

**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: Quarles-Walker HouseOther names/site number: Evergreen Haven; Evergreen Dairy; DHR ID# 009-5466

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: 1318 Songbird AvenueCity or town: BedfordState: VirginiaCounty: BedfordNot For Publication: ☐ N/AVicinity: ☒ 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:

X A     B X C     D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property     meets     does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau  
or Tribal Government

Quarles-Walker House  
Name of Property

Bedford County, VA  
County and State

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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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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 ☐

Quarles-Walker House  
Name of Property

Bedford County, VA  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>1</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

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

WORK IN PROGRESS

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Quarles-Walker House  
Name of Property

Bedford County, VA  
County and State

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

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

### 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.)

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#### Summary Paragraph

The Quarles-Walker House is located at 1318 Songbird Avenue in central Bedford County, Virginia. The two-story timber-framed house, completed ca. 1839, has plain weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a composite brick, stone, poured concrete, and cinder block foundation. Other principal exterior features include brick chimneys, six-over-six wooden sash windows, and one-story rear and end additions. The center-passage-plan interior has wood floors and has or will have (rehabilitation is in progress) a mix of original plaster-and-lath, late-twentieth-century wallboard, and modern wallboard wall and ceiling finishes. The interior is richly ornamented with vernacular Federal detail including reeded mantels of mostly tripartite form, a center-passage stair with scrolled tread brackets, and wainscots with reeded chair rails including chevron reeding. Also on the 5.94-acre parcel are a small milk house of frame and poured concrete construction with an associated poured concrete spring reservoir surround; a small frame chicken house; a cinder block garage (the sole non-contributing resource); and a flagstone front walk. The property's overall integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association are very high and the architectural resources have good integrity of design, workmanship, and materials.

Quarles-Walker House  
Name of Property

Bedford County, VA  
County and State

## Narrative Description

### *Inventory*

Resources are keyed to the attached Sketch Map by number.

1. Quarles-Walker House. Ca. 1839. Contributing building.
2. Milk house. Late 1930s/ca. 1940. Contributing building.
3. Spring reservoir. Late 1930s/ca. 1940. Contributing structure.
4. Chicken house. 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 20<sup>th</sup> c. Contributing building.
5. Garage. Ca. 1950. Non-contributing building.
6. Front walk. 19<sup>th</sup> c. Contributing structure.

### *Setting*

The parcel is maintained mostly as lawn and pasture with several large shade trees and a front yard bordered by boxwoods. The topography slopes from northeast to southwest down to Skinnels Creek, a branch of the Otter and James Rivers, which flows along the western edge of the nominated area. The general setting is rural with pastures and woodlots, dispersed historic and modern houses, and a view of the Peaks of Otter in the Blue Ridge Mountains to the northwest. The elevation is approximately 800 to 900 feet above sea level.

### *House: Exterior*

The northeast-facing **Quarles-Walker House** (inventory number 1) currently has an approximately symmetrical three-bay front with a center entry with a four-panel door and a narrow transom with a single modern pane (there is evidence for an earlier four-bay arrangement on the interior). The entry was sheltered by a one-story porch, present in the early twentieth century but since removed. More recently a concrete stoop served the entry; this was removed during the current rehabilitation. The house has brick chimneys on each gable end, the left chimney partly covered by a one-story addition. The chimneys are constructed of hand-molded brick laid mostly in 1:5 common bond with stepped shoulders, corbeled caps, modern repointing with red-tinted mortar, and random patches of glazing and kiss marks. Each chimney has an outward-stepping base, the left chimney base visible inside the crawlspace under the addition and the right chimney base with stonework under the brickwork. The right chimney has traces of white or off-white paint on its front-facing side. The painting appears to relate to the former existence of two spaces, an upper pent-like space and a lower bulkhead-like space. The upper painting has a slanted upper edge which appears to be the ghost of a former shed roof. (Theories to explain the painting are presented in section 8.) Below the painting, at grade, is a modern stone bulkhead with metal doors.

The shed-roofed one-story rear addition consists of a central enclosed area flanked at each end by screen porches. The screen porches, which are supported by poured concrete pillars, have screening above weatherboard-sided half walls, and they are reached by poured concrete steps

Quarles-Walker House  
Name of Property

Bedford County, VA  
County and State

with pipe railings. The north steps have the date 1948 inscribed at the end of a tread when the concrete was wet. The central area has a cinder block foundation, a three-part picture window, a six-pane pantry window, and an altered bathroom window currently with a six-pane sash. The 1948 date on the steps suggests the rear addition was made in 1948, however descendants of the Walker family who owned the property in the mid-twentieth century believe the addition may date to the 1930s and be associated with the availability of electricity during the period. Walker family descendants note that the cinder block foundation and picture window were not present in the 1950s (the cinder blocks presumably replaced a provisional foundation). The south screen porch is partly enclosed. The rear addition appears to incorporate structure and floor boards from an earlier back porch.

The south gable-end addition, which appears to date to the second quarter of the twentieth century (perhaps the late 1930s or ca. 1940), has a gable roof, a poured concrete foundation, and paired six-over-six gable-end windows. Other exterior features of the house include beaded rake boards in the gables (one appears tapered); small rectangular (almost square) window openings in the south gable flanking the top of the chimney, one with a modern single pane, the other with a ventilation fan; a lightning arrestor on the ridge; and a second-story window on the north gable end dating to the late twentieth century, probably the late 1970s.

#### *House: Interior*

The front entry opens into the center passage and faces a single-run stair rising on the left. The slender turned newels at the foot and top of the stair are columnar in form with molded bases, neckings, and caps. At the top of each newel is a block (to which the rounded handrail attaches) and a finial knob. The rectangular balusters may be replacements. The scroll brackets have leaf-like projections and end at cusped forms. The stringer is beaded and the treads have dark-stained bed moldings that contrast with the lighter wood of the treads. The space under the stair is partially enclosed as a closet, its side crossed by a beaded chair rail with a repeat of alternating blank wood and vertical reeding. A similar chair rail rises with the stair, though the chair rail here includes a lower register of horizontal reeding. The under-stair closet has a four-panel door and a lining of horizontal beaded tongue-and-groove with one or more wire clothes hooks. A small residual space over the closet reveals the back of a stair riser painted with light gray paint over one or more layers of white paint and/or whitewash. High on the center-passage wall opposite the stair is a peg rail with pegs with knob ends. The construction of the various peg rails in the house suggest they date to the nineteenth century and may be original.

The room to the right of the passage, the larger of the two downstairs rooms, has a tripartite Federal mantel with paired colonnettes, center and end frieze tablets, and a flaring shelf with a bed molding. The colonnettes have tubular reeded shafts without caps or bases. They support stacks of moldings above which are the end tablets, which have horizontal reeding bordered by vertical beaded strips. The center tablet has a five-part form consisting of a center panel of vertical reeding flanked by panels of horizontal reeding that are in turn flanked by narrow outer strips of vertical reeding. The colonnettes and frieze frame an architrave fireplace opening. Flaking white paint on the boards around the fireplace reveals patches of decorative painting

Quarles-Walker House  
Name of Property

Bedford County, VA  
County and State

with a gray-green ground speckled with bits of black and whitish material in different grain sizes. It is possible this painting is over one or more layers of tan and brown or purplish-brown paint (the brown or purplish-brown may be the natural wood surface). There is also evidence for a layer of green paint over the gray-green. The gray-green paint has a striated texture; similar texture shows through the current white paint, as between the moldings above the colonnettes. The shelf projects over the end tablets and is indented above the frieze. The brick fireplace has a parged surround and a repointed brick hearth (brick hearths are standard in the house).

The room has wainscoting with a chair rail with the same blank/reeded repeat as the chair rail in the center passage. The wainscoting has traces of green paint, apparently over a lighter sea-green paint. Textured purplish-brown paint, perhaps paint with sand mixed in, may survive at the end of one wainscot panel. Removal of wall finishes to repair the structure behind has revealed timber-framed wall construction with heavy corner posts, diagonal braces, and pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. On the front wall is a walled-up window. The stud inserted in the window opening is a reused piece of trim with a quintuple reeded band on one edge. On the back wall of the room a late-twentieth-century pass-through communicates with the kitchen in the rear addition.

