NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

VLR 6/12/02
NR 11/27/02

OMB No. 1024-0018

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 __Virginia Hill Historic District_____

other names/site number __VDHR # 102-5016-001 - 102-5016-0120_____

2. Location

street & number _Along sections of Moore, Lee, Russell, Clinton, Spencer, W. Mary, and Buchanan Streets__ _ not for publication __N/A_____

city or town __Bristol_____ vicinity ___N/A_____

state _Virginia_____ code __VA____ county _City of Bristol, Virginia_____ code _520____ 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.)

_____ 10/16/02
Signature of certifying official Date

_____
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	
_134__	_14___	buildings
_0___	_0___	sites
_0___	_0___	structures
_0___	_0___	objects
_134_	_14___	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _0_

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 _____
_COMMERCE_____ _Market_____
_EDUCATION_____ _School_____
_____ _____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

_DOMESTIC_____ _Single Dwelling_____
_DOMESTIC_____ _Multiple Dwelling_____
_DOMESTIC_____ _Secondary Structure_____
_COMMERCE_____ _Market_____
_____ _____
_____ _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival/Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
OTHER/Folk Victorian

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE_____
roof _ASPHALT, 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.

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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions).
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
_1871 - ca. 1950_

Significant Dates
_1871_

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 _Approx. 33.3 acres_

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	393540	4051450	C	17	393485	4050750
B	17	393225	4050940	D	17	393785	4051200

___ 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_October 12, 2001_____

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 Virginia Hill Historic District is located along Buchanan, Buckner, Clinton, Edmond, Lee, West Mary, Moore, Quarry, Russell, and Spencer Streets in the city of Bristol, Virginia (1990 population 18,426). This residential area is situated approximately five 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 1868 to the 1940s.

The district is characterized by wide tree-lined streets with houses sited close to streets and sidewalks, and many yards are lined with original stone or concrete retaining walls. The Virginia Hill Historic District contains 129 primary buildings (125 dwellings, two schools, and two commercial buildings), of which 118 or 92% are considered to be contributing to the character of the district. In addition to the primary buildings there are an additional 16 contributing outbuildings and three non-contributing outbuildings. Intrusions are limited in the district, and it 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, which lies just west of the Virginia Hill neighborhood.

Property just east of the King estate had originally belonged to Issac Baker. It was inherited by his son William Baker, who sold a 348-acre tract of land to John Goodson in 1799. It was John Goodson's sister, Sarah, who was the first wife of James King, Sr. and the mother of James King, Jr. The Goodson property was inherited by Colonel Samuel Eason Goodson (1793-), John Goodson's only son. Colonel Goodson never married, but maintained the family farm and home. A large portion of this property became the Virginia Hill neighborhood. The Goodson family home is no longer extant.

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.

Likewise, Colonel Samuel Eason Goodson saw the potential for prosperity and established the town of Goodson on a portion of his 348-acres. In the early 1850s Goodson had the area surveyed and subdivided into lots with acreage set aside for a depot in the center. However, Goodson's lands did not come to the state line and his cousin James King had already donated prime land for the proposed depot. Lots sold quickly in the both towns, 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 and Goodson soon developed into a thriving community astride the railroad.

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, Virginia Hill remained part of Goodsonville, and no properties remain extant from this era.

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

By 1870, practically all Bristol residences were located in the downtown area, which was becoming increasingly congested. One of the most logical and desirable spots for new residential development was the area north of town, part of which was in the town of Goodsonville and part from the original King estate. The acreage was primarily pasture and woodland. The property was purchased in 1871, and lots were soon subdivided and sold.

One of the earliest dwellings to survive from this early period in the Virginia Hill neighborhood is the I.C. Fowler House at 417 Spencer Street (**102-5016-0098**). Fowler, owner and editor of *The Bristol News*, moved to Bristol in 1868 and built this one-story, frame, Greek Revival influenced dwelling. The dwelling retains much of its original design and detailing. Another early dwelling in the community is the dwelling at 513 Lee Street (**102-5016-0011, Photo No. 10**). This two-story frame I-House was built in 1882, and has a brick foundation, an original gable roof entry porch with milled columns, and original one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows with wood cornices, brackets, and shutters.

Construction Boom in Virginia Hill (1890-1910)

From 1890 to 1910, the majority of the lots in the Virginia Hill neighborhood were developed as Bristol enjoyed several decades of prosperity. The most dominant architectural style in the district from this period is the Queen Anne style. These dwellings are one- and one-half 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 A.W. Randolph House at 413 Buchanan Street built ca. 1890 (**102-5016-0051, Photo No. 11**), and the dwelling at 348 Moore Street, which was constructed ca. 1910 (**102-5016-0066**). The house features an original pressed metal shingle roof with decorative finials and a pressed metal shingle exterior

on the half story. It also has a curved wraparound porch with a milled wood valence and dentilled cornice.

Also widely constructed throughout the district during this period is the gabled ell house form, a Folk Victorian house design that is often reflective of the Queen Anne style in its decorative detailing and asymmetrical plan. The gabled ell is typically a gabled end dwelling that is one to two stories in height with a projecting gable bay on the main facade. A porch commonly is situated in the ell of the main facade and will often have decorative detailing such as spindled posts. Examples of the gabled ell design in the Virginia Hill neighborhood include several dwellings on Edmond Street and West Mary Street. At 411 Edmond Street is a ca. 1900 two-story gabled ell with a small wraparound porch with milled porch posts (**102-5016-0118**). A one-story example of the gabled ell design is found at 408 West Mary Street (**102-5016-0094**). Built ca. 1910, this house is of rock faced concrete block construction and features a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns.

In addition to the Queen Anne style, several large homes reflecting the Colonial Revival style were also built in the Virginia Hill neighborhood. The Colonial Revival style reflects 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 Jean McNeil Pepper House at 508 Lee Street (**102-5016-0005**).

Other vernacular styles built in the district during this period include hall-and-parlor and shotgun plan dwellings. The shotgun plan is typically a one-story, narrow, gable front dwelling that is one room wide. It is commonly found throughout the South and is often associated with African Americans. Two examples of the shotgun plan are extant in the Virginia Hill district. Both of these dwellings are located on Clinton Avenue, a historically African American neighborhood. Both dwellings were constructed ca. 1910, and the dwelling at 420 Clinton Avenue has a wraparound porch, while the 422 address has a full-width porch (**102-5016-0045; 102-5016-0044**). An example of a dwelling built in the hall-and-parlor plan is the house at 417 Clinton Avenue (**102-5016-0047**).

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

Construction continued in the Virginia Hill neighborhood in the first half of the 20th century with the majority of dwellings built during the 1910s and 1920s. The Colonial Revival style remained a popular choice of Virginia Hill residents. 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. The Virginia Hill community contains several examples of this type of dwelling including the dwelling located at 421 Clinton Avenue (**102-5016-0048**) built ca. 1920.

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 a few examples of this style are located in the Virginia Hill district. The dwelling located at 609 West Mary Street was constructed in the Dutch Colonial style ca. 1925 (**102-5016-0087**) and the dwelling at 416 Spencer Street, which was built in 1928, also reflects this design (**102-5016-0097**).

The pyramid square design was widely constructed during the early 20th century, and a few examples of this house type were built in the Virginia Hill neighborhood. These dwellings are built in a square plan with a hipped or pyramidal roof and often have partial- or full-width porches and roofline dormers. Examples in Virginia Hill include the dwelling at 508 Buchanan Street, which was built in 1910 (**102-5016-0064**).

Many of the homes built after 1920 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 625 Russell Street (**102-5016-0056**), and 620 Buckner Street (**102-5016-0040**).

The influence of the Tudor Revival style, which was popular during the 1930s and 1940s, was limited in Virginia Hill, and the only notable dwelling in this style is the house at 509 Lee Street (**102-5016-0012**). Built ca. 1940, the house has features typical of the Tudor Revival style such as a slate shingle roof, casement windows, and stone quoins and voussoirs.

Throughout the early 20th century, Virginia Hill remained a neighborhood dominated by single-family homes. Only three apartment buildings were constructed in the community during these years. These three buildings are located in close proximity to one another at 405, 406, and 409 Moore Street (**102-5016-0019; 102-5016-0023; 102-5016-0020**). The buildings were constructed from ca. 1915 to ca. 1925 and are similar in design with a brick veneer exterior. These apartments were constructed to meet the increasing demands for housing as Bristol's population boomed in the 1920s.

The development of the Virginia 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 Thomas Jefferson Public School on West Mary Street in 1923 to serve the Virginia Hill community (**102-5016-0053, Photo No. 12**). This three-story, concrete, steel, and brick elementary school building was designed in a rectangular plan with central and corner projecting bays. The central entrance has a one-story entry porch of concrete and terra cotta. The school served the neighborhood until the early 1980s. The City of Bristol still owns the building and is planning on using it for a senior citizens' residence.

Growth of the Virginia Hill neighborhood also resulted in the establishment of a few corner market/grocery stores in the early 20th century. These small marketplaces were typical of basic commercial architecture of the period with recessed central entrances and display windows with frame or brick bulkheads. One commercial building was surveyed within the Virginia Hill district. This building is located at 430 Russell Street and was constructed ca. 1920 (**102-5016-0104**).The building retains its original storefront with a recessed central entry and original glass and wood display windows on paneled wood bulkheads.

Virginia Hill's Recent Past (1950-2000)

By the 1930s, the majority of the lots in the Virginia 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 Virginia Hill experienced a period of decline. In the 1990s, this trend began to be reversed with new investment and rehabilitation of properties. Today, the vast majority of dwellings in the Virginia 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 Virginia Hill Historic District is one of 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
ca. - Circa

Inventory

BUCHANAN STREET

409 Buchanan Street ca. 1905 102-5016-0050 **CB**
At this location is a one-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1905. The house has a hipped roof of metal standing seam, interior brick chimneys, a concrete block and brick foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (S) facade is an original full-width shed roof porch with tapered wood columns on a solid wood railing. The main entrance has an original three-light and paneled glass and wood door. Windows are three-over-one vertical light sash and one-over-one rectangular wood sash. Adjacent to the entrance on the main facade is a fixed vertical light window.

413 Buchanan Street ca. 1890 102-5016-0051 **CB**
The original owners of this dwelling were possibly the Flanagan family. The house was purchased in 1916 by Reverend A. W. Randolph, an African American preacher. Rev. Randolph was associated with the Methodist Church. His son, Augustus Randolph, worked for the railroad and inherited the dwelling. The house is currently owned by Mary Randolph Redmond and her brother James Randolph, children of Augustus Randolph. This is a two-story frame Queen Anne influenced dwelling built in 1890. The house has a gable roof of metal standing seam, an interior stuccoed brick chimney, a stone foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (S) and east facades is a one-story wraparound porch with milled railings, a spindled frieze with drop pendants, and a solid wood railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and a rectangular transom. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. On the main facade's projecting bay is a border glass light in the upper sash. In the gables is diagonal board siding and a diamond shaped attic vent.

416 Buchanan Street ca. 1930 102-5016-0052 **CB**
At this location is a one-story frame garage built ca. 1930. The building has a poured concrete foundation, a shed roof of corrugated metal, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. The garage doors have ca. 1970 and 1980 metal overhead track doors.

500 Buchanan Street ca. 1940 102-5016-0117 **CB**
This one-story, frame, gable front dwelling was built ca. 1940. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, a vinyl siding exterior, a rock faced concrete block foundation, and two interior brick chimneys. On the main (N) facade is a partial-width gable roof porch with a ca. 1960 metal railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 twelve-light glass and metal door. Windows are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl clad sash.

504 Buchanan Street ca. 1970 **NCB**
One-story frame dwelling built ca. 1970.

508 Buchanan Street ca. 1910 102-5016-0064 **CB**
This is a one-story frame pyramid square plan dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior stuccoed brick chimneys, aluminum siding, and a foundation of rock faced hollow core concrete block. 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. Windows are original one-over-one and two-over-two rectangular wood sash.

BUCKNER STREET

614 Buckner Street ca. 1920 102-5016-0038 **CB**
This dwelling is a one- and one-half story, frame, gable front Bungalow built ca. 1920. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a stuccoed brick foundation, weatherboard siding, and an exterior wall brick chimney. On the main (N) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with original square brick columns and a solid brick railing. The main entrance has an original eight-light glass and wood door. Windows are original four-over-one vertical light sash. In the gables are original wood shingles. At the eaves are knee brace brackets. On the east and west elevations are gable dormers.

