

YLR - 7/2/97  
NEHP - 8/29/97

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 an 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 Fairview District Home  
other names/site number VDHR File No. 77-6 77-5032

2. Location

street & number West side of Route 643 (Cougar Trail) 3/10s N/A not for publication  
mile south of Route 11, 1 7/10s mile west of Rt. 100  
city or town Dublin  vicinity  
state Virginia code VA county Pulaski code 155 zip code 24084

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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] 7/18/97  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
State of 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 the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

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	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register

none

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: institutional housing

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:  
Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE  
walls BRICK  
roof ASPHALT  
other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

Name of Property

County and State

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)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Architecture

Period of Significance

1928 - c. 1945

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Clarence Henry Hinnant

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:

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

Fairview District Home

Name of Property

Pulaski Co., Virginia  
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	5 2 4 9 2 0	4 1 0 5 2 6 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

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 Gibson Worsham, Architect

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date March 4, 1997

street & number 3145 Yellow Sulphur Road telephone (540) 552-4730

city or town Christiansburg state Virginia zip code 24073

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name Dr. Nathan Tuck

street & number 65 East Main Street telephone (540) 980-8353

city or town Pulaski state Virginia zip code 24301

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 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.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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## Summary Description

The Fairview District Home is located on a large open site on the south side of U.S. Route 11 in a developing area two miles west of the town of Dublin. The large, two-story, brick structure is built in the form of a T. The nine-bay principal (north) facade contains a projecting, three-bay, central pavilion with a large pedimented porch. The 6.43-acre grounds include an encircling drive, large trees, and an open field between the building and Route 11. A contributing, two-story, brick garage dates from the same period as the main building. The Fairview Home now serves as a private dwelling.

## Narrative

The main building of the Fairview District Home stands in a rectangular space completely encircled by a driveway. A parking area directly in front of the main entry is indented into the yard and been in that location for many years. Walkways lead from the drive to north and west doors. Several large trees are located on the grounds, including a pair of maples flanking the main entry and a pair of spruces at the rear.

The two-story Fairview Home is built of wire-cut brick, laid in seven-course American bond. The windows incorporate concrete sills, double-hung, six-over-six sash, and steel lintels surmounted by ornamental soldier courses of brick. The building stands on a poured concrete foundation. A partial basement is located below the main section. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and includes hipped dormers containing paired windows. A simple box cornice with a molded bed tops the walls. The nine-bay main section is separated from a long centrally placed wing by a stepped brick parapet.

The north front of the main section is treated symmetrically, with a projecting three-bay central pavilion flanked by three window bays on each side. The pavilion roof extends to form a pedimented four-bay porch constructed of reinforced concrete, sheltering a central double door in the second floor and a single-leaf main entry door with sidelights in the bay below. The porch supports are treated as plain square columns. An almost identical porch is located on the east end. Smaller one-story hip-roofed porches give access to central entry doors in the west end and the south end of the rear wing, supported by similar square columns.

The second- and first-floor plans are similar (see plans). Double-loaded corridors meet at a point behind the central entry door in the north front. The corridors originally gave access to a variety

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of large and small bedrooms for double occupancy or use as wards or dormitories. Large living rooms or dayrooms are located at the east end on both floors, opening onto the east porch. A dining room was originally located on the first floor in the rear wing, just behind the central part of the main section. A kitchen is found just behind the dining room, with more bedrooms behind the kitchen and above the dining room. Small dayrooms are located on both floors in the southeast corner of the rear wing. Fireplaces faced with wire-cut brick are located in the two large and the two small dayrooms.

Enclosed stairs rise off the central corridors behind the main entry and the south end of the rear wing. The original main stairway is contained, and has been apparently from the beginning, in an enclosed stairwell, but is open in the center, with square balusters supporting a plain wooden railing. A wooden dumbwaiter rises in the center of the stairway. Large bathrooms were originally located on both floors across from the stair, but these have been altered and subdivided in converting the building for use as a dwelling. A lavatory is located on the first floor of the wing, and three small bathrooms are found on the second floor. These have all been recently modernized and several new baths inserted.

The building suffered about ten years of abandonment and vandalism, ending in its purchase for use as a private dwelling in 1989. The dining room on the first floor of the south wing was apparently created in the mid-twentieth century by removing walls on each side of a central corridor. Three bedrooms on the second floor over the dining room were altered by removal of partitions during use of the building as an arts center in the 1970s. The small bathrooms were remodeled and an apartment created in the second floor of the western end of the building at the same time.

The exterior was carefully restored in the recent rehabilitation, maintaining most original or existing features. New asphalt shingle roofing replaced a similar previous roof. All the exterior doors and window sash are original. Porches and wood trim were carefully repaired. A vestibule added at the western entry in the mid-twentieth century was removed. New tile surfaces were added on the concrete porch floors.