The smaller downstairs room on the left side of the center passage has a tripartite Federal mantel with reeded flat pilasters and an unusually high and narrow frieze with reeded end and center tablets. The center tablet has a five-part form consisting of a center panel of vertical reeding flanked by blank panels which are in turn flanked by vertically reeded panels, all five panels approximately the same width. White paint has flaked off the wide boards that frame the fireplace, revealing variegated medium to dark brown paint, possibly graining. The left vertical board has a striated texture. Other features of the mantel and fireplace include a shelf with a molded edge, stacked moldings above the pilasters, and an exposed brick fireplace surround.

To the right of the fireplace in this room is a press or closet with double-leaf doors, each door with a single panel creating a two-panel Greek Revival composition when closed. The roughly finished interior has rough plaster over lath and a high rail set into the wall with quintuple reeding (like that on the piece inserted in the aforementioned window opening). The back side of the south gable-end chimney is visible in the space. The chimney brickwork has sections of painting and parging. Shelf scars in the painted section reveal the original brick surface, which has penciled mortar joints.

The chair rail in this room consists of a zigzag band of reeded chevrons with a narrow band of vertical reeding in the uppermost register. The wainscot on the wall opposite the fireplace has been detached in order to facilitate repairs, in the process revealing its construction which features two vertical spline-like members which are inserted into dovetail joints on the back of the continuous wainscot board. One vertical member is flush with the back surface of the wainscot; the other projects. According to restoration timber framer Al Anderson these members were added to keep the long board from which the wainscot was made from cupping. Anderson also notes the presence of similar dovetailed members inserted in the front first-floor plate to counteract bowing. The six-over-six window on the back wall of the room, which formerly

Quarles-Walker House  
Name of Property

Bedford County, VA  
County and State

opened onto a back porch, preserves early glazing, one pane with an M-like figure scratched into it.

In the south gable-end addition is visible the bottom of the south chimney, which has been painted white. Initials are carved into the bricks including DW[Q?], WHF, AW, WD, and A[?]. The WHF initials are neatly carved with serif letters. The rear addition, which incorporates part of an earlier back porch, has conventional finishes from the period but includes a brick stove flue of unusual form. The flue has an upper part that appears as though it may not have had brickwork under it originally and was supported instead by framing or brackets. If so, the framing was removed and brick was inserted down to floor level, but this lower brickwork is highly irregular.

The second-floor plan mirrors the plan below. The focus of the large right-hand room is a tripartite Federal mantel with paneled pilasters and frieze end tablets, a reeded center frieze tablet, and a shelf with a reeded edge. The recessed pilaster and end tablet panels are framed by beaded strips. The center tablet has a three-part form with a wide center panel of horizontal reeding flanked by narrower panels of vertical feeding. At the top of the frieze, to the left and right of the center tablet, are small downward-pointing triangular notches filled with horizontal reeding. The bed molding under the shelf is a fillet molding. The brick fireplace was enclosed with textured brick and a stove flue thimble inserted. In front of the hearth is an ornate cast iron floor register with a damper control.

The wainscoting in the room has a chair rail with a blank/reeded repeat, as in rooms below, but the panels are skewed to form parallelograms, and the reeding is angled to match the angled ends of the parallelograms. The two original windows in the room were framed so that their frames and sills interrupt the chair rail but they do not have apron boards projecting down into the wainscot panels. The six-panel door into the room may be original. Near the opposite end of the entry wall is a modern closet that hides framing that suggests a former door to the roof of the former porch (or the second tier of porch that may have preexisted the one known to exist in the early twentieth century). Next to the closet, its frame rising just above chair rail level, is a hatch with a single-panel door that opens into a storage space under the attic stair. This hatch and most other exposed woodwork in the room has glazed brown paint that appears to be historic. (A striated texture under the paint of the mantel is similar to that seen on the mantel in the room below.) The plaster and lath ceiling was removed in the late twentieth century, revealing pit-sawn and adzed joists (most of the other structural members in the house are up-and-down mill-sawn).

The second-floor left-hand room has modern wall and ceiling finishes. Investigation by the current owner has uncovered an infilled brick fireplace behind the wallboard (the survival of a fireplace was suggested by the hearth in the room). The nail holes of a late Georgian architrave mantel stored on the premises matches nail holes in the framing behind the wallboard. A six-panel door with a brown mineral ceramic knob opens into the attic stair at the front north corner of the room.



Quarles-Walker House

Name of Property

Bedford County, VA

County and State

*House: Attic and Cellar*

The attic is reached by an enclosed winder stair. At the foot of the stair is a window opening with an unpainted frame. It is unclear whether sashes were ever installed in the opening. If the window was glazed it would have provided light to the stair from the exterior or from inside a hypothetical upper porch tier. In the attic are revealed common rafters that are nailed to a ridge board. The floor boards to the north of the stairwell opening are wider than those to the south. There is no evidence for window and/or vent openings in the framing of the north gable.

The evolution of the house's foundation is revealed in the cellar. As built the foundation consisted of brick on coursed rubble at the north end and brick on subsoil at the south end. The rehabilitation now in progress necessitated the substitution of cinder block faced with brick on the front wall, wrapping around to the south chimney. The cinder block stands on stone at the north end and on a poured concrete footing on the south end. Historically the north end of the cellar was used as a work area, as indicated by its full height, plastered and whitewashed walls, and whitewashed ceiling structure. The south end was unfinished crawl space. Mostly original whitewashed log joists span the north end whereas modern sawn joists span the south end. A timber framework has been inserted to cradle and support the log joists. The finished north end has on its rear wall a window opening of cut- and wire-nailed construction and a bricked-up vent. The vent survives on the outside wall, under the rear addition, and has a heavy pegged and beaded frame with three surviving horizontal wood bars. The vent frame has traces of what may be darkened white paint. The 1:3 common bond brickwork on this now-enclosed rear foundation wall preserves a few pencilled mortar joints at the top but the outer surfaces of the mortar joints near grade have eroded away, probably from splash back from before the rear addition was built.

*Milk House*

The **milk house** (inv. no. 2) is a small frame building set on a poured concrete half wall that rises about three feet above grade. The building has a front entry with a four-panel door in the southeast gable end, facing the house; two windows (all windows are six-over-six wood sash) on the northeast side; a window and reused two-panel door on the southwest side; and a window on the north side. Other exterior features include exposed rafter ends and a brick flue with a covered cap at the north rear corner. The interior is sheathed with beaded tongue-and-groove (horizontal on the walls) above white-painted concrete. The concrete floor has a drain in the front east corner. The flue does not appear on the inside; instead, there is a stove flue thimble in the ceiling. Numerous iron hooks are attached to the wall near this thimble. There are various wood and metal shelves.

*Other Resources*

In front of the front entry of the milk house is a roughly octagonal poured concrete surround for a **spring reservoir** (inv. no. 3), represented by a rectangular hole at the center. The **chicken house** (inv. no. 4) is a small gable-fronted frame building with board-and-batten siding, corrugated metal roofing, and a batten front door. In the front gable are a mesh-covered vent and traces of

Quarles-Walker House

Name of Property

Bedford County, VA

County and State

whitewash on the siding boards. The interior has sapling roosts that span from wall to wall and what looks like a laying box for the hens. A deteriorated pole addition with a shed roof and open sides extends on the southeast side. The **garage** (inv. no. 5) is a one-story cinder block building with an open front, a front gable roof with metal roofing and exposed rafter ends, and weatherboard-sided gables. Built c. 1950, the garage postdates the property's period of significance and is non-contributing.

The **front walk** (inv. no. 6) extends, slightly off axis, from a point about twenty-five feet from the front entry another seventy-five feet or so to the end of the front yard. The walk is constructed of a center lane of roughly rectangular flagstones with flanking borders of more squarish flagstones. These are framed at the outer edges by curbs of flagstones set into the ground edgewise. The incomplete curbs are mostly tucked under the boxwoods that border the walk, and some are out of alignment. Foundation work necessitated the taking up of the flagstones at the house end of the walk. These have been piled to the side for future reconstruction of the house end of the walk. The boxwoods that border the walk, which are mostly missing on the northeast side, tie into a boxwood border that partially encloses the front yard. In the yard are a crape myrtle, a holly, a large lilac, and a large pine tree. An old pear tree stands next to the milk house.