615 Buckner Street ca. 1920 **NCB**
The dwelling at this location was built ca. 1920, but has been extensively remodeled in recent decades. This remodeling has included the addition of new porches, windows, doors, and synthetic siding. Due to the extent of these alterations, this property is non-contributing to the character of the district.

618 Buckner Street ca. 1910 102-5016-0039 **CB**
This dwelling is a one-story, frame, pyramid square dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a stuccoed brick foundation, gable roof of crimped metal and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (N) and east facades is a shed roof wraparound porch with original Tuscan columns. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 glass and wood door. Windows are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl clad sash. A picture window has also been added on the main facade.

619 Buckner Street ca. 1905 102-5016-0042 **CB**
At this location is a one- and one-half story frame gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1905. The house has a foundation of rock faced hollow core concrete, weatherboard siding, and a hipped roof of asphalt shingles. On the main (S) and west facades is a shed roof wraparound porch with ca. 1970 square wood posts. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. In the gable field is a rectangular louvered vent window. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with paired one-over-one wood sash windows.

620 Buckner Street ca. 1925 102-5016-0040 **CB**
This dwelling is a one-story, frame Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior wall brick chimney, a brick foundation, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (N) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with original brick columns and a brick railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1995 glass and wood door. Windows are ca. 1995 one-over-one vinyl clad sash. At the roofline is a gable dormer with a wood shingle exterior and exposed eave rafters. At the eaves are knee brace brackets.

CLINTON AVENUE

408 Clinton Avenue ca. 1920 102-5016-0088 **CB**
This dwelling is located in an African American neighborhood where several teachers lived who worked at the nearby Frederick Douglass School. This is a two-story, frame dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof and an exterior

of vinyl siding. On the main (N) and east elevations is a wraparound porch with wood columns and a wood railing. The main entrance has a fifteen-light glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash.

412 Clinton Avenue ca. 1900 102-5016-0089 **CB**
This dwelling is located in a historically African American neighborhood where several teachers from the nearby Frederick Douglass School lived. It was purchased in 1905 by John Nobleton for his mother-in-law, Hester Ann James. Ms. James was a former slave. The dwelling is currently owned by Nobleton's granddaughter, Wilhelmina Banks, who operates an African-American museum in the dwelling. This is a one-story frame, ca. 1900 gabled ell dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, an interior brick chimney, and exterior of asbestos siding, and a concrete block foundation. On the main (E) facade is a full-width porch with bracketed milled wood columns and a wood railing with asbestos siding. The main entrance has a three-vertical light glass and three-panel wood door. Windows are original one-over-one and two-over-one wood sash.

414 Clinton Avenue ca. 1910 102-5016-0090 **CB**
This is a one-story, frame, ca. 1910 gable front dwelling with a gable asphalt shingle roof, vinyl siding exterior, and a concrete block foundation. The main entrance has a fifteen-light glass and wood door. windows are ca. 1995 six-over-six vinyl clad sash. The house has an interior brick/stucco chimney. At the rear is an original one-story hipped roof frame wing. In front of the house is a concrete block retaining wall.

417 Clinton Avenue ca. 1920 102-5016-0047 **CB**
This dwelling is a one-story, frame, hall and parlor plan dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior wall brick chimney, a brick and stucco foundation, and an exterior of rolled asphalt siding. On the main (S) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with original milled columns and a frame and stucco solid railing. The main entrance has an original fifteen-light glass and wood door. A secondary door on this facade has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash.

418 Clinton Avenue ca. 1910 102-5016-0046 **CB**
This one-story, frame, gable front dwelling was built ca. 1910. The house has a brick and concrete block foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (N) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with original milled columns and an added railing with square wood balusters. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original and replacement one-over-one wood sash.

420 Clinton Avenue ca. 1910 102-5016-0045 **CB**
This is a one-story, frame shotgun plan dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a gable roof of rolled roofing material, an interior brick chimney, brick foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (N) and west facades is a wraparound porch added ca. 1980 with square wood posts and a lattice railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1960 glass and wood door. Windows are original four-over-one rectangular wood sash.

421 Clinton Avenue ca. 1920 102-5016-0048 **CB**
This is a two-story, frame, American Foursquare dwelling constructed ca. 1920. The house has a concrete block foundation, a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior wall stuccoed brick chimneys, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (S) facade is a hipped roof porch with original Tuscan columns resting on a solid wood railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash.

422 Clinton Avenue ca. 1910 102-5016-0044 **CB**
This is a one-story, frame, shotgun plan dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a brick foundation, interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding, and a gable roof of rolled roofing material. On the main (N) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with ca. 1970 square wood posts. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original two-over-two rectangular wood sash. The porch has ca. 1970 square wood posts.

426 Clinton Avenue ca. 1980 **NCB**
One-story frame dwelling built ca. 1980.

429 Clinton Avenue ca. 1915 102-5016-0049 **CB**
The house is a one-story, frame, gable front dwelling, built ca. 1915. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior of vinyl siding, a concrete block foundation, and interior stuccoed brick chimneys. On the main (S) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with Tuscan columns. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 paneled wood door. Windows are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl clad sash.

501 Clinton Avenue ca. 1970 **NCB**
One-story frame dwelling built ca. 1970.

EDMOND STREET

410 Edmond Street ca. 1890 102-5016-0119 **CB**
This is a one- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1890. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, a brick foundation, an exterior of vinyl siding, and two interior brick chimneys, which are covered with concrete. On the main (N) facade is a partial-width shed roof porch with chamfered wood posts connected by arched wood openings. These arches have central drop pendants and a scalloped edge. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with a rectangular transom. Windows are original two-over-two rectangular wood sash. At the rear is an original frame one-story shed roof wing. This wing has a partial-width incised porch with chamfered wood posts.

410 1/2 Edmond Street ca. 1900 102-5016-0120 **CB**
This frame dwelling was built in a one-story, gabled ell design ca. 1900. The house has a metal standing seam hipped roof with a projecting hipped roof bay, an exterior of vinyl siding, two interior brick and concrete covered chimneys, and a foundation of brick and added concrete. On the main (W) facade is an original partial-width porch that was enclosed ca. 1940 with wood and screen panels. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original two-over-two rectangular wood sash.

411 Edmond Street ca. 1900 102-5016-0118 **CB**
This is a two-story, gable ell dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a hipped pressed metal roof with a projecting gable bay, an interior concrete covered chimney, an exterior of asphalt and masonite siding, and a concrete foundation. On the main (S) and east elevations is a small wraparound porch with milled porch posts and a ca. 1980 wood lattice railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and raised panel wood door. Windows are original two-over-two rectangular wood sash.

509 Edmond Street ca. 1915 102-5016-0024 **CB**
At this location is a one- and one-half story, frame dwelling built ca. 1915. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior of weatherboard siding, a brick foundation, and an interior brick chimney. On the main (S) and west facades is a shed roof wraparound porch with ca. 1980 square wood posts and a lattice railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass

and wood door. This door is flanked by sidelights with six-light panels and recessed wood panels. Over the door and sidelights are rectangular transoms. Windows are original twelve-over-one and nine-over-one rectangular wood sash. In the half story is an exterior surface of stucco and half-timbering. At the eaves are exposed rafters In the half story on the main facade is a twelve-over-one wood sash window flanked by six-over-one sash windows. On the main facade is a secondary entrance with an original single-light glass and wood door.

LEE STREET

403 Lee Street ca. 1900 102-5016-0095 **CB**
This is a one- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne style dwelling constructed ca. 1900. the house has a hipped and gable roof of pressed metal shingles, a weatherboard exterior, brick foundation, and three interior brick chimneys. The hipped portion of the roof has metal cresting. On the main (W), south, and north elevations is a curved wraparound porch with milled wood posts. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 fifteen-light glass and wood door. This entrance retains original paneled single-light sidelight and a large rectangular transom. A secondary entrance on the south elevation is set within a polygonal bay and has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. On the rear is an original shed roof wing.

416 Lee Street ca. 1920 (Garage/Servant's Quarters, ca. 1920 **CB**) 102-5016-0001 **CB**
This is a two-story brick veneer Craftsman style dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a concrete and brick foundation, an exterior of tan colored stretcher bond brick, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior wall brick chimney. On the main (E) facade is a full-width porch with original square Doric motif brick columns. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door flanked by narrow sidelights. Above the door is a concrete lintel. Windows are original three-over-one, six-over-one, and four-over-one vertical light sash with concrete sills. At the eaves are knee brace brackets. In the gable fields are louvered vent windows. Windows on the side facades have concrete lintels. At the rear is an original one-story frame shed roof wing. On the north facade is a secondary entrance with an original glass and wood door and rectangular transom. Over the door is an original frame and metal canopy with cresting. At the rear of the dwelling is a two-story garage and servant's quarters built ca. 1920. This building has a first floor of pressed metal shingles. The building retains original hinged double doors, one-over-one wood sash windows, and knee brace brackets at the eaves.

417 Lee Street ca. 1970 **NCB**
Built ca. 1975, this one-story brick veneer commercial building houses the Blevins Funeral Home.

422 Lee Street ca.1905 102-5016-0002 **CB**
This is a two-story frame, Colonial Revival influenced dwelling built ca. 1905. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, interior chimneys of rock faced concrete, and a foundation of rock faced concrete block. On the main (E) facade is a full-width porch with original tapered wood columns on rock faced concrete block piers. The main entrance has original double doors of single-light beveled glass. Over the entrance is a two-light rectangular transom. Over the transom is a dentilled cornice. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. In the south bay of the main facade is an original four-light casement window with an elliptical transom resembling a Palladian style window. At the roofline are gable dormers and wall dormers with one-over-one wood sash windows. On the north facade is a porte-cocher with tapered wood columns on rock faced concrete block piers.

428 Lee Street ca. 1900 102-5016-003 **CB**
This dwelling is a two-story frame, Queen Anne style dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation, and exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (E) facade is a full width shed roof porch with original Tuscan columns on wood piers, and a milled railing. The main entrance has an original single-light and two-panel door flanked by a large single-light sidelight. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash with frame cornices. On the south elevation is an oval window with keystones and a one-over-one wood sash window with an elliptical transom. On the second floor of the main facade is a balcony with original Tuscan columns on brick piers and a milled railing. Leading to the balcony is an original single-light glass and wood door. The door has a rectangular transom. In the gable fields are wood shingles and elliptical attic and vent windows.

502 Lee Street ca. 1905 102-5016-0004 **CB**
This dwelling was constructed ca. 1905 as the home of John K. Rogers. The brick mason who worked on the house was a local African American man known for his skills. The house remained in the Rogers family for several years. One of the Rogers family was a doctor and practiced out of the house in the 1940s and early 1950s. After the Rogers family, the house was turned into apartments. Mary W.J. Sutherland purchased the house in 1957. It is currently owned by her son, Artemus B. Jewell. The house is a two-story, brick veneer Queen Anne style dwelling built ca. 1905. The house has a brick foundation, hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main (E) and south facades is a one-story wraparound porch with ca. 1990 hollow core aluminum columns. The main entrance has original double doors of six-panel wood design. Over the doors is an original rectangular wood transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash with concrete sills and jack arches. On the south facade is a secondary entrance with an original five-panel wood door and rectangular transom. The porch on the main facade has an original dentilled cornice. On the second floor of the main facade is a balcony with an original Tuscan column and milled railing. Leading to the balcony is an original five-panel wood door with a rectangular transom. At the roofline is a dentilled cornice. In the gable field on the main and south elevations is a Palladian style attic window. On the north elevation is an original one-story sun porch with fixed six-light windows and multi-light transoms.

503 Lee Street ca. 1900 (Garage, ca. 1920 **CB**) 102-5016-0013 **CB**
The dwelling at this location is a two-story brick veneer Queen Anne/Colonial Revival influenced dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a brick foundation, hipped roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main (W) facade is a partial width porch with original paired Tuscan columns on brick piers. This porch originally wrapped around the south facade, but was enclosed ca. 1960 for a separate apartment. This enclosed porch has an exterior of vinyl siding and brick veneer. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and rectangular transom. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash set within segmental arches. In the gables are slate surfaces and rectangular attic windows. At the rear is a ca. 1960 frame wing. At the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1920 brick veneer garage with a hipped roof and replacement garage door.

