

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: C. P. Jones House and Law Office

Other names/site number: Jones-McCoy House; Almond-Strickler House; James Bell House;

VDHR ID#: 262-5001

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

LISTED ON:	
VLR	09/19/2013
NRHP	12/24/2013

2. Location

Street & number: 144 and 160 West Main Street

City or town: Monterey State: VA County: Highland

Not For Publication: N/A

Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

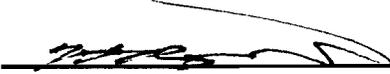
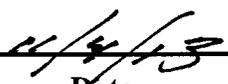
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

 <hr/> Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	 <hr/> Date
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p> <hr/> <p>Signature of commenting official: _____ Date _____</p> <hr/> <p>Title : _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure – smokehouse; servants’ quarters; springhouse

COMMERCE/TRADE/professional – law office; restaurant

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure—storage; ruin

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Folk Victorian

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD; BRICK; METAL; STONE;

SYNTHETIC: Vinyl

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The C.P. Jones House and Law Office and remaining secondary resources are located on the north side of Main Street (Route 250) across from the Highland County Courthouse, in Monterey, Virginia. The approximate 1-acre property is almost level and contains a number of springs emerging from the ground—at least seven. The house is situated such that the primary entrance opens onto Main Street and the front porch is immediately adjacent to the public sidewalk. Originally the house was a two-story, five-bay, side-gabled, four-room log building on a stone foundation with a central hallway on the first and second floors, and exterior-end chimneys on the east and west gable ends. Several rooms and porches were added between the middle of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, giving it the footprint seen today. A one-story, front-gabled, frame law office, a contributing building, was constructed in the southwest corner of the yard around 1873. Three additional contributing secondary resources are located on the property and date from the mid-to-late 19th century: two frame buildings – a two-story, side-gabled garage/smoke house/woodshed and a one-story, front-gabled apple shed/cellar; a one-story brick springhouse is now a ruin. A boxwood hedge defines a majority of the property's southern, street-side exposure; traditional shrubs, bulbs, and perennials bloom in the yard around the house and outbuildings.

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Narrative Description

SITE DESCRIPTION

The C. P. Jones House and Law Office are located across from the Highland County Courthouse on the north side of Main Street in Monterey, Virginia. Currently, the southern boundary of the property is marked by the public sidewalk and a boxwood hedge. Prior to the widening of Main Street and the inclusion of the sidewalk, three large shade trees stood in a grass berm between the house and the street.¹ The northern boundary of the property is Mill Alley, but a physical boundary is suggested by a small creek that runs along the northern edge of the yard. To the east and west, the boundaries of the property are defined by buildings and fences of the adjacent properties. In the yard, there are numerous flowering shrubs, bulbs, and perennials, many of which were installed by Martha Jones—C.P. Jones's wife.² The yard, though in town, seems secluded; there are several outdoor rooms created by grassy openings in the mature deciduous and evergreen trees. The site is also the location of approximately seven springs, making for a site with deep, rich, moist soils.³ Early in the history of Monterey, one of the springs on this site supplied water to much of the town.⁴ Water for the house itself came from another spring on the site and was pumped to the house by a large windmill.⁵

C. P. JONES HOUSE, CA. 1850, CONTRIBUTING BUILDING EXTERIOR

The original building that makes up the C. P. Jones House was constructed ca. 1850 as a two-room-up and two-room-down log dwelling with a gable roof.⁶ Brick chimneys are located on the exterior of the east and west ends of the main building. During the latter part of the 19th century, several additions were added to accommodate the growing Jones family.⁷ At that time the exterior chimney on the east end of the log dwelling was concealed in the construction of additional rooms at that end of the house. A rear ell addition was added to the north side of the house as well. At the same time that those additions were put on, weatherboard siding and ornamental trim were added. The siding was whitewashed and the shutters were painted green. A formal, two-story porch was added and it included such ornamentation as square support brackets, a cutout balustrade, and a projecting gable at the center of the porch over the second-story door. The house now stands as a two-story vernacular dwelling with Victorian-era trim. Although vinyl siding has more recently been added covering the wooden siding, the ornamental returned eaves, bracketed cornice, and fascia boards are still exposed. Standing-seam metal covers the roof. The south façade features five bays consisting of two symmetrically spaced windows to either side of a central entry on the first and second stories. The tall windows feature two-over-two wood sash. The first-story entrance is highlighted by multiple-pane sidelights and a rectangular transom. A replacement aluminum storm door protects the solid wood entry door. At the east end of the house, a two-story addition is devoid of fenestration on its south side but does have cutaway corners with a window on each story. The north (rear) elevation and two-story rear ell also have symmetrically arranged two-over-two wood sash. Entries with wood doors and screen doors are located on the south and west sides of the rear ell.

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INTERIOR

The main block of the house has a central hall with stairs to the second story and rooms (front room, living room and two upstairs bedrooms) flanking the hall. The stair itself is without ornamentation with simple newel posts at the bottom and at the landings. The stair is u-shaped in plan with a middle landing that provides access to the second-floor parlor. The remainder of the rooms (bedrooms, dining room, kitchen and bathroom) are connected to one another without the formality of a hall. The only exceptions are the two bedrooms located above the kitchen that are access by a very narrow stairway that leads up from the bathroom.

The log structure of the original part of the house provides for deep window sills and door frames. It also creates an interesting experience when examining the wall thicknesses in this part of the house; the walls on either side of the central hall are very different thicknesses because the wall for the living room is structural and therefore is thick and made of logs, while the wall for the front room is made of boards, only one board-thickness deep. The floors are finished with pine boards of varying widths in different parts of the house. Additionally, both Greek Revival and Victorian trim and decoration can be seen in the various rooms throughout the house, dating the additions and interior design that took place over time. There is also an unusual second-floor parlor that was included as part of the addition to the north side of the original log dwelling. This addition included a dining room, a kitchen, a sewing room that was later converted to a bathroom with indoor plumbing, and two additional bedrooms that are only accessible via a small staircase located through the bathroom.⁷ A third, interior chimney—that served the dining room and the parlor—was also added at that time. Windows throughout the house are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sashes. The front door is solid wood, with glass sidelights and a transom framing it.

