NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. Aug. 2002)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

LISTED ON:

VLR 03/20/2008
NRHP 06/18/2009

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 **Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District**

other names/site number **DHR File # 104-0213**

2. Location

street & number **Roughly bounded by Cherry Ave. to the south; the railway to the north; 4th St. SW to the east; and Spring St. to the west.** not for publication **N/A**

city or town **Charlottesville** vicinity N/A

state **Virginia** code **VA** county **Independent City** code **540** zip code **22902**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this **X** nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property **X** meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide **X** locally. (___See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official — Date 4/30/08

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title — 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 the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) **Category of Property** (Check only one box)

_X__ private	___ building(s)
___ public-local	_X_ district
___ public-State	___ site
___ public-Federal	___ structure
	___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
264	70	buildings
3	1	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
267	71	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register __5___

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

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Domestic	Residential neighborhood
Domestic	Single dwelling
Domestic	Multiple Dwelling
Domestic	Secondary structure
Commerce/Trade	Specialty Store
Religion	Religious facility
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Manufacturing facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Domestic	Residential neighborhood
Domestic	Single dwelling
Domestic	Multiple Dwelling
Domestic	Secondary structure
Religion	Religious facility

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic: Federal; Mid-19th century: Other: I-house; Late Victorian

Late 19th Century and Early 20th Century American Movements: Gothic Revival

Late 19th Century and Early 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick; Concrete

roof Metal; Asphalt

walls Wood: Weatherboard; Stucco; Synthetic:Vinyl; Brick

other Wood; Brick; Stucco; Metal; Synthetic: Vinyl

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

__X__ 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; Community Planning & Development; Ethnic Heritage: Black

Period of Significance **ca. 1822-1957**

Significant Dates **ca. 1822 (construction of Oak Lawn)**
1888 (incorporation of Charlottesville)
1912 (segregation ordinance)

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) **N/A**

Cultural Affiliation **N/A**

Architect/Builder **Allen Hawkins (builder, brickmason)**
James Hawkins (brickmason)
John C. Coles (African-American builder)
John Shelton (African-American carpenter)
Alan Watson (African-American builder)
Eston B. Updike (brickmason)
Jacob H. Nalls (building contractor)
James Dinsmore (master carpenter of Oak Lawn)

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(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: ___**VDHR**_____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property ___**56 acres**_____

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)
_**X**__ 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.)

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title__**Maral S. Kalbian, Architectural Historian; Margaret T. Peters, Historian**_____
organization___**Maral S. Kalbian, LLC**_____ date___**October 10, 2008**_____
street & number___**P.O. Box 468**_____ telephone___**540-955-1231**_____
city or town_____**Berryville**_____ state_**VA**___ zip code ___**22611**_____

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Additional Documentation

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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)

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Property Owner

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
_____**See attached property owners list**_____

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

7. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Located within the south-central city limits of Charlottesville, Virginia, the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District encompasses a 56-acre residential area that developed primarily during the period from 1890 to 1930. Several dwellings dating from the mid-19th century are also included and help tell the story of the district's growth and evolution from primarily an undeveloped agricultural area to a densely populated collection of residential buildings. The majority of the buildings in the western portion were occupied by white, middle-class blue-collar workers during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Although the majority of the eastern portion was inhabited by whites during most of the 19th century, by the last two decades of the 19th century, the area was primarily occupied by African-Americans, both professionals and workers, including several community leaders. The eastern portion of the district did not have a single formal plan, as evidenced by the irregularity of the street layout and the lot configuration. It evolved from early-19th-century landholdings from which small parcels were carved and developed by individuals over the course of the middle decades of the 19th century. In contrast, the western portion of the district was essentially developed all at one time, being part of a large farm that was subdivided into lots in the late 1880s. By 1900 both these areas were densely developed and contained dwellings with common architectural features, thus visually tying together the two neighborhoods.

The Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District boundaries have been drawn to capture the largest concentration of historic resources dating from 1822 to 1957 in this residential area south of West Main Street. The vast majority of buildings are two-story frame dwellings and their associated outbuildings. A few commercial buildings stand in the district, along with one church located on the south side of West Main Street, and a former brickyard site along the southern end of the district. Ninety percent of the 273 properties within the district contain main buildings that contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the district. Eight of the properties contain primary buildings that date from the pre-Civil War era; 198 have resources that date from the era of Reconstruction to ca. 1915; 16 have ones from the 1920s; 4 have ones from the 1930s; 11 have ones from the 1940s; and 11 have ones from 1950 to 1957. The remaining 25 properties, representing less than 10% of all the properties, date from the last four decades of the 1900s up to 2006. The unusually small percentage of non-contributing resources, mostly modern outbuildings, is a testament to the exceptionally high level of architectural integrity and visual cohesiveness in this district.

Although the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District contains several examples of high-style architecture, most of the buildings are vernacular interpretations of common architectural forms of the period such as the I-house, the side-passage form, and the L- and T-shaped forms. Ten different architectural forms frequently used throughout the district were identified, suggesting they were built at around the same time and perhaps by the same builder or builders. Although most of these dwellings exhibit limited stylistic exterior detailing, these vernacular forms are often ornamented with Victorian-era decorative features such as corbelled brick chimneys, gable-end returns, steeply-pitched central-front gables, bracketed eaves, plain wide friezeboards, and sawn and turned woodwork in the porch detailing. While most of the buildings in the district are of frame construction, approximately 20 are brick, some of which were built with brick from the brickyard in the neighborhood. In addition, the vast majority of the buildings in the district have brick foundations and brick chimneys or flues.

The area defined as the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District is essentially laid out in a grid pattern, with streets running north-south and east-west. The lots in the western part of the district are generally uniform in size, with concrete sidewalks lining one or both sides of the street. The lots in the eastern part of the district are smaller than the ones in the western part, although some of the properties laid out in the mid-19th-century consist of larger lots. The irregular development of the lots in the eastern portion created narrow streets, many of which are one-way with no room for sidewalks. Parking is generally along the street, although many properties contain side gravel or paved driveways. The rolling terrain in the eastern portion of the district also affected the siting of buildings, some of which stand below the grade of the street. Many of the houses sited above the grade of the street feature concrete or stone retaining walls along the front yards. The set back of dwellings along the residential streets throughout the district is fairly uniform with small front yards that allow for larger rear yards that often contain outbuildings. Nearly all the dwellings have front porches and a few contain stoops. Mature vegetation characterizes most of the yards with shrubbery and small ornamental trees in the front yard and larger trees in the rear. The few commercial buildings within the district have little or no set back from the sidewalk or street, nor do some of the houses along the narrower roads, such as 6½ Street **(Photos 1, 2, and 3).**

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District is located in an area of the City of Charlottesville that is generally bounded by the C&O Railroad tracks to the north, the rear property lines of lots along the west side of Ridge Street to the east, Cherry Avenue to the south, and Spring Street to the west.[1] The district contains a distinct collection of fairly uniform residential buildings constructed between 1890 and 1930. These resources, which also include a handful of commercial buildings, generally retain a high degree of architectural integrity as does the streetscape of the neighborhood. Several larger dwellings, as well as the site of a former brickyard and an African-American church, also help to explain the district's history. The 56-acre Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District has very few modern intrusions and retains a remarkable degree of architectural integrity. The district contains 264 contributing buildings, three contributing sites, and 70 non-contributing buildings and one non-contributing site. Five buildings in the district were previously listed on the National Register either individually or as part of the Charlottesville Multiple Resource Area nomination (1983).

From a historic perspective, the district is divided into two areas that developed differently, although both were once large rural tracts located on the edge of Charlottesville. The western portion, eventually known as Fifeville, developed systematically in a relatively short period of time in the late 1880s, when it was subdivided into lots from a portion of the farm known as Oak Lawn [104-0031; 104-0213-0050]. The eastern boundary of the subdivision, known originally as Fife's Lots, ran along the rear property lines of the parcels along the east side of 7½ Street, a thoroughfare depicted as Fry's Street on the 1888 plat.[2] The main streets running east-west through Fifeville are Grove, Estes, King, and Nalle and the major north-south routes are 9th and 7½ streets.[3] The area east of 7½ Street was not laid out into lots all at one time, but evolved over several decades of the mid- and late 19th century, explaining their somewhat irregular sizes. Although not as regularized as the western portion, this eastern area retains a grid pattern of streets that include 4th, 5th, 6th, 6½, and 7th streets running north-south, and Oak, Dice, and Delevan streets running east-west.

Architecturally, the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District contains a collection of primarily two-story, residential, frame buildings that tell the story of the growth and development of this area that was home to middle-class workers from the mid-19th century to the present. Although the western and eastern areas developed differently, they share a strong architectural character that links them together visually. The district's historic architecture is essentially vernacular and fairly uniform in size, materials, and profile. At least 10 types of common architectural forms were identified, most of which are found in both the eastern and western portions of the district, suggesting that not only were they built at the same time but probably by the same builder or builders. The district also contains some fine examples of the popular architectural styles of the period including the Classical Revival, Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles.

The earliest historic resource in the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District, Oak Lawn [104-0031; 104-0213-0050], was individually listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, and stands at the southwest corner of the intersection of 9th Street SW and Cherry Avenue. Containing approximately 5½ acres, the setting of Oak Lawn remains surprisingly rural despite its urban location. Constructed in 1822, the main house is comprised of a two-story, three-bay brick central block flanked by slightly recessed one-story brick wings and is an accomplished example of Jeffersonian Palladianism **(Photo 4)**. Oak Lawn is certainly the most elegant and largest dwelling in the district with its brick walls laid in Flemish bond above a water table of three-course American bond with molded quarter-round bricks.

Built for Col. Nimrod Bramham, a Charlottesville merchant who served in the House of Delegates, the design and construction of Oak Lawn are attributed to James Dinsmore, a Scots-Irish master carpenter who worked on Monticello and the University of Virginia after being brought to Charlottesville by Thomas Jefferson,[4] and is a skillful interpretation of Jefferson's Classical architectural ideas. After Bramham's death in 1847, the property passed to the Fife family, who sold off much of it including the 1888 subdivision of Fife's Lots. The remaining acreage is still owned by members of the Fife family and includes the main house, a brick cook's cottage, and two family cemeteries.

The other early dwellings in the district are located in the eastern portion on land that was once held by a very few landowners and eventually subdivided over the middle and last decades of the 19th century. These houses are primarily of brick construction and are more ornate than the majority of other dwellings in the district constructed later in the century. The house at 418 5th Street SW, known as the Hawkins-Wondree House [104-0221; 104-0213-0168], was built by local master builder and brickmason Allen Hawkins in 1832 as his home, a three-bay, one-story, side-passage-plan dwelling with an exterior-end brick chimney and mousetooth brick cornice.[5] The walls of the Federal-style dwelling are laid in Flemish bond on the façade and five-course American bond on the sides and rear. The exterior brick chimney that originally stood on the south end of the house was incorporated into the side, single-bay, one-story brick wing added in 1892 and laid in a seven-course American bond pattern. The small brick house is one of the best preserved 19th-century dwellings in the district.

The Barksdale-Totty House, located at 402 Dice Street [104-0213-0191], is another early brick house within the

district **(Photo 5)**. Its vernacular form, an I-house with a central-front gable, is common to some of the other mid-19th-century dwellings in the area and was a very popular form for dwellings in the region as a whole. This is one of several houses in the area constructed by builder Allen Hawkins, who lived along 5th Street at the Hawkins-Wondree House [104-0221; 104-0213-0168].[6] Others include the Hawkins-Wheeler House [104-0213-0211] at 406 Oak Street, and perhaps the core of the dwelling at 418 Oak Street [104-0213-0216]. Significantly set back from the street, the Barksdale-Totty House stands above the grade of Dice Street at its junction with 4th Street. The front of the two-story, three-bay dwelling is laid in Flemish-bond brick, while the rear and sides are laid in a seven-course-American-with-Flemish-bond. A rear one-story brick wing is laid in eight-course-American-with-Flemish-bond and has a mousetooth brick cornice. Victorian decorative elements include the central-front gable, a four-light transom and sidelights around the front door, overhanging eaves with a plain bracketed frieze, two interior-end brick chimneys, and gable-end returns.

The Brand-Edwards House at 205 5th Street SW [104-0213-0162], similar in design to the Barksdale-Totty House, is also a brick I-house with a central-front gable. Constructed in the mid-1850s by Chiles M. Brand, the two-story, three-bay house features brick walls laid in a seven-course-American-with-Flemish-bond pattern on the front and in a seven-course American bond pattern on the sides and rear. The house is a mild Victorian interpretation of a vernacular I-house and features deeply overhanging eaves, a plain freizeboard, two interior-end brick chimneys with corbelled caps, a transom over the front door, and a split-level brick foundation. The three-bay Colonial-Revival-style front porch was probably added in 1922 when the two-story, brick rear wing was built.

The Shelton-Fuller House at 301 5th Street SW [104-0213-0001] is the third of this group of fairly large vernacular brick I-houses constructed in the mid-19th century on land in the eastern part of the district **(Photo 6)**. Constructed ca. 1870 by John Fry, probably on speculation, the two-story, three-bay brick dwelling features a façade laid in a seven-course-American-with-Flemish-bond pattern and the side and rear walls and raised brick foundation laid in seven-course American bond. The house is an example of a fairly ornate Victorian interpretation of the common vernacular I-house form and has a bellcast standing-seam metal gabled roof, deeply overhanging bracketed eaves, a central front gable, 2/2-sash wood windows, two semi-exterior-end brick chimneys that pierce through the eaves, and a five-light transom and three-light sidelights around the front door. Both the projecting polygonal front bay window and the one-bay front porch have mansard roofs. The use of a shallow mansard roof as a decorative element on a porch or projecting bay window was observed on approximately 15 dwellings in the district. This late-19th-century Victorian feature is somewhat unique to this area of Charlottesville and may be associated with a particular builder, who as of this time has not been identified.

The Shackelford-Bannister House at 513 Dice Street [104-0213-0010] stands on a large lot on the north side of Dice Street at its junction with 6th Street. The two-story, three-bay, frame I-house has recently been renovated and is one of the few examples in the district of a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style. The house, originally 1½ stories, features a shallow-pitched hipped roof, weatherboard siding, a brick foundation, and exterior brick chimneys on each end that pierce the eaves of the building. The original front of the house faces west, on what would have been an extension of 6th Street, and features four-light sidelights around the four-paneled front door and a one-bay pedimented portico.

Other mid-19th-century dwellings in the district include the Barksdale-Coles-Hailstalk House on 5th Street SW [104-0213-0159], a stuccoed, frame vernacular building, and two houses on 4th Street SW: 223 4th Street SW [104-0213-0201], and 402-406 4th Street SW [104-0213-0202]. Both of the houses along 4th Street are in a relatively poor state of repair, and represent the handful of surviving modest dwellings in this part of Charlottesville constructed shortly after the Civil War by African Americans. The house at 223 4th Street SW [104-0213-0201] is a 1½-story frame building constructed in at least three sections that began as a one-bay dwelling and quickly developed into a two-bay, side-passage form. The house at 402-406 4th Street [104-0213-0202] is also a 1½-story, two-bay, frame vernacular dwelling with several later alterations.

Both 406 [104-0213-0189] and 410 [104-0213-0188] Dice Street are well-preserved frame houses constructed in the mid-1870s by African Americans. The house at 406 Dice Street was built around 1874 by Tyree Thomas who purchased the lot in 1871 and sold half to Elijah Thomas, who constructed the house next door at 410 Dice Street the following year. The Tyree Thomas House [104-0213-0189] is an excellent example of a vernacular interpretation of the Gothic Revival style **(Photo 7)**. While this two-bay, gable-roof with a central-front-gable form was identified in three other houses within the district, two of which are located on 5th Street and one on Oak Street, this is the most decorative of the group. The two bays are not centered within the façade, while the prominent central-front gable is, giving the building an unusual appearance. The weatherboard siding, the brick pier with infill foundation, 6/6-sash wood windows, central brick flue, plain friezeboard, overhanging eaves, and the gable window crowns supported by brackets are all original. The three-bay front porch has a shallow mansard roof, turned posts and plain pickets and may have been remodeled because it covers the first-floor window and door hoods.

