

27. Monterey School **ca 1890**
This house served as one of Highland County's earliest private schools prior to becoming Archie Suddarth's photography studio in the early 1900s. In 2004 a treasure trove of Suddarth's original glass negatives was discovered hidden in the insulation of the attic.

28. Joe Pritchard House **1907**
The most well-known resident of this house and the one who lived here the longest was Joseph C. Pritchard. He owned and published *The Recorder* from 1955 to 1985, which has served Highland and Bath Counties since 1877.

29. "The Crow's Nest" **1883**
Built by Dr. I. H. Trimble, this Victorian residence is in the Italianate Tuscan Villa style, complete with central hallway, cherry paneled library and three Italian marble fireplaces. The cupola has been remodeled into a functional belvedere, which commands a striking view of Monterey Mountain, Jack Mountain and the valley between.

30. Arbogast House **1900-1902**
This Queen Anne house is one of a number of Colonial Revival homes on Main Street. The foyer, stairway and upper hall are richly paneled in oak and walnut. Charming restored in 1995, the house is listed in the Virginia Register of Historic Places.

31. Dr. Kenton Trimble Building **1891-1922**
Dr. Kenton H. Trimble owned the block along Spruce Street that ran from Courthouse Alley to Walnut Street. In 1891, Trimble built a small, single-story doctor's office. Around 1895, he added a larger, two-story building for a pharmacy. In 1922 the Arcadia Theatre was constructed on the north side of the pharmacy and premiered with the locally filmed, classic silent movie, *Tol'able David*. A small restaurant and soda fountain completed the additions. The neon-lit trout was placed on the roof in the 1960s to advertise a restaurant specialty.

32. "Hitching Post" **1890**
Dr. Kenton Harper Trimble owned this attractive house, adjacent to the small office used for his medical practice. He obligingly provided a row of hitching posts on Walnut Street for his patients and for visitors to the courthouse on "Court Day." The house is constructed with 4" X 4" timbers from foundation to attic. Chestnut and oak completed the structure, with parlor and stairwells paneled in walnut.

33. Monterey Presbyterian Church **1909**
The town of Monterey's first and only Presbyterian Church was organized as a satellite church of Pisgah Presbyterian Church, located south of Hightown, Virginia. Worship services took place in the Courthouse until the first church was completed on this site in 1873. The current church, rebuilt in 1909, is late Victorian architecture with Gothic elements, accented by a corner bell tower. The new sanctuary was one of the first buildings in the region to be constructed of textured concrete block. Mrs. See sold her jewelry to purchase the bell still used for today's call to worship.

34. See House **1875**
Rev. Charles S.M. See, Monterey's first Presbyterian minister, was also a carpenter, and in 1875 he built the house adjacent to the church to serve as the Presbyterian Manse.

35. Kincaid House **1858**
Built in 1858 by James M. Kincaid, this was the first house on

Spruce Street. The house was sold to Captain Jacob Croushorn Matheny, CSA, in 1877, after Matheny became the Clerk of Court. Lloyd Sullenberger purchased it for his family early in the 20th century. The interior, which features hand-carved pine doors and windows, was renovated in the 1960s. It is said that for the past hundred years, every child in town learned equilibrium by walking on the wall in front of the house.

36. Matheny House **ca 1895**
Built sometime around 1895 by a member of the prominent Matheny family, the house shortly thereafter, became the property of the James M. Sieg family. The builder of the Matheny House also built the J. Brown Lightner House located across the road.

37. J. Brown Lightner House **1919**
This structure is one of the last large Victorian-style houses built in Monterey. A popular style still appreciated in 1919.

38. Trimble House **1898**
Built by C.W. Trimble, a timber merchant, this house is distinguished from other Victorian styles by its projecting attic story and applied decorative wood pieces. Noteworthy details include the exterior chimney brickwork, wrought-iron fence, glass door panels, frosted glass transoms and carved oak mantels.

39. Matheny-Hansel House **1904**
The house sits on a property purchased in 1882 by the Matheny family on the Gaultown Road. The house, built in 1904, was the home of William Matheny, a County Clerk and, at one time, owner of *The Recorder* newspaper. William and his wife, Belle, raised 7 children in the house. Seybert Hansel, a local attorney, purchased the house in 1930 and lived there until his death in 1976.

