

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

LISTED ON:
VLR 06/18/2009
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name South East Street Historic District
other names/site number VDHR File No. 204-0064

2. Location

street & number South East, East Asher, East Chandler, and Page Streets, and Culpeper National Cemetery
(U. S. Avenue) _____ not for publication N/A
city or town Culpeper _____ vicinity N/A
state Virginia _____ code VA _____ county Culpeper _____ code 047 _____ zip code 22701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

W. Carr Alusse _____ July 16, 2009
Signature of certifying official _____ Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title _____ Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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8. Statement of Significance

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

- 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.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
MILITARY

Period of Significance 1835-1955

Significant Dates 1835 Town incorporation, Thompson's Map
1853 Opening of Orange and Alexandria Railway
1861-1865 Civil War
1867 Establishment of National Cemetery

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) UNKNOWN

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Philip Tazewell Moore, Montgomery C. Meigs

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

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

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 30.25 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1	2	3	4

X See continuation sheet.

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

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

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Genevieve Keller
 organization LCA date March 6, 2009
 street & number P.O. Box 92 telephone 434-825-2973
 city or town Charlottesville state VA zip code 22902

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Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name Various
 street & number _____ telephone _____
 city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**South East Street Historic District
Culpeper County, Virginia**

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The South East Street Historic District is a residential district that lies on the periphery of downtown Culpeper, Virginia. It is contiguous on its northern boundary with a portion of the Culpeper Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987, and includes at its northeastern edge the Culpeper National Cemetery which was listed in the National Register in 1996. The residential part of the district is made up of South East Street from Stevens to Page Streets, and one block west on both East Asher and East Chandler Streets. East Street is a linear street running north/south, and is roughly parallel to Main Street (U.S. 29 Business) west of the district. The tracks of the Southern Railroad extend north/south through the district, which includes three properties on East Chandler Street that stand just east of the tracks. The district possesses substantial integrity, retaining much of its original nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century character and, despite its proximity to the central business district, evokes the feeling of its rural past. Many of the houses have experienced expansions and alterations, but most changes are compatible with the street's original architectural character, and relate to the changing patterns and practices of domestic life.

The first houses in the district were modest and indistinguishable from area farmhouses, but the district began to develop gradually in the 1850s as a fashionable residential area conveniently located near the Culpeper County courthouse and adjacent to the commercial area. The South East Street Historic District escaped physical damage during the Civil War although fighting and burials occurred in the farmland edges of the district and military personnel used district homes as residences and hospitals, and troops camped on open land in the district. Following the Civil War, the district continued to develop with both high-style and vernacular interpretations of period architecture from the 1870s through the first two decades of the twentieth century. The district contains a variety of substantial Italianate, Colonial Revival, Carpenter's Gothic, Victorian, American Foursquare, and vernacular houses. Subsequent subdivisions of the district's original large lots created opportunities for construction of several Bungalow, Cape Cod, ranch-style, and rambler type houses, particularly on the district's east-west side streets. A few structures were moved within the period of significance; one historic house was moved from South Main Street to South East Street, and outbuildings have been moved to different locations on their lots. Such relocations do not detract from the integrity of the district because they occurred within the period of significance.

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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The South East Street Historic District possesses the town's largest concentration of historic domestic architecture although the architectural styles represented in the district are similar to those found on Main, Davis, West, and other Culpeper streets in or near the central business district. Designers of the district houses remain unknown; it is probable that most houses were influenced by both pattern book designs and vernacular building traditions. Many of even the most elaborate and the simplest houses of the district share regional characteristics such as high English basements with finished dining rooms near detached backyard kitchen houses, a practice that began in antebellum years and persisted even into the twentieth century. The district's historic houses range in architectural style from simple nineteenth-century farmhouses through elaborate Italianate and Colonial Revival urban dwellings, and much more modest twentieth-century Bungalow and Cape Cod-style houses. Primary resources constructed following the period of significance consist of a three-story apartment building that replaced an historic house and a one-story duplex house that was built on a lot near the southern boundary of the district. The district's historic houses range in architectural style from simple nineteenth-century farmhouses through elaborate Italianate and Colonial Revival urban dwellings, to much more modest twentieth-century Bungalow and Cape Cod-style houses. In addition, there is one 1974 apartment building that replaced an historic house and one infill duplex house near the south end of the district.

Historic houses in the district are generally brick or wood frame--sometimes both--and are primarily two-story houses although a few are one-and-a-half or two-and-a-half stories. Many have one-story wings or additions, occasionally located on one or more sides but most often to the rear. A few houses have replacement siding, occasionally asbestos, vinyl, or aluminum, but most wood houses retain original weatherboarding although there quite obviously have been replacements through the years. There are both natural and painted brick exteriors and some use of stucco, most notably for the Hill Mansion at 501 South East Street where it was expertly scored to resemble stone.

Most of the houses in the district appear to be single-family houses although some have been divided into apartments and duplexes. Since the district's houses tend to be very large, the conversions have occurred with minimal exterior effects. The trend toward multiple-family conversions, however, appears to have reversed in recent years as new owners have bought historic East Street houses to rehabilitate them for single-family living. At least one house is

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used as a bed and breakfast inn, and there have been some outbuilding conversions to create auxiliary residential units. Many houses are in exemplary condition; several are in above average-to-average condition, with very few in serious states of disrepair. No houses appear threatened by planned demolitions, major alterations, or such serious neglect that they are not likely to survive. A few ancillary structures, including two barns, a stable, a carpenter shop, several detached and attached kitchens, an icehouse, and several sheds and garages also survive although several appear to be in poor or deteriorated conditions.

To respond to changing needs and new owners, many district property owners have undertaken a variety of interior rehabilitation and home improvement projects over the decades. Some have been relatively modest utility upgrades that included adding or modernizing kitchens and bathrooms; others have included full-scale additions to the sides and rears of the South East Street houses. The continuity of ownership and exclusively residential uses through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries probably led to the retention of features that have been altered or lost in many similarly aged districts as a result of successive changes in ownership. A few houses have been divided into apartments through the years, but most remain as family houses. This stability of ownership and the continued use of most houses by just one family have resulted in little need for creating additional entrances and stairways or to alter interior arrangements and details to accommodate additional kitchens.

South East Street, along with Main and West Streets, occupies an undulating ridge with an elevation ranging from 420 to 450 feet above sea level. The topography gently slopes towards the east to the Southern Railroad tracks before rising again. The subtle undulation allows for a slight rise and fall along South East Street between Stevens and Page Streets. South East Street developed as an in-town linear street with many houses generously set back from the tree-shaded street on large lots that feature front lawns of mowed grass, often with large trees and ornamental plantings. Historically, the area had more fruit-bearing trees and deciduous vines than are present today when shade trees predominate. Large mature deciduous trees, often maple and ash, some conifers, primarily spruce and some fir, and English and American boxwood enhance the historic feeling of the district, making it appear timeless even if the dominant species is the red maple which apparently replaced elms lost to disease in the early twentieth century. There are also several lawns where magnolias and crape myrtles have been planted, and some properties have lilac and privet as well, and occasionally American holly or linden or hackberry trees. There is an abundance of Virginia creeper and much ivy. Houses on the east

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side are set farther back from the street than those on the west side and overlook the street. Some houses still retain large side yards that contribute to the district's rural feeling. Some properties, particularly those on the east side, have stone retaining walls and most have a long walk leading from the sidewalk to a front porch. Many of the walls appear to have been well maintained over the years with only one recent block wall apparent. The street surfaces are asphalt, and sidewalks are concrete, as are some entry walks but brick entry paving is used at a few properties.

The concrete and brick walks have replaced earthen and board walks that existed in some places historically. Some properties have driveways that follow the same alignments used historically to gain access to barns, carriage houses, and garages in rear and side yards, but there are some more recent driveways that intrude into front yards. Some of the historic alleys and access ways to rear yards have grown over while a few remain earthen; others are gravel or have been paved with concrete or asphalt. On-street parking is available but most residents tend to park in driveways and garages. Speeding is a problem with an increasing number of motorists choosing to use South East Street as a circulation alternative to the more congested U.S. 29 Business/Culpeper Main Street with its many stoplights, on-street parking, and turning vehicles.

Traditionally district houses were sited to occupy large lots with the deepest lots on the east side of South East Street where many of the lots are at least one-acre and some are as large as six acres. The house lots originally included kitchen houses, chicken houses, stables, woodsheds, and even barns in the deep rear lots that left ample space for vegetable and flower gardens, chicken and laundry yards, and other amenities and necessities of small town life in the nineteenth century. Several lots retain large gardens. The rear yards of the eastern half of the street extend until they intersect with the railroad tracks at a lower elevation.

The earliest houses on South East Street date from the 1830s and 1840s and were built as traditional wood-frame residences with late Federal-style details. Believed to be the oldest extant residence on South East Street, the Episcopal rectory at 702 South East Street is a late Federal-style house that appears on the 1835 Thompson Map of the town as the "Episcopal Rectory."¹ The Rectory, a nearby house also on the west side of the street described on the map as "rented to various parties," and a log cabin described as "Aunt Honey Saunders" are the only three dwellings shown within the historic district's boundaries. The Rectory is the only

house in the district confirmed to date from that early period although there may be portions of

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early dwellings that have been incorporated into later houses, such as the adjacent 710 South East Street, a portion of which may be the rental dwelling appearing on the 1835 map. The first minister to live in the Rectory, the Reverend John Cole, resided there until 1868, and the house continued to serve as a rectory through the second half of the twentieth century. The earliest portion of the house fronts on South East Street. The house was renovated at least once, probably about 1850 during the Cole residency, when a rear service wing was added. Although remodeled, the wood-frame house is well preserved and remains a good representative of its type in Culpeper. Its interior includes the door and window bull's-eye corner blocks and Greek Revival moldings.

The Old Hill House at 401 South East Street at the northern edge of the district is a late Federal-style residence with a twentieth-century porch and rear addition. Built circa 1840 and believed moved to this site prior to construction of the adjacent Hill Mansion at 501 South East Street, the wood-frame residence features an elaborately arched entrance fanlight. The house has doubled its square footage over the years, and undergone such changes as the replacement of the first-story windows on the front façade, and they now more closely resemble those of the later and more fashionable Old Waite House across the street at 502 South East Street. A large open space separates the two Hill family houses, testament to the large family property and evocative of the traditional rural character of South East Street despite its location at the edge of the downtown commercial district.

Construction of the 605 South East Street Lawrence-Payne-Chelf House in 1852 initiated a trend toward constructing more ornamented houses on South East Street. It is a well-preserved example of the Carpenter's Gothic style of cottage architecture that Andrew Jackson Downing made popular nationally and is a unique use of its style in Culpeper. The house is attributed to builder Philip Tazewell Moore.² The one-and-a-half-story house features a jigsaw porch railing as well as elaborate jigsaw work in the central gable. The house, which appears to be a small cottage when viewed from East Street, is actually very deep and is a quite large house that retains much of its original interior detail. A large gable-roofed, wood-clad log outbuilding that still stands to the rear once served as the detached kitchen; some believe that the kitchen may predate the house.