### *Integrity Analysis*

The Quarles-Walker House retains integrity of location in that all contributing resources on the property exist in their original locations and no other resources have been moved onto the property. The property retains integrity of setting in that the property's historic rural character remains intact, with few modern intrusions. Resources were classified as contributing if they date to the period of significance and retain sufficient integrity of their character-defining features. Only one non-contributing resource exists on the property (a garage built after the period of significance). The contributing resources retain high integrity of design, materials, and workmanship in aggregate and individually as follows:

Quarles-Walker House: The house is in the process of a rehabilitation that has corrected structural issues and will return the house to more of its historic appearance. The main improvement was the removal of vinyl siding. The underlying weatherboards have been retained or, on the front elevation, replaced in kind. Structural deficiencies necessitated the partial reconstruction of the foundation, but where reconstruction has occurred the historic brick has been returned as a facing material and stonework has been retained (the cinder block behind the brick facing is only visible inside the cellar). Some historic interior features such as baseboards and wainscoting have been temporarily removed to allow for structural work and will be returned to their historic positions. A mantel which was found in storage on the property will be returned to its original position in the upstairs left-hand room. The rehabilitation approach to be taken for the rear addition has not been determined as of this writing.

Quarles-Walker House

Name of Property

Bedford County, VA

County and State

Milk house, spring reservoir, and chicken house: The resources are virtually unchanged from the historic period.

Front walk: The center lane of the front walk is visible and remains in its historic use as a walkway. The outer lanes and curbs are partially visible; portions of them may exist under grade or have been lost over time. The section of the walk closest to the house was taken up and the stones stored in the yard for future reconstruction.

The principal character-defining features of all the contributing resources survive, with the exception of the front porch of the house, which may have been removed at the end of the historic period. The property retains integrity of feeling and association as a rural farmhouse/farmstead established in the antebellum period and evolving into a dairy farm ca. 1940. Architectural elements associated with both periods survive.

Quarles-Walker House  
Name of Property

Bedford County, VA  
County and State

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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

Quarles-Walker House  
Name of Property

Bedford County, VA  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

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**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1839-ca. 1940

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**Significant Dates**

Ca. 1839

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**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

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**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

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**Architect/Builder**

unknown

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Quarles-Walker House  
Name of Property

Bedford County, VA  
County and State

**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 Quarles-Walker House in Bedford County, Virginia, built ca. 1839, is richly detailed in a vernacular version of the Federal style. The two-story timber-framed house was built for the Quarles family, headed by Nancy Quarles and her son John Winston Quarles. The interior is finished with tripartite Federal mantels that employ reeding for various decorative effects. Reeded chair rails include one with an unusual chevron repeat. Peg rails, a stair with scrolled tread brackets, a barred foundation vent, and decorative painting are other notable features. Next to the house stands a small frame milk house which was built about 1940 when the property was operated as the Evergreen Dairy by then-owner Robert Parker Walker. The milk house reflects aspects of approved dairy facility construction practice from the period. The Quarles-Walker House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in the architecture area of significance as the embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, as indicated above and demonstrated throughout the report. The period of significance extends from ca. 1839 (evidence suggests the house was completed in 1839) to ca. 1940, a date that embraces the construction of the milk house, which appears to date to the late 1930s/ca. 1940 period. The Quarles-Walker House is eligible at the local level of significance.

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

### *Historical Background*

The land on which the Quarles-Walker House stands was owned by William Jones Walker in the early nineteenth century. Walker's sister Nancy Walker (b. late 1780s-d. 1840s) married John Quarles (b. 1770s?-1810) and had several children including John Winston Quarles (1805-87). The Quarles family lived in the vicinity of the current house in the early nineteenth century. The 1820 federal census lists Nancy Quarles's household as consisting of six whites, two free blacks, and twelve black slaves. The 1830s census lists three whites and fifteen black slaves.<sup>1</sup>

In 1830 William Jones Walker transferred 239 acres on both sides of "Echols North creek" (Skinnels Creek) containing the current parcel to his nephew, John Winston Quarles. The deed states that Nancy Quarles lived on the acreage and mentions a sawmill in close proximity. The 1830 land book does not list a building or other improvement on the tract, which suggests Nancy

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<sup>1</sup> Research by Cindy L. Sellers; Pulice, "Quarles House;" Ackerly and Parker, *Our Kin*, 694; US census. A number of individuals assisted with the preparation and review of this report, foremost among them Cindy L. Sellers, the owner of the property, who conducted most of the historical research on which the report relies, including the land book research which established the ca. 1839 date of construction for the house. The following Walker family descendants provided information on the family: Maria Bailey, Gloria Harris, Joseph Reese Springer, William Felding Springer, and Sylvia Vancho. Others who provided assistance included Michael Dulaney and Virginia Department of Historic Resources staffers Michael Pulice and Lena Sweeten McDonald.

Quarles-Walker House

Name of Property

Bedford County, VA

County and State

Quarles's dwelling was not considered of sufficient value for valuation. The 1838 land book listed a building or buildings valued at \$700 on the tract but the figure was erased. The 1840 land book lists the \$700 value again. This value is interpreted to represent the construction of the current house, which has architectural features consistent with a late 1830s or ca. 1840 date of construction. The 1840 valuation was made in January of that year, which would suggest completion of the house in 1839. The written and then erased \$700 value in 1838 may indicate the house was under construction in 1837 or 1838 but not completed and not valued and taxed at the time. Though John Winston Quarles owned the house and land, he was not listed as a head of household in Bedford County in the 1840 census. Nancy was, however, which suggests the house was built as much for her as it was for John.<sup>2</sup>

Nancy Quarles does not appear in the 1850 census and is therefore assumed to have died in the 1840s. The 1860 census lists John Quarles as a farmer in possession of \$6,780 in real estate and \$7,650 in personal estate. A portion of the latter figure would have been his slaveholding, which numbered eleven slaves in 1860. A register of slave births in Bedford County lists a John W. Quarles as the owner of a slave who gave birth to Caswell Quarles in 1854. John was listed as the only member of his household in 1860, but within a few years he married Mary Ann Walker (b. 1832), many years his junior. The 1870 census lists Mary, John, and three children: Martha A. (age four), John W. (age 2), and Annie M. (age eight months). In 1868 John Quarles declared bankruptcy. A chancery suit related to the bankruptcy listed him as the owner of 238 acres on Echols Creek. He was forced to sell the property, which was advertised for sale in the *Bedford Sentinel*. The ad reads in part:

Bedford Farm for sale at auction. Pursuant to a decree in Bedford Circuit Court, pronounced on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of October, 1869, in the chancery suit of Burks, &c., for &c., vs. Quarles, &c., the undersigned commissioners named in the said decree will on Monday the 15<sup>th</sup> day of November 1869, sell [238 acres of land which] has on it an excellent two story framed dwelling, with suitable and good out buildings, and orchard, and is well watered and enclosed. About one-third of the tract is well timbered, the residue being in a good state of cultivation and quite productive, and is one of the most desirable farms in that vicinity.

The commissioners sold the property on November 15, 1869, to Alexander S. Walker, the highest bidder. Mary A. Quarles received thirty acres of the tract as her dower right.<sup>3</sup>

Alexander Smith Walker (1839-1902) and his wife, Virginia Frances (Johnson) Walker (1843-1935), lived on the property, presumably until their deaths. According to Alexander's obituary he served in the Second Virginia Cavalry during the Civil War. In the twentieth century the farm

<sup>2</sup> Bedford County Deed Book 22, p. 266; Bedford County land books; US census. The \$700 building value remained constant into the 1850s. Echols North Creek was also known as Echols Creek, North Echols Creek, and Skinnels Creek (its current name). The pit-sawn and adzed joists in the upstairs of the current house may have been reused from an earlier dwelling on the property.

<sup>3</sup> US census; Bedford County Chancery Case 1872-023, p. 35; Bedford County Deed Book 44, p. 402; Pollard, *Bedford Black History*, 46.

