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0022***
Primary Resource: **Clubhouse (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1880**
Contributing

This ca. 1880, frame, one-story, three-bay, symmetrical, gable-end, vernacular, frame dwelling features a stone and wood pier foundation, weatherboard siding, plain cornerboards, a boxed cornice, and a standing-seam metal gable-end roof. The house was constructed in two parts; the original section is the front gable-end section with a brick exterior-end flue that was later enclosed by the rear gabled section. The windows and doors on the house are boarded up with plywood, but it is still possible to see the corbelled brackets and turned post at the front left window, evidence of an original batten door on the rear opening, and the existence of gable-end windows. This now abandoned house was most recently known as the "clubhouse" for a local baseball team or league.

205 Josephine Street 168-5029-0020 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1959**
Contributing

Constructed in 1959, this one-story, four-bay, Minimal Ranch, frame, dwelling rests on a parged concrete foundation, and has aluminum siding, and an asphalt-shingled cross-gabled roof. An integral one-bay front porch has a concrete stoop and a wrought-iron railing. Architectural details include an octagonal window in the front gable end near the porch, one-over-one-sash vinyl windows, louvered vinyl shutters, an exterior-end concrete block flue, and a cantilevered polygonal bay window. A gabled ell and shed-roofed wing extend off the rear.

Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** **Non-contributing**
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing**

206 Josephine Street 168-5029-0019 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1970**
Non-contributing

Constructed in 1970, this one-story, four-bay, frame, Minimal Ranch dwelling is associated with Doris and Frances Liggins. It features a parged concrete foundation, a stone-veneered façade, aluminum siding, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The front door is sheltered by a shed hood

overhang with square posts and a ramp with plain balustrade. A side entrance has a concrete stoop with an aluminum awning supported by metal posts and a wooden balustrade. Other architectural details include horizontal one-over-one-sash wood windows, triangular attic vents, overhanging eaves, and one-light basement windows.

207 Josephine Street 168-5029-0051 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 2014**
Non-contributing
This two-story, three-bay, vernacular frame house was constructed in 2014. Constructed into a slightly banked site, the house rests on a formed concrete foundation that is almost a half-story in height on the front and ground level in the rear. The exterior walls are clad in beaded vinyl siding, and the gable roof with a projecting side front gable, is covered in asphalt shingles. The two-bay, shed-roofed front porch has square posts, plain pickets and a set of concrete stairs. A projecting polygonal bay window on the first floor rests beneath the cantilevered second-story, gabled projecting bay. The vinyl windows are single and paired one-over-one-sash, with a small basement window on the front northwest corner of the foundation.

210 Josephine Street 168-5029-0016 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1966**
Contributing
Constructed ca. 1966, this one-story, four-bay, Ranch House has a parged concrete foundation, stretcher-bond brick-veneered siding, and an asphalt-shingled gabled roof. Architectural details include wide overhanging eaves, a plain frieze, horizontal one-over-one-sash wood windows, two-light steel basement windows, a tripartite picture window, brick window sills, T-111 siding in the gable ends, and a concrete stoop at the front door.

211 Josephine Street 168-5029-0018 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1988**
Non-contributing
This one-story, two-bay, gable-end, vernacular, frame dwelling was constructed ca. 1988. It features a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingle gable-end roof. An integral one-bay front porch has a side wrap-around deck with plain balustrade and lattice skirting. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, paired one-over-one-sash vinyl windows, and louvered vinyl shutters.
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing**

213 Josephine Street 168-5019 ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0017***
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900**
Contributing
The ca. 1900, two-story, three-bay, vernacular, frame I-house has a concrete parged foundation, a stuccoed exterior, and a standing-seam metal gable roof. A three-bay, hipped-roofed front porch sits on a concrete block foundation and has a plain balustrade and Tuscan columns. The central front door surround includes a three-light transom and four-light sidelights. Architectural

details include overhanging eaves, an exterior-end brick flue with plain cap, six-over-six-sash vinyl windows with vinyl shutters, four-light attic windows in the gable ends, and gable-end returns. A two-story, gabled rear ell has a wraparound, two-story, enclosed, shed-roofed porch and a modern wooden deck.
Secondary Resource: **Workshop (Building)** **Non-contributing**

218 Josephine Street 168-5012 ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0014***
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900**
Contributing
This ca. 1900 two-story, three-bay, vernacular, hall-parlor or I house is known as the Ralph and Philip Page House. The house features a parged stone foundation, vinyl siding, and a standing-seam metal gable roof. A one-story, three-bay, hipped-roofed front porch has square posts and plain pickets. Architectural details include two-over-two-sash wood windows, overhanging eaves, paired two-over-two-sash windows that flank the front door, and missing interior-end chimneys. A two-story gable-end rear ell has a two-story shed-roofed wing; both additions have exterior-end brick flues. A one-story, shed-roofed porch extends off of the rear of the shed-roofed wing.
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing**

219 Josephine Street 168-5029-0015 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1950**
Contributing
Constructed ca. 1950, this one-story, three-bay, frame, Minimal Ranch dwelling rests on a cinder block foundation. It features Masonite siding, an asphalt-shingle gable roof, a central concrete-block flue, overhanging eaves, and eight-over-eight-sash wood windows. A three-bay, shed-roofed front porch has a raised concrete block foundation, wrought-iron railing and supports, and poured concrete steps. The six-panel front wood door has louvered wood shutters and is flanked by large twelve-over- twelve-sash wood windows with louvered wood shutters. A rear three-light glazed door with two panels provides exterior access.
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing

222 Josephine Street 168-5029-0013 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1970**
Non-contributing
The Lucille Layton House, constructed ca. 1970, is a one-story, three-bay, Minimal Ranch on a concrete-block foundation. It features aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a central brick flue, horizontal two-over-two-sash wood windows, vinyl shutters, and an exterior basement staircase extending off the rear and covered by a gambrel-roofed open-air shelter with lattice siding. A hooded overhang extending from the gabled roof shelters the modern front door with large oval stained glass and the tripartite picture window right of the door. A concrete stoop with wrought-iron railing lies in front of the front door and connects to a wood ramp with plain railing.

Secondary Resource: **Gazebo (Structure)** **Non-contributing (struct.)**
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing

225 Josephine Street 168-5018 ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0012***
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1880**
Contributing

The ca. 1880 Hampton-Page House is a two-story, three-bay, vernacular, frame, hall-parlor plan with a non-visible foundation, asphalt shingle siding, and a standing-seam metal gable roof. The hipped-roofed front porch is missing but the scarring reveals original weatherboard siding underneath the asphalt shingle siding and engaged square posts. The central front door, flanking windows, second-floor windows, and paired gable-end windows are covered with plywood. Architectural details include gable-end returns, overhanging eaves, and an interior-end brick flue. The house is currently abandoned.

227 Josephine Street 168-5017 ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0011***
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1880**
Contributing

The Mansfield Page House, constructed ca. 1880, is a two-story, two-bay, vernacular, side-passage-plan log house. Currently abandoned and in fair condition, the house has no visible foundation, Masonite siding, and a standing-seam metal gable-end roof. The three-bay, shed-roofed, front porch sits on a dry-laid concrete block foundation, and features square posts, a solid balustrade, and a v-crimp metal roof. Architectural details include six-over-six-sash wood windows, a plywood-boarded front door, rectangular louvered attic vents in the gable-end, a boxed cornice, plain cornerboards, and a concrete block exterior-side flue. A two-story, gabled ell with a one-story, shed-roofed wing extends off of the rear. The ell has German-lap siding on the south end and an exterior-end flue.
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing

229 Josephine Street 168-5016 ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0010***
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1880**
Contributing

Constructed ca. 1880, this two-story, two-bay, frame, vernacular, side-passage-plan dwelling is currently abandoned and in fair condition. Resting on a stone foundation, the exterior walls are covered in bricktex siding and the gabled roof in standing-seam metal. The two-bay, hipped-roofed front porch has square posts, decorative sawn scroll brackets, and a wood porch floor on a pier foundation. Architectural details include an interior-end brick flue, a three-light transom over the front door, some exposed weatherboard siding under the bricktex, and gable-end returns. The windows and doors on the original section are boarded-over with plywood sheets. A two-story ell has six-over-six-sash wood windows, a four-light attic window, and a rear basement entry. A one-story, shed-roofed addition extends off of the south end of the ell and has an exterior-side brick chimney.