The Italianate style was popular in Culpeper, and evidently particularly so with the town's

prominent Hill family. The Hills renovated their traditional Federal-style house on Main Street as a large three-story Italianate house that has become a local landmark at the important Main and

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Davis Streets intersection in the nearby Culpeper Historic District. Known as the A. P. Hill House for General Ambrose Powell Hill who grew up in the house, it was also the home of his brother E. B. Hill who had his own Italianate-style mansion built in 1857 on his East Street property adjacent to the Federal-style house where he had been living with his family. The E. B. Hill Mansion (501 South East Street) is a four-bay, Italianate-style house with a bracketed cornice, segmental-arched windows, and other Tuscan features. It is the district's only individually listed house in the National Register of Historic Places (1980). The house occupies a large town lot and enjoys a generous setback from the street. The distinctive Italianate porch includes segmental arches, wooden shields, eave brackets, and wrought-iron railings. A very fashionable and stylish house of its period, its exterior brick walls were stuccoed and scored to resemble ashlar. The house also retains its interior appointments including a broad curving stair, marble mantels for all three first-floor rooms, and floor-to-ceiling windows. Like many nineteenth-century Virginia Piedmont houses, the E. B. Hill Mansion has an English basement where the dining room was located to be in close proximity to its kitchen—a brick structure which does not survive.

Other more characteristic antebellum houses continued in the tradition of the street's early houses, adding more fashionable architectural details such as interior Greek Revival-style mantels or exterior bracketed cornices. Such houses include the 901 South East Street Martin House and the 1001 South East Street Rosson-Walter House. Wood-frame with three-bay front facades, hipped roofs, and central hall plans, these houses are characteristic of nineteenth-century Culpeper's domestic architecture and, despite enlargement, both houses still retain much of their original characters. The Martin House, which has a straightforward three-bay front façade and bracketed cornice, has been enlarged several times. A two-story, front wing added to the south side provides an additional bedroom, den, and sun porch. The existing rear kitchen ell was built in 1907 on the site of the original detached kitchen, and the porch and breezeway that originally connected the kitchen have been enclosed to provide additional rooms. The Martin property retains the district's best-preserved barn on a site east of the house overlooking the Southern railway tracks. The Martin House has remained a single-family dwelling that accommodated a multiple generation family through the years but is now a quite comfortable and commodious home for a retired couple, while the neighboring 1001 South East Street Rosson-Walter House has been converted into a multiple-family rental house. The Rosson-

Walter House, situated on another large, deep lot, is a two-story, wood frame house with a hipped roof and the high English basement characteristic of so many Culpeper area houses. Originally quite similar to the Martin House, its expansion followed a different approach with the

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addition of a one-story room on both the north and south ends of the front portion of the house. Separated by an alley that provides access to the rear yards of both properties, these two antebellum houses represent the alternative ways that traditional East Street houses have changed and evolved over the last century and a half.

There were enslaved individuals living in the district until they became free during the Civil War. Little is known about the living arrangements for African Americans who were then present in the district, but it is assumed that the enslaved lived much more modestly than the free white men and women that they served. It is entirely possible that some lived in unfinished basement rooms, in the half stories above early kitchen houses, and possibly in or near other outbuildings that are no longer extant.

In the period following the Civil War, South East Street continued its growth and development as a desirable residential location separate from but conveniently located near the growing Davis and Main Street businesses downtown. Henry's Addition (F. F. Henry), where several houses had already been built on lots south of the E. B. Hill property, was legally acknowledged as an addition to the town in 1866. Construction of new houses continued on both sides of South East Street through the rest of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Italianate style remained popular in the immediate post-war era, as did the more traditional vernacular building tradition, but continuing in the fashionable tradition of the Hill Mansion, some very ornate Victorian and highly detailed Colonial Revival-style houses were built on South East Street as the nineteenth century progressed.

The house at 502 South East Street, known locally as the Old Waite House, is an impressive Italianate-style house built between 1870 and 1871. Complementing the antebellum Italianate-style Hill Mansion on the east side of the street, the house demonstrates the persistence of the Italianate style in the postbellum period. The three-bay, two-story Old Waite House has an ornate cast-iron porch on its north side, a bracketed cornice, and an entry with stained glass sidelights and transom. Ornamental ironwork was popular in Culpeper in the 1870s, and used on several houses, including the notable Greenlawn on North Main Street built in the same period for Confederate Major James W. Green. Reportedly built with bricks salvaged from the

Culpeper County courthouse that was demolished, the Old Waite House also incorporates the regional Virginia Piedmont practice of the raised English basement.

Another Waite house, 602 South East Street, known as the Crimora Waite House, is Culpeper's

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most impressive example of high Victorian eclecticism and the most distinctive and ornamental postbellum house in the district. Its design and construction exemplify the postbellum recovery of one of Culpeper's most fashionable residential streets. Located on East Street at the southwest corner of Chandler Street, the two-story brick house with its pointed and segmental arches, elaborate Victorian-era ornamentation, including tall ornamental iron finials and terra-cotta chimneystacks that pierce the skyline, is one of the finest houses in the town and visually dominates the intersection. The two-story brick, central-gabled house features Gothic windows, stained glass transom and sidelights at the entry, bay windows on both the north and south sides, stained glass windows on the second story, and an elaborate central bargeboard on the front façade. The porch with its large brackets, dentils, and cast-iron cresting is another notable feature.

Several characteristic but less distinctive houses dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries contribute significantly to the district's streetscape. These two-story, wood-frame houses often blend Victorian-era ornamentation with popular building tradition. Most retain substantial original fabric and exterior detailing, but some have had the original ornamentation replaced or removed. The 410 and 414 South East Street houses are good but contrasting examples of how these more typical East Street houses have fared over the years. The 410 South East Street house is better preserved, and still features a projecting front ell, bay window with brackets, and stick-style bargeboards in the gables. Its front porch embellishments include a spindle work frieze and an ornamental, cross-braced gabled front ell. The ornamentation appears to have been removed from the similar house at 414 South East Street, however, leaving its historic form devoid of ornamentation and embellishment. The ca.1870-1880 house at 505 South East Street house is another typical late nineteenth-century house with a central-front gable; the house retains two of the three original bays of its full front porch and its simple turned porch posts and frieze work, but a portion of the porch has been enclosed. The two-story wood-frame house at 601 South East Street is notable for its handsome scroll brackets at the cornice and under the eaves.

Many of the houses from the 800 to 1100 blocks of the street employ similar characteristics

and, while few are individually notable, taken as a group, they constitute a well-preserved collection of substantial late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century single-family residences. Many follow the popular irregular house plans of the period and feature projecting two-story front ells, some of which include bay windows or bowed fronts. The ca.1910 house at 805 South East Street has a simple but decorative bargeboard in the front projecting gable as well as turned

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porch rail spindles and an ornamental frieze and brackets; while the Alfred L. Holton House at 809 South East Street features scalloped wooden shingles in its front gable.

The first quarter of the twentieth century brought the Colonial Revival architectural style to Culpeper and South East Street. Some houses continued to include Victorian details while introducing the Colonial Revival. The Old Fray-Rixey House at 701 South East Street, which was built about 1900, is such a transitional house that embraces both late Victorian and Classical Revival details, including the doorways' bull's-eye corner blocks and mantels with delicate fluted columns with Corinthian capitals and early twentieth-century bas relief urns and garlands on the mantel architraves. The Colonial Revival became the new popular style of the district, both in the form of new residences and in the remodeling and expansion of existing Federal-style houses. Handsome components of the street, the Reams House at 509 South East Street, the Thompson House at 609 South East Street (also known as Fountain Hall), and the Inskeep-Rhoades House at 701 South East Street are all two-story houses with Colonial Revival front porches. The 609 South East Street William Thompson House, one of the largest houses on the street, has fifteen rooms, and has been renovated extensively several times, but it still retains many notable features, including Greek Revival-style woodwork and its spacious wide central hall and stair. In the 1920s its owner Jackson L. Fray had the house enlarged with an additional room added to each floor on the front and three rooms and a bathroom added to each floor on the back. The rehabilitation included converting the front façade of the simple farm house to its current appearance, the more fashionable Colonial Revival style. Fray may have worked with an architect from Philadelphia whose name is not known at this time. Additional changes followed in the 1980s and 1990s when the house was converted to a bed and breakfast inn now known as Fountain Hall, but the house remains an impressive example of the importance of the Colonial Revival style in the district.

Other popular architectural styles of the twentieth century, including the American Foursquare (801 South East Street) and the Bungalow (1002 and 1105 South East Street), often continued to include Colonial Revival detailing with the new architectural form and massing. The Henry C.

Watkins House at 802 South East Street is the district's most distinctive example of the popular American Foursquare. The house demonstrates not only the popularity of this characteristic early twentieth-century style in Culpeper, but also demonstrates the survival of the Classical Revival styles through its graceful detailing, including paired Corinthian columns on brick pedestals, Palladian dormer, and cornice with scroll modillions. The 801 South East Street house across the street is a more modest example of this popular architectural style.

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Porches are characteristic features of the district with most pre-World War II houses displaying some type of porch or portico. Generally the porches are an important indication of the overall character of the house and either define a house's symmetry or emphasize an irregular composition. They are important both stylistically and as a traditional sustainable practice for Virginia Piedmont houses. Porches also provide transitional public/private space and not only provided opportunities for informal greetings among neighbors, but they were also essential in the pre-air conditioning era when families frequently used porches during the hot Virginia summers. Porches contribute significant character to the district, and many are quite ornamental. Most houses have an open one-story front porch that has not been enclosed; there are a variety of front porch types with the majority appearing to retain much original character if not actual material in some cases. Some extend across the entire front façade; there are also wrap-around porches, and a smaller number only cover the front entry. The Thompson House features a restrained, one-story central portico with paired columns on a raised base that reinforces its symmetry, while at 701 South East Street, there is a one-story front porch extending across the full extent of the front façade. The house has a central bowed bay topped with an elaborate semicircular balustrade that, in combination with the Palladian central dormer, emphasizes the centrality of the house. The one-story verandah at the Reams House extends across the full front of the house and contributes to its asymmetrical arrangement.

Several porches have been altered, and the most frequent porch alterations have involved replacing original columns or posts; The L-shaped house at 906 South East Street has a second-floor addition over a portion of its front porch, but this type of porch alteration is unusual in the district where most porches retain the more characteristic hip-roofed front porch. Later twentieth-century houses generally do not have front porches, and are more likely to have a simple stooped front entry instead. Rear and side porches exist on some houses, but are more likely to have been removed, altered, or enclosed than front porches.

The few single-family houses built in the district since 1915 are contributing to the district and include bungalows, Cape Cod, rambler, and ranch-style houses.³ The 1105 South East Street bungalow is a typical example of its style with its side gables, large front gabled dormer, and expansive front verandah. Like examples of the American Foursquare style in Culpeper, the house with its square capped, rounded front porch columns still reflects links to the street's Colonial Revival past as do most of the other later houses. The eclectic Guinn Bungalow at 1002 South East Street, however, is unique in the district for its Spanish tile roof used in combination with a front Tuscan portico that is crowned by a semicircular balustrade. Its renovation in the 1930s masks the original simplicity of a late 1920s house, which was

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remodeled to resemble what its previous owner local historian Russell Guinn called a "California bungalow."⁴ The 1005 South East Street house is the only Cape Cod-style house on South East Street. E. A. Walters had the one-and-one-half-story brick house at 1001 South East Street built as a residence for his daughter, Carlin and husband, H. B. Smith. Built in 1937, it is the last single-family house to have been built on the street. It is a good example of its type with its stretcher-bond brickwork and the three dormers across the front façade. There are other somewhat smaller Cape Cods, ramblers, and ranch-style houses on East Asher and East Chandler Streets that were built on lots carved from the long, deep lots that once existed in that area on the west side of East Street. As late as 1924, a Sanborn insurance map shows that outbuildings existed on or near their locations on Asher and Chandler; all of the house were built between 1931 and 1958.