The original ca. 1875 section of the house at 410 Dice Street [104-0213-0188] is the two-story, two-bay, side-passage-plan portion constructed by Elijah Thomas. The recessed two-story, one-bay side wing was built about two years later and gives the house its current three-bay, center-passage form. Both sections of the house are unified by the three-bay hip-roofed front porch with turned posts and plain pickets. One of a series of vernacular frame houses built by free blacks along this part of Dice Street, it well illustrates how many of these dwellings that began as fairly modest buildings were expanded as family needs grew and funds allowed.

One of the district's best examples of the additive quality of some of these early African-American dwellings can be seen at the Benjamin Tonsler House located at 327 6th Street SW [104-0233; 104-0213-0144]. The frame house is also notable as it combines architectural elements of the Italianate, Second Empire, and Gothic Revival, all popular Romantic styles of the period, into a unique vernacular adaptation unlike any other in the district **(Photo 8)**. The house was constructed between 1875 and 1879 and had attained this basic configuration when it appeared on the 1907 Sanborn Map. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Charlottesville Multiple Resource Area District, the house was constructed by Benjamin Tonsler, a very prominent local black citizen who was the principal of Jefferson School from 1895 until 1917. The asymmetrical dwelling is comprised of a 1½-story, two-bay, gable-roofed main block with an off-center gable-roofed front wall dormer that pierces through the overhanging eaves and gives the house its Gothic Revival aspect. This section contains the front entrance door which is topped by a two-light transom. The walls are stuccoed and the standing-seam-metal roof contains a central brick chimney. A three-bay, hip-roofed front

porch is supported by turned posts, typical of many mid-to-late-19th-century Victorian-era styles. A visually prominent two-story, one-bay tower with a mansard roof projects forward along the northeast side of the main block, lending Second Empire and Italianate elements to the dwelling. Locally the house was referred to as "The Castle,"[7] a reference that probably alluded to the castle-like quality of its corner tower.

The Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District contains only one institutional building, which stands on the south side of West Main Street at the northern boundary of the district. The cornerstone of the Delevan Baptist Church [104-0376; 104-0213-0085] was laid in 1877 and the building completed in 1883. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Charlottesville Multiple Resource Area nomination, the building features a projecting brick square entrance tower topped by an octagonal wooden lantern on a square base. The six-bay sides of the brick church contain double-hung, round-arched stained-glass windows and a corbelled brick cornice articulated by projecting piers that also serve to buttress the high walls. The Delevan Baptist Church is directly related to the African-American community that was growing in the eastern portion of the district by the 1870s and is a significant contributing resource and visual landmark.

Several dwellings constructed in the 1880s are located in the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District, including two similar vernacular brick houses located near the northern end of 7th Street just south of its junction with the railroad tracks. The Hawkins- Lee House at 204 7th Street SW [104-0213-0086] is a two-story, two-bay, side-passage-plan, gable-roofed brick building that is nearly identical to the one next door at 208 7th Street [104-0213-0087]. Both dwellings are laid in a seven-course American-with-Flemish bond brick on the façade and are two-bays wide on the first floor and one-bay wide at the second, with the second-floor window opening lining up with the first-floor window. City records reveal both of these houses were constructed by James B. Hawkins, who later sold them to local African Americans.

Research has revealed that while a fairly large number of the citizens living in the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District during the late 19th and early 20th centuries worked on the railroad or at other service jobs, many were also employed as carpenters, brickmasons, or other building tradesmen. Although specific craftsman could not usually be matched with individual houses, the district inarguably contains a repetition of architectural forms and decorative detailing that strongly suggests that similar houses were constructed by one or more of the same builders. An architectural survey identified ten prominent building forms repeated throughout the district that date to ca. 1890-1920. The majority are vernacular interpretations of popular architectural styles, while only a handful can be categorized as high style. This phenomenon is directly related to the fact that the most of the dwellings in the Fifeville and Tonsler area were built for the working class who could not necessarily afford large ornate dwellings. The references to popular high styles are made in the use of central-front gables, a form that comes from the Gothic Revival; varying roof lines, projecting bays, and various cladding materials suggesting the Queen Anne style; and overhanging eaves with bracketed cornices that look to the Italianate style. The unusual detail of a mansard roof on the front porch or projecting bay recalls the Second Empire style and the use of turned spindles, balusters, and brackets on the front porches are typical of many of these Victorian-era styles.

The house at 1004 Grove Street [104-0213-0241] is the only example in the district of the Queen Anne style. The large, two-story, four-bay, cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features a projecting,

two-story, front, cross-gabled, polygonal, cutaway bay with a pedimented gable end with wooden shingles, a rectangular attic vent, and a decorative vergeboard. The 1898 City Directory lists this as the home of C. G. Page, a conductor on the Southern Railroad, and his wife Lena. In addition, G. A. Ballew, a fireman on the railroad, boarded here at that time. The dwelling's builder is not known.

The Nalls House located at 224 9th Street SW [104-0213-0045] was constructed by Jacob H. Nalls, a local building contractor who purchased three lots at the corner of Mansion Road (9th Street SW) and Nalle Street in 1885 and built several buildings there. Nalle Street, which runs along the south side of this house, was named for Nalls, who may have built many of the houses along that street as well. The two-story, two-bay, cross-gabled, frame dwelling retains much of its Victorian detailing, including a projecting front bay contained within the front porch, interior corbelled brick chimney, and a front porch supported by turned posts, with segmental-arched bays that are formed by the double-pierced two-stage frieze with Eastlake-style detailing.

Another identified builder in the district is the bricklayer Eston B. Updike, whose family owned the Updike Brickyard, located nearby on Ridge Street [104-0213-0051; 44AB0527]. Updike and his brothers moved the operation to a location at the east end of Elm Street near its junction with 7½ Street in the early 20th century. Eston Updike built his home at 414 7½ Street SW, what is now called the Updike-Anthony House [104-0213-0057], in 1897. The two-story, three-bay, brick, vernacular I-house features Victorian decorative elements including a hipped roof, a plain brick frieze, two central brick chimneys with corbelled caps, 2/2-sash wood windows with wooden sills and molded surrounds, and a double-leaf wood and glass front door. Four other brick dwellings on this block of 7½ Street survive: two follow a hip-roofed double-pile-plan pattern [104-0213-0055 and 104-0213-0060]; one is a hip-roofed single-pile plan with two central interior chimneys [104-0213-0060]; and the last is an example of a Craftsman bungalow [104-0213-0056]. All of these were developed by the Updike family, brick manufacturers and brick layers, and were presumably constructed for either members of the Updike family or prominent workers at the brickyard. In addition, several other brick dwellings in other areas of the district that date to the late 19th and early 20th centuries were probably built using Updike bricks and/or brickmasons.

Nearly three quarters of the dwellings within the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District can be categorized according to ten easily identifiable architectural forms that are found throughout the district. These ten "types" are based on architectural observations and aid in the understanding of the history of this area by seeing patterns in its built environment. They certainly do not capture all the types of forms in the district but do highlight the most commonly observed ones.

Type 1:

The most common building form found for dwellings in the district is characterized as a two-story, two-bay, hip- or gable-roofed dwelling with a flush front cross gable. The entrance of these side-passage-plan dwellings is never in the front cross gable. These houses most often have a rear wing creating an L-shaped footprint for the building and providing extra room. Twenty-six examples of this type were identified: six located on Nalle Street, four each on Dice and 7½ streets, three on 6th Street, two each on 9th, 6½, and Oak streets, and one each on Estes, 5th, and King streets. The degree and style of exterior decoration are the primary differences found

among buildings of this type. This form is found in the western part of the district known as Fifeville as well as in the eastern sections where many of the houses were constructed by African Americans.

The house at 805 Nalle Street [104-0213-0074] is an excellent example of this type **(Photo 9)**. The two-story, two-bay, frame dwelling features a hipped roof with front and side cross gables. Constructed ca. 1890, the house features a central parged brick chimney, weatherboard siding, 2/2-sash windows, a plain frieze, gable-end returns, and a transom and sidelights around the front door. The wooden shingles and round wooden attic vent in the gable ends, as well as the hip-roofed front porch with turned posts and sawn brackets provide the Victorian detailing. Similarly detailed examples on this street are found at 723 Nalle [104-0213-0013], 829 Nalle [104-0224; 104-0213-0025], and 743 Nalle [104-0213-0163]. The house at 803 Nalle [104-0025; 104-0213-0095] is also similar in form but has been stuccoed, thus concealing any Victorian detailing that may have once existed.

Many buildings in the district have been stuccoed, a popular mid-20th-century treatment for historic buildings that can be compared to the synthetic siding trend of the late 20th century. A curious detail noted in many of these stuccoed buildings is that the porch supports were often stuccoed at the same time, sometimes creating segmental-arched stuccoed bays between the supports.

Not all examples of this type of cross-gabled dwelling are constructed of frame. The house at 610 Dice Street [104-0213-0106] is of brick construction laid in six-course American bond **(Photo 10)**. The extremely well-preserved, two-story, two-bay, side-passage-plan, brick dwelling has a hipped roof with cross gables. The house features a plain brick frieze (like those found on other brick houses on 7th Street and 7½ Street near the Updike brickyard), gable-end returns, round wooden attic vents, 2/2-sash windows, overhanging eaves, a transom over the front door, and a three-bay front porch with turned posts and spindle brackets. The house was constructed ca. 1910, nearly 20 years after some of the earlier examples of this type, a testament to the popularity of this form in the district. The brick house at 602 Dice Street [104-0213-0108] also displays this form, but it has been stuccoed.

The degree of alteration to the buildings of this type within the district varies. The house at 223 9th Street SW [104-0213-0043] contains original siding, windows, double-leaf front door and a wraparound porch with a mansard roof. Well-preserved Victorian detailing is also observed at the Smith House [104-0213-0145] located at 325 6th Street SW, next door to the Benjamin Tonsler House. Meanwhile, the house at 846 Estes [104-0213-0052] is much simpler, due in large part to the modern application of aluminum siding, 1/1-sash vinyl-clad windows, and undersized turned spindles as the front porch supports.

Type 2:

The second building form identified as a common type in the district is a variation of Type 1: a two-story, two-bay dwelling with a hip- or cross-gabled roof with a front cross gable that projects forward as opposed to being flush with the rest of the façade. The front door of these side-passage-plan dwellings is always placed in the recessed bay. Variations occur in the placement of the bays and often examples stand adjacent to one another but have the positions of the bays reversed **(Photo 2)**, thus creating visual interest along the street. Rear wings

create an L-shaped footprint for most of these dwellings. As with the first type, there are variations in the nature and degree of exterior detailing. Seventeen examples of this second type were identified within the district, nine of which are along Nalle Street. The rest are located on 9th, 6½, 5th, 4th, Oak, Grove, and King streets. The nine examples along Nalle Street contain remarkably well-preserved Victorian detailing. This is particularly true of the row of houses at 708 [104-0213-0019], 712 [104-0213-0020], and 716 [104-0213-0008] Nalle Street, and the one across the road at 715 Nalle [104-0213-0016], all of which are nearly identical in design and detailing. According to the 1898 City Directory, the house at 712 Nalle Street [104-0213-0020] was occupied by R. E. Carter, a carpenter, and his wife Annie. Whether or not he was the builder of these houses in ca. 1890 is unknown. The two-story, two-bay, frame dwelling has a cross-gabled roof with a projecting front gable **(Photo 11)**. Clad in German-lap siding and covered with a standing-seam metal roof, the house rests on a brick foundation and features a central brick chimney with corbelled cap, round wooden attic vents, a bracketed frieze, gable-end returns, and a double-leaf front door with three-light transom and sidelights. The five-bay wraparound front porch has a mansard roof, Tuscan column posts and turned balusters. At the rear is a one-story wing containing an integral side porch.

Other examples include the Morton House at 306 6th Street SW [104-0213-0132], 303 5th Street SW [104-0213-0183], 231 4th Street SW [104-213-0098], 409 Oak Street [104-213-0220], and 407 Oak Street [104-0213-0221], located in the eastern portion of the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District, and 1006 Grove Street [104-0213-0240] and 1000 King Street [104-0213-0256], located in the western part of the district.

The house at 720 Nalle Street [104-0213-0022] illustrates an interesting variation on this form where the two-story, three-bay cross-gable-roofed dwelling has two front cross gables, one of which projects forward. The ca. 1890 Victorian-detailed building is in fact an example of a projecting front cross-gabled form but here with a second cross gable, allowing for a larger house.

Type 3:

Another extremely popular architectural form used on residential buildings in the district is the two-story, two-bay, hip-roofed form. Twenty-nine examples were identified and like the two other types already mentioned, were found throughout the district, with five examples on 7½ Street, four each on 5th and King streets, three each on Grove and Nalle streets, and one each on Delevan, 6th, Dice, 4th, Cherry and 9th streets. There is some variation in size with this form, as the house at 409 Dice Street [104-0213-0194] is fairly large when compared to the house at 412 5th Street SW [104-0213-0167]. Unlike the other two types, this form tends to be relatively restrained in its use of Victorian exterior detailing.

Other well preserved examples of this form can be seen at 719 Nalle Street [104-0213-0015], as well as 1023 and 1021 Grove Street [104-0213-0226 and 0027]. The house at 1023 Grove Street [104-0213-0226], a two-story, two-bay, hip-roofed building constructed ca. 1910, is nearly identical to its neighbor at 1021 Grove **(Photo 12)**. Decorative detailing is limited on this vernacular dwelling that contains weatherboard siding, a standing-seam metal roof, an interior brick chimney, a plain frieze, a boxed cornice, corner boards, 2/2-sash wood windows, a brick foundation, and a two-bay, hip-roofed front porch with turned posts, exposed rafter ends, and turned balusters.

A few of the dwellings of this type contain a central-front gable such as those at 398 and 400 Oak Street [104-0213-0207 and 0208] and 728 Nalle Street [104-0213-0007]. Three of the examples of this form are of brick construction rather than frame: 220 5th Street SW [104-213-0154], 233 4th Street SW [104-0213-0197], and 328 7½ Street SW [104-0213-0066].

Type 4:

The two-story, three-bay I-house is a very popular form for dwellings of the period throughout the state. Typically two stories in height and three or five bays wide, these symmetrical dwellings usually have a central-passage plan that is one-room deep. Gabled roofs, sometimes with a central-front gable, are the most common form, and to a lesser degree, hipped roofs are also used. Rear wings were often added for expansion, and varying amounts of exterior decoration could be added to the eaves, gable ends and porches of these buildings to give them either a sense of the Victorian or Colonial Revival styles.

Eighteen examples of the I-house form were identified within the district, several of which have already been addressed in the discussion of mid-19th-century brick houses. Three each are located on Nalle, Cherry, Dice, 7½ and 6½ streets, while one example each was noted on 6th, 5th, and Oak streets. The majority of the I-houses in the district have a central-front gable, though they vary in the use of gable-end returns, and some contain pedimented front gables. Most of the later examples of the form are of frame construction, some of which have been stuccoed.

The houses at 711 Nalle Street [104-213-0017], 806 Nalle Street [104-0213-0029] and 306 7½ Street SW [104-0213-0071] are good examples of ones with Victorian detailing, particularly on the porches. The house at 921 Cherry Avenue [104-0213-0270] is a three-bay, two-story, hip-roofed, frame I-house with a central-front gable, brick foundation, and weatherboard siding **(Photo 13)**. Its classically-detailed three-bay front porch with Ionic columns and denticulated cornice give the house a Colonial Revival appearance. Several doors east is 915 Cherry Avenue [104-0213-0273], which is the only example of an I-house with a two-story projecting central-front-gable bay. The house at 513 7½ Street SW [104-0213-0063] follows the basic pattern of the other I-houses in the district but is in fact a duplex with two front doors flanked by a window on each side. The interesting frame building appears to have been constructed in this manner, and it contains an exterior brick chimney on one gable end and an interior brick flue on the other end. Clad in weatherboard siding, and with a gabled roof with a central-front gable, the house also features a three-bay front porch with chamfered posts and a low mansard roof. The house at 620 Dice Street [104-0213-0103] appears to be the smallest I-house in the district.