300 Josephine Street 168-5029-0009 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Foundation (Site), Stories, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1885**
Contributing (site)

The site consists of a rock outline of the rubble-stone foundation as well as a set of formed concrete steps at the original front door of the ca. 1885 church.

301 Josephine Street 168-5029-0048 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **School (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1930, 1951**
Contributing

The former Johnson-Williams High School has undergone several iterations; it first started as the Clarke County Training School before becoming the Johnson-Williams High School and finally becoming apartment units. The original 1930 portion is located in the southeast corner (rear) of the current building. It was a four-classroom school with an auditorium that could be divided into two more classrooms. The one-story, cross-gable, vernacular school was constructed of concrete block faced with four-inch brick veneer. Architectural details include circular louvered vents, concrete window sills, and overhanging eaves. The school was enlarged in 1951 with a long one-story wing off of the west end and another two-story wing off of the north end. Theses wings are finished with five-course American-bond brick veneer, asphalt-shingle hipped roofs, and small replacement casement windows set in large window bays that are filled in with T-111 siding.

303 Josephine Street 168-5027** ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0049
Primary Resource: **School (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1882**
Contributing

The Josephine City School is a one-story, four-bay, vernacular frame school with a piled limestone and formed concrete foundation under a stucco exterior and a corrugated metal gable roof. The building was constructed in 1882 and was moved from its original location to its current location, around 100 feet south, ca. 1930. The symmetrical façade has two central doors with single transoms, flanked by large eight-over-eight-sash wood windows with false batten wood shutters. Architectural details include a central brick flue, overhanging eaves, lunette-shaped louvered vents and a bank of three eight-over-eight-sash wood windows on the gable-ends. A one-story, gabled wing with smaller four-over-four-sash wood windows extends off of the east end. The bathroom wing was added ca. 1961. *This building was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1995.

304 Josephine Street 168-5029-0007 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1971**
Non-contributing

The 1971 Robert Reynolds House is a one-story, four-bay frame Ranch with a raised parged concrete foundation, stretcher-bond brick veneer on the façade, aluminum siding on the remaining sides, and an asphalt-shingle hipped roof. The four-bay, inset front porch has wrought-iron supports and a wood ramp off of its north end that leads to the driveway. Architectural details include an exterior-end brick chimney, an interior parged flue, one-over-one-sash vinyl windows with vinyl shutters, a tripartite picture window left of the front door, and deeply overhanging eaves. A one-story, gable-end ell extends off of the rear.

305 Josephine Street 168-5026 ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0050***
Primary Resource: **School (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1941**
Contributing
Constructed in 1941, the Johnson-Williams Annex is a one-story, three-bay, vernacular, frame school building with a formed concrete foundation and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The hardi-plank siding has recently (2012) been installed. The façade features a modern door with wooden ramp to one side and two large twelve-over-twelve-sash wood windows.

308 Josephine Street 168-5029-0005 *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1972**
Non-contributing
The Panelle-Smith House, constructed 1972, is a one-story, three-bay, gable-end vernacular frame house with a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof. Architectural details include a concrete front stoop, a raised stoop with wood steps and railing at the south-end entrance, horizontal two-over-two-sash metal windows, and overhanging eaves.
Secondary Resource: **Chicken House/Poultry House (Building) Non-contributing**

312 Josephine Street 168-5013 ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0004***
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890**
Contributing
The Wilson-Slaughter House, constructed ca. 1890, is a two-story, three-bay, vernacular frame I-house. The house rests on a stone foundation and has a stuccoed exterior, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A hipped-roofed, three-bay front porch is enclosed with T-111 and lattice and has a foundation clad in plywood. Architectural details include an interior-end brick flue, gable-end returns, one-over-one-sash replacement windows, and four-light windows and rectangular louvered vents in the gable ends. A two-story, rear-ell addition with a brick flue has a two-story, shed-roofed, enclosed porch with vinyl-siding; a one-story shed extends off of the rear.
Secondary Resource: **Carport (Structure)** **Non-contributing (struct.)**
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Contributing

313 Josephine Street 168-5014 ***Other DHR Id#: 168-5029-0006***
Primary Resource: **Cemetery (Site), Stories, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1874**
Contributing (site)
The Milton Valley Cemetery site dates to at least 1874 when three acres were purchased by the president and officers of the Milton Valley Cemetery from A. Moore, Jr., the guardian of the children of Edward T. Hebb, although the deed was not recorded until 1880. The marble obelisk in the center of the cemetery sits on a raised rounded hill and was dedicated in 1909. It contains the names of all the original stockholders of the cemetery (41 names are listed). The obelisk has a marble plinth block and the inscription "In memory of the original stockholders and our beloved dead." A flagpole stands near the obelisk. Headstones are generally laid in rows facing northwest. The dates on the gravestones range from the late 19th century to today. According to

a local historian, there are about 717 graves with headstones and an additional approximately 150 spaces without headstones. There is also an area, now no longer used, that is the Potters Field, but no information is available as to how many unmarked graves are there. The oldest identifiable headstone is that of Mary Slowe (1874).

Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing**

315 Josephine Street **168-5029-0003** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1963**
Contributing

This 1963, one-story, six-bay, vernacular frame house may have been constructed in two sections as it is unusually long. The house features a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A three-bay, shed-roofed front porch has a concrete foundation, square posts, and plain pickets. The house also has one-over-one-sash vinyl windows and a tripartite vinyl window next to the front door.

Secondary Resource: **Carport (Structure)** **Non-contributing (struct.)**

Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing (2)**

317 Josephine Street **168-5029-0002** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1975**
Non-contributing

This 1975, one-story, five-bay, vernacular frame house has a concrete block, split-level foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. A three-bay, integral front porch has a concrete block foundation, turned posts, and a plain balustrade. Architectural details include one-over-one-sash vinyl windows with vinyl shutters, rectangular attic vents, paired windows flanking the front door, a basement entrance on the east side, and a modern rear deck.

Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Non-contributing**

318 Josephine Street **168-5029-0001** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1995**
Non-contributing

This 1995, two-story, three-bay, vernacular frame house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The two-bay, shed-roofed front porch on a concrete block foundation has turned posts and a plain balustrade. Architectural details include a large nine-light picture window, paired six-over-six-sash vinyl windows with vinyl shutters, an octagonal window, rectangular attic vents, and a small gable-end porch off of the east end of the house.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE
ETHNIC HERITAGE: African American
EDUCATION

Period of Significance
1874–1966

Significant Dates
1874
1882
1930
1966

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Josephine City Historic District is a historic African-American community located at the south end of Berryville, Virginia, the county seat of Clarke County. The community was created in 1870 and evolved in a manner that is exceptionally well documented. Ellen McCormick, executrix of Edward McCormick and owner of Clermont (DHR# 021-0019, NRHP 2005), conveyed a 31-acre parcel of land adjacent to Berryville to 24 African-Americans, including Josephine Williams, an unusual instance in which a woman was among the grantees and whose name likely was the source for the community's identity. Although the earliest roots for Josephine City and its name date to the rare 1870 plat attached to the original deed, there are no surviving resources from that year. About a dozen dwellings were constructed during the first decade of the community's existence, and a few survive from the ca. 1880 period. The deed to Josephine City reveals that the approximately 31 acres were wooded and, although McCormick reserved the right to the timber, the purchasers could receive credit toward their purchase price for timbers that they harvested.[6] The Josephine City Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with Ethnic Heritage: African American. This community founded by freedmen and inhabited for more than 140 years is a remarkable testament to their resiliency and commitment, and critical to understanding the African-American presence in Clarke County. It also represents the thinking of the times, articulated by Frederick Douglass and reported in a local newspaper, the Winchester Times, urging recently freed slaves not to leave their agricultural roots and livelihoods for the more tempting urban areas, particularly in the North.[7] The Josephine City Historic District also is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Education. Among the earliest surviving resources in the district is an 1882 schoolhouse (168-5027; 168-5029-0049), individually listed in the National Register in 1995. Along with the previously all-black Johnson-Williams High School, that began as a training school in 1930 and, in 1966, became a racially integrated middle school, this complex of educational resources represents the pivotal role played by the small Josephine City community in understanding educational opportunities in Clarke County during the 20th century and particularly during the turbulent decades of the 1950s and 1960s. At the same time, these particular resources exemplify the historic commitment to education by the black residents of the area since the last quarter of the 19th century. The Josephine City Historic District is also locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The surviving architectural resources, comprised primarily of dwellings and their outbuildings, along with a historic church and cemetery, and the aforementioned educational buildings, date from the late 19th century through the mid-1960s and tell the story of the physical development of the community. The architectural designs and forms reflect the limited resources of those who built them. Although some historic buildings have been demolished and replaced with new ones after public utilities were extended from the Town of Berryville to Josephine City in the late 1960s, the community retains its visual cohesiveness and identity. The district is anchored by institutional historic resources including a church and three former educational buildings, one of which now houses a museum dedicated to telling the