Recent work on the interior has included installation of new narrow wood flooring similar to that originally in place throughout the building. Most interior window trim is original. Interior doors and door trim, damaged by vandalism, have been replaced with simple, compatible elements. The original trim elements incorporated plain, square sections. The bedrooms have been enlarged by removing some intervening partitions to allow addition of closets and baths, but the cross passages remain on both floors. A new sun room and dining room occupy the space of the dining

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room. A new stair has been added inside the north door, but the original enclosed stair off the corridor has been preserved and the dumbwaiter repaired. Most significantly, all four day rooms have been preserved with their brick mantels intact. Only in the first-floor, front dayroom has another, more ornamental mantel been added over the intact, original brick surround.

A two-story, hip-roofed, brick garage stands to the southwest of the main structure. It incorporates a small office or bedroom at the east end of the first floor with a bathroom opening from it, and a large garage with folding doors at the west end. A stair to the second floor rises between the east and west sections to a second-floor apartment. The doors to the office and stairway are sheltered under bracketed hoods. Interior and exterior detailing corresponds to that on the main building. A small furnace room is located in a shed to the rear. This building has been carefully rehabilitated consistent with its original design and form.

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Pulaski Co., Virginia

### Statement of Significance

The Fairview District Home is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as a well-preserved example of an early twentieth-century resource related to the government/law/welfare theme. It is also eligible under Criterion C as the one of region's most significant examples of the use of abstracted Colonial Revival architectural motifs in institutional design. The building was built in 1928 as part of a Byrd-era reform of the county almshouse system in Virginia, which resulted in construction of a number of regional institutions shortly before the Great Depression. Its form and layout document not only traditional ways of handling poor relief in early-twentieth-century Virginia but also the racial policies and welfare reforms undertaken as certain social ideas seen as progressive were adopted by state and local government officials.

### Narrative

The district home at Dublin is one of six such institutions planned for Virginia in the teens and twenties of this century. In 1908, members of the newly established Board of Charities and Corrections found 108 county and city almshouses in operation in Virginia. These almshouses were descendants of the local workhouses established under the poor laws in Elizabethan England and under the charge of the church. The vestries of the Anglican Church in Virginia inherited from English law the care of indigent or infirm adults or children within the local parish unit, which in Virginia corresponded generally to the county in size.

Almshouses were provided in some parishes by the second half of the eighteenth century, where those who had no resources were housed, fed, and given work to do as far as was practicable. In 1785, Virginia's General Assembly transferred responsibility for the poor to a new county-based body known as the overseers of the poor. In most counties an almshouse, poorhouse, or poor farm was set up during the following century, in the charge of an official known as the superintendent of the poor. By the early twentieth century it was evident to reformers that the traditional almshouse was inadequate to house the numbers of needy in many communities and was too frequently subject to fiscal abuse and physical neglect.

The progressive movement in the early twentieth century resulted from a reattribution of the causes of poverty and illness from immorality and uncleanness to lack of opportunity and poor living conditions. Emphasis shifted from private charity to organized public relief and concern grew over the abuses, duplication of efforts, and inefficiency of the nation's organizations of

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assistance. State governments became aware of increased responsibilities to the poor, the "feeble-minded," and the insane.<sup>1</sup> A State Conference of Charities and Corrections was organized in 1900. At its third meeting in 1903 several advocates of social service reform addressed the conference, which undertook to promote a new central state authority like that already established in many other states.<sup>2</sup> As a result of the conference's recommendations, the Board of Charities and Corrections was established in 1908 to provide limited guidance to the many public institutions that had multiplied since the Civil War.<sup>3</sup>

After the establishment of the Board of Charities and Corrections a survey was prepared of the unsafe and unsanitary conditions in many of the state's almshouses.<sup>4</sup> Thirty-three of the smaller institutions were closed during the following decade, but the larger almshouses continued to operate, often with what were seen by contemporary critics as unsatisfactory physical facilities, ineffective management, poor living conditions, and bad dietary standards. In 1918 the Board of Charities and Corrections convinced the legislature to enact a law providing for the consolidation of almshouses into district homes operated by groups of neighboring counties and cities.<sup>5</sup>

In 1926 Fairfax, Fauquier, Prince William, and Culpepper counties and the city of Alexandria joined together to build a district home, which was occupied in 1927. Later that year the counties of Augusta, Albemarle, Alleghany, Bath, and Rockbridge and the city of Charlottesville opened a district home in Waynesboro.<sup>6</sup> The names and architectural forms of the almshouses show an attempt to improve the perception of such institutions by the inmates and the public at large.

The commonwealth's third district home and farm was opened in Dublin in 1928, uniting the counties of Craig, Giles, Montgomery, Pulaski, Roanoke, and Smyth and the city of Radford. The Fairview Home, as it was named, was established with a total outlay of \$55,000. The home's managers were encouraged by the State Board of Public Welfare (successor to the Board of Charities and Corrections and now known as the Department of Social Services) to segregate the inmates by sex and race.