508 Lee Street ca. 1905 102-5016-0005 **CB**
The original owner of this property was Jean McNeil Pepper. Later owners include William and Dela A. Greer and Mary W.J. Sutherland. Upon Ms. Sutherland's death, the house was inherited by her son, Artemus B. Jewell. The house has been vacant for several years. This is a two-story brick veneer Colonial Revival influenced dwelling built ca. 1905. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, and exterior of repointed stretcher bond brick. On the main (E), north and south facades is a wraparound porch with a dentilled cornice and paired Tuscan columns on brick piers. The original front porch was removed due to decay and rebuilt with a new floor and ceiling; porch posts are original. The main entrance has original single-light glass and wood double doors above which is a concrete lintel. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. On the main facade of the first floor, windows have leaded glass upper sashes. In the second story of the main facade the gable field has a stucco surface. This facade displays a Palladian window on the second floor with a central arched one-over-one sash

window flanked by fixed leaded glass windows. At the roofline is a dentilled cornice.

509 Lee Street ca. 1940 102-5016-0012 **CB**
This dwelling is a two-story brick veneer, Tudor Revival style dwelling built ca. 1940. The house has a concrete foundation, exterior of stretcher bond brick veneer, a hipped roof of slate shingles, and an exterior wall brick chimney. The main entrance has an original vertical board and single-light glass and wood door. The door surround has original stone quoins and voussoirs. Flanking the entrance is a leaded glass window. Other windows are original eight-light paired steel casement design and windows on the first floor have four-light sidelights. The chimney on the main facade has stone shoulders. Adjacent to the dwelling is an original brick veneer garage with a gable roof and an original overhead track glass and wood door.

513 Lee Street 1882 102-5106-0011 **CB**
This dwelling is a two-story, frame, I-House built in 1882. The house has a gable roof of crimped metal, interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, and a brick foundation. On the main (W) facade is an original gable roof entry porch with original milled columns. The main entrance has an original six-panel wood door. Over the door is a rectangular transom and flanking the entrance is a ten-light sidelight. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. First floor windows have wood cornices, while those on the second floor have elliptical frame cornices and brackets. Windows on the main facade retain original louvered shutters. In the gable field on the main facade are original diagonal panels, sunburst panels, and six-light attic windows. Similar diagonal panels and attic windows are in the side elevations.

514 Lee Street ca. 1900 102-5016-0006 **CB**
This dwelling is a two-story frame Queen Anne style residence built ca. 1900. The house has a hipped roof of crimped metal, interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (E) facade is a ca. 1970 gable roof porch with square wood columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with single-light glass sidelights and transoms. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. In the gable field of the main facade is a tri-part attic window.

518 Lee Street ca. 1920 102-5016-0007 **CB**
This dwelling is a one- and one-half story brick veneer Bungalow built ca. 1920. The house has a clipped gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior wall brick chimney, a brick foundation, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main (E) facade is a full width shed roof porch. This porch was enlarged to its present width ca. 1970 with fluted wood columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door, however, the glass light and flanking sidelights have been covered with wood panels. Windows are original four-over-one and eight-over-one vertical light sash with brick sills. In the half story of the gables are wood shingles and one-over-one attic windows. On both the north and south elevations are bay windows. On the main facade at the roofline are two wall dormers with wood shingles.

519 Lee Street ca. 1890 102-5016-0010 **CB**
This is a two-story brick apartment building constructed ca. 1890. The building has a brick foundation, flat roof of rolled roofing material, interior wall brick chimneys, and an exterior of eight course common bond brick. Dividing the basement and first floor level is a brick beltcourse. On the main (W) facade is an original gable roof entry porch with original chamfered wood columns. The main facade has two entrances, both of which have ca. 1960 glass and wood doors and original rectangular transoms. Windows are ca. 1990 vinyl clad sash set within segmental arches. Windows on the remaining elevations are ca. 1990 one-over-one and six-over-six vinyl clad and anodized aluminum design. The interior of the building retains original four-panel wood doors and surrounds with bullseye corner blocks.

521 Lee Street ca. 1905 102-5016-0009 **CB**
The dwelling at this location is a two-story brick veneer, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1905. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, a brick foundation, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main (W) facade is a full width shed roof porch with original paired Tuscan columns on brick piers. On the north facade, an original section of the porch was enclosed ca. 1950 with frame and asbestos siding. This porch enclosure has a wood canopy and a single-light glass and wood door. The main entrance has an original single-light and three-panel glass and wood door and a rectangular transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash set within segmental arches. In the gable fields are louvered vent windows.

522 Lee Street ca. 1880 102-5016-0008 **CB**
This dwelling was constructed as the home of Dr. C.C. Minor (1852-1930) ca. 1880. The original portion of the house was constructed in 1879 and consisted of four rooms. This dwelling faced Mary Street. In 1881, Minor added what is now the main facade, fronting Lee Street. Minor was a teacher and ran a drug store in downtown Bristol. The house was inherited by his daughter, Mary Lucie Minor Crockett, who sold the property to First National Bank in 1934 after her father's death. Since that time, numerous families have owned the dwelling. The house is a two-story frame, central hall plan I-House built ca. 1880. On the main (E) facade is a full height portico with ca. 1940 square wood columns and a railing with square balusters. The house has a brick foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick and stuccoed chimneys, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. The main entrance has an original six-panel wood door with narrow single-light sidelights and a two-light transom. On the second story of the main facade is an original single-light glass and wood door leading to the balcony. This door has a rectangular transom. In the gable of the portico are original wood shingles. Windows are original two-over-two rectangular wood sash. On the north facade is a ca. 1940 glass and wood vertical light door and wood canopy. In the gable fields of the north and south elevations are wood shingles, diagonal wood panels, and sunburst panels. At the eaves is a frieze with rosettes. At the rear is a two-story ell.

W. MARY STREET

401 West Mary Street ca. 1910 102-5016-0093 **CB**
This two- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell dwelling was built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (S) and east elevations is a wraparound porch with ca. 1980 fluted aluminum columns. The porch has a pedimented entry bay on the main facade. The main entrance has an original eight-light glass and wood door. Adjacent to the entrance is an original single-light glass and wood window with stained glass border lights. Other windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash .

406 West Mary Street ca. 1910 102-5016-0054 **CB**
This is a one-story, gabled ell dwelling of rock faced hollow core concrete built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior concrete block chimneys, and exterior walls and foundation of rock faced hollow core concrete. On the main (N) and east facades is a wraparound porch with original Tuscan columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and a rectangular transom. A secondary entrance on this facade has a single-light glass and wood door and a rectangular transom. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. At the porch eave are dentils. Windows have concrete lintels and sills. On the main facade below the roofline is a row of hollow core concrete with floral designs. In the gable fields are stucco surfaces with oval shaped attic windows.

408 West Mary Street ca. 1910 102-5016-0094 **CB**
At this location is a one-story gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910. The house is of rock faced concrete block construction with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, an interior rock faced concrete block chimney, and a rock faced concrete block foundation. On the main (N) and east elevations is a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and a ca. 1990 wood lattice railing. The main entrance

has an original single-light glass and wood door. The original transom has been enclosed with a wood panel. A secondary and identical entrance also leads to the porch. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash with concrete lintels and sills. In the gable field of the projecting bay is an oval multi-light attic window with keystones. Stucco is in the gable field. On the main facade below the roofline is a row of hollow core concrete with floral designs.

409 West Mary Street ca. 1910 (Garage, ca. 1940 **CB**) 102-5016-0092 **CB**
At this address is a two-story, brick gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a gable roof of pressed metal shingles, a brick foundation, exterior of stretcher bond brick, and an interior brick chimney. ON the main (S) facade is a partial-width gable roof porch with brick columns and a brick railing. The gable field of the porch has vinyl siding. The porch railing has eyebrow openings. The main entrance has a ca. 1980 glass and wood panel door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. Associated with the dwelling is a brick, one-story garage with a gable metal roof and two garage bays. One bay has original paired six-light glass and wood garage doors, and the other bay is covered with metal panels.

412 West Mary Street ca. 1930 102-5016-0055 **CB**
At this location is a two-story rectangular plan garage built ca. 1930. The building is of ashlar finish hollow core concrete. The building has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, and concrete walls and foundation. The main entrance has an original single-light and three-panel glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. On the west facade is a frame staircase that leads to a second floor apartment. This entrance has a single-light glass and wood door.

419 West Mary Street ca. 1910 (Shed, ca. 1920 **CB**) 102-5016-0091 **CB**
This two- and one-half story, frame dwelling was constructed in the Queen Anne style ca. 1910. The house has a hipped pressed metal shingle roof with projecting gable bays, interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding exterior, and a rock faced concrete block foundation. On the main (S) and east elevations is a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. The columns have Ionic motif capitals. The porch has a ca. 1990 wood lattice railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with single-light sidelight and rectangular two-light transom. Adjacent to the entrance is a large original single-light fixed window with a single-transom and dentilled frame. Other windows are original one-over-one wood sash. On the rear elevation is a two-story, frame porch. The lower story of this porch is open with square wood posts, the second story is an enclosed sunporch. To the rear of the dwelling is a frame, ca. 1920 gable roof storage shed with weatherboard siding, metal roof, and paired vertical board doors.

423 West Mary Street ca. 1970 **NCB**
One-story frame and brick veneer dwelling built ca. 1970.

501 West Mary Street 1923 102-5016-0053 **CB**
At this location is the Thomas Jefferson School, a three-story, concrete, steel, and brick school building constructed 1923. The building stopped serving as a school in the early 1980s. It remains in the ownership of the City of Bristol and is being considered for use as a senior citizens' residence. The building has a poured concrete first floor level and the upper two floors are of five-course common bond brick. The building was designed in a rectangular plan with central and corner projecting bays. The central entrance has a one-story entry porch of concrete and terra cotta. This entrance has a Tudor arch and corner piers. The original doors at this entrance have been covered with wood and stucco panels. There are three secondary entrances on the main facade with original three-light and single panel steel and glass doors. These doors have fifteen-light transoms and concrete label molding and surrounds. Windows are original multi-light fixed steel design with hopper light panels. Many windows are twenty-five light, twelve-light, and twenty-light design. Windows have soldier course lintels and concrete sills. Dividing the first and second floors is a concrete beltcourse. A similar beltcourse is located just below the roofline. At the roofline is concrete coping.

609 West Mary Street ca. 1925 102-5016-0087 **CB**
This dwelling is a two-story, frame, Dutch Colonial style dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a gambrel roof of pressed metal shingles, an interior brick chimney, an ashlar finish concrete block foundation, and an exterior of brick veneer on the first story and vinyl siding on the second story. On the main (S) facade is a full-width porch with ca. 1990 fluted aluminum columns and original brick columns and a brick railing. The main entrance has an original single- oval-light glass and wood door. Windows are original four-over-one vertical light wood sash. On the second story of the main facade is a rectangular bay window with three two-over-one wood sash windows. Adjacent to the main entrance is a tri-part window with a central three-over-one sash window flanked by two-over-one sash windows.

611 West Mary Street 1992 **NCB**
This concrete and steel building was remodeled in 1992 for use as the Central Baptist School.

623 W. Mary Street ca. 1910 102-5016-0043 **CB**
This is a two-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a foundation of concrete block, a gable roof of original pressed metal shingles, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (S) and west facades is a wraparound porch with original tapered wood columns and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl clad sash. Adjacent to the main entrance is a border glass window. In the rear ell is an interior brick chimney.

MOORE STREET

314-316 Moore Street ca. 1905 102-5016-0014 **CB**
At this location is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne style dwelling built as a duplex ca.1905. The building has a foundation of hollow core rockfaced concrete block, an exterior of weatherboard siding, and a hipped roof of asphalt shingles. On the main (E) facade is an exterior wall chimney of hollow core concrete blocks. The main facade has two similar symmetrical bays. Both have shed roof porches with original Tuscan columns and railings with square balusters. The entrance at 314 has an original single-light glass and wood door. Over the door is a rectangular transom. The 316 entrance also has an original single-light glass and wood door. On the main facade both sections have projecting polygonal bays. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. On the second floor of the 316 section is a balcony with original Tuscan columns. In the gables are wood shingles and arched louvered vent windows. In front of the house is an original hollow core concrete retaining wall.

322 Moore Street ca. 1890 102-5-16-0015 **CB**
This dwelling is a two-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1890. The house has a gable roof of metal standing seam, a weatherboard exterior, and a stuccoed brick foundation. On the main (E) and south facades is a one-story shed roof wraparound porch with ca. 1925 Tuscan columns on brick piers. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with a three-light transom and single-light sidelights. Windows are ca. 1925 four-over-one vertical light sash. On the second floor of the central bay is a balcony with a corner Tuscan column. Leading to the balcony is a ca. 1925 glass and wood door. At the eaves are original brackets. In front of the house is an original stone retaining wall.