history of Clarke County's African-American community. The period of significance for the Josephine Historic District begins in 1874, the date on a marked burial in the cemetery and the earliest known resource in the district, and extends to 1966, the year that Clarke County fully integrated its public schools and the former all-black high school became the county-wide middle school for black and white students. The significant dates are 1874, the earliest extant resource in the district; 1882, the building date for the first Josephine City School; 1930, the construction of the Clarke County Training School; and 1966, the year in which the Johnson-Williams High School was fully integrated and became Johnson-Williams Middle School.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Josephine City as an African-American Community 1870-1941

The Josephine City Historic District, with roots in the year 1870 only five years after the end of the Civil War, is the only documented post-war, African-American community in Clarke County that has a surviving formal plan. It also is unusual in the county because it likely derived its name from an African-American woman, Josephine Williams, who was among the purchasers of lots in the new village. Other African-American communities in the countyinclude Browntown, named for William Brown who bought land in 1872; Claytonville, which was named for Edward Clayton who had purchased land from Mary Whiting in 1875; Lewisville, named for Lewis Williams who had purchased land from A. P. Larue in 1870; and Webbtown, named for Joseph Webb who had purchased three acres in 1868 from Charles H. Smith.[8] Following the Civil War, many widows, like Ellen McCormick, were left with large parcels of land and few pecuniary resources and often were forced to sell off land. Ellen L. McCormick, Executrix of the Will of Edward McCormick, first advertised her intention to sell off land in the Clarke Courier beginning in June 1870. She stated her desire to privately sell two parcels of land, one a 10-acre parcel east of Berryville and another parcel of undisclosed acreage located "700 yards south of Berryville." If they were not sold privately, she would then offer them at a public sale on 12 July 1870. Having failed to sell all of her parcels either privately or publically on 12 July, she re-advertised for three consecutive weeks in late July and early August 1870 for another public sale to be held on 10 August 1870 at Clermont, her home and that of her late husband. This auction included the sale of her horses, cattle, sheep, other livestock and farm implements as well as three plots of land that were near Berryville. One parcel was 10 acres and located east of the farm, the other was 21 acres located two miles south of Berryville, and the third was the 30- or 31-acre parcel, "about 600 yards south of Berryville." It was this latter parcel that would eventually become Josephine City. McCormick was successful in selling the 21-acre parcel in August, but she failed to sell the other two parcels and therefore re-advertised them on 31 August 1870. The notice, this time for a third public sale to be held not at her home but at the county courthouse, was again posted by McCormick, and included the following language:

> The above lots of land are exceedingly desirable for building purposes, and when stript [sic] of their timber, are of the best quality of Clarke lands, and will rate as such, *but are of peculiar value for reasons which need not be mentioned here* [italics added]. They will be sold as a whole or in subdivisions, as may be most advisable, so as *to accommodate capacities of purchasers*, [italics added] and a regard to other considerations and circumstances.

There is no explanation for the use of the phrases "peculiar value for reasons which need not be mentioned . . ." or "to accommodate capacities of purchasers," other than to speculate that the potential buyers, being former slaves, were in a tenuous position at the time when it came to purchasing real property, or even that by the time of the third public auction/sale McCormick had probably made arrangements as to details of the sale. The rest of the advertisement goes on to spell out the particulars relating to payment. Because of the challenging economic period, there was a limited market for purchasers in the area. This difficulty in securing buyers may have been why Ellen McCormick ultimately agreed to sell these parcels to former enslaved African Americans; such a situation also forced several other local landowners to sell off land, such as in the Clarke County settlements of Pigeon Hill, Bristow, Browntown, Claytonville, and Lewisville.[9] . Of notable interest in the lengthy September 1870 deed, is the directive that "a lane or Street at least 16 feet wide Should be dedicated, and Kept open by the purchasers for their common use and benefit." The attached plat with its title of "Map of Josephine City," duly shows the 31 lots in a linear configuration of 15 lots on one side and 16 on the other of a central, un-named street that is now known as Josephine Street. The deed as recorded spelled out a vision of a well-organized community, a situation that was rare in the area, if not unknown. The lot arrangement and configuration of the parcels, as well as the plat itself, point to a well-thought-out plan, not just a haphazard sale of small parcels to individual owners.

A sale was finally executed at the end of September. The formal conveyance of the lots to the African-American purchasers was dated 30 September 1870, and included the plat of the numbered lots with the grantees' names, among them Josephine Williams, who bought two lots, and her husband Philip Williams, who purchased one.[10] The only written references to the African-American woman "Josephine," prior to her being among those grantees, have been found in the voluminous records now held at Clermont Farm. In those records of the McCormick family, a slave named Josephine received medical care on numerous occasions in the early 1850s for which her owner, Edward McCormick was billed. An 1861 letter from Ellen McCormick to her husband Edward, references a "Josephine" completing the work of a seamstress. An 1867 receipt between Josephine Williams and McCormick for making a shirt further confirms that Josephine continued to have a relationship with the family even after she was no longer enslaved by them.[11] That it was her name likely chosen for the community is surprising, but clearly by the time the deed was executed from Ellen McCormick to the 24 African Americans in September 1870, the name "Josephine" was acknowledged and accepted in the written legal description. Examination of the early plat of Josephine City recording the first black owners shows that Josephine Williams and her husband Philip bought lots 1, 2 and 3 along the south side of the new

road, now Josephine Street. Even more surprising is that the couple sold their newly acquired lots within five years. Josephine does not appear in any public records after 1873, although her husband Philip continues to be found in local census records through the decade of the 1870s.

A measure of the importance of the sale to the community was a 12 October 1870 article in the Clarke Courier entitled "New Settlement."

> About 31 acres of land belonging to the estate of Major Edward McCormick, dec'd, adjoining the toll gate on the Millwood and Berryville turnpike, was put up for public sale a few weeks ago, and "knocked off" to Robert Hall, (colored) at $100.01 per acre. Robert represents some thirty-three colored families, as he informs us. They intend to run a street the whole length of the lot and build. It is a question how such a settlement will affect the interest of this community and especially of those living in that part of the village. The few whom we have heard mentioned as part purchasers, are among the most respectable colored men of the county, and we believe that during their lives, at least, they will be no injury to the community, but rather an advantage, in that they will be a valuable addition to the labor supply. But an introduction of so large a number into so small a space, all of whom cannot be among the best, is a natural cause of some uneasiness. We trust that these people as they settle here may feel the responsibility that rests upon them to sustain a good character. The white people may do a good deal by considerate kindness to give them an impulse in the right direction.[12]

The curious information in this news item is the reference to a "Robert Hall," who according to the text represented the African-American purchasers, even though he was not a grantee in the deed, and was the onsite purchaser at a "knocked off" (or reduced) price. Since Robert Hall was not the grantee in the September deed, it can be surmised that rather than list all the individual owners, the writer of the article chose to mention Robert Hall as the person who submitted the bid on behalf of the actual buyers. The only known association between Hall, an African-American bar keeper, who in census returns first appears in 1870 as a Berryville resident, and the McCormicks is a voucher paid by Ellen McCormick to Hall on 7 September 1870, for unspecified services.[13] It is altogether possible that Hall approached, or was approached, by several freedmen about purchasing the property that Ellen McCormick was selling, and agreed to submit a bid for the property on their behalf. Or possibly Ellen McCormick recruited Hall, whom she knew, to submit the bid for the new purchasers.[14] It is altogether possible that the voucher from McCormick to Hall for "unspecified services" in early 1870 was payment for submitting the bid on behalf of the actual buyers.

