NPS Form 10-900
OMB No. 1024-0018
(Rev. 10-90)

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NRHP 7/5/01

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Solar Hill Historic District

other names/site number VDHR # 102-5015-001 - 102-5015-0115

2. Location

street & number Along sections of Johnson, Solar, West, King, Cumberland, and Sycamore Streets not for publication N/A

city or town Bristol vicinity N/A

state Virginia code VA county Washington code 191
zip code 24201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Catherine Fraser — May 2, 2001
Signature of certifying official — Date

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register
____ removed from the National Register
____ other (explain):

Signature of Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

_X_ private
_X_ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

___ building(s)
_X_ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count).

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_128__	_23___	buildings
_0____	_0____	sites
_0____	_4____	structures
_0____	_0____	objects
_128__	_27___	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _2_

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

__N/A_____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

_DOMESTIC_____ _Single Dwelling_____
_DOMESTIC_____ _Multiple Dwelling_____
_DOMESTIC_____ _Secondary Structure _____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

_DOMESTIC_____ _Single Dwelling_____
_DOMESTIC_____ _Multiple Dwelling_____
_DOMESTIC_____ _Secondary Structure_____
_COMMERCE_____ _Professional_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne/Italianate/Italian Renaissance
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Dutch Colonial/Neo-Classical/Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE_____
roof _ASPHALT, WOOD SHINGLE, TERRA COTTA, METAL
walls WOOD/Weatherboard, BRICK, CONCRETE,__
METAL/Aluminum, SYNTHETICS/Vinyl_____
other _BRICK_____
_STONE_____

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.

_X__ 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions).
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
_1871 - ca. 1950_

Significant Dates
_1871_

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 a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
__N/A_

Cultural Affiliation
__N/A_

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other

Name of repository: _VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _27.06 acres_____

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet) Bristol, TN-VA USGS Quad Map

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	393885	4050945	3	16	394025	4050465
2	16	394205	4050755	4	16	393745	4050585

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title_Philip Thomason_____

organization_Thomason and Associates_____ date_November 20, 2000____

street & number_P.O. Box 121225_____ telephone_(615) 385-4960_____

city or town_Nashville_____ state_TN_____ zip code _37212_____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _See continuation sheet_____

street & number_____ telephone_____

city or town_____ state_____ zip code _____

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Solar Hill Historic District is located along Johnson, Solar, West, King, Cumberland, and Sycamore Streets in the city of Bristol, Virginia (1990 population 18,426). This residential area is situated approximately two blocks north of the town's downtown commercial center and the Virginia-Tennessee state line. The neighborhood developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and contains primarily one- to two-story frame and brick dwellings constructed from 1871 to the 1930s. The district is characterized by wide tree-lined streets with houses sited close to streets and sidewalks. The district is located on a hillside overlooking the downtown area, and many yards are lined with original stone or concrete retaining walls. Some dwellings also have original garage and/or servants' quarters. The Solar Hill Historic District contains 117 primary buildings (115 dwellings, one school, and one church), of which 108 or 92% are considered to be contributing to the character of the district. In addition to the primary buildings there are an additional twenty contributing outbuildings, fourteen non-contributing outbuildings, and four non-contributing structures. Therefore, within the district are a total of 128 contributing buildings, and twenty-seven non-contributing buildings and structures. The Solar Hill Historic District retains much of its integrity of time and place as an early 20th century neighborhood.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Prehistory (to 1607)

No archaeological sites are known to exist within the district. No prehistoric sites were documented as part of this survey.

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)

The area which was to become Bristol remained unsettled wilderness during this period, and no standing or belowground sites from the Settlement Period were documented as part of this survey.

Colony to Early National Period (1753-1830)

The earliest European to settle in Bristol was James King (1752-1825) who immigrated to Virginia from London at age seventeen in 1769. King adopted the colony as his new home and fought in the Revolutionary War. In 1782, he married Sarah Goodson and soon purchased several acres near what is now present day Bristol. King erected a two-story log house on the acreage and named the homesite Holly Bend. King became a prosperous businessman, and his son, James King, Jr.,(1791-1867) followed in his father's footsteps and also became a wealthy landowner. Soon after his marriage in 1812, James King, Jr. purchased land containing the present site of Bristol. King and his new wife established a large plantation on the land and chose a prominent hill on which to build their home, a two-story brick Federal style dwelling named Mountain View. This area later became the Solar Hill neighborhood, and the current 54 King Street is the site of King's home. The original two-story brick Federal style home at this site was erected ca. 1820. The home passed through various owners in the 19th century, and in 1881, owner John J. Lancaster had a new house built on the site. The new home was built perpendicular to the original and incorporated the original King house as a rear ell. Ten years later, H.E. McCoy, a local banker owned the property. McCoy renovated the Lancaster portion of the house and had the south section of the old King house demolished. McCoy retained some of the mantels from this original section and incorporated them into the remainder of the house. The house was purchased by Joseph D. Mitchell in 1899. He added a kitchen wing in 1903, bringing the house to its present form. The property has since remained in the Mitchell family. The King-Lancaster-McCoy-Mitchell House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural and historical significance on July 29, 1994 (**102-0019**).

Antebellum Period (1831-1860)

The construction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad was proposed to extend through the lands of James King, Jr. during the early 1850s. Recognizing the potential for economic development, King's son-in-law, Joseph Rhea Anderson, purchased 100 acres of the King estate in 1852. Anderson subdivided the property into lots, and named the town Bristol, after a manufacturing city in England. The original town plat included most of the present downtown area of Bristol, Virginia, but it did not include the King estate, which sat north of the emerging town. Lots sold quickly in the new town, and Anderson erected the first building in 1853. Several other homes soon followed, and in November of 1853, the Bristol Post Office was established. Bristol soon developed into a thriving community astride the railroad. The development of Bristol during this decade took place along what is now State Street at the foot of Solar Hill. Solar Hill itself remained part of the King estate until after the Civil War. As previously noted, the only building within the survey area dating from the antebellum period is the King-Lancaster-McCoy-Mitchell House.

Civil War (1861-1865)

Bristol's growth and development ceased during the Civil War, and it was not until 1866 that extensive construction once again took place. During the war, Solar Hill remained part of the King estate, and no properties from this era were surveyed.

Development and Early Construction in Solar Hill (1866-1890)

By 1870, practically all residences were located in the downtown area which was becoming increasingly congested. The most logical and desirable spot for new residential development was the hill north of town, which had been part of the original King estate. The area was commonly referred to as Solar Hill because of its use as an official United States observation point of the 1869 solar eclipse. With the exception of the King mansion, the acreage was primarily pasture and woodland. The Solar Hill property was purchased in 1871, and lots were soon subdivided and sold.

A friendly contest developed as to who would be the first to erect a home on the new land, and the honor went to W.W. James, whose home was completed September 11, 1871. This home was razed several years ago. The G.M. Whitten home was completed a few days later and still stands at 203 Solar Street (**102-5015-0025**). Another early home in the neighborhood was that of Captain James H. Wood, who had helped to instigate the Solar Hill sale. His two-story brick Federal style home was completed in 1873 and remains one of the oldest dwellings in Solar Hill at 214 Johnson Street (**102-5015-0055**, Photo No. 14). Another early dwelling is the Italianate-influenced brick dwelling at 217 Solar Street (**102-5015-0027**). This dwelling was built ca. 1885, and features a projecting polygonal bay on the main facade.

Construction Boom in Solar Hill (1890-1910)

From 1890 to 1910, the majority of the lots in the Solar Hill neighborhood were developed as Bristol enjoyed several decades of prosperity. The area continued to be the most prestigious residential neighborhood in the city, and many large houses were built on its streets. The most dominant architectural style in the district from this period is the Queen Anne style. These dwellings are two- to two-and-one-half stories in height and typically have an asymmetrical facade, steeply pitched roofs with projecting gable bays, and wraparound porches. The Queen Anne style is also characterized by its decorative detailing and ornamentation. Turned porch posts and spindlework detailing are especially common, as are cutaway bays, Palladian style attic windows, and windows with decorative border lights. Another common characteristic is the use of wood shingles in gable fields and/or upper facades. Examples of this house style from these decades include the Samuel G. Harris House at 203 Johnson Street built ca. 1900 (**102-5015-0065**), and the dwelling at 220 Johnson Street built ca. 1895 (**102-5015-0059**, Photo No. 11).

In addition to the Queen Anne style, large homes reflecting the Colonial Revival and Neo-classical styles were also widely built. The Colonial Revival style reflected the designs of colonial America, and was a return back to symmetrical forms and classical detailing. These dwellings were often built in rectangular plans with porch columns in Tuscan, Doric, or Ionic orders, and with multi-light sash windows, and single-light doors. A representative example of the Colonial Revival style is the dwelling at 804 Cumberland Street (**102-5015-0009**). A subtype of the Colonial Revival style were designs known as American Foursquares. These dwellings were built in square forms with hipped roofs, full-width one-story porches on the main facade, and Tuscan, Ionic, or Doric porch columns. These dwellings were often designed with hipped roof dormers at the roofline. Several examples of this type of dwelling were built in Solar Hill such as the Lemuel Bolton House at 126 Johnson Street built in 1902 (**102-5015-0054**, Photo No. 15), and the ca. 1910 dwelling at 233 Oak Street (**102-5015-0110**). Another subtype of the Colonial Revival style is the Dutch Colonial design, which features a gambrel roof. This design gained favor from around 1900 through the 1920s and several examples are located in the Solar Hill district.

Related to the Colonial Revival style was the Neo-classical style of the early 20th century. This dwelling reflected the Colonial Revival style in its overall design and symmetry, but was distinguished by full-height porticos with Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian columns on the main facades. Solar Street contains several notable examples of this style including the dwelling at 110 Solar Street built ca. 1910 (**102-5015-0022**, Photo No. 24), the dwelling at 200 Solar Street built ca. 1910 (**102-5015-0041**, Photo No. 18), and the house at 208 Solar Street built ca. 1905 (**102-5015-0039**). The influence of the Italian Renaissance style is also evident at two dwellings on Solar Street. This architectural style was based on designs of the Italian Renaissance, and local interpretations of this style were built at 116 Solar Street (**102-5015-0023**), and 101 Solar Street (**102-5015-0017**).

Many of Solar Hill's dwellings had associated servants' quarters and carriage houses constructed at the rear of the lots. Alleys located behind the major blocks provided access to these ancillary buildings, many of which remain extant. Two of the most representative are the servant's quarters located at 234 1/2 Solar Street (Photo No. 19) and 124 1/2 Solar Street (Photo No. 20).

In addition to the more formal architectural styles, many dwellings were also built in Folk Victorian designs of the period. These designs include gabled ell dwellings and Pyramid Square plans. Gabled ell dwellings are generally one-story in height, with a projecting gabled bay on the main facade. This house form often features porches with milled or Tuscan columns, and milled decoration at the eaves. Many examples of this house form can be found on Cumberland and Sycamore Streets such as the property at 913 Sycamore Street (**102-5015-0048**). Pyramid Square plans are also one-story in height, built in square forms with hipped roofs, and porches on the main facade. Examples of this house form are located at 112 Oak Street (**102-5015-0002**, Photo No. 28) and 114 Oak Street (**102-5015-0003**).

The development of the Solar Hill neighborhood resulted in the need for a new elementary school to serve the area's expanding student population. As a result, the city constructed the Oak Street Public School around 1900 to serve the Solar Hill neighborhood (**102-5015-0008**, Photo No. 13). Designed in the Colonial Revival style, this two-story brick school building served area students for much of the 20th century. The building was later enlarged and is presently used as school administrative offices.

Solar Hill in the early 20th Century (1910-1950)

After 1910, the remaining vacant lots in Solar Hill were gradually developed with new homes. Many of the homes built after 1910 were designed with influences of the popular Bungalow style of the period. The Bungalow style became a preferred residential style throughout much of the country during this period, and featured wide horizontal plans with large porches, multi-light windows, and overall symmetrical forms. Examples of Bungalow style dwellings include the dwelling at 820 Sycamore Street (**102-5015-0086**), and 903 Cumberland Street (**102-5015-0093**, Photo No. 22). Another example in the neighborhood is the brick veneer Bungalow built by Bristol mayor James Gannon ca. 1920 at 110 Johnson Street (**102-5015-0051**).

Revival styles of the 1920s are limited within the district. Two Spanish Colonial Revival style dwellings were built on West Street by the Rainero family. Both of these dwellings were built ca. 1930 with stucco exteriors, and the house at 104 West Street retains its original tile roof (**102-5015-0078**, Photo No. 31). These dwellings are the only examples of this early 20th century revival style. The influence of the Tudor Revival style was limited in Solar Hill, and the only notable dwelling in this style is the house at 124 Solar Street (**102-5015-0024**, Photo No. 25). This dwelling was remodeled into the Tudor revival style ca. 1930 and features stucco and half-timbering on the main facade, and gable dormers at the roofline.

A number of the smaller lots off the main streets were also developed in these years. Dwellings on these lots were built primarily with small frame houses for working-class residents. Some of these residents worked as domestics in the Solar Hill neighborhood while others worked in nearby industries. The houses along Kings Alley and W. Lawn Street are reflective of this type of development. This trend of working class housing in the remaining lots in the neighborhood can be seen in the development of Central Court between Sycamore and Cumberland Streets. This large parcel was vacant land until the early 1920s, and the area was developed for small Bungalow-influenced dwellings in the 1920s. Construction on the eight lots in this development continued into the 1950s.

Throughout the early 20th century, Solar Hill remained a neighborhood dominated by single-family homes. Only two apartment buildings were constructed during these years. The largest of these was the three-story apartment building constructed by William L. Morley at 120 Johnson Street ca. 1930 (**102-5015-0053**, Photo No. 16). This apartment building replaced an earlier Queen Anne dwelling at this location. The other was the four-unit Hillcrest Apartments built ca. 1925 at 45 King Street (**102-5015-0015**). Both of these apartment buildings were built to meet the increasing demands for housing as Bristol's population boomed in the 1920s.

The majority of Solar Hill residents worshipped in churches located in the downtown area, and only one religious building, the Emmanuel Episcopal Church was built in Solar Hill. Completed around 1925, this stone veneer church building was constructed at 700 Cumberland Street with Gothic Revival detailing (**102-5015-0081**, Photo No. 23).

Solar Hill's Recent Past (1950-2000)

By the 1930s, the majority of the lots in the Solar Hill neighborhood were developed, and few new dwellings were built in the 1950s or 1960s. During these decades, numerous turn of the century dwellings were subdivided into apartments or other uses. This trend continued into the late 20th century, as many residents moved to suburban areas of Bristol and older neighborhoods such as Solar Hill experienced a period of decline. In the 1990s, this trend began to be reversed with new investment and rehabilitation of properties, especially along Solar Street. Today, the vast majority of dwellings in the Solar Hill neighborhood retain a high degree of their historic character and architectural integrity. The district maintains a residential landscape with numerous shade trees, sidewalks, and original retaining walls that give it a strong sense of time and place. The Solar Hill Historic District is Bristol's most significant collection of late 19th and early 20th century dwellings.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

Properties in the inventory are organized by street and numerically by address. Entries list the address of the property, approximate date of construction, their VDHR survey number, and associated secondary resources. Known historic names are listed where applicable.

Key:
CB - Contributing Building
NCB - Non-Contributing Building
CSt - Contributing Structure
NCst - Non-Contributing Structure
ca. - Circa

Inventory

CENTRAL COURT

919 Central Court ca. 1950 102-5015-0113 **CB**
This dwelling is a one-story gable front brick dwelling built ca. 1950. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a brick foundation, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main (S) facade is a gable roof entry porch with an original lattice wood post and added metal post. The main entrance has a ca. 1970 glass and wood door. On the main facade is an original picture window flanked by two-over-two horizontal sash windows. Other windows are original six-over-six rectangular wood sash. In the gable fields is original weatherboard siding.

920 Central Court ca. 1925 102-5015-0101 **CB**
At this location is a one-story, brick veneer, gable front Bungalow-influenced dwelling constructed ca. 1925. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof and an exterior of oversized stretcher bond brick. In the gable field of the main (N) facade are vertical board panels. The original full-width porch has been removed, and it has been replaced by a full-width poured concrete stoop. The main entrance has an original three-vertical light glass and wood door. Windows are original two-over-two wood sash.

921 Central Court ca. 1945 102-5015-0102 **CB**
This one-story, brick veneer, square plan dwelling was constructed ca. 1945. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, an interior stucco chimney, a brick foundation, and an exterior of oversized stretcher bond brick. On the main (S) facade is a partial-width hipped roof porch with metal posts and railing. The main entrance has an original six-light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl clad sash.

922 Central Court ca. 1925 102-5015-0100 **CB**
This one-story, brick veneer, gable front Bungalow-influenced dwelling was constructed ca. 1925. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, and an exterior of oversized stretcher bond brick. On the main (N) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with tapered wood posts and a ca. 1990 wood floor. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original two-over-two wood sash.