Type 5:

Approximately 20 buildings were identified as two-story side-passage-plan dwellings containing 2 bays on the first floor and 1 bay on the second floor. Variations on the form occur in the type of roof used and in the placement of the single window opening on the second floor. The second-floor window, which always lines up directly with the first-floor window beneath it, is either centered in the second floor wall or off-center. This

type of building was identified as a "worker's cottage" in the Charlottesville Multiple Resource Area National Register Nomination where the Gardner-Mays Cottage [104-0245; 104-0213-0232] located at 1022 Grove Street is discussed. The nomination mentions that this type of house was probably financed by the railroad company, although no source for this information was provided in the nomination. Houses of this form are found throughout the district including eight on Grove Street, five on King Street, three on 5th Street, two on 7th Street, and one each on Spring and 7½ streets.

The earliest known examples of this form in the district are both of brick construction and stand next to each other at 204 and 208 7th Street SW [104-0213-0086 and 0087]. Previously discussed in this nomination, they are both two-story, two-bay, side-passage-plan, side-gable-roofed brick buildings, where the off-center second-story window lines up with the first-floor window beneath it. The house at 1015 King Street [104-0213-0250] is very similar in form to the one at 208 7th Street SW, except for being of frame construction and containing an exterior-end brick chimney. The windows line up in the same manner and both buildings have a one-story, one-bay side wing that is probably original **(Photo 14)**.

The house at 202 Spring Street [104-0213-0223] also displays this pattern except that the second floor window is centered in the wall. Like the others, it includes an exterior-end brick chimney and side wing. The houses at 905 and 903 Grove Street [104-0213-0039 and 0040] follow the pattern of the one on Spring Street, with the second-floor window centered on the wall. These two houses are nearly identical and have a short gable side on the front and a long shed roof in the rear.

The Gardner-Mays Cottage at 1022 Grove Street [104-0245; 104-0213-0232] is an example of another variation found in this type of form: a gable-end roof instead of a side gable. This allows for a centered window on the second floor as well as either an exterior-end brick chimney or an exterior-side chimney. Others were noted at 1020 Grove Street [104-0213-0233], and 909 [104-0213-0246] and 916 King Street [104-0213-0263] **(Photo 3)**. The only example in the district of this form with a hipped roof was found at 511 7½ Street SW [104-0213-0062].

Located next to each other, the houses at 401, 319, and 313 5th Street SW [104-0213-0176, 0177, and 0178] are almost identical in form and were probably built by the same builder. They are examples of the gable-end, two-story, two-bay form with an exterior side brick chimney and a slightly recessed one-bay side wing. The house at 401 5th Street SW has a two-story side wing, while the other two have one-story wings. The best preserved of the group is the one at 313 5th Street SW.

<u>Type 6:</u>

Six two-story, two-bay, side-passage-plan frame dwellings were identified in the district, which contain a gable roof with a central-front gable, where the openings on the facade and the front gable were not centered. The houses at 333 and 331 6½ Street SW [104-0213- 0117 and 0118] are both asymmetrical, two-bay cross-gable-roofed vernacular dwellings, each with a large, off-center, central-front gable **(Photo 15)**. These two houses were constructed by Alan Watson, an African-American carpenter who lived at 333 6½ Street SW [104-0213-0117]. Some of the houses along the west side of 6½ Street are sited below the grade of the street, and most

contain front porches that sit directly on the edge of the extremely narrow street.

Very similar in pattern to these houses on 6½ Street are 415 5th Street SW [104-0213-0171] and 407 5th Street SW [104-0213-0174], both of which follow the asymmetrical, two-bay with front gable form. However, these are somewhat larger than the two houses on 6½ Street and the front gable does not have the gable-end return detail. The house at 405 5th Street SW [104-0213-0175] also follows the same two-bay, off-center asymmetrical pattern, but instead of a gable roof with front gable, this house has a shed roof with a small bracketed parapet. Fairly unusual for its use of a shed roof, the house is also interesting as the 1895 City Directory indicates it was the home and shop of James H. Goodloe, an African-American contractor and builder. James Ferguson, an African-American carpenter is also shown as living there at that time. Whether Goodloe and Ferguson built this house or the others that are similar along 5th Street could not be substantiated.

Type 7:

The American Foursquare is a common house form that was popular from the early 1900s to the 1930s. It is generally characterized as a 2½-story, cube-shaped dwelling with a hipped roof, one or more dormers, and a full-width front porch. It derives its name from the fact that it usually contains four rooms on each floor. Five American Foursquares were identified in the district, three of which are located on 7th Street and one each on 6th and Grove streets.

The house at 300 7th Street SW [104-0213-0088] is a 2½-story, two-bay, hip-roofed American Foursquare constructed ca. 1925. The roof, with overhanging eaves, is covered in asphalt shingles and contains an oversized hip-roofed front dormer with paired windows and a rear interior brick chimney. The three-bay, Colonial Revival-style porch has Tuscan column supports. The Harris House at 310 7th Street SW [104-0213-0090] was also constructed ca.1925 following the same form and has a three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and plain pickets, while the American Foursquare at 313 7th Street SW [104-0213-0094] features a Craftsman-style porch characterized by battered stuccoed posts on piers.

The house at 1013 Grove Street [104-0213-0230] is the only example of a brick American Foursquare in the district. Laid in six-course-American-with-Flemish-bond, the house has a front hip-roofed dormer clad in wooden shingles. Colonial Revival detailing is found on the porch with its Tuscan column supports, the single and paired 6/1-sash windows, and three-light sidelights and five-light transom around the front door.

The house at 321 6th Street SW [104-0213-0146] is one of the largest American Foursquares in the district **(Photo 16)**. The 2½-story, asymmetrical, two-bay, frame dwelling is a variation of the American Foursquare. Colonial Revival detailing is expressed in the window patterns and the front porch that contains Tuscan columns.

Type 8:

A group of dwellings identified along Grove and King streets are comprised of two-story, two-bay, hip-roofed main blocks each with a recessed two-story side entrance bay. The houses at 920 and 918 Grove Street [104-

0213-0244 and 0245] and 924 King Street [104-0213-0259] feature a set back wing that is also hip roofed, while the house at 913 King Street [104-0213-0247] has a set-back wing with a gable-end roof **(Photo 17)**. These four houses are located near each other and were probably constructed contemporaneously, perhaps by the same builder. According to the 1898 City Directory, W. J. Gay, a brakeman for the Southern Railroad, lived at 920 Grove Street and J. M. Lamb, a carpenter, lived at 918 Grove Street.

Type 9:

Dwellings identified at 308 [104-0213-0164], 310 [104-0213-0165], and 320 5th Street SW [104-0213-0166] are almost identical in design. Sited next to each other on the east side of 5th Street, each is frame and characterized by a two-story, two-bay, gable-roofed main block with an exterior brick chimney on the north end. A slightly recessed, one-bay, gable-roofed wing extends to the north side of each of the main blocks incorporating the chimney. The house at 310 5th Street SW is the only one of the three with a one-story side wing: the others have wings that are two stories in height **(Photo 18)**. Both 310 and 308 5th Street SW have multi-bay front porches that incorporate the side wing. All three were probably constructed by the same builder at around the same time and are somewhat similar to three houses across the street at 401, 319, and 313 5th Street SW [104-0213-0177, 0178, and 0179] which also each have a side one-bay wing that appears to be original.[8]

Type 10:

While the majority of the houses in the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District were constructed as single-family dwellings, historic research indicates some of the larger ones often accommodated borders. A small group of dwellings have also been converted into duplexes over the years with the addition of either an extra front door or a second-floor exterior entrance. Only six resources were identified that were originally constructed as duplexes. The oldest of these appears to be 901-903 Nalle Street [104-0213-0021]. Constructed ca, 1890, the two-story, four-bay, frame building has a hipped roof, 2/2-sash windows, a bracketed frieze with an overhang, two interior brick chimneys, and a four-bay hip-roofed front porch with square posts. According to the 1895 City Directory, the King family of J. P. (a grocer), his wife, and daughter lived at 903, while Miss Lizzie Harris lived at 901 Nalle Street.

Two nearly identical duplexes are located along Estes Street: 838-840 and 834-836 [104-0213-0053 and 0054]. Each is a two-story, two-bay, hip-roofed duplex with a central cross gable divided by a modern, vertical, concrete block fire wall.

Three other duplexes identified in the district share the common architectural form of a two-story, four-bay, shed-roofed building with two front entrances, each entrance fronted by a one-bay porch. Both the duplex at 330-332 6½ Street SW [104-0213-0129] and the one at 313-315 4th Street SW [104-0213-0203] are frame, while the one at 304-306 6½ Street SW [104-0213-0123] is constructed of brick **(Photo 19)**. Built ca. 1910, this brick duplex is laid in a six-course American bond pattern with a split-level brick foundation. Each of the two front entrances contains a door located on the end bay with a 6/6-sash window with a segmental brick jack arch on the interior bays. Original one-story rear brick wings have a second-story addition of frame with stucco and an additional shed-roofed two-story concrete block wing off the rear.

Other:

Not all of the dwellings in the district fall into the categories listed above. Some are highly unique, while others are variations on the forms discussed or only appear in a very few instances. A highly distinctive dwelling that doesn't follow the common forms found in many of the buildings in the district is located at 910 King Street [104-0213-0264]. Constructed during the late 19th century, the two-story, three-bay, cross-gable-roofed dwelling features a diagonal entrance bay at the junction of the two wings. The two-story angled wall has a pedimented gable end and a one-story, three-bay polygonal entry porch with square posts and sawn brackets. The angled entry bay on an otherwise fairly simple L-shaped vernacular dwelling gives the house its Victorian character **(Photo 20).**

Likewise the house at 1009 Cherry Avenue [104-0213-0265] is one of the few examples in the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District of a dwelling with a mansard roof, although several dwellings use a mansard roof on the porch, tower, or projecting bay. The two-story, three-bay, frame vernacular dwelling features other Victorian elements including a two-story projecting polygonal bay, a bracketed wood cornice with pendants, and a four-bay front porch with turned posts.

The house located at 301 7½ Street SW [104-0213-0072] is an example of a vernacular I-house with Victorian detailing that gives it a somewhat unique appearance. Prominently sited above the grade of the street at the western terminus of Dice Street, the house includes projecting front polygonal bays and a one-bay front porch, all with mansard roofs of standing-seam metal.

New construction slowed in the area of the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District after the first quarter of the 20th century, in large part because the neighborhood was already built out. The district contains fewer than 20 buildings from the 1920s and even fewer from the 1930s. The houses that were built during that period are generally smaller than their earlier Victorian counterparts and are usually only one or 1½ stories in height. Many have vernacular forms with approximately ten reflecting the popular Craftsman/Bungalow style.

The C. D. Goodloe House at 604 Dice Street [104-0213-0107] is one of the most visually interesting and best-preserved examples of a Craftsman bungalow in the district **(Photo 21)**. Constructed ca. 1930 by Courtney D. Goodloe, the 1½-story, two-bay stuccoed house features a clipped gable-end roof line with jerkinhead dormers on the side elevations. The two-bay front porch has a bellcast mansard roof and one open segmental-arched bay supported by battered posts on piers. The other bay is enclosed by a bank of four 6/1-sash windows with a masonry window plant box supported by three brackets. The long and fairly narrow house has deeply projecting eaves that are boxed, and the dormers give the impression of half-timbering in the wall treatment. An exterior chimney pierces through the eaves along the west side of the house, and the front porch has a stuccoed balustrade and a tiled floor.

The district's only example of a bungalow of stone construction is located at 210 5th Street SW [104-0213-0149]. The ca. 1925, 1½-story, three-bay, stone house features a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles, front and

rear hip-roofed attic dormers with six-light attic windows, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and a large interior stone chimney on the south side that pierces through the eaves.

The house at 418 7½ Street SW [104-0213-0056] was constructed ca. 1925, and is a vernacular interpretation of the Craftsman/Bungalow style rendered in brick. The 1½-story walls are laid in stretcher-bond brick, and the gable-end roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house, one of several brick dwellings along this block of 7½ Street near the former Updike brickyard, contains exposed rafter ends, overhanging eaves, and an integral, full-span, front porch. Other well-preserved examples of the style are located at 724 Nalle Street [104-0213-0023], 221 9th Street SW [104-0213-0044], and 404 Dice Street [104-0213-0190], and 322 6 ½ Street SW [104-0213-0126].

The Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District contains approximately 20 resources dating from the 1940s up to 1957. Most of these are small, fairly modest, vernacular, one-story dwellings of frame construction, most often with a gabled roof. Some examples include 811, 813, and 815 King Street [104-0213-0081, 0082, and 0083], 413 5th Street SW [104-0213-0173], 312 7th Street SW [104-0213-0091], and 400 6th Street SW [104-0213-0136].

Only a few outbuildings survive in the district. The most common are small gable- or shed-roofed utility sheds of unknown use. A few examples of shed-roofed chicken coops were identified as well as a very few meat houses. Approximately 10 properties contain a historic garage, most commonly with a gable-end or shed roof. The property at 720 Nalle [104-0213-0022] includes the district's largest outbuilding, a 1½-story, gable-roofed shed that appears to have been constructed during the late 19th century, although it is uncertain for what use.

The Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District contains only six historic commercial buildings, attesting to the overwhelming residential nature of the district. All are fairly small buildings that contained a commercial operation on the first floor with living quarters on the second floor. The former store at 907-909 Nalle Street [104-0213-0011] was constructed as a local grocery store for the neighborhood around 1915 and later converted into a duplex. The two-story, four-bay, vernacular frame building has weatherboard siding, a shed roof, and a variety of window styles. The store was presumably constructed by Jacob Nalls, who lived at 224 9th Street SW [104-0213-0045] and was sold to Dennis F. Mowbray in 1924, who also operated it as a store.

Two of the district's historic commercial buildings are of brick construction. The one at 225 7th Street SW [104-0213-0092], constructed ca. 1910 as a grocery, is a two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed brick building laid in seven-course American bond with a standing-seam-metal roof and segmental arches over the windows. Although now converted into residential use, the building appears to retain much of its architectural integrity.

The two-story, three-bay, shed-roofed brick building located at 311 5th Street SW [104-0213-0179] was constructed during the late 19th century and is now used as a dwelling **(Photo 22)**. Few alterations have been made to the exterior of the building, which still retains its three-part wooden storefront topped by a denticulated and bracketed entablature. Large, fixed, four-light, wood windows over paneled reveals flank a double-leaf, wood and glass door. The second-floor facade is comprised of three, unevenly spaced, 1/1-sash windows with

segmental arches. Two of the windows are centered above the storefront, and the third is centered above a section of the solid wall on the first floor, which may have at one time contained a door leading to a second-story stair. The building also features a corbelled brick cornice with overhanging wood entablature, a shed roof, a split-level brick foundation, and two interior brick chimneys.

Other commercial buildings in the district include 315 7th Street SW [104-0213-0093]. Constructed ca. 1940 as a store, the one-story, three-bay concrete block building is now used as a youth center. The Kustard Korner, located at 415 9th Street SW [104-0213-0049], was constructed in 1950 with additions in 1952-53, and is a one-story, four-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular commercial building constructed of concrete block. This was one of the few white-owned businesses in the neighborhood that welcomed black customers during the era of segregation.[9]

The historic resources of the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District span a period of approximately 135 years and tell the story of its growth and development as an integral residential area in the City of Charlottesville. In spite of some modern intrusions on its edges, the district still retains its residential, late-19th- and early-20th-century character. The historic buildings and streetscapes display a remarkably high level of visual integrity that helps to convey these qualities.