330 Moore Street ca. 1910 (Garage, ca. 1960 **NCB**) 102-5016-0016 **CB**
This dwelling is a two-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a gable roof of metal standing seam, a foundation of ashlar finish hollow core concrete block, and an exterior of aluminum siding. On the main (E) facade is a partial width porch with original frame Tuscan columns on stuccoed concrete piers. The main entrance has a ca. 1970 solid wood door. Windows are original four-over-one vertical light sash. On the second floor of the main facade is an enclosed balcony. At the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1960 concrete block garage.

333 Moore Street ca. 1920 102-5016-0017 **CB**
At this location is a two-story, brick veneer, Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior end brick chimneys, a concrete and brick foundation, and an exterior of brick veneer. On the main (W) facade is a gable roof entry porch with frame Ionic columns on brick piers. The Ionic columns have terra cotta capitals. The porch also has a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has an original paneled wood door. The entrance also has large single-light sidelights and a transom set within an elliptical arch. Windows are original six-over-six rectangular wood sash with original louvered shutters. On the north facade is an original sun porch with six-over-six wood sash windows and an entrance with paired fifteen-light glass and wood doors. In the central bay of the second story are original diamond light casement windows.

334 Moore Street ca. 1930 (Garage, ca. 1930 **CB**) 102-5016-0018 **CB**
This two-story, brick veneer dwelling was built ca. 1930. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, an interior wall brick chimney, a concrete and brick foundation, and an exterior of random course brick. On the main (E) facade is a gable roof porch with original square brick piers and a solid brick railing. The main entrance has an original paneled wood door with four-light sidelights. Windows are original six-over-six rectangular wood sash. At the rear of the dwelling is an original concrete block

342 Moore Street ca. 1905 102-5016-0067 **CB**
This is a two- and one-half story, brick veneer Colonial Revival/American Foursquare dwelling built in 1905. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, exterior of stretcher bond brick, an interior brick chimney, and a foundation of rock faced concrete block. On the main (E), north, and south elevations is a wraparound porch with paired Ionic columns on rock faced concrete block piers and a rock-faced concrete block railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood paneled door with a multi-light leaded glass transom. Flanking the entrance are multi-light leaded glass sidelights and Ionic motif pilasters. Windows on the main facade are single-light fixed design with diamond light transoms. The second story of the main facade has a three-bay shed roof balcony with Tuscan columns and a milled wood railing. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. On the north elevation is a two-story polygonal bay. At the roofline of the main, north, and south elevations are gable dormers with gable returns and a central arched one-over-one wood sash window flanked by multi-light sidelights. On the south elevation is an original porte-cochere. In front of the house is an original rock faced hollow core concrete block retaining wall.

348 Moore Street ca. 1910 102-5016-0066 **CB**
This dwelling is a one- and one-half story, frame Queen Anne style dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped and gable roof of original pressed metal shingles, a central interior brick chimney, a brick foundation, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick on the first story and pressed metal shingles on the half story. On the main (E) and north elevations is a curved wraparound porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers. The porch has a milled wood valence and dentilled cornice. The main entrance has a ca. 1940 multi-light glass and wood paneled door with multi-light sidelights with wood panels. Above the entrance is a two-light transom. Adjacent to the entrance is an original large single-light glass and wood fixed window with a rectangular twenty-four light transom. A secondary entrance leading to the porch has an original single-light glass and wood paneled door with a single-light rectangular transom. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. In the half story of the main facade is a clipped gable bay with a projecting gable and diamond light attic window. The north elevation has a pyramidal roof dormer with a finial and single-light fixed window. Projecting gable bays in the dwelling have gable returns, arched louvered attic vents, and paired one-over-one wood sash windows. There are finials at the roofline. On the south elevation is an original enclosed one-story sunporch. In front of the dwelling is a concrete retaining wall.

352 Moore Street ca. 1890 102-5016-0065 **CB**
This is a one- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne influenced dwelling. The house has a brick foundation, an exterior of vinyl siding, two stuccoed interior chimneys, and a hipped asphalt shingle roof. On the main (E) facade is a central recessed porch

bay. The porch has a gable roof with Ionic columns on a curved stone railing. In the gable field of the porch are two nine-light fixed windows. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood panel door. Flanking the entrance are single-light fixed windows with multi-light rectangular transom. A similar transom is over the entrance. There are two identical windows on the main facade. On the north elevation is a hipped dormer with scroll purlins and a central single-light fixed window flanked by two six-light fixed windows. A similar dormer appears on the south elevation. The rear elevation has a one-story single bay porch that was rebuilt ca. 1970 with square wood posts and wood railing. At the roofline of the rear elevation is a large shed roof dormer. This dormer has single-light fixed windows. Also at the rear is a ca. 1990 frame handicap ramp.

401 Moore Street ca. 1990 **NCB**
Two-story brick veneer apartment building constructed ca. 1990.

402 Moore Street ca. 1925 (Garage, ca. 1925, **CB**) 102-5016-0022 **CB**
At this address is a two-story, brick veneer and frame dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior brick chimney, a concrete and brick foundation, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick and vinyl siding. On the main (E) and south facades is a gable roof porch with original square brick piers. The main entrance has a ca. 1980 paneled wood door. Windows are original three-over-one vertical light sash. In the upper facade is an exterior of vinyl siding. Attached at the rear is a two-story frame garage.

405 Moore Street ca. 1925 102-5016-0019 **CB**
This is a two-story, brick veneer, four-plex apartment building constructed ca. 1925. The building has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, concrete and brick veneer foundation, and an exterior of stretcher course brick veneer. The building was designed in an "H" plan with two projecting hipped roof bays on the main facade. The main entrance is located in the recessed bay and has an original multi-light glass and wood door. Flanking the door are sidelights with four-light casement windows and raised panels. The projecting bays originally contained open porches but these have been enclosed with ca. 1990 vinyl sided panels and vinyl clad windows. On the second story are added three-over-one wood sash windows. Other windows are primarily one-over-one vinyl clad sash. The original open porches on this apartment building were enclosed with ca. 1990 vinyl sided panels and windows. Windows in the dwelling are added three-over-one wood sash and one-over-one vinyl clad sash.

406 Moore Street ca. 1915 102-5016-0023 **CB**
This two-story, brick veneer apartment building was constructed ca. 1915. The building has a concrete and brick foundation, hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior wall brick chimneys, and an exterior of five-course common bond brick. On the main (E) facade is a two-story full-width gable roof porch. This porch has Tuscan columns, brick piers, and a solid brick railing on the first floor. On the second floor the porch has Tuscan columns, brick piers, and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance on the first floor has a ca. 1970 solid wood door. A secondary entrance on this facade has an original single-light paneled glass and wood door. Windows on the first floor are fixed single-light design with single-light transoms. The doors and windows have concrete lintels and brick sills. Most windows in the building are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. In the gable field on the main facade is a stucco exterior and rectangular louvered vent. On the side elevations of the first floor are single-light casement windows set within two-course header arches.gable roof garage. The garage has original paired garage doors.

409 Moore Street ca. 1925 102-5016-0020 **CB**
This is a two-story, brick veneer four-plex apartment building constructed ca. 1925. This building has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, a concrete and brick veneer foundation, and an exterior of stretcher course brick. The building was designed in an "H" plan with two projecting hipped roof bays on the main facade. The main entrance is located in the recessed bay and has an original multi-light glass and wood door. Flanking the door are sidelights with four-light casement windows and raised panels. The projecting bays originally contained open porches but these have been enclosed with ca. 1990 vinyl sided panels and vinyl

clad windows. Windows in the building are replacement one-over-one vinyl clad sash. The original open porches on this apartment building were enclosed ca. 1990 with vinyl sided panels and vinyl clad windows. Windows throughout the dwelling are replacement one-over-one vinyl clad sash.

410 Moore Street ca. 1900 (Rear dwelling is 412 Moore Street, ca. 1970 **NCB**) 102-5016-0071 **CB**
This two-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling was built ca. 1900. The house has a gable roof of pressed metal shingles, two interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. The house has two entrances on the main (E) facade, both of which have ca. 1970 single-light glass and wood doors. Windows in the dwelling are original two-over-two and one-over-one wood sash. The projecting gable bay of the main facade has decorative wood vergeboard. A small shed roof storage wing has been added to the north elevation. At the rear is an original one-story gable wing. On the south facade is a partial-width shed roof porch with milled posts and railing, which is very deteriorated. Also on the property is a ca. 1970 two-story, gable front dwelling with vinyl siding and two-over-two horizontal sash windows (412 Moore Street).

414 Moore Street ca. 1925 102-5016-0070 **CB**
At this location is a two-story, frame, Dutch Colonial style dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a cross gambrel roof of asphalt shingles, an interior stucco chimney, and an exterior of stucco on the first floor, and vertical wood siding on the second floor. On the main (E) elevation is an incised full-width porch with square stuccoed columns and railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original and ca. 1960 one-over-one wood sash. In the second story gambrel bays of the main and south facades are rectangular bay windows with a central two-over-one wood sash window flanked by single-light fixed windows. Above this is a diamond light square attic window.

415 Moore Street ca. 1910 102-5016-0068 **CB**
At this address is a one- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a gable metal roof, vinyl siding, brick foundation, and an interior brick chimney. On the main (W) facade is a full-width porch with round columns encased in aluminum. The house has been divided into two apartments and has two entrances leading to the porch. Each of these entrances has a ca. 1990 paneled wood door with fanlight. Windows in the dwelling are original four-over-one and four-over-two wood sash. The house has been divided into two apartments.

421 Moore Street ca. 1900 102-5016-0069 **CB**
This dwelling is a two- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne influenced dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, an exterior of asbestos sheeting material, and a brick foundation. On the main (W) and south facades is a wraparound porch with fluted aluminum columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood paneled door with a rectangular single-light transom. Adjacent to the entrance is a single-light paneled sidelight. Some windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash, others are ca. 1950 two-over-two horizontal wood sash. On the north elevation, the porch has been extended into a porte-cochere with simple wood posts. In the projecting gable bays in the gable fields is weatherboard siding and a central arched louvered wood vent flanked by single-light fixed attic windows.

501 Moore Street ca. 1900 102-5016-0025 **NCB**
Built ca. 1900, this two-story, frame, Queen Anne style dwelling has been extensively altered through the application of vinyl siding, vinyl clad windows, enclosed front porch and replacement doors.

507 Moore Street ca. 1900 (Garage, ca. 1970, **NCB**) 102-5016-0026 **CB**
This dwelling is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has an original hipped roof of pressed metal shingles, an exterior of asbestos shingles, a brick foundation, and interior brick chimneys. On the main (W) and south facades is a shed roof wraparound porch with original square Doric motif columns and a solid wood railing.

The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and rectangular transom. A secondary entrance on this facade also has an original single-light and three-panel glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. In the gable field is a Palladian style attic window. Adjacent to the dwelling is a ca. 1970 garage.

513 Moore Street ca. 1900 102-5016-0074 **CB**
This dwelling was built ca. 1900 by local builder Carl Moore, who had constructed several houses on Moore Street. His daughter, Kathleen Moore Smith owned this dwelling and rented it for several years. The Buchanan family rented the house in the early 1930s, and possibly earlier. George L. and Francis Walden moved into the house in 1935, renting at first and eventually purchasing the house. They owned and operated George's Confectionery in downtown Bristol. Francis Walden remains the current owner. This is a two- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne influenced dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a hipped pressed metal shingle roof with projecting gable bays, interior brick chimney, an exterior of weatherboard siding, and a brick foundation. On the main (E), north, and south facades is a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. The porch floor was replaced and a frame handicap ramp was constructed on the north elevation of the porch in 2000. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood panel door with a rectangular transom and single-light paneled sidelight. Adjacent to the entrance in the projecting gable bay is an original single-light fixed window with an original stained glass transom. A secondary entrance leading to the porch has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. In the gable fields are square attic windows with stained glass border lights. To the rear is an original frame one-story gable wing.