The Dublin District Home, as it was officially titled, was first proposed in 1926 by Montgomery County Commonwealth's Attorney Charles W. Crush to the county's board of supervisors. He was concerned with the poor quality of the physical surroundings, high maintenance costs, and inadequate care provided to inmates at the Montgomery County Poor Farm. The board authorized Crush to contact neighboring counties about the possibilities of forming a consolidated district almshouse under the provisions of the 1918 legislation. The boards of Montgomery, Roanoke, Smyth, Craig, Giles, and Pulaski all adopted resolutions supporting the pooling of resources and a district board was organized.<sup>7</sup> Captain D. H. Barger, of Montgomery County,

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was the president of the board, Charles Crush, also of Montgomery County, was the secretary, and E. P. Whitman, of Pulaski, was the treasurer.<sup>8</sup>

The board selected a site and employed the architect of the earlier Waynesboro facility, Clarence Henry Hinnant, to prepare plans. Hinnant, who was born in 1888, practiced as early as 1914 in Roanoke and spent most of his career in Lynchburg. He designed three district homes and several courthouses, churches, and hotels, mostly in Southside Virginia and the New River Valley.<sup>9</sup> The total cost of the property was \$55,000.<sup>10</sup> Construction costs were said by the state to have totaled \$19,400.<sup>11</sup> Correspondence from the architect suggests, however, that while the contract cost was \$19,556, the actual cost was over \$25,000, including the cost of plumbing and heating. His fee was based on five per cent of the cost of construction.<sup>12</sup> Including the cost of operating the farm, which contemporary reports estimate was a losing operation, per capita monthly costs at the Fairview Home were about \$20. The home had a capacity of fifty-five persons.<sup>13</sup> H. R. Kipps was employed as superintendent of the home.<sup>14</sup>

The building at Dublin was similar to the earlier Manassas and Waynesboro district homes, which were designed in the shape of an H. The plan of the Waynesboro home allowed the races to be separated by floor and the sexes to be segregated into the two wings with four dining rooms and a single kitchen in the connecting link. The Fairview Home omitted the rear cross wing and was shaped like a T.<sup>15</sup> The plan was probably modified at Dublin because, as an early report stated, the facilities for black residents were smaller due to regional population statistics.<sup>16</sup> It is possible that the two large rooms with fireplaces were living rooms for the white males and females, while the two smaller rooms with fireplaces in the rear wing were provided for the black men and women. This would have allowed division of the entire building into male and female floors as at the other homes. Meals were apparently served in these rooms as the rear wing does not appear to have originally contained any other dining rooms. An eventual addition to give the Fairview Home an H shape was anticipated, but was never built.<sup>17</sup>

The Fairview Home included a basement containing the heating plant, a laundry, and storage space. The porches were intended to allow elderly or ill inmates to get outdoors. A farm was attached to the home, but was under separate management. A house and barn were provided for use by a farm tenant. It provided vegetables and fruit for the home.

The district home boards and managers were encouraged by representatives of the State Board of Public Welfare to observe state standards for care of the "indigent population". They were emphatic in stating that the sexes and races should be separated in their housing and dining areas. This was presented as part of a comprehensive reform scheme which included the separation of

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"idiots" from the general population of inmates, the complete exclusion of children from admittance, the treatment, "which might include sterilization," of any feeble-minded women of childbearing age at the State Colony for Feeble-minded at Lynchburg, and the management of the inmates' health by a fully responsible physician.<sup>18</sup> The frequent, unsupervised mingling of the sexes and races was identified at the time as one of the most pernicious abuses of the old system, at a time when theories of black inferiority abounded and some of the most progressive social reformers saw genetic deterioration of the population as the source of many social problems.

The theories implemented by the Board of Public Welfare included advanced nutritional and hygienic standards for the inmates. A two-page directive entitled "Management and Care of District Homes" was issued to the staff at the Fairview Home. It began: "The first thing to be considered is the receiving and training of inmates to appreciate their new surroundings. Most of these unfortunate people do not know the meaning of cleanliness and order." The residents were to receive a mixed diet, including "plenty of greens or leafy vegetables, cereals, stewed fruits, potatoes, soups, custards, cornstarch pudding, rice pudding, eggs and numerous other good, healthy foods [that] can be served at very little expense." Discipline was to be strict but never "cruel." The authorities recommended that when it was "necessary to take drastic steps, lock the inmate in his or her room and keep on a light diet until he shows a willingness to do better." Contemporary attitudes to mentally handicapped patients were demonstrated by one directive: "there will always be mental defective women in these institutions. They require careful supervision. Keep them busy. These women work nicely in the laundry and kitchen. Try to teach them to sew and darn and by all means keep away from male inmates."<sup>19</sup>

