

A TREE STREETS TIMELINE

- 1751** - Old Stone House built by Colonel William Campbell.
- 1797** - Waynesborough (spelling later changed) incorporated as a town.
- 1850** - Rose Cliff farm and orchards established from Campbell tract.
- 1865** - Battle of Waynesborough fought on wooded hilltop now traversed by Pine Avenue.
- 1882** - Fishburne Military School established at edge of present-day Tree Streets.
- 1884** - Rife Ram and Pump Works founded on present-day Rife Road.
- 1888** - The West Waynesboro Land Company is organized with Thomas L. Rosser as president. 900 lots are laid out between Oak and Rosser Avenue.
- 1889** - The more successful Waynesboro Company is organized. 1700 lots are platted to form the main Tree Streets neighborhood.
- 1890** - The Waynesboro Company erects its office headquarters at Wayne Avenue and Eleventh Street.
- 1891** - The Brunswick Inn is built by the Waynesboro Company to promote tourism and lot sales.
- 1892** - Over twenty houses built in the Tree Streets, including several fine Queen Anne style homes.
- 1895** - A nationwide recession slows development in the district. The Brunswick Inn begins to operate as a summer resort only.
- 1900** - Lot sales and homebuilding resume. Scores of substantial late Victorian homes are added to the district by 1910.
- 1906** - The first Pine Avenue school is built.
- 1913** - A Sanborn Insurance Map portrays the wide extent of Tree Street growth. Four early churches are now built.
- 1915** - Public library sited on Walnut Avenue.
- 1927** - Richard Clemmer begins development of prestigious Forest Hill section.
- 1929** - Arrival of a DuPont acetate plant spurs development of high-quality spec housing.
- 1930** - The Brunswick Inn begins to house workers from DuPont and the Skyline Drive.
- 1955** - Waynesboro Community Hospital established on Oak Avenue.
- 1960** - Most lots developed in the Tree Streets. New homebuilding shifts to suburban areas & economic decline sets in. A major resurgence of preservation interest begins in the 1980s and 1990s.
- 1994** - Hospital adapted for Summit Square.
- 2002** - The Tree Streets Historic District is placed on the National Register.



This ornate Queen Anne home was built in 1891. It is considered the most flamboyant of its style in Waynesboro. A three-story turret rises at its corner. Also notable is the home's elaborate wooden trim and finishes. Lynchburg architect Carrington Hubbard designed the home and crafted its fine detailing.

One of several Foursquare-form homes nearby, this home exemplifies this popular style. It has a trademark hipped roof and dominant central dormer. The house was once occupied by Prof. A.C. Kimler, the town's high school principal for many years.

Yet another elegant Victorian, this 1891 home has retained its major character-defining features. These include a bracketed cornice, and circular gable vents with pierced spokes. Both one- and two-story ells further distinguish the home. Cecil J. Wright lived here in 1935.

Anchoring the corner is this 1931 Romanesque-styled church. Its dominant feature is a tapering front tower capped by a tall spire. The exterior is a limestone veneer. Note the heavy batten doors hung on decorative strap hinges. T.J. Collins & Son designed the church.

This Classical Revival school was built in 1922. It once served as Woodrow Wilson High School. It is the only surviving school of three which once stood atop Eleventh Street Hill. It now serves as the administrative offices for Waynesboro Public Schools.

Built in 1910, is this well preserved Folk Victorian home. Its front porch has built-in benches, and a decorative window accents the gable. A vintage iron fence extends across the lot.

An impressive Colonial Revival sits upon a corner lot at Pine and Fifteenth Streets. The house was built by contractor M. Mayre Ellis for the Pleine family in 1917. The entry has fluted pilasters, sidelights and an elliptical fanlight.

This Colonial Revival mansion was built by Hopeman Bros. Enterprises for its plant manager, Olaf Oas. It features monumental columns and a Chippendale roof balustrade. It was later owned by Samuel Austin, a former mayor of Waynesboro.

A fine example of a Folk Victorian, this home typifies the Tree Streets District. The original one-story front porch has sawn brackets and a spindle frieze. Built around 1900, the home has beautiful gardens on its double lot.