923 Central Court ca. 1945 **NCB**
At this location is a ca. 1945, frame, square plan dwelling. This dwelling was extensively altered with an exterior of permastone, stucco, and vinyl siding, a rebuilt full-width front porch, replacement windows, and an added picture window. The dwelling no longer retains the integrity of its original design.

924 Central Court ca. 1925 102-5015-0099 **CB**
The dwelling at this location is a one-story, frame, gable front, Bungalow-influenced dwelling constructed ca. 1925. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, an exterior of vinyl siding, and a brick foundation. On the main (N) facade is a full-width porch with ca. 1960 metal posts and railing, and a poured concrete floor. The main entrance has a ca. 1970 three-light glass and wood door. Windows are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl sash. The main facade has a ca. 1990 picture window flanked by one-over-one vinyl sash windows. Windows on the side elevations have ca. 1970 metal awnings.

925 Central Court ca. 1945 102-5015-0103 **CB**
This one-story, frame, square plan dwelling was constructed ca. 1945. The house has an asphalt shingle hipped roof, a stucco chimney, and a stucco exterior. On the main (S) facade is a partial-width incised porch with metal posts and railing. The main facade has original single-light picture windows. Other windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance has a ca. 1970 three-light glass and wood door.

926 Central Court ca. 1925 (Storage building, ca. 1970 **NCB**) 102-5015-0098 **CB**
Located at 926 Central Court is a one-story, brick veneer, gable front, Bungalow-influenced dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, brick foundation, and an exterior of oversized stretcher bond brick. There are exposed rafters at the eaves, and on the main (N) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with tapered wood posts. The main entrance has a ca. 1970 three-light glass and wood door. Windows are original two-over-two wood sash. Windows on the main facade have ca. 1950 wood shutters with diamond panels. To the rear is a ca. 1970 frame storage building.

CUMBERLAND STREET

700 Cumberland Street, Emmanuel Episcopal Church ca. 1925 102-5015-0081 **CB**
This is a one-story, stone, Gothic Revival church built ca. 1925. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior brick chimney, a stone and concrete foundation, and an exterior of random course limestone. At the northeast corner is a two-story rectangular bell tower with wall buttresses. This tower contains the main church entrances, which have original double wood doors set within Tudor arches. In the upper facade of the tower are lancet Gothic arched louvered windows. Windows in the main section of the church have stained glass. These windows have stone sills and jack arches of stone. At the roofline of the corner tower is a crenelated parapet. At the northwest corner is a projecting gabled bay with a Tudor arched entrance. At the rear of the building is an attached parish hall built in 1960.

713 Cumberland Street ca. 1915 (Garage, ca. 1915 **CB**) 102-5015-0082 **CB**
At this location is a two-story, frame, Colonial Revival-influenced dwelling that was built ca. 1915. The house has a gable roof of original pressed metal shingles, a brick foundation, and an exterior of asbestos shingles. On the main (S) facade is a one-story entry porch with a flat roof and original square Doric motif columns. The main entrance has an original six-light glass and wood paneled door. Windows are original paired six-over-one rectangular wood sash. Flanking the entrance are two-light paneled sidelights. At the roofline is a gable dormer with paired six-over-six wood sash windows. At the eaves are knee brace brackets. At the rear is an original two-story frame garage with a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a brick foundation, weatherboard siding, and an original overhead track glass and wood paneled garage door. Windows are one-over-one wood sash.

804 Cumberland Street ca. 1905 (Garage ca. 1960, **NCB**) 102-5015-0009 **CB**
This two-story, frame and stone veneer dwelling was constructed ca. 1905 with influences of the Colonial Revival style. The property is now subdivided into four apartments and is known as the "Graystone." The house has a stone foundation, interior and exterior wall brick chimneys, and a hipped roof of asphalt shingles. The first story of the property has an exterior of random course, rock-faced stone. The second floor has an exterior of wood shingles. On the main (N) and east facades is a one-story wraparound porch. The porch has a stone railing and original Tuscan columns. One pair of columns has Ionic terra cotta capitals. The main entrance has original double doors of single-light and two-panel glass and wood design. These doors are flanked by single-light sidelights, and above is a three-light transom. This entrance leads to a vestibule that has a ca. 1940 multi-light glass and wood apartment doors. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. In the central bay of the main facade on the second floor is a ca. 1940 multi-light glass and wood door that leads to a balcony with a ca. 1970 wrought iron railing. At the roof and balcony eaves are large brackets. Above the second story windows and at the roofline are three rows of dentils. Secondary entrances have both original single-light glass and wood doors and ca. 1940 multi-light glass and wood doors. On the second story of the east facade is an original sunroom with six-over-six wood sash windows. The rear wall of the first floor is of brick rather than stone veneer. In front of the house is an original stone retaining wall. Adjacent to the house is a ca. 1960 concrete block garage.

812 Cumberland Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0010 **CB**
The dwelling located at 812 Cumberland Street is a two-story, frame dwelling built ca. 1905 with influences of both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. The house has a stone foundation, gable roof of original metal standing seam, and interior stuccoed brick chimneys. The first story has an exterior of aluminum siding, and the second story displays original wood shingles. On the main (N) and west facades is a one-story wraparound porch with original Tuscan columns that rest on a solid wood railing with a wood shingle exterior. The main entrance has original double doors of single-light and two-panel glass and wood design. A secondary entrance on this facade has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. On the second floor of the east facade is a gable roof bay window. Above the second floor windows on the main facade is a rectangular frame panel with six recessed divisions. Above this panel is a multi-light attic window. At the eaves are vergeboard panels and a king post and cross beam on the main facade. At the roofline of the porch on the main facade is a gable pediment with wood shingles. In front of the property is an original rock-faced hollow core concrete block retaining wall.

818 Cumberland Street 1901 102-5015-0011 **CB**
The dwelling located at 818 Cumberland Street is a two-story frame dwelling built in a cross gable plan in 1901. The house has a brick and concrete block foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and an exterior of aluminum siding. On the main (N) facade is a full-width, one-story porch with original Tuscan columns on brick piers. The main entrance has an original eight-light and glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash with diamond light upper sashes. The central window on the first floor has a fixed window with a diamond light transom. On the east facade, a section of the original porch was enclosed as a sunroom ca. 1940. This sunroom has double doors of fifteen-light glass and wood design, and three-over-one vertical sash windows. Most windows on the house have added metal shutters. In front of the house is a ca. 1910 poured concrete retaining wall.

822 Cumberland Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0012 **CB**
This two-story frame dwelling was built ca. 1910 and has a concrete and brick foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (N) and east facades is a one-story wraparound porch with original Tuscan columns on ca. 1925 brick piers. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door flanked by multi-light sidelights. Over the door is a diamond light transom. A secondary entrance on this facade has an original fifteen-light glass and wood door and single-light transom. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash with vinyl shutters.

824 Cumberland Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0075 **CB**
This one-and-one-half-story frame, gabled ell dwelling was constructed ca. 1905. The house has a brick foundation, a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (N) facade, the original porch has been partially enclosed. One original tapered wood column remains extant on the main facade. The main entrance has a ca. 2000 multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are ca. 2000 one-over-one vinyl sash and original one-over-one wood sash. Windows in the basement have segmental arches. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with an original single-light fixed window. In the gable field on the main facade is an original eight-light attic window.

840 Cumberland Street ca. 1970 **NCB**
At this location is a ca. 1970 hipped roof brick office building.

842 Cumberland Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0076 **CB**
At 842 Cumberland Street is a one-and-one-half-story frame gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1905. The house has a brick foundation, a hipped roof of original pressed metal shingles, interior brick chimneys, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (N) facade is an original partial-width shed roof porch with Tuscan columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and ca. 1970 glass and aluminum storm door. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. In the gables are original wood shingles. In the gable field on the main facade is an original eight-light attic window. At the eaves are gable returns. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with three, one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows.

844 Cumberland Street ca. 1905 (Garage, ca. 1930 **CB**) 102-5015-0077 **CB**
The dwelling at this location is a one-and-one-half-story frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1905. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, a brick foundation, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of aluminum siding. On the main (N) facade is a partial-width shed roof porch with ca. 1970 wrought iron posts on ca. 1925 brick piers. The porch also has a solid ca. 1925 brick railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1970 glass and wood door. Windows are both original one-over-one rectangular wood sash and ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl clad sash. At the roofline is a gable dormer with four, one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows. At the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1930 gable roof, frame garage that rests on a poured concrete foundation. The garage has shiplap siding and exposed eave brackets.

903 Cumberland Street ca. 1930 102-5015-0093 **CB**
This property is a one-and-one-half-story, brick and frame Bungalow built ca. 1930. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, brick foundation, exterior wall brick chimney, and an exterior of brick veneer on the first story and wood shingles on the half story. On the main (S) facade is a full-width continuous shed roof porch with tapered wood and square brick columns on brick piers with a brick railing. At the roofline of the main facade is a clipped gable dormer with exposed rafters and knee brace brackets. The dormer has three three-over-one wood sash windows. The main entrance is located in an original polygonal bay and has an original multi-light glass and wood door with multi-light sidelights. Windows are original four-over-one vertical light wood sash. On the east elevation is an original rectangular bay window. At the rear is an original one-and-one-half-story gable wing with eave brackets. On the east elevation of this wing is a small one-story, frame ca. 1960 entry bay with an asbestos siding exterior. This bay has two-over-two horizontal sash windows and a three-horizontal light glass and wood door.

905 Cumberland Street ca. 1930 (Shed, ca. 1990 **NCB**) 102-5015-0094 **CB**
The dwelling located at 905 Cumberland Street is a one-and-one-half-story, frame gable end Bungalow built ca. 1930. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, a vinyl siding exterior, exterior wall brick chimney, and a concrete foundation. On the main (S) facade is a full-width continuous shed roof porch with tapered wood columns on brick piers. The porch has square brick corner columns and a brick railing. The main entrance is located in a central polygonal bay and has an original fifteen-light glass and wood door with multi-light sidelights. Windows in the dwelling are ca. 1995 one-over-one vinyl clad sash. At the roofline of the

main facade is a gable dormer with three ca. 1995 one-over-one vinyl sash windows. At the rear is a ca. 1990 two-story frame wing. At the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1990 concrete block storage shed with vinyl siding on the main facade.

909 Cumberland Street ca. 1975 **NCB**
At this location is a one-story, frame and metal office building constructed ca. 1975.

915 Cumberland Street ca. 1900 102-5015-0095 **CB**
This one-story, frame, central hall plan dwelling was constructed ca. 1900. The house has an exterior of vinyl siding, a gable asphalt shingle roof, a stone and concrete foundation, and two interior brick and stucco chimneys. On the main (S) facade is a partial width ca. 1980 porch with an asphalt shingle shed roof, poured concrete floor, and aluminum posts and railing. The main entrance has an original two-light glass and wood paneled door. Windows are original two-over-two rectangular wood sash design. To the rear is an original one-story, frame ell with an interior stuccoed brick chimney. This wing has ca. 1960 six-over-six wood sash windows. On the west elevation of the ell is an original incised porch with ca. 1950 square wood posts. A secondary entrance on the east elevation of this wing has a shed roof entry porch with aluminum support posts.

919 Cumberland Street ca. 1945 (Carport, ca. 1960 **NCst**) 102-5015-0096 **CB**
The dwelling located at 919 Cumberland Street is a one-and-one-half-story, brick and frame Bungalow built ca. 1945. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, a brick foundation, an exterior wall brick chimney, and an exterior of brick veneer on the first story and vinyl siding in the half story. On the main (S) facade is a full-width porch with square brick columns and a brick railing. At the roofline of the main facade is a gable dormer with two one-over-one vinyl sash windows. Windows in the dwelling are ca. 1995 one-over-one vinyl sash. The main entrance has an original three-vertical light glass and wood door. The entrance and windows have soldier course brick lintels, and windows have brick sills. On the west elevation is a metal gable roof basement entrance. Associated with the dwelling is a ca. 1960 frame gable roof carport.

923 Cumberland Street ca. 1900 (Garage, ca. 1960 **NCB**) 102-5015-0097 **CB**
This property is a two-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, an exterior of vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. On the main (S) facade is a ca. 1990 one-story partial-width porch that is enclosed with large single-light glass and aluminum windows. The entrance to the porch has paired single-light glass and wood doors. The main entrance to the dwelling from the porch has a single-light glass and aluminum door. Windows in the dwelling are original two-over-two wood sash. At the rear is a ca. 1930 one-story frame wing.

JOHNSON STREET

110 Johnson Street ca. 1920 102-5015-0051 **CB**
This ca. 1920, one-and-one-half-story brick Bungalow was originally owned by James Gannon, mayor of Bristol and owner of Gannon Electric. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, one interior and one exterior wall brick chimney, a concrete foundation, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick on the first floor and wood shingles on the half story. The house has knee brace brackets at the gable eaves. On the main (E) facade is a full-width porch with square wood posts on brick piers with a brick railing, a concrete floor, and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The main entrance has an original three-vertical-light glass and wood door, and single diamond-light sidelights. Windows are original six-over-one vertical light and six-over-one rectangular wood sash design. At the roofline of the main facade is a gable dormer with three six-over-one sash windows. The dormer has exposed rafters at the eaves. At the rear (W) facade is a similar dormer. This dormer also contains an entrance with a single-light glass and wood paneled door. A frame walkway extends from this entrance to the nearby slope/hill. A secondary basement level entrance is on the north facade and has a fifteen-light glass and wood door.

116 Johnson Street ca. 1880 102-5015-0052 **NCB**
The dwelling at 116 Johnson Street is a one-story ca. 1880 frame dwelling that was extensively altered ca. 1990 when the building was renovated into apartments. The original full-width porch on the main (E) facade has been enclosed and has a central recessed opening that leads to individual apartments. Entrances leading to the apartments have ca. 1990 paneled wood doors with single vertical upper lights. Windows are one-over-one horizontal-light vinyl sash. The exterior of the house has added vinyl siding. The house no longer retains integrity of its original design.

120 Johnson Street ca. 1930 (Garage, ca. 1930 **CB**) 102-5015-0053 **CB**
William L. Morley had this three-story apartment building built ca. 1930. Morley operated a produce business and lived next door to the apartment dwelling at 126 Johnson Street. The interior staircase is from the house that originally sat on the lot. The building has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, a brick foundation, and exterior of stretcher bond brick. Centered on the main (E) facade is the primary entrance, which has original ten-light glass and wood double doors with a five-light transom. The entrance sets in a projecting one and one-half story bay with a corbelled cornice, concrete crown, and an iron railing. Above the entrance are paired ca. 1990 six-over-six wood sash windows with an original elliptical eighteen-light transom with a concrete keystone and corner blocks. Other windows in the building are paired six-over-six wood sash with brick sills. Second and third story windows have soldier course brick lintels. Separating the first and second floors is a soldier course brick beltcourse. On the north and south side elevations are three-story polygonal bays. The bay on the south elevation has a secondary entrance on the first floor with an original two-panel wood door. Some windows on the side elevations are original one-over-one wood sash. On the rear facade is an original two-story shed roof frame porch with square milled wood posts on the first level. The second level has square wood posts and a vinyl siding railing. Wood steps lead to the second story. In front of the building at the street level is a stone retaining wall topped with concrete. At the rear of the building's north facade is a brick one-story gable front wing. This wing has an asphalt shingle roof and original one-over-one wood sash windows with brick sills. Soldier course brick lintels are above the door and windows. On the main (E) facade of the wing is a partial-width gable roof porch with tapered wood posts and a brick railing. The main entrance has an original three-light Craftsman style door. To the rear of the apartment building is an original four-car garage. The building is of brick construction with a hipped asphalt shingle roof and has original fourteen-light and eight-panel overhead track garage doors.