While contemporary social welfare theory inherited from earlier thought a sense of poverty's being rooted in moral failure, there was a new, pseudo-scientific emphasis on genetics. Eugenics, a self-proclaimed science of population control, sought to prevent "incurable, hereditary insane, feeble-minded, and epileptic" individuals from reproducing, through institutionalization or sterilization.<sup>20</sup> In 1924 the Virginia General Assembly passed the Virginia Sterilization Act, which codified this practice. By 1939, more than three thousand persons had been involuntarily sterilized at state hospitals.<sup>21</sup> Correspondence among the records of the Fairview Home show that the district board did, in fact, send several inmates to Western State Hospital to be sterilized.<sup>22</sup> Correspondence in the files of the Fairview Home indicates that principal members of its board and other prominent men in the region viewed eugenics as a useful tool in social control. They initiated and supported legislative attempts to extend sterilization to those deemed habitual criminals.<sup>23</sup>

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The Fairview Home functioned for many years in the same building with few alterations and no additions. In 1946 Botetourt County closed its almshouse and joined the district. The Fairview Home was, however, one of the last consolidated almshouses.<sup>24</sup> The Great Depression intervened, and new developments in state and federal welfare legislation in the post-war years rendered the almshouse largely obsolete. In the mid-1970s the Fairview Home moved to a modern building on part of the original farm property and continues to operate as a nursing home.

The Fairview District Home is a significant survival of an important, welfare-related resource in the Southwest Virginia region. The well-preserved property represents the reform activities of the state and local governments in Virginia during the 1920s and the values associated with institutional care for the disabled poor and elderly during that period. The main building, secondary structures, and grounds are good examples of the attempt at that time to provide domestic detailing to structures housing a public institution.

## Notes

1. Walter L. Trattner, From Poor Laws to Welfare State: A History of Social Welfare in America (New York: Free Press and London: Collier Macmillan, 1974) 179-190.
2. Arthur W. James, Virginia's Social Awakening: The Contribution of Dr. Mastin and the Board of Charities and Corrections (Richmond, VA: Garrett and Massie, 1939) 2-3.
3. Arthur W. James, The Public Welfare Function of Government in Virginia (Richmond, VA: Division of Purchase and Printing, 1934) 7.
4. James, 1934, 10-16.
5. James, 1934, 63-64.
6. James, 1934, 64-65.
7. Robert H. Kirkwood, "Fit Surroundings:" District Homes Replace County Almshouses in Virginia. (Richmond, VA: Department of Public Welfare of Virginia, 1948) 59-66.
8. H. R. Kipps to Charles W. Crush, 24 Sept. 1928, collection of Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Tuck, Dublin, Virginia.
9. John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, The Virginia Architects, 1820-1955: A Biographical Dictionary (Memphis TN: New South Architectural Publications, forthcoming).

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10. James 1934, 65.
11. The Manufacturing Record (4 Aug 1927), quoted in Wells and Dalton.
12. Clarence H. Hinnant, final invoice, 10 Jan. 1928, in collection of Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel R. Tuck, Dublin Virginia.
13. James, 1934, 65.
14. E. R. Kipps to C. W. Crush.
15. Kirkwood 61-65.
16. Kirkwood 65.
17. James, 1934, 64.
18. James, 1934, 69-70.
19. "Management and Care of District Homes." undated typescript in collection of Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel R. Tuck, Dublin, Virginia.
20. Kirkwood 172.
21. Kirkwood 172.
22. Fairview District Home, correspondence, day books, and ledgers from 1920s and 1930s, collection of Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel R. Tuck, Dublin, Virginia.
23. Charles W. Crush, Montgomery County Commonwealth's Attorney, to the Hon. Allen I. Harless, House of Delegates, Richmond, Virginia, 25 Jan. 1930, in collection of Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel R. Tuck, Dublin, Virginia. Crush was one of the founders of the Fairview Home and, later, an influential circuit judge and local historian. He mentioned with approval D. H. Barger of Montgomery County as the preparer of the legislation and King Harmon of Pulaski as a knowledgeable supporter. Barger was president of the home's board.
24. James, 1934, 64.

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## 9. Major Bibliographic Sources

Bishop, Mary. "An Elite Said Their Kind Wasn't Wanted: How Social Judgements of the Day Forced Sterilizations." Roanoke Times and World News 26 June 1994: E-1.

Fairview District Home. Correspondence, day books, and ledgers from 1920s and 1930s. Collection of Dr. and Mrs Nathaniel R. Tuck, Dublin, Virginia.

Hoffer, Frank William. Counties in Transition: A Study of County Public and Private Welfare Administration in Virginia. University of Virginia, Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, 1929.

James, Arthur W. The Public Welfare Function in Virginia. Richmond: State Department of Public Welfare, 1934.

\_\_\_\_\_. Virginia's Social Awakening: The Contribution of Dr. Mastin and the Board of Charities and Corrections. Richmond: Garrett and Massie, 1939.