SECONDARY RESOURCES

Agricultural Dependencies

There are three contributing dependencies that are still standing on the property of the C.P. Jones House. The springhouse, constructed ca. 1850 and now a contributing building, is especially important because there were very few in this area that were made of brick. It stands, in some disrepair, at the head of one of the springs near the western edge of the property. The gable roof of the low building appears to be structurally sound, though some of the wooden posts are damaged and are no longer supporting the roof. The brick masonry work is somewhat deteriorated; however, the original materials all seem to be in place.

Another of the agricultural dependencies is the contributing building called the apple shed/cellar, constructed ca. 1900. It is a wooden building, with German weatherboarding, and has a metal gable roof that overhangs, creating a porch over the entrance door. Of the dependencies, this shed appears to be the most structurally stable. There is one tree near the entrance to the building that has the potential to threaten the integrity of the porch area of the roof.

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The third agricultural dependency is a multi-use contributing building that stands directly north of the house. Constructed ca. 1900, the building is also clad with German weatherboarding and features a metal gable roof. This building was used as a wood storage shed and as a smokehouse in one section, housed the summer kitchen in another area, and also once served as a garage. The garage area is too narrow for modern cars.⁸ The building is now used for general storage and is relatively structurally sound, though some bowing in the siding is visible across the long side of the building, suggesting a lack of structural support across the span of the building. All of these dependencies are important because few outbuildings of their type and from the same time period survive in the Town of Monterey.

C.P. Jones Law Office

The C.P. Jones Law Office stands to the southwest of the house and contributes to the property. Historically, the office building was part of the same land parcel as the C. P. Jones House, but during the twentieth century the lot was divided by family members through a negotiation of inheritance and now stands on an adjacent parcel. It is a small, two-room building with a metal front-gabled roof with returned eaves. The south façade fronts immediately on the sidewalk along Main Street. The central entry is flanked by a window to either side. A replacement aluminum and glass storm door protects the interior wood, six-panel door. The trim around the windows and door and the brackets found along the soffit are ornamented in the Victorian style. The windows have two-over-two, double-hung wood sash and there is a transom over the door. The building is clad in German weatherboard siding that is painted white. It has very good structural and aesthetic integrity and is currently used as a real estate office.

SECTION 7 ENDNOTES

¹ McCoy, Elizabeth. Oral History/Interview. January 2002. Department of Historic Resources Application Material.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Hunt, Waller S. Survey Form. DHR Archives, Richmond, VA.

⁵ McCoy, Elizabeth. Oral History/Interview. January 2002. Department of Historic Resources Application Material.

⁶ Hunt, Waller S. Survey Form. DHR Archives, Richmond, VA.

⁷ McCoy, Elizabeth. Oral History/Interview. January 2002. Department of Historic Resources Application Material.

⁸ Ibid.

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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.

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

LAW

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

ca. 1850 – 1914

Significant Dates

ca. 1850

1873

ca. 1900

1914

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Jones, Charles Pinckney

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wilson, William E.

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

The C.P. Jones House and Law Office are located on approximately one acre of land in the Town of Monterey in Highland County, Virginia. The evolved Folk Victorian dwelling has a two-story log core built in ca. 1850 by James Bell that may have functioned as the first tavern in the area, and before the County Courthouse was completed, according to local tradition, it may also have served as the courthouse. During the Civil War, one of the upstairs rooms is believed to have been used as a temporary hospital. In 1873, Charles Pinckney Jones purchased the property and began making additions; several rooms designed by William E. Wilson were added to the dwelling, as well as exterior finishes in the current architectural style—late Victorian—and additional outbuildings were constructed, including Jones’s law office. While living in the house, Jones was a practicing lawyer in Highland and surrounding counties, and served as a member of the Virginia State Legislature as a Delegate and a Senator (1883-1897) and of the Board of Visitors for the University of Virginia (1898-1906), where he was also elected by the Board to be the Rector of The University. The house is well-maintained with decorative trim that now gives the dwelling a Late Victorian appearance. Additionally, the property retains several contributing secondary resources including a mid-19th-century brick springhouse site and a frame smokehouse and apple cellar, both built ca. 1900. All are rare surviving resources in the Monterey area.

The C. P. Jones House and Law Office is locally significant under National Register Criterion C in Architecture as a well preserved mid- to late-19th-century evolved dwelling with distinctive characteristics of architecture and construction representing the local vernacular trends of the periods. The property is also locally significant under Criteria A and B in Politics/Government and Law for Charles Pinckney Jones who was a practicing lawyer and politician, serving in the state legislature and as the Rector of the University of Virginia. The period of significance begins in ca. 1850, the construction date of the original log section of the dwelling, and ends in 1914 with the death of Jones.

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

DETAILED HISTORY

In 1790, a resident of Augusta County, James Bell, is recorded as owning 611 acres of land in the area that became known as the Town of Monterey.¹ Bell created a town map that included lot divisions and established a street grid. The lot later owned by C.P. Jones is the site of a log house built by James Bell. The dwelling, thought to be the original building constructed ca. 1850 as the core of the C.P. Jones House, may currently be the oldest standing house in the Town of Monterey.² In the early years of the town, the Bell House, as it was colloquially known at the time, may have been used as both a tavern and, until the county courthouse was constructed, a courtroom.³ Later, during the Civil War, one of the upstairs rooms may have been used as a temporary hospital and the room was outfitted with a separate entrance.⁴

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Additionally, the site is home to a number of springs; historically, one of the springs produced enough water to supply the early town and fed a fountain in front of the Highland Inn.⁵ A brass plate can be found along the sidewalk in front of the house to mark the site of the important spring.⁶