126 Johnson Street 1902 102-5015-0054 **CB**
Lemuel N. Bolton and his wife Florence were the original owners of this dwelling, which was built in 1902. Mr. Bolton was a plasterer. A local African American mason did the brick work. The Boltons lived here only four years and in 1906 sold the house to William L. Morley for $7,500. Morley operated a produce business in Bristol. The Morley family occupied the house until as late as 1936, possibly longer. Ms. Eleanor Curtin, a relative of the Morleys, lived in the house in the 1950s and 1960s. She was a music teacher at Virginia High and gave piano lessons in the home. The Bristol Art Guild purchased the dwelling in 1975. It has continued to house the Bristol Art Gallery since that time, and the Bristol Cancer Society also operates out of the building. The house is a two- and-one-half-story brick American Foursquare with a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, two interior brick chimneys, a concrete foundation, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main (E) and north facades is a one-story wraparound porch with fluted columns with Ionic motif capitals. The porch has a concrete and tile floor and a brick railing. The main entrance has an original six-panel wood door. The door surround has fluted pilasters, paneled sidelights, and a rectangular transom of multi-light leaded glass. Adjacent to the entrance is an original large wood sash window with an upper sash of eight vertical lights and an upper band of diamond lights. Other windows are original one-over-one and two-over-two wood sash and have concrete sills. In the half story are wood shingles. In the gable field is an arched two-over-two wood sash window flanked by fixed multi-diamond light windows. On the south corner of the main facade is an original sun porch with six-over-six wood sash windows. The porch was enclosed ca. 1930 and has an exterior of asphalt "brick design" sheeting material. An entrance leading to the sun porch has a fifteen-light glass and wood door. Part of the area above the sun porch on the second story has been enclosed and has a shed roof and exterior of asphalt "brick design" sheeting. A door leads

from this enclosed area to the roof of the sun porch. This entrance has a multi-panel wood door with a central light that has been covered with a wood panel. On the first floor of the south facade is a shed roof bay window with two one-over-one wood sash windows. This bay has dentil molding at the cornice. At the rear is an original ell wing. At the second story level of the ell is a ca. 1930 frame shed roof wing supported by square wood posts. This wing has an asphalt sheeting exterior and a flush wood door entrance. Exterior wood steps lead to a small frame porch on this wing. The porch has a simple wood railing. The interior of the house retains original wood floors, plaster walls, mantels, staircase, paneled wood doors, built-in bookcases, wood columns with Ionic capitals, and some light fixtures.

202 Johnson Street ca. 1895 (Carport, ca. 1990 **NCst**) 102-5015-0056 **CB**
The dwelling located at 202 Johnson Street is a two-and-one-half-story brick ca. 1895 Queen Anne style dwelling. The house has an asphalt shingle hipped roof with projecting gable bays, a stone foundation, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main (E) and south facades is a wraparound porch with a shed metal roof and ca. 1960 metal posts and railing on roughcut stone piers. Stone steps lead to the porch. A ca. 1960 added metal railing is centered on the steps. Porch eaves have dentil molding, and the porch has a pediment with a lion's head ornament and leaf design. A portion of the porch on the main facade was enclosed ca. 1970 with vertical board panels. This section has a single-light fixed rectangular window. A second entrance leading to the porch is covered with plastic sheeting. The main entrance has original paired two-light glass and wood exterior doors and paired multi-light beveled glass and wood interior doors with a rectangular transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash with roughcut stone sills. On the north facade is a fixed rectangular multi-light stained glass window with a stone lintel and sill. First story windows have stone lintels. On the second story is an oval multi-light window with a surrounding header brick course. The house has a polygonal bay on the main facade that is enclosed with screen panels on the second story. This screened-in porch has exterior fluted aluminum columns. In the gable field is a rectangular metal vent flanked by two fixed multi-diamond light windows. This is set in a large surround with a scroll pediment. There is dentil molding at the eaves. On the south facade is a one-story bay with an original stained glass one-over-one wood sash window. The bay has a mansard wood shingle roof. In the gable field of this facade is a tri-part window with diamond lights. The surround has an elliptical hood molding with a wood keystone. An entrance on the south facade has an original single-light glass and wood door. A window on the first floor of the south facade has a large arched sash window with a multi-light upper sash and original stone lintel with stone keystone. To the rear is a frame one-story hipped roof wing which was possibly a porch that was enclosed. This wing has vertical board siding. At the rear is a one-story brick porch. At the street in front of the house is an original stone retaining wall. At the rear is a ca. 1990 metal carport.

203 Johnson Street ca. 1900 102-5015-0065 **CB**
The dwelling at 203 Johnson Street is a two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne dwelling built ca. 1900 that has been renovated into apartments. It was constructed ca. 1900 as the home of Samuel G. Harris and his wife Mary, daughter of prominent Bristol attorney Captain J.H. Wood, who resided at 214 Johnson Street. The house has a gable metal roof, interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation, and a weatherboard exterior. On the main (W) facade is a full-width porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers and a ca. 1930 wood railing with rectangular balusters. The first floor of the main facade has two entrances. One has a ca. 1920 single-light glass and wood door and the other has a ca. 1960 flush wood door with two horizontal upper lights. Both entrances have exterior steel security doors. The first floor main facade also has an original bay window with a center multi-diamond-light upper sash window flanked by one-over-one wood sash. The second floor of the main facade has a polygonal turret with a pyramidal metal roof. This turret has original one-over-one wood sash windows with arched hood moldings with keystones. An interior wood sunburst panel has been replaced by plain wood panels. Other windows in the house are original one-over-one wood sash. In the gable fields are wood shingles. In the gable field of the main facade is a three-over-one vertical light wood sash window with an arched wood hood molding with an interior sunburst pattern and keystone. On the north facade is a projecting gable bay with bracketed chamfered corners on the first floor. The first story of this bay has a central square single-light fixed window. The second story has multi-light upper sash windows. In the gable field is a three-over-one

vertical light attic window with an arched hood molding with a sunburst pattern and keystone. At the rear of the dwelling is a one-story porch that has been enclosed and has six-over-six wood sash windows. At the rear is also a two-story frame porch on concrete block and brick piers with square wood posts. Rear entrances have ca. 1930 two-panel wood doors. At the basement level is an entrance with a four-panel wood door.

206 Johnson Street ca. 1902 102-5015-0057 **CB**
This dwelling was constructed ca. 1902 and is a Queen Anne style two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, a brick foundation, an exterior wall brick chimney, and an exterior of weatherboard and vinyl siding. Weatherboard siding is on the main (E) and rear (W) facades, and vinyl siding is on portions of the side facades. The house has a chamfered corner on the first floor of the northeast corner of the main facade. On the main (E) facade is a full-width porch with square wood posts, milled balusters, and valance. The porch has a bracketed eave and gabled entry. In the gable field is weatherboard siding. Two entrances lead to the porch: one entrance has an original single-light glass and wood panel door with an exterior wood and screen door, and the second entrance has a ca. 1930 fifteen-light glass and wood door. The second story has a bracketed projecting polygonal bay with three one-over-one wood sash windows. Windows in the house are original wood and ca. 1990 vinyl one-over-one sash design. One window on the first floor of the main facade has a fixed multi-light opaque glass window. The house has a bracketed eave. On the south facade is a projecting gable bay with chamfered corners on the first floor. At the rear of the south facade is an original shed roof wing. This wing has a ca. 1980 nine-light glass and aluminum door. Rear windows are six-over-six and four-over-four vinyl sash. At the rear is also an original two-story hipped roof frame wing. This wing has a ca. 1990 single-light glass and two-panel metal door. In front of the house is an original stone retaining wall.

210 Johnson Street 1895 (Garage, ca. 1955 **NCB**) 102-5015-0058 **CB**
Captain James H. Wood, who lived at 214 Johnson St., had this house built for his son James. Wood was a Confederate veteran and the first lawyer to practice in Bristol. The house was sold in 1900 when James Wood, Jr., moved to New York. The house has changed hands fourteen times and was last sold in 1985 to Bernard and Doris Via, who divided the home into two apartments and a law office. The house was also renovated in the 1950s after a fire. The house is a two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style dwelling built in 1895. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, a weatherboard exterior, an added concrete block foundation, and an interior brick chimney. On the main (E) and north facades is a wraparound porch with a wood floor, tongue-in-groove ceiling, 1985 fluted square wood posts on chamfered square piers, and a milled wood railing. There is an arched wood ca. 1985 valance at the porch entry and a ca. 1985 brick railing leading to the porch. An original arched pediment at the porch roofline has a molded wood sunburst pattern. Part of the porch was enclosed ca. 1955 and has octagonal fixed windows, one-over-one wood sash windows, and vertical board and weatherboard siding. The main entrance is situated in this enclosed area and has a ca. 1985 wood panel door with an elliptical upper light. In the gable field at the half story are diamond pattern wood shingles and square wood panels. On the north facade is a secondary entrance with an original single-light glass and wood panel door with an original wood screen door. At the rear is an original shed roof wing with fixed four-light wood and glass windows. Two entrances on this wing have a four-panel wood door and a ca. 1930 two-vertical-light glass and wood paneled door. Associated with the house is a ca. 1955 concrete block garage with a gable asphalt shingle roof and weatherboard siding in the gable field.

211 Johnson Street ca. 1904 (Garage, ca. 1930 **CB**) 102-5015-0064 **CB**
This two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne dwelling was built ca. 1904. The house has a stone foundation, three interior brick chimneys, a weatherboard exterior, and an asphalt shingle hipped roof. On the main (W) and north facades is a wraparound porch with Ionic columns set on paneled wood piers. The porch has a milled wood baluster and railing. At the roofline of the porch is a pediment with a lion's head and leaf design. The porch extends along the north facade and connects with a two-story porch on the rear facade. The main entrance has paired single-light glass and wood paneled doors with a multi-light rectangular

transom. On the main facade is a two-story polygonal bay. The main facade has bay windows on the first and second floors with a large central one-over-one wood sash window flanked by rectangular one-over-one wood sash windows. One window on the first floor of the main facade has a large square single-light window with rectangular transom. At the roofline of the main facade above the polygonal bay is a gable dormer with a Palladian style attic window, which has a central arched stained glass sash window flanked by rectangular fixed stained glass windows. A secondary entrance on the north facade has a ca. 1930 six-light two-panel wood door. An attic window on the north facade has a square stained glass diamond light window. On the south facade is a ca. 1930 one-story hipped roof frame wing with a concrete foundation. On the south facade of this wing, the upper story has wide weatherboard panels and possibly is a porch that was enclosed. Also at the rear is an original one-story frame gable wing. Off of this wing at the rear is an added frame porch that extends to the basement level. It was enclosed ca. 1950 and has horizontal sash aluminum windows. At the rear is also a large two-story wing built ca. 1930 that has three-over-one vertical sash windows, three vertical-light glass and wood doors, and a concrete foundation. On the rear of this wing is a two-story porch with exposed rafters, square wood posts and railing, and wood steps leading from the first story to the second. At the basement level is an enclosed porch area with square single-light fixed windows. Associated with the dwelling is a frame ca. 1930 garage with an asphalt shingle roof and horizontal wood siding. The garage has vertical board doors.

214 Johnson Street 1872 (Carport, ca. 1955 **NCst)** 102-5015-0055 **CB**
This two-story Federal style dwelling is one of the oldest homes in the Solar Hill neighborhood. It was constructed in 1872 as the home of Captain James Harvey Wood, who lived here through the 1880s and taught law school. The house was used as the parsonage of State St. Methodist Church for a few years prior to 1915. Local historian Bud Phillips purchased the home in 1992. Jefferson Davis visited the home in 1873 and delivered an address from the portico. The first phone in Bristol was installed in this house in 1883. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, an exterior of common bond brick, a brick foundation, and two exterior end brick chimneys. An original portico was removed ca. 1875 and replaced with a full-width porch on the main (E) facade. The porch has Tuscan columns, a wood floor, and a ca. 1930 wood railing. The porch has paired brackets at the eaves, and the house has a bracketed eave. Windows are original six-over-six wood sash with wood lintels and sills. The main entrance has a ca. 1930 fifteen-light glass and wood door. At the rear is an original hipped roof one-story brick wing with a ca. 1925 frame shed roof garage bay. The garage bay has an original six-light and wood panel overhead track garage door, eight-over-eight wood sash windows, exposed rafters at the eaves, and a vertical board siding exterior. At the roofline of the original rear wing is a hipped dormer with two one-over-one wood sash windows. In front of the house is an original stone retaining wall. The interior has original wood floors, mantels, plaster walls, and paneled wood doors. Most ceiling surfaces have dropped acoustical tile ceilings, ca. 1965. The kitchen was updated in the 1960s. Wood floors in the house are from the 1940s. To the rear of the house is a ca. 1955 frame shed roof carport.

220 Johnson Street ca. 1895 (Springhouse, ca. 1895 **CB)** 102-5015-0059 **CB**
The dwelling at this location is a two-and-one-half-story ca. 1895 frame Queen Anne dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, an interior brick chimney, a brick foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (E), north and south facades is a wraparound porch that is curved on the south corner. The porch has wood Tuscan columns with a milled wood baluster and railing. At the porch roofline is a small pediment with a simple arched cut-out design. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood panel door with exterior wood screen doors. Adjacent to the door is a single-light paneled sidelight, and above the door is a two-light transom. A secondary entrance leading to the porch has a single-light glass and wood panel door and an exterior wood and screen door. Above this entrance is a single-light rectangular transom. Another secondary entrance has a small (approximately 5-1/2-ft.-tall) wood panel door with an outer screen and wood door. On the first floor of the main facade is a large square fixed-light window with a segmental arched transom. Other windows in the house are original one-over-one wood sash. On the main facade is a projecting gable bay with chamfered corners. In the gable field of the half story is a tri-part window with three one-over-one wood sash windows. On the second story of the main facade is an original porch that has been enclosed with four-over-four wood sash windows. On the south facade is a projecting

gable bay with chamfered corners and a tri-part attic window with three one-over-one wood sash windows. In the gable field of this facade is an original arched one-over-one wood sash attic window. At the rear is a one-story hipped roof original wing. At the rear of the north elevation is an original one-story wing. This wing has an original porch with bracketed milled wood posts. Two entrances lead to this porch, and both have single-light glass and two-panel wood doors with exterior wood and screen doors. Located at the rear of the dwelling is an original brick one-story gable front springhouse. The springhouse is built into the bank of a hill and has a gable metal roof, a vertical board door, and weatherboard siding in the gable field. The south facade of the building has been rebuilt with concrete block. A concrete retaining wall extends south from the springhouse. The springhouse is connected to the main dwelling via a trellised walkway.

221 Johnson Street ca. 1890 (Garage, ca. 1925 **CB**) 102-5015-0063 **CB**
This ca. 1890 two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling has been divided into apartments. The house has an asphalt shingle gable roof, a weatherboard siding exterior, a brick and stucco foundation, and an interior brick chimney. On the main (W) and south facade is a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, a wood floor, and a tongue-in-groove ceiling. Part of the porch is enclosed with a wood trellis. The main entrance has a ca. 1920 single-light glass and wood panel door. On the main facade is a large square fixed single-light window with a multi-light stained glass rectangular transom. This window is flanked by one-over-one wood sash windows. Other windows are original one-over-one wood sash. In the gable field are patterned wood shingles and a Palladian style attic window with a center arched one-over-one wood sash window flanked by square fixed windows with stained glass border lights. The window surround has a wood keystone. On the south facade is a two-story projecting gable bay with chamfered corners. On the first floor of this bay is a one-over-one wood sash window with a rectangular transom. Second-story windows are covered with wood panels. Patterned wood shingles are in the gable field, and attic windows are paired one-over-one rectangular wood sash. On the rear of the dwelling is a two-story framed wing with exposed rafters. Another two-story rear wing is at the rear of this wing. At the rear (W) facade is an enclosed two-story porch. The first floor has one set of glass and metal sliding windows, and other window openings are covered with wood panels. The upper story has six-light glass and wood windows; many are covered with wood or screen panels. Adjacent to the house is a one-story concrete block shed/garage built ca. 1925, with flat asphalt sheeting roof. The building has ca. 1980 flush wood doors, and part of a garage bay is enclosed with vertical wood panels.

224 Johnson Street ca. 1895 102-5015-0060 **CB**
At this location is a two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne dwelling built ca. 1895. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, a brick foundation, a weatherboard exterior, and interior brick chimneys. On the main (E) facade is a partial-width porch with bracketed milled wood posts, wood baluster, and railing. A stone retaining wall is in front of the house at the street. The cornice has patterned wood panels and a sawtooth wood panel. The main entrance has an original two-vertical-light and raised panel wood door. The panels and lights of the door have fluted surrounds with corner blocks. The door surround has three-light sidelights and a large single-light rectangular transom. Windows on the first floor of the main facade are original floor-to-ceiling-height one-over-one-over-one rectangular triple sash design. Other windows in the house are one-over-one original wood sash. In the gable field of the main facade are vertical diamond pattern board panels and a large arched attic window. The gable has large brackets at the eaves and a central bracketed arched vergeboard. The other front-facing gable has an original louvered wood vent. Over the vent is a trefoil design wood surround. On the north facade is an original one-story shed roof wing that is an enclosed porch with two-over-two wood sash windows. At the rear is an original two-story hipped roof wing. Set in the ell at the rear of the dwelling is an original metal shed roof porch with bracketed milled posts, baluster, and railing. A small portion of this porch is enclosed with masonite siding and has a three-over-one vertical light window and a five-horizontal-panel wood door. On the rear of the two-story wing is a small one-story hipped roof frame wing with a metal roof, two-over-two windows, and a horizontal paneled wood door. Attached to this is a shed roof frame storage bay with a vertical board door. The rear wing and porch have sawtooth wood panels at the cornice. At the roofline of the rear elevation is a gable dormer with a louvered vent set in a trefoil surround.