Built in 1940, this Colonial Revival is enlivened by its semi-circular entry portico with Tower of Winds columns. The home was first owned by Louis Spilman, a well-known philanthropist and newspaper publisher in Waynesboro.



29 Fry House
428 Maple Ave



30 Kimler House
376 Maple Ave



31 Wright House
321 Maple Ave



32 St John's Catholic Church,
300 Maple Ave



33 Pine Ave School
301 Pine Ave



34 Jones House
521 Pine Ave



35 Pleine House
709 Pine Ave



36 Oas House
713 Pine Ave



37 Furr House
737 Pine Ave



38 Spilman House
700 Locust Ave

Rose Cliff: Origins of the District

The oldest historic homes standing in the district are the Old Stone House and Rose Cliff. For years, Rose Cliff was seat of a large plantation from which much of the district's western lands were derived. Origins of the district may also be traced to another large farm just south of the original town. This was known locally as "Springdale" or the old Gallaher farm. This farmland formed much of the lower Tree Streets neighborhood, when a 151-acre tract was developed by the Waynesboro Company.

The oldest home in the district, the Old Stone House lies just above the South River. Dating to 1800 or earlier, the home is built of 18-inch thick stone walls. The dwelling served as servants quarters for Rose Cliff. It later served as a dormitory for Rose Cliff Fruit Farm personnel.



39 Old Stone House
805 Oak Ave

Overlooking the Old Stone House, Rose Cliff is the second antebellum home in the district. Built circa 1850, it was for many years the center of a large orchard farm. This handsome dwelling exhibits the Greek Revival style and faces toward the South River.



40 Rose Cliff
835 Oak Ave

Forest Hill: Clemmer's Storybook Homes

In the 1920s, Waynesboro industrialist Richard Clemmer acquired a small orchard at the southern end of Cherry & Locust Avenues. Here he began development of Forest Hill. Clemmer's own Tudor Revival residence, stately in form, set the standard for the many substantial homes that followed. Reminiscent of storybook cottages from an old English fable, these well-crafted homes were designed for an affluent clientele.

This quaint Tudor Revival home is reached by a winding stone walkway. It features rubble exterior walls, casement windows and an entry hood supported by triangular braces. Paul Freed, proprietor of Wayne Motor Sales, was the home's owner in the 1940s.



41 Freed House
766 Cherry Ave

This eclectic Tudor Revival was the first built in the Forest Hill section. Owner Richard Clemmer, formed the Rife-Loth Co. and developed a line of ornamental brassware for Virginia Metalcrafters. The 1927 home features a mix of rubble-stone walls, contrasting brick gables and half-timbering.



42 Clemmer House
666 Cherry Ave

One of a number of homes in Forest Hill Addition that was designed by the architect firm of T.J. Collins & Son. This Tudor-styled dwelling features multi-pane casement windows and a complex gable roof. A cast stone arched opening defines the main entry.



43 Carlisle House
699 Cherry Ave

This one-and-a-half story home was built circa 1940 in the Arts & Crafts mode. It was originally owned by the Patrick family. The home features a single-leaf door with leaded glass panel and large exterior end chimney.



44 Patrick House
640 Cherry Ave

A fine example of Georgian Revival architecture, this home was the second built in the Forest Hill section. It is notable for its slate roof and semi-circular entry porch.



45 Moore House
645 Cherry Ave

This Arts & Crafts home dates to 1935. Bohnson, its first owner, headed the Bengel Laboratory at DuPont. Typical of the style, the exterior is rich in textures and naturalistic detailing. The house features two massive chimneys, three hipped dormers and rough-sawn siding on the upper gables.



46 Bohnson House
604 Cherry Ave

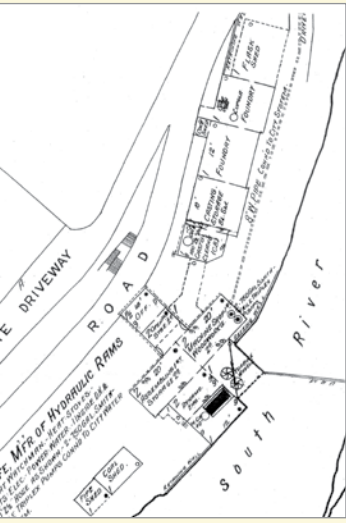
Although the structures and historical figures below have vanished from the scene, each contributed to development of the district. The locations of most structures are shown on the reverse map.

