Fifth Avenue Historic District (247-0001)
Name of Property

VLR 6/1/5
NRHP 2/22/6

Lunenburg County, Virginia
County and State

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property historic name Fifth Avenue Historic District

other names/site number VDHR #247-0001

2. Location street & number 100 to 500 Blocks (depending on the cross street) of East Fifth Avenue

city or town Kenbridge vicinity N/A

state Virginia code VA county Lunenburg code 111 zip code 23944

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ■ 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 ■ meets □ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant □ nationally □ statewide ■ locally. (□ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date 1/6/06

Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying 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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ■ private
- □ public-local
- □ public-State
- ■ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- □ building(s)
- ■ district
- □ site
- □ structure
- □ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Non-contributing	
63	9	buildings
0	0	sites
0	4	structures
0	0	objects
63	13	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling,
Education: School
Religion: religious facility
Recreation and Culture: gymnasium
Health Care: medical business/office, hospital
Industry/Processing/Extraction: telephone company facility
Funerary: funeral home

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling
Religion: religious facility
Recreation and Culture: recreation center
Healthcare: medical business/office
Funerary: funeral home
Vacant/Not in Use
Government: post office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne, Stick/Eastlake, Victorian
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:
Colonial Revival, Greek Revival
Late 19th and 20th Century American Movement:
Bungalow/Craftsman, Foursquare
Modern Movement: Moderne, Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: brick, concrete
other: N/A
walls: weatherboard, brick, stucco
roof: slate shingle, asphalt shingle, metal standing seam

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- ☐ **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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1890-1950

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- ☐ **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.

Significant Dates

1908

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Charles Morrison Robinson; Clarence Wright Huff, Jr.; Richard A. Munden

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36
- ☐ CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ 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: Kenbridge Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 23 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	757 020	4094 420	3	17	757 420	4094 010
2	17	757 680	4093 980	4	17	757 000	4094 280

____ 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 Kimberly M. Chen, Erika J. Schmelzer, Mary Porzio

organization Kimberly Chen & Associates, Inc. date 14 March 2005

street & number 2701 E. Broad Street telephone 804-225-9560

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23223

Additional Documentation Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the properties.

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

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

name Multiple (See Attached List)

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 200137127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (10240018), Washington, DC 20503.

Fifth Avenue Historic District (247-0001)
Kenbridge, VA

Summary Description:

The Fifth Avenue Historic District is a linear, five-block, residential district, arrayed on both sides of Fifth Avenue between Broad and Maple streets in Kenbridge, Virginia. Kenbridge is the second largest town in Lunenburg County located in the south-central region of the state. Originally called Cox's Road, the name was changed to Fifth Avenue, within the town's boundaries, in 1906 when the streets were first platted shortly before the town of Kenbridge was incorporated in 1908. To the east of town, Fifth Avenue becomes South Hill Road or State Route 138 and connects Kenbridge to South Hill in Mecklenburg County. Broad Street, which forms the western edge of the district, is the primary commercial street in the Town of Kenbridge with commercial buildings and tobacco warehouses to the west and residences to the east and south. The proposed district is bordered by mid to late-twentieth century residences on the north and south. To the east, the edge of the district is demarcated by a concentration of late-twentieth century dwellings. The Fifth Avenue Historic District contains the earliest dwellings built in the Town of Kenbridge for some of its most prominent citizens. The dwellings constructed between 1890 and 1930 represent a variety of architectural styles including Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow. Fifth Avenue is a wide two-lane road edged by concrete curbs, a narrow grass strip, and concrete sidewalks. The houses are set back from the street on broad lawns with mature trees and plantings. The Fifth Avenue Historic District contains sixty-three contributing buildings, nine non-contributing buildings, and four non-contributing structures. None of the properties in the Fifth Avenue Historic District have been previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Of the sixty-three contributing buildings, thirty-nine are primary resources, sixteen are garages, and eight are sheds. There are four non-contributing buildings that are primary resources. The remaining noncontributing buildings are garages or sheds. All of the non-contributing structures are carports except for one kennel.

Detailed Description:

Around 1890, W. F. Kennedy established a post office in his store at the intersection of what are now Broad Street and Fifth Avenue. Kennedy submitted the name, Tinsley, his wife's maiden name, as the name for the new post office. But, the postal authority in Washington, D.C. misread the application and mistakenly called the post office Tinkling -- a name that stuck until 1908 when the town was incorporated. The community grew

slowly but did not blossom until 1906 when the Virginian Railroad was extended through Tinkling. By 1907, there were fourteen stores operating in town, with three more under construction, and the Kennedy Real Estate Company was selling lots along the newly laid out streets. The town, renamed Kenbridge, was incorporated in March of 1908 by an act of the Virginia General Assembly. The building boom along Fifth Avenue began around 1908 and lasted until the 1930s. Fifth Avenue was home to many of Kenbridge's most prominent citizens and the oldest and many of the largest dwellings in town are located there. The assortment of frame and brick buildings constructed in a variety of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles creates a visually interesting streetscape.

The earliest houses on Fifth Avenue were built between 1890 and 1920 in the Queen Anne style. The dwellings, built of brick and frame, exhibit the characteristic elements of the Queen Anne style in their complex roof forms and wall planes interrupted by projecting bays and wings. Decoration on these houses varies from elaborate sawn elements to more restrained classically inspired features. The earliest house in the district, built in the 1890s, illustrates these two variations in the Queen Anne style. The house at 327 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0033) is a two-story, three-bay frame dwelling with a hipped roof with gable ends and a projecting gable centered on the facade. The gable ends have elaborate sawn trusses and pierced octagonal vents. There is a one-story, seven-bay porch that wraps around the center projecting bay with a flat roof, turned posts, sawn brackets, and a turned balustrade. There is a turned balustrade with intermediate posts on the porch roof. The only other Queen Anne style dwelling that incorporates sawn decorative elements is the 2 ½-story, three-bay, frame house at 401 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0038), built ca. 1910, and currently used as the Porcelain Pond House, Bed & Breakfast. The house has a complex hipped roof with a two-story, two-bay projecting gabled roof portion on the left. In the center of the primary hipped roof are a pedimented dormer with paired windows, a decorative truss, and a box cornice. At the entrance, there is a double-leaf wood paneled door with a light and a transom and double-leaf screen doors with sawn decoration. The building has a one-story, seven-bay, wraparound, hipped-roof porch with paired Tuscan columns on rusticated block piers and a rusticated concrete block foundation.

The majority of the Queen Anne-style dwellings on Fifth Avenue are frame with classically inspired decorative elements. In contrast to the dwellings with sawn decoration, the Dr. W. D. Kendig House (247-0001-0034) at 400 East Fifth Avenue is a 2½-story, six-bay, yellow brick dwelling with a wraparound porch with Ionic columns, a

picket balustrade, a dentiled box cornice, and a flat roof. There is a picket balustrade with paneled posts topped with finials on the porch roof. The posts are centered on the columns below. The house has a slate-shingled complex hipped roof with projecting hipped roof wings on the sides and rear. There are pedimented dormers on the projecting wings and a large dormer centered on the facade. The front dormer has a Palladian window with leaded glass. The complex roofline is unified with a dentiled box cornice. The outer bays of the facade recede from the main plain of the façade. These recessed plains have shuttered doors with transoms above. The offset entrance has a double-leaf shuttered door with a three-part leaded glass transom, and flanking leaded glass sidelights. In the center of the second story is a decorative panel with fleur-de-lis. The William Gary House, at 310 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0022), is a two-story, six-bay, frame dwelling with a decorative slate shingle hipped roof with projecting pedimented gables and a two-story, three-sided projecting bay on the left with a conical roof and finial. On the first story, there is a tracery transom over the tripartite window. The house has a one-story, seven-bay, wraparound porch that curves around the projecting bay, with Ionic columns, a box cornice, and a plain frieze. Another handsome example is the John Armistead Webb House at 213 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0019), built in 1908. It is a two-story, two-bay, dwelling with a complex hipped and gable roof with flush gables on the facade and the side elevations. There is a two-story, three-sided projecting bay on the facade. There is a one-story, four-bay, hip-roofed porch that curves around the projecting bay and has square posts. In addition to the decorative porch there is a porte-cochere on the east elevation with a second story deck that has a picket balustrade and square paneled posts. Perhaps, the largest and best-articulated example of the Queen Anne style in the Fifth Avenue Historic District is the Louis A. Hardy House at 326 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0001). Louis A. Hardy, director of the Bank of Lunenburg, commissioned his house to be built in 1909. It is a 2½-story, three-bay frame dwelling with a wraparound porch with fluted Scamozzi columns, a box cornice with applied roundels in the frieze, and a roof balustrade with square posts and turned balusters. It has a complex hipped and gable roof with rectangular and octagonal slate shingles. At the entrance, there is a double-leaf glass door with egg and dart moulding framing the full light. The interior of the house was divided into four apartments in the 1930s. The current owner is meticulously restoring the house as a single-family dwelling.