James Bell sold the lot to A. H. Fleisher in 1850 and after several other transfers of ownership, Charles Pinckney Jones purchased the house and property in 1873.⁷ The property and house, owned by Jones from 1873 until his death in 1914, are still owned by one of his descendants and his Law Office was used as an active law firm by Jones and then his descendants until 1986. The office currently functions as a real estate office. The house and office are located across from the Highland County Courthouse in the town of Monterey. Though it is a parcel located within the town boundary, historically there were a number of agricultural/self-sufficiency dependencies located on the property; three of the original outbuildings still remain: the brick spring house, a storage/apple cellar, and the smokehouse/summer kitchen/garage.⁸ The outbuildings are tucked among the trees and flowering shrubs that grace the rambling landscape of the backyard.⁹

The house itself grew from the two-story log dwelling built by James Bell ca. 1850. C.P. Jones purchased the land and cabin in 1873 and in short order began adding rooms that provided necessary space for his large family. The additions included several bedrooms, a second-floor parlor, a sewing room that was later converted to a bathroom with a bathtub, a dining room, and an indoor kitchen.¹⁰ At the same time as the structural additions were made, siding and decorative trim were added to the exterior of the house.¹¹ Jones also built, on the southwest corner of the property, a building that served as his law office.¹²

CHARLES PINCKNEY JONES

Charles Pinckney Jones was born in Franklin, Pendleton County, (now) West Virginia, in September of 1845.¹³ At the age of eighteen, in 1863, Jones enlisted in the Confederate Army; he served in Company E, the 18th Virginia Cavalry until the end of the Civil War in 1865.¹⁴ “In 1868 he graduated with distinction with a law degree from the University of Virginia, and located for the practice of his profession at Monterey, Virginia.”¹⁵ He also practiced law in the counties surrounding Highland County in Virginia and West Virginia, often traveling by horseback and staying with hospitable households along the way.¹⁶ Charles Pinckney Jones and Martha Jane Wilson were married in January of 1872 and they bought the property and log dwelling on Main Street in Monterey in 1873.¹⁷ Shortly after purchasing the property, Jones built the Law Office building in the southwest corner of the lot. He proceeded to practice law out of that office until his death in 1914.¹⁸ While he was acting as a local lawyer, he also served as an elected official for the region including Highland County.¹⁹ In 1883, Jones was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates and then in 1885 was chosen to serve as a State Senator, where he served with distinction until his retirement in 1897.²⁰ He was then selected as a member of the University of Virginia Board of Visitors, the governing body of the university, beginning in 1898.²¹ In his first year on the Board, Jones was elected to serve as Rector of The University.²²

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He remained in that position until 1906. During his term as Rector, Jones formally inducted the first president of The University, Edwin A. Alderman.²³

Charles and Martha (Mattie) Jones raised nine children in the house, and the entire family was active in the Highland community. Everyone was an active member of the Methodist Church in Monterey.²⁴ Family members served in other facets of community life including education, banking, music, and art.²⁵ Following in their father's footsteps, two sons went on to practice law and participate in state and local government as well.²⁶ After Charles Pinckney Jones retired as a lawyer, his son, E.B. Jones, and grandson, R. Turner Jones, continued to practice law out of the C.P. Jones Law Office.²⁷ E.B. Jones was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates and represented Highland and Bath counties.²⁸ Additionally, R. Turner Jones was the Commonwealth's Attorney for Highland County and was president of First & Citizens Bank, both for fifty years.²⁹

Following the death of Charles Pinckney Jones in 1914, his wife lived in the house until her own death in 1929.³⁰ The house was then willed to three of the Jones children. One of the three children and mother to the current owner of the house, Mabel Hille Jones McCoy, moved in to the house following the death of her husband, Dr. George P. McCoy. Her husband's untimely death was only five days after the death of her mother.³¹ She raised her two young daughters in the house and after her death in 1969, the daughters, Mary Hille and Elizabeth McCoy, became the owners of the house and property.³² Elizabeth McCoy passed away March 9, 2012, and Mary Hille McCoy is now the sole owner and resident of the C.P. Jones House in Monterey, Virginia.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The C. P. Jones House fits with the aesthetic fabric of the Town of Monterey, but it is unique because it is one of the earliest and only houses to contain certain features. The house may be one of the oldest houses still standing in Monterey and is also a good example of a log house that was expanded into a central passage-plan house and was Victorianized.³³ It began as a two-room-up and two-room-down log dwelling with exterior brick chimneys on both ends.³⁴ During the Civil War, an additional outdoor stairway that led to a second-story entrance was added to the east side of the building.³⁵ After the house was purchased by Charles Pinckney Jones, he had several additional rooms as well as a number of exterior features added to the dwelling as his family grew.³⁶ The additions were designed by William E. Wilson, an architect and relative of the Jones family.³⁷ The earliest additions were to the exterior and included German (weatherboard) siding that covered the original logs and a portico.³⁸ A rear ell was built onto the north side of the house and this addition included a dining room, a second-story parlor, a kitchen, a sewing room that was later converted to a bathroom with indoor plumbing, and two additional bedrooms that are only accessible via a small staircase located through the bathroom.³⁹ Around the same time period, the stair on the east end of the cabin was removed and an addition created two new bedrooms.⁴⁰ First- and second-story porches, with a projecting gable, were also added, extending across the front of the house and replacing the previously added portico.⁴¹ Trim and ornamentation were added to the house simultaneously with the structural additions.⁴² These additional features gave the house a Late Victorian appearance typical of regional style during

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that era. One of the unique features of the C.P. Jones House is the second-floor formal parlor.⁴³ The parlor is accessed by the landing for the stairs in the front hall and is located above the dining room. The C.P. Jones House continues to stand as a representative of the local vernacular architecture style.