Quarles-Walker House

Name of Property

Bedford County, VA

County and State

was occupied by Robert Parker Walker (1880-1961), a son of Alexander and Virginia, and Robert's wife, Emma Johnson Walker (1884-1974). About the time Robert and Emma married in 1908 Virginia and her daughters Reba and Hettie moved to another dwelling. Virginia deeded the house and 110 acres to Robert in 1912. Robert and Emma's children were Miriam Emily, Margaret, Madalyn, Virginia Caroline, and Robert A. The 1910, 1920, and 1930 censuses listed Robert P. Walker as a farmer and his farm as a general farm, but the 1940 census described the farm as a dairy farm. The milk house was presumably built in the 1930s, possibly as late as the late 1930s, as its construction suggests. Walker, who referred to his property as Evergreen Haven and his business as Evergreen Dairy during the period, bottled his milk, a procedure that is believed to have been done in the barn now located on a separate parcel. He delivered his milk to customers in the area. A bottle cap in the possession of his descendants is printed in green on white: "Evergreen Dairy/Grade B Raw Milk/R. P. Walker Proprietor/ Bedford, Va." Grade B raw milk or "manufacturing grade milk" can be used for making butter and cheese.<sup>4</sup>

In 1962 Emma Walker sold the property out of the Walker family. The property passed through a number of owners before it was purchased by current owner Cindy L. Sellers in 2020. Sellers engaged Al Anderson of Timber Works of Interest to rehabilitate the house. Major structural repairs were complete by the date of the writing of this report in October 2021.<sup>5</sup>

### *Criterion C Architecture Statement of Significance*

The Quarles-Walker House is significant under Criterion C as a vernacular interpretation of the Federal style. The Federal style was one in a succession of classical revival styles beginning with the Renaissance. The style is considered the American version or outgrowth of the Adamesque style popular in the British Isles during the second half of the eighteenth century. The name Adamesque (or simply Adam style) reflects the influence of the Scottish architects and brothers Robert and James Adams; the American version is generally known as Federal after its association with the early decades of the federal republic in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In their 1998 study of Bedford County architecture, architectural historians Rick Mattson and Frances Alexander characterized the Federal style as a "delicate treatment of classical motifs," a characterization which is apt for the details in the Quarles-Walker House. To that delicacy or lightness may be added a tendency toward tripartite composition, intricate carving, and visual variety, hallmarks of the style as it was practiced in rural Virginia. Architectural historians Virginia and Lee McAlester date the style to "1780-1820; locally to ca. 1840." In rural Virginia the style did not become common until the 1810s, supplanting the earlier Georgian style, and it remained popular through the 1830s, after which it was replaced by the Greek Revival and other antebellum styles.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Cindy Sellers personal communication; Walker Family tradition; Bedford County Deed Book 60, p. 218; *Bedford Villages*, volume 1, p. 233; Alexander Smith Walker obituary; US census. The cap includes a small three-leaf clover design.

<sup>5</sup> Bedford County Deed Book 309, p. 95.

<sup>6</sup> Millis, Mattson, and Alexander, "Final Report," 41.



Quarles-Walker House  
Name of Property

Bedford County, VA  
County and State

Federal influence in the Quarles-Walker House is most pronounced in the tripartite form of three of the four mantels. The influence is also seen in the delicacy and intricacy of the carving on the mantels, chair rails, and stairs, and in the variety of forms and carvings in different spaces in the house. Each of the three mantels has friezes with three tablets, a center tablet and matching end tablets, which establish the tripartite form. Each mantel employs reeding—repeated bead-like carving with the appearance of a bundle of reeds—which imparts a delicate, intricate appearance to forms such as the frieze tablets, the paired colonnettes in the downstairs right-hand room mantel, the faces of the pilasters in the downstairs left-hand room mantel, and the triangle details in the frieze of the upstairs right-hand room mantel. The mantels have a family resemblance, but each is unique, creating a different visual experience in three of the principal four rooms. The fourth mantel also differs from the others, but because it has a simple frame-like Georgian architrave form, not through the modulation of Federal forms and detail. The relegation of the outmoded Georgian style to a secondary space like the small upstairs left-hand room is seen in other Federal houses in rural Virginia. In this case it is possible the mantel was reused from an earlier house on the property.

The Quarles-Walker House detail is a vernacular interpretation of the Federal style, meaning that it differs from normative high-style or “academic” prototypes such as those published in pattern books. The finish carpenter grasped the basic elements of the style—tripartite symmetry, delicate detailing like reeding, and other treatments which make the work definably Federal—but he brought to the work his own sensibility, relying on the wellspring of his own imagination to create visual effects outside the norm for the style. The colonnettes on the mantel in the downstairs right-hand room are a case in point. A finish carpenter operating in the mainstream of the style would have modeled the colonnettes more closely on actual classical columns, with fluting, molded bases and caps, an attempt at entasis, and perhaps even capitals in one of the classical orders. The creator of the Quarles-Walker House mantel instead used reeding to evoke fluting, gave the colonnettes the same diameter from bottom to top without entasis or taper, and dispensed with any articulation at top or bottom. It may be he lacked the skill to create colonnettes that were more “correct” in a normative academic sense, though it may just as well be that such correctness was not relevant to the visual effect he wished to create. Each of the mantels reflects this kind of idiosyncrasy. The downstairs left-hand room mantel has the unusually narrow or squashed frieze and center tablet, and the upstairs right-hand room mantel has the reeded frieze triangles. The treatments on all three mantels lie outside the Federal mainstream.<sup>7</sup>

The chair rails provide another example of the carpenter’s vernacular approach. Some are relatively straightforward and static, with alternating blank and reeded bands, vaguely reminiscent of vertically channeled triglyphs separated by blank metopes in a Doric frieze. The chair rail in the upstairs right-hand room takes this motif and skews it so that the blank and reeded rectangles become parallelograms. The reeding too is made diagonal, and the overall effect is more dynamic. The chair rail in the downstairs left-hand room takes the diagonal motif

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<sup>7</sup> The columnar stair newels, which are presumably contemporaneous with the mantel, do have articulation, which may be evidence they were made by someone other than the creator of the mantels.

Quarles-Walker House

Name of Property

Bedford County, VA

County and State

to the extreme by arranging the pieces of reeding into a continuous zigzag band of chevrons. Chevrons and zigzags are rare in classical prototypes but more common in Gothic architecture. It is remotely possible a Bedford County carpenter would have been aware of Gothic detail in the late 1830s, since the Gothic Revival style was becoming known during the period (though primarily later), but it seems more likely the carpenter was exploiting the visual potential of reeding according to a personal aesthetic, and such an idiosyncratic interpretation agrees better with the evidence for a non-academic approach seen in other aspects of the carpenter's work.

The paired colonnettes of the downstairs right-hand room mantel were a popular device in the finer Federal houses of the Virginia Piedmont and adjacent areas of North Carolina during the first half of the nineteenth century. An early example was in the now-demolished ca. 1820 house Montmorenci in Warren County, North Carolina. Virginia mantels with double colonnettes are found in the ca. 1829 Federal-style addition to Riverside in Halifax County; Riverside's neighbor Elmhill (built between 1824 and 1829); and the early 1830s house Kentland in Montgomery County (located to the west of the Piedmont). The colonnettes in these examples are more fully articulated or "correct" than those on the mantel in the Quarles-Walker House.<sup>8</sup>

The Quarles-Walker House contains decorative painting and vestiges of other historic-period decorative finishes. The extensive honey-brown paint color on the mantel, wainscoting, and other wood trim in the upstairs right-hand room appears to be historic, despite its fresh appearance. This is suggested by the fact it appears on pieces of trim believed to have been removed from the room in the 1970s, and it appears inside a closet added around the same time. cursory examination has not detected a paint color under it, though such paint may exist.

Also of interest are the traces of speckled gray-green paint on the mantel in the downstairs right-hand room. Similar paint has been documented in the ca. 1839 Exchange Building in Petersburg. In 1976 architect Jody Lahendro conducted a preliminary paint analysis in the Exchange Building that revealed a "light green speckled with brownish-gray and white" paint layer on a column shaft in the building's rotunda. Lahendro suggested the paint may have been intended to mimic marble, but a closer match may be green porphyry, an igneous rock with a speckled appearance. The speckled green paint in the Exchange Building was not an original layer but probably dated to the late 1850s or early 1860s, possibly later.<sup>9</sup>

Recent investigation by Cindy Sellers suggests the speckled green paint may be the original ca. 1839 paint on the mantel. Black and white photos of the room taken in the mid-twentieth century may show the paint as the finish at that time. The paint appears to have a mottled appearance in the photos. This may simply be due to fading or wear, though the light and dark pattern appears regular on one of the left-hand colonnettes and may represent the simulation of natural variations in stonework or an irisé (iridescent or rainbow) effect inspired by early-nineteenth-century wallpaper. Mottling or patterning does not appear to be evident in sections of the finish on other areas of the mantel revealed by investigation. The investigation also suggests the original paint

<sup>8</sup> Pezzoni, "Riverside," 12, 14-15.