A number of houses in the district blend decorative elements of the Queen Anne with the Colonial Revival form. These transitional houses have less irregular plans and classically inspired decoration. Two representative examples of the Queen Anne-

Colonial Revival transitional style are seen at 501 and 310 East Fifth Avenue, both dwellings were built in 1910 and 1915 respectively. The two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling at 501 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0041) has a centered projecting front gable-roofed bay and gable-roofed wing to the rear. The entrance is set at an angle in the corner where the projecting wing intersects the main body of the building. The one-story, one-bay porch with a metal-hipped roof and square posts is also located in this corner. A cloth awning has been added to the porch. The dwelling has a metal cross gable roof with cornice returns in the gable ends. A good example is 217 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0020), built ca. 1900. It is a two-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with projecting wings at the rear. There is a one-story, one-bay, front gable-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and a box cornice that has modillions and dentils located at the offset entrance on the facade. There is a second, two-story, three-bay, porch with Tuscan columns and a picket balustrade on the roofline on the right side of the dwelling that extends down the side of the main block of the house to the projecting bay at the rear. The dwelling has a complex hipped roof with flared ends and pedimented gables at the rear and a pedimented gable with an oval light in the center of the facade.

The Clarke-Terrell House at 210 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0011) is a brick example of this transitional form. It was built ca. 1920 for Mortimer and Alice Clarke on land bought by George B. Clarke in May 1912. It is a two-story, four-bay, brick dwelling with a complex hip and gable roof with green Spanish tiles, overhanging eaves, and a decorative brick cornice. There is a pedimented gable in the center of the facade with an oval-shaped louvered vent. The building has a one-story, five-bay, wraparound hipped-roof porch with a box cornice, a plain frieze, and Tuscan columns.

Two houses in the district, 301 and 211 East Fifth Avenue, while transitional between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style, exhibit a greater adaptation of Colonial Revival influences. Their plans are simpler with fewer bays and projecting wings and decorative elements are more classically inspired. Built ca. 1910, 301 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0027) is a 2½-story, two-bay, frame dwelling with a slate shingle hipped roof, and an overhanging cornice. At the entrance, there is a single-leaf wood paneled door with flanking sidelights and a fanlight transom. There is a one-story, three-sided bay on both the east and west elevations. There is a pedimented gable in the left bay at attic level with a Palladian window and fish-scale slate shingle siding. The Agnes Wilkinson House at 211 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0018) was constructed in 1913 shortly after she purchased three lots from the Kenbridge Development Company. This is a 2½-story, four-bay, brick dwelling with a slate shingle

hipped and gable roof with a modillioned-cornice and a center front gable-roofed dormer with paired fixed windows with a decorative muntins. The entrance architrave has fluted pilasters and a dentiled entablature. The east bay on the facade is recessed and has a secondary entrance on the first story with a wooden door that has an oval-light and a transom. There is a one-story, one-bay, front gable roof porch with a pediment, a dentiled cornice, and Tuscan columns. In addition to the porch at the entrance, there is a one-story, one-bay, hip-roofed porch in the recessed bay with a dentiled box cornice, Tuscan columns, and a turned balustrade.

Colonial Revival-style dwellings and public buildings begin to appear in the district during the second decade of the twentieth century. These dwellings are typically of frame construction with side gable roofs. The complex roof lines and projecting bays associated with the Queen Anne style are gone. Decoration is often confined to architraves and fenestration patterns. Porches are often one-bay wide and placed at the entrance bay or they are non-existent. Many of these houses have secondary side porches as well. Three good examples of frame Colonial Revival-style dwellings are seen at 321, 317, and 207 East Fifth Avenue, built between 1913 and 1937. The John M. Webb House at 321 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0032) built in 1913 is the earliest example of Colonial Revival-style architecture in the district. It is a 2½-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a slate-shingled side gable roof with a modillioned cornice with a plain frieze. All of the windows on the facade are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with decorative wood shutters. On the first story, paired windows in the right bay and a tripartite window in the left bay flank the centered entrance. On the second story paired windows flank a single window in the center bay. At the entrance there is a one-story, three-bay, porch with a pedimented roof with a dentiled cornice, a plain frieze, Corinthian columns, and a wrought iron balustrade. Located at 317 East Fifth Avenue, the Harris House (247-0001-0031) was built in 1915. It is a 2½-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a slate-shingled side gable roof with a box cornice and a hipped roof dormer. At the entrance is a single-leaf wood paneled door with leaded-glass sidelights and a fanlight-transom. On the facade, there is a one-story, three-bay, hipped roof porch with a box cornice, a plain frieze, Tuscan columns, and a picketed balustrade. The Webb House at 207 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0017), built in 1937, is a two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side gable roof. The windows on the facade are eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood sashes with decorative wood shutters. There is a one-story, one-bay, porch at the centered entrance with a front gable roof with paired square posts and a box cornice.

Three examples of brick Colonial Revival dwellings are seen at 300, 322, and 412 East Fifth Avenue. Built ca. 1930, the house at 300 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0021) is one of most elaborate brick Colonial Revival-style houses in the district. This 1½-story, five-bay, brick dwelling has a slate-shingled side gabled-roof with a modillioned cornice. There are three front gabled-roof dormers on the facade. All of the windows on the first story are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash with brick jack arches. In the center bay there is a single-leaf paneled wood door with a Georgian architrave. There are one-story flanking wings on either side of the main block with picket balustrades on the roofs. The 1½-story, six-bay, brick dwelling at 322 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0026) has a steeply pitched side gable roof with two front gable-roofed dormers and a modillion cornice. There is a centered one-story, one-bay, front gable-roofed porch with square posts. The two-story, three-bay, brick dwelling at 412 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0037) has a side gable roof and eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood sash windows on the facade. There is a centered one-story, one-bay, front gable-roofed porch with a plain frieze, square posts, and a wrought iron balustrade.

A variant on the Colonial Revival style house is the American Foursquare, thus called because of its square boxy appearance and a plan typically divided into four, roughly equal spaces. These houses have hipped roofs and are often decorated with elements from a variety of styles including classically inspired details or Craftsman elements. The two American Foursquare houses in the Fifth Avenue Historic District reflect the influences of the Colonial Revival style. The Preatcher House at 305 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0028), built in 1920, is a 2½-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a hipped roof and a hipped roof dormer on the facade. It is stuccoed and rests on a solid parged foundation. All of the windows on the facade are six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with decorative wood shutters. At the entrance there is a single-leaf, wood paneled door with fluted wood pilasters and a dentiled cornice. The porch has been removed. The 2½-story, two-bay, frame dwelling built ca. 1920 at 205 East Fifth Avenue (247-000-0016) has a hipped roof with hipped roof dormers on three sides. There is a one-story, three-bay, hipped roof porch with Tuscan columns.

There are four non-residential buildings in the district that are constructed in the Colonial Revival style. The Clarke Funeral Home at 110 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0005) was built in 1906. It is a two-story, three-bay, frame building with a slate-shingled hipped roof with a pedimented gable in the center of the attic level, and a box cornice with a plain frieze. The funeral home has a one-story, five-bay, hipped roof porch with an overhanging cornice, Tuscan columns, and a wrought-iron balustrade. The Harris

Hospital was built at 306 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0003) around 1910. In the 1930s, the rear two-story hospital wing was demolished and the building converted into a dwelling. It is a 2½-story stuccoed brick building with a cross gable roof and a box cornice that returns in the gable ends. The entrance architrave has a broken pediment with a modillioned cornice supported by Doric columns. On the western elevation there is a one-story sunroom with nine-over-nine windows flanking an eight-light door with horizontal wood panels and a three-light transom. The sunroom served as Dr. Harris's operating room. Around 1908, Dr. Showalter constructed an office building at 103 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0007). It is a one-story, three-bay, six-course American bond brick building with a hipped roof with overhanging eaves, a box cornice and a plain frieze. The entrance is in a clipped bay on the corner of Church Street and East Fifth Avenue and has a paneled wood door with four-lights and a transom above. The Kenbridge Baptist Church at 500 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0042 was constructed in 1948 and designed by the Richmond church architect Clarence Wright Huff, Jr. (1900-1986). This 1½-story, three-bay, T-plan, church has brickwork done in a modified six-course American bond pattern composed of six courses of stretcher bond bricks then a course of Flemish bond bricks. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation with a soldier course rowlock on top. The facade has stained-glass windows with round arched lintels with concrete keystones and impost blocks. The center bay has a double-leaf, wood paneled door with a semi-circular stained-glass transom that reads "Kenbridge Baptist Church." The entrance is recessed with paneled sidewalls and a wood doorframe with a broken pediment cornice and fluted pilasters. There is a one-story, three-bay, front gable roof porch with a stained-glass circle window of a Biblical scene in the center of the pediment, which has beaded weatherboard. The porch has a box cornice, a paneled frieze, fluted posts on paneled piers, and a turned balustrade. The church has a front gable roof with a steeple centered at the ridge. The steeple has a cross on top and a multi-light arch window above a square louvered vent on all sides.