The property features several dependencies of note in addition to the family's residence. These secondary resources include a brick springhouse in ruin, an apple cellar, and a multi-use agricultural subsistence building.⁴⁴ The springhouse is historically and architecturally rare for the area; there are very few springhouses dating from the mid-1800s that survive in the area.⁴⁵ Additionally, there were very few springhouses constructed of brick.⁴⁶ The apple cellar is in some disrepair and no longer actively used for produce storage and processing, but is still standing and appears to be structurally stable. As for the other significant building, it is a two-story building with German weatherboard siding; it housed a summer kitchen, a garage (too narrow for modern vehicles), wood storage, and a smokehouse.⁴⁷ The law office was built in the southwest corner of the property and Jones used the building to conduct business but was able to take advantage of the proximity of the building to his home and would even occasionally bring clients home for the noon hour meal.⁴⁸ "All [of the] secondary resources are extremely important, very few remain within the town. Most [similar structures] have been torn down."⁴⁹

POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

There has been no official archaeological survey conducted of the C.P. Jones House and Law Office site at this point in time. There exists the possibility that archaeological investigation would yield information pertaining to the history of the house and to the additional functions that occurred on the site. There were several dependencies that no longer are standing and their specific location is currently unknown; through investigation, it would be possible to find the buildings' locations and perhaps it would be possible to discern additional, currently unknown uses for each of the buildings. It may also be possible to locate the specific boundaries of the garden and other sites of agricultural use. Because the site may have been developed originally as a public tavern, perhaps served as a hospital site during the Civil War, and was a homestead with agricultural dependencies throughout the majority of the period of significance, an archaeological survey would most likely yield an assortment of artifacts associated with those histories. Additionally, there is a potential for finding prehistoric artifacts—including points, knapping shards, and similar artifacts—to be discovered on the C.P. Jones House and Law Office site. Throughout the local community such artifacts have been found for some time, especially in water-rich areas such as springs like those found on this site.

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SECTION 8 ENDNOTES

- ¹ Architectural Survey of the Town of Monterey. Highland County, Virginia. 1996-1997 CLG Grant Project. (p. 8)
- ² Hiner, Howard. WPA Report. Virginia State Library, Richmond, VA.
- ³ Architectural Survey of the Town of Monterey. Highland County, Virginia. 1996-1997 CLG Grant Project. (p. 10)
- ⁴ Ibid. (p. 14)
- ⁶ Edwards, David. Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form. DHR Archives, Richmond, VA.
- ⁶ Ibid.
- ⁷ Hiner, Howard. WPA Report. Virginia State Library, Richmond, VA.
- ⁸ McCoy, Elizabeth. Oral History/Interview. January 2002. Department of Historic Resources Application Material.
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ Ibid
- ¹¹ Architectural Survey of the Town of Monterey. Highland County, Virginia. 1996-1997 CLG Grant Project. (p. 18)
- ¹² McCoy, Elizabeth. Oral History/Interview. January 2002. Department of Historic Resources Application Material.
- ¹³ Minor, John B. Report of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Virginia State Bar Association held at Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, VA. August 4th-6th, 1914. Vol. XVII. Richmond Press, Inc. Richmond, VA. (p. 60)
- ¹⁴ Ibid. (p. 60)
- ¹⁵ Ibid. (p. 60)
- ¹⁶ McCoy, Elizabeth. Oral History/Interview. January 2002. Department of Historic Resources Application Material.
- ¹⁷ Ibid.
- ¹⁸ Jones, Margaret L. Oral History/Interview. July 2001. Department of Historic Resources Application Material.
- ¹⁹ Minor, John B. Report of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Virginia State Bar Association held at Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, VA. August 4th-6th, 1914. Vol. XVII. Richmond Press, Inc. Richmond, VA. (p. 60)
- ²⁰ Ibid. (p. 60)
- ²¹ McCoy, Elizabeth. Oral History/Interview. January 2002. Department of Historic Resources Application Material.
- ²² Minor, John B. Report of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Virginia State Bar Association held at Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, VA. August 4th-6th, 1914. Vol. XVII. Richmond Press, Inc. Richmond, VA. (p. 62)
- ²³ Ibid. (p. 60)
- ²⁴ McCoy, Elizabeth. Oral History/Interview. January 2002. Department of Historic Resources Application Material.
- ²⁵ Ibid.
- ²⁶ Minor, John B. Report of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Virginia State Bar Association held at Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, VA. August 4th-6th, 1914. Vol. XVII. Richmond Press, Inc. Richmond, VA. (p. 60)
- ²⁷ Jones, Margaret L. Oral History/Interview. July 2001. Department of Historic Resources Application Material.
- ²⁸ McCoy, Elizabeth. Oral History/Interview. January 2002. Department of Historic Resources Application Material.
- ²⁹ Jones, Margaret L. Oral History/Interview. July 2001. Department of Historic Resources Application Material.
- ³⁰ McCoy, Elizabeth. Oral History/Interview. January 2002. Department of Historic Resources Application Material.
- ³¹ Ibid.
- ³² Ibid.
- ³³ Edwards, David. Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form. DHR Archives, Richmond, VA.
- ³⁴ Ibid.
- ³⁵ Architectural Survey of the Town of Monterey. Highland County, Virginia. 1996-1997 CLG Grant Project. (p. 14)
- ³⁶ McCoy, Elizabeth. Oral History/Interview. January 2002. Department of Historic Resources Application Material.
- ³⁷ Ibid.
- ³⁸ Ibid.
- ³⁹ Ibid.
- ⁴⁰ Hunt, Waller S. Survey Form. DHR Archives, Richmond, VA.
- ⁴¹ Ibid.
- ⁴² Edwards, David. Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form. DHR Archives, Richmond, VA.
- ⁴³ Hunt, Waller S. Survey Form. DHR Archives, Richmond, VA.
- ⁴⁴ McCoy, Elizabeth. Oral History/Interview. January 2002. Department of Historic Resources Application Material.
- ⁴⁵ Hunt, Waller S. Survey Form. DHR Archives, Richmond, VA.
- ⁴⁶ Ibid.
- ⁴⁷ Hunt, Waller S. Survey Form. DHR Archives, Richmond, VA., McCoy, Elizabeth. Oral History/Interview.
- ⁴⁸ Hunt, Waller S. Survey Form. DHR Archives, Richmond, VA.
- ⁴⁹ Ibid.

C.P. Jones House and Law Office
Name of Property

Highland County, VA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Architectural Survey of the Town of Monterey. Highland County, Virginia. 1996-1997 CLG Grant Project.

Edwards, David. Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form. DHR Archives, Richmond, VA.

Hunt, Waller S. Survey Form. DHR Archives, Richmond, VA.

Highland County Chamber of Commerce. A Walk Around Monterey. Highland County Chamber of Commerce, Monterey, VA.

