

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: Walters-Moshier House

Other names/site number: DHR ID# 130-0006-0226

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1421 North Main Street

City or town: South Boston State: VA County: Halifax

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B XC ___D

<hr/>	<hr/>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>	<hr/>
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

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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>2</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>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, BRICK, STONE, GLASS

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 Walters-Moshier House at 1421 North Main Street in South Boston, Virginia, is a ca. 1915 Classical Revival residence. The two-story frame house has the imposing scale, portico, and symmetrical form typical of its style. Other exterior features include: narrow-reveal weatherboard siding; a slate-shingled hip-and-deck roof with projecting gables; and a monumental portico. The interior includes refined ornamental features such as a stair hall colonnade and mantels in a variety of classically-inspired forms. In the backyard are a one-story secondary dwelling of accretive form and a smokehouse, both of which are contributing resources. The west-facing house and its outbuildings stand on an approximately half-acre town lot shaded by mature deciduous and evergreen trees. Recumbent concrete lions (visible in a 1937 photo) flank the front walk which leads down to steps in a low concrete retaining wall along the Main Street sidewalk. A brick curb runs along Moore Street, which borders the lot on the north side. The property is surrounded by the historic houses of the North Main Street neighborhood, a component of the National Register-listed South Boston Historic District (NRHP 1986). The Walters-Moshier House is a contributing resource within the district.

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Narrative Description

Inventory

1. Walters-Moshier House. Ca. 1915. Contributing building.
2. Secondary dwelling. Early/mid-20th century. Contributing building.
3. Smokehouse. Ca. 1900. Contributing building.

House: Exterior

The front of the Walters-Moshier House is dominated by a portico with two pairs of monumental fluted Ionic columns. The portico has a pediment-like gable roof formed by an extension of the main roof. The gable is sheathed with slate shingles and has twin one-over-one windows and a metal cresting at peak. The portico engages a one-story porch, also with fluted Ionic columns, which extends from corner to corner and has a railing with thick vasiform balusters. The portico also engages a balcony for a second-story entry. The balcony has vasiform balusters across the front and slate-shingled knee walls on the sides. The portico and porch have dentil cornices, as does the house itself.

Two interior chimneys of buff-colored brick with corbeled caps rise through the roof. A gable with the same slate-shingle sheathing, windows, and cresting as the portico gable projects from the roof over a two-story bowed bay on the north side of the house. A similar one-story bow projects under the front porch at its south end, the only departure from the otherwise symmetrical front elevation. One and two-story hipped wings project to the rear, the one-story wing containing the kitchen and crowned by a ridge-top metal ventilator. In the angle of the kitchen wing and the house is a shed-roofed pantry and a one-story working porch with a weatherboard-sided knee wall. Most windows have one-over-one wooden sashes. Exceptions include an eight-over-eight window flanked by six-over-six windows on the end of the kitchen wing and a few small windows of irregular form on the two-story hipped rear wing. The house's brick foundation has stucco rendering on the exterior.

The first-story front entry has a transom and sidelights of beveled glass with an Art Nouveau-inspired design. The entry is contained in an outer surround with fluted Ionic pilasters that support a dentil cornice with paterae at the ends, over the pilasters. The jambs between the door and sidelights are fluted and the lintel at the base of the transom is ornamented with close-set guttae-like blocks. The door has beveled glass like the sidelights as well as a transom and a modern storm door. The balcony entry has sidelights and a transom in a plain surround.

House: Interior

The front entry opens into a wide center passage with pairs of rooms on either side. Just beyond the wide doorways into the front parlors is a colonnade screen which divides the passage into a

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front entry hall and a longer rear stair hall. The colonnade features fluted Ionic rectangular pilasters at the ends with a freestanding round column between. The column stands on a tall paneled knee wall topped by a balustrade behind which is a landing at the turn of the stair. The paneling wraps around the entry hall as a wainscot. The doorways into the entry hall have molded surrounds, a treatment that appears throughout the house, and at the top of the space is a crown molding with dentils, a treatment common to other downstairs spaces although possibly not all original.