The two examples of Classical Revival buildings in the district are both non-residential buildings. The Kenbridge Methodist Church (247-0001-0014) at 201 East Fifth Avenue was built in 1914 and designed by the Petersburg architect, Richard A. Munden. It is a one-story, three-bay brick church with a front gable roof and Classical portico. The portico has thick Tuscan columns under the pediment with a box cornice, modillions, and a plain frieze. The portico has been enlarged over the years. On the facade, there are two stained-glass windows with geometric shapes in green, yellow, red, and blue glass that flank the center bay with a double-leaf paneled wood door with a stained-glass transom. The door has a pedimented architrave with a box cornice with dentils.

All of the stained-glass windows on the building have stone jack arches with keystones and stone sills. The brickwork on the facade is done in a modified five-course American bond pattern composed of five-courses of stretcher bond bricks then a course of Flemish bond bricks. This brickwork pattern is found on other buildings in the Fifth Avenue Historic District and elsewhere in Lunenburg County. In November 1967, Clarence W. Huff, Jr., a noted church architect in Richmond, drew up plans for a new sanctuary and classrooms, which were added to the rear of the church. Kenbridge High School at 511 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0002) was built in 1921 and designed by the Virginia architect, Charles Morrison Robinson (1867-1932). This two-story, brick, Classical Revival-style school has a raised basement, a hipped roof, and Art Deco elements. At the center of the roofline are an Art Deco-style pediment with concrete coping, a corbelled brick frame, and a decorative brick diamond in the center. On the facade there are two story, Doric pilasters between each bay and a projecting stringcourse above the pilaster caps. There are tripartite windows on the first and second stories, but only the second story windows are segmentally arched. There is a raised brick foundation with a decorative belt course and rectangular concrete panels separate the first and second stories. The building has brickwork done in a five-course American bond pattern. Two two-story, brick wings added to the front of the school in 1949 (left) and 1952 (right) by the Kenbridge Masonry Company, give the school a U-shaped plan. The two-story wings are done in a six-course American bond brick pattern and have a five-course American bond pattern on the raised foundation. There is an entrance on each of the wings from the courtyard with three single-leaf wood paneled doors with a light and a ten light transom. Currently Kenbridge High School is vacant but plans are being finalized to rehabilitate the building for use as the Kenbridge Town Hall.

In the early 1900s, the Craftsman or Bungalow style house was first introduced in California by the 1930s the one-story vernacular Bungalow was the most popular small house in the country. Bungalow or Craftsman houses typically have shallow roofs with wide, overhanging eaves with decorative exposed rafters. Porches are either full or partial width and tapered columns often set on brick or stone piers support the roofs. Windows typically have single light lower sashes and multi-light upper sashes and doors often have multi-light panels. One of the earliest examples of the growing influence of the Bungalow style is the R. E. Gee House (247-0001-0040) at 411 East Fifth Avenue. Built in 1919, this house blends Colonial Revival and Craftsman elements. The Gee House is a 1½-story, two-bay, brick dwelling, which rests on a parged concrete block foundation and has a cross gable roof with overhanging eaves. On the facade there is

a front gable with a pair of windows and a square louvered vent at the apex. In the left bay of the first story there is a tripartite window and at the entrance there is a three-light transom at the entrance. The one-story, three-bay, full-width, shed roof porch has a box cornice, and Tuscan columns. The Gee House has brickwork done in a stretcher bond pattern on the first story, weatherboard siding in the gable. Another transitional house is the Dr. McCellan House at 218 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0013) built ca. 1920. It is a 1½-story, three-bay, brick and frame dwelling with a cross gable, double-hung, wood sash windows with wood shutters and rusticated stone sills and lintels. At the entrance there is a one-story, one-bay, front gabled-roof porch with a dentiled cornice, a plain frieze, and Tuscan columns. The first story of the house has brickwork done in a stretcher bond brick pattern and the second story is framed with vertical wood siding. On the facade there is a front gable roof over the three western most bays with a pair of nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood sash windows in the gable. The eastern bay of the facade is recessed and there is a one-story, three-bay wraparound side porch with a dentiled cornice and square posts.

The majority of the Bungalow-style dwellings in the district are constructed of brick with good examples being seen at 214, 204, 402, 408, and 316 East Fifth Avenue. All of these dwellings were built in the 1920s and 1930s. Built ca. 1920, 204 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0009) is a 1½-story, three-bay, brick dwelling with brickwork done in a modified six-course American bond pattern composed of six courses of stretcher bond bricks then a course of Flemish bond bricks. The house has a slate-shingled hipped roof with gable-roofed dormers. There are two gable-roofed dormers on the facade that flank a pedimented gable with a fixed tracery window at the center in the attic level. The main hipped roof extends beyond the plane of the facade to form the roof of the three-bay porch, which has paired square posts on stuccoed brick piers, and a picket balustrade. At the entrance is a single-leaf, wood paneled door with diamond-shaped lights in the transom. The windows on the first story are tripartite. There is a large fixed pane in the center with flanking sashes that have tracery upper sashes and single light lower sashes. A transom with diamond-shaped lights unites the three-part composition. There are three-sided projecting bays on both side elevations. The Greig House at 402 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0035) was built ca. 1922 on land Thomas W. Ozlin purchase in 1919. This two-story, six-bay, brick dwelling has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and paired exposed rafters. All of the windows on the facade are eight-over-one, double-hung, wood sashes. The windows in the center bay of the second story are paired and the windows in the recessed bay on the west side of the facade are four-over-one double-hung, wood sashes. All of the windows have header-

course brick sills and decorative brick lintels. The three eastern bays on both stories project slightly from the plane of the facade. At the entrance the door has flanking sidelights and a fourteen-light transom. There is a one-story, seven-bay, porch with a porte cochere that has a hipped roof, extended eaves with paired exposed rafters, a plain frieze, heavy brick posts, and a brick balustrade. The Richard Maclin ("Mac") Smith House at 214 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0012) was built around 1930 on property acquired in 1909 by a relative, George E. Smith. It is a 1½-story, three-bay, brick and frame dwelling. The first story of the house has brickwork done in a Flemish bond pattern with glazed headers and the second story is framed with weatherboard siding. It has a side gable roof, box cornice, and two front gable-roofed dormers. All of the windows on the first story have brick soldier-course lintels and concrete sills. The roof of the three-bay porch is an extension of the main roof. The porch has a box cornice, a plain frieze, and square posts on brick piers. Built around 1930, 408 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0036) is a two-story, five-bay, gable-roofed brick dwelling. There is a one-story, six-bay, porch with a porte cochere. The porch has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves, exposed paired rafters, and brackets. Wooden elliptical arches connect the heavy brick posts and there is a picket balustrade. On the first story there are twelve-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows with concrete sills and header-course brick lintels. The second story has a projecting front gable roof with a broken pediment, brackets, paired exposed rafters, and a rectangular louvered vent at the apex. The two-story, four-bay brick dwelling at 316 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0024) built ca. 1930, displays Tudor Revival influences, including half-timbering, combining stucco and brick, and exposed rafters. The dwelling has a cross gable roof with exposed rafter ends and brickwork done in a modified five-course American bond pattern composed of five-courses of stretcher bond bricks then a course of Flemish bond bricks with glazed headers. On the first story of the facade, the east bay has a six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash window with a concrete sill and a soldier-course brick lintel. In the right bay are fifteen-light French doors with a seven-light transom. At the entrance, there is a single-leaf, wood door with a full light, flanking multi-light sidelights, and an elliptical transom. In the far eastern bay, which is recessed, there is a three-over-one window on the first story only. On the facade, there is a one-story, three-bay, hipped roof porch with a centered pediment that is stuccoed and has a bracket at the apex. The porch has exposed rafter ends, square posts on brick piers, wooden elliptical arches that connect the posts, and a brick balustrade. There is a two-story, three-bay-projecting wing that has a front gable roof with brackets and half timbering. There is also a pair of four-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows in the gable.

There are two examples of frame Bungalow-style houses in the district. The Jones House was built ca. 1920 at 312 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0023). It is a 1½-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a side gable roof and overhanging eaves. The roof extends over the one-story, three-bay porch with square posts and a picket balustrade. There is a central shed-roofed dormer at the attic level with paired windows. The two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling at 320 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0025) has a gable roof with a shed-roofed dormer and exposed rafter ends. All of the windows on the facade are paired six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash except for a six-over-one window in the center bay of the three-bay dormer. There is a one-story, three-bay, shed-roofed front porch with exposed rafter ends, and square posts on brick piers.