Hiner, Howard. WPA Report. Virginia State Library, Richmond, VA.

Jones, Margaret L. Oral History/Interview. July 2001. Department of Historic Resources Application Material.

McCoy, Elizabeth. Oral History/Interview. January 2002. Department of Historic Resources Application Material.

Minor, John B. Report of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Virginia State Bar Association held at Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, VA. August 4th-6th, 1914. Vol. XVII. Richmond Press, Inc. Richmond, VA.

Morton, Oren. A History of Highland County Virginia. 1911. Ruebush-Elkins Co. Dayton, VA.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

C.P. Jones House and Law Office
Name of Property

Highland County, VA
County and State

- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR ID# 262-5001

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 0.634 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.413214 | Longitude: -79.581830 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

C.P. Jones House and Law Office
Name of Property

Highland County, VA
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The southwest boundary corner of the C.P. Jones House and Law Office property is situated 90 feet from the corner of Main Street and Spruce Street, on the north side of Main Street, in the Town of Monterey, Virginia. The property fronts 138 feet, running southeast, on Main Street and running back parallel lines 200 feet to an alley, being a part of Lot No. 4 in the original plan of the Town of Monterey and is currently identified in the County of Highland Tax Map as parcel nos. 31A2-1-4B, 4C, and 4B1.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the house, outbuildings, and law office building, as well as the land associated with the property that was historically owned by C.P. Jones and that maintains the historic integrity of the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Betty Mitchell/Exec. Director; Sarah Collins/Community Projects Coordinator
organization: The Highland Center
street & number: P.O. Box 556
city or town: Monterey state: VA zip code: 24465
e-mail: sarahcollins@htcnet.org
telephone: 540-468-1922
date: 6 June 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

C.P. Jones House and Law Office
Name of Property

Highland County, VA
County and State

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: C.P. Jones House and Law Office

City or Vicinity: Monterey. Town of

County: Highland **State:** VA

DHR File Number: 262-5001

Photographer: Sarah Collins

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

Photo 1 of 14: VA_Highland County_CP Jones House and Law Office_0001

Date: May 2013

View: South view, C.P. Jones House and Law Office

Photo 2 of 14: VA_Highland County_CP Jones House and Law Office_0002

Date: May 2013

View: West view, C.P. Jones House

Photo 3 of 14: VA_Highland County_CP Jones House and Law Office_0003

Date: May 2013

View: North view, C.P. Jones House

Photo 4 of 14: VA_Highland County_CP Jones House and Law Office_0004

Date: May 2013

View: Northeast view, C.P. Jones House

Photo 5 of 14: VA_Highland County_CP Jones House and Law Office_0005

Date: May 2013

View: Southeast view, C.P. Jones House

Photo 6 of 14: VA_Highland County_CP Jones House and Law Office_0006

Date: May 2013

View: Spring House and C.P. Jones Law Office, North view

C.P. Jones House and Law Office
Name of Property

Highland County, VA
County and State

Photo 7 of 14: VA_HighlandCounty_CP Jones House and Law Office_0007

Date: May 2013

View: Yard and Apple Shed, Southeast view

Photo 8 of 14: VA_Highland County_CP Jones House and Law Office_0008

Date: May 2013

View: Yard and Multi-Purpose Building, Northeast view

Photo 9 of 14: VA_Highland County_CP Jones House and Law Office_0009

Date: July 2013

View: Entry Hall and Stairway, looking north, C.P. Jones House

Photo 10 of 14: VA_Highland County_CP Jones House and Law Office_0010

Date: July 2013

View: Living Room Structural Wall and Front Door, looking southwest, C.P. Jones House

Photo 11 of 14: VA_Highland County_CP Jones House and Law Office_0011

Date: May 2013

View: C.P. Jones Bedroom, looking southeast, CP Jones House

Photo 12 of 14: VA_Highland County_CP Jones House and Law Office_0012

Date: July 2013

View: Stairs Between Original Structure and Addition, looking south, CP Jones House

Photo 13 of 14: VA_Highland County_CP Jones House and Law Office_0013

Date: July 2013

View: Dining Room Mantel, looking southeast, CP Jones House

Photo 14 of 14: VA_Highland County_CP Jones House and Law Office_0014

Date: July 2013

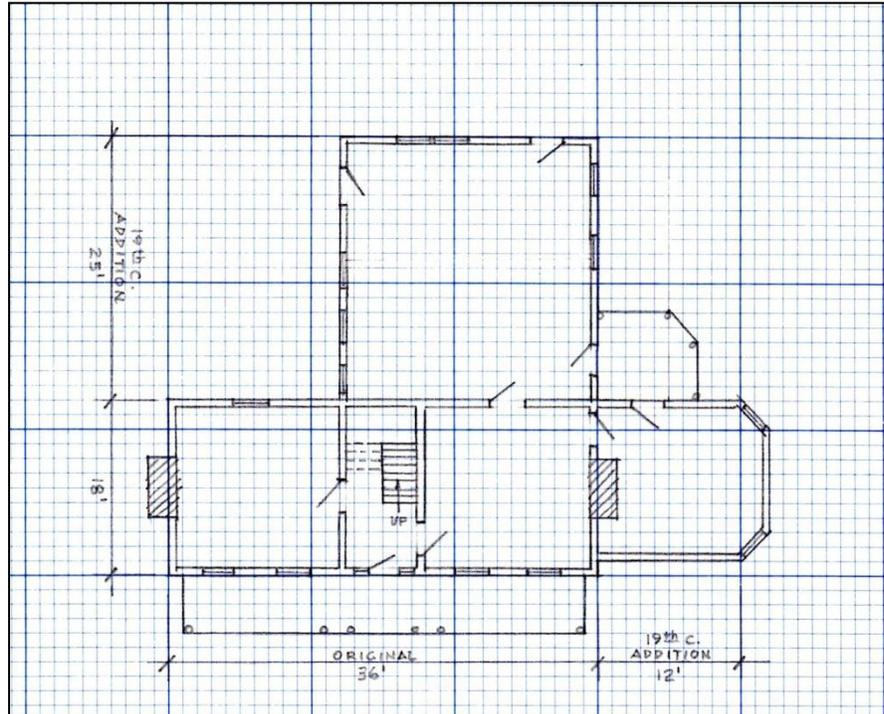
View: Parlor Mantel, looking southeast, CP Jones House