ENDNOTES

[1] The southern boundary of the district generally follows Cherry Avenue, which contains several non-contributing commercial buildings. The northwestern edge of the district is defined by the C&O railroad tracks, as the modern buildings of the University of Virginia Medical Center loom in the background. The northern boundary is generally the C&O railroad tracks with the exception of where it crosses the tracks to include the Delevan Baptist Church along the south side of West Main Street. The eastern boundary is marked by the rear of lots that are along the west side of Ridge Street and are included in the Ridge Street Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.
[2] Although the 1888 plat shows an area larger than what is included within this district, the streets included within this district comprise the highest concentration of historic buildings within the Fifeville Lots area.
[3] Improvements made to the 9th Street/10th Street connector in the 1990s (recently named Roosevelt Brown Boulevard) caused the demolition of several houses along 9th, Grove and King streets and dramatically altered the look of those intersections. Regardless, the visual cohesiveness between the historic resources on the west and east side of Roosevelt Brown Boulevard is strong.
[4] Calder Loth, The Virginia Landmarks Register. [Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 1999], 106.
[5] Local citizen Antoinette W. Roades has conducted research on Allen Hawkins and identified at least five houses in the immediate area constructed by him or his family members. Allen Hawkins was a master builder and brick mason who worked on the lawn buildings at the University of Virginia. According to Roades' research, during the late 1820s and early 1830s, Hawkins purchased approximately 5 acres of land that was originally part of Alexander Garrett's property. Most of that area, with the exception of the lots fronting Ridge Street, is included in the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District.
[6] Information from research by local citizen Antoinette W. Roades.
[7] Public comments by Ann Carter made on December 7, 2006, and January 30, 2007.
[8] These three buildings have already been addressed in the discussion of Type 5.
[9] Conversation with Ann Carter, July 31, 2006 during a tour of the neighborhood.

FIFEVILLE AND TONSLER NEIGHBORHOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

NOTES ON FORMAT AND ORGANIZATION OF INVENTORY:
The properties are listed numerically by street address. All resources are contributing unless otherwise noted in bold and are keyed to the map in regular order.

4th Street SW

223 4th Street SW 104-0213-0201
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1870**
This currently abandoned 1½-story, 2-bay, frame dwelling was constructed in at least three sections. The modest house originally began as a 1-bay, 1½-story unit made up of the northern most part of the current dwelling. This would have included the current interior brick flue located within the steeply-pitched gabled roof. The front of the house was enlarged to its current configuration of two bays and then extended to the rear with a 1-story gable end wing and a side shed-roofed lean-to. The original weatherboard siding is visible beneath the current T-111 siding and the roof is now clad in asphalt shingles. None of the windows appear original and include jalousie windows with missing glass in the ½-story, boarded windows on the front and also on the rear wings, and modern 1/1 and 4/4-sash on the side elevation. Few details are evident as the house has been mothballed.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

227 4th Street SW 104-0213-0200
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1954**
Constructed in the mid-1950s, the house is sited perpendicular to the street. The 1-story, 3-bay, gable-end, frame dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, with exposed rafter ends, new vinyl 1/1-sash windows, asphalt shingle roofing, asbestos siding, and a three-part bay window on the façade.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

229 4th Street SW 104-0213-0199
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1957**
Constructed in 1957, the house is sited perpendicular to the street. The 1-story, 1-bay, hip-roofed concrete block dwelling features a hipped roof, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, an interior concrete block flue, steel casement windows with brick sills, and a side lean-to entrance bay with a shed-roofed hood supported by modern metal posts.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

231 4th Street SW 104-0213-0198
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This late-19th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling features a hipped roof with a projecting front cross gable. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and a central brick chimney pierces it. The frame walls are covered in stucco, the vinyl-clad windows are replacement 6/6-sash, and the house has a plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, a transom over the front door, and a 3-bay hip-roofed front

porch with square posts and a modern wooden balustrade. A 2-story wing extends to the rear.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

233 4th Street SW 104-0213-0197
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1875**
This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed vernacular brick dwelling is laid in 6-course American bond. Architectural evidence suggests it was constructed ca. 1870 and it appears on the 1877 Gray's New Map of the area. The house has a full basement in the rear, taking advantage of the banked site. The side-passage-plan dwelling is double-pile and features overhanging eaves, 2/2-sash wood windows with brick jack arches over the first-floor openings, and a central brick flue. The 3-bay hip-roofed front porch has square posts on low stone piers as supports, a modern wooden cross-rail balustrade, and a solid stone foundation.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

313, 315 4th Street SW 104-0213-0203
Primary Resource Information: **Multiple Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1925**
This 2-story, 4-bay, shed-roofed, gable-roofed, stuccoed frame duplex was constructed ca. 1925. The symmetrical building is comprised of two front entrances: the door is located on the end bay and a 2/2-sash window on the interior bay next to it. Each of these two bays are sheltered by a 2-bay shed-roofed porch with turned posts, plain balusters, and a side entrance. Architectural details include a parged split-level foundation, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, modern vinyl 2/2-sash windows, and a central flue.
Individual Resource Status: **Multiple Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

402-406 4th Street SW 104-0213-0202
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1870**
Although this 1½-story, 2-bay, frame house is partially obscured by debris in the yard it retains much of its original integrity and appears to date to the late 19th century. It features an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. The walls are clad in stucco and the gabled roof sheathed in rolled asphalt roofing. The eaves are deeply overhanging with exposed purlin ends. Four-light attic windows are located in the west end and a full-height 4/2 window is in the east gable end. The primary entrance of the building is now along the south side through a 1-story shed-roofed concrete block addition, although this does not appear to be the original entrance into the house. A 1-story shed-roofed wing is located along the north side.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

415 4th Street SW 104-0213-0204
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**
This 1-story, 2-bay, gable-end, frame building appears to have been constructed ca. 1910, although it features a raised brick foundation that may suggest an earlier construction date and an association with the Barksdale-Totty House [104-0213-0191} to its north at 402 Dice Street. The house has vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roofing, new vinyl 1/1-sash windows and vinyl shutters, a central brick flue, and a side, 1-story, lean-to. The central front door is sheltered by a shed-roofed hood supported by wooden brackets. A 1-story wing with an interior flue is located in the rear as well as a modern deck with pergola.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

417 4th Street SW 104-0213-0205
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This 1-story, 3-bay, frame vernacular dwelling is clad in board-and-batten siding and has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof. It appears to have been constructed ca. 1890, although the house rests on a brick foundation, perhaps suggesting an earlier construction date and an association with the Barksdale-Totty House [104-0213-0191] to its north at 402 Dice Street. The house features 6/6-sash windows, overhanging eaves, vinyl louvered shutters, and a 1-bay, shed-roofed front porch with square posts. A rear shed-roofed wing contains an interior brick flue.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

5th Street SW

205 5th Street SW 104-0213-0162
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1855**
This 2-story, 3-bay, brick I-house with a central-front gable is believed to have been constructed in the mid-1850s by Chiles M. Brand. The front brick walls are laid in a 7-course Flemish bond variant and the side and rear brick walls and foundation in 7-course American bond. A mild Victorian interpretation of a vernacular I-house, the dwelling features a gabled roof of standing-seam metal, deeply overhanging eaves, and two interior-end brick chimneys. The house rests on a split-level brick foundation and that is full height in the rear. A large 2-story, hip-roofed, rear brick wing laid in 7-course American bond was constructed in the early 1920s. The house features 1/1-sash windows, a transom over the front door, and a 4-light basement window on the south side. The 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch has Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

206 5th Street SW 104-0213-0150
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, 2005**
Constructed in 2005, these six similar, 2-story, cross-gable-roofed frame cottages feature a projecting front cross gable. Very similar in design, they are clad in Hardi-plank siding, roofed in asphalt shingles and feature overhanging eaves, vinyl 2/2-sash windows, and shed-roofed hoods supported by wooden brackets over the front entries. They are similar to the set of cottages on the other side of 5th Street. The cottage located directly along 5th Street is three stories in height with a raised basement level.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*

210 5th Street SW 104-0213-0149
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1925**
This ca. 1925, 1½-story, 3-bay, Craftsman bungalow is of stone construction and features a hipped roof clad in

asphalt shingles with a front and rear hip-roofed attic dormers that contain 6-light attic windows. Architectural details include single and paired 2/2 sash windows, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, 3-light basement windows, concrete sills, and a large interior stone chimney on the south side that pierces through the eaves. A 3-bay, shed-roofed front porch features square stone posts and the rear shed-roofed porch is screened in.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

211 5th Street SW 104-0213-0161

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, 2005**

Constructed in 2005, these six similar, 2-story, cross-gable-roofed frame cottages feature a projecting front cross gable. Very similar in design, they are clad in Hardi-plank siding, roofed in asphalt shingles, and feature overhanging eaves, vinyl 2/2-sash windows, and shed-roofed hoods supported by wooden brackets over the front entries. They are similar to the set of cottages on the other side of 5th Street.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*

212 5th Street SW 104-0213-0151

Primary Resource Information: **Multiple Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca. 1972**

Constructed in 1972, this 2-story, 9-bay, gable-roofed building contains nine townhouse units. Each is marked by a door and window bay and they open up to the parking area along the north side of the building. The walls are brick-veneered, the roof is asphalt shingles, and the windows are sliding metal casements.

Individual Resource Status: **Multiple Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*

214 5th Street SW 104-0213-0152

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1915**

This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, vernacular dwelling features a hipped roof with a front cross gable and was constructed ca. 1915. The frame walls are clad in stucco and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Architectural details include a louvered attic vent, overhanging eaves, plain friezeboard, and 2-bay hip-roofed front porch with square posts on brick piers and a brick porch floor. The 1/1-sash vinyl windows and metal front door are modern alterations. A 2-story, shed-roofed wing extends to the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

215 5th Street SW 104-0213-0160

Primary Resource Information: **Mixed: Commerce/Domestic**, **Stories 3.00**, **Style: Other, 2006**

This 3-story, gable and hip-roofed modern building has a commercial use on the first floor and condos on the upper floors. Three levels of metal balconies run along the zig-zag-shaped north façade. The building, which is clad in Hardi-plank board-and-batten, is painted purple, and was constructed in 2006.

Individual Resource Status: **Mixed: Commerce/Domestic** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*

217 5th Street SW 104-0213-0159
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1860**
This 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, stuccoed vernacular dwelling features a 2-story, bi-level, pedimented entrance porch with decorative vergeboard. Believed to have been constructed ca. 1854-1864 by John T. Barksdale the single-pile symmetrical dwelling rests on a low foundation and has an asphalt shingled roof. The deeply overhanging eaves have a scalloped vergeboard on all sides. To the rear are a 2-story shed-roofed wing with a central brick flue and a rear 1-story shed-roofed wing. The 2-story, 1-bay front porch has square supports and a modern exterior stair allowing for access to the second-floor central door and porch. All the 2/2-sash windows have been replaced with modern 1/1-sash.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	Contributing	*Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status:	**Garage**	**Non-Contributing**	*Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	Contributing	*Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	Contributing	*Total:* 1

218 5th Street SW 104-0213-0153
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1915**
This 2-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed, asymmetrical vernacular dwelling features a central pedimented front gable. The house rests on a parged foundation with vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roofing. The 1/1-sash and 6/6-sash vinyl windows are modern. The 1-bay shed-roofed front porch has battered square posts on vinyl-covered piers and a solid vinyl balustrade. The porch has a segmental-arched bay and is supported on a brick pier foundation with lattice between. Other details include overhanging eaves, and a rear partially enclosed rear porch.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	Contributing	*Total:* 1

219 5th Street SW 104-0213-0158
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, vernacular dwelling features a hipped roof with a front cross gable and was constructed ca. 1900. The frame walls are clad in stucco and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, a plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, sidelights around the front door, 4/1-sash windows, and a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with square posts on stuccoed square piers. A 1-story, shed-roofed enclosed porch is located in the rear.

Individual Resource Status:	**Single Dwelling**	Contributing	*Total: 1*

220 5th Street SW 104-0213-0154
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan vernacular brick dwelling is laid in 7-course American bond and features a hipped roof with lower cross gables and a rear gable dormer. The well-preserved Victorian-detailed dwelling, constructed ca. 1900, features penciled mortar joints under the porch, a low brick foundation, a 2-light transom with a segmental arch over the front door, basement windows, and a central-front gable with wooden fishscale shingles and an attic window. The 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch has Tuscan column supports and a denticulated cornice. Other architectural details include a large central brick chimney that has been partially parged, a plain wooden frieze, overhanging eaves, wooden shingles and a 4-light attic window in the side cross gable, and a wraparound, partially enclosed side and rear 1-story porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

221 5th Street SW 104-0213-0157
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, vernacular dwelling features a hipped roof with a 7-bay wraparound front porch. Constructed ca. 1900, the frame walls are clad in stucco and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Details include overhanging eaves, modern 1/1 windows, a rear cross-hipped wing with an enclosed shed-roofed porch and modern rear deck. The 7-bay porch features stuccoed posts and round-arched stuccoed bays.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

223 5th Street SW 104-0213-0156
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca. 1973**
This 1-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed, brick and board-and-batten vernacular dwelling was constructed in 1973 and features 8/8-sash windows, Texture T-111 siding in the gable ends, and an integral 3-bay front porch.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*

224 5th Street SW 104-0213-0155
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1925**
This eclectic 1½-story, 2-bay stuccoed bungalow has a jerkinhead roof with a large shed-roofed side dormer. Constructed ca. 1925, the frame walls are clad in stucco, the foundation is parged, and the roof covered in asphalt shingles. Details include single and paired 4/1 windows, wooden triangular brackets supporting the overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, 3-light basement windows, a gable-hood entry supported by triangular brackets, and a partially engaged corner porch with triple Tuscan column supports and a modern wooden railing.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

301 5th Street SW 104-0213-0001
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca. 1870**
This 2-story, 3-bay, brick I-house with a central-front gable is believed to have been constructed before 1876 when it was sold by John N. Fry to John and Rebecca Shelton, who were living in the house at that time. Architecturally the house appears to have been constructed ca. 1870. The front brick walls are laid in a 7-course-American-with-Flemish-bond and the side and rear brick walls and foundation in 7-course American bond. A Victorian interpretation of a vernacular I-house, the dwelling features a bellcast gabled roof of standing-seam metal, deeply overhanging bracketed eaves, and a projecting polygonal bay window on a brick foundation. The bay window and the 1-bay front porch, which has modern metal supports and a bracketed cornice, both have Mansard roofs. The 2/2-sash windows, two semi-exterior-end brick chimneys that break through the eaves, the 5-light transom and 3-light sidelight around the front door and the basement windows all appear original. A 1-story frame wing on raised basement extends the full width of the rear of the house and appears to have been constructed in several sections.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

302 5th Street SW 104-0213-0002
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**
This large, rambling, 2-story, 2-bay, Victorian dwelling features a hipped roof with lower cross gables and appears to have been recently renovated. All the 1/1-sash windows as well as the full-light doors are modern replacements. The roof has been covered in asphalt shingles and the chimneys removed. The brick foundation, overhanging eaves, gable-end returns, weatherboarded exterior walls with corner boards, and square wooden shingles and Gothic-arched attic windows in the gable ends appear original. The house features a 7-bay wraparound porch with a corner entry, turned posts and plain pickets. The 2-story cross-gable-roofed rear wing has similar detailing to the front portion.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*

303 5th Street SW 104-0213-0183
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**
This 1890s, 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling features a projecting front cross gable. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal while the walls have been covered with aluminum siding. Because of the sloped site, the parged foundation is split-level. A parged chimney toward the rear of the building was observed. The 2/2-sash windows, plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, front-entry transom, and 2-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and plain balustrade appear original. To the rear is a 1-story wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

307 5th Street SW 104-0213-0182
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This ca. 1900, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed side-passage-plan dwelling is currently vacant and boarded up. The walls are clad in aluminum siding, the roof is covered in asphalt shingles, the cornices have gable-end returns, and a transom is located above the front door. The windows and doors have been covered in plyboard. A 2-story wing extends to the rear. The 2-bay, hip-roofed front porch has square posts and a solid concrete balustrade that extends beyond the porch roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

307½ 5th Street SW 104-0213-0181
Primary Resource Information: **Mixed: Commerce/Domestic**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This ca. 1900, 2-story, 3-bay, gable-end frame building is clad in aluminum siding on the façade and stucco on the sides and rear. The windows and door on the first floor are all modern replacements and suggest that the front originally had a storefront or some other type of opening. The gable-end front features gable-end returns and a boxed cornice. The side elevation shows a plain frieze and original 2/2-sash windows. To the rear is a 2-story shed-roofed wing with a set of modern exterior stairs leading to a second-story apartment.