As a group, the district's bungalows, Cape Cods, ramblers, and ranch-style houses are more modest in both architectural detail and scale than earlier district houses. All are either one- or two-story houses, and all are brick, except one wood-frame house that has been covered with stucco. They are typical houses of the period 1930-1955 when families began to live in smaller houses on smaller parcels of land as they shifted away from large families, live-in household helpers, and producing and processing substantial portions of their own food; similar houses can be found in almost any American city, town, and suburb. These houses, most of which are located on East Asher and East Chandler Streets, complement the older ones and demonstrate the major transitions in housing that occurred in towns like Culpeper in the twentieth century.

It is remarkable that there have been so few demolitions within the district. Only two non-contributing primary resources intrude into the otherwise historic feeling of the district's streetscape, and only one primary resource has been demolished. The historic Townsley House that formerly stood at 506 South East Street was demolished in 1973 to make way for construction of an apartment building at the northwest corner of South East and East Chandler Streets. This painted, brick veneer, ca. 1974 building has significantly less effect than it could,

given its footprint. The building's exterior entries all have flat pedimented entries, perhaps intended as gestures to the historic street. Sited with only a three-bay gabled front on South East Street, its long rear units and expansive parking area are less visible from South East Street. Siting the three-story apartment building with its narrower gable end facing South East Street diminished its visual effect on the street although its long southern façade and uninterrupted parking area facing East Chandler Street disrupt the streetscape at the intersection. There is one additional non-contributing resource, a one-story, side-gabled duplex residential unit that was built in the 1970s near the southern edge of the district at 1108 South

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East Street at the southwest corner of East Ash Street and South East Street. The parking adjacent to the building in the front and side yards and the double entry stairs open at the north and south ends rather than fronting on South East Street detract from the rhythm and patterns of the rest of the street.

Outbuildings started disappearing from the district relatively early. The 1902 Sanborn map with its coverage of East Street from Locust to Mason Streets depicts many house lots with both a primary residence and substantial outbuildings to the rear. Many have narrow rectilinear buildings built tight to the back of the house, which appear to be detached kitchens. Very few lots appear on the Sanborn maps with individual stables or barns remaining in the twentieth century, other than a few small outbuildings that were probably sheds, possibly chicken houses. Many of the auxiliary buildings still present in 1902 are no longer extant today. There have been some demolitions of rear yard outbuildings or rear kitchen ells. Others have been raised to a full two stories. Some rear kitchen ells have been demolished to allow for new additions at the rear of the house or on the lot, such as the new "carriage house" guesthouse built in the rear lot of 509 South East Street to replace an earlier outbuilding.

The Culpeper National Cemetery (305 U.S. Avenue), listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1996, forms the easternmost boundary of the district and is comprised of former agricultural land from the South East Street properties. A contributing site within the historic district, the cemetery has expanded over the years from its original six burial sections (Sections A-F). Burials occurring now from twenty-first century wars make this the final resting place for the dead of four centuries of American wars. The cemetery today accommodates both casketed and cremated remains. A four-and-a-half-foot-tall brick wall encloses the cemetery, and the primary pedestrian and vehicular entrances are on the west side. Stone piers support the double ornamental wrought-iron gate of the vehicular entrance. The entry drive leads to the large circular grass mound where the American flag flies twenty-four hours a day. Upright

marble markers have replaced the original nineteenth-century headboards of Civil War grave sites. Designed by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs, the one-and-a-half-story, stone, mansard-roofed, caretaker's cottage or lodge in the Second Empire style was built in 1872, and stands near the entry gates. There are also maintenance, storage, and other utilitarian structures on the grounds.

The cemetery, despite its uniform rows of standard military markers, reflects the picturesque character of a nineteenth-century burying ground. Granite monuments rise above the simple white markers in the historic sections of the cemetery to commemorate the contributions of

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soldiers from New York, Pennsylvania, and Maine. The cemetery addition (Sections G-0) contains nine burial sections; the contemporary burial areas have the same simple, round-topped, white marble grave markers as the historic sections except for Section I, which has flat markers.⁵ A one-story, brick, gable-roofed administration/maintenance building and reception center built in 1989 stands outside the brick walls just west of the cemetery addition.

South East Street Historic District Inventory Report

The following inventory is listed alphabetically and numerically by street address, with * denoting a current National Register of Historic Places listing. Both primary and secondary resources have been considered to be either contributing or non-contributing based upon the areas of significance as listed under Criterion C in Architecture and Criterion A in Military significance and based upon the period of significance from 1835-1955. All non-contributing resources have, therefore, been so noted for being either constructed after 1955 or as having no integrity left to represent the period and areas of significance. The resources are keyed to the accompanying sketch map.

Asher Street

106 Asher Street, East

204-0064-0043

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Bungalow**

The ca. 1935 Clement House is a 1 1/2-half-story, side-gabled, stucco-covered house with a 4-bay front façade, a central brick chimney, asphalt shingle roof and 1/1sash windows. There is a double pile, recessed 1-story rear ell. The front porch has been enclosed for many years.

The house was built in the 1930s, and appears on the 1958 Sanborn map for this location.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Outbuilding** **Non-Contributing** Total: 1

109 Asher Street, East

204-0064-0044

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other**

The ca. 1945 Kerrick-Simpson House 1 1/2-story brick Cape Cod house has a 3-bay front façade with 6/6 sash windows that flank the front door and entry. There are also a standing-seam metal roof, and an east end brick chimney with a tri-corbelled cap. A pair of narrow, steep

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305 Chandler Street, East

204-0064-0047

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other

This 2-story wood frame, three-bay side gabled house, which appears to date from the late nineteenth century, has been clad with asbestos siding. It has a hip-roofed front porch, 6/6 sash windows. Although the house is not well maintained, it appears in stable condition.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing Total: 1

309 Chandler Street, East

204-0064-0048

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other

This late nineteenth-century, 2-story wood frame, gable-roofed house is in a serious state of disrepair, and is overgrown with vegetation. The house appears to have been unoccupied for several years.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Outbuilding**

Non-Contributing Total: 1

South East Street

401 South East Street (also 201 Stevens Street, East)

204-0064-0001

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Federal

Known as the Old Hill House, this early nineteenth-century, three bay, 2-story house with two exterior end brick chimneys has a central hall plan. The entry door with its elliptical arch fanlight is a distinctive feature as are the box cornice and dentils. Over the years, one of the chimneys has been removed, the first floor windows on the front façade were replaced, and the house has been enlarged with a rear addition. The front porch with its symmetrical pairs of columns

was added in the early twentieth century. The lot has further decreased in size in recent years with the new alignment and approach to the adjacent National Cemetery to the east. Thomas Hill had this wood frame house moved ca 1853–1855 for his son Edward Baptist (E. B.) Hill. E.B. Hill was the brother of General Ambrose Powell Hill (A.P. Hill). One of the earliest surviving residences in Culpeper, the house is thought to have been built about 1840 on West Street for Mrs. E. B. Hill's brother John Saunders and moved to East Street for use as a temporary residence for the E.B. Hill family home until a newer house (now known as the Hill Mansion) was built next door at 501 South East Street. This older house was used as a hospital for Civil War wounded, including W. F. (Rooney) Lee, son of General Robert E. Lee. General Lee and other officers visited the Hill House during the Civil War.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing Total: 1

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402 South East Street

204-0064-0002

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other**

This and the adjacent house at 406 South East Street were built for Thomas Alcocke, possibly for use as rental dwellings ca. 1870-1880. The Alcocke Houses (402 and 406 South East Street) appear to have been nearly identical and modestly detailed late nineteenth-century dwellings. Vinyl siding covers the original weatherboarding of this front-gabled, two-bay house; the house retains an entry door with a transom and sidelights, and 6/6 sash windows, as well as some original mantels and its interior stairway. The 1-story rear wing contains the kitchen, and there is also a 1-story addition to the south. This house appears on the Sanborn map for 1902, the first year that there is mapping for East Street south of Locust Street.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing Total: 1

406 South East Street

204-0064-0003

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other**

This is the southernmost of the pair of houses (402 and 406 South East Street) built for Thomas Alcocke ca. 1870-1880. The two houses appear to have been built as nearly identical and modestly detailed late nineteenth-century dwellings. This front-gabled house retains its weatherboard exterior, brackets, 6/6 sash windows, entrance door with transom and sidelights, and some of its original mantels and the interior stairway. The original 1-story rear wing has been raised to 2 stories, and there is a 1-story addition to the south. Miss Susie Thornton lived in this house for many years.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing Total: 1

410 South East Street

204-0064-0004

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other**

Aluminum siding has been removed recently from this house, which is undergoing a thoughtful renovation. This Victorian-era blend of vernacular and popular building traditions still retains many original features, including a bracketed bay window and brackets at the eaves. The original spindled bargeboard in the gable of the front ell on the north end of the house has been replaced with a less elaborate interpretation. The house has a distinctive front door transom and sidelights, as well as a front porch with a spindle work frieze. Similar ornamentation appears to have been removed from the house at 414 South East Street. A house appears in this location

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on the 1902 Sanborn map, but this house is believed to have taken its current form in 1910. Evidence uncovered by the current owners indicates that the existing house may encapsulate portions of an earlier house on this site.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing Total: 1
Individual Resource Status: **Storage Building** Contributing Total: 1

414 South East Street

204-0064-0005

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other**

This ca. 1870-1890 two-story house features a projecting front ell, but most of its ornamentation, originally similar to that on 410 South East Street, has been removed. Its weatherboarding has been covered with aluminum siding, its original wooden front flooring replaced with a brick veneer, and metal supports replaced the original porch posts. The house has a standing seam metal roof and a corbelled brick chimney at the intersecting ell. There have been a series of additions to the rear. The house was once the home of a local merchant, hardware store owner A. M. Nelson.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing Total: 1
Individual Resource Status: **Storage Building Non-Contributing** Total: 1

*** Hill Mansion**

501 South East Street

204-0002

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.0, Style: Italianate**

The Hill Mansion (501 South East Street), a four-bay Italianate-style house with a bracketed

cornice, segmental windows and other Tuscan features, is an imposing Culpeper landmark built in 1857 and listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places. The distinctive elevated Italianate porch extends across the East Street front, and includes segmental arches, wooden shields, eave brackets, and wrought-iron railings. A very fashionable and stylish house of its period, its exterior brick walls were stuccoed and scored to resemble ashlar. An outside brick kitchen (no longer extant) was situated near the English basement dining room, a typical feature of mid-nineteenth-century residences of the Virginia Piedmont. The house occupies a town lot, and is set back from the street to provide a generous lawn. The three first floor rooms have marble mantels and floor to ceiling windows. The house, which remained in the ownership of Hill descendents into the late twentieth century, retains most of its interior appointments including a broad curving stair. Major Thomas Hill had the house built for his son Major Edward Baptist Hill, brother of the better-known General Ambrose Powell Hill, who lived nearby in an even grander Italianate-style house on Culpeper's Main Street. The East Street Hill Mansion, as

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it is often called was used as a hospital, and sometimes also referred to locally as the "Meeting Place of Generals. During General Robert E. Lee's visit to his wounded son Rooney who was recuperating from injuries received at the Battle of Brandy Station, Mrs. Edward B. (Mildred) Hill entertained Lee at a party with the Generals J.E.B. Stuart, P.C. T. Beauregard, and her brother-in-law A. P. Hill among the other guests. Stuart is said to have been at the house frequently during the winters of 1862 and 1863. At least one Confederate soldier who died from his injuries while being treated at the hospital was buried temporarily in the Hill Mansion garden. The U. S. government, using eminent domain, established the existing National Cemetery on a portion of the Hill land expanding beyond and formalizing the burials that occurred there during the Civil War. Even so, the property remains a quite large town lot and retains a rural character and feeling.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**
Individual Resource Status: **Outbuilding**