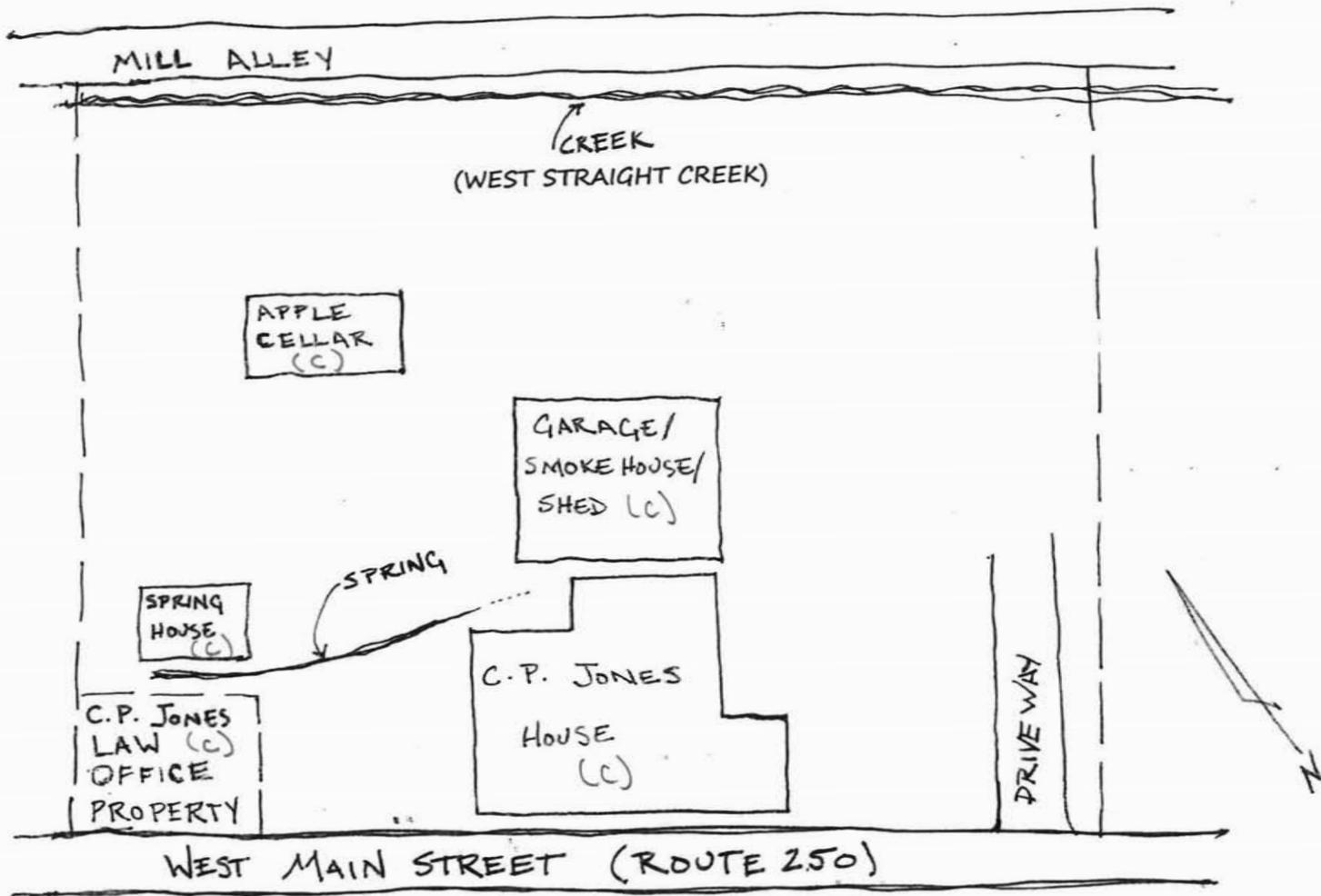
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