Individual Resource Status: **Mixed: Commerce/Domestic** Contributing *Total: 1*

308 5th Street SW 104-0213-0164

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This late-19th-century, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling is one of three almost identical houses sited next to each other on 5th Street. They are comprised of a 2-bay main block with an exterior-end brick chimney and have a slightly recessed, 1-bay, 1- or 2-story side wing off the side with the chimney. This house is clad in stucco, roofed in standing seam metal, and features overhanging eaves, 6/6-sash windows, and multiple rear 1-story wings. The 4-bay hip-roofed front porch, which has stuccoed square posts, a solid balustrade, and wooden steps and handrail, unites both front sections of the house.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

309 5th Street SW 104-0213-0180
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 2-bay hip-roofed vernacular dwelling has a cantilevered second floor over an enclosed first floor porch that has two doors and lattice-covered walls. The second floor is clad in stucco and the roof with overhanging eaves is covered in standing-seam metal. The 1/1 windows are modern and the house appears to have a 2-story rear lean-to addition.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

310 5th Street SW 104-0213-0165
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This late-19th-century, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling is one of three almost identical houses sited next to each other on 5th Street. They are comprised of a 2-bay main block with an exterior-end brick chimney and have a slightly recessed, 1-bay side wing off the side with the chimney. This house is the only one of the three with a 1-story side wing: the others have a 2-story side wing. This house, clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt shingled roof, features a parged brick chimney, overhanging eaves, 6/6-sash windows, and multiple rear 1-story wings. The 4-bay hip-roofed front porch, which has square posts, a plain balustrade, and concrete steps, unites both front sections of the house.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

311 5th Street SW 104-0213-0179
Primary Resource Information: **Mixed: Commerce/Domestic**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 3-bay, shed-roofed brick building was constructed at the turn-of-the century. Commercial use was on the first floor and living space on the second, as was common with many commercial buildings of this era in urban areas. The three-part wooden storefront topped by a denticulated and bracketed entablature is intact and is comprised of large, fixed, 4-light, wood windows over paneled reveals flanking a double-leaf, wood and glass door. The second floor facade is comprised of three, unevenly spaced, 1/1-sash windows with segmental arches. Two of the windows are centered above the storefront and the third is centered above the blank wall on the first floor, which may have at one time contained a door leading to a second-story stair. The building, now only used residentially, also features a corbelled brick cornice with overhanging wood entablature, a shed roof, a split-level brick foundation, two interior brick chimneys, and a modern rear deck.
Individual Resource Status: **Mixed: Commerce/Domestic** Contributing *Total: 1*

313 5th Street SW 104-0213-0178

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**
This late-19th-century, 2-story, gable-end dwelling is one of three almost identical houses sited next to each other on 5th Street and is the best preserved. They are comprised of a 2-bay, gable-end main block with an exterior side brick chimney and each has a slightly recessed, 1-bay side wing off the side with the chimney. The wing has a side gable roof. This house is one of two with a 1-story side wing: the other has a 2-story side wing. The second floor has only a one bay, which is centered in the gable end and is located above the first-floor window. Clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt-shingled roof, the house features a parged brick chimney, overhanging eaves, 2/2-sash wood windows, exposed rafter and purlin ends, a Craftsman-style door, a scroll bracket in the front gable end, and a side 1-story gable-roofed wing with a side wing. The 1-bay hip-roofed front porch, which has rectangular stuccoed posts, a solid balustrade, and a round-arched bay, runs the full width of the main block.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

319 5th Street SW 104-0213-0177
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This late-19th-century, 2-story, gable-end dwelling is one of three almost identical houses sited next to each other on 5th Street. They are comprised of a 2-bay, gable-end main block with an exterior side brick chimney and each has a slightly recessed, 1-bay side wing off the side with the chimney. The wing has a side gable roof. This house is the only one with a 2-story side wing: the other 2 have 1-story side wings. The second floor has only a one bay, which is centered in the gable end and is located above the first-floor window. Clad in stucco with an asphalt-shingled roof, the house features a brick chimney, overhanging eaves, modern 1/1-windows, some original 2/2-sash windows, modern vinyl shutters, and a side porch off the side wing. The 2-bay hip-roofed front porch has paneled square posts as supports and runs the full width of the main block.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

320 5th Street SW 104-0213-0166
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This late-19th-century, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling is one of three almost identical houses sited next to each other on 5th Street. They are comprised of a 2-bay main block with an exterior-end brick chimney and have a slightly recessed, 1-bay, 1- or 2-story side wing off the side with the chimney. This house is clad in stucco, roofed in standing asphalt shingles, and features overhanging eaves, modern 1/1-sash windows, and a rear 1-story wing. The 2-bay hip-roofed front porch, which has stuccoed square posts, and a solid balustrade, only covers the main block of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

401 5th Street SW 104-0213-0176
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**
This late-19th-century, 2-story, gable-end dwelling is one of three almost identical houses sited next to each other on 5th Street. They are comprised of a 2-bay, gable-end main block with an exterior side brick chimney and each has a slightly recessed, 1-bay side wing off the side with the chimney. The wing has a side gable roof. This house is one of two with a 1-story side wing: the other has a 2-story side wing. The second floor has only a one bay, which is centered in the gable end and is located above the first-floor window. Clad in vinyl siding

with an asphalt-shingled roof, the house features a parged brick chimney, overhanging eaves, modern 1/1-windows, a small scroll bracket in the front gable end, and a side 1-story gable-roofed wing. The 1-bay gabled front porch has battered columns on prick piers and runs the full width of the main block.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

405 5th Street SW 104-0213-0175

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan vernacular dwelling features a shed roof with a small bracketed parapet. The house rests on a brick foundation, the walls are clad in asbestos shingles, and the roof is covered in standing-seam metal. The 2/2-sash windows appear original while the front door is a modern replacement. To the rear is a 1-story wing. The 3-bay front porch features Tuscan columns, plain balusters, and a hipped roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

407 5th Street SW 104-0213-0174

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed with a central-front gable frame dwelling was constructed ca. 1890. Neither the two bays nor the front gable are centered within the façade, giving the building an interesting appearance. The stuccoed house has modern 1/1-sash windows, a new bay window on the front, a standing-seam metal roof, overhanging eaves, a new front door, a rectangular attic vent in the central front gable, a rear 2-story wing with side entrance and porch, and a 3-bay front porch with square posts.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

412 5th Street SW 104-0213-0167

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**

This currently vacant, ca. 1910, 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling features an asphalt shingled roof, overhanging eaves, 1/1 vinyl windows (the first–floor openings have been boarded up), a parged foundation, Hardi-plank siding, a 2-story rear shed-roofed wing, and a 3-bay front porch with turned posts and a modern balustrade.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

413 5th Street SW 104-0213-0173

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1950**

This 1-story, 3-bay, concrete block vernacular dwelling appears to have been constructed around 1950. It has a hipped roof, clad in asphalt shingles, with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and an interior concrete block flue. The paired windows are 6/6-sash and the house has a split-level foundation that opens to a full basement level on the south side. Several rear additions have been made to this house making it quite large. A number of exterior doors suggest that it may have been divided into several living units. The large, pedimented, 3-bay front porch has square columns, a solid balustrade, and an aluminum awing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

415 5th Street SW 104-0213-0171

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed with a central-front gable frame dwelling was constructed ca. 1890. Neither the two bays nor the front gable are centered within the façade, giving the building an interesting appearance. The stuccoed house has 2/2-sash windows, asphalt shingled roofing, a 6-light transom and sidelights around the front door, an exterior brick chimney along the rear gable side, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, and a plain friezeboard. The 1-story, gable-roofed, stuccoed rear wing has a side lean-to, a basement entry, and an exterior-end concrete block flue. The 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch has square stuccoed supports that form segmental-arched bays, and a solid balustrade.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

415B 5th Street SW 104-0213-0172

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1955**

Constructed ca. 1955, this 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling is of concrete block construction on the first floor and frame that has been stuccoed on the second floor. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features a central concrete block flue. The windows are 6/6-sash and the house has overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and porches on three sides.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

418 5th Street SW 104-0221 *Other DHR Id #:* **104-0213-0168**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Federal, ca 1832**

Constructed in 1832 by builder Allen Hawkins as his home, the left three bays of this 1-story brick dwelling are original and follow a side-passage plan. The exterior brick chimney that was on the south end of the original 1832 house was incorporated into the side, 1-bay, 1892, brick wing in the 1990s. The walls of the wing were built around the chimney with the exception of the area above the roof level, thus not having to disturb attic windows in the gable end of the original section. The original 3-bay asymmetrical section is laid in Flemish bond brick on the façade and 5-course American bond on the sides and rear. The mousetooth brick cornice, 6-panel front door with architrave trim, 6/6-sash windows, and parged brick foundation are all in good condition. The side brick wing is laid in 7-course American bond, typical of its late-19th century period, but has a matching mousetooth cornice. A rear 1-story frame wing on a brick foundation appears to be of modern construction, but replaced an earlier wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

426 5th Street SW 104-0213-0169

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1940**

Constructed ca. 1940, this 1-story, 3-bay, gable-end vernacular dwelling is clad in asbestos shingle and has an asphalt-shingled roof. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and features 6/6-sash windows, overhanging eaves, a full size attic window in the front gable end, exposed rafter ends, a central interior brick chimney, and a 3-bay shed-roofed front porch with square posts and plain pickets.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

428 5th Street SW 104-0213-0170

Primary Resource Information: **Foundation**,

This site includes a rectangular concrete block foundation that is currently under construction on this site. The

floor joists have not yet been set but the metal vents are in (NC Site).

Individual Resource Status: **Foundation** **Non-Contributing***Total: 1*

6th Street SW

306 6th Street SW 104-0213-0132

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 1890s, 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gabled, side-passage vernacular frame dwelling features a projecting front cross gable. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the walls in aluminum siding. The 2/2-sash windows, gable-end returns, transom over the door, and 3-bay front porch with turned posts appear original. Because of the sloped site, the rear of the house has a full basement level. A side 1-story, shed-roofed 1-story wing with modern exterior stairs is on the south side of the rear ell.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

308 6th Street SW 104-0213-0133

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 1890s, 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gabled, side-passage, vernacular frame dwelling features a projecting front cross gable and has two front doors, suggesting it is now used as a duplex. The projecting cross gable has a central door on the first floor with a window above it on the second floor. The recessed portion is two bays with a door and small Queen-Anne-sash window on the first floor and a window on the second floor that lines up with the first-floor door. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the walls are stuccoed except under the porch where they are covered in wood paneling. The 1/1 windows are modern replacements but the plain friezeboard and gable-end returns are original. The 4-bay hip-roofed front porch has stuccoed piers, a solid balustrade and segmental-arched stuccoed bays. Because of the sloped site, the rear of the house has a full basement level. A rear ell project from the house and has a large modern deck.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

309 6th Street SW 104-0213-0148

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

This late-19th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage, gabled vernacular dwelling has stucco siding, a standing-seam metal roof, 2/2-sash windows, overhanging eaves, and an exterior parged brick chimney along the rear gable side. The transom above the door has been enclosed although the 5-light sidelights are still intact. The 2-bay front porch has stuccoed posts, modern metal railing, and segmental bays formed by stuccoed trim. A 2-story rear ell with 6/6-sash windows and an interior-end brick flue extends to the rear and contains a side porch with shed-roofed second-story wing on the porch roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

310 6th Street SW 104-0213-0134

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

Currently vacant, this late-19th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage, vernacular frame dwelling features a central-front gable. Clad in stucco with a standing-seam metal roof, the house features overhanging eaves, a plain frieze, 2/2-sash wood windows, gable-end returns, a 6-panel front door, a rear 2-story hip-roofed

wing on a split-level foundation, and a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with turned posts and a concrete floor.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

313 6th Street SW 104-0213-0147

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

This late-19th-century, 3-bay, 2-story, hip-roofed, frame I-house features a central-front gable, parged foundation, stucco siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. It contains 2/2-sash windows, 2 interior central concrete block flues, overhanging eaves, gable-end returns, a round wooden attic vent in the front gable end, a plain friezeboard, and a rear 2-story hip-roofed wing with flue and 6/6-sash windows. Off its south side is a 1-story, shed-roofed wing with a modern rear deck. The 3-bay front porch features turned posts and a modern balustrade.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

314 6th Street SW 104-0213-0135

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

This 2-story, 3-bay, side-passage, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling is clad in stucco, and has an asphalt shingled roof, modern 1/1 windows, vinyl shutters, and a 2-story side wing off the south end that surrounds what was once an interior-end brick chimney to the main block. Constructed during the late-19th-century, the house features overhanging eaves, a 4-light transom (with the numbers 314 in gold lettering) and 3-light sidelights around the door, and a 2-bay hip-roofed front porch with chamfered posts and a cut-out frieze and brackets with a quatrefoil design. The rear of the house has a full basement because of the sloped site as well as a screened-in rear porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

321 6th Street SW 104-0213-0146

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**

This fairly large, 2 ½-story, asymmetrical, 2-bay, early-20th-century, frame dwelling is a variation of the American Foursquare and contains Colonial Revival-style elements. Resting on a parged foundation, the walls are clad in vinyl siding and hipped roof with lower cross gables is covered in standing-seam metal. An oversized hip-roofed front dormer features paired modern windows and overhanging eaves. The 6/1-sash windows are all replacement but the 3-light sidelights around the door, the overhanging eaves, the gable-end returns, and the 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns appear original. A 2-story rear ell with side-2-story shed-roofed wing extends to the rear in addition to a 1-story wing with an interior brick chimney.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

322 6th Street SW 104-0213-0137

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

Constructed ca. 1890, this 2-story, vernacular dwelling features a hipped roof with lower cross gables. The 3-bay façade features an asymmetrical cross gable and a central entrance. The house is clad in stucco but features its original standing-seam metal roof. Architectural details include gable-end returns, a plain friezeboard, 2/2-sash wood windows, vinyl shutters, and a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with stuccoed square posts and round-arched stuccoed bays. The house rests on a split-level foundation due to the sloped site and has a full basement

entry on the rear elevation.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

324 6th Street SW 104-0213-0138

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

Constructed in the early 1890s, this 2-story, 2-bay, gable-end vernacular dwelling features a decorative sawn vergeboard that goes all the way around the house, giving it a Victorian feel. The asymmetrical, side-passage plan house features overhanging eaves, a triangular attic vent in the front gable end, an exterior-end brick chimney on the rear end, 2/2-sash windows, stucco siding, and a standing-seam metal roof. The rear 2-story gable wing has a 2-story side shed-roofed addition and a 1-story enclosed rear porch. The 1-bay, shed-roofed, Craftsman-style, front porch has battered stuccoed posts on stuccoed piers with a solid stuccoed balustrade and aluminum awnings.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