In the front parlors and in most other rooms are classically-inspired mantels that combine fluting, molded panels, dentils, pilasters, and/or engaged columns in different combinations. The fireplace surrounds and hearths are faced with glazed rectangular tiles in a variety of hues including cream, honey-colored, light blue, green, and mottled tan and green. Several fireplaces also have richly ornamented cast iron coal grates with bronze finishes. One grate features a scene with putti dancing and playing instruments under a proscenium-like curtain with fringes and tassels. The grate is contained in a painted frame with fluted Ionic pilasters and an entablature ornamented with reclining pipe-playing putti, arabesques, and a center lyre. Another grate features a lyre in an elliptical wreath and another, which has brass ball finials on top, derives its inspiration from Federal design, with reeding and radial designs and elliptical sunburst paterae.

The dining room in the northeast corner of the downstairs has a high paneled wainscot and a Federal-influenced tripartite mantel with fluted pilasters and frieze tablets. The stair has a short lower run with steps with curved ends and a longer upper run behind a balustrade like that in the colonnade screen, with the same square balusters, and also with a closed stringer and paneled square newels with dentil-like cap moldings. The bathrooms have original white tile floors and wainscots along with more modern treatments. Stack-panel doors, molded baseboards, and modern kitchen counters are other interior features. The back porch has a trap door (an early feature but possibly not original) which provides access to the basement. The basement has brick walls and pillars and, in the southwest corner, an east-west-running line of crude foundation-like stonework that may belong to the earlier house that once stood on the lot.

Other Resources

Of the two outbuildings, the larger is a one-story **secondary dwelling** (inventory no. 2) created out of a garage and a smaller building identified as a servant's quarters in a 1937 account. The combined building has a metal-sheathed gable roof, plain and novelty weatherboard siding over frame, and a cinder block foundation (one brick corner pier was observed). There is an assortment of window sash arrangements including one-over-one, six-over-six, and eight-over-eight. The north end of the building, the former garage, has a west-facing entry with a small gabled porch with turned posts and a Chinese Chippendale railing. The posts, which have a stack-of-balls appearance, appear to be reused ca. 1900 porch posts. The south end, which connects to the north end by a hyphen, is said to have a heavy sill of "x 8" or 6" x 8" dimension. This section has particle board interior sheathing and a closet with a 1940s-type door. The north end has a tray ceiling and plain trim.

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The **smokehouse** (inventory no. 3) is a small frame building with plain wire-nailed weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. It is entered through a reused six-panel door of pegged construction with traces of red paint under more recent white and green paint. The door was not present in 1937; a batten door is shown in a photo that year. The whitewashed interior displays light nailed circular-sawn framing members, rafters butted at the ridge, and roof boards through which project cut nails for former wood shingles.

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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

Period of Significance

Ca. 1915-ca. 1950

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hamilton, John Henderson (attributed builder; possible architect)

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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 Walters-Moshier House in South Boston, Virginia, is a prominent example of the gracious in-town houses built for South Boston's tobacco barons during the heyday of the region's bright leaf tobacco economy. The ca. 1915 Classical Revival residence is distinguished by a monumental Ionic portico, bow windows, a stair hall colonnade, and mantels in a variety of classically-inspired forms. The house was for many years the home of Charles W. Walters, the founder of the regional tobacco firm Charles W. Walters Tobacco Company, and it is attributed to the African American contracting firm of John H. Hamilton. The Walters-Moshier House, which is a contributing building in the South Boston Historic District (NRHP 1986), is individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the Architecture area of significance as a premier example of the Classical Revival style in South Boston. The period of significance extends from the ca. 1915 date of construction until ca. 1950, reflecting the evolution of a secondary dwelling on the property. The Walters-Moshier House is eligible at the local level of significance.