The presence of Modern Movement-style buildings in the Fifth Avenue Historic district is very limited and confined to a single example of Art Deco-style architecture and a rather utilitarian building of no particular style. The Virginia Telephone and Telegraph Company built the one-story, one-bay building at 100 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0004) around 1930. This Art Deco-style facility is constructed of wire cut bricks laid in a stretcher bond pattern. There are vertical glass block panels that flank the steel and glass entry door. The decorative brickwork on the facade includes a brick soldier course at the foundation and dogtooth brick panels at the upper corners. The building has a flat roof with a parapet with concrete coping on the facade and tile coping on the sides. Built ca. 1930, the facility was used by the Virginia Telephone and Telegraph Company after a modern dial system was installed in 1941. The other Modern Movement-style building is the Kenbridge Recreation Center at 533 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0043), built in the 1950s as the gymnasium for the adjacent high school. The two-story, four-bay, concrete block, building has a metal barrel vault roof with a stepped parapet with tile coping on the facade. There are three concrete buttresses on the facade and a series of buttresses on the east and west elevations.

Included in the contributing buildings are sixteen garages and eight sheds. These secondary resources are located in rear or side yards of the dwellings they are associated with and are often built in the same style and materials as the primary resource. Good examples can be seen at 210, 211, 217, 300 and 310 East Fifth Avenue.

There are four buildings in the Fifth Avenue Historic District that are considered non-contributing by virtue of their period of construction -- all were built after 1962. These

non-contributing buildings include the Kenbridge Post Office at 118 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0006), built in 1962, a medical office building at 202 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0008), and two single dwellings at 311 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0030) and 409 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0039). Other non-contributing buildings in the historic district are five modern garages or sheds and four carport structures.

The Fifth Avenue Historic District has been little altered over the years. The majority of the houses still retain high levels of integrity and very few modern intrusions have occurred. It is an intact assemblage of late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century architectural styles that represent the growth and prosperity of the town of Kenbridge.

INVENTORY

100 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0004

Primary Resource Information: **Communications Facility**, Stories **1.00**, Style**: Art Deco, ca 1930**

This one-story, three-bay, Art Deco-style brick communications facility has dogtooth panels at the top corners and a flat roof with a parapet.

Individual Resource Status: **Communications Facility Contributing**

103 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0007

Primary Resource Information: **Medical Business/Office**, Stories **1.00**, Style**: Colonial Revival, ca 1908**

This one-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style brick medical building has asphalt-shingled hipped roof with an overhanging box cornice with a plain frieze. The entrance is in a clipped bay on the right corner of the building.

Individual Resource Status: **Medical Business/Office Contributing**

110 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0005

Primary Resource Information: **Funeral Home**, Stories **2.00**, Style**: Colonial Revival, 1906**

This two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style frame funeral home has a slate shingle hip roof and a pedimented gable in the center of the attic level. There is a box cornice that is covered with vinyl and overhangs with vinyl soffits and vents every two boards. There is a one-story, five-bay, hip-roofed porch with an overhanging cornice, vertical vinyl frieze, Tuscan columns, wrought-iron balustrade, and a brick deck.

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Funeral Home** **Contributing**

118 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0006

Primary Resource Information: **Post Office**, Stories **1.00**, Style**: Modern Movement, 1962**

This one-story, one-bay, Modern Movement-style brick post office has a flat roof and brickwork on the facade is done in a pattern with stretchers laid in columns.

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

201 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0014

Primary Resource Information: **Church**, Stories **1.00**, Style**: Classical Revival, 1914**

Kenbridge United Methodist Church was built in 1914 as a one-story, three-bay Classical Revival-style brick church with a front gable roof and a Classical portico. A Petersburg Architect named Richard A. Munden (active 1913-1924) designed the plans for the original building. The church underwent minor renovations in 1943 and in 1967, the congregation asked Clarence Wright Huff, Jr. (1900-1986), a noted Richmond church architect, to make plans for renovating the sanctuary. The church added a new portico and extended the projection of the façade by ten feet in the 1980s.

Individual Resource Status: **Church** **Contributing**

202 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0008

Primary Resource Information: **Medical Business/Office**, Stories **1.00**, Style**: Modern Movement, ca 1980**

This one-story, five-bay, Ranch-style frame medical building has a side gable roof with an overhang and brick veneer siding.

Individual Resource Status: **Medical Business/Office** **Non-Contributing**

203 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0015

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1910**

This two-story, four-bay, Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling has a metal standing seam side gable roof and broken pediment gable ends. There is a two-story, one-bay, shed roof recessed addition on the east. The house has asbestos shingle siding over weatherboard siding and rests on a brick foundation with a header rowlock.

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

204 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0009

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, Stories **1.50**, Style**: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1920**

This 1½-story, three-bay, Bungalow/Craftsman-style brick dwelling has a slate shingle hip roof with gable roof dormers. There are two projecting front gable roof dormers on the façade and a pediment gable at the center of the attic level. Part of the roof projects over a three-bay porch and there are three-sided projecting bays on both side elevations.

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

205 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0016

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, Stories **2.50**, Style**: Colonial Revival, ca 1920**

This 2½-story, two-bay, Colonial Revival-style (Foursquare) frame dwelling has a metal standing seam hip roof and projecting hip roof dormers on three sides. There is a one-story, three-bay, hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns, an aluminum awning; asphalt shingled roof, and a brick and concrete deck.

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

206 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0010

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, Stories **2.00**, Style**: Colonial Revival, ca 1910**

This two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling has a slate shingle hip roof and a box cornice with an overhang. There is a front gable roof portico in the center bay of the facade with a broken pediment. There is a two-story, one-bay side porch on the east elevation with a picketed balustrade on the roofline.

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

207 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0017

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, Stories **2.00**, Style**: Colonial Revival, 1937**

This two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling has an asbestos shingle side gable roof and eight-over-eight, wood, double-hung sash windows.

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

210 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0011

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, Stories **2.00**, Style**: Queen Anne, ca 1920**

This two-story, five-bay, Queen Anne-style brick dwelling has a hip and gable roof with green Spanish tiles, a pedimented gable with an oval shaped louvered vent, and a front door with a multi-light panel. There is a wraparound, hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and the house has a decorative brickwork cornice.

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

211 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0018

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, Stories **2.50**, Style**: Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, ca 1913**

This 2½-story, four-bay, brick dwelling blends Queen Anne/Colonial Revival styles. It has a slate shingle hip and gable roof with a modillioned box cornice. There is a center front gable roof dormer on the facade. There is a front gable roof porch with Tuscan columns and a hip-roofed porch in the recessed bay on the right.

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

213 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0019

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Queen Anne, 1908**

This two-story, two-bay, Queen Anne-style frame dwelling has a metal standing seam hip and gable roof with a pedimented gable over the right bay. There is a one-story, four-bay, hip-roofed porch with square posts and it curves around the projecting bay. There is a porte-cochere on the right elevation with a second story deck that has a picketed balustrade.

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

214 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0012

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1930**

This 1½-story, three-bay, Bungalow/Craftsman-style brick and frame dwelling has a side gable roof and two front gable roof dormers. The first story of the house has brickwork done in a Flemish bond pattern with glazed headers and the second story is framed with weatherboard siding.

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

218 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0013

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1920**

This 1½-story, four-bay, Colonial Revival-style brick and frame dwelling has a cross gable roof and an overhanging cornice. The first story of the house has brickwork done in an American bond pattern and the second story is framed with vertical wood siding.

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

217 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0020

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Queen Anne, ca 1900**

This two-story, four-bay, Queen Anne-style frame dwelling has a metal standing seam hip and gable roof with flared ends and a central pedimented gable with an oval shaped light in the center. There is a one-story, one-bay, front gable roof porch with Tuscan columns. The far right bay is recessed and has a two-story, three-bay, wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and a picketed balustrade on the roofline.

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

300 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0021

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1930**

This 1½-story, seven-bay, Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling has a slate shingle side gable roof with a modillion cornice and three front gable roof dormers. Both outer bays are recessed, are one-story, and have a picketed balustrade on the roofline.

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

301 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0027

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, And Style**: Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, ca 1910**

This 2½-story, two-bay, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling has Queen Anne and Colonial Revival architectural elements, a slate shingle hip roof, and an overhanging cornice. There is a pedimented gable at attic level with a Palladian window and fish-scale slate shingle siding.

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

305 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0028

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.50**, **And Style: Colonial Revival, 1920**

This 2½-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style (Foursquare), stuccoed frame dwelling has a hip roof and a hip roof dormer. The original porch is missing but ghost marks show it was hip-roofed.

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

306 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0003

Primary Resource Information: **Hospital**, **Stories 2.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1910**

This 2½-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style stuccoed brick hospital has a shingle cross gable roof and a box cornice with broken pediment gable ends. There is a one-story sunroom with a triangulated cornice and nine-over-nine windows that flank an eight-light door with two horizontal wood panels and a three-light transom above. The sunroom served as Dr. Harris's operating room. When the hospital was converted into a dwelling, the rear two-story wing of the hospital was demolished.