325 6th Street SW 104-0213-0145

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**

This early-20th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling rests on a foundation that is of brick piers with concrete block infill. It features a standing-seam metal roof, weatherboard siding, 2/2 windows, overhanging eaves, a plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, a transom over the front door, and rear 2-story wing. The 3-bay, hip-roofed, Victorian porch is supported by turned posts with scroll brackets.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

327 6th Street SW 104-0233 *Other DHR Id #:* **104-0213-0144**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Second Empire, ca 1879**

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Charlottesville Multiple Resource Area District, this dwelling combines the Italianate, Second Empire and Gothic Revival architectural styles, all of which were popular during the mid-to-late 19th century. The asymmetrical house is comprised of a 1 ½-story, 2-bay, single-pile side-passage-plan, gable-roofed main block with an off-center gable-roofed front wall dormer that breaks through the overhanging eaves and gives the house its Gothic Revival aspect. This section contains the front entrance door which is topped by a 2-light transom. The walls are stuccoed, and the standing-seam metal roof contains a central brick chimney. A 3-bay hip-roofed front porch is supported by turned posts. The windows on this section are varied: the dormer contains paired 4/4-sash, the front window 1/1-sash, and the side elevation 6/9-sash. A 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed wing with 6/6-sash windows, and an enclosed 1-story, shed-roofed, porch along the south side extends to the rear. A visually prominent 2-story, 1-bay tower with a Mansard roof projects forward along the northeast side of the main block, lending Second Empire and Italianate elements to the dwelling. A full two stories tall, the stuccoed tower features narrow paired 1/1-sash windows on the both floors, overhanging eaves, a plain frieze and steeply pitched Mansard roof clad with metal plates. The house was constructed between 1875 and 1879 and was in this basic configuration when it appeared on the 1907 Sanborn Map. It is a very interesting vernacular adaptation of popular Romantic architectural styles of the period and unlike any other in the district.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

330 6th Street SW 104-0213-0139
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This late-19th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage plan, gable-roofed dwelling has been somewhat remodeled. The walls are clad in vinyl siding, the 1/1-sash windows are replacements, and the roof has been covered in asphalt shingles. Original features include overhanging eaves, a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with square posts, a transom over the door, and a rear 2-story wing.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*

333 6th Street SW 104-0213-0143
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1968**
This 1-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed, brick and frame vernacular dwelling was constructed in 1968 and features bay windows, horizontal 1/1-sash, some Texture T-111 siding, basement windows along the south wall, and a 1-bay shed-roofed porch with modern metal posts.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*

335 6th Street SW 104-0213-0142
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This early-20th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling rests on a parged foundation and features a standing-seam metal roof, weatherboard siding, modern 6/6-sash windows, overhanging eaves, a plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, and rear 2-story wing. The 3-bay, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style front porch is supported by chamfered posts with a plain balustrade and a modern metal handrail along the front concrete steps.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

337 6th Street SW 104-0213-0141
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This early-20th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gabled, side-passage, vernacular frame dwelling rests on a parged foundation and has an asphalt shingled roof and aluminum siding. The 2/2-sash windows, overhanging eaves, 3-light transom and sidelights around the door, gable-end returns, and rear 2-story wing appear original. The 3-bay, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style front porch is supported by Tuscan columns and has turned balusters.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

339 6th Street SW 104-0213-0140
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This late-19th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gabled, side-passage, vernacular frame dwelling rests on a parged foundation and features a standing-seam metal roof, stuccoed walls, modern 1/1-sash windows, a plain frieze, gable-end returns, a round wooden attic vent in the front gable end, a modern front door, and a 2-story rear wing. The 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch, supported by turned posts, has segmental-arched bays created by wood trim with small brackets.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*

400 6th Street SW 104-0213-0136
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1957**
Constructed in 1957, this 1-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling has an asphalt shingled roof, stucco siding, a brick apron on the front with paneling above, and an exterior-end brick chimney. Details include a bay window, 6/6 and 4/6-sash windows, metal basement windows, a split-level basement, a 2-bay shed-roofed front porch with metal supports, and a rear enclosed porch with jalousie windows that is supported on metal poles.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

6 ½ Street SW

304-306 6 ½ Street SW 104-0213-0123
Primary Resource Information: **Multiple Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**
This 2-story, 4-bay, shed-roofed, duplex was constructed ca. 1910 with 6-course American bond brickwork. The symmetrical building is comprised of two front entrances: the door is located on the end bay and a 6/6-sash window on the interior bay next to it. Each of the two bays are sheltered by a 1-bay shed-roofed porch with square posts, a modern balustrade, and a side entrance with stairs. The split-level foundation is brick and the 6/6-sash windows have segmental brick jack arches above. Original 1-story rear brick wings have a second-story addition of frame with stucco and an additional shed-roofed 2-story concrete block wing off the rear.
Individual Resource Status: **Multiple Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

308 6 ½ Street SW 104-0213-0124
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1963**
Constructed in 1963, this 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, Minimal Ranch is of concrete block construction and has a split-level foundation with walk out basement on the northwest corner, an asphalt-shingled roof, 1/1 windows, a central flue, and a modern deck as a front porch.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*

311 6 ½ Street SW 104-0213-0122
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This late-19th-century, 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular I-house dwelling has been moderately remodeled and includes stucco siding, an asphalt shingled roof with overhanging eaves, modern 6/6-sash windows, and a rear 1-story shed-roofed wing with modern deck. The 2-bay, hip-roofed front porch has stuccoed square posts and stuccoed segmental-arched bays.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

315 6 ½ Street SW 104-0213-0121
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900, later modifications**
The center portion of this vernacular dwelling appears to have had a gable-end roof and is now enclosed within the current building. Because so many alterations have been made to this house, including modern Hardi-plank siding, modern 6/6-sash windows, a large 2-story wrap-around addition, the loss of the front porch, and the

movement of the front entrance to the south side of the house, much of the architectural integrity of the historic building has been lost, rendering it as a non-contributing resource in the district.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*

316 6 ½ Street SW 104-0213-0125

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

This 2-story, 2-bay, asymmetrical, side-passage-plan vernacular frame dwelling was constructed ca. 1900. The gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the walls are covered in asbestos shingles. The 1/1 windows and vinyl shutters are modern replacements. The 2-bay shed- roofed front porch with square supports and plain balustrade has a side entrance. A denticulated wood cornice trim that appears modern is located along the front of the house and along the inside of the porch roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

319 6 ½ Street SW 104-0213-0120

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1965**

Constructed in 1965, this 1-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed, brick Minimal Ranch house has an asphalt shingled roof with overhanging 2-bay porch, 8/8 windows, and an exterior-end brick chimney.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*

322 6 ½ Street SW 104-0213-0126

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1922**

This 1½-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling was constructed ca. 1922 and is a well-preserved example of a vernacular Craftsman Bungalow. The frame house is clad in aluminum siding and features a gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. A large oversized shed-roofed dormer is located along the front gable. The 4-bay, full-width, 1-story, shed-roofed front porch has battered wooden supports on brick piers and a modern wooden balustrade. Other details include a brick foundation, modern single and paired 6/6-sash windows, overhanging eaves, and sidelights around the front door.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

324 6 ½ Street SW 104-0213-0127

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

Constructed in the mid-1960s, this 1-story, 3-bay, gable-end vernacular dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in Masonite siding and the roof in asphalt shingles. The 1/1-sash windows are covered by aluminum awnings, as is the 2-bay hip-roofed corner porch that has square supports, a solid balustrade, and aluminum awnings.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*

325 6 ½ Street SW 104-0213-0119

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

This late-19th-century, 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular I-house features a central front gable, overhanging eaves, a central entry, a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with turned posts, a parged foundation, modern 6/6-sash windows,

and a rear shed-roofed 1-story wing with modern deck.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

328 6 ½ Street SW 104-0213-0128
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This late-19th-century, 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular I-house features a central front gable, overhanging eaves, and exterior-end brick chimneys. A secondary door that was added to the front of the house when it was converted into a duplex now makes the house four bays wide; it was originally a 3-bay symmetrical front. Architectural details include stuccoed exterior walls, an asphalt shingled roof, 6/6-sash windows, a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with square posts and 2-rail balustrade, and a rear 2-story gable-roofed wing.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

330, 332 6 ½ Street SW 104-0213-0129
Primary Resource Information: **Multiple Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**
This 2-story, 4-bay, hip-roofed, frame duplex was constructed ca. 1910. The symmetrical building is comprised of two front entrances: the door is located on the end bay and a 1/1-sash modern window on the interior bay next to it. Each of these two bays are sheltered by a 2-bay shed-roofed porch with square posts, 2-rail balustrade, aluminum awnings, and a side entrance with concrete stairs. The split-level foundation is parged and the front windows have aluminum awnings over them. The building is clad in aluminum siding and the roof in asphalt shingles. Original 1-story rear wings each have a second-story shed-roofed addition.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

331 6 ½ Street SW 104-0213-0118
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This asymmetrical, 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gable-roofed vernacular dwelling has a large, off-center, central-front gable. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the 1/1 windows and asphalt shingled roofing are all modern replacements. Architectural details include gable-end returns, a parged foundation, a plain frieze, an enclosed transom over the door, a 3-bay shed-roofed front porch with square posts, and a 1-story shed-roofed rear wing. The house is almost identical in design to the house next door at 333 6 ½ Street.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

333 6 ½ Street SW 104-0213-0117
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This asymmetrical, 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gable-roofed vernacular dwelling has a large, off-center, central-front gable. The walls are stuccoed and the house features an asphalt shingled roof, gable-end returns, a parged foundation, 2/2-windows, a plain frieze, a transom over the door, a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with turned posts, and a 2-story shed-roofed rear wing. The house is almost identical to the house at 331 6 ½ Street.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

334 6 ½ Street SW 104-0213-0130
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 2006**
Currently under construction, this is a 2-story, 3-bay, shed-roofed frame house clad in vinyl siding with 1/1

vinyl windows and overhanging eaves. It rests on a split-level foundation and is somewhat taller than most of the neighboring buildings.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*

339 6 ½ Street SW 104-0213-0116

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

The original section of this 2-story vernacular dwelling appears to be the 2-bay, side-passage-plan, gable-end section to the north. The original cross-gable-roofed form of this section is still visible. A 2-story, shed-roofed, 1-bay side addition with an interior flue was added to the south giving the building its current configuration. A 3-bay, hip-roofed porch with stuccoed square posts, a solid stuccoed balustrade, and segmental-arched stuccoed bays ties both sections together. Constructed ca. 1900, the house has stuccoed walls, a standing-seam metal roof, modern 1/1-sash vinyl windows, and a parged foundation.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total: 1*

341 6 ½ Street SW 104-0213-0115

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1961**

Constructed in 1961, this 1-story, 2-bay, gable-end frame building is clad in aluminum siding and has a split-level concrete foundation. The gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles, the metal windows are sliding casements, and a 3-bay porch made of an aluminum awning supported by modern metal posts is located at the front entrance.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*

342 6 ½ Street SW 104-0213-0131

Primary Resource Information: **Multiple Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**

This late-19th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling features a projecting front cross gable. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal while the walls have been covered in vinyl siding. The 2/2-sash windows, overhanging eaves, brick foundation, transom over the door, and 3-bay front porch with turned posts appear original. The 4-rail balustrade appears to be a later alteration. A 2-story, shed-roofed wing extends to the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

<u>7th Street SW</u>

204 7th Street SW 104-0213-0086

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1880**

This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, gable-roofed brick building is laid in a 7-course American-with-Flemish bond on the facade and 7-course American bond on the sides and rear. The building is two bays wide on the first floor and one-bay wide at the second, with the window opening on the second floor lining up with the window on the first floor. The gabled roof is clad in standing-seam metal with no visible chimney, and the double-hung wood windows have 6/6-sash. Constructed ca. 1880, the house features a single transom over the door, overhanging eaves with a boxed cornice, a 2-bay porch with square posts, and a split-level brick

foundation with basement entry on south side that is sheltered by a shed-roofed hood. A very tall, 2-story, rear brick wing on a full basement extends to the rear and has a side lean-to frame wing. The house is nearly identical to the one next door at 208 7th Street (104-0213-0087).

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

208 7th Street SW 104-0213-0087

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1880**

This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, gable-roofed brick building is laid in a 7-course American-with-Flemish bond on the front and 7-course American bond on the sides and rear. The building is two bays wide on the first floor and one bay wide at the second, with the window opening on the second floor lining up with the window on the first floor. The gabled roof is clad in standing-seam metal with an interior-end brick chimney, and the double-hung wood windows have 6/6-sash. Constructed ca. 1880, the house features a single transom over the door, overhanging eaves with a boxed cornice, and a split-level brick foundation. The 3-bay, full-width, shed-roofed front porch has square posts and a 3-rail balustrade. A 1-story, gable-roofed brick wing extends to the south. The 1-bay wing has an integral front porch that has been enclosed with weatherboarding. The house is nearly identical to the house located at 204 7th Street (104-213-0086), although this one has a side brick wing and an interior brick chimney.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

225 7th Street SW 104-0213-0092

Primary Resource Information: **Mixed: Commerce/Domestic**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**

Now used as a dwelling, this ca. 1910, 2-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed building appears to originally have been constructed as a mixed-use building: commercial on the first floor and residential on the second. Laid in 7-course American bond, the building has a standing-seam metal roof, segmental brick arches over the window openings, 2/2 and 6/6-sash windows, a plain frieze, overhanging eaves, and a boxed cornice. Originally, the first-floor front windows were larger and the openings have since been reduced in size and modern windows introduced into the space. The building has a second-story modern wood balcony with a hood covering the central door. Supported by wooden braces located directly above the first-floor door, this balcony provides some shelter for the first-floor opening beneath it.