Another article that appeared on the front page of the 12 October 1870 edition of the Winchester Times places the unusual purchase in a far broader context. Entitled "Colored People in Towns," the essay refers to Frederick Douglass, a highly regarded political activist who in his newly launched Washington D.C. newspaper, The New National Era, "advises his colored brethren to leave cities and towns and go to the country where they can live in comparative ease and plenty

and where they will not, in the language of the colored editor, have to encounter the keen edge of popular prejudice. . ." Douglass continues saying, "No people can flourish who are without homes." Douglass's autobiography contains another striking quote saying that "exodus is a medicine not a food…" as he decries the mass migration from the rural Southern countryside to cities.[15] In a similar vein, Douglass, speaking to an agricultural organization in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1873, extolled the benefits to both the "Negro" individually and the country as a whole in returning to or remaining in rural settings, and not fleeing to the temptations of residing in large urban areas. According to subsequent census records, many of those buying lots to build and residing in Josephine City were listed as "laborers" or "farm laborers." The potential benefits of a stable place to live and remaining in the agricultural South as opposed to moving to northern urban centers appears to have been recognized at both the local and national levels and was widely promoted by Douglass. Josephine City would have offered that exact remedy – small dwellings with easy access to small farming operations or employment on larger nearby farms,[16] a condition quite surprisingly recognized by the local press.

Aside from the lot configuration and the main street along which sit the various residential parcels, the earliest remaining tangible resource in the Josephine Historic District is an 1874 grave marker in the Milton Valley Cemetery (168-5014; 168-5029-0006). Beyond domiciles, the one cultural resource most needed and revered in the African-American community is a proper burial ground. In 1874, three acres adjacent to and just south of the original Josephine City land were sold to the newly formed cemetery organization by A. Moore, Guardian for the heirs of E. Y. Hebbs, to the president and trustees of the Milton Valley Cemetery. The burial field's location less than a mile from the Milton Valley estate likely accounts for the cemetery's name.[17] Although the deed was not officially recorded until 1880, it references an 1874 agreement between the parties for the sale to the Milton Valley Cemetery. The centerpiece of the cemetery is a marble obelisk sited on a small round hill. Names on the base of the obelisk, which dates to 1909, include many of those residents along Josephine Street with family surnames such as Laws, Robertson, Jackson, Page, Carter, and Jenkins.[18] Other names on the obelisk base are associated with African-American families living in other parts of Berryville and Clarke County. Most notable is Thomas Laws, who with his wife owned property in Josephine City, and was memorialized in the James E. Taylor Sketch Book,[19] one of the iconic records of the Civil War in the Valley of Virginia. Accompanied by a photograph of Laws taken in 1896, Taylor described Laws's role in the lead-up to the Third Battle of Winchester when, in concert with Quaker school teacher, Rebecca Wright, he managed to provide critical information to Union General Philip Sheridan as he moved against Jubal Early.[20] The Williams-Laws House, also known as the Wilson-Slaughter House (168-5013; 168-5029-0004) at 312 Josephine Street, was built ca. 1890, and was the residence of Christopher Laws. According to local residents, Christopher Laws owned a large lot and garden, and likely was related to Thomas Laws.

Mechanics liens in the Clarke County records confirm that some construction on Josephine Street began shortly after the creation of Josephine City in 1870. The liens point to the difficult financial environment faced by some of the new property owners. Though none of these very early dwellings cited in the lien records seem to survive, the liens are an important documentary

source for what the houses were like. The modest dwellings likely resembled those built in the two succeeding decades of the 1880s and 1890s. On 17 May, 1873, John S. Thompson and R. K. Ogden placed a mechanics lien against the property of Mrs. Nancy Williams in the amount of $15 as a balance due on the construction of her house. The claim describes the work as "constructing a frame house, 2 story 15 x 24 situated in Josephine City near Berryville Clarke County Va. being one [of] the lots or parcels of land sold and said house having been completed May 17 1873 conveyed [to] S. Nancy Williams by Edward McCormick Executrix."[21] Another lien was filed by builder Julian Morales against Nelson Reid in 1874 and described as a 2-story frame house in Josephine City. A detailed 1875 lien against Peter French for his house described the building on his lot in great detail and was probably typical of many of the earliest houses in Josephine City: "14 x 20 feet, to be weatherboarded with 5/8 inch weatherboarding lapped, to have a boxed cornice projecting 10 inches in all, said house to contain three windows on first floor, 12 lights 10 x 12, and four doors, including stair door, one partition making two rooms on first floor one door box stairway running from 1st to 2nd floor, second floor, to have 4 windows . . . for all of which the said French is to pay the sum of $233.00. He is to build his own foundation flues and do his own plastering."[22] The level of detail in this rare surviving source for what the earliest houses looked like, and confirmed by the extant houses built in the 1880s, is significant for understanding small and modest dwelling construction in the last quarter of the 19th century.

The Josephine City Historic District contains a few dwellings from the earliest period of its history. The Gilleson Log House (168-5010; 168-5029-0030) stands at 112 Josephine Street and was built ca. 1885. The Gilleson surname appears in the census returns for 1870, 1880, and 1900 in nearby Fauquier and Loudoun counties; but in 1910 the James Gillison family was living in Josephine City, and his neighbors included the Page and Laws families.[23] Descendants of the early Gillison family currently live at 210 Josephine Street (168-5029-0016) in a 1966 dwelling that also contributes to the district. The Hampton-Page House, historically known as the Benjamin and Lucy Franklin House (168-5018; 168-5029-0012), at 225 Josephine Street was built ca. 1880. This house also served as a boardinghouse that advertised in the local African-American newspaper, the People's Journal, in the early 20th century as offering "rooms by the day, week or month."[24] The demand for rental rooms was enhanced by the presence of several teachers in Josephine City who were employed at the Josephine City School in the community. Mrs. Franklin was both a seamstress and midwife, and Mr. Franklin was among the founders of the Benjamin Franklin Annex at 13 Josephine Street (168-5025; 168-5029-0043) that now serves as the parish house for Zion Baptist Church (168-5004; 168-5029-0044).[25] The Annex property was an important community gathering place in Josephine City, a role it continues today.

The building that stands at 203 Josephine Street, ca. 1880, appears to be one of the earliest houses in the community (168-5020; 168-5029-0022). It is sited just east of the Norfolk-Southern rail line and on the original plat is described as Lot # 9. First owned by Reason Harrison, it was sold to Robert Lewis in 1878.[26] There is a reference in the deed that the acreage was diminished by the "portion of the said lot taken up by the Shenandoah Valley Railroad." Despite cutting through the middle of the Josephine City community, construction of the railroad

did not lead to the division of the neighborhood. The Lewis House, better known as the "Clubhouse," because it was used for a number of community activities, was originally the residence of Robert Lewis, a "day laborer" in the community. The next owner was Jacob Jackson who bought Lewis's lot and house in 1909. Jackson is listed as a barber who owned his own shop in the 1910 census, suggesting that he likely operated his barbershop from his house at that address. In his will of 1938, Lewis references his property on Josephine Street as a "Club House," confirmed by the 1939 Land Tax Records. Oral history records that the Club House served the local baseball team.[27]

Dating from ca. 1900 is the Ralph and Philip Page House (168-5012; 168-5029-0014) at 218 Josephine Street. The Page surname appears in many of the records for Josephine City, which is not surprising given that members of the Page family were large property owners in the area from early in Clarke County's history and it was not unusual for formerly enslaved African Americans to assume the surnames of their former owners. Examination of the census returns beginning in 1880 reveals a number of Black and Mulatto members of the Page family living in the Battletown District and in Josephine City. They are often described as "day laborers," but their children are almost invariably described as "at school," a measure of the community members' commitment to education of their children. In the 1940 census, Albert Page was listed as the owner of a dwelling valued at $3,000, a sizable sum for that decade. Thomas Page was one of the original stockholders of Milton Valley Cemetery, with his name prominently carved on the base of the obelisk. He is listed as "mulatto" in the 1880 census for Battletown District and appears in subsequent census returns along with Albert Page. The Mansfield Page House (168-5017; 168-5029-0017) at 227 Josephine Street was built ca. 1880 and was the home of Mansfield Page, who is described as "the fish man" who sold fish to his neighbors from his truck. Since he does not show up in the census returns from 1900-1940, Mansfield Page's actual residence in the area undoubtedly post-dates the construction period.[28]