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Hospital** **Contributing**

307 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0029

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **And Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1920**

This 1½-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling has a metal standing seam side gable roof, brackets in the gable ends (overhanging), and a box cornice with dentils. There is a one-story, one-bay, front gable roof porch with a dentiled box cornice, dentils in the pediment, and square paneled posts. The house has a brick veneer façade and vinyl siding on the side and rear elevations.

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

310 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0022

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Queen Anne, 1915**

This two-story, six-bay, Queen Anne-style frame dwelling has a decorative slate shingle hip roof with gables and a conical roof on the turret. There is a two-story, three-bay turret on the left with a conical roof and finial. There is a one-story, seven-bay, wraparound porch with a circular porch around the turret, Ionic columns, and a rusticated concrete block pier foundation with latticework infill.

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

311 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0030

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Modern Movement, ca 1990**

This one-story, four-bay, Ranch-style frame dwelling has a side gable roof, a walkout basement, and does not contribute to the historic district.

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

312 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0023

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1920**

This 1½-story, three-bay, Bungalow/Craftsman-style frame dwelling has a side gable roof with overhanging eaves and the roof extends over the one-story, three-bay porch. There is a central shed roof dormer at the attic level and all of the windows on the facade have multi-light upper sashes and single light lower sashes and the entrance door has a multi-light panel.

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

316 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0024

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1930**

This two-story, four-bay, Bungalow/Craftsman-style brick dwelling has a cross gable roof with exposed rafter ends, brackets, and half timbering. All of the windows have multi-light upper sashes and single light lower sashes and at the entrance there is a single-leaf, wood door with a full light, flanking ten-light sidelights, and a sunburst paned elliptical transom. There is a one-story, three-bay, hip-roofed porch with a center pediment that is stuccoed and has a bracket at the apex, exposed rafter ends, square posts on brick piers, and wood elliptical arches that connect the posts.

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

317 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0031

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, 1915**

This 2½-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling has a slate shingle side gable roof and a hip roof dormer. At the entrance, there is a single-leaf, wood paneled door, flanking leaded-glass sidelights with a circular design and paneled bases, and a sunburst design fanlight transom. There is a one-story, three-bay, hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and a picketed balustrade.

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

320 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0025

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1930**

This two-story, three-bay, Bungalow/Craftsman-style frame dwelling has a gable roof, a three-bay shed roof dormer, and exposed rafter ends. There is a one-story, three-bay, shed roof porch with exposed rafter ends, a weatherboard frieze, and square posts on brick piers.

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

321 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0032

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, 1913**

This 2½-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling has a slate shingle side gable roof and a modillioned box cornice with a plain frieze. In the center bay there is a one-story, three-bay, front gable roof porch with a dentiled box cornice, dentils in the pediment, Corinthian columns, and a wrought iron balustrade.

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

322 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0026

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1940**

This 1½-story, six-bay, Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling has a steep side gable roof, a modillion cornice, and two front gable roof dormers. There is a one-story, one-bay, front gable roof porch with corner brackets, weatherboard siding in the gable, and square posts.

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

326 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0001

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.50**, **Style: Queen Anne, ca. 1909**

This 2½-story, three-bay, Queen Anne-style frame dwelling has a complex hip and gable roof with an alternating pattern of rectangle and octagonal slate tiles. At the entrance, there is a double-leaf leaded glass door with egg and dart moulding and a two-light transom. There is a nine-bay wraparound porch with fluted Scamozzi columns, a box cornice with applied roundels to the frieze, a roof balustrade with square posts and turned balusters, and a brick foundation with vents. There are two-and-a-half-story projecting bays on the side and rear. The interior was divided into four apartments with two apartments on each floor in the 1930s.

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

327 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0033

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Queen Anne, ca 1890**

This two-story, three-bay, Queen Anne-style frame dwelling has a metal standing seam gable and hip roof and there is a front gable roof pediment with an elaborate truss and a pierced octagonal vent. There is a one-story, five-bay porch that wraps around a two-story projecting bay with a flat roof, turned posts, sawn brackets, a turned balustrade, and a turned balustrade at the roofline.

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

400 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0034

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.50**, **Style: Queen Anne, ca 1890**

This 2½-story, six-bay, Queen Anne-style, yellow brick, dwelling has a slate shingle hip and gable roof with a dentiled box cornice and a front gable roof dormer with a Palladian leaded glass window. The recessed bays have wood shutter double-leaf doors with a paneled transom or leaded glass transom. In the center of the second story is a decorative rectangle panel with fleur-de-lis on the top and bottom. At the entrance is a double-leaf shutter door, a three-part leaded glass transom, and flanking leaded glass sidelights. There is a two-story, eleven-bay, wraparound porch with Ionic columns, a picketed balustrade, a dentiled box cornice, a flat roof, and a picketed balustrade at the roofline. There is a two-story, one-bay, frame tower addition on the rear.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Garage**	**Non-Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Garage**	**Contributing**
Individual Resource Status:	**Kennel**	**Non-Contributing Structure**

401 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0038

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.50**, **Style: Queen Anne, ca 1910**

This 2½-story, three-bay, Queen Anne-style frame dwelling has a hip and gable roof with a two-story, two-bay projecting hip roof portion on the left. In the center of the hip roof is a pediment dormer with a decorative truss (lace). There are double-leaf screen doors at the entrance with painted Victorian imitation decoration. There is a one-story, seven-bay, wraparound, hip-roofed porch with paired Tuscan columns on rusticated block piers and a rusticated concrete block foundation.

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

402 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0035

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1922**

This two-story, six-bay, Bungalow/Craftsman-style brick dwelling has a hip roof with extended eaves and paired exposed rafters. All of the windows have multi-light upper sashes and single light lower sashes and doors have multi-light panels and there is a one-story, seven-bay, porch with porte-cohere that has a hip roof, extended eaves with paired exposed rafters, heavy brick posts, and a brick balustrade.

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

408 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0036

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1930**

This two-story, five-bay, Bungalow/Craftsman-style brick dwelling has a cross gable roof and a projecting front gable roof with a broken pediment, brackets, and paired exposed rafters on a broken base. There is a one-story, six-bay, porch with a porte-cochere that has a hip roof, extended eaves, exposed paired rafters, brackets, a wood elliptical arch that connects the posts, heavy brick posts, and a picketed balustrade.

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

409 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0039

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Modern Movement, ca 1980**

This one-story, five-bay, Ranch-style frame dwelling has a side gable roof, brick veneer siding, and does not contribute to the historic district.

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

411 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0040

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1919**

This 1½-story, two-bay, Bungalow/Craftsman-style brick dwelling has a metal standing seam cross gable roof with an overhanging cornice and a front gable roof pediment on the façade. All of the windows have multi-light upper sashes and single light lower sashes and the doors have multi-light panels. There is a one-story, three-bay, shed roof porch that connects to a slightly projecting pediment gable and has Tuscan columns.

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

412 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0037

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1940**

This two-story, four-bay, Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling has a side gable roof. There is a one-story, one-bay, front gable roof porch with weatherboard in the pediment, square posts, and wrought iron balusters.

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

500 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0042

Primary Resource Information: **Church**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, 1948**

Kenbridge Baptist Church was built in 1948 and was designed by the Richmond architectural firm of Clarence Wright Huff, Jr. This 1½-story, three-bay, T-plan, Colonial Revival-style brick church has a front gable roof with a steeple and arched stained-glass windows. At the entrance is a double-leaf, wood paneled door with a semi-circle stained-glass transom that reads “Kenbridge Baptist Church.” There is a one-story, three-bay, front gable roof porch with a stained-glass circle window (Biblical scene) in the center of the pediment, a box cornice, a paneled frieze, fluted posts on paneled piers, and a thick turned balustrade.

Individual Resource Status: **Church** **Contributing**

501 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0041

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Queen Anne, ca 1910**

This two-story, two-bay, Queen Anne-style frame dwelling has a metal standing seam cross gable roof and a box cornice. The entrance sits at an angle and is in the center of the corner where the first and second bays meet. There is a one-story, one-bay porch with a metal standing seam hip roof, cloth awning, and square posts.

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

511 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0002

Primary Resource Information: **School**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Classical Revival, 1921**

This two-story, three-bay, brick, Classical Revival-style school has a raised basement, a hip roof, and Art Deco elements. The school was built in 1921 and designed by the Virginia architect Charles M. Robinson. Two, two-story, brick wing additions were added to the front of the building in 1949 and ca. 1954 by the Kenbridge Masonry Company, giving it a U-shaped plan. On the facade there are two-story, Doric brick pilasters between each bay and arched-tripartite windows with concrete keystones on the second story. The left wing does not have a basement and both wings have entrances in the courtyard.

Individual Resource Status:	**School**	**Contributing**

533 East 5th Avenue 247-0001-0043

Primary Resource Information: **Gymnasium**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Modern Movement, ca 1950**

This two-story, four-bay, concrete block, Modern Movement-style, recreation center/gymnasium has a metal standing seam barrel vault roof with a parapet, tile coping, and three concrete block buttresses on the façade and side elevations. The building was original build as a gymnasium for Kenbridge High School and was later turned into the Kenbridge Recreation Center.