Katz, Michael B. Poverty and Policy in American History. New York: Academic P, 1983.

Kirkwood, Robert H. "Fit Surroundings": District Homes Replace County Almshouses in Virginia. Richmond: Dept. of Public Welfare of Virginia, 1948.

Nicolay, John. "Virginia Poverty: Paupers and the Almshouse," 1984, typescript in files of Special Collections Dept., Newman Library, VPI and SU, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Rothman, David. The Almshouse Experience in the series Poverty USA, The Historical Record. New York: Arno Press and the New York Times, 1971.

State Charities Aid Association. Milestone 55: Some of the more important activities of the State Charities Aid Association during the fifty-fifth year of its history, constituting the Annual Report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1927. 185-6. New York City: State Charities Aid Association, Nov., 1927.

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Trattner, Walter I. From Poor Law to Welfare State: A History of Social Welfare in America. New York: Free Press and London: Collier-MacMillan, 1974.

Wisner, Elizabeth. Social Welfare in the South from Colonial Times to World War I. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State U P, 1973.

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10. Boundary Description

Beginning at point A, which is located 150 feet west of the road known as Cougar Trail on the north side of the drive to the north of the Fairview District Home, continuing south approximately 350 feet to point B where the drive turns to the west, thence west approximately 320 feet parallel to the south wall of a garage to point C at the southwest corner of the garage, thence north approximately 350 feet parallel to the west wall of the garage to point D where the drive turns east, thence 320 feet to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries have been chosen to contain the main building, a secondary structure , and the landscaped grounds associated with the historic use of the property.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are of:  
FAIRVIEW DISTRICT HOME  
Dublin vic., Pulaski County, Virginia  
DHL FILE # 77-6

Gibson Worsham, photographer

All negatives are stored with the Department of Historic Resources  
collection at the Library of Virginia