<sup>9</sup> Lahendro, "Interior Paint Analysis, Merchants' Exchange Building." 3-6; Ammons and Pezzoni, "Exchange Building Historic Structure Report."

Quarles-Walker House  
Name of Property

Bedford County, VA  
County and State

layer on the wainscotting in the room was a solid light gray color. The color may have coordinated with the apparently original color on the mantel. The mantel and wainscotting were later painted green and then white.<sup>10</sup>

The downstairs right-hand room wainscots were also painted green and may have had a brownish sand-painted color at one point. The earlier of at least two green colors has a light (perhaps faded) sea-green hue. The light gray paint and one or more layers of white paint and/or whitewash on the back of the stair riser in the under-stair closet appear to date to the nineteenth century. Though the colors are in an area that was not usually visible, they may reflect finishes in more visible adjacent spaces. The interior of the house also has traces of dark brown and possibly black paint on trim in various rooms. The stair treads have traces of blue-green paint over a creamy yellow color (the blue-green may be a denatured blue color).

Investigation of the residual space over the under-stair closet revealed two scraps of wallpaper that had fallen onto the top of the closet's beaded tongue-and-groove lining, which was probably inserted in the early twentieth century. One of these wallpaper scraps has what may be curved yellow lines on a light ground. The other, more elaborate and better preserved, has a pattern of flowers, leaves, and decorative frames stamped in white and green paint on a light gray ground. The ornate Colonial Revival appearance and subdued color palette of this paper suggests it dates to the early twentieth century. A patch of off-white squiggle-pattern paper from the second quarter of the twentieth century survives on the ceiling of the downstairs right-hand room.

A few paint traces survive on exterior elements that are now encapsulated by later fabric. These include what may be white paint on the barred cellar vent, which may hint at nineteenth-century trim colors for the house in general, and the penciling preserved on the rear foundation and the back-facing side of the south chimney. The chimney penciling, seen in the closet in the downstairs left-hand room, suggests the closet was originally contained in an added pent, which in turn bolsters the interpretation of the paint traces on the opposite chimney as evidence for a pent or pent-like feature. If a pent existed on the north gable end it may have housed a cupboard that opened into the downstairs right-hand room, where the stud in the wall between the room and the feature appears to be later than the surrounding structure, suggesting it was inserted in a former opening. If there was a pent-like feature at this location and it did not open into the room, it may have housed beehives. The feature may have rested on top of a cellar bulkhead.

The other architecturally notable building on the property is the ca. 1940 milk house. Traditionally, milk cows were kept on Bedford County farms for domestic dairy production, and milk handling did not require specialized architecture, but the growth of commercial dairying in the county in the early twentieth century spurred the adoption of specialized building types and features to meet health requirements. Dairy farmers were encouraged to construct "tight" or "impervious" floor, wall, and ceiling surfaces that could be easily cleaned to control bacteria that might contaminate the milk. The concrete floor and painted concrete half-walls of the Quarles-Walker milk house reflect this advice, as do the painted tongue-and-groove wall and ceiling

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<sup>10</sup> Cindy Sellers personal communication.

Quarles-Walker House

Name of Property

Bedford County, VA

County and State

surfaces. The milk house did not provide separate rooms for washing utensils and handling milk, as advised in period sources, but the spring-fed reservoir in front of the building provided ample fresh water for washing. The stove that stood in the back corner of the milk house would have aided in disinfecting utensils. The cluster of wall hooks above where the stove stood suggests utensils were hung there to dry.<sup>11</sup>

The ca. 1940 date of construction for the milk house is suggested by two lines of evidence, one historical/contextual and the other architectural. It is known from the 1940 census that Robert P. Walker operated his farm as a dairy farm that year, suggesting the milk house was in existence. The spring water used in the milk house operations was pumped to the location, possibly with an electric pump, which would in turn suggest Walker was availing himself of electricity provided by New Deal-era rural electrification. Availability of electricity may have inspired him to begin commercial dairy farming. Electricity might be used for cooling, but on Walker's farm the milk could be cooled by simply lowering it in a can into the spring box in front of the milk house. A similar in-ground cooler arrangement is described for a mid-twentieth-century Bedford County dairy farm in Ben Martin's history *Bedford County* (2008), and Martin includes a 1950 letter from a fieldman at Coble Dairy Products, a purchaser of Bedford County milk, to county dairy farmers reminding them to "thoroughly cool each milking in a barrel or cooler" and to take various steps in cleaning milk cans. "Clean, sweet milk products are all [our customers] want," the fieldman wrote. "Sour milk is a loss to everyone." Walker's spring box may have accommodated only a single can at a time, which suggests his dairy operation was small-scale.<sup>12</sup>

Architectural evidence for a pre-World War II date of construction for the milk house is provided by the fact the building was not built of cinder blocks. Cinder block was available in the late 1930s/early 1940, but large-scale use of the material did not occur until after the war. Block was popular for postwar dairy facility construction due to its affordability, ease of construction, relative ease of cleaning, and imperviousness to bacteria. In the North Fork Valley of Montgomery County, Virginia, an area of intensive commercial dairy farming after World War II, virtually all new dairy facilities were built of cinder block, and a recent survey of Bedford County farm buildings suggests cinder block construction was common for dairy facilities there as well. The Quarles-Walker milk house therefore represents an example of a mid-twentieth-century dairy building with certain specialized features related to period health and hygiene guidelines that was built early enough in the development of the local dairy industry for it to be of atypical non-cinder block construction.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Pezzoni, "Bedford County Farm Survey Report," 17-18.

<sup>12</sup> US census; Martin, *Bedford County*, 40-41.

<sup>13</sup> Pezzoni, "Bedford County Farm Survey Report;" Pezzoni, "North Fork of the Roanoke Historic District 2020 Additional Documentation."

Quarles-Walker House  
Name of Property

Bedford County, VA  
County and State

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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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Quarles-Walker House

Name of Property

Bedford County, VA

County and State

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by Cindy L. Sellers, October 2021.

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**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# 009-5466

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 5.94 acres

Quarles-Walker House  
Name of Property

Bedford County, VA  
County and State

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: 37.300690

Longitude: -79.502762

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

The true and correct historic boundary is portrayed on the approximately 1:125-scale Sketch Map that accompanies the nomination. The boundary corresponds to modern tax parcel 147 A 36A, shown on the attached parcel map as recorded by Bedford County, Virginia.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary corresponds to the current parcel on which the house and most surviving associated historic resources stand. An associated barn and cemetery are located outside the nominated area in separate ownership.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni (with substantial contributions from Cindy L. Sellers)

organization: Landmark Preservation Associates

street & number: 6 Houston St.

city or town: Lexington state: Virginia zip code: 24450

e-mail: gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net

telephone: (540) 464-5315

date: October 25, 2021

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**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.)

Quarles-Walker House  
Name of Property

Bedford 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: Quarles-Walker House

City or Vicinity: Bedford County: Bedford State: Virginia

Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: October 2021

(Name of property, location, photographer, and date of photo same for all photos.)

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

Southeast and northeast elevations of house. Photo 1 of 16.

Northeast and northwest elevations of house. Photo 2 of 16.

Milk house. Photo 3 of 16.

Spring reservoir. Photo 4 of 16.

Chicken House and south end of nominated area. Photo 5 of 16.

Southwest and southeast elevations of house. Photo 6 of 16.

Garage. Photo 7 of 16.

Upstairs right-hand room. Photo 8 of 16.

Mantel and wainscot in downstairs right-hand room. Photo 9 of 16.

Base of stair. Photo 10 of 16.

Stair and downstairs center-passage chair rail details. Photo 11 of 16.

Peg rail in downstairs center passage. Photo 12 of 16.

Mantel and wainscot in downstairs left-hand room. Photo 13 of 16.



Quarles-Walker House

Name of Property

Bedford County, VA

County and State

Chair rail in downstairs left-hand room. Photo 14 of 16.

Wainscot construction detail in downstairs left-hand room. Photo 15 of 16.

Front walk. Photo 16 of 16.