517 Moore Street ca. 1900 102-5016-0073 **CB**
This dwelling was constructed ca. 1900 by local builder Carl Moore. Mr. Moore built several houses on Moore Street and lived at the 517 address on the block. This dwelling was owned by William A. Tanner and his wife Roberta. Mr. Tanner was a relative of the Moores. His occupation is not known. Mrs. Tanner taught music and lived in the dwelling until the late 1970s. The house is a two- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne influenced dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a hipped roof of original pressed metal shingles with projecting gable bays, a brick foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. Vinyl siding appears on a portion of the first floor. On the main (E), north, and south elevations is a one-story wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 wood paneled door. Adjacent to the entrance in the projecting bay is an original single-light fixed window with a rectangular transom with border lights. Other windows in the dwelling are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl clad sash. Gable bays have square attic windows with border lights. A secondary entrance leading to the porch has a ca. 1990 nine-light glass and wood door. At the rear is an original one-story gable wing.

523 Moore Street ca. 1900 (Garage, ca. 1920 **CB**) 102-5016-0072 **CB**
This dwelling was built by local builder Carl Moore and served as his residence. Mr. Moore built several houses on Moore Street, many of which are of a similar design. These include the adjacent dwellings at 517 and 513 Moore Street. The street is possibly named for Mr. Moore. Moore owned at least two other houses on the street and used them as rental properties for many years before selling them. This particular dwelling remained in the Moore family until the 1950s. Carl Moore's daughter, Kathleen Moore Smith and her husband inherited the house and lived there until sometime in the 1950s.This is a two- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne style dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a hipped roof with projecting gable bays of original pressed metal shingles, an interior brick chimney, a brick foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (E), north and south elevations is a one-story, curved wraparound porch with wood Tuscan columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. In the projecting bay of the main facade is a single-light fixed window with a rectangular transom with border lights. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash design. A secondary entrance leading to the porch is identical to the main entrance. In the gable fields are square attic windows with border lights. At the rear is an original one-story, frame, gable wing with a small rear gable entry bay. At the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1920 two-car garage. The garage is of ashlar hollow core concrete block construction with a hipped metal standing seam

roof, and original paired nine-light glass and wood hinged garage doors.

600 Moore Street ca. 1925 102-5016-0027 **CB**
This dwelling is a one- and one-half story brick veneer Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior brick chimney, a foundation of ashlar finish concrete block, and an exterior of brick veneer. On the main (E) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with original square brick columns and a solid brick railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1960 glass and wood door. Windows are original four-over-one and three-over-one vertical light sash. At the eaves are large knee brace brackets. The gables have stucco exteriors. On the main facade is a shed roof dormer with an exterior of wood shingles. The dormer has three, three-over-one vertical sash windows.

601 Moore Street ca. 1900 (Garage, ca. 1920 **CB**) 102-5016-0075 **CB**
At this location is a two- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne influenced dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, two interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation, and a weatherboard siding exterior. On the main (W) and south facades is a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with a single-light transom and a single-light paneled sidelight. Adjacent to the entrance is a polygonal one-story bay with a one-over-one wood sash window. Two secondary entrances leading to the porch also have original single-light glass and wood doors with single-light transoms. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. Windows and entrances are set in wood frames with dentilled cornices. In the gable fields are one-over-one wood sash attic windows flanked by rectangular louvered wood vents. Associated with the dwelling is a ca. 1920 one-story, hipped roof garage of hollow core concrete block. The garage has an original pressed metal shingle roof and a ca. 1960 overhead track garage door.

604 Moore Street ca. 1925 102-5016-0028 **CB**
This dwelling is a one- and one-half story brick veneer Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a foundation of ashlar finish concrete block, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and an exterior of brick veneer. On the main (E) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with original tapered wood columns on brick piers. The porch also has a solid brick railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original five-over-one, four-over-one, and three-over-one vertical light sash. At the roofline is a shed roof dormer with an exterior of wood shingles. At the eaves are large knee brace brackets. At the eaves are exposed rafters. In the gables is a stucco exterior.

607 Moore Street ca. 1910 102-5016-0076 **CB**
This dwelling was constructed ca. 1910 and is a two- and one-half story, frame, American Foursquare/Colonial Revival style dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, weatherboard exterior, and a foundation of rock faced concrete block. On the main (N) facade is a full-width porch with milled wood posts. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with single-light sidelights and a three-light transom. The door surround has a dentilled cornice. Adjacent to the main entrance is a small square single-light fixed window. A similar window appears in the center of the second story. Other windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline of the main facade is a hipped dormer with a central wooden louvered vent flanked by two square fixed attic windows. This house has been divided into apartments, and inside the main entrance is a small foyer leading to a ca. 1990 paneled wood apartment door. In the foyer is the original staircase with a paneled post and milled balusters.

608 Moore Street ca. 1895 102-5016-0029 **CB**
This is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1895. the house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, and a brick foundation. On the main (E) and south facades is a wraparound porch with ca. 1920 tapered wood columns on stone piers, and a solid stone railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1920 vertical light glass and wood door, and above the door is a rectangular transom. The main facade has two secondary

entrances with ca. 1920 vertical light glass and wood doors. On the first floor of the main facade is a one-story bay window with three one-over-one rectangular sash windows. Other windows in the dwelling are also one-over-one rectangular wood sash. In the gables is diagonal board siding and fixed attic windows.

611 Moore Street ca. 1910 102-5016-0077 **CB**
At this address is a one- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, a vinyl siding exterior, and a brick foundation. On the main (W) and south facades is a wraparound porch with ca. 1990 square wood posts. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 paneled wood door. In the front facing gable bay is a rectangular picture window and square attic window, ca. 1990. Other windows in the dwelling are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl clad sash. At the roofline of the main facade is a gable dormer with a one-over-one vinyl sash window. The north and south elevations display bay windows.

614 Moore Street ca. 1905 102-5016-0030 **CB**
This one- and one-half story frame dwelling was built ca. 1905 in a pyramid square plan. The house has a foundation of rock faced hollow core concrete block, an exterior of weatherboard siding, a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, and interior stuccoed brick chimneys. On the main (E) and south facades is an incised porch with ca. 1970 wrought iron columns and railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1980 glass and wood door. The 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 main facade the north bay window has an upper sash of diamond and border glass. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with two one-over-one wood sash windows.

617 Moore Street ca. 1920 102-5016-0078 **CB**
This dwelling is a two- and one-half story, frame, American Foursquare/Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a hipped roof of pressed metal shingles, a vinyl siding exterior, two interior stucco chimneys, and a brick foundation. On the main (W) and south elevations is a wraparound metal shed roof porch with fluted aluminum columns. The main entrance has original paired arched single-light glass and wood doors with exterior aluminum and glass storm doors. The main facade has a large original single-light fixed windows with a two-light rectangular transom, and a square fixed single-light window. Other windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. A secondary entrance leading to the porch has an original single-light glass and wood door with a single-light transom.

618 Moore Street ca. 1900 102-5016-0031 **CB**
At this address is a two-story, frame, ca. 1900 dwelling that reflects elements of both Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. The house has weatherboard siding, a gable roof of metal standing seam, interior brick chimneys, and a brick foundation. On the main (E) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with original Tuscan columns on a solid wood railing. Part of this porch has been removed and square wood support posts have been added. The main entrance has original double doors of single-light and two-panel glass and wood design. Above the door is a rectangular transom. Windows are original one-over-one and two-over-two rectangular wood sash. In the gables are diamond shaped louvered attic vents. In front of the house is a poured concrete retaining wall.

621 Moore Street ca. 1900 102-5016-0079 **CB**
This dwelling is a one- and one-half story, frame, Folk Victorian style dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a hipped roof of original pressed metal shingles, a brick foundation, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (W) and south elevations is a wraparound porch with fluted aluminum columns, and a ca. 1970 metal railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and raised panel wood door with a rectangular single-light transom and single-light sidelight. A secondary entrance leading to the porch has an original single-light glass and wood door with a single-light transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline of the main facade is a large hipped roof dormer with two one-over-one

wood sash windows.

624 Moore Street ca. 1905 102-5016-0032 **CB**
This two-story frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style dwelling was built ca. 1905. The dwelling has a hipped roof of original pressed metal shingles, a stuccoed brick foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (E) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with a metal standing seam roof. This porch has original Ionic frame columns with terra cotta capitals and a solid wood railing with a wood shingle exterior. The main entrance has original double doors of single-light glass and wood design. Over the doors is a rectangular transom. A secondary entrance on this facade has a ca. 1930 multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. In the gables are rectangular attic windows. In front of the house is an original stone retaining wall.

625 Moore Street ca. 1910 102-5016-0080 **CB**
This is a two- and one-half story, frame, gable front dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a cross gable roof of original pressed metal shingles, an exterior of asbestos siding, and a brick foundation. ON the main (W) and south facades is a wraparound porch with paired wood Tuscan columns on brick piers. The porch has a wood railing with square wood balusters. On the north elevation is an exterior wooden staircase that leads to the second story. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with a single-light rectangular transom. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. In the gable field are two square fixed single-light attic windows.

702 Moore Street ca. 1905 102-5016-0033 **CB**
This dwelling is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1905. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (E) and south facades is a shed roof wraparound porch with original Tuscan columns and a railing with square wood balusters. The main entrance has original double doors of single-light glass and wood design. Over the doors is a rectangular transom. Also on the main facade is a secondary entrance with a single-light glass and wood door and rectangular transom. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. Over the doors and windows are dentilled wood cornices. In the gables are Palladian motif attic windows with dentilled cornices.

707 Moore Street ca. 1900 102-5016-0081 **CB**
This one-story, frame, hall and parlor dwelling was built ca. 1900. The house has a gable roof of pressed metal shingles, a central interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding, and a brick foundation. On the main (W) facade is a partial-width shed roof porch with ca. 1960 metal posts. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 wood panel door. Windows are original two-over-two wood sash. At the rear is an original shed roof wing.

708 Moore Street ca. 1905 (Garage, ca. 1920 **CB**) 102-5016-0034 **CB**
This is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1905. The house has a foundation of rock faced hollow core concrete block, a hipped roof of pressed metal shingles, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (E) and south facades is a shed roof porch with a metal standing seam roof. The porch has original Tuscan columns and a solid wood railing with a wood shingle exterior. The main entrance has original double doors of single-light glass and wood design. Secondary entrances on the main facade have ca. 1999 paneled wood doors. Most windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. In the projecting bay on the main facade's first floor is a six-over-six sash window added ca. 1999. At the eaves are gable returns. In the gables are rectangular louvered vents. At the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1920 hipped roof garage with original glass and wood garage doors.

714 Moore Street ca. 1905 102-5016-0035 **CB**
The two-story frame dwelling at this location was built ca. 1905. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior of asbestos shingles, and a stuccoed brick foundation. The original porch has been removed and replaced with a hipped roof entry porch with ca. 1970 wrought iron posts. The main entrance has original double doors with single-light and two-panel glass and wood design. Over the entrance is a two-light rectangular transom. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. In the south bay of the main facade the upper window sash has border glass. Secondary entrances have ca. 1960 solid wood doors. Exterior wall staircases have been added for upper floor apartments. In the gable filed on the main facade is a two-light attic window.

715 Moore Street ca. 1930 102-5016-0082 **CB**
This dwelling is a two-story, brick veneer, Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1930. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, an exterior end and an interior brick chimney, a brick foundation, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick veneer. On the main (W) elevation is a gable arched entry porch with Tuscan columns. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 paneled wood door. Windows are original six-over-one wood sash with brick sills and soldier course lintels. On the north elevation is an original one-story, brick sunporch with six-over-one wood sash windows.

718 Moore Street ca. 1905 102-5016-0036 **CB**
This is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival influenced dwelling built ca. 1905. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation, and an exterior of asbestos shingles. On the main (E) and south facades is a shed roof wraparound porch with original Ionic columns and an added wrought iron railing. The Ionic columns have terra cotta capitals. The main entrance has original double doors of single-light glass and wood design. Over the doors is a rectangular wood transom. 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. At the eaves are modillion blocks and dentils. In the gable field is an attic Palladian window. On the north facade is an added staircase leading to a second floor apartment.

719 Moore Street ca. 1912 (Storage shed, ca. 1970 **NCB**) 102-5016-0083 **CB**
This dwelling was built by a Mr. Boggs ca. 1912. Frank M. White purchased the dwelling ca. 1921. It was inherited by White's daughter, Louise White Lee ca. 1953, and then by her son Richard A. Lee in 1975. Richard Lee remains the current owner. This is a two- and one-half story, frame, American Foursquare built ca. 1912. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (W) and north elevations is a wraparound porch with tapered wood columns on tapered wood piers. Porch piers and railing have a wood shingle exterior. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with a single-light sidelight and rectangular diamond light transom. First story windows on the main facade are single-light fixed design with diamond light leaded glass transoms. Other windows are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline of the main facade is a hipped dormer with three diamond shaped glass and wood windows. A secondary entrance leading to the porch has an original fifteen-light glass and wood door, ten-light sidelights, and a rectangular ten-light transom. This door leads to an original enclosed sunporch. To the rear of the house is a small ca. 1970 frame gable roof storage building.