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

Historic Context

The original occupants of the Walters-Moshier House were tobacco entrepreneur Charles W. Walters (ca. 1871-1928?) and his wife, Emma K. (Staton) Walters (b. ca. 1875). Charles and Emma married about 1890 or 1891. In 1903 a Richmond paper described C. W. Walters as "a prominent tobacconist" in the town of Danville where he then lived, although he may already have been involved in South Boston's tobacco economy at the time. Halifax County historian Pocahontas Edmunds described Walters as one of the "pioneers in the tobacco redrying industry in South Boston" when that industry developed around 1904. In 1907 Walters owned and operated one of four tobacco stemmeries in the town. A stemmery is a facility for removing the stems from cured tobacco leaves prior to further processing and shipping. A brick tobacco warehouse that stands or stood at 305 Thomas Street is described in the 1986 National Register nomination for the South Boston Historic District as the "C. W. Walters Tobacco Warehouse" although whether it is or was the facility mentioned in 1907 is unknown. Charles and Emma Walters and their children, John and Annie, moved to South Boston and in 1910 rented living quarters on North Main Street. Walters' involvement in South Boston coincides with the period during which the town rose to become the second largest bright leaf tobacco market in the country.¹

In 1913 C. W. Walters purchased a lot on the southeast corner of "Upper Main St." and Moore Avenue from T. E. Hodges and others. The purchase price was \$3,000, considerably more than the \$900 value that appears to be assigned to the undeveloped lot in the 1913 tax records. In

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1914 the lot was recorded under Walters' name and remained at \$900 in value, but in 1915 its value increased to \$1,500 and the value of buildings on the lot increased from zero to \$3,500. This represents completion of the current house, although it is possible actual completion occurred a year or two earlier and was not reflected in the tax records until 1915. Charles and Emma Walters chose their house site well; as architectural historian Richard Cote writes in the 1986 National Register nomination for the South Boston Historic District, "North Main Street has always been considered a fashionable address in South Boston."²

C. W. Walters was identified as a tobacconist in the 1910 and 1920 censuses. The 1910 census listed "leaf tobacco" as the "general nature" of Walters' business and the 1920 census described Walters as a tobacco buyer. In 1922 Walters served on the board of governors of the Tobacco Association of the United States, a nationwide tobacco trade organization. Local historian Wirt Carrington wrote in 1924 that Walters' company was a branch of the John E. Hughes Tobacco Company of Danville, though the anonymous author of a history of the Danville-based international tobacco firm Dibrell Brothers states, "In 1911 the C. W. Walters Company was added to the Dibrell empire to do business in South Boston, Virginia, and later Mullins, South Carolina." A 1930 economic study listed the C. W. Walters tobacco redrying plant as one of seven in South Boston. At such plants, the study noted, "The tobacco is redried and sometimes stemming operations are performed at these plants. The crop is packed in hogsheads and shipped to warehouses for storage until ready for manufacture." The Walters redrying plant employed 50 workers (out of a total of 825 individuals employed at South Boston's seven redrying facilities) and may have been headed at the time by Walters' son, John J. Walters (b. ca. 1891). According to the 1920 census, John Walters was a tobacconist and buyer who resided with his parents. He was president of the C. W. Walters Company in 1935.³

A 1937 photo shows the house on a well-shaded lot with an iron fence along the Main Street sidewalk (the fence is no longer extant although an associated retaining wall is). The house was later owned by the Zimmermann family, relatives of the Walters family. The Zimmermanns may have been the owners who created the secondary dwelling by combining a garage and a smaller building on the lot. The garage appears on the 1929 Sanborn map with its gable end facing Moore Street (the building was rotated ninety degrees in the dwelling conversion). The smaller building does not appear on the 1929 map (probably through omission) although it does appear in a 1937 photo. The secondary dwelling was also used as an art studio by the Zimmermanns. The main house was converted to apartments but has since been restored as a single-family dwelling by current owners Reed and Nikki Moshier.⁴

Architectural Discussion

The Walters-Moshier House epitomizes the Classical Revival house type popular among affluent Americans at the beginning of the twentieth century. The house has a defining feature of the style: a front portico with monumental classical columns. The portico engages a one-story porch that extends across the façade, an arrangement considered a subtype of the style. According to architectural historians Virginia and Lee McAlester, the Classical Revival or Neoclassical style was inspired by the 1893 Chicago World's Columbian Exhibition, which was predominately