C. P. Jones House
Town of Monterey
Highland County, Virginia
DHR #262-5001

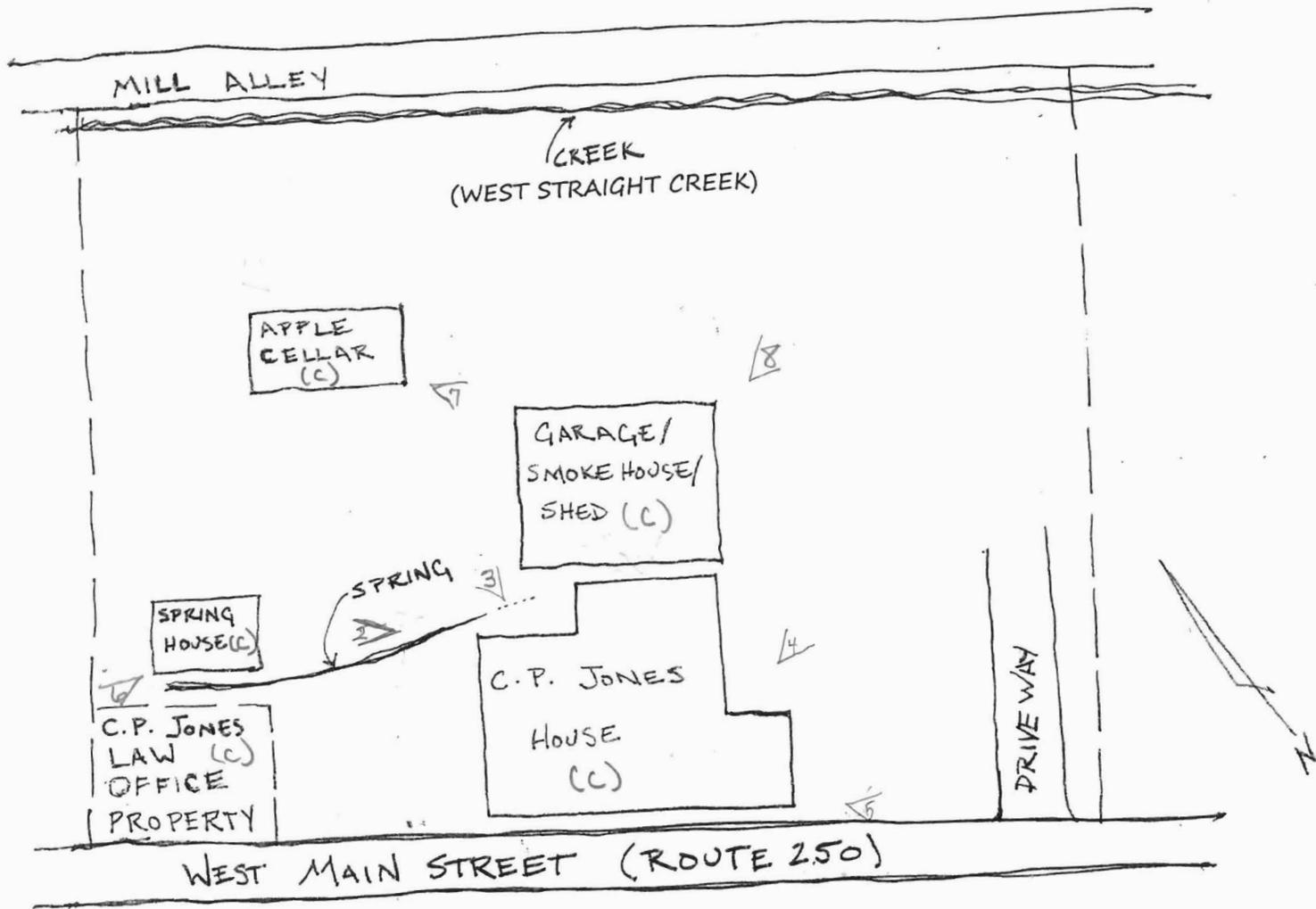
Interior Plan





NOT TO SCALE

Site Plan
C.P. JONES AND LAW OFFICE
BATH COUNTY, VA
(VDHR: 262-5001)



NOT TO SCALE

↑ Photo Location
 Photos 9-14-Interiors

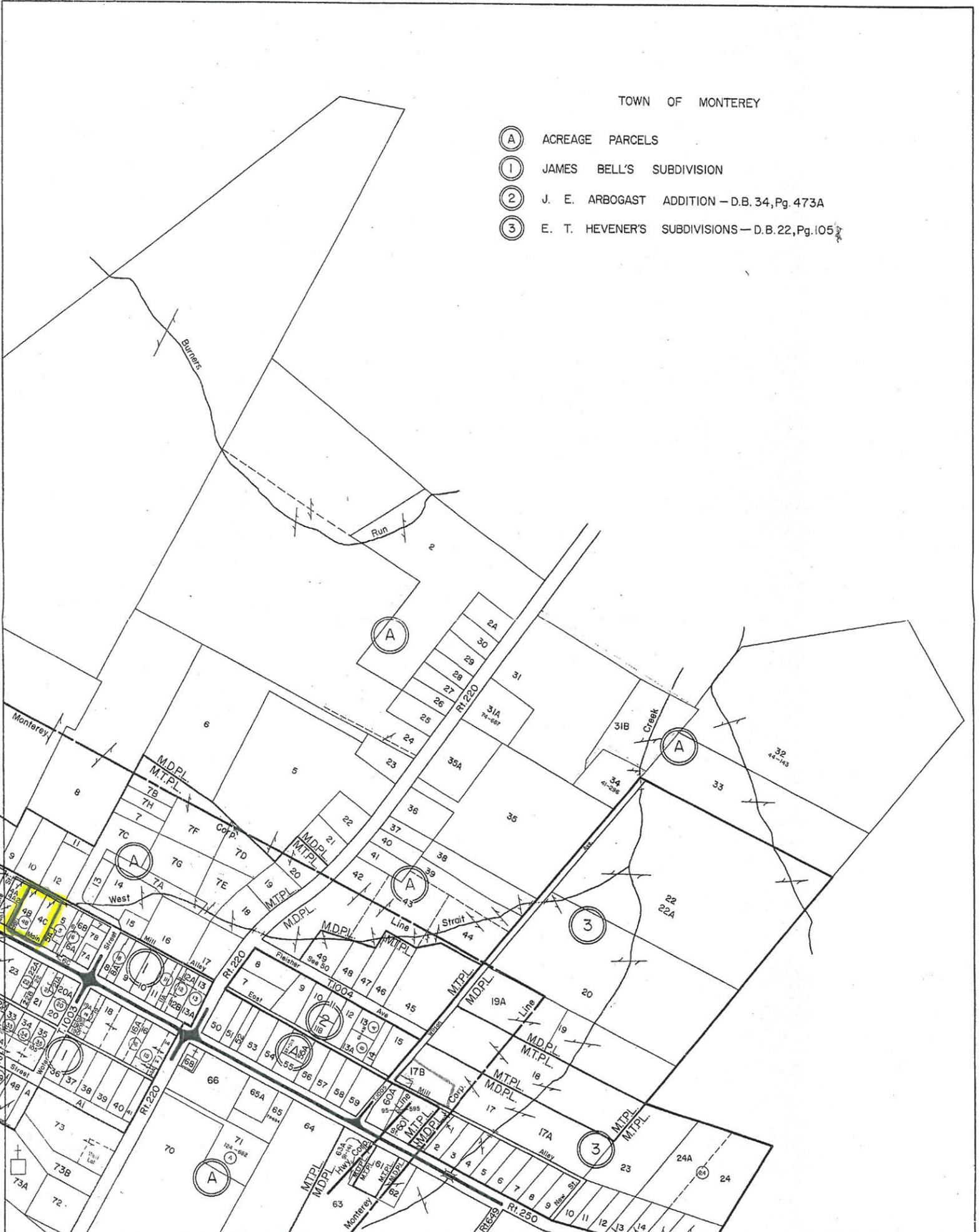
PHOTO KEY
 C.P. JONES AND LAW OFFICE
 BATH COUNTY, VA
 (VDHR: 262-5001)