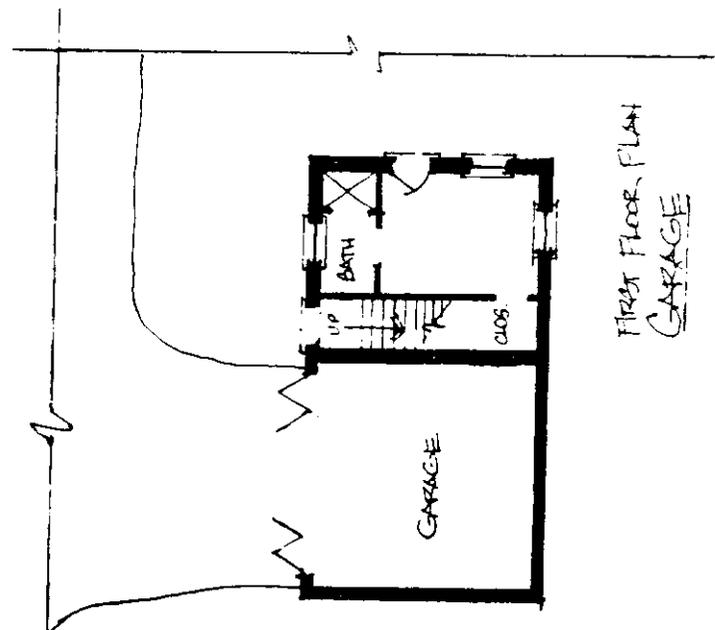
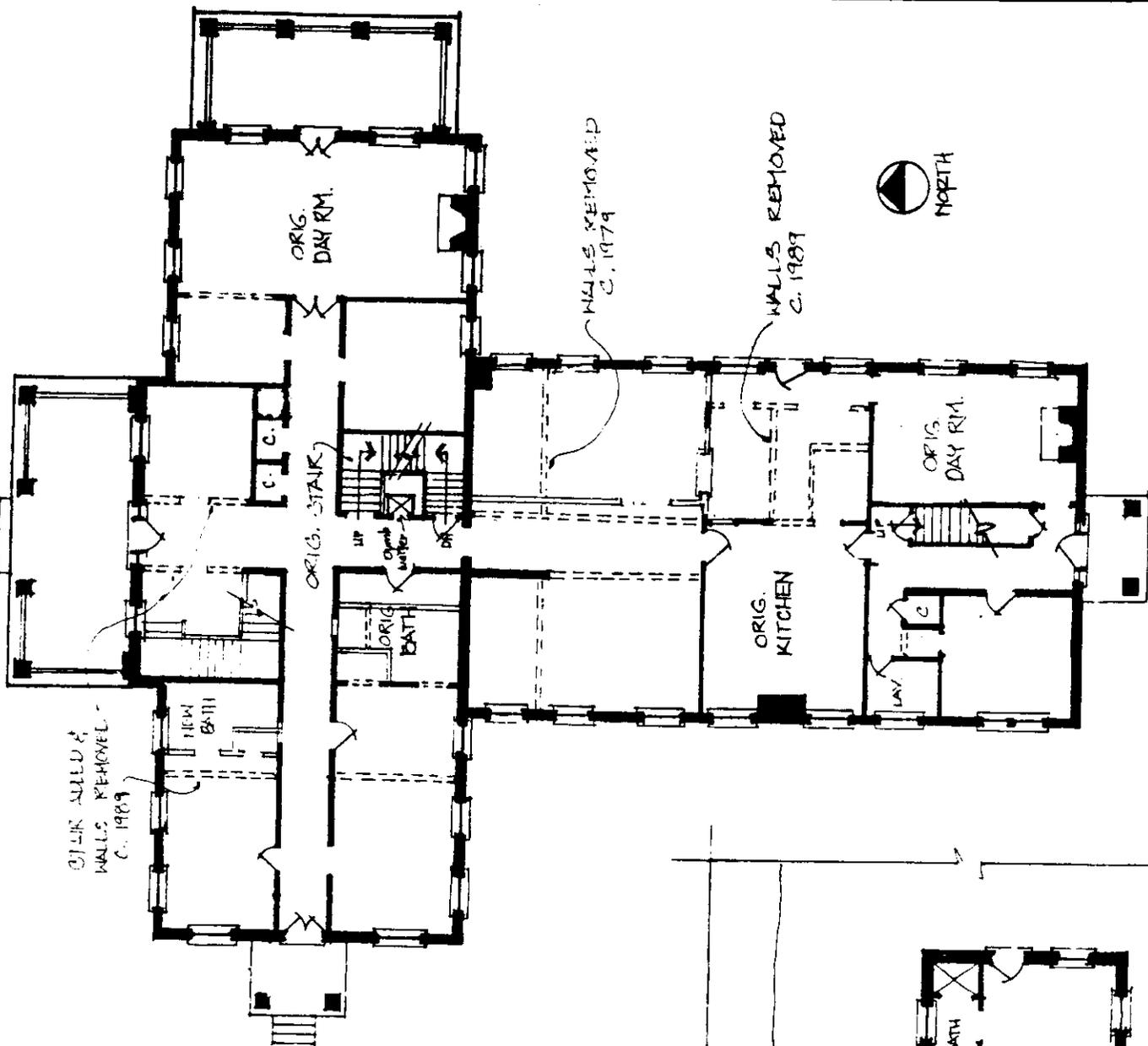
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|--|---|
| 1. DATE: 1994<br>VIEW OF: North front from north<br>NEG. NO.: 14129<br>PHOTO 1 of 10 | 6. DATE: 1994<br>VIEW OF: 1st-floor Dayroom<br>looking SE<br>NEG. NO.: 14129<br>PHOTO 6 of 10       |
| 2. DATE: 1994<br>VIEW OF: NE corner from NE<br>NEG. NO.: 14129<br>PHOTO 2 of 10      | 7. DATE: 1994<br>VIEW OF: 2nd-floor Dayroom<br>looking south<br>NEG. NO.: 14129<br>PHOTO 7 of 10    |
| 3. DATE: 1994<br>VIEW OF: South wing from SE<br>NEG. NO.: 14129<br>PHOTO 3 of 10     | 8. DATE: 1994<br>VIEW OF: Main 1st-fl. corridor<br>looking west<br>NEG. NO.: 14129<br>PHOTO 8 of 10 |
| 4. DATE: 1994<br>VIEW OF: South wing from east<br>NEG. NO.: 14129<br>PHOTO 4 of 10   | 9. DATE: 1994<br>VIEW OF: 2nd-fl. rear Dayroom<br>NEG. NO.: 14129<br>PHOTO 9 of 10                  |
| 5. DATE: 1994<br>VIEW OF: Garage from NW<br>NEG. NO.: 14129<br>PHOTO 5 of 10         | 10. DATE: 1994<br>VIEW OF: Stairway and dumbwaiter<br>From NE<br>NEG. NO.: 14129<br>PHOTO 10 of 10  |

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Fairview District Home  
Pulaski County, Virginia



EXISTING  
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
 FAIRVIEW DISTRICT HOME  
 PUBLIC MC., PULASKI CO. VA.  
 G. WORTHAM, NOT TO SCALE, JULY '88  
 SITE # 77-6