225 Johnson Street ca. 1900 102-5015-0062 **NCB**
This is a ca. 1900 frame two-and-one-half-story dwelling originally constructed as a boarding house for students studying law under Captain James H. Wood, who lived across the street at 214 Johnson Street. The house has two front-facing gables. The house is currently being extensively altered with exterior vinyl siding, replacement vinyl six-over-six windows, replacement steel panel doors, and a newly constructed full-width front porch. Interior renovation is also currently under way. The building is being transformed into apartments or a duplex.

232 Johnson Street ca. 1890 (Shed, ca. 1990 **NCB**) 102-5015-0061 **NCB**
This one-story frame central hall plan dwelling was built ca. 1890. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, a vinyl siding exterior, and a brick foundation that has been stuccoed. On the main (E) facade is a partial-width porch with square wood posts and a ca. 1980 trellis wood railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 panel wood door. Windows are ca. 1990 six-over-six vinyl sash design. At the rear is an original shed roof wing. On the rear of this wing is a ca. 1950 flat roof wing with one-over-one horizontal sash metal windows. On this wing is also a ca. 1980 wood porch. To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1990 frame gable front shed with weatherboard siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and paired flush wood doors.

KING STREET

39-43 King Street ca. 1940 102-5015-0016 **CB**
This is a two-story brick, Colonial Revival designed duplex built ca. 1940. The building has a poured concrete foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main (W) facade is a shed roof porch added ca. 1970 with wood posts. The two entrances on the main facade have original six-panel wood doors. Windows are original ten-over-ten and eight-over-eight wood sash. In the central bay of the second floor are two six-over-six sash windows. At the roofline is a dentilled frieze.

45 King Street ca. 1925 102-5015-0015 **CB**
The building located at 45 King Street is a two-story, brick veneer, four-unit apartment building known as the "Hillcrest." The building has a poured concrete foundation, a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main (W) facade is an original partial-width porch with square brick piers and a solid brick railing with concrete copping. At the roofline is a wood balustrade with square balusters. There are two apartment units on the first floor, and a central door opens onto the second-floor staircase. All three doors are Craftsman design with three vertical lights and a solid wood panel. Above the doors are soldier course lintels. Two similar doors are located on the second floor and open onto the porch roof. Windows are original four-over-one vertical light sash with brick sills and soldier course lintels. At the roofline of the main facade is a wall dormer with a curvilinear parapet, stucco exterior, and vertical light attic window.(C)

47 King Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0014 **CB**
The dwelling located at 47 King Street is a two-story, brick veneer, gable front dwelling built ca. 1915. The house has a stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior of stretcher bond brick, and four interior wall brick chimneys. On the main (W) facade is an entrance with an original single-light and two-panel glass and wood door. The original glass in the door has been replaced with a ca. 1990 leaded glass light. The door surround also appears added ca. 1990 and has fluted pilasters, a broken pediment, and an urn. At this entrance is an original brick deck and railing. The deck has a tile floor with the letter "C" inscribed (1981-87). Windows have been replaced with one-over-one anodized aluminum storm windows, except for original stained glass windows. Windows have concrete sills and concrete jack arches with shoulders and keystones. Dividing the first and second floors is a concrete beltcourse. In the gable field on the main facade is a quatrefoil attic window. In the upper story are inset concrete shield designs. At the eaves are exposed rafters. The four brick chimneys have inset brick arches. On the north facade is a one-story shed roof porch with original stone piers. This porch was enclosed with wood and glass ca. 1990 to create a

sun porch. In front and north of the house is an original hollow core, rock-faced concrete block retaining wall.

54 King-Lancaster-McCoy-Mitchell Street ca. 1820/ca. 1880 (Barn, ca. 1900 **CB**, and Garage, ca. 1955 **NCB**) 102-0019 and 102-5015-0013 **CB (Individually listed on the National Register 7/29/94)**
Located at 54 King Street is a two-story, brick, Italianate style dwelling. The two-story north wing of this dwelling was built ca. 1820 and is of Flemish bond brick. The house was enlarged into its present form ca. 1880. The house has three interior and one exterior wall brick chimneys, a brick and stone foundation, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. On the main (E) facade is a one-story ca. 1920 porch with fluted Doric columns. The columns rest on a solid brick railing. The main entrance has original double doors of single-light glass and wood design. Above the doors is a large rectangular transom. Windows are one-over-one wood sash set within header course segmental arches. At the roofline of the porch is a ca. 1920 balustrade with milled balusters. The main facade also displays a bay window that has a similar roof balustrade. At the eaves are modillion blocks and dentils. On the north facade is a ca. 1920 sunroom with multi-light casement windows. At the roofline is a ca. 1920 balustrade. Adjacent to the dwelling is a frame barn built ca. 1900 and a ca. 1955 garage.

KINGS ALLEY

19 Kings Alley ca. 1910 102-5015-0073 **CB**
The one-story dwelling located at 19 Kings Alley was constructed ca. 1910 in a double-pen plan. The house is of frame construction and has a gable roof of crimped metal, a stuccoed concrete block foundation, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (E) facade is a full-width porch with ca. 1970 square wood posts. The main entrance has an original single-light and single-panel glass and wood door. Windows are two-over-two and six-over-one rectangular wood sash.

25 Kings Alley ca. 1925 102-5015-0074 **CB**
The dwelling located at 25 Kings Alley is a one-story, frame, gable front dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of corrugated metal, an exterior of asbestos shingle siding, an interior brick chimney, and a foundation of concrete block. On the main (E) facade is a gable roof entry porch with ca. 1960 wrought iron posts. The main entrance has a ca. 1960 three-light glass and wood door. Windows are original two-over-two rectangular wood sash. At the eaves are exposed rafters. On the north facade is an original frame lateral wing.

W. LAWN STREET

6 W. Lawn Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0084 **CB**
Located at 6 W. Lawn Street is a one-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1915. The house has a concrete block foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (E) facade is a partial-width shed roof porch with ca. 1970 square wood posts and wrought iron columns. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door. Windows are ca. 1970 two-over-two horizontal wood sash.

9 W. Lawn Street ca. 1925 102-5015-0085 **CB**
At this location is a one-story, frame, gable front dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a stuccoed brick foundation, a gable roof of corrugated metal, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (W) facade is a partial-width shed roof porch with ca. 1990 square wood posts. The main entrance has a ca. 1940 glass and wood door. Windows are original two-over-two and three-over-one rectangular wood sash.

11 W. Lawn Street ca. 1920 102-5015-0083 **CB**
At this location is a one-story, frame dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, an interior brick chimney, a brick foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (W) facade is a partial-width porch with ca. 1970 square wood posts and a lattice railing. There are two entrances on the main facade; one has a ca. 1970 paneled wood door and the other has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original four-over-one vertical light sash. At the eaves are exposed rafters.

MILLER STREET

3 Miller Street ca. 1905 (Shed, ca. 1940 **CB**) 102-5015-0066 **CB**
The dwelling located at 3 Miller Street was constructed ca. 1905 in a gabled-ell influenced design. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior of weatherboard siding, two interior brick chimneys, and a foundation of both ashlar- and rock-faced hollow core concrete block. On the main (E) facade is a shed roof porch with original Tuscan columns and an added wood support post. The main entrance has an original single-light and three-panel glass and wood door. Adjacent to the main entrance is a single-light and three-panel sidelight. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. At the eaves are exposed rafters. At the rear is a ca. 1940 vertical board shed with a metal roof.

7 Miller Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0067 **CB**
The dwelling located at 7 Miller Street is a one-story frame gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1905. The house has a hipped roof of original pressed metal shingles, two interior brick chimneys, a foundation of rock-faced hollow core concrete block, and an exterior of weatherboard siding and vinyl siding (presently being added). On the main (E) and south facades is a wraparound porch with ca. 1960-1980 square wood columns. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 solid wood door. Flanking the entrance are vinyl shutters. The window in the projecting bay of the main facade has a ca. 1990 eight-over-twelve vinyl clad window. Other windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. In the basement level is a ca. 1940 vertical light glass and wood door and vertical light sash windows.

OAK STREET

102 Oak Street ca. 1915 (Shed, ca. 1915 **CB**) 102-5015-0001 **CB**
The dwelling located at 102 Oak Street was built ca. 1915 in a two-story, frame, gable front Bungalow style. The house has a foundation of rock-faced concrete block, an interior brick chimney and an interior wall brick chimney, a gable roof of original pressed metal shingles, and a weatherboard exterior. On the main (E) facade are two entrances. The main entrance is within the central bay and has a ca. 1980 wood deck and railing. The secondary entrance is in the south bay. Both entrances have original three-vertical- light and single-panel glass and wood doors. Over the doors are gable frame canopies supported by knee brace brackets. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. Dividing the two floors are wood beltcourses. In the gable field is a louvered vent window, and at the eaves are exposed rafter ends. At the rear of the dwelling is an original gable roof shed with vertical board siding and a multi-light glass and wood door.

112 Oak Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0002 **CB**
This is a one-story frame Pyramid Square dwelling built ca. 1915. The house has a concrete block foundation, a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (E) facade is a full-width incised porch with original tapered wood posts on brick piers. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are original four-over-one vertical light sash. At the eaves are exposed rafters, and at the roofline is a small hipped dormer that contains two louvered vent windows.

114 Oak Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0003 **CB**
The one-story, frame dwelling located at 114 Oak Street was built in the Pyramid Square design ca. 1915. This dwelling and the dwelling located at 112 Oak Street were built in similar designs. This dwelling has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior of weatherboard siding, exterior wall and interior wall brick chimneys, and a concrete block foundation. On the main (E) facade is a full-width incised porch. This porch has original columns; the two central columns are tapered wood on stuccoed brick piers, and the corner columns are fluted Doric design on stuccoed brick piers. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are original four-over-one rectangular wood sash. At the eaves are exposed rafters, and at the roofline of the main facade is a gable dormer with a rectangular louvered vent window.

117 Oak Street ca. 1925 102-5015-0005 **CB**
The dwelling located at 117 Oak Street is a one-story, frame, gable front dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a brick foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, one interior and one exterior wall brick chimney, and an exterior of aluminum siding. On the main facade are two entrances. The south bay entrance has an original six-light and two-panel glass and wood door, and the north bay has a ca. 1960 door with jalousie lights. Between the two doors is a bay window with six-over-six wood sash windows. The majority of other windows are original six-over-six wood sash. Leading to both entrances are concrete stairs with wrought iron railings, and over the doors are metal awnings. The north bay entrance and northwest corner were originally the location of an open porch that has since been enclosed. On the north facade at the corner bay are ca. 1960 jalousie windows.

122 Oak Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0004 **CB**
This one-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling was constructed ca. 1910. The house has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, an exterior of aluminum siding, an interior brick chimney, and a hipped roof of original pressed metal shingles. On the main (E) facade is a partial-width porch with ca. 1980 hollow core aluminum columns. The main entrance has an original single-light and three-panel glass and wood door. Windows are original two-over-two horizontal wood sash. Windows on the main facade have added shutters. In the gable field of the main facade is a diamond-shaped louvered vent window.

127 Oak Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0090 **CB**
This two-story frame dwelling was built in a Foursquare design ca. 1915. The house has a brick foundation, a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (W) and north facades is a one-story wraparound porch with original Tuscan columns and a solid wood railing of wood shingles. Entrances on both the main and north facades have original single-light glass and wood doors. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. At the roofline are hipped roof dormers with casement windows.

201 Oak Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0104 **CB**
The dwelling located at 201 Oak Street is a two-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling constructed ca. 1910. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, an interior brick chimney, an exterior of asbestos siding, and a stone foundation. On the main (W) and south facades is a wraparound porch with ca. 1930 tapered wood columns on brick piers and a wood railing. The porch has a wood floor and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with a single-light rectangular sidelight. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. Attached to the north facade is a ca. 1930 frame porte-cochere with ca. 1995 wood posts. At the rear is a second-story frame deck added ca. 1990.

204 Oak Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0006 **CB**
This property is a two-story, brick veneer, Queen Anne-influenced dwelling built ca. 1905. The house has a brick and stone foundation, a hipped roof of original pressed metal shingles, two interior brick and stucco chimneys, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main (E) and south facades is a one-story wraparound porch. This porch has original square brick piers and an added ca. 1960 wrought iron railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1960 glass and wood door. Adjacent to the door are single-

light sidelights. A secondary entrance on this facade has an original single-light glass and wood door and rectangular transom. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash with added metal shutters.

207 Oak Street ca. 1920 (Shed, ca. 1920 **CB**) 102-5015-0105 **CB**
This two-and-one-half-story, frame Foursquare was built ca. 1920. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, a brick foundation, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (W) facade is a full-width porch with tapered wood columns on brick piers. Between the piers is a solid wood paneled railing. The dwelling has a central two-story projecting bay. The main entrance is located in a central recessed section of this bay and has an original single-light glass and wood door. On the second story, a secondary entrance was added to the bay ca. 1970 and has a flush wood door. This door leads to a small wooden deck with no railing. Windows in the dwelling are original fifteen-over-one wood sash. On the first floor of the main facade, windows are original single-light fixed design with diamond light transoms. Flanking these windows are single-light sidelights with similar transoms. At the roofline of the main facade is a hipped dormer with two one-over-one wood sash windows. To the rear of the dwelling is an original rock-faced concrete block storage shed with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, wide eaves, and original diagonal board hinged doors.

210 Oak Street ca. 1905 (Garage, ca. 1920 altered **NCB**) 102-5015-0007 **CB**
The dwelling located at 210 Oak Street is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne-influenced dwelling that was constructed ca. 1905. The house has a brick foundation, a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of aluminum siding. On the main (E) and north facades is a one-story wraparound porch with original wood columns with terra cotta Ionic capitals. The porch has a railing with milled balusters. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with single-light sidelights. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. In the gable field on the main facade is a rectangular attic window with a diamond light. On the north facade is a ca. 1940 second-floor sunroom wing. This wing is supported by steel posts on concrete piers. This sun porch wing has six-light hinged windows. At the rear is a ca. 1920 hipped roof garage of rock-faced concrete block construction. This building has an added door and attached carport.

217 Oak Street ca. 1920 (Garage, ca. 1920 **CB**) 102-5015-0106 **CB**
This two-story, brick veneer Foursquare dwelling was built ca. 1920. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, an exterior wall brick chimney, an exterior of stretcher bond brick veneer, and a brick foundation. On the main (W) facade is the primary entrance, which has an original fifteen-light glass and wood door. This entrance leads to a single-bay entry porch with a hipped roof, Tuscan columns, and a poured concrete floor. A large exterior brick chimney is adjacent to the entrance. Opposite the chimney on the first floor is an original single-light fixed window flanked by eight-light sidelights. Other windows are original six-over-one wood sash. On the south elevation is an original one-story, flat roof, single-bay porch with brick columns and a ca. 1960 metal railing. To the rear of the dwelling is an original brick garage with a hipped asphalt shingle roof and a ca. 1970 overhead track metal garage door.

221 Oak Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0107 **CB**
The dwelling located at 221 Oak Street is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with a projecting gable bay, an exterior of aluminum siding, and a foundation of rock-faced concrete block. On the main (W) facade is a full-width porch with short tapered wood columns on tall brick piers. The porch has a ca. 1960 metal railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. In the projecting gable bay on the first floor is a large single-light fixed window with a multi-light transom. Other windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. At the rear is an original one-story, frame shed roof wing and a one-story enclosed porch.

222 Oak Street, Oak Street School ca. 1900 102-5015-0008 **CB**
The building at 222 Oak Street is a two-story brick school building constructed ca. 1900 reflecting the Colonial Revival style. The building has a rock-faced and ashlar finish concrete block foundation, a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of five-course common bond brick. On the main (E) facade is the main entrance with ca. 1970 single-light glass and wood double doors. The arch above the doors has been filled with vertical board wood panels. This entrance features original brick pilasters with concrete Doric capitals and a concrete arch with a keystone. Windows are original four-over-four rectangular wood sash. The upper sash lights have been painted white. Leading from the vestibule into the building at the main entrance are original paired four-light paneled glass and wood doors. The central bay on the main facade projects slightly, and at the roofline is a gabled pediment. Attached at the rear is a ca. 1930 two-story brick wing. This wing has a concrete foundation, an exterior of stretcher bond brick, and a gable roof of original metal standing seam. Windows are original multi-light steel casement design. On the north facade this wing has an original double door entrance with six-light and two-panel glass and wood doors. Above this door is a gable canopy, and the entrance is reached by a ca. 1970 steel staircase.

225 Oak Street ca. 1909 102-5015-0108 **CB**
This one-and-one-half-story brick veneer, gable end Bungalow was constructed ca. 1909. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, an interior brick chimney, an exterior of stretcher bond brick veneer, and a foundation of ashlar finish concrete block. On the main (W) facade is a full-width continuous shed roof porch. The porch has fluted columns with Ionic motif capitals on brick piers with a brick railing. The main entrance has an original vertical light glass and wood door. Windows are original four-over-one and two-over-one vertical light sash and one-over-one rectangular wood sash. At the roofline of the main facade is a large shed roof dormer with three one-over-one wood sash windows. The dwelling has knee brace brackets in the gable ends and a bracketed porch eave.