Individual Resource Status: **Gymnasium** **Contributing**

Total Number of Resources: **43 Primary Resources**
4 Structures
29 Secondary Resources

Statement of Significance

In 1902, Colonel William N. Page and Henry Huttleston Rogers had the idea for a railroad that would connect the coalfields of West Virginia with the port at Norfolk. To keep their competitors from discovering the plan they began construction on two in-state lines – the Deepwater Railroad in West Virginia and the Tidewater Railroad in Virginia. These two lines met at the Virginia-West Virginia border in 1907 and became the Virginian Railroad. The entire 446 miles of track were not completed until 1909. The shortest and most easily graded route for the rail line passed through the northeast corner of Lunenburg County, giving rise to the towns of Kenbridge and Victoria and the community of Dundas. The work of grading the line through Lunenburg County began in 1904 and brought with it an influx of laborers and money. The town of Kenbridge, originally named Tinkling, began to take shape in 1906 with the construction of the Bank of Lunenburg and other businesses. Prior to 1906, the Kennedy and Blackwell's stores were the only two buildings in the town situated at the intersection of State Route 40 (the lower road to the Court House) and Route 138 (Cox's Road, later named Fifth Avenue). In 1908, an act of the General Assembly incorporated the town and the name was changed to Kenbridge, a contraction of the names Kennedy and Bridgforth. William Franklin Kennedy and Lewis William Bridgforth owned most of the land upon which the town was located. The railroad brought with it both industrial and commercial development in and around the new town. A quarry was established to provide stone for the railroad bed and a factory to make hickory handles for axes and sledgehammers was begun. By 1910, a bank and a wide assortment of shops and businesses lined Broad Street and Sixth Avenue; and Fifth Avenue was laid out in lots upon which large houses were constructed for the town's leading citizens. Around 1910, the first tobacco warehouses were built and Kenbridge soon ranked fourth in tobacco sales in the State of Virginia. Other buildings for the drying and storage of tobacco soon followed.

The Fifth Avenue Historic district began to take form in 1906 when the Kenbridge street plan was laid out. This residential neighborhood is comprised of many fine architectural styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries on a five-block stretch of East Fifth Avenue. The district is a visually interesting blend of buildings in such styles as Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, and Art Deco. The district is eligible for National Register listing under criterion C.

Historic Background

The town of Kenbridge, formerly known as Tinkling, is located on a high point in Lunenburg County between the Nottoway and Meherrin Rivers at the intersection of Cox's Road (Fifth Avenue/SR 138) and "the road from the lower side of the county" that led to Lunenburg Court House (Broad Street/SR 40). The earliest building in the area was McFarland's tavern, post office and general store located approximately one-half mile north of this intersection, which operated at this location from 1802 to 1908. In February 1890, William Kennedy applied to the postal authorities in Washington D.C. to operate a post office in his store which was located on what is now the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Broad Street. He requested the name Tinsely, his wife's maiden name, but his handwriting was not very clear and the postal authorities named the post office, Tinkling. The major impetus for growth in the town of Tinkling was the construction of the Virginian Railroad through Lunenburg County. In 1902, Colonel William N. Page and Henry Huttleston Rogers had the idea for a railroad that would connect the coalfields of West Virginia with the port at Norfolk. To keep their competitors from discovering the plan they began construction on two lines -- the Deepwater Railroad in West Virginia and the Tidewater Railroad in Virginia. These two lines met at the Virginia-West Virginia border in 1907 and became the Virginian Railroad. The entire 446 miles of track were not completed until 1909. The shortest and most easily graded line passed through the northeast corner of Lunenburg County, giving rise to the town of Victoria and the community of Dundas, and accelerating growth in the town of Tinkling. The work of grading the line through Lunenburg County began in 1904 and brought with it an influx of laborers and money. On 14 March 1908, the Virginia General Assembly granted the citizens' request to incorporate and change the name of the town to Kenbridge.[1] The name Kenbridge was derived from two well-known families in the community -- Kennedy and Bridgforth. William Franklin Kennedy and Lewis William Bridgforth owned most of the land upon which the town of Kenbridge is located.[2]

Kenbridge's early history can be traced through short newspaper articles that were published by the *Blackstone Courier* between 1905 and 1910. Around 1907, a large quarry was established by the Lantry Ballast Company to provide stone for the railroad bed and a factory to make hickory handles for axes and sledgehammers opened. In November 1907, the quarry was not yet in full operation but its forces were increasing every day. Towards the end of December in that year, the stone quarry was "working an extra force of Drillers at night…[and paying] every payday from 4 to 5 thousand

dollars to its men[,]…[and] is a great help to the merchants and business of our little town."[3] In addition to the quarry, the Lunenburg Brick & Tile Company was established around the same time to provide building materials for the many stores and houses being erected in town. The company's general manager was T. W. Webb. Because of the weather, the plant would shut down during the winter months and reopen in the spring.[4] The 13 December 1907 issue of the *Blackstone Courier*, reported that "there are fourteen stores actually doing business in Tinkling, and four more being erected, not withstanding the fact that twelve months ago we had only three stores here, those three are doing about as much business today as they were twelve months ago, and all of the stores report a satisfactory business."[5] A few of these businesses included the Kendig and Harris Drugstore; Kennedy Pritchett and Company, general merchants; and the Tinkling Grocery Company, owned and operated by J. D. Elder. The 15 November 1907 edition of the *Blackstone Courier,* carried the following advertisement for the Kennedy Real Estate Company, the first business of its kind in town:

> We own the greater part, and the most desirable land of the town of Tinkling, Virginia, and have now about completed the work of laying off and grading the streets, and are glad to be able to offer this land to the public at reasonable prices. This is your chance for a good investment, lots sold on easy terms to responsible parties, prices from $50.00 to $200.00 per lot. Tinkling will soon have a tobacco market, and will be the commercial center for the "Free State" of Lunenburg…Call and see us and be convinced.[6]

During the summer of 1906, streets were being laid out and new buildings constructed in Kenbridge (Tinkling).[7] The streets were laid out around the two main roads through town – Broad Street (SR 40) and Fifth Avenue (old Cox's Road or SR 138). There are subdivision plats for residential lots in Kenbridge that predate 1910, but it was not until 1914 that the first official map of the town was drawn. According to this map all of the streets running approximately north to south have a name and are labeled as streets. The roads running approximately east to west were given a numerical name and are labeled as avenues. The intersection of SR 138 and SR 40 is the center point for the direction of the street names. Streets that where added later, in the 1930s and 1940s, where not named according to this method.

The town's infrastructure was greatly improved around 1908 when a public street-lighting system in the form of kerosene lanterns was added. By 1915, the town had

acetylene lights. This system was not successful and was replaced with electricity shortly thereafter. A small plant located on the west side of Broad Street first ran the electrical system in Kenbridge. The power was cut off at midnight.[8] Around 1925 the Virginia Public Service Company brought power to Kenbridge and the local plant closed. In addition to electricity and a system of streetlights, Kenbridge received telephone service in 1904 when the Lunenburg Telephone Company was organized. Over the years, the telephone company has changed names several times. In March 1931, Central West Public Service Company bought the Victoria-Kenbridge Telephone Company.[9] In 1941, a modern dial system was established and serviced by the Virginia Telephone & Telegraph Company.[10] The exact date of construction for the telephone company building at 100 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0004) is not known, but the company that provided telephone service to Kenbridge was housed at that location by 1930. In 1929, a publicly owned water and sewage system was established in Kenbridge.

The streets and lots were graded and landscaped between 1906 and 1908. Trees and hedges were set along the streets and improvements were "executed by [a] large force of hands, under the direction of a corporation called England Fifth Avenue, named in commemoration of the great avenue in New York, is to be the principle residence street of the town."[11] In March 1908, Kennedy-Walker Land and Development Company made "many improvements in the streets of Tinkling such as ditching and grading them."[12] Mr. Jonathan E. Walker, a New Yorker and president of the company, came to town in April 1908 to review progress in the town's development. In January 1908, the Kennedy-Walker Land and Development Company sold a majority of the lots within the Fifth Avenue Historic District. Kennedy-Walker Land and Development Company did business in real estate, loans, insurance, and engineering.[13]

The price of the Kennedy-Walker Land and Development Company's lots on Fifth Avenue and other streets ranged from $50 to $200, as quoted in the 15 November 1907 edition of the *Blackstone Courier*. According to one of the town's citizens, Addie Skinner Tucker, lots on Fifth Avenue were sold for $25 each at a time when the farmland in the area sold for $6 an acre. The average lot size on Fifth Avenue was a quarter of an acre. The price for a lot on Fifth Avenue was so high that one citizen responded to the cost by saying, "You must think this is Fifth Avenue in New York."[14] However, the price of the land did not stop citizens from buying lots on Fifth Avenue. By April 1908, so much building was going on in town that "the sound of the hammer [could] be heard mingled with that of the saw."[15] Most of the houses built along Fifth

Avenue where owned by the town's leading citizens who could afford the exorbitant prices of the lots.