Contributing Total: 1
Contributing Total: 1

502 South East Street

204-0064-0007

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Italianate**

The Major Charles Waite House, also known locally as the Old Waite House is an impressive Italianate-style house that was built between 1870 and 1871, reportedly with bricks salvaged from the demolition of the Culpeper County courthouse. The house, which demonstrates the persistence of the Italianate style in the post-bellum period, is a three-bay, 2-story house with a bracketed cornice, stained glass sidelights and transom at the entry, an exceptional and ornate

cast-iron porch on its north side, and the high English basement that is characteristic of the architecture of Culpeper and the Virginia Piedmont during the 1870s. There are marble Victorian mantels on the first floor, and pine mantels on the second floor. The masonry pattern is five-course American bond. Waite, a local dry goods merchant, and his wife Julia lived in the house with a large extended family, and his son Charles Waite, a Culpeper attorney, and his family then lived in the house for decades, with the house remaining in the Waite family until it was sold to the Thornton family in 1944.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**
Individual Resource Status: **Kitchen House**
Individual Resource Status: **Smokehouse**

Contributing Total: 1
Contributing Total: 1
Contributing Total: 1

505 South East Street

204-0064-0008

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other**

The William J. Shotwell House is a central-front gabled house that retains two of the three

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605 South East Street

204-0014

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Gothic Revival**

The Lawrence-Payne-Chelf House at 605 South East Street is a well-preserved Carpenter's Gothic cottage, the only example of its type in Culpeper. Believed built by Philip Tazewell Moore in 1852 on land formerly part of the Captain Thomas Hill holdings, the 1 1/2-story, wood frame house features a jigsaw porch railing as well as elaborate jigsaw work in the central gable. The house extends deep into the lot, and is much larger than it appears from the street. It retains much of its original interior detailing, including stairways. A large gable-roofed, wood-clad log outbuilding, which still stands to the rear, once served as a kitchen; some people believe that it may predate the house. The house, which was built for Alexander Lawrence, was occupied by Union troops during Grant's 1863 occupation of the town. Charles Payne, Culpeper County Clerk of Court, bought the house in 1878 for \$1,500, and later his daughter Genevieve and her husband Dr. Hugh T. Chelf owned the house. Today, the house remains in the estate of their daughter U.S. Navy Nurse Corps Commander Josephine Chelf who undertook a complete restoration of the house in the 1960s prior to her retirement from the U. S. Navy and occupied the house for many years. Although there have been two additions to the house, it retains much of its original character.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Kitchen**

Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Storage Building**

Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Outbuilding**

Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Outbuilding**

Contributing Total: 1

609 South East Street

204-0064-0014; 204-0064-0015

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival**

The Thompson-Fray House, a 2-story house with a Colonial Revival front porch is one of the largest of the South East Street houses on the street. There is a restrained, 1-story central portico with paired columns on a raised base that reinforces the symmetry of the house. The fifteen-room house has been renovated extensively several times, including a substantial rehabilitation in the 1920s when the ca. 1860 original house was enlarged and the front façade redesigned into its present Colonial Revival style. Jackson L. Fray had an additional room added to each floor on the east and three rooms and a bath added to each floor on the west in the 1920's renovation. There were additional changes in the 1980s and 1990s when the house was converted to a bed and breakfast known as Fountain Hall. The house still retains many notable features, including Greek Revival-style woodwork and its original spacious wide center

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hall and stair.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Contributing Total: 1
Individual Resource Status: Kitchen House	Contributing Total: 1
Individual Resource Status: Woodshed	Contributing Total: 1
Individual Resource Status: Shed	Contributing Total: 1
Individual Resource Status: Garage	Contributing Total: 1

610 South East Street

204-0064-0016

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other**

The ca. 1880 Barbour-Chelf House at 610 South East Street was built about 1880; before the application of the synthetic siding that covers the original weatherboards, the exterior was finished with painted corner boards, and a decorative cornice with scroll brackets under the eaves. The rear ell may have been a detached kitchen house that has been attached to the house. An exterior renovation in the 1960s or 1970s encased and covered the stick style porch, which may still exist intact. The original porch included an octagonal turreted corner, which has been enclosed. There is a traditional vernacular picket fence.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Contributing Total: 1
Individual Resource Status: Ice House	Contributing Total: 1

701-703 South East Street

204-0064-0017; 204-0064-0019

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival**

This 2-story house with both late Victorian and Classical Revival details was built about 1900; the house is depicted on the 1902 Sanborn map of this area. The 1-story Colonial Revival-style front porch extends across the full extent of the front façade of the house, and contributes to its asymmetrical arrangement. There is a first floor central bowed bay topped with an elaborate semicircular balustrade above the central 3 bays of the porch that, in combination with the Palladian central dormer, emphasizes the centrality of the house. Surviving interior details include the doorways' bulls-eye corner blocks and mantels with delicate fluted columns with Corinthian capitals as well as early twentieth century bas-relief urns and garlands on the mantel architraves. The 2-story, wood frame former garage, which was converted into a studio apartment and numbered separately as 703 South East, has stepped side wall parapets.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Contributing Total: 1
Individual Resource Status: Studio (Former Garage)	Contributing Total: 1

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702 South East Street

204-0064-0018

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Federal**

The St. Stephen's Episcopal Rectory, a late Federal-style house built about 1835 is probably the oldest extant residence on South East Street. The three-bay, side gabled house, has a standing-seam metal roof, 2/2 sash windows on the primary facade, a four-light transom and elliptical sidelights articulating the front door, and a simple pedimented porch with plain posts and spindles. The Reverend John Cole, the first occupant, resided in the rectory until 1868. The house, which served as rectory through the second half of the twentieth century, was renovated about 1850 when the rear service wing was added giving the house its L-shaped plan. The interior of the wood-frame house includes bull's-eye corner blocks for both doors and windows and Greek Revival moldings. During the Civil War, town residents took refuge in the rectory's deep stone cellar during occasional shellings of Culpeper.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing** Total: 1

705 South East Street

204-0064-0020

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other**

This house is a characteristic, turn-of-the-twentieth-century East Street, 2-story, wood frame house. More embellished than some, the house has an ornamental bargeboard in the projecting

front gabled ell and a bowed window beneath it on the first floor. The house was built by 1902 for Frank P. Bowman, a retail coal and wood merchant.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Outbuilding** **Non-Contributing** Total: 1

710 South East Street

204-0015

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other**

This house has been enlarged over the years, but still retains its earliest one-and-a-half story portion, the 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed north end. This section may be the rental house depicted on the 1835 Thompson map or may have been built shortly after James W. Inskeep purchased the lot in 1847. The original w-story section was built for Inskeep who owned the property from 1847 to 1868. Billy Fray, well-known proprietor of the feed and seed store on the southwest corner of Davis and South East Streets, owned the house from 1893 to 1955 and also expanded the house and added modern improvements through his residency. Billy Fray was listed as a

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wholesale grain and hay merchant in the 1910 U.S. Census. L. A. and Mae Rhoades purchased the house in 1955 and with their three young sons began the movement of young families moving to South East Street. Their renovation of the house and English boxwood gardens were an inspiration for other young families to pursue preservation of these historic properties.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Kitchen House**

Contributing Total: 1

801 South East Street

204-0064-0022

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: 20th Century American Movement**

The ca. 1920 Carpenter-Stringfellow House is a 2 1/2-story brick, American Foursquare house with a square-columned, front porch that wraps around the first story on its north side. The house has an interesting asymmetry with its attic dormer centered on the three northernmost bays, but not on the south front or side. All the windows are paired except the single window centered over the primary entrance door. In pairs or single, all the windows are vertical paned 4/1 sash windows. Both the primary hipped roof and the hipped porch roof have deep overhangs that accommodate chunky modillion blocks, as does the hipped dormer roof. A tall brick chimney adds a vertical element to the north side of the stretcher bond brick house. The house is similar, although more modestly detailed than the Henry C. Watkins House (802 South

East Street) on the west side of the street. The house was built between 1915 and 1924.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Garage/Shed**

Contributing Total: 1

802 South East Street

204-0064-0023

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: 20th Century American Movement**

The Henry C. Watkins House is the most elaborate American Foursquare style house on South East Street. Built of brick in a stretcher bond pattern, the house has a wide front porch that extends across the entire east façade. Its four pairs of half Corinthian columns on brick pedestals, Palladian window in the fish-scaled shingled central pedimented dormer, and cornice with scroll modillions are distinctive features. The primary block of the house is two-bays wide with shuttered 1/1 sash windows and an entry door on the north end of the front façade. There is a secondary entrance at the south end of the front porch. The house was built before 1915 for Henry C. and Watkins, a downtown grocer, and his wife Agnes.

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810 South East Street

204-0064-0027

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other**

The Rixie-Yancey House reflects the traditional rural character of late nineteenth/early twentieth-century houses on South East Street. The side-gabled, 2-story, wood frame, ca. 1880-1890 house has a fish scale, pressed-tin front gable with a decorative carved bargeboard and centered ventilator. There are 1/1-sash windows, an undivided glass transom and sidelights at the front entry. The 1-story porch, which has Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade, extends across the three-bay South East Street façade. The rear wing to the west has contemporary casement windows; the house retains the back stair to a servant's room over the kitchen. A rusticated simulated stone retaining wall has been added recently in conjunction with entrance stairs that approach the front porch from the north.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing Total: 1

901 South East Street

204-0064-0028

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other**

Although the ca. 1860 house has been enlarged several times, the Martin House retains the

character-defining features and qualities of a traditional, nineteenth-century, wood-frame house with a three-bay front facade, 6/6 sash windows, 6-light transom, sidelights, bracketed cornice, hipped roof, end chimneys, and central hall plan. The existing 2-story brick wing and kitchen was built in 1907 on the site of the original detached kitchen. The porch and breezeway that originally connected the kitchen were enclosed to provide and enclosed passageway to the English basement dining room. The wing added to the south front of the house provides an additional bedroom, den, and sun porch. The original portion of the house retains its five fireplaces and Greek Revival-style mantels. The precise date of building house has been difficult to determine precisely, but it was probably built ca. 1855–1860. Colonel James Cochran, the Postmaster of Culpeper, owned the property for much of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The house has long been associated with family members of John H. Clarke, a partner of the Culpeper Brick Company, who died intestate in 1916. The brick company owned the house at Clarke's death. By 1920, his widow Gertrude Clarke was able to purchase the property at an auction held to settle the legalities of actual ownership of the property; members of her family have lived in the house continuously. Her daughter Eleanor married Thomas Irving (T. I.) Martin, later Mayor of Culpeper, and they lived adjacent at 809 South East Street until moving to this house and buying it during Mrs. Clarke's illness; their son and daughter-in-law William Herndon Martin and Rose Marie Martin still own and live in the house today. T.I. Martin was a

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long-time mayor of Culpeper, and Culpeper's airport. T. I. Martin Field was named for him. This property retains the only barn associated with an East Street house. The large gable-roofed, aged wooden barn occupies a site east of the house overlooking the railroad tracks to the east, and Mrs. Clarke once operated the Sunnybrook Dairy out of the barn. An English barn with shed-roofed bays open to the south, it is a rare survivor of its type in Culpeper, and represents the district's rural past. Bordered by English and American boxwoods, the original flower gardens and rose beds have granite curbstone edges; the granite stones were salvaged from Culpeper streets. There are also granite curbstone benches placed throughout the gardens to the site of the old tennis court.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Contributing	Total: 1
Individual Resource Status: Barn	Contributing	Total: 1
Individual Resource Status: Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing (Structure)	Total 1
Individual Resource Status: Outbuilding	Contributing	Total: 1