227 Oak Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0109 **CB**
The dwelling located at 227 Oak Street is a one-and-one-half-story, frame Bungalow-influenced dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, a brick foundation, and a weatherboard exterior. On the main (W) facade is a full-width porch with square wood columns that have an exterior of weatherboard siding. The columns are attached by an arched valance and have a ca. 1980 wood railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with single-light paneled sidelights and a large rectangular single-light transom. Windows are original nine-over-one wood sash. At the roofline of the main facade and north and south elevations are large hipped roof dormers with two wood sash windows with multi-diamond-light upper sashes. The house has a large overhanging eave with exposed rafters.

233 Oak Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0110 **CB**
The dwelling located at 233 Oak Street is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, Foursquare built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof of pressed metal shingles, a stone foundation, an interior brick chimney, and a weatherboard exterior. On the main (W) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with square wood posts on brick piers. The second story of the main facade has an original sleeping porch with one-over-one wood sash windows. The main entrance has an original fifteen-light glass and wood door. Adjacent to the entrance is a large polygonal bay with three one-over-one wood sash windows. Other windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline of the main facade is a hipped roof dormer with two multi-light fixed windows. On the south elevation is a projecting two-story gable bay.

234 Oak Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0087 **CB**
Located at 234 Oak Street is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1905. The house has a hipped roof of original pressed metal shingles, an interior brick chimney, a brick foundation, and an exterior of asbestos shingles. On the main (E) facade is a full-width porch with original Tuscan columns. The main entrance has an original fifteen-light glass and wood

door. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. On the main facade is a projecting gable with an eight-light attic window. At the roofline of the east and south facade are shed roof dormers with one-over-one wood sash windows.

235 Oak Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0111 **CB**
This one-and-one-half-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling was built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, an exterior of aluminum siding, an exterior wall brick chimney, and a brick and added concrete block foundation. The house has a wraparound porch on the main (W) and north facades. The porch has ca. 1960 metal posts. The main entrance has a ca. 1980 single-oval-light glass and wood door. The house has original large single-light windows with rectangular transoms on the main facade. Other windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. At the roofline of the main facade is a hipped roof dormer with two one-over-one wood sash windows. A secondary entrance leading to the porch has a ca. 1940 six-light glass and wood paneled door and an exterior wood and screen door. In the half story of the projecting gable bay on the main facade is a rectangular fixed single-light attic window. At the rear of the dwelling is a shed roof one-story wing added ca. 1945.

237 Oak Street ca. 1945 102-5015-0112 **CB**
The dwelling located at 237 Oak Street is a one-story, brick veneer, Bungalow-influenced dwelling built ca. 1945. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, an interior brick chimney, a brick foundation, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick veneer. On the main (W) facade is a partial-width incised porch with a square brick corner column and a brick railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 metal panel door. Windows are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl clad sash design with original brick sills. The dwelling has vinyl siding in the gable field. The house has a central monitor roof that has a vinyl siding exterior and one-over-one horizontal sash vinyl windows.

238 Oak Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0088 **CB**
The dwelling located at 238 Oak Street is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling that was constructed ca. 1905. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimneys of brick and stucco, a foundation of rock-faced concrete block, and an exterior of aluminum siding. On the main (E) and north facades is a wraparound porch with original milled columns and spindled valence. The main entrance has original double doors of single-light and three-panel glass and wood design. A secondary entrance on this facade has an original single-light and three-panel glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with a single-light attic window.

243 Oak Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0089 **CB**
The dwelling located at 243 Oak Street is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof of crimped metal, interior brick and stucco chimneys, a brick and stucco foundation, and an exterior of asbestos shingles. On the main (W) facade is a partial-width porch with ca. 1925 tapered wood posts on stuccoed brick piers. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. At the roofline of the main facade is a hipped dormer with paired one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows.

SCOTT STREET

706 Scott Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0092 **NCB**
This one-and-one-half-story, frame dwelling was built ca. 1910. It has been extensively altered with added vinyl siding, a rebuilt porch, and added doors and windows. Because of the extent of alterations, this property is considered non-contributing to the character of the district.

708 Scott Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0091 **NCB**
The house at this location is a one-story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The dwelling has been extensively altered with added doors and windows, vinyl siding, and a rebuilt front porch. The property no longer retains integrity of its original design. (NC)

820 Scott Street, ca. 1910 102-5015-0114) **CB**
At this location is a one-story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has an exterior of weatherboard siding, an interior brick chimney, and foundation of concrete block. On the main (N) facade is a full width shed roof porch with ca. 1970 square wood posts. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash.

SOLAR STREET

101 Solar Street ca. 1910 (Shed, ca. 1980 **NCB**) 102-5015-0017 **CB**
The dwelling located at 101 Solar Street is a two-story brick ca. 1910 Italian Renaissance style dwelling. The house was used as a children's home at one time and is now used as a facility for handicapped citizens. The house has a hipped roof of ceramic tile, one interior and one exterior wall brick chimney, an exterior of stretcher bond brick, and a concrete foundation. Above the foundation is a soldier course of brick. The house has wide eaves with paired brackets. On the main (W) facade is a full-width porch with a central gable. This gable has an arched opening with a central keystone. The porch has fluted Ionic columns and square engaged columns at the wall. Leading to the north corner of the porch is a ca. 1980 frame handicap ramp with square wood posts and wood railing. The porch has metal awnings. The primary entrance is centered on the main facade and has an original fifteen-light beveled glass and wood door with an elliptical sunburst beveled glass transom. The door is framed by a brick soldier course. Windows are original nine-over-nine wood sash with concrete sills. A secondary entrance on the north facade has an original fifteen-light beveled glass and wood door with a tall arched sunburst beveled light transom. Above the entrance is an original arched wood canopy supported by wrought iron brackets. At the rear is a one-story ca. 1980 frame shed roof wing with a concrete foundation, an exterior of vertical board siding, and one-over-one sash aluminum windows. Centered on the dwelling's south facade is an original one-story flat roof porch that was enclosed ca. 1980. This porch area has original square brick columns and has been enclosed with vertical board siding. This enclosed porch has one-over-one aluminum sash windows and a ca. 1980 multi-diamond-light glass and wood door with one single-light sidelight. The porch has a bracketed eave. Adjacent to the porch are expanses of original eight-light glass and wood casement windows, flanked by nine-over-nine wood sash windows. A soldier course of brick lines the windows and makes an arch above the center window. In this arch is a pattern of header brick. The second story of the south facade has two windows with original wrought iron balconets. To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1980 frame gambrel roof storage shed.

110 Solar Street ca. 1910 (Guest House, ca. 1970 **NCB** and Shed, ca. 1955 **NCB**) 102-5015-0022 **CB**
The dwelling located at 110 Solar Street was constructed in the Neo-Classical style ca. 1910. The two-and-one-half-story, brick dwelling has a gable asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main (E) facade is a full-height, full-width porch with Doric columns and engaged columns at the walls. The porch has dentil molding at the eaves. The main entrance has an original six-panel wood door. The surround has multi-light sidelights and an elliptical transom. A course of soldier brick lines the door. On either side of the main entrance are paired twenty-one-light glass and wood doors with outer screen doors. Above the main entrance on the second story are paired twelve-light glass and wood doors with outer screen doors. These doors lead to a small balcony with a wrought iron railing. Windows in the house are original eighteen-over-one and nine-over-one wood sash, and twelve-light fixed design with brick sills and lintels. At the roofline of the main facade are two gable dormers with nine-light fixed windows. The dormers have a wood shingle exterior and gable returns. On the south facade is a one-story hipped roof bay with paired eighteen-light glass and wood windows. In the half story is an arched attic window with multi-light square panes. At the rear is a two-story original hipped roof brick ell with twelve-over-one wood sash windows. At the rear is a two-story frame porch with square wood paneled columns and a square wood baluster.

A ca. 1970 metal carport extends off of this porch. At the roofline of the rear facade is a gable dormer with a one-over-one wood sash window and a wood shingle exterior. Around the front (E) and north sides of the house is a wrought iron fence with an arrow design. Leading to the house is an original stone railing, and at the street is a stone retaining wall with a wrought iron gate. To the rear of the house is a ca. 1970 one-story brick guest house. Also at the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1955 log storage shed with a gable wood shingle roof, a brick foundation, half dovetail notching, concrete chinking, and a vertical board door.

115 Solar Street ca. 1915 (Garage, ca. 1990 (**NCB**) 102-5015-0018 **CB**
This property was lot No. 38 in the original plat of the Solar Hill area. On March 15, 1877, the property was conveyed to Mariah Ann Saul by the Town of Goodson, VA, and Joseph Johnson. The property was conveyed to Mary Matthews in 1904, by which time the dwelling had been constructed. The property changed hands numerous times in the 20th century. It has housed a professional business office since 1990. This is a ca. 1915 two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling with Colonial Revival influences. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, a brick foundation, a stretcher bond brick exterior, and an interior brick chimney. Above the foundation is a soldier beltcourse. On the main (W) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with two fluted, slightly tapered columns with Doric capitals. The porch has brick corner columns with an arched opening at the side elevations, a brick wall railing, and a bracketed eave. The cornice has rectangular wood panels. The main entrance has a ca. 1970 flush wood door with an exterior iron and glass security door. The door surround has an original seven-light rectangular transom and five-light beveled glass sidelights. The first floor windows are replacement ca. 1970 single-light fixed glass and wood floor-to-ceiling design. The door and windows have soldier course lintels. The upper-story windows are original nine-over-nine wood sash with brick sills and lintels. Centered on the second story of the main facade are three six-light wood casement windows. At the roofline of the main facade are two gable dormers with paired pointed arch four-light glass and wood casement windows. The house and dormer eaves have brackets. The dormers have a wood shingle exterior. On the side elevations, the gables have knee brace brackets. On the north facade is a projecting shed roof one-story bay with three sets of original paired ten-light wood casement windows. A beltcourse of header brick separates the first and second stories. The rear (E) facade has a small original one-story frame shed roof wing with a weatherboard exterior, a brick pier foundation, and original six-over-six wood sash windows. Connected to this wing along the rear facade is a shed roof frame porch with square wood posts. At the roofline of the rear facade is a gabled dormer with three six-over-six wood sash windows. The dormer gable has knee brace brackets and a bracketed eave, and the exterior of the dormer is of wood shingles. To the rear of the house is a 1990 brick gable front garage.

116 Solar Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0023 **CB**
This is a two-story brick central hall plan dwelling built ca. 1905 with Italian Renaissance influences. The house has a gable metal roof, a brick foundation, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main (E) facade is a full-width porch with square brick columns and a brick railing. The main entrance has an original six-light and two-vertical panel wood door, a ten-light transom, and four-light sidelights. Windows are original six-over-one wood sash and have original louvered wood shutters, brick sills, and soldier course lintels. The house has a wide eave with large exaggerated brackets. On the south facade is an attached pergola that extends to three large square brick columns. On the south facade is a two-story pedimented gable bay. On the first story of the north facade is a bay window with a large square fixed single-light window flanked by fixed six-light windows. In the half stories of the side elevations are Palladian style attic windows with a central arched four-over-one wood sash flanked by small one-over-one wood sash windows. At the rear facade is a two-story frame wing with weatherboard siding. On the rear elevation is a two-story porch with ca. 1950 wrought iron posts and railings. Exterior steps lead from the first story of the porch to the second. In front of the house is an original stone retaining wall and wrought iron fence and gate.

117 Solar Street ca. 1880 (Detached Residence, ca. 1960 **NCB**) 102-5015-0019 **CB**
The dwelling at this location is a two-story, frame, ca. 1880 central hall plan dwelling with a gable metal roof, a weatherboard exterior, two interior brick chimneys, and a brick foundation. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 wood panel door with two rectangular upper lights. The door is set in a surround with fluted pilasters and has a molded wood arch above it. The arch is

covered with a wood panel and has a wood scalloped trim. An arched canvas awning is above the door. Windows are original two-over-two wood sash. On the north facade is a ca. 1970 shed roof frame one-story bay with six-over-six wood sash windows, a concrete block foundation, and a weatherboard exterior. To the rear is a ca. 1930 shed roof wing with a concrete block foundation, a weatherboard exterior, and exposed rafters at the roofline. This wing has a ca. 1930 three-light metal casement window and a six-light fixed window. Off of this wing at the rear is a ca. 1980 flat roof wing with vertical board panel siding, a brick foundation, and one-over-one wood sash windows. At the rear of the main dwelling is a one-story frame gable roof wing with an asphalt shingle roof and weatherboard exterior. To the rear of the dwelling is a one-story ca. 1960 shed roof stucco building that houses one or two apartments.

121 Solar Street ca. 1900/1999 102-5015-0020 **NCB**
The two-story frame dwelling at 121 Solar Street was originally constructed ca. 1900 and was extensively altered in 1999. The building has 1999 weatherboard siding, vinyl one-over-one sash windows, and 1999 main and secondary doors and door surrounds. The main (W) facade originally had a two-story porch. This porch was enclosed in 1999 as living space. The interior of the house is currently being remodeled. On the rear elevation is a 1999 deck and a two-story porch.

124 Solar Street 1885/ca. 1930 (Carriage House, ca. 1900 **CB**) 102-5015-0024 **CB**
The dwelling located at 124 Solar Street was constructed in 1885 in an Italianate-influenced design. The dwelling was remodeled into its present Tudor Revival style ca. 1930. The house is of brick construction and is two and one-half stories in height. There is a two-story ca. 1930 addition on the main (E) facade with an exterior of brick on the first story and stucco and half timbering and quatrefoil detailing on the upper story. Off of this addition is a one-story wing on the south facade with half timbering and quatrefoil detailing. This one-story wing has a gable dormer on the south facade with two four-over-four vinyl sash windows. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, a stone foundation, and an interior brick chimney. On the main facade is a ca. 1930 partial-width porch with square wood posts and a wood railing with vertical board balusters that have a cutout arrow design. The main entrance has a fifteen-light glass and wood door with a four-light transom. Windows are one-over-one wood sash with wood sills. The door and windows are set in segmental arched openings with soldier course lintels. All gable fields of the house have stucco and half timbering. At the rear facade is an original two-story brick wing. On the rear of this wing is a ca. 1980 one-story frame shed roof wing with board and batten siding. At the rear is also a ca. 1930 two-story brick wing. At the street on the front (E) and north elevations is an original stone retaining wall. To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1900 brick carriage house (124 1/2 Solar Street) with a gable asphalt shingle roof, a stone foundation, and one-over-one wood sash windows.

127 Solar Street ca. 1900 (102-5015-0021) **CB**
The dwelling located at 127 Solar Street is a two-story brick ca. 1900 dwelling. The house has a hipped roof of asbestos cement shingles, three interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation, and an exterior of common bond brick. On the main (W) facade is a central single-bay hipped roof porch with paired Ionic columns. The main entrance has an original fifteen-light glass and wood door with four-light sidelights and an elliptical transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash with brick lintels and stone/concrete sills. The second story of the main facade has center-paired ten-light glass and wood doors with exterior single-light glass and wood doors. This entrance is flanked by small one-over-one wood sash windows with large stone sills that extend to the porch roof. On the north facade is a one-story hipped roof entry porch with Tuscan columns with Ionic capitals. The columns rest on brick piers connected by ca. 1930 metal railings. At the rear is a brick two-story wing--one story is at the basement level and the upper story is even with the dwelling's first story. This basement level has two original garage doors on the north facade. These doors are paired six-light and three-panel glass and wood hinged design. On the south side of this wing is a frame porch supported by concrete block piers and wood posts. The porch has square wood posts and balusters.

200 Solar Street ca. 1910 (Servants' Quarters, ca. 1910 **CB**) 102-5015-0041 **CB**
The dwelling located at 200 Solar Street was constructed ca. 1910 and reflects the Neo-Classical style. This two-story, brick veneer dwelling has a concrete and brick foundation, a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main (E) facade is a full-height portico with fluted columns and terra cotta Ionic capitals. This portico has eave modillion blocks and dentils. Across the width of the house is a one-story porch with fluted columns. The original Ionic capitals on these columns have been removed. A ca. 1970 wood staircase now connects the first-floor porch with a second-story entrance. The main entrance has original single-light glass and wood double doors. Over the entrance is a rectangular leaded glass transom. Windows on the first floor of the building are one-over-one rectangular wood sash with leaded glass upper sash. Other windows in the building are ca. 1980 one-over-one vinyl clad sash. Windows have concrete sills and lintels. In the south bay of the second story is an oval glass and wood window. In the gable field of the portico is an oval glass attic window with a wood keystone. On the north facade is a one-story ca. 1970 brick and frame wing. On the south facade is an entrance with an original single-light glass and wood door. This entrance has an entry porch with an original dentilled cornice and ca. 1960 wrought iron posts. The south facade also features a two-story polygonal bay with a Palladian attic window in the gable field. The rear facade has a ca. 1980 concrete and stucco elevator shaft.
At the rear of the dwelling (200 1/2 Solar Street - (102-5015-0040) is a two-story brick and frame garage and servants' quarters that were built ca. 1910. The first floor of the building is of brick, and the upper floor is of frame construction. The original garage entrance has been enclosed with brick. The first floor now contains an apartment with ca. 1970 wood sash windows and a multi-light glass and wood door. An exterior wall wood staircase is on the south facade of the building and leads to the second floor apartment entrance. The upper facade has an exterior of masonite siding. The entrance on the second floor has a ca. 1970 multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. The building has a hipped roof of original pressed metal shingles. Several windows on the first floor retain segmental arches.