**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.

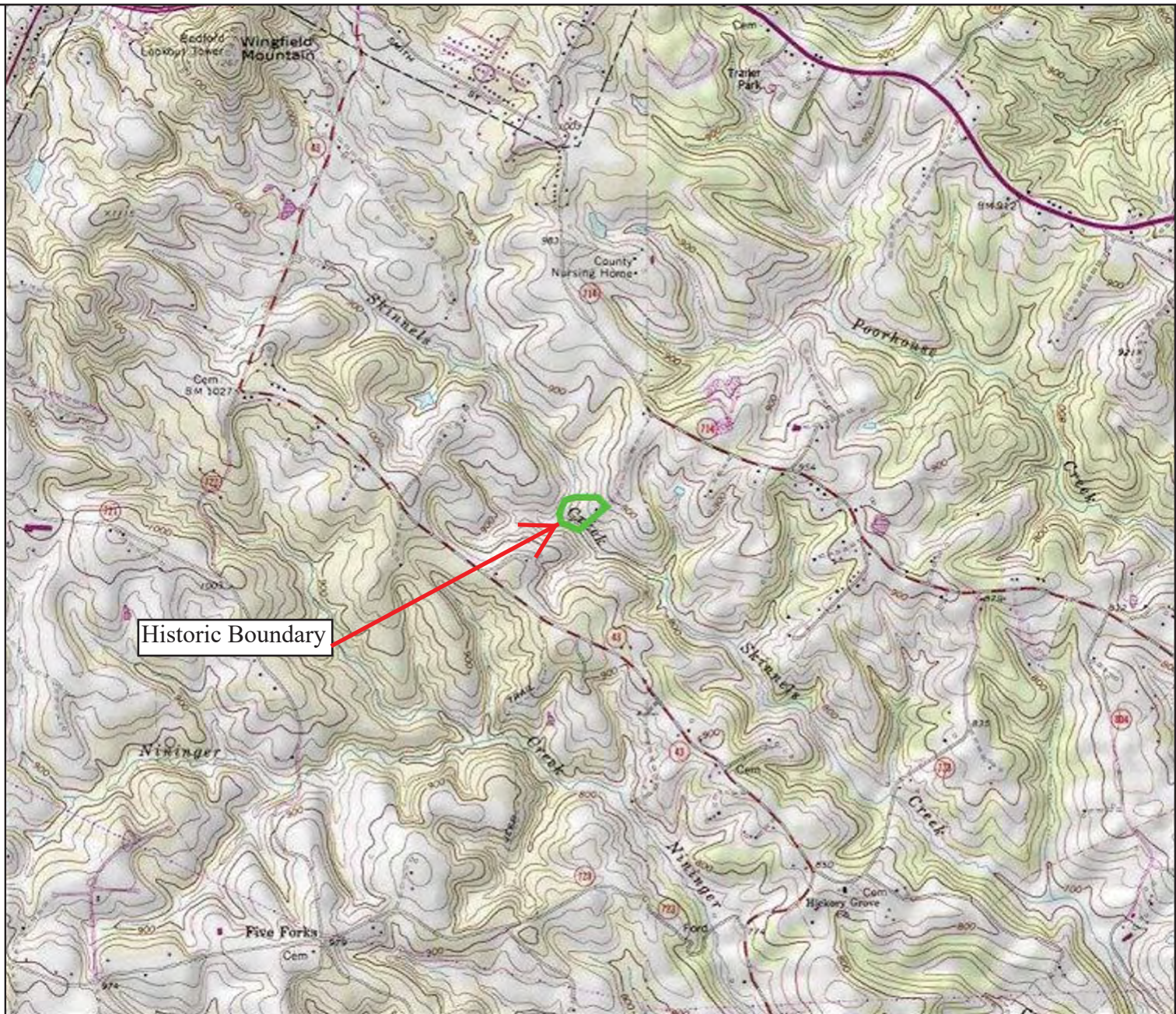


## TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Quarles-Walker House

Bedford County, VA

DHR No. 009-5466



Feet

0 600 1200 1800 2400  
1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

**Title:**

**Date: 11/30/2021**

*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.*



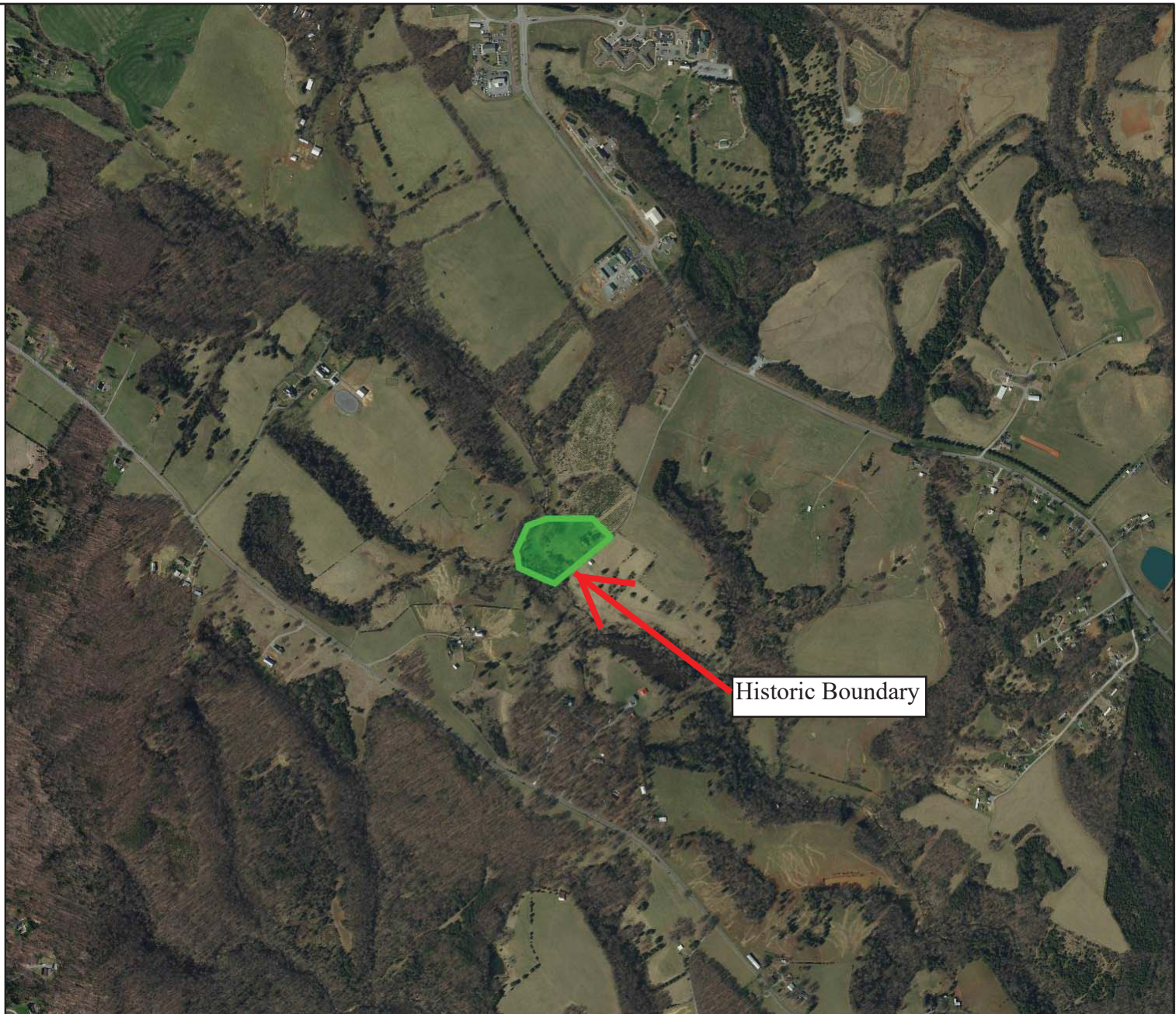


**AERIAL VIEW - VICINITY**

Quarles-Walker House

Bedford County, VA

DHR No. 009-5466



Feet

0 500 1000 1500 2000

1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

**Title:**

**Date: 2/24/2022**

*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.*