The church and the strong commitment of most African Americans to their congregations played a pivotal role in the evolution of Josephine City in its early years. In the case of Josephine City, a small chapel was constructed in 1882 that was known as the Franklin Chapel, deriving its name from the early Josephine Street resident, Benjamin Franklin. This now stands as the Benjamin Franklin Annex (168-5025; 168-5029-0043) and serves as the parish house for Zion Baptist Church. The Zion Baptist Church sanctuary at 13 Josephine Street (168-5004; 168-5029-0044) was built in 1908. Also dating from the 1880s was the Providence Baptist Church, also known as the St. Peter's Old School Church (168-5029-0009), constructed in ca. 1885. Only the foundation of this building survives along with the remnants of the concrete steps to the church itself that stood on the slightly elevated lot. This congregation was led by the Reverend Spotswood Brown who organized the "Woman's Union Light Company," whose duties included attending to the much needed street lights at the eastern and western entries to the Josephine City community.[29] Having two active congregations, both with roots in the 1880s, is a measure of the importance of religion to the newly formed African-American communities in the post-emancipation era.

Beyond religion, education defined Josephine City. Education was always viewed as a primary focus of any newly formed African-American community in the years when the freedmen were struggling to establish their place in American society. The earliest building in the Josephine School complex dates from 1882 (168-5027; 168-5029-0049; NRHP, 1995), when Lot #5 on the south side of Josephine Street, originally owned by Thomas Laws, was transferred to the School Trustees of Battletown District of Clarke County for $150. The deed further states that this is for "the purpose of building a public school house thereon and for the exclusive use and benefit of the public schools in District Number 3 in Clarke County." Six months later, in June 1882, The Clarke Courier reported that they received "seal [sic] proposals for a school house in Berryville . . . The building we understand will be erected in the settlement known as Josephine City, which is inhabited by colored people." By locating the new school for African-American students in Josephine City, the school board acknowledged that there was a substantial black community there whose families would require a school for their children. The 7 December 1882 issue of the Clarke Courier announced that a new school had been recently completed for the "colored" children in Berryville and was constructed by a builder named Mr. Slusher.[30]

By the early 1920s, the Josephine City School was one of only half-a-dozen black schools in Clarke County, none of which provided instruction above grade seven. In 1922, Josephine City citizens, headed by the Reverend E. T. Johnson, banded together to campaign for a high school for their children. Five years later, the Clarke County School Board finally authorized the purchase of land directly south of the existing Josephine School to construct a "colored high school."[31] The old school would be converted into a home-economics and agricultural shop. This was the period in the saga of Virginia's public education when high schools for black students was an anathema, and thus education beyond the elementary level for African-American students was limited to so-called industrial or agricultural education or preparation for livelihoods limited to industrial or farm work. The "new" school was to stand on five acres just south of the Josephine City School. Members of the black community signed bonds amounting to $8,000 for the construction of the school and helped raise money by holding sales and conducting a "Digging Spree," designed to enlist local residents to help dig the foundation for the new school that was to be known as the Clarke County Training School. Not only did local residents raise money to help pay for the construction of the school, but they held regular rallies to raise funds for an annual contribution to the operations of the school.[32] A graphic measure of the extraordinary pride and community spirit of the Josephine City residents are two photographs dating from 1930. The first shows the Josephine City float in the 1930 Berryville Parade that "began in Josephine City and moved through downtown Berryville advertising fund-raising activities for the community's share of the cost of operating the school." The other image was of "The Josephine City Pageant, 1930, (which was) a fundraiser to benefit the Josephine Training School."[33] These pictures along with the documentation supporting the almost unbelievable commitment of the Josephine City community confirm the strong sense of community pride in that neighborhood. So popular was the Training School that it was greatly enlarged in 1951 and became the Johnson-Williams High School. In 1966, as part of Clarke County's desegregation of its public schools, it assumed a new identity as the county-wide Johnson-Williams Middle

School that operated until its closing in 1987. Today, the building houses apartments for low-income elderly residents.

Oral history has also provided valuable information about some of the commercial activities that took place from residential properties along Josephine Street. A hat shop that also sold clothing operated from the house that stands at 103 Josephine Street (168-5023; 168-5029-0036), locally known as the Tracey-Randolph House. Apparently hats were shipped from New York via the train that bisects the Josephine City district. Behind this house was a building known as "The Slaughter House," operated by David Sloan where pigs, sheep, and cows were butchered for markets in the area. Although the original building does not survive, the parcel at 210 Josephine Street (168-5029-0016), known as the Robert and Lavinia Gillison House, was the site of a barber shop and gas station; the current dwelling, was built in 1966. The house built in 1959 at 205 Josephine Street, (168-5029-0020) stands on the site of the Salena Jackson Restaurant, whose proprietor, Mrs. Salena Jackson, operated a successful eatery and her daughter-in-law, Geneva Brown Jackson, went on to become a successful caterer in the area. Another restaurant operated from the Johnson-Smith House at 20 Josephine Street (168-5005; 168-5029-0040), built ca. 1900 and known locally as "Johnson's Restaurant." Boardinghouses were important in an era when finding housing, particularly for teachers, was difficult. The Walker Philips House at 213 Josephine Street (168-5019; 169-5029-0017) was built ca. 1900 and offered rooms for teachers. Teachers in the earliest days of Josephine Street, such as Miss Fannie Jenkins, rented rooms here, as well as at the Benjamin and Lucy Franklin House at nearby 225 Josephine Street (168-5018; 168-5029-0012).[34]

For the first time in the population enumeration, the 1920 census for Berryville connects the Josephine City community's family surnames – Page, Carter, Jenkins, Williams, Jackson, Gillison, Laws – with the location "Josephine Street." Familiar Josephine City surnames continue to dominate not only the census returns from 1910-1940, but the various community institutions as well. Although only a handful of dwellings constructed in that period survive, including the Viola Lampkin-Brown House (168-5021; 168-5029-0029) at 113 Josephine Street; and the Tracey-Randolph House (168-5023; 168-5029-0036) at 103 Josephine Street, the fact that so many families with ties to the earliest years of the community continued to reside there is significant in an era when much of the nation's population were relocating.

Josephine City continued to be the domicile of many African-American families through the balance of the 20th century until the present day. At least six dwellings date from the end of World War II to the ending date of the period of significance in 1966. A number of ancillary structures also date from this period as well. The school complex continued to dominate the community's institutional buildings. With the improvements to the 1930 "Training School," the name was changed in 1944 to the Johnson-Williams High School. A substantial addition and other improvements were made to the 1930s building in 1951, and the school's name remained the same until 1966 when it became the Johnson-Williams Middle School.[35]

Local citizens continued to work toward improving the Josephine City community during the 1960s. Spearheaded by the Josephine Improvement Association, efforts at installing electric street lights, sidewalks, and water and sewer service were successful.[36]

In large part due to the faithful efforts of its residents who have sought to preserve its special identify through its houses and institutional landmarks such as its church, its school buildings, and its cemetery, Josephine City continues to be a vibrant community, a rarity after 145 years of constant threats and change. The rich documentation from its earliest years is a tribute to the early recognition on the part of its residents of the treasured community in which they live.