40. Sullenberger House **1906**
Don and Mary Sullenberger raised 8 children in this 9-room house with its maple floors and handsome oak wainscoting. Like most properties on Spruce Street, this one was supported by various barns and out-buildings at the rear of the acreage. Mrs. Sullenberger, first president of the Monterey Garden Club, had an extensive wildflower collection growing behind the front stone wall.

41. Beverage House **1902**
Among the first built on Spruce Street, the framing material of this handsome Victorian home was cut from logs on Beverage farmland. Access to town was aided by a walkway of wooden planks. Luther Beverage was County Surveyor until 1925 and Clerk of Court until 1944. He and wife Clara had 10 children, all born at home. A son, Seybert, practiced law from the house from 1942 until 1968. The home is noted for its beautiful gardens.

42. Monterey High School **1922**
This High School was built behind the previous 1901 building that was torn down after construction was complete. Built of native limestone by local contractor, L.W. Puffenbarger, it was designed with a central auditorium plan popular at the time. The school was later used as Highland Elementary School. It is now maintained by The Highland Center—a non-profit dedicated to cultural and economic development.

Highland County History

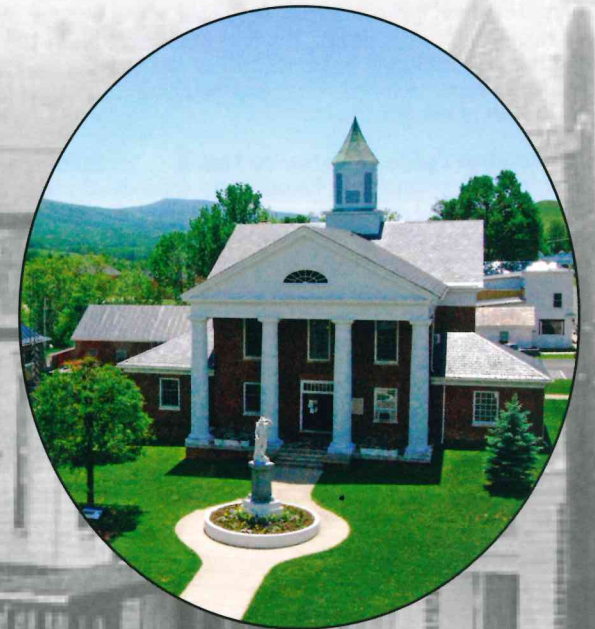
In the late 1700s, Monterey was made up of little more than a few scattered cabins. Known as Bell's Place, the small settlement was named after James Bell, owner of the log home (Landmark House) located on Main Street. At that time, John Cook lived in and operated a tavern from the log house.

In 1816, the Virginia General Assembly approved an initiative to build a network of roads that would advance the Commonwealth's progress and expansion, by creating transportation links to it's western border. Following the completion of the Staunton-to-Parkersburg Pike (U.S. Route 250), Bell's Place saw a steady influx of settlers.

On March 19, 1847, the General Assembly passed an Act that created the County of Highland. In May of that year, 17 local Justices met at the log house on Main Street to organize the governing of the new county. Samuel Ruckman proposed that the name of the county seat be changed from Bell's Place to "Highland." When General Zachary Taylor was elected President in 1848, the Justices changed the name of the town from Highland to "Monterey" as a tribute to his victory at the Battle of Monterrey in Mexico. Today, Monterey is the largest town in Highland County, with a population of just over 200.

Historic Monterey, Virginia

Established in 1847



FOR MORE INFORMATION
Highland County Chamber of Commerce
PO Box 223
Monterey, VA 24465
540-468-2550 • www.highlandcounty.org

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Carolyn Pohowsky
Graphics: Susan Blanchard
Photographs: Ashton Hill & Kent Botkin

A walking tour...

A walking tour of Monterey, Virginia

1. "Tally-Ho" 1859

Built as a log house with plank flooring, this house was occupied by both Confederate and Federal troops during the Civil War. An increase in automobile travel in the 1930s, resulted in the house being enlarged to serve as a tourist home called the "Tally-Ho."

2. Fleisher House 1901

This modest German "schtick haus" was built for Eva Fleischer, the young widow of Dr. Benjamin Fleisher, by her deceased husband's brothers. The three bedroom house was home to Eva and her two small daughters for eight years. Eva died of tuberculosis in 1909, leaving the orphaned girls in the custody of the Fleischer family. Four-square structures like this one were the predominant style for smaller homes of this era.