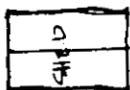
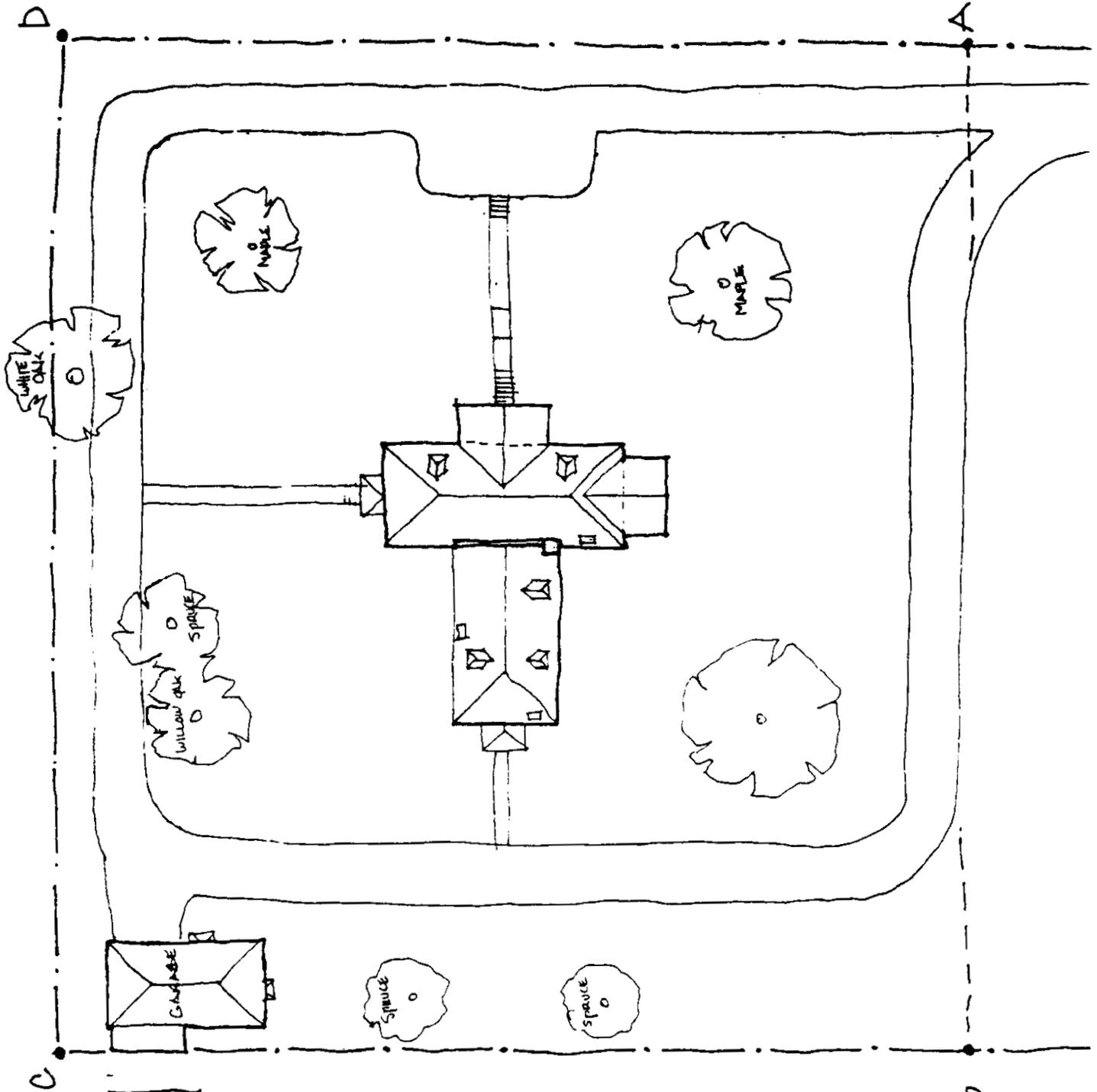
FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
GARAGE

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Exhibits Page 15

Fairview District Home  
Pulaski County, Virginia



SITE PLAN  
FAIRVIEW DISTRICT HOME  
DUBLIN VIC., PULASKI CO. VA.  
G. WORSHAM; NOT TO SCALE; JULY 80  
RIT # 77-6



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National Park Service

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Fairview District Home  
Pulaski County, Virginia

C. H. HINNANT

ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION

*Contractor*

January 10th 1928

Account of C. H. HINNANT, Architect

Supervision

5% of entire cost of Building,

General Contractor, . . . . . \$19,566.00

Plumbing & Heating, including  
extras, . . . . . 5,589.00

\$25,155.00

15.00

Less amount of \$15.00 paid  
watchman, . . . . . \$25,140.00

.05

\$1,257,100.00

Paid by Check, \$800.00

Paid by Check, 314.98

Total Paid

to date, . . . \$1,114.98

\$1,257.10

1,114.98

Balance due, . . . . . \$ 142.12

LESS 2.00 FOR USE OF PAPER 2.00

\$140.12

BALANCE

*117.00*  
*124.00*

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Pulaski County, Virginia*Ahus*MANAGEMENT AND CARE OF DISTRICT HOMES

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The first thing to be considered is the receiving and training of inmates to appreciate their new surroundings. Most of these unfortunate people do not know the meaning of cleanliness and order. Every inmate on entering the district home should be properly registered. All unnecessary wearing apparel and baggage should be taken from the inmates and placed in a room provided for the purpose. Each inmate should receive a hot bath, shampoo hair, and put on clean clothing before being admitted to a bed room. In case there is vermin in the head, cut the hair closely and treat with some germicide.