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classical in character. Classical Revival houses often had symmetrical room arrangements, and the Walters-Moshier House with its two-room-deep center-passage plan is true to form. The house is not strictly symmetrical but shows lingering influence from the preceding Queen Anne style, such as the prominent bowed bay on the north elevation and, to a lesser degree, the smaller, off-center bowed bay inside the front porch.⁵

The Classical Revival style first appeared in the South Boston/Halifax area in the 1890s. The influence was minor at first, generally seen in classically inspired porch supports such as the slender paired columns of Sunnyview, an 1894 house of mostly Queen Anne character in the Cluster Springs area. The Edmondson-Osborne House, which stands just south of the Walters-Moshier House, is another early example that incorporates a colonnade screen in the entry/stair hall. The house, built for tobacconist Robert H. Edmondson, is dated to the late 1890s but may actually be slightly later. Prominent civic examples of the Classical Revival style in South Boston include the Masonic Temple Building (1901), the South Boston Municipal Building (ca. 1910), and the Boston National Bank (1918). The style appears to have been the dominant style for large house construction in South Boston at the time the Walters-Moshier House was built in the mid-1910s.⁶

A recently published county architectural history states that the Walters-Moshier House was built for Walters by the “John Hamilton family.” This is in reference to local African American contractor John Henderson Hamilton (b. 1864) and his brothers and/or sons who worked with him. Independent confirmation for the attribution has not come to light, although the Walters-Moshier House is similar in a number of ways to another Classical Revival house attributed to the Hamilton firm, the Bessie and R. S. Barbour House (1906) at 1302 North Main Street in South Boston. The Barbour House features bowed windows, corner pilasters, and an entry/stair hall colonnade with columns on a paneled knee wall.⁷

John H. Hamilton and his brothers are said to have trained in architectural drawing at Hampton Institute (now Hampton University) in Hampton, Virginia. According to architectural historians John Wells and Robert Dalton, John H. was “credited with design service as well as construction.” Although relatively little is known about Hamilton’s firm, a 1922 chancery case provides some detail. Hamilton’s letterhead, on a sheet of calculations in the case file, states “John H. Hamilton, Contractor and Builder, ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, 38 years experience,” and enumerates the firm’s capabilities: “No job too large,” “Always a large force of men on hand for all class of work,” “Plans and estimates furnished on application.” An officer of one of Hamilton’s suppliers, the Rex Lumber Company, wrote to Hamilton in 1920: “We feel that we can depend upon you in a time of pinch.” Other firms which conducted business with Hamilton included Jones Electric & Plumbing Supplies of South Boston, Hodges & DeJarnette (a brick supplier), and the W. S. Nichols Lumber Corporation. It is possible some of these companies provided materials for the Walters-Moshier House.⁸

John H. Hamilton is credited with the construction of over twenty buildings in South Boston, among them landmarks like the Boston National Bank and, possibly, South Boston’s First Presbyterian Church (1885-87), which, if it was built by Hamilton, would have been one of his

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earlier commissions (he may have gone into business about 1882). Hamilton was assisted by his brothers Allen T. Hamilton and Robert Ray Hamilton and, joining the firm at a later date, his sons William Hamilton and John A. Hamilton.

Halifax brick mason and tile manufacturer Howard Welton Cosby (d. 1922), the grandson of famed builder Dabney Cosby Sr., may be responsible for the brightly colored tiles used for hearths and fireplace surrounds in the Walters-Moshier House, although it is equally possible the tiles were made by a manufacturer outside the area. Howard Cosby's own residence, Ellerslie (1888) in Halifax, has glazed tile fireplace surrounds but the tiles are described as having floral and classical designs which the tiles in the Walters-Moshier House lack.⁹