3. Montvallee Lodge (Montvallee Motel) 1863-1865

Portions of the original log house were incorporated into a Victorian frame house and subsequently converted into a lodge for tourists by Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ruddick in 1952. The motel was added in stages beginning in 1958, at which time the expanded house and motel were given a rock façade to tie the two buildings together.

4. Monterey United Methodist Church 1851

Monterey was composed of 12 houses, an academy, and a Methodist church on the eve of the Civil War. In 1851, Adam Fleisher donated land along Main Street to the Methodist congregation for a simple, one-room building. The current white frame building, with multi-gabled roof, arched stained-glass windows and bell tower, was built in 1898.

5. Chestnut House 1903

This Colonial Revival style is a fine example of early 1900s domestic architecture and was the family home of the Chestnuts' for more than 80 years and has had only three owners.

6. Hotel Monterey (The Highland Inn) 1904

The original Hotel Monterey was introduced with descriptions of "spacious verandas, wide halls, and airy, sunny rooms". Local businessman, Silas W. Crummett, had the well-known Eutsler Brothers of Grottoes build the hotel for \$6,000. The porch woodwork is considered a notable example of the Eastlake style. Prominent guests in the early days included the band leader John Philip Sousa, movie director Henry King, and matinee idol Richard Barthelmess. Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison and Harvey Firestone were known to have visited the hotel. In 1977 the hotel's 30 guest rooms were reduced to 18 to allow for the installation of in-suite bathrooms. In 1982 the community's restored landmark was re-named the Highland Inn. It is a Virginia Historic Landmark and listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

7. Trimble's Store 1900

This building started out as Bud Trimble's general and drug store in the early 1900s and was converted into a restaurant in the 1930s. Ethel High, formerly a Blue Grass school teacher, purchased the building in 1945 and opened it as High's Restaurant. Mrs. High ran the restaurant until it was sold in 1973. Subsequent owners have left her name on the restaurant.

8. Seig House 1850

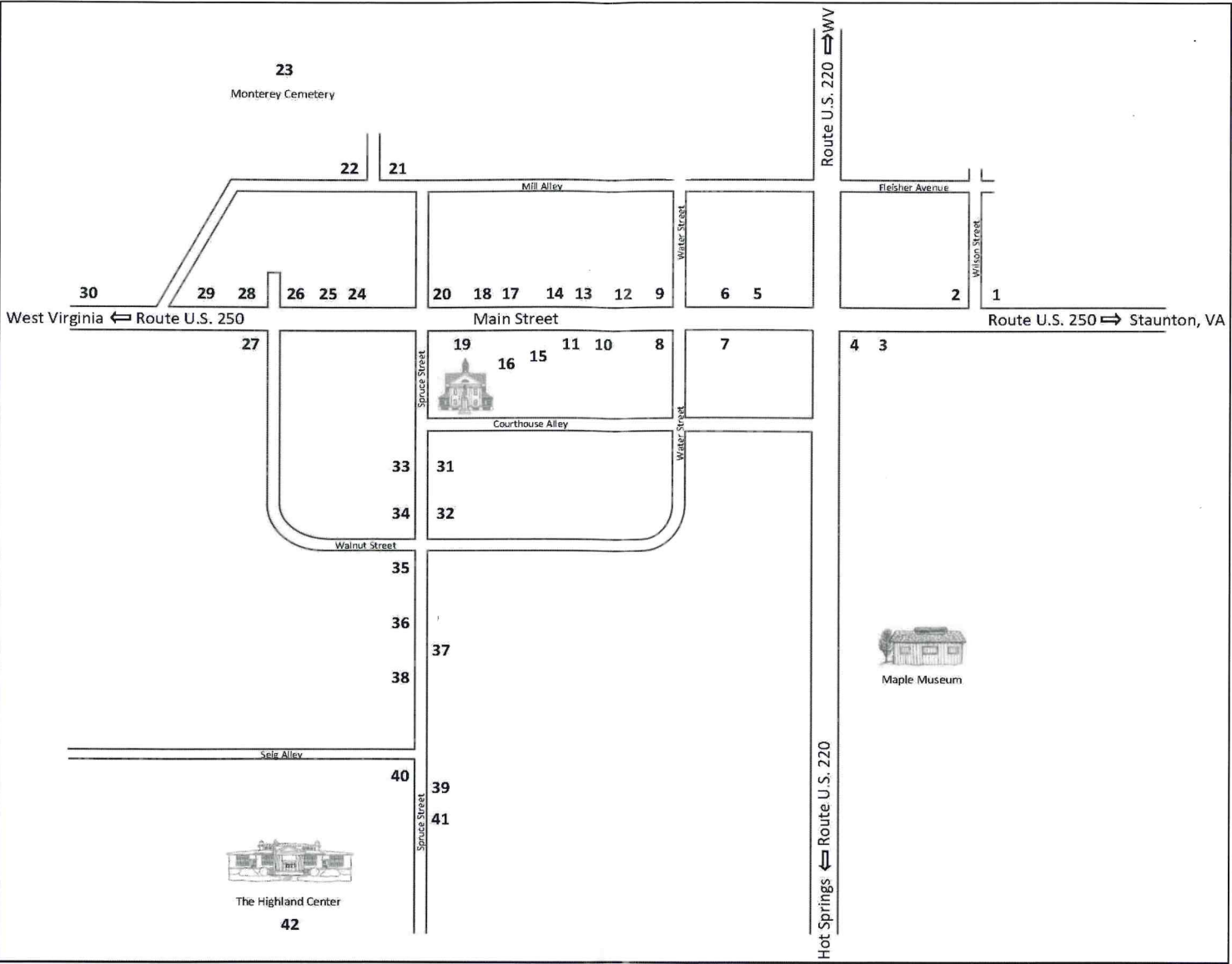
This is one of the few houses in town made of double brick walls. Built for Adam Stephenson, Jr., the house was purchased by F.V. Seig around 1880. When the house was renovated in 1975, the old brick was plastered over and re-faced with half-timbers.