203 Solar Street ca. 1871 (Shed, ca. 1870 **NCB**) (102-5015-0025) **CB**
According to local historian Bud Phillips, the dwelling located at 203 Solar Street is the oldest house in the district. It was the first lot to sell in 1871, and the one-story brick house was built soon after. It was originally owned by G.M. Whitten, who operated a farm supply business on Main (State) Street. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, four interior brick stuccoed chimneys, and a stucco exterior. On the main (W) facade is a pedimented entry porch with paired Ionic columns and engaged columns at the wall. The porch has a dentilled pediment and cornice. The main entrance has a six-panel wood door with multi-light leaded glass sidelights that rest on wood panels. Above the entrance is an elliptical transom. The house has dentil molding at the eaves. Windows are original six-over-six wood sash with stone sills. The house is situated on a hill, and towards the rear of the building it becomes two stories high with an additional basement level. On the rear of the south facade at the basement level is a garage bay with an expanse of three doors with arched six-light vertical wood panels. Extending from this facade above these doors is a frame ca. 1995 carport supported by concrete block columns. Adjacent to the house on the south facade is a frame ca. 1970 shed with open garage bays, vertical board siding, and an asphalt shingle shed roof.

208 Solar Street ca. 1905 (Servants' Quarters, ca. 1905 **CB**) 102-5015-0039 **CB**
The two-story, frame, Neo-Classical style dwelling located at 208 Solar Street was built ca. 1905. The house has a stone foundation, an interior brick chimney, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (E) facade is a two-story portico with original Tuscan columns and milled balusters. On the first floor, the columns rest on stone piers. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and a dentilled cornice. Windows are both original one-over-one rectangular wood sash and one-over-one ca. 1980 vinyl clad sash. Leading to the second floor of the porch is a single-light glass and wood door. On both the north and south facades are gable dormers. At the roof eaves are dentils. In front of the house is an original stone retaining wall.

213 Solar Street 1890 (Servants' Quarters, 1890 **CB**) 102-5015-0026 **CB**
The dwelling at 213 Solar Street was constructed in 1890 and is a two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style house. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, a weatherboard exterior, two interior brick chimneys, and a brick foundation. On the main (E), south, and north facades is a curved wraparound porch with Tuscan columns on added brick piers. The main entrance is recessed in a central projecting hipped roof bay with an arched opening. Within the bay is wainscoting. The entrance has original single-light glass and wood double doors and exterior wood screen doors. Above the entrance is a large single-light rectangular transom. The house has a projecting two-story polygonal bay on the main facade, and at the corner of the main and south facades is a two-story projecting rectangular bay. Above the main entrance on the second-story are paired fifteen-light glass and wood doors with a seven-light transom and a shed roof canopy. Windows in the house are original one-over-one wood sash. The rear (E) facade has a one-story shed roof wing. Above this wing is a small second story ca. 1930 wing. At the rear of the dwelling is an added frame one-story porch/deck with a concrete block foundation. To the rear of the dwelling is an original brick servants' quarters with a stone foundation and a five-course common bond brick exterior. A frame second story has been added with weatherboard siding. The building has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafters. The first floor of the west facade has a pedestrian entrance with a four-panel wood door and a garage bay with ca. 1970 metal and wood sliding track garage doors.

214 Solar Street, Gautnier-Mahoney House 1900 (Carriage House, 1900 **CB**) 102-5015-0038 **CB**
The dwelling located at 214 Solar Street was originally owned by the Gautnier family. James Mahoney lived in the house in the early 1900s, and the Mahoney family continued to own the dwelling until the 1940s. Constructed in 1900, this two-story brick veneer dwelling reflects both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. The house has a stone and brick foundation, two exterior wall brick chimneys and one interior brick chimney, an exterior of stretcher bond brick, and a hipped roof of asphalt shingles. On the main (E), north and south facades is a one-story wraparound porch with a dentilled cornice and original paired Doric columns on brick piers. Between the piers is a railing with milled balusters. The main entrance has original double doors of single-light glass and wood design. The door surround has fluted pilasters and a dentilled cornice. Below the cornice is a garland and swag design. The entrance also displays original screen doors. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash with concrete sills and lintels. Windows on the main facade have a diamond-light upper sash. In the south bay of the second floor is a diamond-shaped fixed window. At the roofline is a dentilled cornice. In the gable field on the main facade is a painted slate surface. In the gable field is a Palladian attic window with a central arched one-over-one sash flanked by fixed leaded glass windows. In front of the house is a poured concrete retaining wall and cast iron fence. At the rear of the dwelling is a one-and-one-half-story brick carriage house and servants' quarters. This building has a concrete and brick foundation, an interior brick chimney, an exterior of stretcher bond brick, and a gable roof of original slate. Garage doors are original hinged six-light glass and paneled wood design, and the pedestrian entrance has an original nine-light and two-panel glass and wood door. At the roofline of the main (E) and rear (W) facades are three gable dormers with Gothic arched sash windows with keystones. Each window is flanked by Doric motif pilasters.

217 Solar Street ca. 1880 (garage, ca. 1925, altered **NCB**) 102-5015-0027 **CB**
The dwelling at this location is a ca. 1880 two-story brick Victorian gabled ell with Italianate influences. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, an interior brick chimney, a six-course common bond exterior, and a foundation of brick. The building has been subdivided into apartments. On the main (W) facade is a ca. 1930 full-width porch with Tuscan columns. The porch extends beyond the house on the north facade as a porte-cochere. The main entrance has a ca. 1950 three-light flush wood door. The original door surround has been removed. Windows are original two-over-two wood sash, are set in segmental arched panels, and have wood sills and header course brick lintels. On the south facade is a one-story polygonal bay with one-over-one segmental arched windows. At the eaves of this bay are brackets and dentil molding. A circular attic window appears in the gable field of both the main and south elevations. At the rear is a large ca. 1900 two-story frame ell with a brick foundation and weatherboard siding. A ca. 1950 two-story frame wing with aluminum siding is on the north side of the ell. To

the rear of the dwelling is a concrete block garage/shed built ca. 1925. The building has been altered with a raised and extended roof with vertical board siding.

218 Solar Street ca. 1900 102-5015-0037 **CB**
This is a two-and-one-half-story frame ca. 1900 Queen Anne dwelling that is now divided into apartments. The house has a weatherboard exterior, a stone foundation, and an asphalt shingle hipped roof with projecting gable bays. On the main (E), north, and south facades is a wraparound porch with ca. 1980 fluted aluminum columns. The second story of the main facade has an inset single-bay porch with an original Tuscan column and arched openings with a sunburst wood design. In the gable field are wood shingles. The dwelling retains original doors and one-over-one wood sash windows. The dwelling also features an original bay window, single-light diamond-shaped windows, and a Palladian attic window with border lights. On the rear is an original two-story gable T wing with shed roof wings on the north and south elevations. A small frame ca. 1970 deck is attached to the south elevation. At the rear is a small one-story frame gable roof basement entrance. In front of the house is a concrete retaining wall with pyramidal concrete entry posts.

224 Solar Street ca. 1900 102-5015-0036 **CB**
This dwelling is a two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne-influenced dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a hipped metal roof with projecting gable bays, a brick foundation, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (E), south, and north facades is a wraparound porch with square fluted posts. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood panel door with three-light sidelights and a four-light transom. A second entrance has been added to the main facade and has a ca. 1970 flush wood door. A third entrance on the main facade has a five-horizontal-panel wood door with an exterior aluminum and glass storm door. On the first floor of the main facade is a projecting rectangular bay with an original square fixed single-light window. Other windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. On the second floor are paired single-light glass and wood doors. These doors lead to a ca. 1980 frame balcony. In the gable fields are diamond-shaped multi-light attic windows. At the roofline of the main facade is a pedimented gable dormer with an exterior of wood shingles. At the rear is an original two-story ell. On the south facade of the ell is a one-story frame metal shed roof wing.

225 Solar Street 1902 102-5015-0028 **CB**
This two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian style dwelling was constructed in 1902. It has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, two interior brick chimneys, a weatherboard exterior, and a stone foundation. On the main (W) and south facades is a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, a rectangular wood baluster and railing, and a bracketed cornice. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with a single-light sidelight and a rectangular single-light transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. The south facade has an arched single-light attic window in the gable field. At the rear is a one-story shed roof frame wing. On the north facade is a two-story polygonal bay.

227 Solar Street 1904 (Carport, ca. 1995 **NCst**) 102-5015-0029 **CB**
This two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne dwelling was built in 1904. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, three interior brick chimneys, a weatherboard exterior, and a brick foundation. On the main (W) and north facades is a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and milled wood balusters and railing. The main entrance has original single-oval-light double doors with a single-light transom. Two large single-light fixed windows with single-light transoms are on the main facade. Other windows are original one-over-one wood sash with wood sills. At the roofline of the main facade is a hipped dormer with two fixed rectangular diamond-light windows. A square fixed diamond-light window appears in the front-facing gable. The first floor has a rectangular projecting corner bay with a large single-light fixed window with a single-light transom. On the north facade exterior wood steps lead from the porch to a secondary entrance that sits half-way between the first and second floors. This entrance has a single-light glass and wood panel door. Under the steps is a six-panel wood door that

accesses a storage compartment. The rear facade has a one-story metal shed roof porch that was enclosed with single-light wood casement windows ca. 1930. Also at the rear is a small wood deck built ca. 1995. To the rear is a frame ca. 1995 carport.

234 Solar Street ca. 1900 (Garage, ca. 1930 **CB**, and Servants' Quarters, ca. 1900 **CB**) 102-5015-0035 **CB**
This two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling was built in the Queen Anne style ca. 1900. The house was originally constructed with a large porch and a tower on the main facade. These features were removed in the 1990s. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, a brick foundation, and an exterior of common bond brick. On the main (E) facade is a ca. 1980 single-bay gabled entry porch with a chamfered wood corner post. On the main facade is a two-story polygonal bay. Separating the floors on this bay are alternating sailor and soldier brick framed by stretcher bond brick beltcourses. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash set in segmental arched openings with wood sills. The front gable has decorative wood vergeboard and a bracketed eave. Two entrances on the main facade have ca. 1940 fifteen-light glass and wood design doors with six-light transoms. On the rear elevation is an original two-story shed roof brick wing, and on the north and south elevations are original one-story brick wings. Above the south wing is a ca. 1970 second story porch with square wood posts, railing, and balusters. To the rear of the dwelling is a frame ca. 1930 three-bay garage with weatherboard siding. To the rear of the dwelling is a one-and-one-half-story, frame ca. 1900 servants' quarters (234 1/2 Solar Street). This building has a saltbox gable roof, a brick pier foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding.

235 Solar Street, Adams-Arronhime-Johnson House 1904 (Garage, ca. 1960 **NCB**) 102-5015-0030 **CB**
This dwelling was built in 1904 by the Adams brothers, who had an architectural firm in town. In the 1910s the house was owned by Gordon Arronhime, a Jewish businessman. In the late 1950s, the dwelling was purchased by Lotty Johnson, and it remained in the Johnson family until the early 1990s. The house is a two-and-one-half-story, gable front, frame dwelling with a gable asphalt shingle roof, a brick foundation, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of aluminum siding. The original two-story porch on the main (W) facade was replaced ca. 1930 with a one-story full-width porch with Tuscan columns. These columns have ca. 1992 Ionic motif capitals. The main entrance has an original beveled oval light and raised panel wood door with multi-diamond light sidelights and a two-light rectangular transom. The second story has a single-light glass and wood panel door. In the gable field are two original fixed diamond-light windows. At the rear is an original shed roof porch that was enclosed ca. 1930 as living space. To the rear is a ca. 1960 concrete block garage.

237 Solar Street, Caldwell House 1906 102-5015-0031 **CB**
This two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne-influenced dwelling was built in 1906 and was originally owned by the Caldwell family. The house has a weatherboard exterior, a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, an interior brick chimney, and a brick foundation. On the main (W) facade is a partial-width porch with Tuscan columns and a projecting pedimented entry bay with wood scroll detailing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with multi-diamond-light sidelights and a multi-light transom. The house has decorative oval, square, and stained glass fixed windows and original one-over-one wood sash designs. Gable fields have wood shingles, and the main facade has a Palladian attic window. At the roofline of the main facade is a pedimented gable dormer with a multi-light upper sash. On the south facade is a two-story polygonal bay. On the north facade at the roofline is a gable dormer. On the rear elevation is a two-story shed roof wing and a one-story shed roof enclosed ca. 1970 porch. The porch is enclosed with screen panels and has frame square posts. The two-story wing has a small enclosed porch with one-over-one windows.

238 Solar Street ca. 1905 (Garage, ca. 1930 **CB**) 102-5015-0034 **CB**
This is a ca. 1905 one-and-one-half-story frame Dutch Colonial style dwelling. The house has a gambrel roof of original wood shingles which have been painted, a brick foundation, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of aluminum siding. On the main (E) facade is a full-width gable roof porch with Tuscan columns with Ionic motif capitals. Inside the gable fields are wood shingles. At the roofline of the main facade are two flat roof dormers, each with two six-over-one wood sash windows. The main

entrance has an original single-light and raised panel wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original six-over-six and one-over-one wood sash, as well as an original bay window and two original fixed stained glass windows. Some windows are ca. 1980 replacement designs. A secondary entrance on the north facade has ca. 1980 sliding glass doors. On the rear facade is a ca. 1950 shed roof wing. At the roofline of the rear facade is a shed roof dormer with six-over-one sash windows. To the rear is a ca. 1930 frame hipped roof garage.

244 Solar Street ca. 1905 (Servants' Quarters, ca. 1905 **CB**) 102-5015-0033 **CB**
This two-and-one-half-story, gable front, frame dwelling was built ca. 1905. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, a brick foundation, an interior brick chimney, and a weatherboard exterior. On the main (E) and north facades is a wraparound porch with Doric columns. The main entrance has original single-light glass and wood double doors with original exterior multi-diamond-light glass and wood double doors. The first floor of the main facade has square fixed and large one-over-one wood sash windows. The second story has a wood shingle exterior and a central tri-part window with a center arched one-over-one wood sash flanked by two rectangular six-diamond-light windows. Flanking the tri-part window are two diamond-shaped fixed windows. Other windows in the house are original one-over-one wood sash. The south facade has a projecting two-story polygonal bay, and off of this is a one-story polygonal bay. At the rear is a two-story wraparound porch on the rear (W) and north facades. To the north and west of the house is an original stone retaining wall. To the rear of the dwelling is an original one-story servants' quarters with a stone first floor and a frame second story with weatherboard siding.

245 Solar Street ca. 1880 102-5015-0032 **CB**
The dwelling located at 245 Solar Street is a one-story, frame, central hall plan dwelling built ca. 1880. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation, and a weatherboard exterior. The main entrance has a six-panel wood door with a six-light transom. Windows are both original two-over-two and replacement six-over-six wood sash. On the rear elevation is an original gabled T wing. On the north facade of the T and the rear (E) facade of the main section is an original frame shed roof porch that is enclosed with screen panels. Off of the porch is a ca. 1985 frame deck. On the south side of the T wing is a ca. 1990 shed roof wing with concrete block piers.

SYCAMORE STREET

815 Sycamore Street, ca. 1910 (102-5015-0115) **CB**
The dwelling at 815 Sycamore Street is a one-story frame, Pyramid Square house form built ca. 1910. The dwelling has an exterior of weatherboard siding, a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, and a foundation of rock-faced hollow core concrete block. On the main (S) facade is a full width shed roof porch with original Tuscan columns. At the rooofline is an original gable wall dormer. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. The main entrance has an original paneled wood door.

820 Sycamore Street ca. 1925 102-5015-0086 **CB**
The dwelling located at 820 Sycamore Street is a one-story frame Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a stuccoed brick foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (N) facade is a full-width gable roof porch with original square Doric motif columns on stuccoed brick piers. The porch has a solid wood railing with a wood shingle exterior. In the gable field on the main facade are wood shingles. At the eaves are knee brace brackets. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door. Windows are original five-over-one vertical light sash. On the east facade is a ca. 1950 gable roof wing of frame and concrete block. Windows on the side facade are three-over-one vertical light sash.