Some of the early houses to be built on Fifth Avenue were noted in the *Blackstone Courier* as early as 1908. The 20 March edition of that year, stated that the home that was built for John Armistead Webb and his family at 213 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0019) was complete and he and his family were moving in.[16] In that same edition, a new residence being built by Mr. Charles C. Rickers on Fifth Avenue would "be occupied by Mr. George W. Walthall" when it was complete.[17] George W. Walthall was the general manger for the Tinkling Hardware Company that was located on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Broad Street in a large brick building completed in March 1908. The 3 April 1908 edition announced that the house to be occupied by Walthall was almost complete. Although the architects and contractors for almost all of the buildings on Fifth Avenue are not known, it is known that a contractor by the name of S. J. Castle resided in Kenbridge and built "for himself a handsome residence on the residential part of Broad Street."[18] Castle may be responsible for the construction of many of the buildings in Kenbridge.

It is difficult to accurately assign the name of the original owners to many of the houses on Fifth Avenue, but there is deed information or plat references for some of them. Louis Atkinson Hardy (1851-1915), the director of the Bank of Lunenburg, purchased two parcels, now 326 East Fifth Avenue, in 1909 and built a Queen Anne-style house on them. George E. Smith, an officer of the Bank of Lunenburg, purchased a lot at 214 East Fifth Avenue on 22 August 1909. Around 1930, one of his relatives, Richard MacLin "Mac" Smith (1906-1971), built a house on this lot. Mac Smith owned Smith Pharmacy and was a representative in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1954 to 1971.[19] George B. Clarke built the Clarke-Terrell House shortly after he acquired the lot at 210 East Fifth Avenue in 1912. The house is still owned by descendents of George Clarke. In 1913, Agnes Wilkinson purchased the lots numbered 13, 14 and 15 in block 11 and built the residence at 211 East Fifth Avenue on them. Thomas W. Ozlin purchased the land in March 1919 for the Greig House located at 402 Fifth Avenue. R. E. Gee bought parcel 12 of block 25 in 1919, which is now 411 East Fifth Avenue.

John M. Webb, a life-long resident of Kenbridge, provided the names of some of the original owners and the approximate dates when their houses were constructed on Fifth Avenue. Mr. Webb recalled that the Allen House at 203 East Fifth Avenue was built around 1910. It is still owned by descendents of the Allen family. The John M. Webb

House at 321 East Fifth Avenue was built in 1913. The Gary House, a Queen Anne-style house at 310 East Fifth Avenue was built in 1915 for William Gary and is now owned by Mrs. W. H. Gary. In 1920, the Preatchers built their American Foursquare house at 305 East Fifth Avenue. The Joneses owned the ca. 1920 Bungalow-style house that sits at 312 East Fifth Avenue. Richard J. Webb built his Colonial Revival-style home in 1937 at 207 East Fifth Avenue.

The history of the medical profession and pharmacies in Kenbridge are tied to the historic district because many of the doctors and druggists both practiced their professions on and resided on Fifth Avenue. In 1907, Doctors Kendig and Harris opened the first drug store in Kenbridge. Dr. Thomas Cesar Harris (1876-1938), a surgeon, moved his medical practice to Kenbridge around 1907 and established the Harris Hospital at 306 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0003) in 1910. Dr. Harris resided nearby at 317 East Fifth Avenue until he left Kenbridge in 1928. About the same time Dr. Harris came to Kenbridge, two brothers, Dr. Walter Dennis Kendig and Dr. Edward L. Kendig, arrived from the neighboring town of Blackstone to set up a practice. Dr. Walter Dennis Kendig, the elder of the two, settled in Kenbridge and lived at 400 East Fifth Avenue. Dr. Edwin Kendig, however, did not remain in Kenbridge long. He moved to Victoria where he and his brother later opened a hospital.[20] Dr. H. B. Showalter opened his office at 103 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0007) around 1908 and Dr. McCellan ran his medical practice out of the building (garage that is no longer part of the parcel and has been altered into a small house) at the rear of his house at 218 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0013).

In addition to the houses and medical facilities built on Fifth Avenue, there was also a public school. The first public school in Kenbridge (Tinkling) was a one-room frame structure. In 1906, the one-room schoolhouse became overcrowded and was enlarged to three rooms. By 1910, there were reportedly 196 people living in Kenbridge and the three-room schoolhouse was bursting from its seams.[21] In response to this problem, a two-story, three-bay, eight-room brick school was erected in the three hundred block of Sixth Avenue. In 1921, a new brick school was built at 511 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0002). This new school was designed by Charles Morrison Robinson (1867-1932), a leading Virginia architect and a prolific designer of schools throughout Virginia from 1903 to the 1930s. The Kenbridge Masonry Company added two wings to the front of the school in 1949 and 1952 giving the building a u-shaped plan,. When Kenbridge High School opened in the fall of 1922, the eight-room school on Sixth Avenue became the town's elementary school. Around 1950, a gymnasium was

constructed to the east of the adjacent athletic field. This gymnasium at 533 East Fifth Avenue is now the Kenbridge Recreation Center (247-0001-0043). The school will soon be renovated, utilizing Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits, as the new Town Hall.

There are eight churches in Kenbridge, two of which are located in the Fifth Avenue Historic District. The earlier of these two churches is the Kenbridge Methodist Church (247-0001-0014) located at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Church Street. The church was built in 1914 and designed by Richard A. Munden, a Petersburg architect. Munden actively practiced architecture in Virginia from 1913 to 1924 in Virginia and is responsible for several projects in and around Petersburg.[22] The Kenbridge Methodist Church is the first religious building to be attributed to Munden. Before the Methodist church was built on Fifth Avenue, the congregation had been worshiping in a building on Shade Street since 1899 and was known as Olive Branch Methodist Episcopal Church. When the congregation moved to its present location at 201 East Fifth Avenue in 1914, the name was changed to Kenbridge Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kennedy deeded the parcel of land on which the church stands today to the M. E. Church in October 1899.[23] In 1941, a Sunday school building was added to the rear of the sanctuary and a few years later in 1943, the sanctuary was renovated. In November 1967, the congregation hired Clarence Wright Huff, Jr. (1900-1986), a noted Richmond church architect, to make plans for enlarging the sanctuary to accommodate the growing congregation. His plans were approved at an estimated cost of $70,000.[24] Soon after the renovation was complete, a fellowship hall and kitchen were added at the rear. In 1930, Clarence W. Huff, Jr. established his architectural firm in Richmond. In the 1960s, the firm became Huff-Morris Architects; the firm continues today and specializes in church and civic architecture. The Kenbridge Baptist Church (247-0001-0042), also designed by Clarence Huff, was completed in May 1948 at 500 East Fifth Avenue. An education building was later added to the sanctuary. From 1913 to 1948, the congregation worshiped in a building on Sixth Avenue near Broad Street. The 1913 church building now serves as Kenbridge Town Hall.

Today, the Fifth Avenue Historic District remains a residential neighborhood. Several of the houses and businesses are still owned or operated by descendents of the original owners, like the Clarke Funeral Home, which opened in 1906 and is still run by family members. With few exceptions, little has changed on Fifth Avenue since the first houses were constructed in the 1890s. The Harris Hospital has been converted into a residence and the house at 401 East Fifth Avenue is now a bed and breakfast. The Town of Kenbridge recently enacted a local historic district ordinance, which includes

Fifth Avenue, to ensure that the small-town character and charm of Kenbridge is protected for future generations. The Town also initiated the preparation of this nomination to make Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits available to residents wishing to renovate their homes. The Town will be utilizing the tax credits to help finance the rehabilitation of Kenbridge High School into a new Town Hall. The Louis A. Hardy House at 326 East Fifth Avenue (247-0001-0001) is also being renovated through the Virginia Rehabilitation Tax Credit program. This planned renovation will return the house to a single-family owner-occupied dwelling.