724 Moore Street ca. 1905 102-5016-0037 **CB**
This two-story, frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style dwelling was built ca. 1905. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation, and an exterior of asbestos shingles. On the main (E) facade is a projecting hipped roof bay containing the main entrance. This entrance was remodeled ca. 1925 with an eight-light Craftsman door with single-light sidelights. This entrance has a gable roof wood canopy supported by knee brace brackets. On the north and south elevations are original partial width shed roof porches with original Doric columns with terra cotta capitals. Secondary entrances leading to these porches have original single-light glass and wood doors. At the porch eaves are dentils and at the roof eaves are

brackets. Windows are one-over-one original wood sash. There are three windows on the north, south, and east facades that have fixed lights and leaded glass transoms. Balconies on the second floor of the north and south facades have ca. 1970 wood posts and railings.

725 Moore Street ca. 1920 102-5016-0084 **CB**
This dwelling is a two-and one-half story, frame, American Foursquare dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with a front projecting gable bay, a common bond brick foundation, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (W) and north facades is a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. On the main facade, the porch has a pedimented entry bay with paired Tuscan columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and single panel wood door with a single-light paneled sidelight, rectangular transom, and a dentilled cornice. Windows on the first floor are single-light fixed design with diamond light rectangular transoms. Other windows are original one-over-one wood sash. In the gable field is a tri-part attic window with a central diamond window and two small square fixed windows.

808 Moore Street ca. 1910 (Carriage House, ca. 1910 **CB**) 102-5016-0085 **CB**
This two- and one-half story, frame, dwelling was constructed in the Colonial Revival style. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, an exterior of vinyl siding, two interior brick chimneys, and a brick foundation. On the main (E) and south facades is a wraparound porch with paired square wood posts on brick piers, and a wood railing with square balusters. The porch has a central projecting bay on the main facade, and porch posts are encased in aluminum. The main entrance has an original single-light beveled glass and three-panel wood door. The entrance has large single-light sidelights and a large rectangular multi-light transom. The door surround is of aluminum and has fluted pilasters and a dentilled cornice. Above the entrance on the second story is a bay window that has been partially enclosed with vinyl siding. This bay originally had five one-over-one wood sash window with rectangular transoms. Three windows have been covered with vinyl siding; however the transoms to these windows remain visible. Windows on the first floor are large single-light fixed designs with multi-light transoms. These windows have added aluminum dentilled hood molding with keystones. Other windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline of the main facade is an arched wall dormer with two one-over-one wood sash windows. The rear of the dwelling has an original one-story frame gable wing with an interior brick chimney. In front of the house is an original stone retaining wall, which is suffering from deterioration. To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1920 two-story brick three-car carriage house. It has a gable metal roof, interior brick chimney, and a gable wall dormer on the main facade. Garage doors are vertical board design. The building has a pedestrian entrance with a three-panel wood door. A shed roof canopy is over the entrance. Windows appear in the building's second story and are six-light fixed design with wood sills.

820 Moore Street ca. 1910 102-5016-0086 **CB**
At this location is a one- and one-half story, frame, Folk Victorian dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with a projecting gable bay, an exterior of aluminum siding, an interior brick chimney, and a brick foundation. On the main (E) and north elevations is a wraparound porch with wood Tuscan columns with iron pedestal type bases. Two entrances lead to the porch and have single-light glass and wood panel doors. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood ash. On the north elevation, the porch extends from the house with a gable bay. In the basement level of this bay is a garage/storage area with paired vertical board doors.

QUARRY STREET

611 Quarry Street ca. 1925 102-5016-0021 **CB**
The dwelling at this location is a two-story, brick veneer, American Foursquare built ca. 1925. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, a concrete and brick foundation, an exterior wall brick chimney, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main (S) facade is a hipped roof full-width porch with original square brick piers and a solid brick railing. The main facade

has two entrances, both of which have original single-light glass and wood doors. Windows are original three-over-one vertical light sash.

RUSSELL STREET

418 Russell Street ca. 1910 (Garage, ca. 1920 **CB**) 102-5016-0101 **CB**
This is a two- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell style dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a gable pressed metal shingle roof with a hipped roof projecting bay, a weatherboard siding exterior, interior brick chimney, and a brick foundation. On the main (E) facade is a full-width metal shed roof porch with square wood columns. The porch has a solid wood railing with a weatherboard exterior. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash design. Two windows on the main facade are large one-over-one sash windows with border lights in the upper sash. In front of the house is a concrete block retaining wall. To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1920 gable roof garage of hollow core concrete. The garage has a metal roof and original vertical board doors.

424 Russell Street ca. 1890 102-5016-0102 **CB**
This dwelling is a one- and one-half story, frame, Gothic Revival style dwelling built ca. 1890. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof with a central projecting gable bay, a stucco exterior, two interior brick stucco chimneys, and a stone foundation. On the main (E) elevation is a partial-width porch with milled wood posts, balusters, and valence. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with paneled three-light sidelights and a four-light transom. Windows are original two-over-two rectangular wood sash and have wood lintels. In the half story of the main facade is a gable dormer with one two-over-two wood sash window. This dormer and the projecting gable have an exterior of vinyl siding. On the rear is an original one-story gable wing.

426 Russell Street ca. 1940 102-5016-0103 **CB**
This one- and one-half story, frame, gable front dwelling was built ca. 1940 with a gable asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, concrete block foundation, and an exterior of asbestos siding. On the main (E) facade is a partial-width, hipped roof porch with Tuscan columns. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood panel door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. In the gable field are wood shingles and two one-over-over wood sash windows.

430 Russell Street ca. 1920 102-5016-0104 **CB**
At this location is a frame, one- and one-half story commercial building erected ca. 1920. The building has an exterior of aluminum siding, a metal shed roof, and a concrete foundation. On the main (E) facade, the building retains its original storefront with a recessed central entry and original glass and wood display windows on paneled wood bulkheads. The entrance has original paired wood bulkheads. The entrance has original paired single-light glass and wood paneled doors. Over the storefront is a ca. 1980 metal awning. The storefront is enclosed with a chain link fence. A metal awning was added to the storefront ca. 1980.

500 Russell Street ca. 1900 (Garage ca. 1920 **CB**) 192-5016-0105 **CB**
At this address is a two- and one-half story, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a hipped pressed metal roof with a projecting gable bay, a weatherboard exterior, interior brick chimney, and a brick foundation. On the main (E) and south facades is a wraparound porch with square wood posts. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original two-over-two rectangular wood sash. On the second story in the ell is a small balcony with a chamfered wood corner post and weatherboard railing. In the projecting gable is a square metal louvered vent. At the rear is an original one-story shed roof frame wing. To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1920 hollow core concrete garage. The roof has been altered with replacement particle boards.

504 Russell Street ca. 1900 102-5016-0106 **CB**
This is a two- and one-half story, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a hipped and gable roof of pressed metal, an interior brick chimney, a vinyl siding exterior, and a brick foundation. On the main (E) and south facades is a wraparound porch with square wood posts and railing with square wood balusters. The main entrance has a ca. 1995 nine-light glass and wood door. Windows are original two-over-two rectangular wood sash. In front of the house is a small poured concrete wall.

508 Russell Street ca. 1900 102-5016-0107 **CB**
This is a two-story, frame I-House built ca. 1900. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, two interior brick and concrete covered chimneys, an exterior of vinyl siding, and a brick and concrete block foundation. The main entrance is centered on the primary (E) facade and has a ca. 1940 fifteen-light glass and wood door. The entrance has original three-light sidelights with wood panels and a four-light transom. On the dwelling's main facade is a full-width shed roof porch with Tuscan columns. Windows are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl clad sash. At the rear is an original one-story frame gable wing with an interior brick chimney.

510 Russell Street ca. 1900 102-5016-0108 **CB**
This one- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell dwelling was built ca. 1900. The house has a hipped metal shingle roof with projecting gable bays, three interior stucco brick chimneys, and a weatherboard exterior. On the main (E) and north elevations is a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. In the half story of the front facing gable is an original fixed diamond shaped window. At the rear is an original shed roof wing. The dwelling has a brick and concrete foundation.

514 Russell Street ca. 1910 (Garage, ca. 1920 **CB**) 102-5016-0109 **CB**
This dwelling was originally owned by the Calhoun family. Ms. Effie Calhoun owned the dwelling until her death in the late 1990s. The dwelling is a two- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne influenced dwelling with Greek Revival detailing. The house has a hipped metal roof, two interior brick chimneys, a weatherboard exterior, and a brick foundation. On the main (E) and north elevations is a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. The porch has a metal shed roof. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with single-light sidelight and single-light transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. Window surrounds have dentilled cornices. In the gable field is a one-over-one attic window flanked by rectangular wooden vents. Adjacent to the dwelling is a ca. 1920 garage of ashlar finish concrete block. The garage has a hipped metal roof, wide eaves, and two garage bays. Both garage bays have original paired six-light glass and wood paneled hinged doors.

608 Russell Street ca. 1930 102-5016-0110 **CB**
This dwelling is a one- and one-half story, frame, gable end Bungalow built ca. 1930. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, exterior wall brick chimney, exterior of asbestos siding, and a concrete foundation. On the main (E) facade is a full-width gable roof porch with tapered wood columns on a wood railing. The railing is covered with asbestos siding. At the roofline of the main facade is a large gable dormer with three, three-over-one vertical light sash windows. Other windows in the dwelling are original four-over-one vertical light wood sash. The main entrance has an original three-vertical light glass and wood door.

612 Russell Street ca. 1925 102-5016-0111 **CB**
This dwelling is a one- and one-half story, frame gable end Bungalow with asbestos siding, concrete foundation, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. The main entrance has an original three-vertical light glass and wood door. Windows are original three-vertical light wood sash. On the main (E) facade is a full-width gable roof porch with ca. 1990 square wood posts and railing. The porch has exposed rafters and knee brace brackets. On the main facade at the roofline is a shed roof dormer with three, three-over-one vertical light wood sash windows.

616 Russell Street ca. 1905 102-5016-0058 **CB**
At this address is a one-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1905. The house has interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, a stuccoed brick foundation, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (E) facade is a partial-width porch with ca. 1990 hollow core aluminum columns. The porch columns rest on a solid stuccoed concrete railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl clad sash. In front of the house is an original retaining wall of rock faced concrete block.

622 Russell Street ca. 1905 102-5016-0057 **CB**
This is a two-story frame gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1905. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior of asphalt siding, interior brick chimneys, and a brick pier foundation. On the main (E) and south facades is a shed roof wraparound porch with original Tuscan columns. The main entrance has an original two-light and two-panel glass and wood door with a rectangular transom. Windows are original two-over-two rectangular wood sash. Below the eave on the recessed bay on the second story are milled columns and a sawtooth valence. The roof gables have sawtooth valences, king posts, and sunburst vergeboards.

625 Russell Street ca. 1920 102-5016-0056 **CB**
The dwelling at this location is a one-story, gable front Bungalow built ca. 1920. The dwelling has a clipped gable roof of asphalt shingles, a brick foundation, an exterior of vinyl siding, and interior brick chimneys. On the main(W) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with original square wood posts on brick piers. The porch also has a solid brick railing. The main entrance has an original vertical light glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one and four-over-one vertical light sash. On the main facade is a window with border glass in the upper sash. On the south and north elevations are shed roof dormers. In front of the dwelling is an original stone retaining wall.

700 Russell Street ca. 1910 102-5016-0112 **CB**
This is a two- and one-half story frame gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof of pressed metal shingles with projecting gable bays, a weatherboard exterior, and a brick foundation. On the main (E) and north elevations is a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with a single-light paneled sidelight and rectangular single-light transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. At the rear is an original two-story hipped roof wing and a ca. 1930 shed roof wing.