908 Sycamore Street 1911 102-5015-0050 **CB**
The dwelling at this location was built in 1911 in the Dutch Colonial style. The two-story dwelling is of rock faced hollow core concrete block construction and has a foundation of stone and hollow core concrete, two interior chimneys of hollow core

concrete, and a gambrel roof of original pressed metal shingles. The upper facade has an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (N) facade is an original full-width porch with ca. 1980 hollow core aluminum columns. The main entrance has an original oval light glass and wood door. First-floor windows on the main facade are ca. 1965 twenty-light fixed design, with the remainder of the dwelling's windows original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. On the main facade is a large gambrel roof wall dormer with a central one-over-one wood sash window flanked by fixed single-light windows. At the rear is a 1985 one-story frame wing.

910 Sycamore Street ca. 1900 102-5015-0042 **CB**
The dwelling located at 910 Sycamore Street was constructed in a double-pen plan ca. 1900. This one-story frame house has a concrete block foundation, a gable roof of metal standing seam, a central interior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (N) facade is a ca. 1980 brick veneer skirt wall. The main entrance has a ca. 1980 six-panel solid wood door, and above it is a gable canopy supported by knee brace brackets. Windows in the dwelling are original six-over-six wood sash.

911 Sycamore Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0049 **CB**
This one-and-one-half-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling was built ca. 1905. The house has a hipped and gable roof of original pressed metal shingles, two interior brick chimneys, a foundation of rock-faced hollow core concrete block, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (S) facade is a partial-width shed roof porch with ca. 1960 square wood columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The majority of the dwelling's windows are original one-over-one wood sash. At the rear is a one-story shed roof wing. In front of the house is a retaining wall of original hollow core concrete and split-faced concrete block.

913 Sycamore Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0048 **CB**
The dwelling located at 913 Sycamore Street is a one-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling. Constructed ca. 1905, the house has a pyramidal roof of original metal standing seam, two interior brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (S) facade is a partial-width shed roof porch with ca. 1980 hollow core aluminum columns. The main entrance has an original single-light and three-panel glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. In front of the house is an original retaining wall of hollow core concrete block and replacement split-faced block.

914 Sycamore Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0043 **CB**
This two-story, frame, Dutch Colonial-influenced dwelling was built ca. 1915. The house has a poured concrete foundation, a gambrel roof of asphalt shingles, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (N) facade is a partial-width shed roof porch with ca. 1970 wrought iron posts. The main entrance has an original fifteen-light glass and wood door. At the roofline is a shed roof dormer with a central six-over-six wood sash window flanked by four-over-four sash windows. Other windows in the dwelling are six-over-six wood sash. At the rear is a one-story wing.

918 Sycamore Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0044 **CB**
A two-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling is located at 918 Sycamore Street. The house was built ca. 1915 and has a poured concrete foundation, a clipped gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (N) facade is a partial-width hipped roof porch with original chamfered columns with vergeboard brackets. The main entrance has an original fifteen-light glass and wood door. Windows are original six-over-six rectangular wood sash. At the roofline of the west facade are two gable wall dormers.

922 Sycamore Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0045 **CB**
The dwelling located at 922 Sycamore Street was constructed in a gabled ell design ca. 1915. This two-story frame dwelling has a poured concrete foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the

main (N) facade is a partial-width shed roof porch with ca. 1980 hollow core metal columns. The main entrance has an original fifteen-light glass and wood door. Windows are original six-over-six rectangular wood sash. On the east facade are two hipped wall dormers with six-over-six sash windows. At the rear of the dwelling is a one-story shed roof wing.

925 Sycamore Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0047 **CB**
This one-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling was built ca. 1905. The house has a foundation of rock-faced hollow core concrete, a hipped roof of original pressed metal shingles, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (S) and west facades is a wraparound porch with ca. 1980 hollow core metal columns. The main entrance has original double doors of single-light and three-panel glass and wood design. The main facade also has a secondary entrance with a single-light and three-panel glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. In front of the house is an original retaining wall of hollow core concrete block.

926 Sycamore Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0046 **CB**
The dwelling located at 926 Sycamore Street is a two-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling constructed ca. 1915. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior of vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and a poured concrete foundation. The main entrance has an original fifteen-light glass and wood door and a ca. 1940 gabled canopy supported by knee brace brackets. Windows are both original and replacement six-over-six wood sash and vinyl-clad sash designs. At the roofline of the main facade is a gable wall dormer with a six-over-six sash window. Two similar dormers are at the roofline of the west facade.

1000 Sycamore Street ca. 1930 102-5015-0080 **CB**
The dwelling located at 1000 Sycamore Street was built ca. 1930 by an Italian builder named Rainero, and was used as his family's residence. Mr. Rainero also built the dwellings located at 104 and 106 West Street. The Rainero residence was inherited by Doshe Rainero. It is a one-story, brick and stucco dwelling with a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a brick and stucco foundation, an exterior wall brick chimney, and a stucco exterior. On the main (N) facade is a partial-width porch with original stuccoed brick columns. The porch also has a ca. 1990 added hollow core aluminum column. The two entrances on the main facade have original three-light glass and wood doors. Windows are original two-over-two rectangular wood sash. The dwelling also has an interior brick chimney.

WEST STREET

104 West Street, Rainero House ca. 1930 102-5015-0078 **CB**
The dwelling located at 104 West Street was built ca. 1930 by an Italian builder named Rainero. It is a one-story, frame and stucco, gable front, Spanish Colonial-influenced dwelling. The house has an exterior of stucco, a gable roof of original clay tiles, a brick and stucco foundation, and an interior stuccoed brick chimney. On the main (E) facade is a partial-width shed roof porch with a clay tile roof and stuccoed brick piers divided by arches. The porch floor is of original glazed tile and concrete, as is a section of the walkway. The main entrance has an original six-light and two-panel glass and wood door. Windows are original three-over-one vertical light sash. On the main facade is a gable roof stuccoed tower with clay tiles.

106 West Street ca. 1930 102-5015-0079 **CB**
The house at this location was built by a local Italian builder named Rainero and is a one-story, frame and stucco dwelling built ca. 1930 with Spanish Colonial influences. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a concrete and stucco foundation, an exterior of textured stucco, and an interior brick and stucco chimney. On the main (E) facade is a partial-width shed roof porch with stuccoed Tuscan columns and an added milled column. On the south wall of the porch is a wall buttress with cut-out panels of stucco. The main entrance has a ca. 1970 glass and wood door. Windows are ca. 1970 one-over-one vinyl clad sash. Over the windows are concrete lintels, and the windows have concrete sills.

213 West Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0068 **CB**
At this location is a one-story frame, gabled ell dwelling constructed ca. 1905. The house has a hipped roof of original metal standing seam, an exterior of vinyl siding, and a foundation of rock-faced hollow core concrete block. On the main (W) and south facades is a wraparound porch with ca. 1960 wrought iron posts. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. On the north facade is an added brick flue. In the basement level on the main facade is a ca. 1940 five-panel wood door. In front of the house is a stone and concrete block retaining wall.

219 West Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0069 **CB**
The one-story frame gable front dwelling located at 219 West Street was built ca. 1910. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a concrete block foundation, and an exterior of aluminum siding. On the main (W) facade is a partial-width shed roof porch with ca. 1970 wood posts and railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1970 solid wood door. Windows are original two-over-two rectangular wood sash.

221 West Street ca. 1920 102-5015-0070 **CB**
The dwelling located at 221 West Street is a one-story frame, gable front Bungalow. Constructed ca. 1920, the house has a clipped gable roof of asphalt shingles, a concrete block and stucco foundation, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (W) facade is a partial-width clipped gable porch with ca. 1960 square wood posts and railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1960 two-light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original two-over-two rectangular wood sash.

225 West Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0071 **CB**
This one-story frame, gable front dwelling was constructed ca. 1915. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior of aluminum siding, and a concrete block foundation. On the main (W) facade is a partial-width shed roof porch with ca. 1970 wrought iron posts. The main entrance has an original single-light and three-panel glass and wood door. Windows are original two-over-two rectangular wood sash. Windows on the main facade have had the lower sash units replaced with six-light units.

229 West Street ca. 1920 102-5015-0072 **CB**
This one-story, frame, gable front Bungalow was constructed ca. 1920. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior of weatherboard siding, and a stuccoed concrete block foundation. On the main (W) facade is a gable roof entry porch with original square wood posts and an added solid wood railing. The main entrance has an original eight-light and single-panel glass and wood door. Windows are original two-over-two rectangular wood sash. In the gable fields are original wood shingles. At the eaves are exposed rafters.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Solar Hill Historic District is located in the city of Bristol, Virginia. Bristol is located in southwestern Virginia along the Virginia-Tennessee border. The Solar Hill Historic District is eligible for historic designation under National Register criterion C for its architectural significance. The district contains 117 primary buildings, of which 108 or 92% would be considered contributing to the character of the district. The Solar Hill Historic District is significant under National Register criterion C for its 19th and early 20th century architecture. Dwellings within the district date primarily from 1871 to ca. 1950. Architectural styles represented include Queen Anne, Neo-Classical, Italianate, Federal, and Bungalow designs. The district also includes many Folk Victorian house forms, two apartment buildings, a church, and one school. The district is Bristol's largest intact collection of contiguous turn-of-the-century dwellings. These dwellings have not been significantly altered, and the district retains a high degree of its architectural integrity.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Colony to Early National Period (1753-1830)

Bristol, Virginia, developed in the mid-19th century at the time of the construction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The line was to end at the Virginia-Tennessee state line, and visionary investors rushed to purchase the woods and farmland surrounding the proposed route, each with the intention of establishing a town. Such interests resulted in the formation of not one but three towns in two states, and Bristol's history is forever intertwined with that of Bristol, Tennessee, and Goodson, Virginia. Well before the coming of the railroad, however, the roots of Bristol's history reach to the late 18th century and the estate of Colonel James King.

James King (1752-1825) immigrated to Virginia from London at age seventeen in 1769. King adopted the colony as his new home and fought in the Revolutionary War. In 1782, he married Sarah Goodson and soon purchased several acres near what is now present-day Bristol. King erected a two-story log house on the acreage and named the homesite Holly Bend. In 1784, he established an iron works south of present day Bristol at the mouth of Steele's Creek. One of the first iron works in the region, the company hauled iron from the furnace by wagon to Kingsport, which was named in honor of Colonel King, then shipped the iron down the Holston River. King's furnace also made cannon balls for the War of 1812. In 1790, King became business partners in a nail factory with William Blount, Governor of the Territory South of the Ohio River.[1] King became one of the region's wealthiest men. King's youngest son, James King, Jr. (1791-1867), followed in his father's footsteps and also became a wealthy landowner. It was his land that became the future site of the town of Bristol.

Soon after his marriage in 1812, James King, Jr., wanted to establish a residence close to that of his father's and on September 26, 1814, he purchased 1600 acres from Issac Shelby. The land was situated in Sullivan County, Tennessee, and Washington County, Virginia, and is the present site of Bristol. King and his new wife established a large plantation on the land and chose a prominent hill on which to build their home, a two-story brick Federal style dwelling named Mountain View. This area later became the Solar Hill community, and the current 54 King Street is the site of King's home (NR 7/29/1994).[2]

Antebellum Period (1831-1860)

During the ante-bellum period, the Solar Hill property continued to be owned by the King family. The Kings were well known for their hospitality and hosted numerous guests, including President Andrew Jackson. Their home became a common stop on the stage coach route, and in January of 1839, a post office was established in the area with James King, Jr., appointed postmaster.

By the mid-1840s, word began to spread throughout the region about a possible railroad line. The proposed route was to cross King's land and terminate at the Virginia-Tennessee border. In 1848, King donated an eighty-foot right of way and approximately ten acres on either side of the tracks for depot lots. Because railroads often brought with them numerous business opportunities and prosperity, the proposed railroad made conditions favorable for establishing a town along the state border. Chief among those interested in pursuing such a venture was King's new son-in-law, Joseph Rhea Anderson. A young merchant from Blountville, Tennessee, Anderson had married Melinda King June 3, 1845 and was an ambitious businessman. Anderson realized that the railroad "would provide the necessary traffic for developing the area's great natural resources and agricultural potentials."[3] In 1852 he approached James King about purchasing some of his land for the development of a town. After some persuasion from his daughter, King finally agreed and on July 10, 1852 sold one hundred acres to his son-in-law.[4]

In less than a month, Anderson had the area surveyed and divided into lots. He envisioned "the development of an important trade and industrial city," and named the town Bristol, after a manufacturing city in England.[5] Situated in both Virginia and Tennessee, it was legally two towns. The original town plat included most of the present downtown area of Bristol, Virginia, but it did not include the King estate, which sat north of the emerging town. Lots sold quickly in the new town, and Joseph R. Anderson erected the first building in 1853. This two-story frame structure was sited at the present location of 4th and Main Streets and served as both a home and store. Several other homes soon followed, and in November of 1853, the Bristol Post Office was established. Sales of lots increased in 1854 and 1855 as anticipation of the railroad continued.[6]

While Joseph Anderson was establishing Bristol, others were also realizing the area's potential and made similar efforts. Colonel Samuel Eason Goodson, a first cousin to James King, Jr., owned over 300 acres north and east of King's land and established the town of Goodsonville alongside Anderson's Bristol. In the early 1850s, Goodson had the area surveyed and mapped with a depot as the town center. He tried to persuade the railroad to pass through his town. However, the land was near, but not on, the proposed route, and King had already donated prime land for a depot in 1848. By 1855, numerous lots sold in Goodsonville as well as in Bristol.[7]

Bristol and Goodsonville grew considerably in the expectation of the prosperity and opportunity anticipated with the coming of the railroad. In September of 1856, the track was completed, and on October 1, 1856, the first train pulled into Bristol. The town was the end of the line, but another line, that of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, was also working its way to the town. To accommodate this second route, a depot was constructed in Bristol in 1857. This track was completed and in operation by late May, 1858, with trains running from Bristol to Knoxville.[8]

As the first railroad was nearing completion, three towns surrounded it: Bristol, Virginia; Bristol, Tennessee; and Goodsonville, Virginia. To clarify the situation, Joseph Anderson pushed to combine the towns into one. However, the matter of the state line prevented the formation of one town, and a move arose to incorporate all of the Virginia side as Goodson. A bitter controversy erupted over the issue as business interests and personal loyalties clashed. A final decision was made December 17, 1855 when citizens voted to establish all of the Virginia side, consisting of both Goodsonville and the original Bristol, Virginia, as the town of Goodson. Bristol, Tennessee, moved ahead with incorporation the following February and elected Joseph Anderson as its first mayor. Goodson, Virginia, incorporated March 5, 1856, and citizens chose Austin M. Appling as their mayor.[9]

With the railroad finally a reality, Bristol and Goodson prospered. Quick and numerous lot sales coupled with the completion of the railroad instigated numerous land purchases. The town grew considerably as houses, stores, hotels, and other businesses emerged. Seeing further opportunity, many entrepreneurs became interested in the Bristol and Goodson area as a real estate investment. One of the choicest properties was that of the old King estate north of Goodson, which remained outside the city limits. A.K. Moore, an investor from Savannah, Georgia, purchased several lots in Goodson as well as several tracts of adjoining lands. In 1856, Moore purchased sixty acres of the original King estate, including the former King mansion, Mountain View. Moore's intentions were to form yet another town, named Mooresville. However, Moore overextended himself financially and

was forced to turn all of his deeds over to the Savannah firm of Scranton and Johnston, from whom he had borrowed money. In 1860, the firm sold the house and four acres to local merchant Valentine Keebler. Joseph Johnston became the sole principal of the firm and retained ownership of the remaining acreage of the King estate, which later became the Solar Hill neighborhood.[10]

Civil War (1861-1865)

Bristol and Goodson's growth was temporarily interrupted by the Civil War. The towns were raided several times by Federal troops, which engaged in looting and destruction of some buildings. The most severe occurrence was on December 14, 1864, when Federal troops led by General Stephen Burbage entered the town and destroyed its railroad depots.[11] But prosperity quickly resumed after the war ended.

Development and Early Construction in Solar Hill (1866-1890)

In 1870, practically all residences were located in the downtown area, known as Beaver Flats. Houses were crowded among stores and other businesses along Main (now State) Street, while Shelby, Broad, and Cumberland Streets were mostly residential. As the economy continued to expand, homes were demolished for new and expanding businesses. At the same time, many citizens sought to replace their first homes, which were often small and poorly built. With increased wealth, the area's most prominent citizens began to seek places to build permanent and finer homes.