According to a 1937 WPA report, the Walters-Moshier House stands on the site of a log house built for the Cabaness family before the Civil War. The report states that a "portion of the foundation of the old building was used in the building of the new house." A crude stone wall that may be a former house foundation survives in the basement, however it is unclear whether any old foundations have been incorporated into the current foundation. Two frame outbuildings—the existing smokehouse and the south part of the secondary dwelling (described as the "original servant's quarters")—were photographed for the WPA on the premise that they dated to before 1855. The smokehouse probably dates no earlier than the late nineteenth century at the earliest. Construction details of the south part of the secondary dwelling, which might confirm an antebellum date, are not visible and twentieth-century renovations have erased earlier finishes. The 1937 photo shows novelty siding which would indicate the building was resided (if it is antebellum) in the late nineteenth century or, more likely, the early twentieth century. Of the lot on which the Walters-Moshier House stands, the WPA report states, "This is said to be the site of the oldest building in South Boston."¹⁰

Endnotes

¹ *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, February 17, 1903; Edmunds, *History of Halifax* (vol. 1), 351, 361; Cote, "South Boston Historic District," 7.64, 8.1; US census; Morrison, *Halifax County*, 16; *The Tradesman*, July 27, 1911. A number of individuals assisted with the preparation of the report, foremost among them the owners of the Walters-Moshier House and the sponsors of the nomination, Reed Allen and Nicola (Nikki) Moshier. Assistance was also provided by Donna Strange, Brenda Driskill, Cary Perkins with the Halifax Public Library, the staff of the South Boston County Halifax Museum, and Michael Pulice and Lena Sweeten McDonald at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

² Halifax County Deed Book 112, p. 212; tax records; Cote, "South Boston Historic District," 8.3. T. E. Hodges was a partner in the operation of Planters Tobacco Warehouse in South Boston in the 1920s and 1930s.

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³ US census; Carrington, *History of Halifax County*, 60; *Tobacco, A Weekly Trade Review*, June 22, 1922; "History of Dibrell Brothers," 6-7; Humbert and Taylor, *Industrial and Agricultural Survey, Halifax County*, 19.

⁴ Nikki and Reed Moshier personal communication; Sanborn Map Company, Map of South Boston; Rice, "Present home of C. W. Walters."

⁵ McAlester and McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 342-346. According to tradition the portico's monumental columns were shipped to town by train and delivered to the construction site with Walters walking beside the wagon (Halifax County Historical Society Architectural Committee, *Architectural History of Halifax County*, 248).

⁶ Halifax County Historical Society Architectural Committee, *Architectural History of Halifax County*, 208, 215-216, 226, 244-245, 249; Cote, "South Boston Historic District," 8.3.

⁷ Halifax County Historical Society Architectural Committee, *Architectural History of Halifax County*, 232-233, 247-248.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 32; Halifax County Chancery Case (File) 249; Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 178. Hamilton was involved with the construction of the South Boston Colored Baptist Church which was a focus of the 1922 chancery case.

⁹ Halifax County Historical Society Architectural Committee, *Architectural History of Halifax County*, 32, 193, 364-365; Pezzoni, "Architectural History of Halifax County;" Martens, "South Boston Historic District Nomination Update and Boundary Increase," 42.

¹⁰ Rice, "Walter's [*sic*] Home."

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Carrington, Wirt Johnson. *A History of Halifax County, Virginia*. Richmond, Va.: Appeals Press, 1924.

Cote, Richard C. "South Boston Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1986.

Edmunds, Pocahontas Wight. *A History of Halifax*. Reprint (volumes 1 and 2) by Halifax County Historical Society, 2008.

Halifax County chancery, deed, and tax records. Halifax County Courthouse, Halifax, Va.

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"A History of Dibrell Brothers: 1873-1970." Online at the Danville Museum website.

Humbert, R. L., and C. C. Taylor. *Industrial and Agricultural Survey, Halifax County, Virginia*. Blacksburg, Va.: Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1930.

Martens, Andra Kowalczyk. "South Boston Historic District Nomination Update and Boundary Increase." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2008.

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988.

Morrison, Alfred J. *Halifax County, Virginia: A Handbook*. Richmond, Va.: Everett Waddey, 1907.

Moshier, Nikki. Personal communication with the author, 2016 and 2017.

Moshier, Reed. Personal communication with the author, 2016 and 2017.

Pezzoni, J. Daniel. "An Architectural History of Halifax County, Virginia." Manuscript prepared for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the Halifax County Historical Society, 2008.