Early Industry

RIFE RAM WORKS

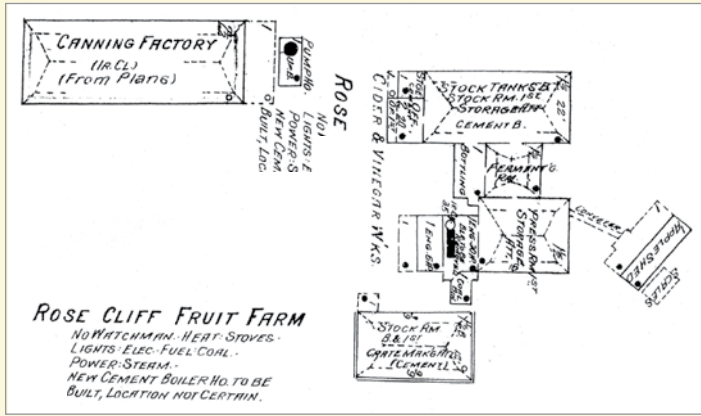
From 1880 to 1930, an important manufacturing center thrived along the South River. The site, now home to Ram Works Condominiums, was known as the **Rife Ram and Pump Works**. William Rife was inventor of the hydraulic ram, a water-powered device that pumps water. This was useful technology prior to the days of modern electric pumps.

With its dam-powered turbine and generators, the facility provided early electricity to downtown Waynesboro. The Pump Works also provided the first water service to the Tree Streets, pumping spring water to an elevated tank on Maple Ave. The original Rife's Dam was wooden, replaced by concrete in 1907. Mr. Rife is pictured below.



ROSE CLIFF FRUIT FARM

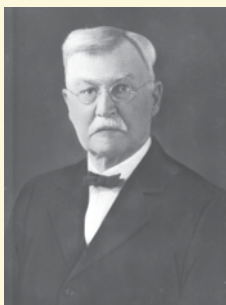
For more than 70 years (1850-1930), Rose Cliff was home to a large orchard plantation. Most of the orchards were located in the river bottom (presently Ridgeview Park). The farm's packing house, cannery and bunkhouse were clustered above the riverbank. The orchards were profitable themselves, but also spawned related industries. These included a baked-apple cannery, two vinegar plants and a cold storage plant still standing on Short Street.



The figures shown here are but a few of those who played important roles in growth of the Tree Streets. At the left is William Rife, inventor of the hydraulic ram. Below left is a fine portrait of the Gallaher family from the late 19th century. The Gallahers owned much of the farmland from which the Tree Streets district is derived.



To the right is A.C. Kimler, who served as principal of the first public schools on Pine Avenue. He later served as judge in the local court system.



LANDMARKS OF YESTERYEAR

A PICTORIAL HISTORY

Early Development and Transportation



WAYNESBORO COMPANY BUILDING

The corner of Wayne Avenue and 11th St., where First Baptist Church now stands, was once an important business center of Waynesboro. Upon this site, a large and ornate commercial building was erected in 1891. Offices here included the Waynesboro Company, a land development concern, as well as the Bank of Waynesboro, the Waynesboro Times and the Waynesboro Business College. The expectation was that city business growth would progress along Wayne Avenue to the South River. Instead, residential lot sales proved more in demand, leading to early growth of the Tree Streets. Although of substantial brick construction, the building was destroyed by fire just five years after it was built. It was replaced by the Templeton-Gardner house, a grand Victorian home owned by two prominent families of Waynesboro.