Area of Significance: Education 1882-1966

The Josephine City Historic District also derives its significance in the area of education from the extant education facilities for the African-American children of Berryville and its environs for more than 130 years. Beginning in the early 1880s, shortly after the black purchasers of lots in Josephine City began to build their homes, the community rallied around efforts to build a school for their children, in light of Virginia's newly ratified constitution that included the establishment of the Commonwealth's first public school system, which from the beginning was segregated by race. The first schoolhouse (168-5027; 168-5029-0049, NR 1995) was completed by December 1882 and, in 1930, was moved a short distance when an additional education building was constructed. Throughout the Commonwealth, in the wake of the 1870 Virginia constitution that mandated the delivery of public education to all, including the recently emancipated enslaved African Americans, localities scrambled to build schools, often with very limited resources. Although taxpayer dollars funded schools for white children, for the most part African Americans were forced to raise most of the money for their children's schools privately. Throughout Virginia and the other former Confederate states, philanthropists, such as Julius Rosenwald, John T. Slater, Anna T. Jeanes, and John D. Rockefeller, also provided grants to assist under-served African American communities with building schools. Josephine City School was one of only six or seven black schools in Clarke County during the early 20th century; none of those schools offered education beyond the seventh grade.[37]

The original Josephine City School served the area's black elementary school students for nearly 40 years, when local residents rallied to secure support to expand the existing building to accommodate high school grade levels. Conditions in the 1882 schoolhouse were deplorable, according to Emma Weeks, who taught in Clarke County's black schools for many decades.[38] Classes were sometimes forced to meet in local churches. During the period of the 1920s and 1930s, support among whites for African-American education beyond the 7th grade focused on vocational agricultural and industrial education, dedicated to instructing black youth for work only on farms and in some skilled trades. Finally in 1927 the county school board authorized the purchase of five acres, just south of the existing schoolhouse for a new school building, with the typical caveat of the time that the African-American community itself would provide funds for the new school. The official name of the new school selected by the Board was "The Clarke County Training School," reflecting how its use was to be directed. The residents of Josephine

City, led by the Reverend E. T. Johnson, signed bonds and provided on-site labor for the new school's construction. Other monies were to be provided by the Rosenwald Fund and some local white citizens.[39] In light of such concentrated and sustained support, both with their labor, and their physical and vocal support, there is little question that it was education that was the central focus of Josephine City's residents.

A poem appeared in the 17 April 1930 edition of the Clarke Courier that sums up the remarkable dedication to securing the new school by Josephine City's residents. "Digging Spree Again on Friday" was its title, which referred to the call for residents to participate in the excavation of the foundation for the new school. The small 1882 schoolhouse, which was threatened by demolition, was ultimately converted into a home economics classroom after it was moved to its new location near the 1930 school.

In 1941, the bonds earlier signed by local residents for construction of the "training" school were assumed by the School Board. The Board also took over responsibility for African Amercian students' transportation, a task that prior to that year had to be provided privately or by the school itself. The issue of transporting students was a statewide concern,[40] and there would have been considerable debate about the costs involved in transporting students to their schools from their distant homes. By 1944, the name of the Clarke County Training School was changed to the W.T.B. Williams Training School, in honor of Mr. Williams, a Clarke County native and dean of the Tuskegee Institute. Five years later, the name was again changed to the Johnson-Williams Training School, to honor the memory of a local minister, the Reverend E. T. Johnson, who had been so instrumental in helping with the construction of the school in 1930.

In the decade prior to the U.S. Supreme Court's *Brown* decision in 1954 that found unconstitutional the concept of "separate but equal," there had been a growing number of those who pointed out that educational facilities for black students were not equal.[41] Throughout Virginia there was a flurry of buildings and improvements associated with local black schools, such as the construction of the Burley High School to serve black high school students in Charlottesville and Albemarle County that also opened in 1951.[42] Virginia's governor John S. Battle had directed state funds toward the improvement of African American schools in an attempt to "equalize" their facilities while maintaining racial separation. Use of "Battle funds" resulted in many upgrades and improvements to black school buildings throughout Virginia, although supplies such as books, lab equipment, and curriculum offerings generally remained inferior to that of white schools. In 1951, the brick school building in Josephine City was greatly enlarged once again, adding classrooms, a library, a gymnasium, and a cafeteria. The newly enlarged school became the Johnson-Williams High School, abandoning the nomenclature of "training school" that it had carried for the previous two decades.

Clarke County and the Josephine City educational community did not escape the tumultuous decade that followed the 1954 *Brown* decision. With the Commonwealth embarking on a program of Massive Resistance in combat with the federal courts and the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), the county had to wrestle with how to comply and avoid

sanctions, court orders, and most critically to Clarke County, loss of federal funds. The Clarke County School Board's meeting minutes and records provide a clear picture of the enormous challenges to a modest size county's educational system.[43] Although escaping the sanctions and closings of public schools experienced in neighboring Warren County, Clarke County residents and school officials were not immune to the ongoing struggle relating to desegregation and more than a decade elapsed before the county schools were integrated.
|
In 1965, Clarke County submitted its plan for desegregating the public schools. On 8 January 1965, "the Board was advised that recent correspondence and forms had been received from the State Department of Education, relative to the request for signature of Assurance of Compliance to Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The receipt and future Federal Funds for schools are conditional on the signing of this Assurance of Compliance . . . It was the opinion that there was no choice except to sign the form if the county expects to continue to receive Federal Funds. The chair was authorized to sign after determining that such action was in agreement with the Board of Supervisors." At its 9 April 1965 meeting, the School Board was notified that they needed to submit an acceptable "Plan of Desegregation." The county's "Plan of Desegregation" was approved on 10 May 1965, and the federal funds were duly received. Subsequently the school superintendent reported that under Virginia's Freedom of Choice Plan, 52 requests had been received from parents of African-American pupils to attend previously all-white Clarke County schools, with the largest number seeking enrollment at the previously all-white Berryville High School.[44] Following a visit by the Clarke County School Superintendant to the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare offices in Washington, he reported that HEW officials were reluctant to approve the Freedom of Choice Plan for the next school year (1966-1967), stating this approval would perpetuate a segregated school – e.g. Johnson-Williams High School. Subsequently, HEW officials visited Clarke County to discuss various remedies, and on 30 April 1966, the School Board agreed to a consolidation of the schools that resulted in the former Johnson-Williams High School becoming the Johnson-Williams Middle School, serving both African-American and white students in the county. It thus became the county's only middle school and would be fully integrated.[45] Berryville High School would serve both black and white students as well.

In summary, the old Josephine City School (1882) and the Johnson-Williams High School (1930) stood at the very heart of the Josephine City community. From 1882 to 1966, the presence of a school complex characterized the community's remarkable support for education – the building of the early school in 1882; fighting for a new school that would serve above grade seven in 1930 when residents actually helped "dig" the foundation and contributed substantial funding; and finally concluding in 1966 when, in order to comply with new laws and directives, the Johnson-Williams High School (originally the 1930 Clarke County Training School) assumed its role as the middle or junior high school for both races.

Area of Significance: Architecture

The Josephine City Historic District is significant locally under Criterion C in the area of Architecture in its representation of a Reconstruction-era community that was developed by African Americans who came together and purchased a 31-acre parcel of land located on the outskirts of Berryville, Virginia. Here they created their own enclave with dwellings, churches, commercial enterprises, educational facilities, and a community cemetery. Comprised primarily of vernacular frame and log dwellings from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century, the architectural and physical significance of the Josephine City Historic District lies in the survival of a large number of these somewhat modest dwellings set in a community plan that is recognizable today. The rare surviving plat, which illustrates the lot plan and the street that bisects Josephine City, is almost unknown in Virginia for an African-American community. Beyond the plan, the discovery of the mechanics liens, the existence of which attest to the economic struggle of those earlier property owners, offer extraordinary detail illustrating exactly how and by whom those dwellings were constructed. Many of those characteristics survive today. Unlike most first-hand visual descriptions of historic houses that address only the domiciles' exteriors, the liens provide specifics about interior plans, room arrangements, and materials and could provide a great deal of information for further research.

A total of 40 contributing resources and 49 non-contributing resources are located within the Josephine City Historic District from 49 individual properties. Twelve properties have their primary resource dating to the 1880s, two to the 1890s, four to the 1900s, one each in the 1910s and 1920s, two in the 1930s, one in the 1940s, five in the 1950s, and three from 1960 to 1966, the concluding year of the period of significance. The predominant architectural type is the vernacular dwelling with the earliest resources being hall-parlor-plan, I-houses, or side-passage-plan forms. Twentieth-century contributing resources are also in the vernacular as well as the Minimal Traditional, Minimal Ranch, and Ranch forms. The district includes several lots that are the sites of demolished historic dwellings, but have not been evaluated for archaeology. One site of a demolished ca. 1885 church contains the outline of the foundation. Nineteen properties have a non-contributing primary resource, primarily one-story Ranch or Minimal Ranch-style dwellings that were constructed in the 1970s following the installation of public utilities in the community. The other non-contributing resources in the district are modern sheds, usually located in backyards and out of public view. One resource dating from 2014 is a two-story dwelling.