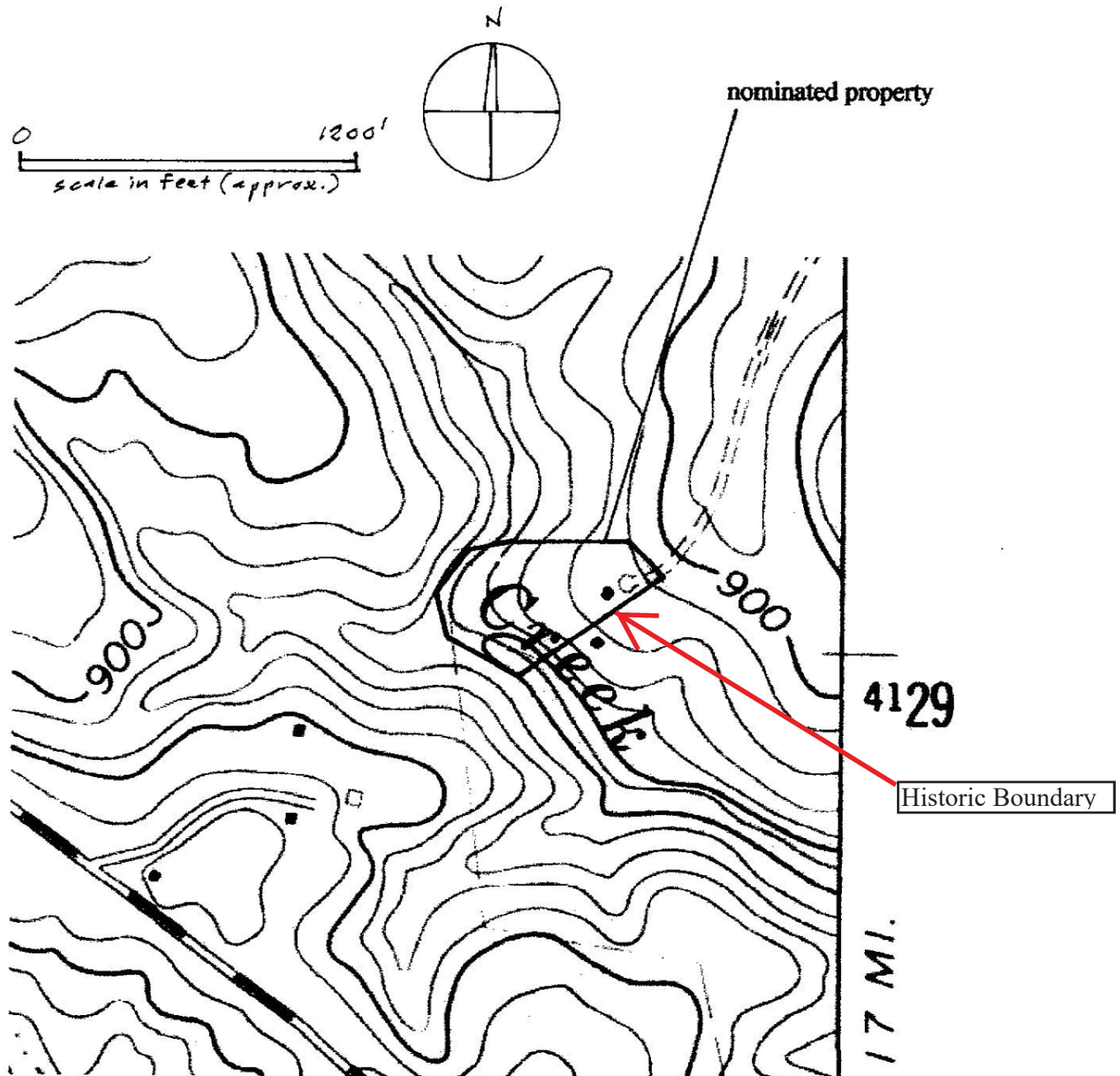
*Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.*



**Quarles-Walker House**  
1318 Songbird Avenue  
Bedford County, Virginia  
DHR ID# 009-5466

**National Register of Historic Places Location Map**

**Latitude: 37.300690 Longitude: -79.502762**





**AERIAL VIEW**

Quarles-Walker House  
Bedford County, VA  
DHR No. 009-5466



Historic Boundary



Feet

0 50 100 150 200  
1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet

**Title:**

**Date: 11/30/2021**

*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.*

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### Legend

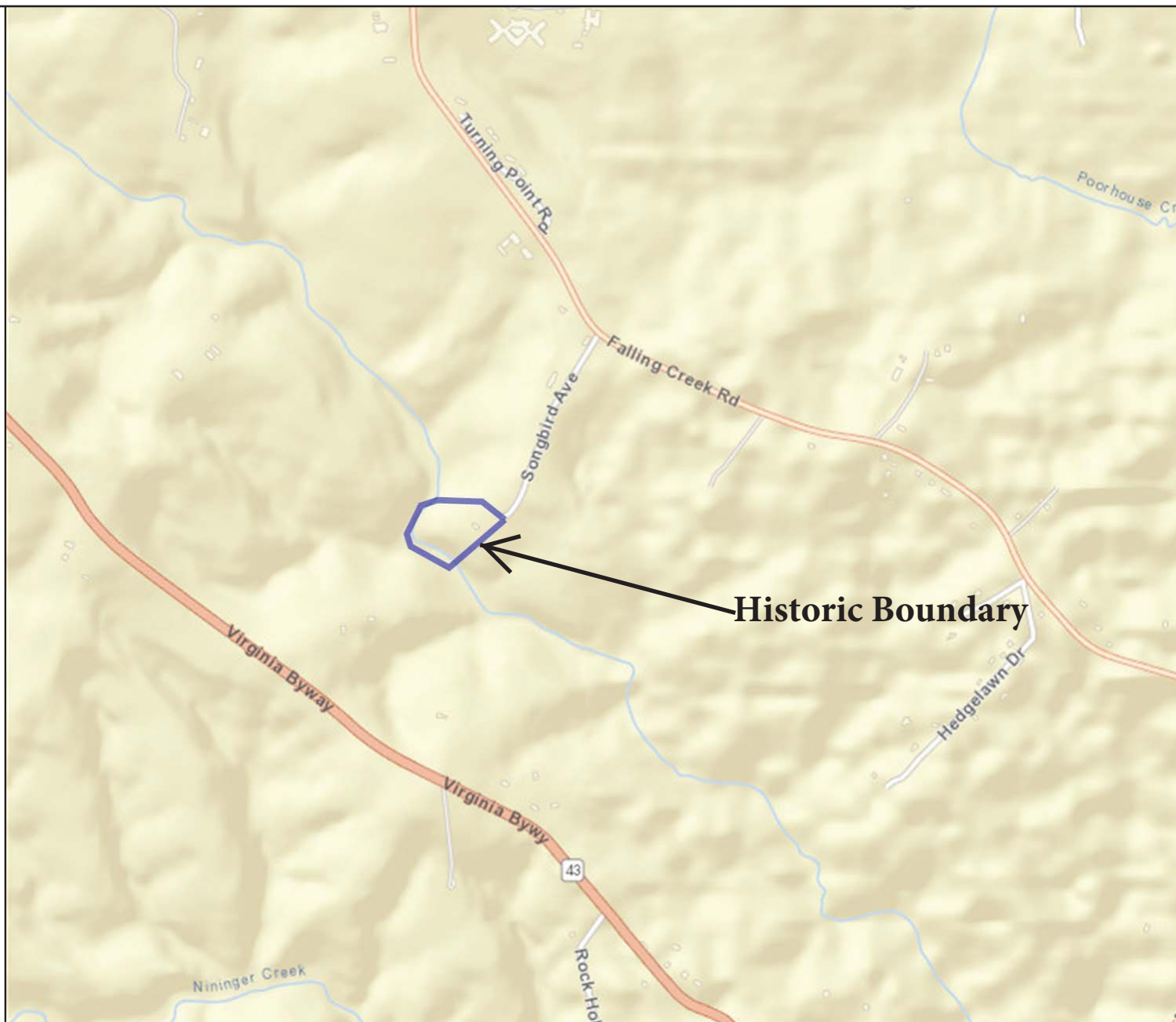
- USGS GIS Place names
- County Boundaries