705 Russell Street ca. 1925 (Garage, ca. 1925 **CB**; Shed, ca. 1925 **CB**) 102-5016-0059 **CB**
This dwelling is a one- and one-half story brick veneer Bungalow influenced dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof with asphalt shingles, an exterior wall brick chimney, an exterior of stretcher bond brick veneer, and a poured concrete foundation. On the main (W) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with original tapered wood columns on brick piers. The porch has a solid brick railing. The main entrance has an original glass and wood Craftsman door. Windows are original four-over-one vertical light sash. The half story has an exterior of vinyl siding. At the eaves are knee brace brackets. At the rear of the dwelling is an original gable roof garage of concrete block with original wood garage doors. Also at the rear is an original shed roof frame shed with shiplap siding.

708 Russell Street ca. 1920 102-5016-0113 **CB**
In the early 1950s this dwelling was owned by John Slaughter and his family. Mr. Slaughter worked at the Monroe Manufacturing Co. Around 1956, the Slaughters sold the property to Delmar and Hessie Sluder. Mr. Sluder was a carpenter. Mr. Sluder is deceased, and Mrs. Sluder remains the owner of the dwelling. The dwelling is a two- and one-half story,frame, Queen Anne influenced dwelling built ca. 1920. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, an interior stucco chimney, an aluminum siding exterior, and a brick foundation. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with a single-light paneled sidelight and multi-light transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. On the

main (E) and south facades is a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns on a poured concrete railing.

709 Russell Street ca. 1925 102-5016-0060 **CB**
This dwelling is a one-story, frame, gable front Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a foundation of ashlar finish hollow core concrete block, an exterior of weatherboard siding, and one interior and exterior wall brick chimney. On the main (W) and north facades is a wraparound porch with original brick piers and a solid brick railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1950 glass and wood door. The secondary entrance on this facade has an original multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are original three-over-one vertical light sash. At the eaves are exposed rafters.

712 Russell Street ca. 1910 102-5016-0114 **CB**
This is a two- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped pressed metal shingle roof with projecting gable bays, an aluminum siding exterior, and a brick foundation. On the main (E) and north facades is a wraparound porch with a shed metal roof, Tuscan columns, and a wood floor. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood panel door with a single-light sidelight with a raised wood panel, and a rectangular single-light transom. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash.

713 Russell Street ca. 1925 102-5016-0061 **CB**
This dwelling is a one- and one-half story, frame Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney of hollow core concrete, a foundation of rock faced hollow core concrete block, and an exterior of asbestos shingles. On the main (W) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with original tapered wood posts on brick piers, and a solid brick railing. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. On the main facade is a gable dormer with three original three-over-one vertical light sash windows.

716 Russell Street ca. 1900 102-5016-0115 **CB**
This two- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell dwelling was built ca. 1900. The house has a hipped pressed metal shingle roof with projecting gable bays, asbestos siding, and an interior brick chimney. The house was originally built with a wraparound porch on the main (E) and south facades. The south end of the porch was enclosed ca. 1960 with asbestos siding, a large picture window, and has a permastone skirt. The original porch remains on the main facade and has Tuscan columns and a wood floor. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with a single-light paneled sidelight and rectangular transom. Two secondary entrances leading to the porch have a three-vertical light glass and wood door and a six-light glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash.

717 Russell Street, ca. 1960 **NCB**
One-story stone veneer dwelling built ca. 1960.

720 Russell Street ca. 1900 102-5016-0116 **CB**
This is a two- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a hipped metal standing seam roof with projecting gable bays, asbestos siding, and a brick foundation. On the main (E) facade is a full-width porch with Tuscan columns and a wood floor. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood panel door with a single-light paneled sidelight and a rectangular single-light transom. A secondary entrance leading to the porch has a ca. 1930 three-vertical light glass and wood door. Adjacent to the main entrance is a large one-over-one wood sash window with border lights in the upper sash. Other windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. In the gable field is a square attic window. The rear elevation has an original shed roof wing.

724 Russell Street ca. 1905 102-5016-0063 **CB**
At this location is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influenced dwelling built ca. 1905. The house has a hipped roof of pressed metal shingles, an exterior of asbestos shingles, and a stuccoed brick foundation. On the main (E) and north facades is a shed roof wraparound porch with original Tuscan columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and adjacent single-light sidelight. Above the entrance is a rectangular transom. The secondary entrance on this facade also has an original single-light glass and wood door and rectangular transom. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. In the gables are circular louvered vent windows.

725 Russell Street ca. 1925 102-5016-0062 **CB**
This dwelling is a one-story, frame Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior of aluminum siding, interior wall brick chimney, and a concrete foundation. On the main (W) facade is a full-width shed roof porch with original tapered wood posts on brick piers and an open weave brick railing. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are original three-over-one vertical light sash. On the main facade are ca. 1960 added picture windows. At the eaves are knee brace brackets. At the roofline is a gable roof dormer with a five-light attic window and knee brace brackets.

SPENCER STREET

401 Spencer Street ca. 1900 102-5016-0100 **CB**
At this address is a two- and one-half story, brick veneer, Neoclassical style dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, interior brick chimney, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main (S) facade is a two-story gabled portico with fluted Ionic columns. The first story of this portico extends around the east and west elevation as a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. The porch has dentiled molding, and on the second floor, the balcony has a milled wood baluster. In the gable field is a tri-part Palladian style attic window with a central arched louvered vent. The main entrance has an arched vertical board door with a central six-light panel. The door is framed by arched soldier course brick. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash and have wood sills and soldier course lintels. The house has modillion blocks at the cornice. On the second story of the east elevation, is a fixed diamond shaped window. On the rear elevation is a one-story, small frame flat roof wing with a weatherboard exterior. This wing appears to have been built ca. 1930 and has one-over-one and three-over-one wood sash windows.

411 Spencer Street ca. 1900 (Garage, ca. 1940 **CB**) 102-5016-0099 **CB**
This is a two- and one-half story, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a gable pressed metal shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, a brick and concrete foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (S) facade is a partial-width shed roof porch with Tuscan columns. The house is divided into apartments, and two entrances lead to porch. Each of these entrances has a ca. 1990 paneled wood door. The projecting gable bay has a rectangular bay window with brackets and a large single-light fixed window. Windows are ca. 1980 one-over-one wood sash. On the rear elevation is a two-story shed roof frame wing added ca. 1940. Exterior wood steps lead to a second story apartment. In front of the house is an original stone retaining wall. To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1940 two-story garage. The garage is of frame construction with a gable asphalt shingle roof, a weatherboard siding exterior, and exposed rafters. The garage door was replaced ca. 1980 with an overhead track metal design. The second story contains an apartment and has sash windows with multi-light transoms.

416 Spencer Street 1928 102-5016-0097 **CB**
This is a two-story brick Dutch Colonial style dwelling built in 1928. The house has an asphalt shingle gambrel roof, a brick foundation, and an exterior of common bond brick veneer on the first story and vinyl siding on the second story. On the main (N) facade is a full-width incised porch with brick columns and a brick railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 glass and

steel door. Windows are original three-over-one vertical light sash with brick sills and soldier course lintels. The house has an interior stucco chimney. On the rear elevation is a one- and one-half story, frame shed roof wing built ca. 1980 with an exterior of vinyl siding. On the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1980 frame one- and one-half story wing with a vinyl siding exterior. Also the main entrance to the dwelling has been replaced with a ca. 1990 glass and steel design.

417 Spencer Street ca. 1868 102-5016-0098 **CB**
The original owner of this dwelling was I.C. Fowler, owner and editor of *The Bristol News* from 1868 to 1884. Fowler served three terms in the state legislature and in 1884 was appointed clerk of the U.S. Court at Abingdon, Virginia. Fowler resided in this dwelling until his death in 1905. The dwelling possibly has a log core. The house was constructed in 1868 in a Greek Revival style and is one of the oldest remaining dwellings in Bristol. It is one-story in height with a gable asphalt shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation, and a weatherboard exterior. On the main (S) facade is a partial-width gable roof porch. The porch has a pediment and round wood columns without capitals. The main entrance has a six-panel wood door set in a frame surround with brackets, wood panels, and dentils. The sidelights and tri-part transom are covered with wood panels. Window openings throughout the house are also covered with wood panels. Window frames have scroll design corner blocks. The porch has square engaged columns and in the pediment is a rectangular attic window with a gable hood. On the east elevation is a ca. 1970 garage bay with a ca. 1970 paneled wood and glass overhead track garage door. At the rear are two projecting gable bays. The rear entrance has a six-panel wood door with an original wood surround with square corner blocks.

420 Spencer Street 1928 102-5016-0096 **CB**
This dwelling is a one- and one-half story brick veneer gable end Bungalow built in 1928. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, brick foundation, exterior of stretcher bond brick veneer, and an interior wall and other interior brick chimneys. On the main (N) facade is a full-width gable roof porch with brick columns and a brick railing. The main entrance has an original six-light glass and wood Craftsman style door. Windows are original six-over-one wood sash. At the roofline of the main facade is a large gable dormer with four one-over-one vinyl clad sash windows. The house has knee brace brackets at the eaves. Windows have brick sills and soldier course lintels. At the rear is a one- and one-half story, frame, shed roof wing with an exterior of vinyl siding and six-light fixed glass and wood windows.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Virginia Hill Historic District is located in the city of Bristol, Virginia. Bristol is located in southwestern Virginia along the Virginia-Tennessee border. The Virginia Hill Historic District is eligible for historic designation under National Register criterion C for its architectural significance. The district contains 129 primary buildings, of which 118 or 92% would be considered contributing to the character of the district. The Virginia 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 ca. 1880 to ca. 1940. Architectural styles represented include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow designs. The district also includes many vernacular and Folk Victorian house forms including I-House, shotgun, hall and parlor, pyramid square, and gabled ell plans, in addition to four apartment buildings, two commercial buildings, and two schools. The district represents a large 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 estates of John Goodson and 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]

During the same period that the elder James King was developing his estate, his wife's brother, John Goodson, also began establishing roots in the area. On September 10, 1799, Goodson purchased a 348-acre tract of land northeast of the King property. He and his wife Sarah Wickham Goodson ran a prosperous farm and Goodson served in the Virginia House of Delegates in the 1817-1818 session. John Goodson died in 1829 and his son Colonel Samuel Eason Goodson inherited

the property. Like his father, he became involved in politics and served in the House of Delegates from 1837 to 1849. Colonel Goodson never married, but continued to manage the large family farm. a part of which developed as Bristol's Virginia Hill neighborhood.

Antebellum Period (1831-1860)

By the mid-1840s, word began to spread throughout the region about a possible railroad line. The proposed route was to cross James 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, Colonel Samuel Eason Goodson was making a similar effort. Goodson owned over 300 acres north and east of King's land and also realized the impact a railroad would have on the area. To take advantage of the situation, he established the town of Goodsonville alongside Anderson's Bristol. In the early 1850s, Goodson had eleven and one-tenth acres surveyed and mapped with a depot as the town center. Goodson 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. Although it did not secure the depot, a portion Goodson's land was used for rail yards.[7]

Goodsonville was bordered on the south by Beaver Creek and the western boundary was the present Lee Street. The northern limits of the town came to what is now Mary Street. The first lot contracted for sale in Goodsonville was on Edmond Street and was purchased by Issac Booher in 1853. By 1855, numerous lots had sold in Goodsonville as well as in Bristol. Lots were also conveyed to the Methodist Church and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In addition, founder Samuel Goodson built several rental properties during the town's early years.[8]

Lots continued to sell in both Bristol and Goodsonville in anticipation of the coming railroad and the expected prosperity it would bring. 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.[9]

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.[10]

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. By the 1860s, Joseph Johnston, a real estate investor from Savannah, Georgia, had become the sole owner of much of this land.[11] A portion of this property along with sections of Goodsonville later became the Virginia Hill neighborhood.

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.[12] But prosperity quickly resumed after the war ended.

Development and Early Construction in Virginia 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 spots for such development were the areas known as Virginia Hill and Solar Hill north of the business area. These areas offered well drained soil and a splendid view of the town below. Some development had already occurred in the eastern portion of Virginia Hill as part of Goodsonville. These were primarily along Spencer, Lee and Russell Streets. The rest of the land remained mostly pasture. The bulk of 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 the Johnston lands for $24,937.50.[13]

A survey and map of the area were completed by June 20, 1871, and sale of the lots took place on July 5th. 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. . ."[14]

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.

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."[15] Despite the great success of the land sale, the Virginia Hill neighborhood 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 Virginia Hill (1890-1910)

From 1890 to 1910, the majority of the lots in Virginia 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."[16] 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.[17] 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.[18]

As Bristol's population accelerated, numerous homes were constructed in the Virginia Hill neighborhood. The area primarily consisted of middle and upper class citizens and contained a mix of large Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style dwellings as well as vernacular gabled ell, central hall, and hall-and-parlor designs. Russell, Lee, and Moore Streets served as the

neighborhood's main corridors with Edmond, Spencer, Buchanan, and Clinton as prominent cross streets. The 1907 Sanborn Insurance Map of Bristol shows over one-half of the lots in the Virginia Hill area developed with dwellings.