BRUNSWICK INN

Just as Basic City built the Hotel Brandon to lure social elite of that era, boosters across the river in Waynesboro also erected a Victorian hotel of elegant design and grandeur. Located on Wayne Avenue, the Brunswick Inn was built in 1890. From its earliest days, it attracted visitors from the east and helped usher in development of the adjacent Tree Street district. The Brunswick was an especially popular destination for summer tourists escaping the heat of the coastal lowlands. With its breezy veranda and park at Loth Springs, it was a relaxing spot for many vacationing families. In the early 1900s, the hotel was served by a mule-drawn trolley, linked to both area train stations. Time passed and the hotel experienced a financial downturn. Prior to its demolition in 1936, the hotel housed engineers and laborers working at DuPont and on the scenic Skyline Drive.



TROLLEY LINE

At the turn of the century, a mule-powered trolley line served both the Brunswick Inn and Belmont Hotel. Although carriages were also widely used, the trolley provided safe transportation between the hotels and two train stations. Fare for the trolley ride was five cents. Plans for electrification of the system were considered but apparently never pursued. Mayor J.A. Patterson was the original owner, later to be replaced by O.H. Pattie. After several years of operation (1892-1902), the line was discontinued. Some of the rails were sold for salvage at the Crimora mines. Other old rail sections may still lie beneath the paved streets of Main Street, Wayne and Bayard Avenues.

CHESTNUT BRIDGE

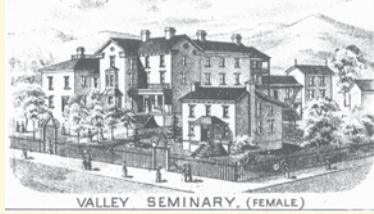
At one time, an iron truss bridge connected Chestnut Avenue with Lyndhurst Road to the south. A walkway added in later years provided access for swimming and fishing near Rife's Dam. The river crossing was moved to Wayne Avenue in 1963. The old bridge, a landmark to many, was replaced with a modern structure. From then on, Wayne Avenue was destined to become a busier thoroughfare. If you look closely today, the stone abutment of the old bridge is still visible, where Chestnut dead ends at Rife Road.



WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The tree-themed street names of the district were inspired by those in Philadelphia including Chestnut, Walnut and Pine and Market, Arch and Race. From Colonial to Victorian times, there was a tradition of naming north-south avenues after species of American Trees. Numbered cross-streets in the district also have a history. They originally began with First Street (present-day Eleventh Street) and ended with Fifth Street (present-day Fifteenth Street). The cross-streets were renumbered to better match them with street segments in Basic City. This was done to avoid confusion when the two towns merged in the 1920s.

Early Schools and Churches



VALLEY SEMINARY (FEMALE)

At the site of the present Municipal Bldg. on Wayne Avenue, there was for many decades a large, rambling Victorian styled structure known as the Valley Seminary. The school flourished during a time when young ladies received separate education from their male counterparts. Faculty taught under the guidance of Mrs. Elizabeth Winston, a graduate of Mary Baldwin College. The school was strictly run. Young ladies were required to attend church, remain on seminary grounds and receive no visits from young gentlemen. Once the academy closed in the 1920s, the structure was reborn as the Wayne Inn.

FISHBURNE MILITARY SCHOOL



Although an historic landmark apart from the Tree Streets district, Fishburne has long been a commanding presence in the neighborhood. The nine-acre campus was established between Eleventh St. and Federal St. in 1882. The school's founder, James A. Fishburne, was a student at Washington College under Robert E. Lee. Interestingly enough, his home is encased in the Sam Collins-styled administration building. In 1916, T.J. Collins designed the present brick barracks to replace an earlier frame structure. The barracks of today are three stories in height. They feature a fortress-styled parapet and large interior courtyard.



OLD PINE AVE SCHOOLS

In the early 1900s, three large schools stood upon Pine Avenue. Each was similar in style and form, making for an impressive appearance atop the Eleventh Street hill.

EARLY CHURCHES

Pictured below are four early churches built in the Tree Streets neighborhood. Quaint and varied in style, they included (clockwise from upper left): Waynesboro Baptist Church, Grace Lutheran Church, First Presbyterian Church and St. John's Episcopal Chapel. While all these buildings have been replaced, all four congregations continue to worship in sanctuaries built along Wayne Avenue. At one time, several mansees and parsonages were also found throughout the Tree Streets, four on Maple Avenue alone.