Do not put uniforms on inmates. Allow them to wear out all clothing they have brought to the home, then purchase gingham material and have simple house dresses made for the women and blue shirts and dark pants for the men. In winter, it may be necessary to furnish them with sweaters, as some are colder-natured than others, as it would be impossible to heat the building to please them all. Require them to bathe weekly and oftener if necessary, changing all wearing apparel. After they are settled, the superintendent should read the rules and regulations to them and explain their meaning in detail.

Beds should be changed once a week, unless soiled. Mattresses dusted and sprayed, bed frame scoured weekly. Rooms should be aired daily. When cleaning rooms, inmates should be required to use sun parlor or yard until the routine work is finished. No foods other than candy or fruit should be allowed in rooms. A detention room is not needed. When necessary to take drastic steps, lock the inmate in his or her room and keep on a very light diet until he shows a willingness to do better. Do not be cruel. Be positive at all times. Other forms of punishment can be resorted to for minor offenses, such as deny the patient his tobacco or snuff, take away a favorite chair or change the place at the table or in the room, or give some kind of work to do. Always try to keep the cleanest and most agreeable inmates together.

Do not allow inmates to smoke in bed rooms, lying on beds in day time or visit each other in their rooms. If not well, require them to go to bed properly.

Each inmates that is able should have some light work to do; for instance, taking care of the lawns and flowers, sweeping, dusting, looking after cuspidors and helping with the more feeble inmates, and numerous other little jobs. There will always be mental defective women in these institutions. They require careful supervision. Keep them busy. These women work nicely in the laundry and kitchen. Try to teach them to sew and darn, and by all means keep away from male inmates.

Do not designate any particular time of year for house cleaning. This should be done every day in the year, in order to keep down vermin and dirt. Walls should be brushed, woodwork washed, pantries, frigidaire and all closets cleaned

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Pulaski County, Virginia

are cleaned properly with strong soap and water. Do not oil floors. In case they have been oiled, scour daily with a hot lyeol solution until all the grease is taken up. Then polish floors with parafin wax and a heavy brush. If the floors are natural wood, do not wet. Shellac them and use them parafin wax to keep them bright. Do not use lye water on any floor.

All cooking utensils should be scoured immediately after using. Keep garbage cans in kitchen, well covered. These should be washed and scalded inside and out daily.

In serving foods, bear in mind the majority of these people are used to coarse foods which, when properly cooked and neatly served, are best for them.

Study the individual's appetite and serve according to the amount he requires. Superintendent should supervise the serving of foods. This should be done from the kitchen. Have the table set with large plates, cup and saucer, knife, fork and spoon and one side dish. All cereals, fruits, coffee and tea should be sweetened and milk put in before serving. Do not use individual cream pitchers, sugar bowls, or preserve dishes on tables. Some of the inmates use all and others get none. My experience has been that they use from one to three tablespoons of sugar to a cup of coffee. This is a dead waste and can be overcome by careful supervision. Butter should be placed on plates. Bread should be passed around the table by cook, maid or inmate detailed to do this. After closely observing inmates at meal time, you can soon eliminate any waste.

Give the inmates two full meals daily. Breakfast at 7:00, dinner at 12:30 and a light lunch at 5 P.M. Give milk once or twice a day, butter once daily and meat or its equivalent daily. Have an inmate ask blessing every meal. Be sure to serve a mixed diet, using plenty of greens or leafy vegetables, cereals, stewed fruits, potatoes, soups, custards, cornstarch pudding, rice pudding, eggs and numerous other good, healthy foods can be served at very little expense. Allow the inmates two cups of coffee in the morning, and all the bread he wants twice daily, making sure their evening meal is very light. For instance, a glass of milk, with a pudding, or bread and preserves, or some similar food. Infirmary cases should have appetites catered to. They require lighter diet than ambulatory cases. Never serve fried, greasy or highly seasoned foods.

Do not allow inmates to keep drugs in rooms or prescribe for themselves. Have the nurse take care of their needs, under orders from doctor.

Allow inmates the privilege of 3 hours away from the house once a week, provided he can tell the superintendent where he expects to spend the time. Grant a furlough once a year, time not to exceed ten days. When given a long furlough of a month or two months, they generally go away and work until they are made ill, and return to the home in almost a helpless condition, which is an added expense to the institution. Another form of punishment would be to take away these privileges until you are reasonably sure they are sorry and will try not to let it happen again.

8936 11 NE  
WHITE GATE

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



COMMONWEALTH  
DIVISION OF MINES

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4108000m N

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4105

4104

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FAIRVIEW DISTRICT  
HOME  
DUBLIN, PULASKI CO, VA