HIGHLAND COUNTY

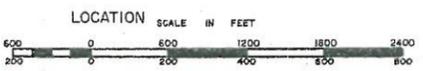
TOWN OF MONTEREY

- Ⓐ ACREAGE PARCELS
- ① JAMES BELL'S SUBDIVISION
- ② J. E. ARBOGAST ADDITION - D.B. 34, Pg. 473A
- ③ E. T. HEVENER'S SUBDIVISIONS - D.B. 22, Pg. 105

#s Not Used
 1
 3
 4
 67
 69
 73



*C.P. Jones
 House and
 Law Office*



INSERT

MONTEREY
 MONTEREY

31A4
 DISTRICT
 TOWN

SECTION
 INSERT 31A2

REVISED: 12/31/86, 12/31/93, 12/31/97, 9/30/04, 1/11

*Tax Parcel Map
 C.P. JONES HOUSE AND LAW OFFICE
 HIGHLAND COUNTY, VA
 VDHR FILE No.: 262-5001
 Parcels 31A2-1-4B, 4c,
 and 4B1*



Image © 2013 Commonwealth of Virginia

Google earth

Google earth

feet
km



LATITUDE: 38.413214 LONGITUDE: -79.581830



C.P. Jones House and Law Office, Highland County, VA #262-5001
38.413214, -79.581830, WGS84

C.P. JONES HOUSE AND LAW OFFICE
HIGHLAND COUNTY, VA
VDHR FILE NO. 262-5001

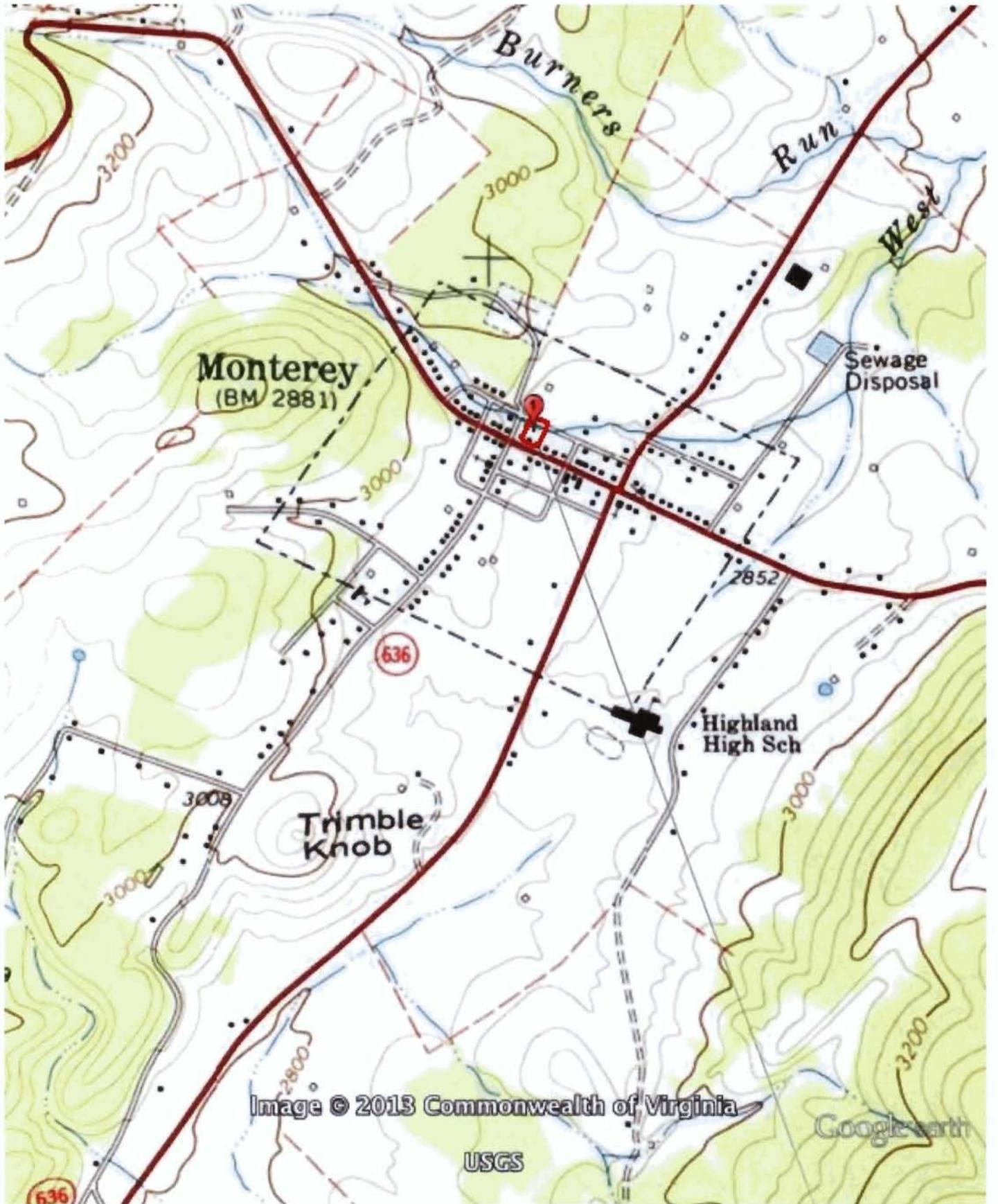


Image © 2013 Commonwealth of Virginia

USGS

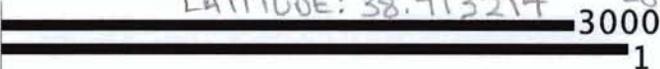
Google Earth

Google earth

feet
km

LATITUDE: 38.413214

LONGITUDE: -79.581830



C.P. Jones House and Law Office, Highland County, VA #262-5001
38.413214, -79.581830, WGS84

C.P. JONES HOUSE AND LAW OFFICE
HIGHLAND COUNTY, VA
VDHA FILE NO. 262-5001