The greatest impact on the Virginia Hill neighborhood during this period was the establishment of Virginia Intermont College in the area. The school was initially organized as Southwest Virginia Female Institute in 1884 at Glade Spring, Virginia. In 1891, the institution relocated to Bristol and the Virginia Hill neighborhood. The new academic complex included a main scholastic building, dining hall, chapel, and music conservatory. (The main building of Virginia Intermont College was listed on the National Register in 1984). During its first four years in Bristol, the school acquired significant debt, which forced its sale at public auction. Five Bristol citizens formed a corporation to purchase the school in 1902, and its name was changed to Virginia Institute (V.I.). Under the direction of its new president, Dr. John T. Henderson, V.I. prospered and drew many students from across the state. Reflecting its success, the school changed its title to Virginia Intermont College in 1910.

The dwellings built during the 1890s and early 1900s reflected popular national styles such as Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. The Queen Anne style was distinguished by its asymmetrical forms and projecting towers and bays. The Colonial Revival style marked a return to more symettrical forms based on designs from the nation's Colonial period. The dwellings built in Virginia Hill were generally two-stories in height, and of frame or brick veneer construction. They were built by Bristol's growing population of professionals and businessmen such as attorneys, physicians, and merchants. Numerous faculty members from the adjacent Virginia Intermont College also built homes on Virginia Hill.

Although primarily populated by white residents, a small area of African American homes also developed along Clinton Avenue in Virginia Hill. Although only a small percentage of the city's population, the number of African American residents also grew during the early 20th century. Those who built homes on Clinton Avenue included the city's more prominent African American merchants and teachers. Dwellings along this street reflect more Folk Victorian house forms such as gabled ell and shotgun.

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

Bristol's positive economy and growing population spurred intensive building and development in the early 20th century. Residents continued to build homes in the Virginia Hill neighborhood. Virginia Intermont College continued to draw people to the neighborhood as it continued to grow. The campus expanded in the 1920s with the addition of two academic halls, and in 1935 a swimming pool and gymnasium were constructed. A new library was erected in 1940. Many of the school's faculty resided in the neighboring Virginia Hill community. Public schools built in the Virginia Hill neighborhood during the early 20th century include the Thomas Jefferson School on West Mary Street (**102-5016-0053, Photo No. 12**) and the Frederick Douglass School, an elementary school for African American children (razed).

The Colonial Revival design remained popular with many homes reflecting the American Foursquare design, and in the 1920s through the 1940s, new homes were constructed in the popular Bungalow or Craftsman style of the period. Also during the 1920s four apartment buildings were built in the neighborhood to accommodate Bristol's growing population. In addition, neighborhood residents were able to purchase various goods at a corner market that was constructed on Russell Street during this same era.

By the early 1930s, Virginia Hill contained few vacant lots and the neighborhood retained its early 20th 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.

Virginia 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 Virginia 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 Virginia 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.

In recent decades, some of the homes in the Virginia Hill have been purchased by neighboring Virginia Intermont College as it continues to expand. The campus gradually grew during the 1960s and 1970s with the construction of a student center, fine arts center, science building and memorial hall. Also during the 1970s the school became a co-educational facility. Virginia Intermont has purchased several homes and vacant lots in the Virginia Hill neighborhood mainly along Russell Street.

The Virginia Hill neighborhood still retains a high degree of its early 20th century character. Some homes have been subdivided into apartments; however, most of these alterations consist of solely interior changes, and the exterior of the homes remains intact. The primary alterations within the district has been the application of synthetic sidings such as vinyl and aluminum. Despite these types of alterations, most dwellings retain sufficient integrity of design and materials to be considered contributing to the district. Presently, 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 Virginia Hill Historic District is one of Bristol's most significant collections of late 19th and early 20th century dwellings.

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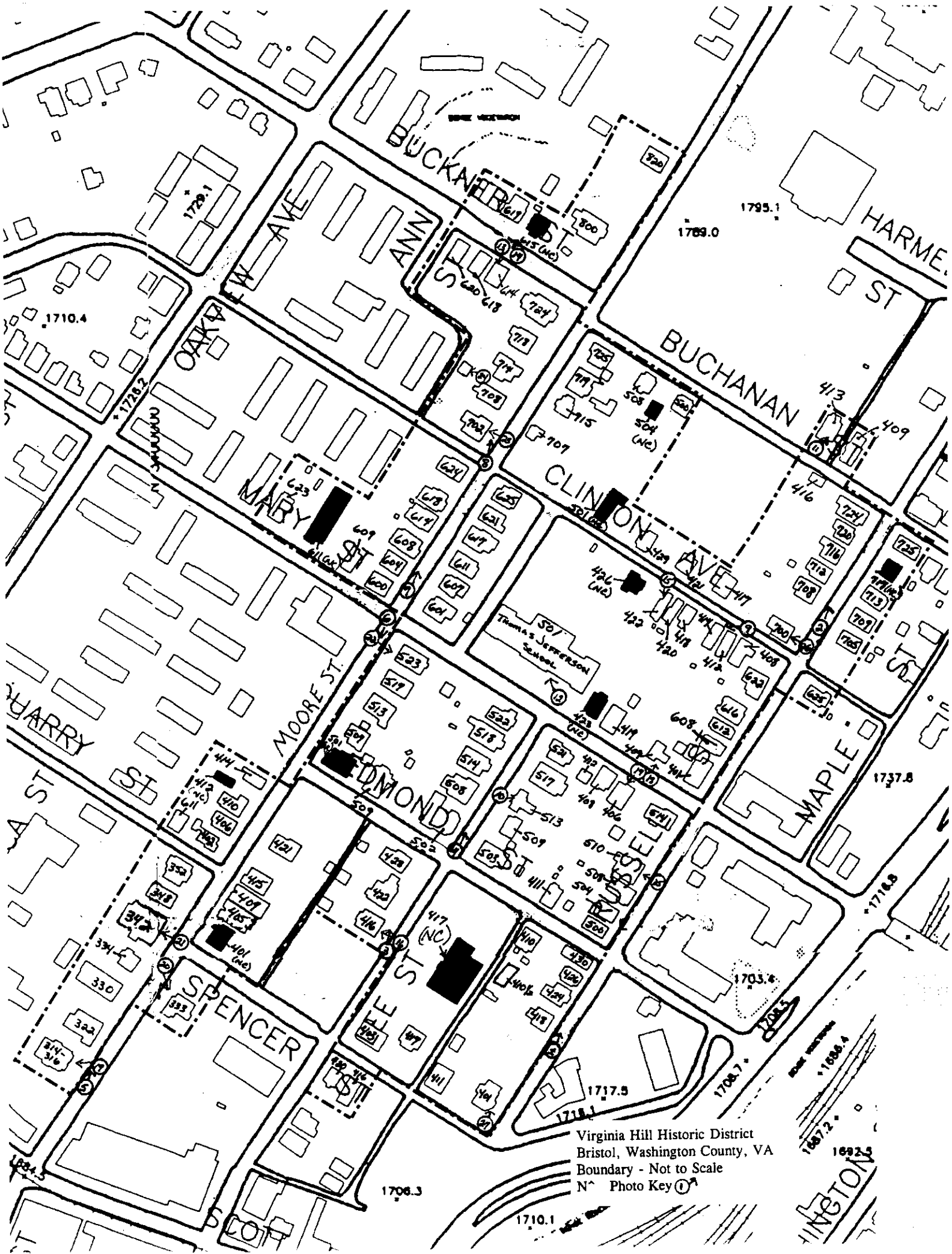
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Virginia Hill Historic District includes the following parcels on Bristol tax maps: Section 27 (1), Block 17, Parcels 15, 16, 16A, 17, 18, 19, and 19A; Section 27 (1), Block 18, Parcels 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18; Section 27 (1), Block 19, Parcels 1 and 2; Section 27 (1), Block 20, Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7; Section 28 (1), Block 15, Parcels 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26; Section 28 (1), Block 20, Parcels 11, 12, and 13; Section 28 (1), Block 21, Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11; Section 28 (1), Block 22, Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15; Section 28 (1), Block 23, Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16; Section 28 (1), Block 24, Parcels 1 and 2; Section 28 (1), Block 27, Parcels 1, 2, 30, 33, 34, 35, and 38; Section 28 (1), Block 28, Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26; Section 28 (1), Block 29, Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33; Section 28 (2), Block 1, Parcels 1, 2, 2A, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 11, 12, 12A, 13, 13A, and 14; Section 28 (2), Block 6, Parcels 8, 9, 9A, 10, 10A, 11, 11A, 12, and 12A; Section 28 (3), Block 2, Parcel 11; Section 28 (4), Block 1, Parcel 10. Tax maps illustrating the boundary accompanies the nomination, and are drawn at 1" = 100'. The boundary is also illustrated on the accompanying Virginia Hill Historic District map which is drawn at a scale of 1" = ?'.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the Virginia Hill Historic District includes all contiguous residential buildings retaining integrity along Russell, Lee, Clinton, West Mary, Buchanan, Buckner, Spencer, Edmond, Quarry and Moore Streets. The Virginia Hill Historic District is bounded on the north by Virginia Intermont College. It is bounded on the west by government housing, post-1950 churches and several vacant lots. This boundary was also drawn to exclude pre-1950 dwellings that no longer retain integrity due to extensive alteration. The eastern and southern boundaries are drawn to exclude pre-1950 dwellings that have been extensively altered, and post-1950 residential and commercial development. These areas do not retain a sufficient concentration of pre-1950 architecture to maintain a sense of time and place. The boundaries of the Virginia Hill Historic District include the majority of the cohesive neighborhood known as Virginia Hill, and this area possesses a strong sense of time and place from the early 20th century.



Virginia Hill Historic District
Bristol, Washington County, VA
Boundary - Not to Scale
N^ Photo Key ①

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

Photo No. 1 of 27: Streetscape, 400 block Russell Street, view northeast.

Photo No. 2 of 27: Streetscape, 700 block Russell Street, view north.

Photo No. 3 of 27: Streetscape, 400 block Lee Street, view north.

Photo No. 4 of 27: Streetscape, 500 block Lee Street, view north.

Photo No. 5 of 27: Streetscape, 300 block Moore Street, view north.

Photo No. 6 of 27: Streetscape, 500 block Moore Street, view southeast.

Photo No. 7 of 27: Streetscape, 600 block Moore Street, view north.

Photo No. 8 of 27: Streetscape, 700 block Moore Street, view north.

Photo No. 9 of 27: Streetscape, 400 block Clinton Avenue, view west.

Photo No. 10 of 27: 513 Lee Street, view east.

Photo No. 11 of 27: 413 Buchanan Street, view northeast.

Photo No. 12 of 27: Thomas Jefferson School, 501 West Mary Street, view northwest.

Photo No. 13 of 27: 614 Buckner Street, view south.

Photo No. 14 of 27: 615 Buckner Street, viwe north.

Photo No. 15 of 27: 422 Clinton Avenue, view south.

Photo No. 16 of 27: 416 Lee Street, view northwest.

Photo No. 17 of 27: 406 W. Mary Street, view southwest.

Photo No. 18 of 27: 409 W. Mary Street, view northeast.

Photo No. 19 of 27: 314-316 Moore Street, view west.

Photo No. 20 of 27: 333 Moore Street, view southeast.

Photo No. 21 of 27: 342 Moore Street, view northwest.

Photo No. 22 of 27: 523 Moore Street, view southeast.

Photo No. 23 of 27: 702 Moore Street, view northwest.

Photo No. 24 of 27: 708 Moore Street, garage, view northwest.

Photo No. 25 of 27: 510 Russell Street, view northwest.

Photo No. 26 of 27: 700 Russell Street, view northwest.

Photo No. 27 of 27: 401 Spencer Street, view north.

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

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3.Loving, 19.

4.Loving, 19.

5.Loving, 19.

6.Phillips, 29-35.

7.Phillips, 36-40.

8.Phillips, 38-40.

9.Loving, 41.

10.Phillips, 41-42.

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

12.Loving, 26-27.

13.Phillips, 60-63.

14.Phillips, 65.

15.Phillips, 70-71.

16.Phillips, 42-43.

17.Phillips, 42-43.

18.Loving, 35; Phillips, 246.