## Street Map

Quarles-Walker House

Bedford County, VA

DHR No. 009-5466



Feet

0 500 1000 1500 2000

1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

**Title:**

**Date: 10/26/2021**

*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.*



# Quarles-Walker House

1318 Songbird Avenue  
Bedford County, Virginia  
DHR ID# 009-5466

## National Register of Historic Places Sketch Map and Photo Key

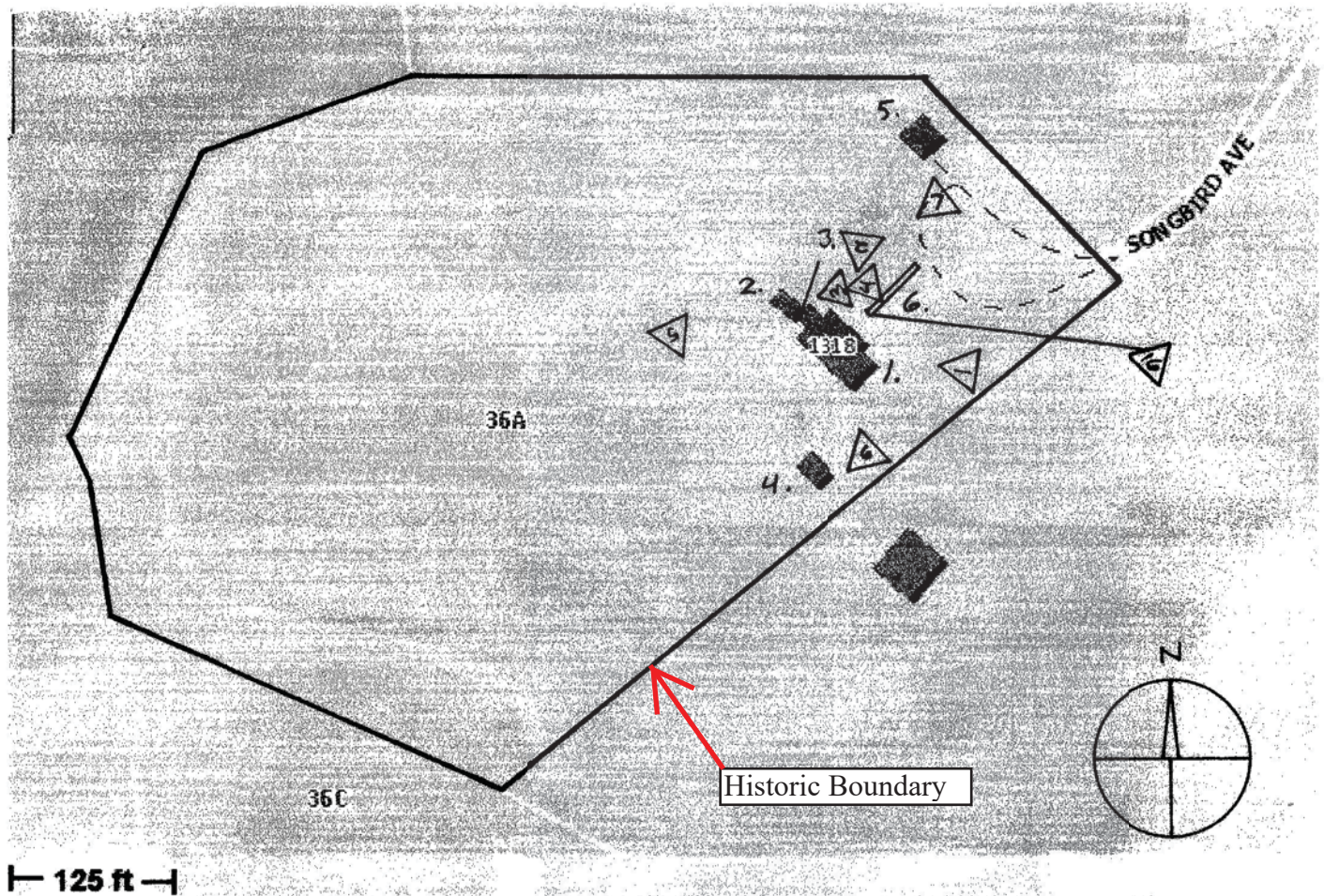
Photo number and direction of view indicated by triangular markers;  
photos keyed to nomination photo log.

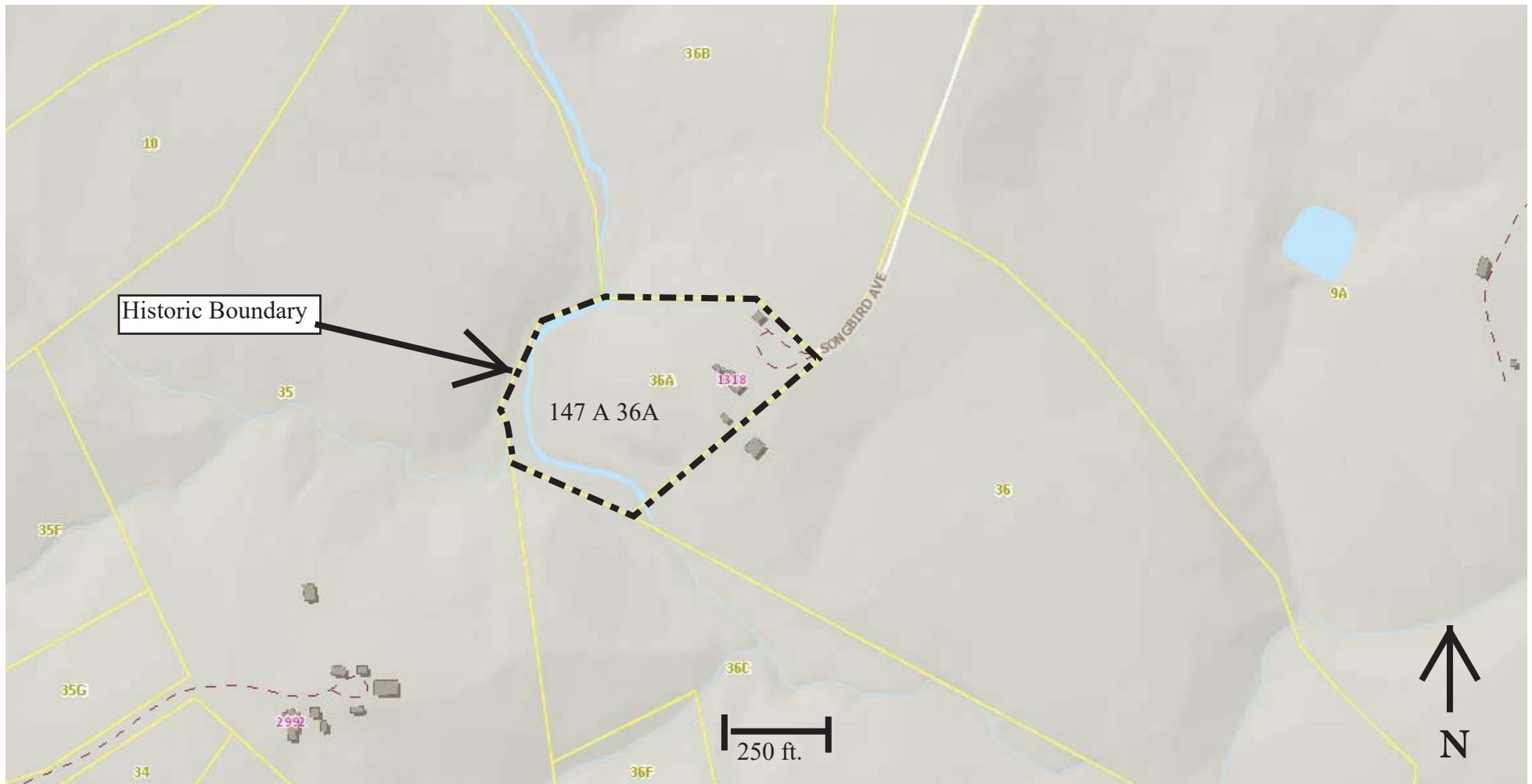
Latitude: 37.300690

Longitude: -79.502762

### Inventory

1. Quarles-Walker House. Contributing building.
2. Milk house. Contributing building.
3. Spring reservoir. Contributing structure.
4. Chicken house. Contributing building.
5. Garage. Non-contributing building.
6. Front walk. Contributing structure.





**TAX PARCEL MAP**  
Quarles-Walker House  
Bedford County, VA  
DHR No. 009-5466

Bedford County, VA, GIS  
<https://webgis.bedfordcountyva.gov/Bedford/>  
Accessed 10/12/2021