9. Lunsford & Sons ca 1900

Messers Trimble and Lunsford had a store on the corner of Spruce and Main Streets before J. Lunsford moved to this location. The two-story building held the offices of the County Treasurer and the School Board while the courthouse was being rebuilt following the fire of 1947.

10. Campbell House 1852

The house was used as a hospital after the Battle of McDowell. Two wounded soldiers, Col. Smith and Capt. Matheny, scratched their names into windowpanes. When the house was renovated in 1980, the panes were removed and framed for preservation. From 1880 to the 1920s this building was known as the Cunningham Hotel. The building is typical of western Virginia architecture



Monterey ~ In the late 1700s the area that is now Highland County was part of Pendleton and Bath Counties. With the construction of the Staunton-to-Parkersburg Turnpike, the area near the boundary of the two counties enjoyed a significant economic advantage, encouraging residents to push for the formation of a new county. Highland County was created in 1847, and the following year Bell's Place was declared the county seat and renamed Monterey in tribute to General Zachary Taylor's victory at the Battle of Monterrey, Mexico. Union forces under General Milroy occupied Monterey on April 6, 1862, and the town remained in the hands of the Federals until after the May 8th Battle of McDowell.

11. Highland Mercantile 1909

The Highland Mercantile was a variety store opened as a partnership between Messers Whitelaw and Peterson before being taken over by the Sullenberger brothers. Two generations of Sullenbergers ran the store. In 1969, Highland County Crafts purchased the building and opened a cooperative for local artists and craftsmen.

12. Landmark House 1790

This is the original Bell's Place where seventeen justices met in 1847 to organize Highland County. The county seat of Monterey was established from 450 acres divided into 56 lots. Until the brick courthouse was built across the road, Bell's cabin doubled as the courthouse and local tavern. In later years it was used as the first voting precinct and the first telephone switchboard office. Most recently is has been used as a retail shop. The log house is the oldest standing dwelling in the town of Monterey.

13. Old Barber Shop Building 1900

After Don and Kathy Sullenberger closed their soda fountain, Clarence Sipe ran the local Barber Shop and pool hall from this location.