Josephine City is a unique community and is significant because of its rich history based in African-American history. The architectural resources in the community represent its growth and development and include not only residential buildings, but several important institutional ones, including a church, a cemetery, the Josephine City School listed individually on the National Register in 1995, and the former Johnson-Williams High School that became the county's fully integrated middle school in 1966. The preservation of such a community is a rare occurrence anywhere in the state and is worthy of official recognition.

Archaeological Potential

Although no formal archeological investigations were conducted within the Josephine Historic District as part of this nomination, there is great potential for investigations to yield information about the domestic life ways and material culture of all inhabitants. This is particularly true at the locations of former dwellings, related domestic outbuildings that would have supported the main house, churches, and the original site of Josephine City School before it was moved in 1930.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Hope, John. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Correspondence to Mr. Robert A. Wood, Division Superintendent, Clarke County Public Schools, September 26, 1966.

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Kalbian, Maral. Conversations with Dee Dee Liggins, October 2012, October, 2014.

_____. Email correspondence from Dorothy Davis regarding burials in the Milton Valley Cemetery, 10 March, 2013.

_____. "Josephine City School." (168-5027) National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. (1995).

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White, Rudolph and Frances Liggins. "History of Josephine Street." August 29, 1963.

Wilkinson, J. Harvie. From Brown to Baake: the Supreme Court and School Integration, 1954-1978 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1979).

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

__X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR File No. 168-5029

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 40 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

	Latitude:	Longitude:
A	39.145182,	-77.984279
B	39.141940,	-77.977250
C	39.139628,	-77.978926
D	39.141558,	-77.982636
E	39.142367,	-77.981954
F	39.144095,	-77.985777
G	39.144410,	-77.985119
H	39.144532,	-77.985373
I	39.144704,	-77.985233
J	39.144862,	-77.985534
K	39.144952,	-77.985472
L	39.144584,	-77.984693

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

UTM Coordinates (Zone 18) as depicted on the accompanying Location USGS Map

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The nominated boundaries of the Josephine City Historic District are shown on the accompanying 1"=200' scaled map entitled "Josephine City Historic District Sketch Map," which was prepared by the Clarke County Planning Department using their GIS system.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries of the Josephine City Historic District are drawn to include the largest concentration of historic buildings that tell the story of the growth of the Josephine City Historic District from the earliest development in the 1870s to 1966, when the former all-black Johnson-Williams High School became the racially desegregated middle school for Clarke County. Areas with concentrations of noncontributing resources, particularly when on the edge of the boundary, were excluded. The historic district boundaries coincide with property lines and natural landscape features whenever possible.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Maral S. Kalbian, Margaret T. Peters
organization: Maral S. Kalbian, LLC
street & number: P.O. Box 468
city or town: Berryville state: VA zip code: 22611
e-mail: maral@mkalbian.com
telephone: 540-955-1231
date: 1 December 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

The following information is common to all photographs:
Name of Property: Josephine City Historic District
Location: Clarke County, Virginia
DHR File Number: 168-5029
Date: November 2014
Photographer: Maral S. Kalbian
Location of Digital Images: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

PHOTO 1 of 10: VA_ClarkeCounty_JosephineCityHistoricDistrict_0001.
VIEW: Josephine Street view, looking west towards junction with South Church Street. Zion Baptist Church (168-5004) is on the right and the Benjamin Franklin Annex is on the left (168-5004; 168-5029-0043).

PHOTO 2 of 10: VA_ClarkeCounty_JosephineCityHistoricDistrict_0002.
VIEW: Josephine Street view, looking east at buildings along north side of street.

PHOTO 3 of 10: VA_ClarkeCounty_JosephineCityHistoricDistrict_0003.
VIEW: Josephine Street view, looking north at Gilleson Log House (168-5010; 168-5029-0030) and Mary Rollins House (168-5011; 168-5029-0028)

PHOTO 4 of 10: VA_ClarkeCounty_JosephineCityHistoricDistrict_0004.
VIEW: Josephine Street view, looking east just before the railroad tracks.

PHOTO 5 of 10: VA_ClarkeCounty_JosephineCityHistoricDistrict_0005.
VIEW: Josephine Street view, looking east at buildings along north side of street showing examples of Minimal Ranch houses.

PHOTO 6 of 10: VA_ClarkeCounty_JosephineCityHistoricDistrict_0006.
VIEW: Walker Philips House (168-5019; 168-502 9-0017), southeast view.

PHOTO 7 of 10: VA_ClarkeCounty_JosephineCityHistoricDistrict_0007.
VIEW: Josephine Street view, looking west, near junction with entrance to Josephine School Museum and the Johnson Williams Apartments.

PHOTO 8 of 10: VA_ClarkeCounty_JosephineCityHistoricDistrict_0008.
VIEW: Milton Valley Cemetery (168-5014; 168-5029-0006), view looking north, showing obelisk.

PHOTO 9 of 10: VA_ClarkeCounty_JosephineCityHistoricDistrict_0009.
VIEW: Josephine City School (168-5027; 168-5029-0049, NR 1995), southeast view.

PHOTO 10 of 10: VA_ClarkeCounty_JosephineCityHistoricDistrict_0010.
VIEW: Former Johnson-Williams High School (now Johnson-Williams Community Apartments) (168-5029-0048); north view.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