The most logical and desirable spot for such a development was the hill north of the towns, which had been part of the original King estate. This area offered well drained soil and a splendid view of the town below. The spot was commonly referred to as Solar Hill because of its use as an official United States observation point of the 1869 solar eclipse. With the exception of the King mansion, the acreage was primarily pasture and woodland where townspeople had gone to cut firewood. The property was still owned by out-of-town investor Joseph Johnston, who had shown no interest in developing the area. Goodson attorney Captain J.H. Wood and his father-in-law W.W. James saw an opportunity for private development and in 1870 visited Johnston to convince him to sell the property. Johnston finally agreed, but before arrangements could be settled, the two Goodson men encountered financial difficulties and could not make the purchase. Wood, however, saw the benefit it would bring to the community and led the effort to have the town purchase the land. Voters approved the move, and in May of 1871, the town of Goodson purchased Solar Hill for $24,937.50.[12]

The purchase of Solar Hill proved to be a great boon to Goodson. A survey and map of the area were completed by June 20, 1871, and sale of the lots took place on July 5th. The main streets in the neighborhood were named Solar, Sycamore, and Johnston (which soon transformed to Johnson). Scott Street marked the northern border and King Street honored the land's original owner. The sale was heavily advertised, and assessments of the lots were valued at no less that $125.00. The local paper announced that "These lots are very beautiful and the soil is of excellent quality; very many of them incomparably desirable, commanding a view of the entire town and much of the vicinity. . ."[13]

The sale caused great excitement in Bristol and Goodson, and prospective buyers arrived to inspect the staked-out lots several days prior to the scheduled event. Hotels, restaurants, and saloons overflowed as people came from out of town for the sale. Hundreds turned out for the sale on a sweltering July 5, and the auction continued until sunset and flowed into the following day. The sale of the Johnston lands was deemed a success, although sixteen lots remained unsold by auction's end. Actual sales ranged from $15 to $605 for individual lots, and Goodson made a profit of approximately $16,000. Despite the excitement over the sale, the area did not develop immediately because many people purchased the land for investment and resale purposes. Those few who did buy with the intention of building began construction soon after, and in one instance work was started before the auction ended. Work on the home of W.W. James began on July 6, the second day of the auction on his newly purchased lot on Sullins

Street. G.M. Whitten started construction at his house a week later at the corner of Sycamore and Solar Streets. A friendly contest developed as to who would be the first to erect a home on the new land, and the honor went to James, whose home was completed September 11, 1871. This home was razed several years ago. The Whitten home was completed a few days later and still stands at 203 Solar Street.[14]

Among the neighborhood's most prestigious early residents was Captain James Harvey Wood, one of the region's most respected and successful lawyers. A veteran of the Civil War, Wood returned home to Bristol to begin his practice in the late 1860s. Wood played a crucial role in the Johnston land sale, which initiated Solar Hill's development, and his two-story brick home at 214 Johnson Street completed in 1873 was one of the first in the new neighborhood (Photo No. 14). Wood also taught law and his students resided in a boarding house at 225 Johnson Street built ca. 1900. Wood's daughter Mary married Samuel G. Harris and they constructed a home at 203 Johnson Street, which also remains standing.[15] Wood's son, James Wood, Jr. also built a home at 210 Johnson Street which is also extant.

In response to the success of the sale, Mayor and local newspaper editor I.C. Fowler published an editorial inviting the world to come to Bristol and Goodson. In his article he pointed to the sale as proof of the area's future growth and noted the active building trends. To encourage newcomers, Fowler noted the area's manufacturing and transportation potential. He wrote:

> As a point of manufacturing Bristol has advantages over any of the older cities along the line. There is a vast fortune awaiting the men, who will with energy and perseverance, commence the manufacture of improved agricultural implements at this point. Woolen and cotton goods will yield a handsome profit and a thousand articles could be made here upon which we now pay tribute to New England. . . The Cumberland Gap road will open a wide field to us and furnish the finest coal, iron and timber known to the continent. Who will step forward and reap the rich harvest sown upon this great highway by nature's bountiful hand . . .

Fowler closed by addressing various immigrant populations and occupational groups urging them to come and take advantage of what Bristol had to offer. "Whatever thy lot in life . . . we have a home for thee, and a work to do."[16] Despite the great success of the land sale, Solar Hill was slow to develop. Lots bought for investment purchases continued to change hands and relatively few houses appeared until near the end of the century.

Construction Boom in Solar Hill (1890-1910)

From 1890 to 1910, the majority of the lots in Solar Hill were developed and dozens of new dwellings were built. This coincided with the incorporation of Bristol and the elimination of the town name of Goodson. From its beginning, Goodson suffered from an identity problem. Residents had grown accustomed to the name of Bristol, and the "new name was never universally accepted or used."[17] Although the town was legally known as Goodson for approximately thirty-four years, it continued to be referred to as Bristol by many. Businesses gave their location as Bristol, Virginia, and often the name Bristol-Goodson or vice versa was used. Some deeds referred to the town as Bristol, and during the Civil War, the Confederacy also referred to it by that name. To complicate the matter further, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad refused to recognize Goodson and gave its depot location as Bristol, Virginia.[18] Naturally, this caused a great deal of confusion, and by 1890 the town conceded to the common usage and citizens voted to officially rename the town Bristol on January 7, 1890. That year the town of Bristol was incorporated as a city.

Incorporation of Bristol as a city coincided with increased residential construction between 1890 and 1910. At the turn of the century, the combined Bristol, Virginia, and Bristol, Tennessee population was just under 10,000. The population of Bristol, Virginia alone was 4,579. Main (State) Street had developed as a strong commercial district and very few homes remained located in the area. Rail service was rapidly improving and industry was growing. In the late 19th century, the Bristol Iron and Steel Company established a plant in the town. In addition, the region's coal resources were being promoted, and investors were

opening mines and furnaces, which also encouraged further railroad development. These industries joined the already lucrative lumber industry that exploited forests in the surrounding Cumberland and Holston Mountains. This industrial boom spurred hopes of making Bristol the "Pittsburgh of the South" and boosted the local economy for many years.[19]

In 1891, the Solar Hill neighborhood was expanded with the addition of an adjacent four-acre tract of land. At this time only about eight houses lined Solar Street, and Johnson Street contained only eleven buildings. In 1900, the number of houses had increased little and many lots remained unimproved.[20] This situation changed dramatically over the next few years as numerous dwellings were built in Solar Hill. Sanborn Maps of the town from 1907 show that at least seventy dwellings had been constructed in the neighborhood, and only fourteen lots remained vacant. The main roads, Solar and Johnson Streets, contained nineteen and twenty-one houses, respectively, while both had only three vacant lots. Houses were also built on the cross streets of Cumberland and Sycamore, and Oak Street contained sixteen dwellings. At this time Cumberland, Solar, and Johnson Streets had been macadamized, while Sycamore remained unpaved. Also by 1907, the neighborhood also contained a public school.[21] The two-story brick Oak Street Public School was constructed on a large lot on the west side of the 200 block of Oak Street ca. 1900 (Photo No. 13). It remains standing today and has been used as office space since ca. 1975.

Solar Hill in the early 20th Century (1910-1950)

Bristol's positive economy and growing population spurred intensive building and development. Although various other residential lands had since been added to the city, Solar Hill remained the location of choice for Bristol's most prominent citizens and it gained the reputation as the city's most elite neighborhood. In addition to the neighborhood's fine homes, numerous small working-class dwellings were built along the area's side streets and alleys. These were small frame homes built in vernacular forms such as gabled ell and Pyramid Square plans. Some of these workers provided domestic help in the neighborhood while others were employed in the nearby factories along the rail line. The houses along Kings Alley, W. Lawn Street, and Central Court are reflective of this type of development.

Solar Hill remained a prominent neighborhood throughout the early 20th century. Construction of new homes continued into the 1920s with many designed in the popular Bungalow or Craftsman style of the period. Dwellings in the Colonial Revival style and other revival styles were also built in the neighborhood in these years. In addition to the dwellings, a church and two apartment buildings were also built in the 1920s. The Emmanuel Episcopal Church was built in the Gothic Revival style around 1925 at 700 Cumberland Street. This church building has been enlarged and continues to serve its congregation. Two apartment buildings were also constructed in the neighborhood during the 1920s. The largest of these was the three-story apartment building constructed by William L. Morley at 120 Johnson Street ca. 1930. The other was the four-unit Hillcrest Apartments built ca. 1925 at 45 King Street. Both of these apartment buildings were built to meet the increasing demands for housing as Bristol's population boomed in the 1920s.

By the early 1930s, few vacant lots remained in Solar Hill, and the neighborhood retained its turn-of-the-century character. Its streets were lined with houses built primarily from ca. 1890 to ca. 1925, and it continued to be a preferred residential area of the city. Little construction occurred in the neighborhood during the Depression and the years of World War II.

Solar Hill's Recent Past (1950-2000)

Following World War II, Bristol experienced a housing shortage as the population continued to rise. In the post-war years, many young men were returning home, the economy was reaching new heights, and many young couples were establishing new households. Construction could not keep up with the demand for housing. As a result, many dwellings throughout Bristol, including those in the Solar Hill neighborhood, were subdivided into apartments. This trend continued into the 1950s and 1960s as the neighborhood's wealthier residents relocated to new modern homes in the suburbs. As individual owners left the

neighborhood, investors often took advantage of the market and bought the homes to subdivide the interiors into apartments. Another result of this development was that some houses in the Solar Hill area were razed, which occurred as homes became vacant and neglected. These lots typically remain vacant as new dwellings have not been constructed on these sites. Several vacant lots remain along the north side of Cumberland Street, and two exist on Solar and Sycamore Streets. Much of the eastern side of the 100 block of Johnson Street has been lost to commercial and industrial encroachment as warehouses and other structures now occupy much of this area.

In recent decades, some of the large grand homes of Solar Hill have been renovated into multi-family dwellings, health care facilities, and professional business offices. One dwelling is a home for the aged, another for mentally handicapped adults, and an attorney's and a surveyor's office occupy others. Many remain subdivided into apartments. However, most of these alterations consist of solely interior changes, and the exterior of the homes remains intact. The vast majority of dwellings in the Solar Hill neighborhood retain a high degree of their historic character and architectural integrity. In the late 1990s, the neighborhood is generating new interest among individual homeowners who are interested in preserving its historic character. The district maintains a residential landscape with numerous shade trees, sidewalks, and original retaining walls that give it a strong sense of time and place. The Solar Hill Historic District is Bristol's most significant collection of late 19th and early 20th century dwellings.

1.Robert S. Loving. *Double Destiny: The Story of Bristol, Tennessee - Virginia* (Bristol, TN: King Printing Company, 1956), 15-17.

2.V.N. (Bud) Phillips, *Bristol, Tennessee/Virginia, A History--1852-1900.* (Johnson City, TN: The Overmountain Press, 1992), 12-16.

3.Loving, 19.

4.Loving, 19.

5.Loving, 19.

6.Phillips, 29-35.

7.Phillips, 36-40.

8.Loving, 41.

9.Phillips, 41-42.

10.Phillips, 16-17, 45-47.

11.Loving, 26-27.

12.Phillips, 60-63.

13.Phillips, 65.

14.Phillips, 68-69.

15.Phillips, 374-377.

16.Phillips, 70-71.

17.Phillips, 42-43.

18.Phillips, 42-43.

19.Loving, 35; Phillips, 246.

20.Phillips, 71, 98.

21.Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Bristol, VA. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, 1907.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Solar Hill Historic District includes the following parcels on Bristol tax maps: Section 27, Block 7, Parcels, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13; Section 27, Block 10, Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23; Section 27 (1), Block 9, Parcel 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7; Section 27 (1), Block 6, Parcels 8, 9, 10, and 11; Section 27 (1), Block 5, Parcels 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13; Section 27 (1), Block 7, Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6A, and 7; Section 27 (8), Block 9, Parcels 3, 8, 9A, 10, and 11; Section 37, Block D, Parcel 7; Section 27 (8), Block C, Parcel 1; Section 27 (1), Block 3, Parcels 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12; Section 27 (1), Block 6, Parcels 1, 2, 3, and 4; Section 27 (1), Block 5, Parcel 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; Section 27 (6), Block 6, Parcels 1, 1A, 2, 2A, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; Section 27 (1), Block 4, Parcels 1, and 2; Section 27 (6), Block 5, Parcels 1, 1A, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; Section 26 (7), Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12A, 13, 13A, 14, 15, and 16; Section 27 (1), Block 3, Parcels 13, and 14; Section 37, Block J, Parcels 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; Section 37, Block D, Parcels 2, 5, and 6; Section 26 (9), Block B, Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; Section 26 (1), Block 3, Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; Section 26 (8), Block 1, Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; Section 26 (7), Block 7, Parcel 31; Section 26 (8), Block 2, Parcels 1, 2, 3, and 4; and Section 26 (7), Parcel 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 10, 32, 33, and 34. The boundary is also illustrated on the accompanying Solar Hill Historic District map which is drawn at a scale of 1" = 200'

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the Solar Hill Historic District includes all contiguous residential buildings retaining integrity along Johnson, Solar, Oak, West, Sycamore, Cumberland, West Lawn, and King Streets. The Solar Hill Historic District is bounded on the north by the right-of-way of the Norfolk-Southern Railroad. It is bounded on the east by post-1950 commercial development, altered dwellings, and vacant lots along Piedmont Avenue. The southern boundary is drawn to exclude several pre-1950 dwellings which have been extensively altered, and post-1950 residential and commercial development. Vacant lots are also numerous along the southern boundary and this area does not retain a sufficient concentration of pre-1950 architecture to maintain a sense of time and place. The western boundary of the district is drawn to exclude post-1950 commercial development. These boundaries include the majority of the cohesive neighborhood known as Solar Hill, and this area possesses a strong sense of time and place from the early 20th century.

Solar Hill Historic District
Bristol, Washington County, Virginia
Photo by: Thomason and Associates
Date: October 2000
Location of Negatives: Virginia Department of Historical Resources

Photo No. 1 of 31:	Streetscape, 200 block Johnson Street, view towards the northwest (Neg. No.: VDHR #18746).
Photo No. 2 of 31:	Streetscape, 100 block Solar Street, view towards the northwest (Neg. No.: VDHR #18746).
Photo No. 3 of 31:	Streetscape, 200 block Solar Street, view towards the northwest (Neg. No.: VDHR #18746).
Photo No. 4 of 31:	Streetscape, 200 block Solar Street, view towards the northwest (Neg. No.: VDHR #18746).
Photo No. 5 of 31:	Streetscape, 200 block Solar Street, view towards the northeast (Neg. No.: VDHR #187547).
Photo No. 6 of 31:	Streetscape, 200 block Solar Street, view towards the southwest (Neg. No.: VDHR #18748).
Photo No. 7 of 31:	Streetscape, 100 block Oak Street, view towards the northwest (Neg. No.: VDHR #18746).
Photo No. 8 of 31:	Streetscape, 200 block Oak Street, view towards the northwest (Neg. No.: VDHR #18747).
Photo No. 9 of 31:	Streetscape, 200 block West Street, view towards the northeast (Neg. No.: VDHR #18749).
Photo No. 10 of 31:	Streetscape, 800 block Sycamore Street, view towards the southeast (Neg. No.: VDHR #18748).
Photo No. 11 of 31:	Streetscape, 900 block Sycamore Street, view towards the southwest (Neg. No.: VDHR #18748).
Photo No. 12 of 31:	214 Solar Street, view towards the west (Neg. No.: VDHR #18746).
Photo No. 13 of 31:	222 Oak Street, view towards the west (Neg. No.: VDHR #18751).
Photo No. 14 of 31:	214 Johnson Street, view towards the west (Neg. No.: VDHR #18746).
Photo No. 15 of 31:	126 Johnson Street, view towards the west (Neg. No.: VDHR #18746).
Photo No. 16 of 31:	120 Johnson Street, view towards the west (Neg. No.: VDHR #18746).
Photo No. 17 of 31:	220 Johnson Street, view towards the west (Neg. No.: VDHR #18746).
Photo No. 18 of 31:	200 Solar Street, view towards the west (Neg. No.: VDHR #18746).
Photo No. 19 of 31:	234 1/2 Solar Street, view towards the southwest (Neg. No.: VDHR #18748).

Photo No. 20 of 31: 124 1/2 Solar Street, view towards the southwest (Neg. No.: VDHR #18751).

Photo No. 21 of 31: 913 Sycamore Street, view towards the north (Neg. No.: VDHR #18748).

Photo No. 22 of 31: 903 Cumberland Street, view towards the north (Neg. No.: VDHR #18749).

Photo No. 23 of 31: 700 Cumberland Street, view towards the south (Neg. No.: VDHR #18748).

Photo No. 24 of 31: 110 Solar Street, view towards the west (Neg. No.: VDHR #18746).

Photo No. 25 of 31: 124 Solar Street, view towards the west (Neg. No.: VDHR #18746).

Photo No. 26 of 31: 213 Solar Street, view towards the east (Neg. No.: VDHR #18747).

Photo No. 27 of 31: 47 King Street, view towards the northeast (Neg. No.: VDHR #18747).

Photo No. 28 of 31: 112 Oak Street, view towards the northwest (Neg. No.: VDHR #18746).

Photo No. 29 of 31: 221 Oak Street, view towards the east (Neg. No.: VDHR #18747).

Photo No. 30 of 31: 234 Oak Street, view towards the west (Neg. No.: VDHR #18748).

Photo No. 31 of 31: 104 West Street, view towards the west (Neg. No.: VDHR #18749).