902 South East Street

204-0064-0029

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other**

This ca. 1915, two story, hip-roofed house has a three-bay wide façade on South East Street, and its asymmetrically placed porch extends across the northernmost bays. A pair of 1/1-sash

windows comprises the southern bay of the primary façade. Stucco covers the original weatherboarding; the ca. 1915 house retains its 1/1 sash windows, as well as a long single-light transom and 2-light sidelights at the entry. Although there is no central hall, the stair is still centrally located in the living room. There is no interior central hall, but the stair is still centrally located in the living room. There is a low stone wall adjacent to the sidewalk, and traditional species of perennials persist in the front and side yard.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling	Contributing	Total: 1
Individual Resource Status: Chicken House	Contributing	Total: 1

906 South East Street

204-0064-0030

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other**

The ca. 1887 Kilby House presents a dilapidated appearance; preparation for exterior painting began several years ago, and the project remained incomplete for years, but exterior work has now resumed. The main portion of the house is side-gabled with a front-gabled ell on the north end. There is a large front-gabled dormer over the south end of the front porch that projects over the front porch, giving the house the unusual appearance of having an engaged porch rather than the attached porch that is typical of the other historic houses on the street. The

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windows are 6/6 sash windows, a 5-light transom, and 3-light sidelights at the primary entrance facing South East Street; a secondary entrance on the south end of the front ell is a 4-panelled door. There is a corbelled brick interior chimney in the center of the ell as well as a narrow brick chimney at the west end of the north side of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Garage/ Shed** Contributing Total: 1

1001-1001 1/2 South East Street **204-0064-0031; 204-0064-0032**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other**

The Rosson-Walter House is a wood-frame house with a three-bay front facade, hipped metal roof, central hall plan, tall interior-end chimneys, and the high English basement characteristic of many Culpeper houses. Originally quite similar to the adjacent 901 South East Street, this house, which has been renovated on the interior to accommodate apartments, has been used as a rental property for many years. Multiple utility connections are evident. The South East

Street exterior of the house has changed little, but there are exterior stairs that have been added within the stacked open porches on the east rear of the house. In addition to the 1-story wings added to the front at both the north and south ends, there is also a concrete addition to

the south side as well as the north rear. The house retains its elevated 1-story, flat-roofed porch with its attached pilasters, four square columns, and a simple wooden balustrade that is largely obscured by tall boxwood. The smaller, 2-story, gable-roofed house northeast of the house on the alley between this house and 901 South East Street was moved to this location from Main Street in the 1930s. Also used as a rental property and covered with stucco, the house has had north-oriented dormers added on the second story. An exterior stair has been added on the west side to provide a separate entry to the second floor apartment, which has a second-floor porch facing west. The shed-roofed porch facing the alley to the north has the appearance of a lean-to. There is a 1-story addition to the south and another 2-story addition to the east. During the Civil War, Union troops occupied the almost new house, which was built in 1860 for dry goods merchant and grocer Bernard Rosson and his wife Elvira.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing Total: 1

1002 South East Street **204-0064-0033**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Bungalow**

This house was built in the late 1920s, and originally was a small scale Neo-Classical Revival-style house similar in design to the style of the original owner's Bowers family flower shop on

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Main Street adjacent to former Clore Funeral Home. In the 1940s, the house, which originally had a swirled stucco exterior, was remodeled to take on the appearance of an eclectic California bungalow. The intermittent overhanging tile roof, and the semi-circular arcade above the bowed front porch with its Tuscan portico are distinctive features. The Bowers family house then became the home for many years of Russell Guinn, longtime resident and local historian who collected historical photographs of Culpeper.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing Total: 1

1005 South East Street

204-0064-0034

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other**

The Billy and Carlin Smith House was built in 1937 in the newly popular Cape Cod style. The 1 1/2-story house has a steep gabled slate roof interrupted by three front gabled dormers with 6/6 sash windows that are aligned with the three bays of the first floor front façade. The house has a dentilled cornice and an exterior-end brick chimney laid in the same stretcher bond as the masonry of the body of the house. The house also has a shed-roofed dormer on the east side and on the north a one-room wooden addition that may be an enclosed porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Outbuilding**

Non-Contributing Total: 1

1009 South East Street

204-0064-0035

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other**

This ca. 1880, 2-story wood frame, front gable, side hall plan house has a rectangular wrap-around porch on the west and south sides. The well-maintained house has a standing-seam metal roof, as does the shed-roofed front porch, which has turned wooden porch posts and a balustrade of plain wooden spindles. There are 2/2 sash windows, and the front door, which was salvaged from the Latham House on Piedmont Street, has tripartite divided sidelights on each side and a four light transom. Like many houses with brick English basements, the dining room was originally in the basement. The house has a Neo-Classical Revival interior; a new kitchen and a bathroom were added in 1930. South of the house is a very deteriorated 1 1/2-story, unpainted, wood frame structure that was identified on the 1924 Sanborn maps as a carpenter shop.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Carpenter Shop**

Contributing Total: 1

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1010 South East Street 204-0064-0036; 204-0064-0037

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other**

The Hawley House is one of the simplest of the South East Street 2-story houses; it is a side-gable roofed house with an intersecting front gable on the north end of the South East Street elevation. The ca. 1915 house has a standing seam metal roof, 2/2 sash windows, and asbestos shingled siding that approximates wide wooden siding which covers the original wood siding. The 1-story front porch, which extends across the entire South East Street front, has 4 slender square wooden columns with plain capitals, 2 pilasters of the same design, and a straight wooden balustrade. The vacant lot recorded previously as 204-0064-0037 appears to have been added to 1010 South East Street to create a single parcel.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Outbuilding** **Non-Contributing** Total: 1

1105 South East Street 204-0064-0038

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Bungalow**

Although it is quite modest, this ca. 1925 bungalow is the only classic bungalow in the district. It has the characteristic long, engaged porch that is often characteristic of the type. The house also has simple rounded columns and a large bracketed, gable-roofed central dormer. The original owner was Fred Huffman; then the Russell Guinn family moved to this house in the 1930s.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing Total: 1

Individual Resource Status: **Storage Building** Contributing Total: 1

1108 South East Street 204-0064-0041

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other**

This 1-story duplex is one of the few residential units to have been constructed in the district in the second half of the twentieth century. The ca. 1990 side-gabled double house sits on a high concrete foundation, and has 2 elevated entry stoops with separate entry stairs on the north and south ends. There are simple wooden handrails and a balustrade for each stoop.

Individual Resource Status: **Duplex Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** Total: 1

1113 South East Street 204-0064-0039

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other**

The ca 1900-1910 Huffman House is a large rambling 2-story house with an intricate mixture of both Victorian millwork and vernacular Chinese Chippendale wooden porch detailing as well as arch-shaped vents in the attic gables on both the north side and the projecting front gable to on

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the south front ell. The house is sited slightly below the grade of South East Street and separated from the sidewalk by a tall vernacular wooden slat fence. This was the residence for many years of the long-term town manager Claude Huffman, and appears on the 1915 Sanborn map.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing Total: 1

Page Street

106 Page Street

204-0064-0042

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Bungalow**

This 1-story brick cottage/bungalow has a front louvered gable, and a steep hipped roof with intersecting gables. Two pairs of double, 6/6 windows flank the centered, front entry door of the five-bay front façade. There is a small front porch with turned wooden porch posts. The area under the porch is enclosed with wooden lattice. Rows of boxwood line each side of the

centered concrete entry walk. The ca. 1935 house apparently was built after 1931 since it does not appear on any Sanborn maps for this vicinity until 1958.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing Total: 1

U.S. Avenue

*** 305 U.S. Avenue**

204-0069

Primary Resource Information: **Cemetery**

Other

Culpeper National Cemetery

The Culpeper National Cemetery was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1996. Developed in 1867 on 6 acres of the former farmland of Confederate Major Edward Baptist Hill acquired by eminent domain, the cemetery was originally established for burials of unknown war dead. The cemetery has several sections and has been enlarged from its original size. Standard military headboards mark the graves. A brick wall and ornamental iron gates provide security. There is an 1872 Second Empire lodge near the entrance that was designed by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs. Several states have erected granite memorials to their war dead. The cemetery remains in active use as a burial site for eligible active duty service personnel and for veterans. The National Register nomination included 13 contributing (3 buildings, 2 structures, 7 objects, and 1 site) and 1 non-contributing resources within this contributing site.

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Contributing Site Total: 1

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ENDNOTES for Section 7

¹ F. J. Thompson, *Map of the Town of Fairfax*. (1835).

² Culpeper Historical Society, Inc. *Historic Culpeper*. (Culpeper, Virginia: Culpeper Tourist Council. 1986) 19.

³ Sanborn Maps. Insurance Map of Culpeper, VA. (NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1915, 1924, 1931, 1958).

⁴ Genevieve P. Keller, interview with former owner Russell Guinn, 1974.

⁵ Public Law 99-576 reversed a 1982 Department of Veterans Affairs policy decision to mandate upright markers for all interments occurring on or after January 1, 1987.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The South East Street Historic District represents the broad trends of domestic life in Culpeper from its pre-Civil War economic growth associated with railroad expansion, through Civil War activity, through the district's late nineteenth-century economic recovery, and the prosperous but settled town life of the early twentieth century. Its period of significance extends from 1835-1955. The South East Street Historic District, which takes its name from one of Culpeper's oldest residential streets, is also locally significant under Criterion A for its associations with Civil War encampment and burial grounds, officer headquarters, and emergency hospitals when both Union and Confederate forces occupied the district at various times during the war. Both armies took over private homes and established camps on district farmland and undeveloped lots. The district possesses remarkable integrity for that period with all but one of the historic houses from the Civil War still extant. As a result of substantial Union casualties in the vicinity, the Culpeper National Cemetery developed following the Civil War on former agricultural land associated with South East Street's prominent Hill family. The cemetery is both burial and memorial ground. The historical significance of the National Cemetery already has been determined under Criterion A for its association with the Civil War.

The district is significant under Criterion C because it possesses an almost completely intact collection of domestic architecture that represents both exemplary and representative examples of the residences of Culpeper's mercantile and professional families from 1835 when the town was incorporated until 1955, the construction date of the last historic dwelling built within the proposed district. The district's eclectic collection of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century domestic architecture follows a traditional linear residential lot development pattern. Many of the houses reflect the persistence of such regional vernacular characteristics as high English basements and detached rear kitchen houses as well as the changing tastes and styles of the town's most prominent professionals and merchants. Many of the town's leading families established multi-generational family homes in the Federal, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Colonial Revival and other period-style houses that give the district its distinctive mixed architectural character. The design significance of the Culpeper National Cemetery has been established under Criterion C as a representative Civil War era national cemetery with a Second Empire-style lodge representing a distinctive prototypical design by General Montgomery C. Meigs, an acclaimed master architect of civil works projects.

Historical Background

The South East Street Historic District's history and development coincide with the history of

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the town of Culpeper. Established as a town by act of the Virginia Assembly in 1759, Culpeper is the county seat for Culpeper County. There are few known sources for eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century documentation since many records and documents were destroyed or lost during the Civil War. Known first as Fairfax, then Culpeper Court House, and finally as Culpeper, the town developed as one of the major courthouse and rural service centers of the Virginia Piedmont region and continues in that role today as suburban expansion from Northern Virginia has led to renewed interest and investment in both the town and South East Street. The proximity of South East Street to the town's central business and railroad districts made it a desirable place historically for the town's successful downtown merchants and today for professionals, retirees, artists, and others who enjoy the convenience and amenity of an in-town residential district within walking distance of a regenerated downtown.

