

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

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

1. Name

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

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number Intersection of U.S. Route 460, VA Routes 43 and 122 N/A not for publication

city, town Bedford N/A vicinity of

state Virginia code 51 county (city) code 515

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number N/A

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

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bedford Municipal Building

street & number East Main Street

city, town Bedford state Virginia 24523

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

title Survey (File #141-73)

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1972-74; 1984 federal state county local

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

city, town Richmond state Virginia 23219

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

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

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

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

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

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

8. Significance

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

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approx. 105 acres

Quadrangle name Bedford, VA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References (See Continuation Sheet #41)

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

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

(See Continuation Sheet #42)

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION STAFF

organization VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION date August 1984

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

city or town Richmond state Virginia 23219

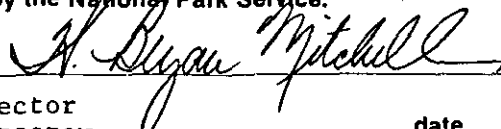
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



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

date August 21, 1984

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

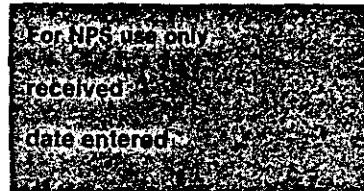
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BEDFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT, BEDFORD, VA

Continuation sheet #1

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

(See Continuation Sheet #5)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

are typical bungalow features used in this house.

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

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(INVENTORY BEGINS ON CONTINUATION SHEET #6)

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

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

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

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

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

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AVENEL AVENUE

400 BLOCK

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

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AVENEL AVENUE (continued)

400 BLOCK

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

BALTIMORE AVENUE

600 BLOCK

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

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

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

700 BLOCK

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

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

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

(See Continuation Sheet #8)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

BEDFORD AVENUE

300 BLOCK

-18 Vacant Lot.

-19 *311: Ambulance Center. Contemporary. 1965. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 7 bays. Noncontributing.

-20 312: Detached house. Bungalow. 1930. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.

21 314: Detached house. Bungalow. 1930. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.

22 *315: Fire station. Contemporary. 1970. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat roof; 4 bays. Noncontributing.

400 BLOCK

23 401: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (shingle) and brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

24 402 (L.D. Haymond House): Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 2-story, 1-bay (center) porch.

25 403: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame and brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.

26 405: Detached house. Tudor/Bungalow. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond) and stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

27 406: Detached house. Vernacular. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard and aluminum); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch.

28 407: Detached house. Vernacular. 1880. Wood frame (clapboard); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch.

(See Continuation Sheet #9)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

BEDFORD AVENUE (continued)

400 BLOCK (continued)

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

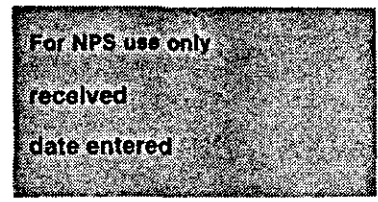
500 BLOCK

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

(See Continuation Sheet #10)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

BEDFORD AVENUE (continued)

500 BLOCK (continued)

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

(also 141-42 -43)

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

NORTH BRIDGE STREET

100 BLOCK

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

(See Continuation Sheet #11)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

NORTH BRIDGE STREET (continued)

100 BLOCK (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

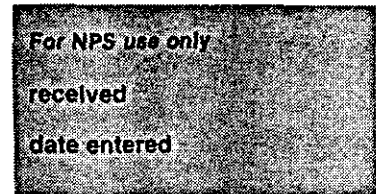
54 119: Commercial (store). Vernacular. 1900. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; parapet roof; 3 bays. Corbeled brick cornice with brick, recessed, paneled parapet above and recessed panels below; segmental arched windows; remodeled storefront.

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

(See Continuation Sheet #12)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

NORTH BRIDGE STREET (continued)

100 BLOCK (continued)

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

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

200 BLOCK

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

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

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

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

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

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

64 Parking Lot.

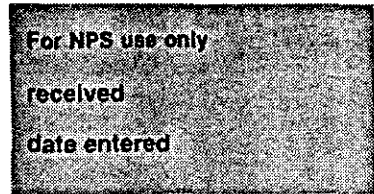
65 Bridge. 1906. Stone-arched railroad overpass; solid bridge railings; features pinnacles with lanterns at both ends.

(also 146-46)

(See Continuation Sheet #13)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

NORTH BRIDGE STREET (continued)

300 BLOCK

(also 141-45)
66

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

67

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

68

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

69

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

(also 141-8)
70

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

(also 141-4)
71

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

72

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

400 BLOCK

73

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

74

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

75

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

(See Continuation Sheet #14)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory:

NORTH BRIDGE STREET (continued)

400 BLOCK (continued)

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

SOUTH BRIDGE STREET

100 BLOCK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(See Continuation Sheet #15)