Individual Resource Status: **Mixed: Commerce/Domestic** Contributing *Total:* 1

300 7th Street SW 104-0213-0088

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1925**

This 2½-story, cube-shaped, 2-bay, hip-roofed American Foursquare was constructed ca. 1925. It is clad in aluminum siding, with modern single and paired 1/1-sash windows. The roof, with overhanging eaves, is covered in asphalt shingles and contains an oversized hip-roofed front dormer with paired windows and an interior brick chimney in the rear. The 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch has Tuscan column supports and plain pickets.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1

304 7th Street SW 104-0213-0089
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.0**, **Style: Other, ca. 1955**
Constructed ca. 1955, this 1-story, 3-bay, gable-end dwelling is clad in stucco siding. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and a 3-bay pedimented porch with square posts and a modern balustrade extends along half of the façade. It appears the house is now used as a duplex.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

307 7th Street SW 104-0213-0097
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1955**
Constructed ca. 1955, this 1½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, concrete block vernacular dwelling has two gable-roofed front dormers. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and contains a central concrete bloc flue. The house has 1/1-sash wood windows, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, a shed-roofed rear wing, and a 2-bay shed-roofed front porch with square posts and plain pickets.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

309 7th Street SW 104-0213-0096
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 2006**
This 2-story, 5-bay, gable-end dwelling was constructed in 2006 by the Piedmont Housing Alliance. It is clad in Hardi-plank simulating weatherboard and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The 3-bay shed-roofed front porch is covered in standing-seam metal and has chamfered posts and plain pickets. The house has 2/2 and 4-light windows and blends in well into the historic neighborhood despite its age.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

310 7th Street SW 104-0213-0090
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1925**
This well-preserved, 2½-story, cube-shaped, 2-bay, hip-roofed American Foursquare was constructed ca. 1925. Clad in weatherboard siding with a plain friezeboard and corner boards, the house rests on a brick foundation and features a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles with a hip-roofed front dormer. Other details include overhanging eaves, 2/2 and 6/6-sash windows, and a 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and plain pickets.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

311 7th Street SW 104-0213-0003
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1925**
Constructed ca. 1925, this 1-story, 3-bay, gable-end dwelling has a brick veneer with a stuccoed, pedimented, front gable end. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the bricks laid in a stretcher bond pattern. The house has 4/1-sash wood windows, an interior concrete block flue, and 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with square posts and 3-rail balustrade.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

312 7th Street SW 104-0213-0091
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1948**
Constructed ca. 1948, this 1-story, 3-bay, gable-end dwelling is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is covered in

asphalt shingles and a 1-bay pedimented porch with square posts and 2-rail balustrade extends along half of the façade. The house has new 6/6-sash windows, a central concrete block flue, and asphalt shingles on the roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

313 7th Street SW 104-0213-0094

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1925**

This fairly well-preserved, 2½-story, cube-shaped, 3-bay, hip-roofed American Foursquare was constructed ca. 1925. With its walls clad in stucco and its roof covered in asphalt shingles, the house rests on a low parged foundation. Other details include a hip-roofed front dormer with paired windows and overhanging eaves, overhanging eaves, 6/1-sash windows (triple bay window under porch), a boxed cornice, and small basement windows. The 2-bay, hip-roofed front porch has battered stuccoed posts on stuccoed piers with a solid stuccoed balustrade. *Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

315 7th Street SW 104-0213-0093

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 2.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1940**

Constructed ca. 1940, this building, now used as a youth center, was originally constructed as a store. The 1-story, 3-bay, concrete block building has a shed roof with a stepped parapet along the front and side elevations. The building originally had larger storefront windows along the front but they have been removed and replaced with small 1/1 sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** Contributing *Total:* 1

7½ Street SW

301 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0072

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This late-19th-century, 3-bay, 2-story, hip-roofed frame I-house features projecting 1-story polygonal bays on either side of the central entrance. The house rests on a raised parged foundation and has a standing-seam metal roof, and asbestos shingle siding. The windows, which have been replaced include 2/2-sash and single and paired 1/1 sash. This large house has overhanging eaves and a 1-bay front porch with square posts and a 3-rail balustrade. The front porch and side bays feature Mansard roofs of standing-seam metal. A 1-story wing extends to the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

306 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0071

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**

This late-19th-century, 3-bay, 2-story frame I-house features a central-front gable, a brick foundation, asbestos siding, and a standing-seam metal hipped roof. The 2/2-sash windows are replacements, but the central brick chimney, pedimented front gable with round attic vent, overhanging eaves, and 2-light transom above the front door appear original. The 5-bay, hip-roofed front porch features turned spindles, sawn brackets, and a plain balustrade. The second-story, central-bay window on the façade features a paired 2/2 sash. The house features a rear 2-story hip-roofed ell with side and rear additions.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

312 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0070
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular frame dwelling was constructed during the late 19th century. The walls have been stuccoed and the roof is covered in modern standing-seam metal with ridge vents. The 1/1 windows are replacements but the transom over the door, exterior parged brick chimney on the rear wall, and overhanging eaves are original. The 4-bay wraparound porch, supported by Tuscan columns, has plain pickets and wraps around the north side of the house to join the front section to a side/rear 2-story wing that contains a door out onto the porch. The house has a 1-story, hip-roofed rear and side wing with side porch.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

315 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0073
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular frame dwelling was constructed during the late 19th century. The walls are clad in vinyl siding but the roof maintains its standing-seam metal covering. The 2/2-sash windows, 3-light transom and 3-light sidelights around the door, interior brick chimney with corbelled cap, and overhanging eaves are original. The 7-bay wraparound porch, supported by chamfered posts, has sawn brackets, a sawn balustrade, and is supported by a brick pier foundation with lattice infill. The house has a 1-story, gable-roofed side wing with enclosed front porch that is set back from the front section. A shed-roofed bay is located along the side of the main block and may provide access to a crawl space.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

316 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0069
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**
This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular frame dwelling was constructed during the late 19th century. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the roof in asphalt shingles. The 1/1 windows are modern but the 2-light transom over the door, exterior parged brick chimney on the rear wall, and overhanging eaves are original. A second-story opening on the north side has closed shutters and may be a blind window. The 4-bay wraparound porch is supported by chamfered posts with sawn brackets and a sawn balustrade and wraps around the north side of the house to join the front section to a side/rear 1-story wing that contains a door out onto the porch. The house has a 1-story, gable-roofed rear wing with numerous side lean-to additions.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

317 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0004
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 2-bay, frame dwelling features a hipped roof with cross gables and asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in aluminum siding. Constructed ca. 1900, the house has a central parged flue, a brick foundation, 2/2-sash wood windows, overhanging eaves, a plain friezeboard, and gable end returns. A 1-story shed-roofed wing extends off the north side. The 2-bay, hip-roofed front porch has turned posts, sawn brackets and plain pickets.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total: 1*

320 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0005

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan frame dwelling features a hipped roof with a front cross gable. Constructed ca. 1890, the house has an exterior brick chimney on the rear wall, a standing-seam metal roof, vinyl siding, vinyl shutters, 2/2-sash wood windows, and a transom and sidelights around the front door. A 6-bay wrap around porch is supported by Tuscan columns and has turned balusters and a denticulated cornice. A 1-story, gable-roofed frame wing extends to the rear and features a side porch with sawn balustrade.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**	Contributing	*Total:*	*1*
Individual Resource Status: **Shed**	Contributing	*Total:*	*1*

324 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0006
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular frame dwelling was constructed during the late 19th century. The walls are clad in vinyl siding but the roof is covered in standing-seam metal and the house maintains original 2/2-sash windows, a transom over the door, a central brick chimney, and overhanging eaves. The 6-bay wraparound porch is supported by Tuscan columns and wraps around the north side of the house to join the front section to a rear wing that contains a door out onto the porch. The house has a 2-story rear wing on a raised basement and an attached shed-roofed garage wing on the south side.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**	Contributing	*Total:*	*1*
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**	**Non-Contributing**	*Total:*	*1*

325 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0075
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**
This late-19th-century, 3-bay, 2-story frame I-house features a central-front gable, a brick foundation, weatherboard siding, and an asphalt-shingled gabled roof. The 2/2-sash windows are replacements, but the two central brick chimneys, central-front gable with round attic vent, overhanging eaves, plain frieze, and 3-light transom and sidelights around the front door appear original. The 5-bay, hip-roofed front porch features Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. A 1-story wing extends to the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**	Contributing	*Total:*	1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed**	Contributing	*Total:*	1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage**	Contributing	*Total:*	1

328 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0066
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1915**
This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed vernacular brick side-passage-plan house was constructed ca. 1915. The brick walls are laid in 6-course American bond brick and a plain brick frieze that is painted white runs along the top of the walls. The house has 2/2-sash windows, a transom over the door, a brick foundation, a central interior brick chimney, and overhanging eaves. The roof is covered in standing seam-metal. The 3-bay hip-roofed front porch has Tuscan column supports and turned balusters. A 1-story brick wing extends to the rear with a second-story frame addition and side 2-story frame wing to the wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**	Contributing	*Total:*	1

329 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0076

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**
This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed vernacular side-passage-plan house was constructed ca. 1915. The walls are covered in stucco and have a plain frieze beneath the overhanging eaves of the hipped roof that is clad in asphalt shingles. The house has 2/2-sash windows, and a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan column supports and plain pickets. A 1-story brick wing extends to the rear.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

331 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0077
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This late-19th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, vernacular side-passage-plan dwelling has a very tall, pedimented, gable-end front with paired attic windows. The house has stuccoed walls and an asphalt-shingled cross-gabled roof. The house has a plain frieze, 2/2-sash windows, gable-end returns, a 3-light transom and sidelights around the door, and a 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and plain pickets. A 2-story wing extends off the rear 2-story ell. The roof on this house may have been altered to its current configuration as it seems slightly out of proportion with the dimensions of the house.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

332 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0065
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling features a hipped roof with cross gables. It was originally a side-passage-plan, 2-bay wide building, but an extra front door has been added, converting it into a duplex. Other alterations include a roof clad in asphalt shingles and walls covered in vinyl siding. Constructed ca. 1900, the house has a central interior brick chimney, a parged foundation, modern vinyl 2/2 windows, overhanging eaves, a plain friezeboard, and gable end returns. A 2-story wing on a concrete block foundation extends off the rear ell. The 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch has square supports.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

336 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0064
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling features a hipped roof with cross gables. It was originally a side-passage-plan, 2-bay wide building, but an extra front door has been added, converting it into a duplex. Other alterations include a roof clad in asphalt shingles and walls covered in vinyl siding. Constructed ca. 1900, the house has a central interior brick chimney, a brick foundation, modern 1/1 windows, overhanging eaves, plain friezeboard, and gable end returns. The cross gables still retain pressed tin shingles in the gable ends as well as a round wooden attic vent. A 2-story wing extends off the rear ell. The 3-bay front porch has square supports and appears to have been screened at one time.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

410 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0058
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This turn-of-the-century, 2-story, 2-bay vernacular frame dwelling is currently under renovation. It is a single-pile, side-passage plan and is clad in weatherboard siding although vinyl siding is currently being installed. The

hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has overhanging eaves, a plain frieze, and an exterior brick chimney along the rear elevation. Some of the original 2/2-sash windows are still visible although most have been replaced with modern 1/1-sash. A 1-story, gable-roofed frame wing extends to the rear and has original weatherboard siding, gable-end returns, and a side-lean to wing. The front 4-bay porch has square posts on wood piers and a modern balustrade. It extends one bay south of the main block to take in part of a side 1-story, 1-bay wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

414 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0057

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Late Victorian, ca 1897**

Constructed in 1897, this 2-story, 3-bay, brick, vernacular I-house features some Victorian decorative elements. The hip-roofed house has a standing-seam metal roof and the brick walls are laid in a 6-course-American-bond pattern. The house has not been greatly altered and includes: 2/2-sash wood windows with wooden sills and molded surrounds, a double-leaf, wood and glass front door comprised of a tall pane of glass surrounded by small panes of stained glass; a 2-light transom above the doors; a plain brick frieze; two central interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps; a round stained-glass window on the second-floor, center bay of the rear elevation; and a 1-story, hip-roofed, rear brick wing with two interior chimneys and a plain brick frieze. The 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch has turned posts, a wooden floor, and no balustrade.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

418 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0056

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1925**

Constructed ca. 1925, this 1 ½-story, 3-bay, gable-end, brick dwelling is a vernacular interpretation of the Craftsman Bungalow style. The walls are laid in stretcher bond brick, the roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the house contains exposed rafter ends, overhanging eaves, and 1/1-sash windows. The 1-bay, integral, full-span, front porch has a pedimented gable end containing asphalt shingles and a round wooden attic vent. The porch, supported by square posts located at the outer corners, has a brick floor.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

420 7½ Street SW 104-0220 *Other DHR Id #:* **104-0213-0055**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1910**

This 2-story, 3-bay, double-pile, hip-roofed vernacular brick dwelling appears to have been constructed ca. 1910 and contains architectural elements of the Colonial Revival style. The walls are laid in 5-course American bond, which is rare for a post-bellum building and is usually seen on ones from the first half of the 19th century. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and there is no evidence of a chimney. A plain brick frieze, painted white, is protected by the overhanging eaves. The 1/1-sash windows appear to be replacements. The front door has a transom above whereas the sidelights have been enclosed. A 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch has square brick posts on brick piers and a low brick wall. A 1-story, 1-bay, gable-roofed, brick ell extends to the south.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

501 7½ Street SW 104-0223 *Other DHR Id #:* **104-0213-0060**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1915**
This 2-story, 2-bay, double-pile, hip-roofed vernacular brick dwelling appears to have been constructed ca. 1915. The brick walls are laid in stretcher bond and the 2-bay façade features off-center openings. The hipped roof is clad in standing-seam metal and contains an interior brick chimney. Other details include overhanging eaves, a boxed cornice, 2/2-sash windows, a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with tapered square posts on wooden piers, and a rear gable-roofed screened-in porch.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

509 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0061
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed vernacular brick I-house was constructed ca. 1900. The walls are laid in 6-course American bond brick and the 2/2-sash windows have brick segmental arches on the first floor. The double-leaf, wood and glass front door has a 3-light transom. Details include a plain brick frieze, two central interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps, a split–level foundation, and 2-story rear addition flanked by 1-story wings. The 3-bay, gable-roofed front porch has square posts on low piers and a segmental arch in the pediment.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

511 7½ Street 104-0213-0062
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, frame, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling rests on a brick foundation. Constructed ca. 1900, it is two bays wide on the first floor and one-bay wide at the second, with the window opening on the second floor directly above the window on the first floor. The hipped roof has asphalt shingles with no visible chimney, and the double-hung wood windows have 6/6-sash. The house features overhanging eaves, a split-level foundation, a 2-bay hip-roofed front porch with turned posts and plain pickets, and rear 1-story shed-roofed wing.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

515 7½ Street SW 104-0213-0063
Primary Resource Information: **Multiple Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed vernacular I-house features two front doors and may have been constructed as a duplex. The house, clad in weatherboard siding, has a gabled roof with a central-front gable that is covered in standing-seam metal. An exterior brick chimney is located on the south gable end while an interior brick flue is located on the north gable end. Other details include a parged foundation, 6/6-sash windows, gable-end returns, a plain friezeboard, corner boards, 6/6-sash windows, and a rear 1-story hip-roofed wing with central brick chimney. The 3-bay, front porch has chamfered posts and a low Mansard roof.
Individual Resource Status: **Multiple Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

<u>9th Street SW</u>

220 9th Street SW 104-0213-0046
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

Constructed ca. 1890, this 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gabled, vernacular frame dwelling is clad in weatherboard siding and has a standing-seam metal roof. Other details include plain frieze board, overhanging eaves, corner boards, stone foundation, and round attic vent in the gable ends. The 1/1-sash vinyl windows, louvered vinyl shutters, and steel front door are modern alterations.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

221 9th Street SW 104-0213-0044

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1925**

This 1½-story, 3-bay, frame bungalow has a gable roof with a large gabled front dormer with weatherboard siding and three windows. Constructed ca. 1930, the house features a split level concrete foundation, bricktex siding, asphalt shingle roofing, interior brick chimney, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter and purlin ends, 4/1 windows, and a 3-bay gabled porch with battered wood columns on brick piers.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

223 9th Street SW 104-0213-0043

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

This 2-story, 2-bay, hip and cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features a hipped roof with cross gables and was constructed ca. 1890. The house rests on a brick foundation and features a central brick chimney, standing-seam metal roofing, weatherboard siding, 1/1-sash windows, a plain frieze, wood shingles and round attic vents in the gable end, gable-end returns, a double-leaf front door with single-light transom, and a rear 1-story hip-roofed wing. The 5-bay wraparound front porch features turned spindles, turned balusters, sawn brackets, and a Mansard roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

224 9th Street SW 104-0213-0045

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1885**

This 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gabled, frame vernacular dwelling with many Victorian details was constructed in 1885 by Jacob H. Nalls, a local building contractor. Clad in vinyl siding over the original German-lap siding, which is visible under the front porch, the house has a roof of standing seam metal. The house features a projecting front bay under the front porch and a projecting rectangular bay off the rear ell. Resting on a brick foundation, the house has interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps. The 2/2-sash vinyl windows are modern replacements. The 6-bay front porch, supported by turned posts, has segmental-arched bays that are formed by the double pierced two-stage frieze with Eastlake-style detailing. The bays of the porch around the bay window make a semi-octagonal projection around the bay window. A small second-story gabled pavilion that appears to be a later addition is set on the roof of the porch over the entrance bay. Other details include pressed tin shingles in the front pedimented gable end, a plain bracketed frieze, and a modern front door. The rear 2-story wing has enclosed side porches and a rear 1-story lean to. The house is now used as offices for Dogwood Housing Ltd., who purchased the property in 1980.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