Originally part of Colonial Governor Alexander Spotswood's grant, the district land was included in the twenty-seven acres that the town founder Robert Coleman divided and recorded as forty lots in 1759.⁶ In 1834, forty-four citizens of the town signed a petition requesting incorporation as a town, and on March 1, Culpeper (then known as Fairfax) became the third northern Piedmont town to achieve incorporated town status. In 1835, Francis J. Thompson drafted a map (one of the earliest of a Virginia Piedmont community) showing thirty-six houses, three of which were located on South East Street within the district boundaries.⁷ The construction of the Episcopal Rectory in that same year as the first known house built on South East Street signaled the intention for the southern portion of the street to develop. At that time, the district was a very rural edge to the town with simple houses built on large lots at the edge of the newly incorporated town.

F. J. Thompson's Map of 1835 is the first known mention of South East Street with its current street name. Previously the street was known as Back Street, and a portion of Back Street was included in Coleman's original town plat. Back Street, which formed the eastern boundary of the town, was intended to be a secondary street 35 feet in width instead of the 60-foot-wide alignments of the town's major thoroughfares, such as Coleman (now Main) and Davis Streets.

Only two other houses—a rental dwelling, a portion of which may survive as the northern end of the Billy Fray House and the "Aunt Honey Saunders" log cabin that is no longer extant--have been identified as built in the district prior to the 1850s. The railroad opening was the impetus for this development that also coincided with a major expansion of the nearby downtown business district and creation of a railroad-related industrial area known as the "wharf."

The coming of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in January 1853 gave Culpeper a distinct

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mercantile advantage and increased social and cultural activity in the town. Before the establishment of the railroad, the economic life of the town revolved around courthouse activities and schedules that brought farmers to town. The location of the railroad tracks east of the town re-oriented commercial activity onto Davis Street as the town began to develop eastward toward the rail line. The prosperity that came from establishing rail connections resulted in an expansion of mercantile and professional establishments in downtown Culpeper and spurred a corresponding expansion of South East Street as a desirable location for the town's white upper- and middle-class merchant and professional families to establish homes adjacent to the expanding downtown and the new railroad depot.

As a result of the new rail connection to the north, both the downtown and South East Street witnessed a transition away from the predominant Piedmont Virginia vernacular architecture to more nationally popular and sophisticated Victorian styles, particularly the Italianate style preferred by Captain Thomas Hill's family and other local merchants and other families of means. Captain Thomas Hill (1789-1857), father of General Ambrose Powell (A. P.) Hill was an early Culpeper merchant and property owner whose son Major Edward Baptist (E.B.) Hill was the first influential Culpeper resident to move to South East Street. Thomas Hill's remodeling of his Federal-style house at the intersection of the town's Main and Davis Streets introduced the Italianate style to Culpeper in the early 1850s. The style became the dominant architectural style in Culpeper for commercial brick architecture for the remainder of the nineteenth century as well as a locally popular and fashionable residential style. Hill's son E. B. Hill had another Federal-style house moved to South East Street from West Street to serve as his family home until the town's first truly Italianate-style house could be built adjacent to it.

Believed to have been built about 1840 for John Saunders, brother of E. B. Hill's wife Mildred, the Hills' first South East Street house is known locally as the Old Hill House (401 South East Street), and is one of Culpeper's and the district's earliest extant residences.⁸ E. B. Hill was an urban farmer with enslaved individuals counted in his listing in the 1850 Slave Schedule of the U. S. Census.⁹ Hill and his family enjoyed the convenience of a fashionable residence on the edge of a growing Culpeper. His occupation is listed in the 1860 Census as farmer, highlighting the rural context of South East Street.¹⁰ By the outbreak of the Civil War, E. B. and Mildred Hill were living in their second East Street home, the Hill Mansion at 501 South East Street, in a household that included their three children and Hill's 18-year-old brother Thomas Hill who apparently lived with them following the 1857 death of their father. Their brother A. P. Hill returned to the Hill Mansion following his March 1861 resignation from the U.S. Army and

remained there until receiving a commission from Confederate General Robert E. Lee. The Hill family, which established South East Street as a fashionable street with architecturally

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distinguished houses, remained on South East Street for approximately a century and a half, the first of several multi-generational families to live on the street. Hill's granddaughter Lucy Wiltshire, who died in 1992 at the age of 103, was the last of Hill's descendents to live in the Hill Mansion.

Hill's South East Street property was divided from a large tract that he owned jointly with his cousin Culpeper County Clerk Francis Thornton Lightfoot who died in 1839. The land between the Old Hill House and Davis Street two blocks north of the Hill Mansion remained an open field until after the Civil War while most of Lightfoot's portion of the land provided the basis for the Fountain Fisher Henry's 1866 addition to the town. The subdivision of the former Lightfoot land south of the Hill property resulted in fourteen additional town lots to the town.

As Culpeper developed into a commercial center with good overland transportation linking improved roads with the town's rail connections, South East Street began to develop in a southerly direction with commodious and stylish houses. In addition to the Hill and Lightfoot families, other district property owners were also government officials, merchants, and professionals of the Culpeper community. Reverend John Cole, South East Street's first known resident, lived on the street for more than three decades from the time the rectory was built in the 1830s until 1868. In an August 1865 letter to his wife concerning destruction of area churches, General Robert E. Lee mentioned Reverend Cole. In the letter he described Cole as "a most excellent man in all the relations of life."¹¹ Alexander Lawrence, the original owner of the distinctive Carpenter's Gothic cottage at 605 South East Street, was a farmer and later a teacher. Bernard Rosson, a Culpeper dry goods merchant and grocer, lived with his wife Elvira and their quite large family at 1001 South East Street in the pre-Civil War years.¹² The outbreak of the Civil War, however, disrupted the lives, homes, and occupations of the clergy, merchants, farmers, teachers, and homemakers in the district.

When Culpeper voters unanimously approved Virginia's Ordinance of Secession on May 23, 1861, two Culpeper companies had already formed.¹³ Major H.G. Skinner of the Confederate States of America swore the Little Fork Rangers into service on May 27, and the company camped near the present site of the Culpeper National Cemetery.¹⁴ It would have been impossible for residents of the South East Street District to ignore the Civil War. Lying between the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers, adjacent to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and at the junction of four major roads, Culpeper occupied a strategic midpoint location between

Washington, D. C. and Richmond, Virginia. As armies advanced and retreated between Washington and Richmond, many battles and skirmishes took place in the Culpeper vicinity, and both Confederate and Union troops established headquarters, camps, and hospitals in the

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South East Street district as well as in other areas of the town.

Culpeper is most closely associated with the battles of Cedar Mountain, Pony Mountain, Battle of Brandy Station, Rappahannock Station, the Wilderness Campaign, 1st and 2nd Manassas, and Gettysburg.¹⁵ In July 1861, soldiers wounded in the Battle of First Manassas arrived by train for emergency treatment in hospitals set up in Culpeper businesses and residences. Culpeper continued as a medical treatment center for the rest of the war, but especially following Cedar Mountain, Kelly's Ford, and Brandy Station, and encamped soldiers in the vicinity also received treatment in Culpeper for injuries and illnesses. Many of the well-known leaders of the war, including Robert E. Lee, A.P. Hill, Pelham, and Ulysses S. Grant visited or stayed in Culpeper during the war.

In May 1862, first Confederate and then Union soldiers occupied Culpeper for thirty-one hours with Union troops initiating their first occupation of the Southern town. Although the Union occupancy of the town lasted only forty-five minutes, within two weeks "nearly ten thousand troops were concentrated in a bevy of camps encircling the town."¹⁶ These troops most likely camped in the area near the Culpeper National Cemetery; just as Confederate troops had done in the previous year, and Union officers established residence in homes in the South East Street vicinity, including the Hill Mansion (501 South East Street), the Lawrence-Payne-Chelf House (605 South East Street), the Martin House (901 South East Street), the Rosson-Walter House (1001 South East Street), and the Jacob Bruce House (301 Chandler Street, East). With its proximity to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, whose tracks ran from north to south parallel to East Street on the east side of the district and adjacent to the rear boundary lines of these properties on the east side of the street, these houses were ideally located for military requisition and accessible to the railway, farmland, and downtown. The South East Street Historic District lies between areas known colloquially as Fishtown and Slabtown, both of which served as camps for the Confederate and Union armies.¹⁷ The town and undoubtedly the district lost crops, fences, and suffered from food and other shortages because of the large numbers of soldiers in the vicinity, but no buildings or structures were destroyed.

The August 9, 1862, Battle of Cedar Mountain where Stonewall Jackson's Confederate forces clashed with the Union General Nathaniel Banks's forces and the June 9, 1863 Battle of Brandy Station, the war's largest and most important cavalry battle, occurred nearby and had major

effects on the town and district. Civil War historian Clarke B. Hall describes the town of Culpeper with its regular population of 1200 as "overrun" with soldiers and horses, further describing Culpeper County as the "most trod upon and fought upon of any county in the country during the war."¹⁸

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Soldiers camped in the open fields adjacent to South East Street, such as those north of the Old Hill House, and the farmland east of Major Hill's residence, now the nucleus of the Culpeper National Cemetery, was a military encampment site and burial area. Confederate officers lodged in South East Street houses during the winter of 1862-1863 and Union officers during Grant's Winter Encampment of the Army of the Potomac in 1863-1864. In June 1863, part of the Brandy Station campaign infantry corps under Lieutenant Generals James Longstreet and Richard South Ewell camped in and around Culpeper. General W. H. F. (Rooney) Lee's cavalry engaged from Little Fork Church, seven miles from Brandy Station, and Lee, son of General Robert E. Lee, was injured at Brandy Station. He recuperated from his Brandy Station wounds at the Hill Mansion.

Local families generally remained in residence in their homes when South East Street's large houses were requisitioned as hospitals or headquarters, with the family moving to the top floor while the first floor converted to military use. The military occupants shared the use of the kitchen and other support facilities with residents.¹⁹

Union troops occupied the Lawrence-Payne-Chelf House (605 South East Street) and the Rosson-Walter House (1001 South East Street). The Rosson-Walter House (1001 South East Street) served as Union headquarters and was used as a hospital following the Battle of Brandy Station.²⁰ St. Stephen's Rectory (702 South East Street) was a place of refuge during the occasional shellings of the town during the war because its deep stone cellar was said to have been the community's largest and deepest. The Hill Mansion at 501 South East Street, which was used as a hospital, is known locally as the "Meeting Place of Generals." During General Robert E. Lee's visit to his wounded son Rooney, Mrs. Edward B. (Mildred) Hill entertained Lee at a party also attended by Generals J.E.B. Stuart, P. G. T. Beauregard, and her brother-in-law A.P. Hill. Stuart may have visited the house frequently during the winters of 1862 and 1863. At least one Confederate soldier who died from his injuries while being treated at the hospital was buried temporarily in the Hill Mansion garden. The Jacob Bruce House, located east of the railroad tracks on Chandler Street, East and adjacent to the encampment fields, served as headquarters for both Union and Confederate armies, and several skirmishes took place on the property. The house was headquarters for the 1st Cavalry during Grant's encampment of 1863

when 5,000 troops camped with their horses in the open fields east of the Orange and Alexandria tracks.²¹ A Union officer used the Lawrence-Payne-Chelf House during Grant's 1863 occupation of the town.

A map entitled "Occupation by Grant's Army, Army of the Potomac Winter of 1863. Drawn by

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Staff Officer. Staff of Maj. Gens. M. R. Patrick & P. M. Genl and by him presented to Capt. Justin H. Chapman B Co. 5th Conn Vol Inf.” depicts the town of Culpeper, including the South East Street Historic District and its environs in 1863.²² This map, while not drawn to scale and possibly inaccurate for building size, material, and location, does give some indication of how military uses overlaid the traditional domestic arrangement of the district during the Union occupation of the district. It depicts several South East Street houses that are identifiable by location and relative scale such as the two Hill houses and the Lawrence-Payne-Chelf House, but is less helpful in identifying others toward the southern end of the street. It suggests approximate locations of the 1863 encampments on the east side of South East Street at the present T-intersection of Mason and South East Streets, another at the then far south end east of the 3rd Division Headquarters, one southwest of the headquarters diagonally opposite it, and possibly a very small encampment on a vacant lot in the current vicinity of the historic Waite houses in the area between Stevens and Asher Streets. The map does give some idea of the overall arrangements of domestic lots with a number of outbuildings sketched for most of the thirteen lots that appear to have been developed with houses and outbuildings.