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Rice, May S. "Walter's [*sic*] Home." Report (August 5, 1937), online in the Virginia Historical Inventory Collection, Library of Virginia website.

Richmond Times-Dispatch (Richmond, Va.).

Sanborn Map Company. Map of South Boston. 1929. South Boston County Halifax Museum, South Boston, Va.

"South Boston Walking Tour." Online at Old Halifax website (<http://www.oldhalifax.com/county/SBWalkingTour34.htm>), accessed May 15, 2017.

Tobacco, A Weekly Trade Review.

The Tradesman.

Wells, John E., and Robert E. Dalton. *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955*. Richmond, Va.: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

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
 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): DHR ID# 130-0006-0226

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately one-half acre

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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: 36.708120 | Longitude: -78.898880 |
| 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: |

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

The boundaries correspond to the property's tax parcel, with which the house and two contributing outbuildings have been associated since construction, and is recorded by Halifax County as parcel #1437. The true and correct historic boundaries are shown on the attached Location Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries historic boundaries are drawn to encompass the property's historic setting and all known historic resources (the house and two associated outbuildings), which are the subject of the nomination.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni
organization: Landmark Preservation Associates
street & number: 6 Houston St.
city or town: Lexington state: Virginia zip code: 24450

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e-mail: gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net
telephone: (540) 464-5315
date: May 29, 2017

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.)

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

Information common to all photos:

Name of Property: Walters-Moshier House
City or Vicinity: South Boston
County: Halifax County
State: Virginia
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni

Specific information:

Photo 1 of 11
VA_HalifaxCounty_Walters-MoshierHouse_0001
Date Photographed: December 2016
West (front) and south elevations of house, view facing northeast.

Walters-Moshier House

Name of Property

Halifax County, Virginia

County and State

Photo 2 of 11

VA_HalifaxCounty_Walters-MoshierHouse_0002

Date Photographed: December 2016

South and east elevations of house, view facing northwest.

Photo 3 of 11

VA_HalifaxCounty_Walters-MoshierHouse_0003

Date Photographed: December 2016

East and north elevations of house, view facing southwest.

Photo 4 of 11

VA_HalifaxCounty_Walters-MoshierHouse_0004

Date Photographed: December 2016

Front entry.

Photo 5 of 11

VA_HalifaxCounty_Walters-MoshierHouse_0005

Date Photographed: December 2016

First-floor center passage colonnade.

Photo 6 of 11

VA_HalifaxCounty_Walters-MoshierHouse_0006

Date Photographed: April 2017

First-floor center passage colonnade with stair and with southwest room beyond.

Photo 7 of 11

Date Photographed: December 2016

VA_HalifaxCounty_Walters-MoshierHouse_0007

Dining room mantel and wainscot.

Photo 8 of 11

Date Photographed: April 2017

VA_HalifaxCounty_Walters-MoshierHouse_0008

Second-floor northwest bedroom mantel detail.

Photo 9 of 11

Date Photographed: December 2016

VA_HalifaxCounty_Walters-MoshierHouse_0009

Second-floor southeast bedroom mantel.

Photo 10 of 11

Date Photographed: December 2016

VA_HalifaxCounty_Walters-MoshierHouse_0010

Secondary dwelling, view facing east.

Walters-Moshier House
Name of Property

Halifax County, Virginia
County and State

Photo 11 of 11

Date Photographed: December 2016

VA_HalifaxCounty_Walters-MoshierHouse_0011

Smokehouse, view facing southeast.

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.