14. Almond-Stickler House 1851

The original log house makes up the central portion of this structure. An outside staircase once reached the upper right-hand room, which served as a hospital following the Battle of McDowell. Springs on the property supplied water to the town and for a fountain near the Highland Inn. C.P. Jones began building additions to the house when he purchased it in 1873. A rear addition was added followed by another wing. The double porch that extends across the front of the building was the last edition. Before Main Street was widened, an avenue of trees separated it from the road front.

15. Dr. H. B. Wood House 1890-1900

In 1904 Dr. Wood purchased the local paper, *The Recorder*, from W.H. Matheny. First published in 1877, *The Recorder* remains one of the oldest publications in the region. With his wife, Annie Lee Hold, at his side, the Woods published a weekly paper for the next 55 years, never missing an issue with the exception of the week their first grandchild was born. It was Annie who first dubbed Highland County "the Switzerland of Virginia." That tagline was added to *The Recorder's* masthead in 1923, where it remains to this day. H.B. Wood served as Mayor of Monterey for three terms. He and his wife owned the first

16. Highland County Jail 1900

Finished in 1900, this brick jailhouse replaced an earlier structure and incorporated a dwelling for the jailer and his family. The jail escaped the 1947 fire that destroyed the Courthouse. In 2006, a new wing was added to the east wall of the Sheriff's Department.

17. C.P. Jones Law Office 1874

Prosperity brought a growth in commercial building to Monterey. C.P. Jones, a lawyer by profession, built a small law office along the western front of his property, conveniently located across from the Highland County Courthouse. Working in such close proximity to home, Jones was known for inviting clients to dine with his family. Three generations of Joneses practiced law out of the original office until 1986.

18. Citizens Bank of Highland 1919

The second Monterey bank, formed in 1908, moved, into this native sandstone building in 1919 and operated there until the two local banks consolidated in 1929. It subsequently became the Monterey Post Office before converting to office space.

19. Highland County Courthouse 1948

Standing on the site of the original 1850 structure, this Greek revival building houses the seat of government for Highland County. The original structure, built on an acre of land donated by James Bell, cost \$4,935. In February 1947, a fire started in a nearby restaurant, destroying several buildings including the courthouse. It was rebuilt the same year on the footprint of the original building, using columns that survived the fire. The statue of the Confederate soldier was erected in 1918 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

20. Peterson's Store 1903

Of the four stores that once stood at the intersection of Main and Spruce Streets, the only one remaining is one of the largest buildings in town. Three stories high, the well-preserved store building remains in operation today as H & H Cash Store. One of a dying breed of rural "general" stores, it carries a little bit of everything!

21. Virgil Bishop House c 1860

The original 1860's dwelling faced onto an extension of the north-south Gaultown Road (also known as the Vanderpool Road, and renamed Spruce Street) when it was purchased by Virgil Bishop in 1896. Mr. Bishop, a local merchant, added a number of rooms to bring the house to its present size. The thick walled outbuilding, standing on the north side of Mill Alley, was used to store apples from the orchard. The property is still occupied by Bishop's descendants.

22. Whitelaw House 1900

This beautifully restored late Victorian style home was built by prominent businessman, John Whitelaw, for his wife Lizzie. Overlooking Monterey, this ornate two-story frame dwelling is noted for its wrap-around porch and elaborate balustrade.

23. Monterey Cemetery 1874

Lucius H. Stephenson and his wife donated an acre of land for the initial parcel of the Cemetery. The Stephenson family gave additional land in 1946 and again in 1967. Academy Hill, the location of the cemetery, provides a panoramic view of Monterey and the Jackson River Valley.

24. Gibson House 1901

This house was built for the widow Elizabeth Seybert Gibson and three of her seven children who resided in it until the 1960s. All exterior gingerbread is original except a gable decoration which was destroyed by the restaurant fire in 1947.

25. First National Bank of Highland 1908

One of two early banks founded in the town of Monterey, the First National Bank of Highland later consolidated with the Citizens Bank of Highland to form First and Citizens Bank in 1929, now located in the modern, brick building across the street. The original bank building served as Cox's Variety store for several decades.

26. Masonic Temple 1910

Highland Lodge No. 110 A.F. & A.M., organized 1869, held its first meetings in the Female Seminary near the present building. Subsequently the Lodge met in the Courthouse, on the third floor of the present H & H Cash Store, and lastly in this Masonic Temple which was built by them on a lot purchased from the First National Bank of Highland. It is the tallest structure in Monterey.