The district also includes the Culpeper National Cemetery, the original portion of which was acquired by the United States government in 1867 as a burial ground for the remains of soldiers who died during the Civil War. Brandy Station casualties, in particular, created a need for burial grounds in the vicinity. Legislation in July 1862 authorized the president of the United States to purchase property for use as military cemeteries. In April 1866, a joint resolution authorized and required the secretary of war “to take immediate measures to preserve from desecration the graves of soldiers of the United States who fell in battle or died of disease in hospitals; to have the graves enclosed, so that the resting place of the honored dead may be kept sacred forever.” A degree of condemnation rendered on April 27, 1867 conveyed approximately six acres from Edward B. Hill, who had been a Confederate major, to the United States government for use as a national cemetery. The Culpeper National Cemetery was established on Hill’s former farmland with the remains of 912 unknown soldiers, including 300 Union casualties from Cedar Mountain, re-interred in the cemetery, along with the remains of Union soldiers who died in Brandy Station’s military hospital during the 1863-1864 Army of the Potomac’s winter encampment, as well as at least two Union cavalry officers who died at

Brandy Station. The remains of other Union forces that had died along the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers were also re-interred in the cemetery. Following the Civil War, the remains of 473 named Union soldiers and 912 unknown Union soldiers were reinterred in the National Cemetery. Over the years several states have installed monuments erected in memory of their war dead. The Culpeper National Cemetery officially closed for new burials on November 17, 1972.²³ However, it reopened on January 16, 1978 following the Culpeper Veterans of Foreign

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Wars donation of additional land; over the years there have been other small additions of land, primarily for boundary adjustments or improved vehicular access, circulation, and parking.²⁴ The cemetery, which is well maintained, has recently enlarged to increase its burial capacity. The Department of Veteran Affairs National Cemetery System administers the cemetery, which is open daily to visitors from dawn to dusk. The Culpeper National Cemetery was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1996 as part of a Veterans Administration Civil War Era National Cemeteries multiple property nomination.²⁵

Culpeper and South East Street recovered from the disruption and occupation of the war years and construction of new residences began again in the 1870s as peacetime business resumed on nearby Davis and Main Streets. Redevelopment of the downtown and governmental area northwest of South East Street coincided with and undoubtedly encouraged increased residential development. Culpeper County replaced its old courthouse in the 1870s and brick became the dominant building material in the downtown as the result of an 1888 town ordinance requiring brick or stone walls, metal or slate roofs, and fireproof chimneys for downtown commercial buildings. While not required for residential areas, perhaps the ordinance influenced some of those constructing new homes to use brick.

Formerly open land where Civil War troops had camped became new house lots. Charles W. Waite, for example, who had served as a major in the Confederate army had his Italianate-style house built (502 South East Street) with bricks salvaged from the Culpeper County Courthouse that was demolished in 1870–1871. For the sum of \$500, Waite is said to have purchased the bricks dismantled from the old Davis Street structure. Waite, a dry goods merchant and major landowner, also owned property west of the town, which was added to the town limits in 1894.²⁶ This house remained in the Waite family for decades, passing to Waite's son Charles Waite, a Culpeper attorney, and his family who lived in the family home for many years.

In the post-Civil War era South East Street remained a street with significant familial links and longevity. Crimora Waite, for example, lived just south of Charles Waite in the elaborate and elegant high Victorian house at 602 South East Street. The Culpeper County librarian was born

on the street in 1906 and made it her home until her death in 1991.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many of the district houses accommodated large nuclear families as well as the owners' siblings, in-laws, or parents, boarders, and often live-in servants, most of whom were black. The dry goods merchant and grocer Bernard Rosson, for example, whose family had been forced to share its home with Union forces in 1863-1864, continued to live at 1001 South East Street in the post-war era in a household,

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which in 1870, included his wife Emily, their nine children, and his adult sister.²⁷ Although many families continued to live in the district for two or more generations, several South East Street properties changed hands in the 1870s. Local officials such as Colonel James Cochran, the Reconstruction-era Republican postmaster of Culpeper and Charles Payne, Clerk of Court of Culpeper County both moved to the fashionable and convenient South East Street during that decade. Cochran purchased the 901 South East Street property in 1876 and Payne bought the Carpenter's Gothic house at 605 South East Street in 1878 for \$1500.²⁸ Cochran's household in 1880 included his wife Nannie, a son, a daughter, his sister, his wife's sister, and a black female servant Mary Bell with her two children, one of whom, a ten-year-old boy, who like his mother, was listed as a servant.²⁹ Well-off South East Street families generally had black domestic servants living in their households for the several decades following the Civil War, and even as late as the 1930s.³⁰ T. I. Martin, a long-time twentieth-century mayor of the town, succeeded Cochran at 901 South East Street, and established his family in residence there; his son and daughter-in-law William and Rose Marie Martin, active preservationists who in the 1980s began to spearhead efforts to designate the South East Street Historic District, continue to own and live in the house today. A number of professionals lived on South East Street in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with members of their extended families, including attorney Charles Waite (502 South East Street), physicians Dr. William Thompson (609 South East Street), Dr. Hugh Chelf (605 South East Street), and Dr. Granville Eastham (601 South East Street).³¹ The Lawrence-Payne-Chelf House at 605 South East Street remained in the same family through the twentieth century passing to Payne's granddaughter, and Dr. Chelf's daughter U. S. Navy Nurse Corps Commander Josephine Chelf.

As Culpeper's postbellum commercial growth encouraged the expansion of residential communities on the periphery of downtown, the South East Street neighborhood expanded to the south and began to develop on open land on the west side of South East Street, eventually expanding beyond its Civil War limits to the 1100 block and intersection with Page Street, the terminus of the district and development until the street was extended in the 1980s and several new houses were built beyond the district boundaries.

The expansion of the railroad at the turn of the twentieth century and the development of refrigerated cars for produce stimulated industrial development in Culpeper in the commercial area known as "the wharf" north of the South East Street district. Men engaged in commercial rail enterprise began to establish homes on South East Street. Byrd Stewart Leavell, a railway freight and express agent, occupied the residence at 601 South East Street. Dr. Eastham later purchased the house and undertook a major remodeling. Alfred L. Holton, who worked for a railway mail service, had his house built at 809 S. East Street; he and his wife were among the few residents of the district at that time who were not native Virginians.³² Railway innovation and

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expansion were also profitable for the many local grocers and merchants who lived on South East Street, such as Billy Fray, well-known local proprietor of a feed and seed store located on the southwest corner of Davis and South East Streets. Fray, listed as a wholesale grain and hay merchant in the 1910 U. S. Census, lived at 710 South East Street from 1893 to 1955 in the oldest continuously occupied part of the district. Frank P. Bowman, the owner of a retail coal and wood establishment and farmer had a house built at 705 South East Street.³³ Agnes and Henry C. Watkins, a grocer, lived with their family at 802 South East Street.³⁴ Downtown merchant William J. Shotwell lived at 505 South East Street. A general merchandise merchant who began as a grocer, Shotwell and his wife Tabitha in 1900 lived in a household that included young children as well an adult son John who worked with his father in the dry goods portion of his business and a sales clerk who was boarding with the family; a 16-year-old black male servant also lived somewhere on the premises. The Shotwells apparently were an enterprising family; they also operated a flower shop from their home, which accounts for the side entry and configuration of the southern end of the house where the shop was located.³⁵

These merchant families lived in the largely self-sufficient town through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district's large lots provided space in the rear yards for gardens, chicken houses, and wood sheds where work to support household life occurred in addition to the income-producing work that the male heads of household conducted in the downtown or "wharf" area. The married women in the district and most widowed and adult single women living with their families engaged in domestic activities rather than working outside the home for pay. The few female residents of the district who were employed generally were single women, such as librarian Crimora Waite or Susie Stringfellow, a teacher, who lived with her sister Lucy.³⁶ Crimora Waite and the Stringfellow sisters lived independently in households where there were no men, but larger families lived in most district houses. The census listings from 1850 through 1930 reflect a broad variety of living situations of adult siblings as well as aging parents living within the households of married couples who often produced a quite large number of children.

The houses and family lives of the district, like those elsewhere in the United States, began to change gradually through the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s as nuclear families decreased in size, the trend toward living in nuclear rather than extended families grew, the practice of having live-in servants disappeared for middle class and professional families, more women began to work for pay outside the home, and households began to incorporate more modern and labor saving devices into their daily lives. As these trends occurred, the district began to experience subtle architectural and landscape changes. Obsolete outbuildings were particularly vulnerable and many of the detached kitchen houses, chicken houses, and woodsheds were no longer necessary. Little building occurred in the district during the Great Depression of the 1930s or

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World War II, but when new houses were built following World War II on East Asher and East Chandler Streets, they responded to national trends of the post-World War II era. The houses built after World War II were intended for middle class nuclear families, and not the extended family situations that existed in earlier periods. The new houses were small brick houses that required less maintenance than the historic houses on South East Street and were built with smaller kitchens equipped with modern appliances.

The district has remained a desirable residential area throughout its history despite some rental conversions beginning in the 1960s. There are no commercial uses other than home occupations. The rental trend began to reverse in the late 1980s, and new owners continue to buy the district's historic dwellings as family homes whenever they become available. Residency tends to be quite stable with owners living in their homes for several decades, and in some instances, the property owners have grown up in houses that they still occupy.

As the 1950s and 1960s progressed, some of the large houses converted into multiple-family houses with rental apartments. That trend continued through the late 1980s and 1990s when the area began to experience a new period of revitalization as new owners began to move to the district because of the appeal of its historic character. Many of the families that have moved to the district in recent decades have rehabilitated their historic houses or are involved in ongoing rehabilitation projects as well as extensive gardening and landscape enhancement activities. South East Street has active and engaged citizens who continue in the public service tradition of previous generations of South East Street residents; the current Culpeper mayor Pranas Rimeikis lives at 801 South East Street not far from the home of longtime mayor T. I. Martin.

In the 1970s, residents of South East Street in an effort initiated by long-term residents and active preservationists William H. and Rose Marie Martin, Josephine Chelf, and L. A. and Mae

Rhoades formed Historic South East Street, Inc. to foster and promote the preservation of South East Street. The group undertook fundraising and public education efforts such as Christmas tours and funded development of a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) submitted in 1990 for the South East Street Historic District to determine eligibility as a district for the National Register of Historic Places. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources approved the PIF in December 1990 for a district with its boundaries including the cemetery as part of a potential South East Street district. In 2005, South East Street residents, again led by William H. and Rose Marie Martin worked with the Town of Culpeper to resume the process of nominating the South East Street Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

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Archaeological Potential

Although archaeological investigations have not been conducted within the proposed district, the district has the potential to yield archaeological information relating to former buildings and structures within the district as well as material culture related to the Civil War and domestic and agricultural life during the period of significance.

Endnotes for Section 8

⁶ County of Culpeper, Deed Book B, p. 163.

⁷ F. J. Thompson, *Map of the Town of Fairfax*. (1835). And Eugene M. Scheel, *Culpeper: A Virginia County's History Through 1920* (Orange, Virginia: Green Publishers, Inc., 1982), 92.

⁸ Historic Culpeper, 18.