ENDNOTES

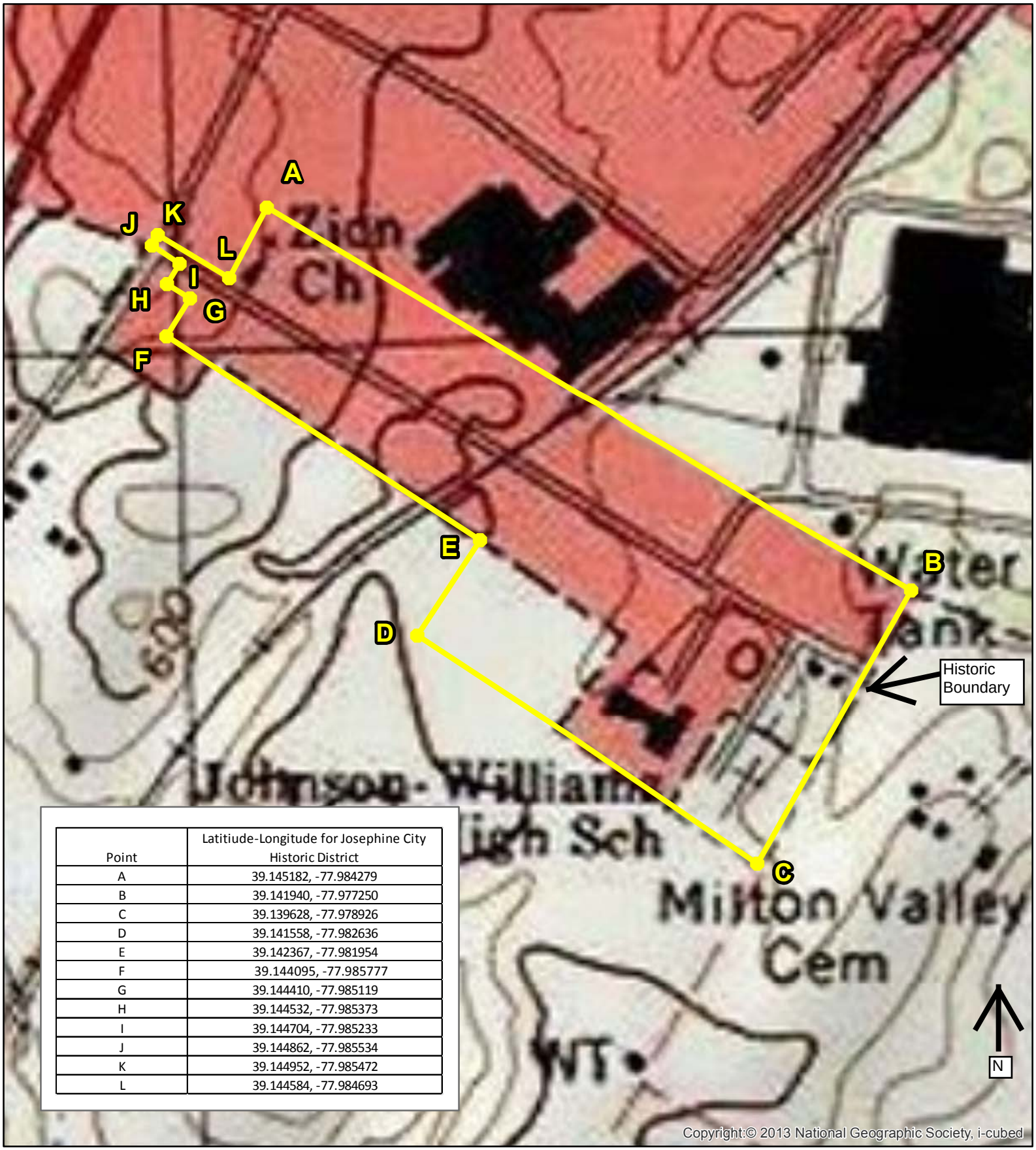
[1] Clarke County Deed Book K/104-110 (1870-1871).
[2] 10 March 2013 email correspondence from Dorothy Davis to Maral Kalbian. Ms. Davis has conducted research on the cemetery and provided this information. Her research has identified 717 graves with headstones and about 150 spaces without headstones or any identification.
[3] According to local resident Dee Dee Liggins (October 2014).
[4] According to local resident Dee Dee Liggins (October 2012).
[5] According to local resident Dee Dee Liggins, teachers would board at this house (October 2012).
[6] Clarke County Deed Book K/104-110 (1870).
[7] "Colored People in Towns," Winchester Times, 12 October 1870, 1. Frederick Douglass. "Address delivered by the Honorable Frederick Douglass to the Third Annual Fair of the Tennessee colored Agricultural and Mechanical Association; Nashville Tennessee: September 19, 1873.
[8] Maral S. Kalbian and Leila O. W. Boyer, "Final Report: African-American Historic Context, Clarke County, VA. Prepared for the County of Clarke, September 26, 2002; 42, 45, 48, 52, 58.
[9] Ibid. 42, 45, 48, 52, 58, 69.
[10] Clarke County Deed Book K/104-110 (1870).
[11] Clermont Farm Archives; Berryville, Virginia. Receipts of medical services by Dr. S. S. Neill to Edward McCormick from 6 January 1851 to 23 November 1852; 2006.1.25338.101.A; Letter from Ellen Jett McCormick to Edward McCormick; 16 February 1861, 2006.1.25338.110.F; Receipt from Josephine Williams to Edward McCormick for making shirt; 30 November 1867, 2006.1.25339.005.A.
[12] Clarke Courier, (Berryville), 12 October 1870.
[13] Clarke Co., Virginia Will Book A/173-179 (1871), estate accounts by executrix for Edward McCormick deceased, recorded 3 November 1871 (Bob Hall entry on page 175).
[14] Clarke County Will Book A/173-179 (1871). Estate accounts by executrix for Edward McCormick.
[15] John Muller and Frank Faragasso. Frederick Douglass in Washington D. C. – The Lion of Anacostia. (Charleston, SC: History Press, 2012), 526-532. This volume includes all of Douglass' writings. The entire collection of Douglass papers is in the Library of Congress.
[16] Frederick Douglass, Ibid.; U. S. Census returns for Clarke County, Berryville District, 1880, 1900. Winchester Times, 12 October 1870; Clarke Courier (Berryville), 12 October 1870.

[17] Clarke County Deed Book P/152-154 (1874); Maral S. Kalbian and Leila O. W. Boyer, "Final Report: African-American Historic Context, Clarke County, Virginia," 55. This parcel may have originally been part of the Milton Valley property.
[18] Clarke County Land Tax Books, 1890.
[19] James E. Taylor, The James E. Taylor Sketchbook, With Sheridan Up the Shenandoah Valley in 1864. (Cleveland OH: Western Reserve Historical Society, 1989), 348-355.
[20] Val Van Meter. "Teacher, Slave Unite to Help Union Alter Course of Civil War," The Winchester Star, 13 September 2014.
[21] Mechanics Liens, Clarke County 1870-1904; 13.
[22] Mechanics Liens, Clarke County, 1870-1904; 13, 17, 23.
[23] U. S. Census for Battletown District of Clarke County, 1800, 1900, and 1910.
[24] "A Processional History-Telling," Manuscript from the Josephine Juneteenth Program, Clarke County, VA; 21 June 2014, page 11.
[25] U. S. Census for Battletown District of Clarke County, 1900, 1910.
[26] Clarke County Deed Book N/361 (1878).
[27] Clarke County Land Tax Books, 1880. U. S. Federal Census for Clarke County, VA., 1910; Clarke County Land Tax Books, 1939. Clarke County Deed Book 18/506 (1938).
[28] "A Processional History-Telling," page 12.
[29] Ibid. Oral history provided by the Reverend James Page and Mrs. Lucia Wilson (2013). The Josephine Improvement Association (still active) was created in 1965 from the Women's Union Light Company.
[30] For a complete history of Josephine School, see: Maral S. Kalbian, "Josephine City School," (168-5027); National Register Nomination Form, 1995. Section 8, 8-9. Although Josephine School is not specifically named in the December 1882 announcement, the reference is to, "A bran [sic] new school house has recently been completed for the colored children." The announcement is included with others relating to activities in Berryville.
[31] Ibid, section 8, 11-12.
[32] Ibid. NRHP Nomination Form for "Josephine City School," Section 8, 12-13.
[33] Herman B. Lloyd, Berryville Celebrates. (Berryville, VA: Clarke County Historical Association, 1998). 154, 155.
[34] "A Processional History-Telling," page 8-12.
[35] Emma Weeks. Copy of speech presented at the Johnson-Williams High School dedication in 1951. Copy in the files of the Josephine City Historic District file 168-5029 at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.
[36] Rudolph White and Frances Liggins. "History of Josephine Street." August 29, 1963.
[37] See Kalbian, "Josephine City School," National Register Nomination Form, 1995.
[38] Emma Weeks. *School History of Johnston Williams High School.* The Tiger Yearbook, Berryville, VA, 1955-1956.
[39] Kalbian, "Josephine City School," Section 8, 14; footnote 26. Emma Weeks. Copy of speech presented at the Johnson-Williams High School dedication in 1951. Copy in the files of the Josephine City Historic District file 168-5029 at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. There is some question as to whether Rosenwald funds were actually received.
[40] Margaret T. Peters. "First Union School," (037-5016), National Register Nomination Form, 2009.
[41] James W. Barksdale, A Comparative Study of Contemporary White and Negro Standards in Health, Education, and Welfare (Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Papers, No. 20, Charlottesville: 1949), 77-83.
[42] Maral S. Kalbian and Margaret T. Peters. "Jefferson School and Carver Recreation Center," (104-5087); National Register Nomination Form, 2005.
[43] "Clarke County Public Schools, Plan of Desegregation," 1 May 1965; Clarke County School Board meeting minutes, 10 July 1964 – 8 March 1968.
[44] The "Freedom of Choice" plan in Virginia provided that all parents within any jurisdiction could "choose" where they wished their children to attend school. In the eyes of the courts and the Justice Department, this plan did not achieve the level of desegregation that was required.
[45] Minutes from the Clarke County School Board meetings, 8 January 1965; 9 April 1965; 11 June 1965; 8 April 1966; 30 April 1966; and 10 June 1966.

Location Map
Josephine City Historic District

Town of Berryviile,
Clarke County, Virginia

DHR #
168-5029



Point	Latitiude-Longitude for Josephine City Historic District
A	39.145182, -77.984279
B	39.141940, -77.977250
C	39.139628, -77.978926
D	39.141558, -77.982636
E	39.142367, -77.981954
F	39.144095, -77.985777
G	39.144410, -77.985119
H	39.144532, -77.985373
I	39.144704, -77.985233
J	39.144862, -77.985534
K	39.144952, -77.985472
L	39.144584, -77.984693

Sketch Map
Josephine City
Historic District
Town of Berryville
Clarke County, VA
DHR No. 168-5029