Acknowledgements:

Historical photographs and images are from archives of the Waynesboro Public Library.

Research and text are based on three primary sources:

- *National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms*, Leslie Giles and Daniel Pezzoni (2001).

- *A History of Waynesboro to 1900*, by George R. Hawke (1997).

- *Waynesboro Days of Yore, Vol. I & II*, by Curtis L. Bowman (1991-1992).



TREE STREETS



VIRGINIA Waynesboro

The Tree Streets Historic District
has been placed on the
National Register of Historic Places
by the United States Department of Interior

Brochure Compliments of

City of Waynesboro Tourism Department
and Tree Streets Neighborhood Association

Printed to celebrate the rich heritage of
the Tree Streets Historic District.

TREE STREETS WALKING TOUR

WAYNESBORO, VIRGINIA



Wayne Avenue: Gateway to the District

The town's most fashionable address a century ago, Wayne Avenue boasts some of the finest period homes and mansions in the District. Originally laid out for commercial use, it is the neighborhood's widest street. For several years, a mule-drawn trolley brought visitors down Wayne Avenue to the Brunswick Inn. The Brunswick was a popular summer resort that helped spur growth in the Tree Streets area. It is no longer standing.

This Queen Anne home was built in 1909 by Dr. Ernest Mosby. His family occupied the upper levels and the basement served as his clinic. In 1995 it opened as the Belle Hearth Bed and Breakfast. The home has fluted columns and sawtooth shingle siding.



1 Mosby House
320 S. Wayne Ave

This 1920s Colonial Revival is among the largest on Wayne Avenue. It was divided into apartments when DuPont Rayon Co. came to town. An early lodger was S.H. Lambert of the Lambert Bros. construction firm. The house is built of rough stuccoed masonry.



2 S.H. Lambert House
336 S. Wayne Ave

Built in 1910, this grand Colonial Revival residence is among the best preserved on Wayne Avenue. The home was originally owned by the Coiners, one of Waynesboro's prominent early families. Its fine detailing includes dentil cornices, Ionic columns and hipped dormers.



3 Coiner House
360 S. Wayne Ave

This stately Wayne Avenue home was built by John Plumb in 1913. Plumb was a well-to-do cattle dealer. Colonial Revival in style, the house has its original retaining wall with iron cresting and gates. The main feature of the home is a two-story front portico with monumental Corinthian columns.



4 Plumb House
405 S. Wayne Ave

This refined Queen Anne home was built in 1899 for Percy Loth. An extensive fire gutted the house in 1912. Fully rebuilt, the house operated as the Weems-Watkins Hospital in the 1930s. Architectural features include a large wraparound porch with central rooftop balcony.



5 Weems-Watkins Hospital
453 S. Wayne Ave

Built in 1906, this brick Victorian has a metal roof and lunettes in the gables. The house was designed by architect William Delano and built by M. Mayre Ellis. Note the original two-leaf front doors and elliptical window with keystones.



6 Hutcheson House
472 S. Wayne Ave

This home is notable for its two-tier front porch. Enclosing the lot is an iron fence manufactured a century ago by Stewart Iron Works. The home is a fine example of late Victorian architecture and dates to around 1900.



7 Renkin House
545 S. Wayne Ave

According to family tradition, Thomas Quesenbery had this Victorian mansion built in 1901. Quesenbery was a jobber in groceries and confectionaries. The home has turned posts at the front entry, with sawn brackets and a spindle frieze. It is still owned by descendants of the original family.



8 Quesenbery House
557 S. Wayne Ave

This monumental home is Classical Revival in inspiration. Its four fluted columns are unusually grand in scale. Dr. Carl Bowman, its first owner, was a dentist later active in city government. He and his wife Nettie designed the house and M. Mayre Ellis built it.



9 Bowman House
611 S. Wayne Ave

Tree Streets: Heart of the District

The Tree Streets area is a diverse neighborhood of early schools, churches, and modest to large Victorian and post-Victorian homes. Predominantly built from 1890 to 1950, most homes are pleasantly sited upon hilly streets with views of the Blue Ridge mountains. A broad mix of architectural styles are found along the district's tree-lined streets, which include Chestnut, Walnut, Maple, Pine and Locust Avenues.