⁹ United States Bureau of the Census. *Slave Schedule for Culpeper County, Va.*, (1850).

¹⁰ According to the 1860 U.S. Census, the valued of Hill's South East Street land was \$34,000 and his personal property \$17,800.

¹¹ Robert E. Lee, *Recollections of General Robert E. Lee*, (Garden City, New York: Garden City Publishing Company,

1924). Letter of 14 August 1865, 136.

¹² U. S. Census (1860).

¹³ Scheell, 173.

¹⁴ Scheell, 175.

¹⁵ Clarke B. Hall, "Address to the Culpeper Historical Society," October 28, 1990.

¹⁶ Scheel. 181.

¹⁷ Genevieve P. Keller, interview with former owner Russell Guinn during which Guinn identified colloquial names for parts of the community, 1974.

¹⁸ Clarke B. Hall, "Address to the Culpeper Historical Society," October 28, 1990.

¹⁹ Research by Hall has begun to investigate the relationship between residents and Union soldiers that Hall considers polite resentment on the part of the South East Street families. Numerous anecdotes concerning the military use of the street have become part of the oral history of the street and town, and Clarke's unpublished research is beginning to provide documentary evidence for this significant period in Culpeper's history.

²⁰ Historic Culpeper, 22.

²¹ Hall has documented use of the house in a letter from a soldier recalling his stay at the house.

²² Museum of Culpeper History, reprint of *Occupation by Grant's Army, Army of the Potomac Winter of 1863. Drawn by Staff Officer. Staff of Maj. Gens. M. R. Patrick & P. M. Genl. and by him presented to Capt. Justin H. Chapman B Co. 5th Conn Vol Inf.*

²³ Burials were allowed to continue for gravesites that had been reserved previously and for second interments in existing graves.

²⁴ The original land acquisition consisted of six (6) acres acquired by decree of condemnation rendered on April 27, 1867. By deed dated October 3, 1890, from John M. Leavell, Louise M. Leavell, and William T. Leavell, Trustee, .064 acre was conveyed; by deed dated November 11, 1890, from Carter A. Saunders and wife, 373 acres were

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conveyed; and by deed from the Board of Trustees of the Catalpa School District dated November 20, 1890, 0.130 acre was conveyed; all three were used for right-of-way and approach to the cemetery. Then, by quitclaim deed dated February 21, 1927, a 194-acre portion was conveyed back to the Town of Culpeper. On September 17, 1948, title was granted to the U.S. Government for 0.100 acre of land to be used for a parking area and turn-around facilities. In 1975, Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2524 in Culpeper donated 10.510 acres of land to expand the cemetery. An additional .218-acre parcel of land, purchased in 1978 from J. Hugh and Elizabeth H. Ryan for improved access to the cemetery, created the current size of the cemetery at 17.2acres.

²⁵Therese T. Sammartino, National Register Nomination, *Culpeper National Cemetery*. United States Department of the Interior, accessed at <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov> (2005)

²⁶Genevieve P. Keller, *Designating Local Landmarks: Town Imagery in Culpeper, Virginia*. (Master's Thesis, School of Architecture, University of Virginia, 1975) Appendix C, Item 5, Figure 5.

²⁷U. S. Census (1850, 1860, 1870).

²⁸"Historical Society visits Chelf House Sunday, Culpeper Star Exponent," *Culpeper Star Exponent* (October 26, 1990) 3.

²⁹ U. S. Census (1880).

³⁰An examination of U. S. Census records for the period 1870-1930 revealed that many families had one or more black individuals, usually women and sometimes children living in their households as servants.

³¹U. S. Census (1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910).

³²U. S. Census (1920).

³³U. S. Census (1910 and 1920).

³⁴U. S. Census (1920).

³⁵U. S. Census (1880, 1900).

³⁶U. S. Census (1920).

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTMS

Zone	Easting	Northing									
1 18	<u>238489</u>	<u>4262119</u>	2 18	<u>238950</u>	<u>4262200</u>	3 18	<u>239224</u>	<u>4262100</u>	4 18	<u>238692</u>	<u>4261573</u>
5 18	<u>238454</u>	<u>4261576</u>									

Verbal Boundary Description

The northern most boundary of the proposed district includes lots 41A2 1B1 8 and 41A2 1T1 4, from the intersection of East Stevens and South East Street, and proceeds south on both sides of the street, terminating at 106 Page Street and South East Street (west side) and 1113 South East Street (east side) respectively. In addition, to the east of South East Street, tax map numbers 41A1 4A1 3, 41A1 4A1 2, and 41A1 4A1 1 (with addresses on E. Chandler Street) are included. On the west side of South East Street, on East Asher Street, lots 41A1 4R 3, 41A1 4S 5, and 41A1 4S 6) are included.

Boundary Justification

The northern boundary extends from and is contiguous with the existing southern boundary of the Culpeper Downtown Historic District, includes the Culpeper National Cemetery whose history is closely linked with that of South East Street, and the southern boundary coincides with the historic limits of the street and town. East Street terminated at Page Street until the street was extended in the 1980s. These boundaries include the southern end of East Street where the Union forces established their 1863 headquarters. The district extends across the Southern Railroad tracks on the east to include three East Chandler Street parcels with Civil War associations and structures more than fifty years old. Similarly, the boundaries to the west have been established to include the concentration of residences fifty years old and older that are located on or adjacent to South East Street and that occupy lots that were subdivided from the rear lots of South East Street properties in the decade following World War II.

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Additional Documentation

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PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are common to:

PROPERTY: South East Street Historic District

LOCATION: Culpeper County, Virginia Dept of Historical Resources

VDHR FILE NUMBER: 204-0064

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHS: August 2006

PHOTOGRAPHER: Michael Keller

LOCATION OF DIGITAL IMAGES: Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, Virginia.

Photo 1 of 12

View: Streetscape, East Asher Street looking southwest toward Main Street, showing 113 and 109 East Asher Street

[204-0064-0045, 204-0064-0044]

Photo 2 of 12

View: 401 South East Street (also 201 Stevens Street), northwest elevation

[204-0064-0001]

Photo 3 of 12

View: 501 South East Street, view of west-facing facade

[204-0002]

Photo 4 of 12

View: 506 South East Street (also 108-112 Chandler Street, East), view of south-facing facade

[204-0064-0009]

Photo 5 of 12

View: 602 South East Street, view of east-facing facade

[204-0013]

Photo 6 of 12

View: 609 South East Street, view of west-facing facade

[204-0064-0014]

Photo 7 of 12

View: 802 South East Street, view of east-facing facade

[204-0064-0023]

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**South East Street Historic District
Culpeper County, Virginia**

Additional Documentation

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Photo 8 of 12

View: Streetscape, looking northwest and showing 902, 810, 806, 802 South East Street

[204-0064-0029, 204-0064-0027, 204-0064-0025, 204-0064-0023]

Photo 9 of 12

View: 901 South East Street, view of kitchen house, east-facing façade

[204-0064-0028]

Photo 10 of 12

View: 901 South East Street, view of barn, south-facing facade

[204-0064-0028]

Photo 11 of 11

View: 1001 South East Street, view of west-facing facade

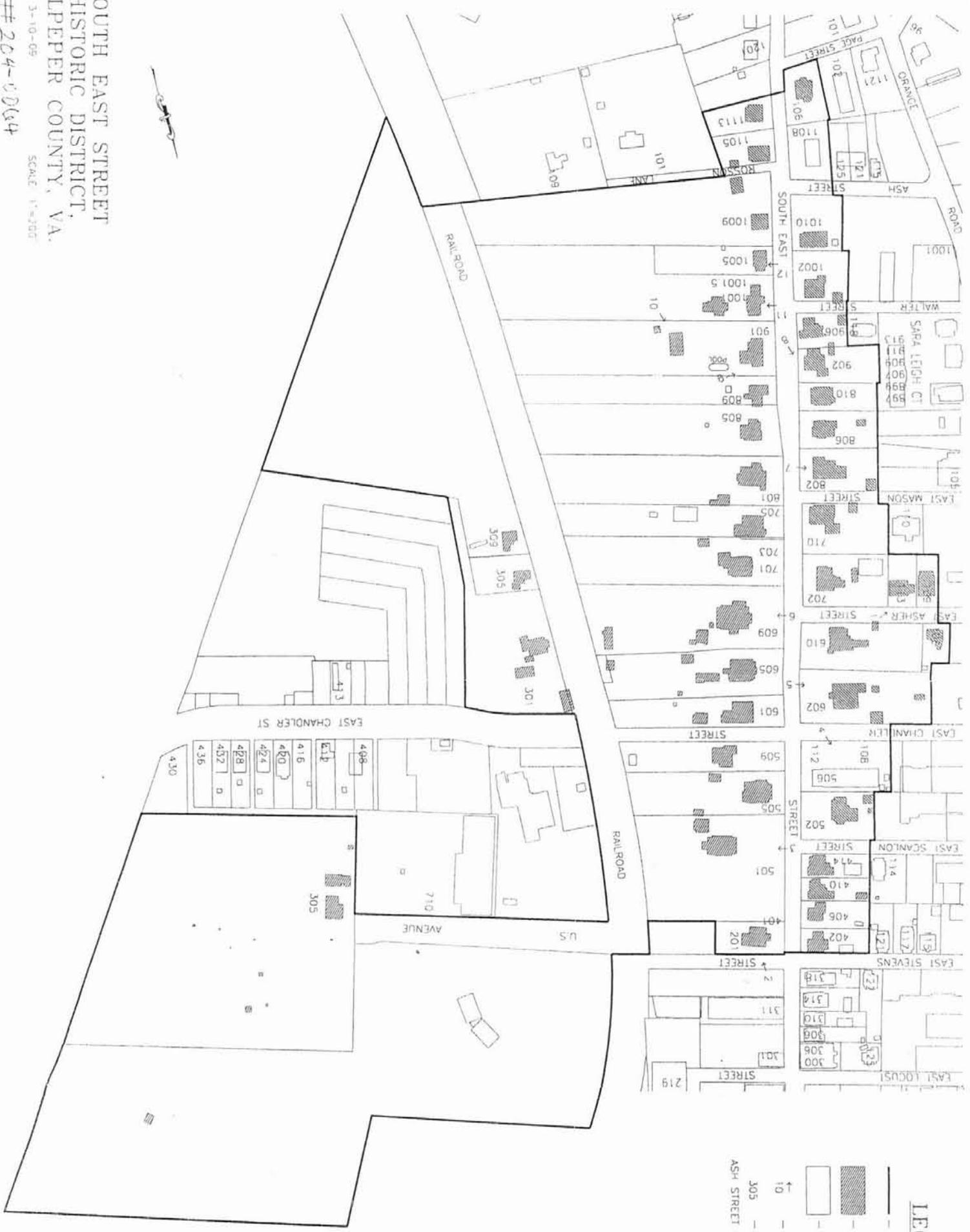
[204-0064-0031]

Photo 12 of 12

View: 1105 South East Street, view of west-facing facade

[204-0064-0038]

SOUTH EAST STREET
 HISTORIC DISTRICT,
 CULPEPER COUNTY, VA.
 DATE 3-10-09
 #204-0084
 SCALE 1"=200'



LEGEND

- HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- ▨ CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES
- NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES
- ↖ PHOTO NUMBER w/ STREET ADDRESS
- ASH STREET - ROAD NAME



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



SOUTH EAST STREET
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 CULPEPER COUNTY, VA
 THE FILE NO. 204-0064
 WIND-CULPEPER SP. V#62
 1927/11/15

	E	N
1.	18/238489	14262119
2.	18/238950	14262200
3.	18/239224	14262100
4.	18/238692	14261573
5.	18/238454	14261576