Endnotes:

[1] Chapter 353 of the 1908 Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia.
[2] *Courier-Record*. Section 3, October 16, 1958, 1.
[3] *Blackstone Courier.* Blackstone, Virginia, December 13, 1907, 1.
[4] *Blackstone Courier.* Blackstone, Virginia, November 22, 1907, 1 and December 13, 1907, 1.
[5] *Blackstone Courier.* Blackstone, Virginia. December 13, 1907, 1.
[6] *Blackstone Courier*. Blackstone, Virginia. Vol. XVIII, no. 3, Friday November 15, 1907, 1.
[7] *Kenbridge Victoria Dispatch*. Victoria, Virginia, Friday 24, 1958.
[8] *Courier-Record*. Section 3, October 16, 1958, 3.
[9] *Courier-Record.* March 6, 1931.
[10] *Courier-Record*. Section 3, October 16, 1958, 2.
[11] *Courier-Record*. Section 3, October 16, 1958, 4. An article revised from original article published in April of 1908 by the *Blackstone Courier*.
[12] *Courier-Record*. Section 3, October 16, 1958, 4 reprinted from article published March 18, 1908 by Blackstone Courier titled "Development Co. Improves Streets."
[13] *Blackstone Courier*, January 17, 1908, 3.
[14] *Our Town*, 23.
[15] *Blackstone Courier,* April 10, 1908, 1.
[16] *Blackstone Courier,* March 20, 1908, 1.
[17] *Blackstone Courier,* March 20, 1908, 1.
[18] *Blackstone Courier,* March 20, 1908, 1.
[19] *Our Town, 5. Courier-Record*. Vol. 69, No. 41, October 16, 1958, 1.
[20] *Our Town*, 24.
[21] United States Census Records, 1910.
[22] *1987 Directory of Kenbridge United Methodist Church*. No Publisher, 1987, 2. Kenbridge Methodist Church changed its name in the 1970s to Kenbridge United Methodist Church.
[23] *1987 Directory of Kenbridge United Methodist Church*. No Publisher, 1987, 2.
[24] *1987 Directory of Kenbridge United Methodist Church*. No Publisher, 1987, 2. The construction work for the new sanctuary was done with the help from several members of the church.

Bibliography

Our Town. No Publisher, 1983.
Courier Record
Blackstone Courier
Directory of Kenbridge United Methodist Church. No Publisher, 1987.
Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia.
Kenbridge Victoria Dispatch. Victoria, Virginia, Friday 24, 1958.
Wells, John E. & Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary*. Richmond, Virginia: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries for the Fifth Avenue historic district are described by the parcel boundaries for 100 through 500 East Fifth Avenue on the south side of the street and the parcel boundaries for 103 through 533 East Fifth Avenue on the north side of the street.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the Fifth Avenue Historic District were established in cooperation with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. VDHR staff felt that the proposed boundaries encompassed the core of the earliest residential development in the Town of Kenbridge and included the largest and best articulated dwellings. The western boundary was determined by the presence of predominately commercial uses on Broad Street. To the north and south of the district are later residential developments. The presence of modern residential development and the increasingly rural character of the land define the eastern edge of the district as you move further from the town limits.

Photographic Index

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Property:	Fifth Avenue Historic District
Location:	Kenbridge, Virginia
Photographer:	Kimberly M. Chen
Date:	27 April 2005
Negatives File:	Virginia Department of Historic Resources 2801 Kensington Avenue Richmond, Virginia
Negative Number:	22549

Photo 1/17: Frame 9, 103 East Fifth Avenue looking NW
Photo 2/17: Frame 10, South side 100 block looking east
Photo 3/17: Frame 11, South side 100 block looking SW
Photo 4/17: Frame 12, North side 200 block looking NE
Photo 5/17: Frame 13, North side 300 block looking NE
Photo 6/17: Frame 14, North side 200 block looking NW
Photo 7/17: Frame 15, South side 200 block looking SW
Photo 8/17: Frame 16, South side 300 block looking SE
Photo 9/17: Frame 17, South side 300 block looking SW
Photo 10/17: Frame 18, North side 300 block looking NE
Photo 11/17: Frame 19, 400 East Fifth Avenue
Photo 12/17: Frame 20, North side 300 block looking NW
Photo 13/17: Frame 21, South side 300 block looking SW
Photo 14/17: Frame 22, North side 400 block looking SE
Photo 15/17: Frame 23, South side 500 block looking SW
Photo 16/17: Frame 24, North side 500 block looking NW
Photo 17/17: Frame 25, North side 500 block looking NE

End Notes

[1] Chapter 353 of the 1908 Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia.
[2] *Courier-Record*. Section 3, October 16, 1958, 1.
[3] *Blackstone Courier.* Blackstone, Virginia, December 13, 1907, 1.
[4] *Blackstone Courier.* Blackstone, Virginia, November 22, 1907, 1 and December 13, 1907, 1.
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[6] *Blackstone Courier*. Blackstone, Virginia. Vol. XVIII, no. 3, Friday November 15, 1907, 1.
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[9] *Courier-Record.* March 6, 1931.
[10] *Courier-Record*. Section 3, October 16, 1958, 2.
[11] *Courier-Record*. Section 3, October 16, 1958, 4. An article revised from original article published in April of 1908 by the *Blackstone Courier*.
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[17] *Blackstone Courier,* March 20, 1908, 1.
[18] *Blackstone Courier,* March 20, 1908, 1.
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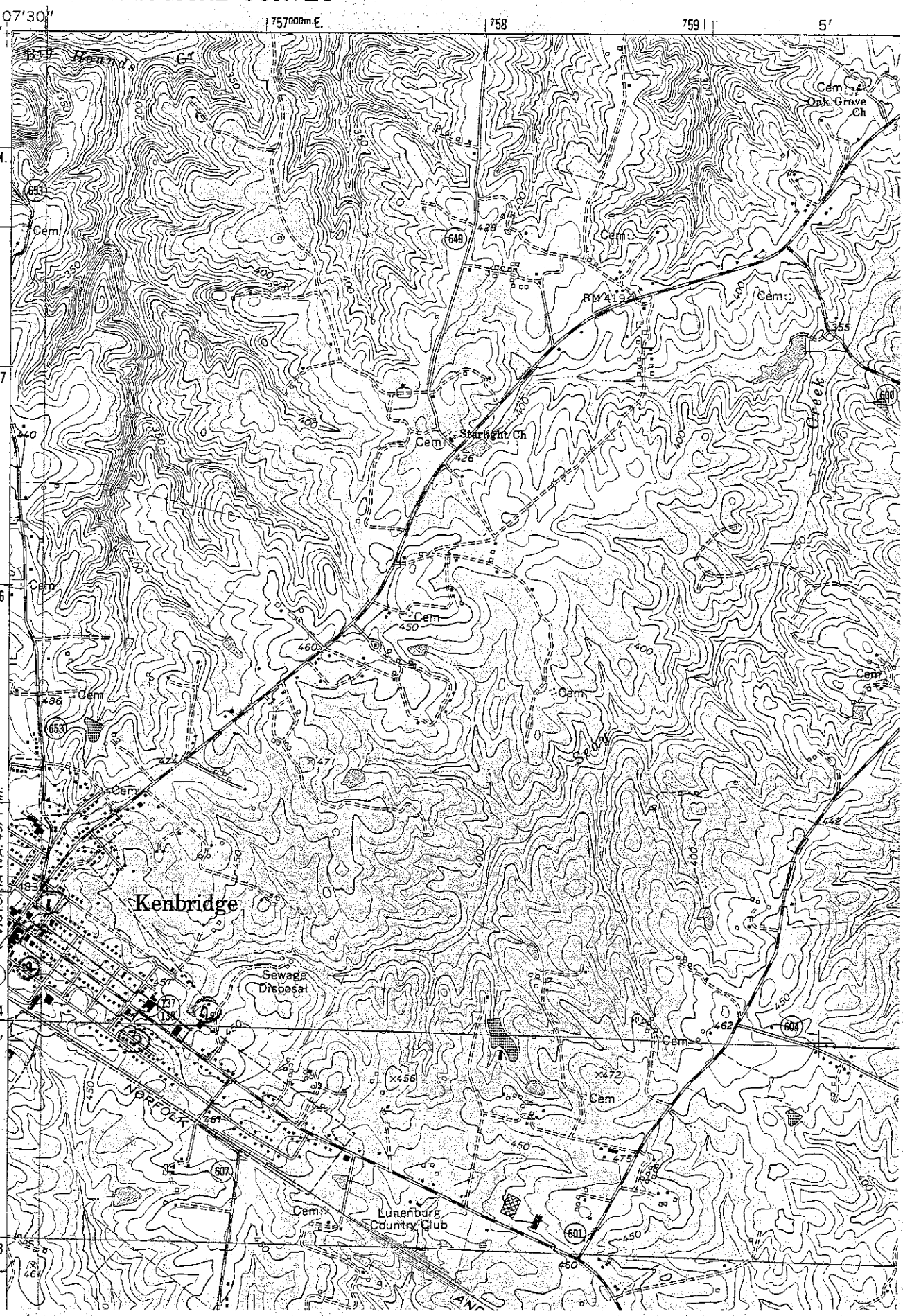
[23] *1987 Directory of Kenbridge United Methodist Church*. No Publisher, 1987, 2.
[24] *1987 Directory of Kenbridge United Methodist Church*. No Publisher, 1987, 2. The construction work for the new sanctuary was done with the help from several members of the church.

5338 II SW
(RUBERMONT)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Fifth Avenue
t.D. 247.0001
Kenbridge, Va
) 757020 E
4094420 N
) 757680 E
4093980 N
) 757420 E
4094010 N
) 757 000 E
4094280 N
ZONE 17
KENBRIDGE EAST
QUAD