Built as an early apartment house, this additive-type Victorian is flanked by a large period garage with its own upstairs apartment. The home features multiple front entries and classical porch columns. Samuel Craig was an early lodger here in the mid-1930s.



10 Craig House
636 Chestnut Ave

This 1890 Victorian is one of two built on Chestnut by the Lambert Bros. construction firm. Carpenter John Lambert occupied the home, while he built its mirror image next door. The home's gable vent is a pierced chrysanthemum design - a common architectural marker for Tree Street homes.



11 Lambert House
628 Chestnut Ave

This impressive Victorian home was built in 1906 for O.H. Pattie. Pattie operated the mule-drawn trolley that connected Waynesboro and Basic City in the early 1900s. The home features a large porch with Ionic columns. The gable roof is embellished with metal crests.



12 Pattie House
513 Chestnut Ave

This two-story Victorian was built around 1900. It was remodeled in the 1920s in the then-popular Tudor Revival style. The home was owned at that time by Harry S. Brooks. Brooks was an outstanding contractor of his time and built many of the city's public buildings and residences.



13 Brooks House
368 Chestnut Ave

This home was among the earliest built on Chestnut Ave. Dating to 1890, it was first owned by Mrs. H.C. Patrick. The house is a typical middle-class Victorian home and still retains its circa 1910 carriage house. Multiple bay windows and dormers accent the home.



14 Patrick House
337 Chestnut Ave

Contractor M. Mayre Ellis built this Colonial Revival in 1910 for his own use. Later it was owned by the Rev. L.H. Paul, one of Waynesboro's many clergy that lived in the Tree Streets. This handsome brick home features a full front porch and roof-level balcony.



15 Ellis/Paul House
325 Chestnut Ave

Waynesboro's first public library was designed by T.J. Collins. The building features textured brickwork and classical stone trim. It was built in 1915 through a grant from the Carnegie Foundation. Note the names of famous literary persons inscribed in the frieze.



16 Carnegie Library
313 Walnut Ave

Colonel Max Patterson and his wife Garland built this distinctive Tudor Revival home in 1935. It was designed by T.J. Collins & Son. Max Patterson was a Fishburne Military School commandant, and he had this home built to be close to the school.



17 Patterson House
369 Walnut Ave

The Magie family built this large Colonial Revival mansion in 1914. Many vintage photos of the home are on display within the present bed and breakfast establishment (The Tree Streets Inn). The home features a classical front entry porch and pedimented dormers.



18 Magie House
421 Walnut Ave

Built in 1911, this boxy Victorian was once owned by Mr. Shirkey, an early policeman of the town. The house has a wraparound porch and three-part window in the gable. The section of Thirteenth Street passing nearby was nicknamed "Shirkey Hill" for the family. For years it was a popular sled-riding hill in winter.



19 Shirkey House
477 Walnut Ave

One of several twins in the Tree Streets, this Queen Anne mansion shares many features with 428 Maple. Richly detailed, the home has a two-story bay window, pierced rafters and block gridwork in the gables. Like many larger homes, it was divided into apartments when industry came to town.



20 Whitaker House
517 Walnut Ave

This 1890 Victorian has a steeply pitched Gothic Revival front gable. Historic records indicate the home was built by Civil War veteran Calvin Swink using \$800 worth of materials. Other features of the home include "waterfall" siding, and two panelled bay windows on the front.



21 Swink House
628 Walnut Ave

Built in 1913, this two-story Craftsman house features an exterior rock chimney. The home is notable for its unusual side porch and pergola extension on the front. A lumberman named Forester was the original owner.



22 Forester House
665 Walnut Ave

Sitting on a high lot overlooking the district is the Frank Sweet home. Built in 1890, it is one of the largest Queen Annes on Walnut Ave. It retains its original novelty siding, board & batten gables and broad porch. Frank Sweet was a writer. Mrs. Sweet kept summer boarders and ran a day-care.