LOCATION MAP

Walters-Moshier House

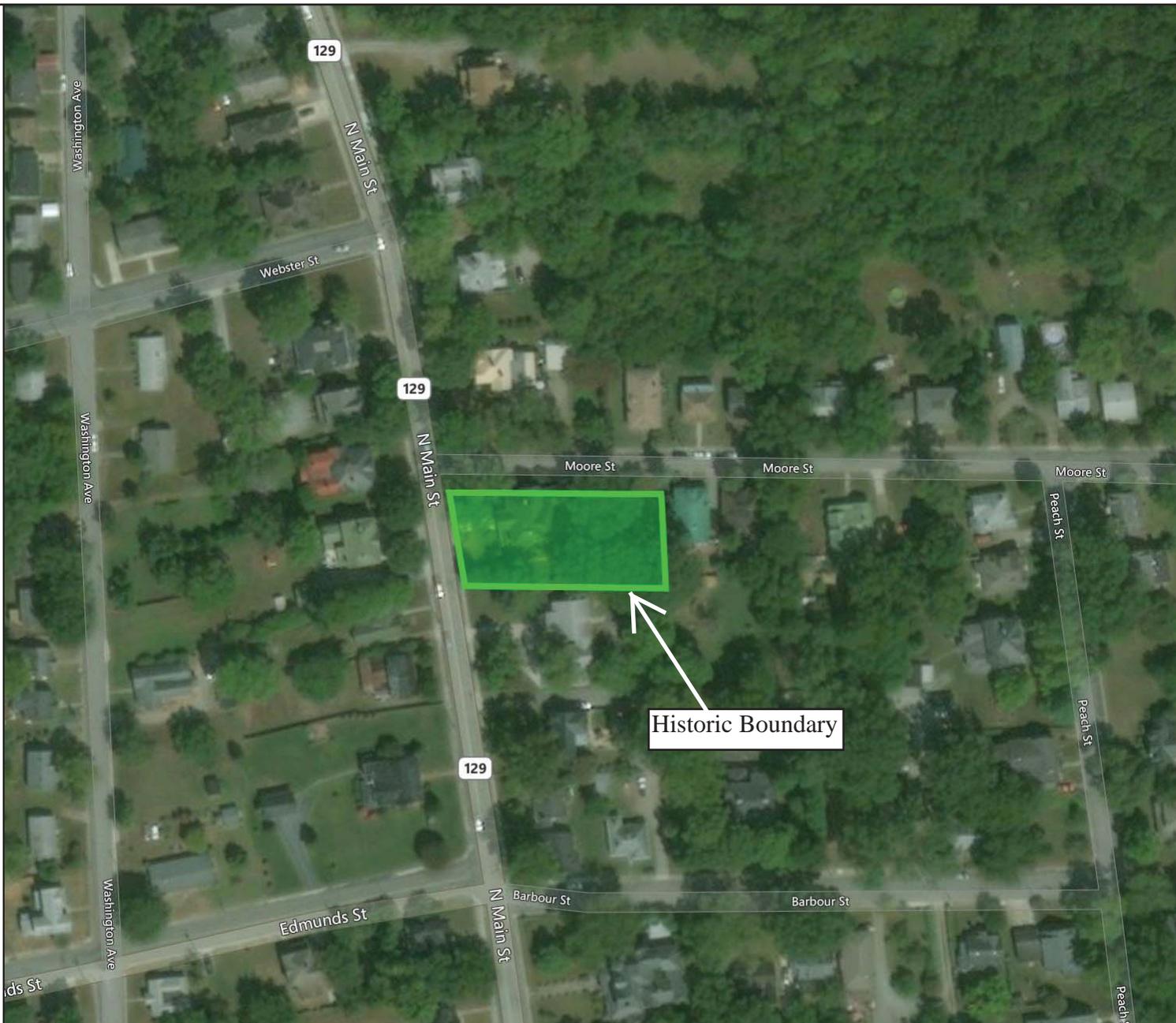
**Town of Boston, Halifax County,
VA**

DHR No. 130-0006-0226

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Latitude: 36.708120

Longitude: -78.898880



Feet



1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet

Title:

Date: 8/25/2017

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

SKETCH MAP/ PHOTO KEY

Walters-Moshier House

South Boston, Halifax County, Virginia. Number and direction of view of nomination photos indicated by triangular markers. Map not to scale. Size and location of resources approximate.

Inventory

1. Walters-Moshier House. Ca. 1915. Contributing building.
2. Secondary dwelling. Early/mid-20th century. Contributing building.
3. Smokehouse. Ca. 1900. Contributing building.