23 Sweet House
705 Walnut Ave

One of several Craftsman-style homes nearby, this 1910 bungalow was owned by McCarthy Driver. He once operated the Driver Dodge and Plymouth Dealership. The home features square-section brick pillars and a large front dormer.



24 Driver House
720 14th St

Another fine example of Craftsman architecture, this bungalow is rich in texture and form. The house has wood-shingle siding, and multiple shed and gable dormers. Original owner, J. Clark, was an executive at the Rife-Loth Company. The home was built in the 1910s, as the Victorian era neared its end.



25 Clark House
564 Maple Ave

This story-and-a-half Queen Anne features a distinctive gambrel roof. It was built in 1913 by Waynesboro attorney Guy Branaman. He is associated with the LB&B building downtown. Branaman also developed some of the spec houses in the Tree Streets, prior to DuPont's arrival.



26 Branaman House
577 Maple Ave

Frank J. Harper built this stately Colonial Revival home in 1924. Harper owned a farm equipment company and was able to afford this large, classically inspired home. It features pedimented dormers and a decorative front entry.



27 Harper House
525 Maple Ave

Situated on an attractive corner lot at Maple and Thirteenth Street is this elegant Queen Anne home. It was built in 1890 and once occupied by the Shumate family. A distinguishing feature of the house is its two-story bay window with decorative roof finial.



28 Shumate House
505 Maple Ave

Overview of the District

With over 400 homes, the Tree Streets neighborhood is Waynesboro's largest and most well-preserved historic district. The area takes its name from the streets that comprise it - Chestnut, Maple and so forth. Much of the original neighborhood was developed by the Waynesboro Company, chartered in December 1889. The Waynesboro Company was one of the more successful land companies to appear on the scene during the Virginia development boom of the late 19th century. Prior to the first lot sales in 1890, the neighborhood was farmland. To this day, the district contains two pre-existing farm dwellings: the Old Stone House and Rose Cliff. Both homes lie near the South River, a short distance from Ridgeview Park.

In the early 1890s, several impressive Queen Anne homes were built in the Tree Streets, including the ornate W.J. Whitaker House and its near twin, the Fry House. After a national recession, an upturn beginning about 1900 added scores of substantial Victorian homes to the district. Many were built by wealthy newcomers attracted to Waynesboro's comfortable summer climate. In the 1910s, the neighborhood's architecture broadened with the construction of imposing Classical Revival residences, foursquare-type homes and bungalows. The late 1920s saw the inception of Forest Hill, a prestigious enclave at the edge of the original development. Forest Hill, still identified by its stone entrances, boasts substantial Arts & Crafts and English Revival homes on large landscaped lots. Yet another building boom came with the arrival of a DuPont acetate plant to Waynesboro in 1929. High-quality speculative housing, often Tudor or Colonial in inspiration, was built for early DuPonters.

Single-family residences are predominate in the Tree Streets, but other building types are represented as well. Three institutional buildings are noteworthy. These include the former Waynesboro Library, a Classical Revival building erected in 1915; the 1922 Pine Avenue School, also Classical Revival; and the 1931 St. John's Catholic Church, Romanesque in inspiration. The neighborhood also showcases the work of several talented architects and builders. Most recognized are Lynchburg architect Carrington Hubbard, the Staunton firm of T.J. Collins & Son, and prolific builder Harry Brooks, whose house still stands in the district. The quality of architecture and setting that made the Tree Streets desirable to live in the past remains very much a part of the neighborhood's ambience today.*

Walk about town...

Begin this walking tour at the Waynesboro Heritage Museum. The museum is located at the corner of Main Street and Wayne Avenue in the downtown area. After visiting the museum, walk south on Wayne Avenue two blocks and locate the first house on the map. The homes are described in the order you would find them on a stroll through the neighborhood. Since the district is large and hilly, you may choose to drive rather than walk. We hope you enjoy our local history. For more tourist information, please visit the Visitor Center at 301 W. Main Street or call 540-943-5187.

* Adapted from "Summary Statement of Significance," National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms (2001), Leslie Giles & Daniel Pezzoni, Architectural Historians.