225 9th Street SW 104-0213-0042

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This 2-story, 2-bay, hip and cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features a hipped roof with cross gables and was constructed ca. 1890. The house rests on a parged brick foundation and features a central parged chimney, asphalt shingle roofing, aluminum siding, 1/1-sash windows, a plain frieze, gable-end returns, a 2-story rear wing and a rear 1-story gable-roofed wing with enclosed side porch. The 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch is supported by square posts.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

227 9th Street SW 104-0213-0041
Primary Resource Information: **Warehouse**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1940**
This 1-story, 3-bay, gable-end, frame storage building is clad in corrugated metal roofing and siding and contains a garage door and steel 9-light windows. It appears to have been constructed ca. 1940 on the site of the former Fife Chapel.
Individual Resource Status: **Warehouse** Contributing *Total:* 1

300 9th Street SW 104-0213-0038
Primary Resource Information: **Multiple Dwelling**, **Stories 3.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1991**
This 3-story, modern vernacular, brick building with 3 front-facing cross gables was constructed in 1991 and is the Ronald McDonald House, a place where parents of children that are in a hospital can stay at night. It is constructed on the site of the Moore-Wingfield House, a fine Victorian dwelling constructed in 1885.
Individual Resource Status: **Multiple Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

312 9th Street SW 104-0213-0037
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1886**
This 2-story, 2-bay, gable-end, vernacular frame dwelling was constructed ca. 1886 by Mrs. Lena King. The house rests on a brick foundation and has weatherboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof. Architectural details include gable-end returns, plain friezeboard, corner boards, a rectangular attic vent, 3-light transom, and a 1-story, 1-bay, hip-roofed side wing that extends past the rear of the main block of the house. Modern 1/1-sash windows replaced the original 6/6-sash. The 3-bay hip-roofed front porch has turned posts and plain pickets and incorporates a modern handicap ramp.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

314 9th Street SW 104-0213-0036
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1925**
This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular frame dwelling appears to have been constructed ca. 1925. It is clad in aluminum siding, rests on a brick foundation, and has a standing–seam metal roof. Architectural details include a central brick chimney, split-level foundation, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, 6/1- and 6/6-sash windows, a single transom over the 6-paneled door, and a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with battered square posts and exposed rafter ends. To the rear is a 1-story porch and modern 2-story decks.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

316 9th Street SW 104-0213-0035

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1969**
This 1-story, cross-gabled, 5-bay, brick, vernacular commercial building was constructed in 1969. The building rests on a concrete foundation with stretcher-bond brick walls, and has an asphalt shingle roof, multiple garage doors, and vinyl siding in the gable ends.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

415 9th Street SW 104-0213-0049
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1950**
Constructed in 1950 with additions in 1952-53, this 1-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular commercial building is constructed of concrete block. The roof, which has deeply overhanging eaves on the front, is clad in asphalt shingle. The southern end of the building is the oldest and contains full plate-glass windows and a corner window.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** Contributing *Total:* 1

501 9th Street SW 104-0031 *Other DHR Id #:* **104-0213-0050**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Early Classical Revival, 1822**
Constructed in 1822, this 2-story, three-part brick dwelling is an accomplished example of Jeffersonian Palladianism and was constructed by builders who worked for Jefferson on the academic village at the University of Virginia. James Dinsmore, a Scots-Irish builder who worked for Jefferson, is believed to have designed the house and also worked on its construction. The house is comprised of a 2-story, 3-bay, gable-end central brick block flanked by slightly recessed, 1-story, 2-bay brick wings with side gable roofs. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond above a water table of 3-course American bond with molded quarter-round bricks. The roofs are clad in standing-seam metal. Exterior brick chimneys are located between the main block and each of the side wings. An additional interior brick chimney is located at the west end of the main block. The 1-story, 3-bay front portico with Tuscan-column supports and a plain entablature, has a flat roof with a wooden railing of turned balusters. Other details include 9/6- and 9/9-sash wood windows with louvered wooden shutters, a boxed cornice, a lunette window in the front pedimented gable-end, a 6-panel front door, two square 4-light attic windows in the west gable end, and a large glassed-in rear 1-story wing constructed in 1998. The property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Individual Resource Status: **Kitchen** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

<u>Cherry Avenue</u>

808 Cherry Avenue 104-0213-0059
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 3-bay frame I-house features a central-front gable, a brick pier foundation with infill, a standing-seam metal roof, and T-111 siding over the original weatherboard siding that is still evident in the front gable end and the rear of the house. It appears that the 2/2-sash windows on the first floor are replacement windows

while the second-story ones are original. Other architectural details include a 2-light transom over the front door, an exterior-side brick chimney on the rear gable, and a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with square posts, sawn brackets, and turned balusters. To the rear is a 1-story, gable-roofed frame wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

911 Cherry Avenue 104-0213-0048
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1925**
This 1 ½-story, 2-bay, vernacular, gable-roofed frame cottage has a small shed-roofed front dormer with 6-light windows, an exterior-end brick chimney, overhanging eaves, 6/6-sash windows, and paneled wooden shutters pierced with the silhouette of a pine tree. The entrance is located in the southwest corner of the house, under the recessed porch that is fronted by a 1-bay pedimented portico supported by square posts. To the side is a shed-roofed second-story wing supported by posts. To the rear is a shed-roofed 1-story wing. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the roof covered in asphalt shingles.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1

913 Cherry Avenue 104-0213-0047
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1950**
This 1-story, 3-bay, vernacular frame dwelling was constructed ca. 1950 and features asbestos siding, a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingle, and a pedimented 2-bay front porch with square posts and plain pickets. The split level foundation is of concrete block and no chimney was visible.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

915 Cherry Avenue 104-0213-0273
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 3-bay, 2-story, gable-roofed, ca. 1900, frame I-house features a 2-story projecting central-front gable and rests on a parged foundation. The gable-end returns, 4-light transom and 3-light sidelights around the front door, and the 5-bay front porch with turned posts, plain balusters, and sawn brackets appear original. The 6/6 vinyl windows are replacements as is the vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

918 Cherry Avenue 104-0213-0272
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1891**
Constructed ca. 1891, this 1-story, L-shaped frame dwelling features some Gothic Revival-style detailing. Originally clad in weatherboard, the exterior walls are now covered in asbestos shingle and the cross-gabled roof in asphalt shingle. The house has steeply pitched roofs with deep overhanging eaves and a plain frieze and a large central parged chimney. A pointed-arched attic vent is located in each of the cross gables. The original 4/1 sash windows are intact except in the front cross gable where one has been replaced with a single-light sash. A 2-bay wraparound porch with square posts and plain pickets leads to the front entrance door. To the rear is a 1-story gable-roofed wing and shed-roofed wings that are on raised foundations due to the sloped rear yard.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

919 Cherry Avenue 104-0213-0271
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 2-bay hip-roofed, frame dwelling features a central brick chimney, a parged foundation, a standing-seam metal roof, a transom over the door, and an enclosed 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and turned balusters. Constructed ca. 1900, the building is now clad in aluminum siding and has replacement vinyl 2/2 windows. A frame wing extends to the rear.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

921 Cherry Avenue 104-0213-0270
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 3-bay, 2-story, hip-roofed, frame I-house features a central-front gable, brick foundation, weatherboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The gable-end returns, 2-light transom over the double-leaf door, large interior brick chimney, overhanging eaves with plain frieze, rectangular attic vent, and 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with Ionic columns and denticulated cornice, all appear to be original. To the rear is a 2-story hip-roofed ell and 1-story enclosed porch.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

923 Cherry Avenue 104-0213-0269
Primary Resource Information: **Multiple Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1980**
This unpainted frame apartment duplex is 2-stories, 3-bays with an asphalt shingle gable-roof and rear 2-story wing. It has 1/1 wood windows, a 1-bay hip-roofed front porch with square posts, and a rear two-story ell.
Individual Resource Status: **Multiple Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

1001, 1003 Cherry Avenue 104-0213-0268
Primary Resource Information: **Apartment Building**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1981**
This apartment complex, constructed in 1981, is made up of two, 2-story frame apartment buildings with weatherboard siding, paired 6/1 windows, and a catslide gable roof clad in asphalt shingle. Each has a two-story deck out onto a common green area.
Individual Resource Status: **Apartment Building** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Apartment Building** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

1005 Cherry Avenue 104-0213-0267
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This turn-of-the-century, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed frame vernacular dwelling has a central door with an enclosed transom and 2-light sidelights. The house is clad in weatherboard siding and features a plain bracketed frieze, a standing-seam metal roof, and an exterior brick chimney on the rear gable side. The 6/6 vinyl windows are modern replacements, one of the second-floor windows has been enclosed, and one bay of the 3-bay front porch with chamfered posts, denticulated cornice and sawn balustrade and brackets has been enclosed. To the rear is 1-story gable-roofed wing with interior brick flue.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1007 Cherry Avenue 104-0213-0266
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 2-bay, frame vernacular dwelling has a cross-gabled roof clad in standing-seam metal. The walls are covered in vinyl siding and the 6/6 vinyl windows, louvered shutters and front door with sidelights are new. Architectural details include a parged foundation, an exterior side brick chimney, gable-end returns, and 2-bay hip-roofed front porch with turned posts. To the rear is 1-story gable-roofed wing with interior brick flue.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

1009 Cherry Avenue 104-0213-0265
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This late-19th-century, 2-story, 3-bay, frame vernacular dwelling features Victorian elements, a shallow Mansard roof, and a 2-story projecting polygonal bay on the end bay of the front façade. The house, clad in asbestos shingle, has a parged foundation, an interior parged brick chimney, 2/2-sash windows, standing-seam metal and asphalt shingle roofing, and a 4-light transom and 3-light sidelights around the front door. The bracketed wood cornice contains pendants and the 4-bay hip-roofed front porch has turned posts supports. The house extends to the rear with a shed-roofed 1-story wing on a raised foundation.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

<u>Delevan Street</u>

600 Delevan Street 104-0213-0100
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1971**
Constructed ca. 1960, this 1-story, 3-bay, gable-end concrete block dwelling features steel 4 x4 windows, a central concrete block flue and aluminum siding in the gable end. It is fronted by a 3-bay shed-roofed porch with square posts and a 2-rail balustrade.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

606 Delevan Street 104-0213-0101
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1960**
Constructed ca. 1960, this 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, frame dwelling is clad in weatherboard siding. The original 1-bay gabled front porch has been expanded to three bays with a shed roof, square posts and lattice in the bays. Details include asphalt shingle roof, sliding casement windows, and a central concrete block flue.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

613 Delevan Street 104-0213-0099
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This late-19th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling is stuccoed. It features overhanging eaves, and exterior-end brick chimney (fairly modern), a pedimented 1-bay front porch with square posts, and a

1-bay hip-roofed side porch. Some of the single and paired 6/6- and 8/8-sash windows and bay window are replacements. A 1-story shed-roofed wing extends to the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

702 Delevan Street 104-0213-0098

Primary Resource Information: **Mixed: Commerce/Domestic**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1961**

Constructed ca. 1961, this 2-story, 2-bay, gable-end, cinder block building has a commercial (office) use on the first floor and a residential use (two apartments) on the second. A set of metal exterior stairs leads up to the second-story apartments that are fronted with a shed-roofed porch. The gable-end roof is clad in asphalt shingle with board-and-batten in the gable end, and the masonry walls are parged. A three-part bay window is located on the front while the rest of the windows are horizontal 1/1-sash windows. A garage door is located at the northwest, 1st-floor corner of the building.

Individual Resource Status: **Mixed: Commerce/Domestic** **Non-Contributing** *Total: 1*

Dice Street

318 Dice Street 104-0213-0192

Primary Resource Information: **Multiple Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1925**

Constructed ca. 1925, this 1-story, 6-bay, stuccoed frame, vernacular duplex is sited perpendicular to the road. It features a hipped roof of asphalt shingle; overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends; a central brick chimney, 1/1-horizontal wood windows, and a 3-bay shed-roofed front porch with square posts.

Individual Resource Status: **Multiple Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

402 Dice Street 104-0213-0191

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1853**

This 2-story, 3-bay, brick I-house with a central-front gable was constructed ca. 1850, although some of the architectural features suggest a post-Civil War construction date. It is considered as one of several dwellings in the area constructed by master builder, Allen Hawkins, whose own house was on 5th Street SW. The front of the gable-roofed dwelling is laid in Flemish-bond brick, while the rear and sides are laid in a 7-course American bond with Flemish bond. The house appears to have been repointed as the mortar joints are very prominent. The foundation is parged, the roof covered in standing-seam metal, and the house features modern 2/2-sash windows (paired in 2nd-story central bay), a 4-light transom and sidelight around the front door, overhanging eaves with a plain bracketed frieze, 2 interior-end brick chimneys, and gable-end returns. The 3-bay, Colonial Revival-style front porch has Tuscan columns and a concrete floor (ca.1979). To the rear is a 1-story brick wing, laid in 8-course American bond with Flemish bond. This service wing has a mousetooth cornice, modern 2/2-sash windows, and a gabled metal roof. A modern 1-story, gable-roofed, stuccoed addition extends south of the rear wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

404 Dice Street 104-0213-0190

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1935**

Constructed ca. 1935, this well-preserved 1 ½-story, 3-bay, stuccoed bungalow features a gable-end roof line with a 1-bay gable-end front porch. The 1-bay front porch has is supported by battered stuccoed piers on a solid balustrade that extends the entire width of the house. The house rests on a parged foundation and features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, an exterior-side brick chimney that breaks through the eaves, 10/1 Prairie-sash windows on the front; a Craftsman-style front door, paired 6/1 sash windows on the sides of the house, an attic window in the front gable end, and an interior brick flue.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

405 Dice Street 104-0213-0193

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

Constructed ca. 1890, this large, 2-story, 3-bay, stuccoed frame vernacular dwelling with a cross-gable-roofed, features a large 2-story hip-roofed stuccoed addition on the side/rear. Architectural details include a plain friezeboard with turned vergeboard, a 3-light transom over modern front door, 2/2-sash vinyl windows, round attic vents in the gable ends, a parged foundation, and a fine 8-bay wraparound porch with turned posts, turned spindles, and a spindle frieze.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

406 Dice Street 104-0213-0189

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1874**

This 2-story, 2-bay, Vernacular Gothic Revival-style frame dwelling was constructed in 1874. The two bays are not centered within the façade, while the prominent central front gable is, giving the building an interesting appearance. The well preserved house has weatherboard siding, a brick pier with infill foundation that has been parged, 6/6-sash wood windows, a central brick flue, a plain friezeboard, overhanging eaves, and a modern front door. To the rear is a 2-story gable-roofed ell and one-story addition. The second-story front windows feature gabled window crowns supported by brackets. The 3-bay front porch has a shallow Mansard roof, turned posts and plain pickets and may have been remodeled as it covers the first-floor window and door hoods.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

409 Dice Street 104-0213-0194

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**

This ca. 1910, 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular frame dwelling features an asphalt shingle roof, overhanging eaves, 4/1 windows (some with aluminum awnings), a brick foundation, aluminum siding, an enclosed rear porch, 5-light sidelights around the front door, and a 3-bay front porch with Tuscan column supports and aluminum awnings.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

410 Dice Street 104-0213-0188

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1875**

The original ca. 1875, section of this dwelling is the 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan portion. The recessed 2-story, 1-bay side wing was constructed ca. 1877, giving it a 3-bay, center-passage form that is united by the 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with turned posts and plain pickets. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingle,

weatherboard siding, a parged stone and concrete foundation, 6/6-sash windows, 2 central brick flues with corbelled caps, overhanging eaves, and a rear 1-story wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

412 Dice Street 104-0213-0187

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1880**

This late-19th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, vernacular dwelling features a gabled roof with central-front gable. The house appears to have been remodeled fairly recently when the siding was replaced with Hardi-Plank, the roofing with asphalt shingle, the windows with vinyl 6/6-sash, and the wooden front door with a metal one. The house features a projecting bay on the first floor with three large 6/6-sash vinyl windows, a brick pier foundation with stone infill, and a 2-bay front porch with turned posts and plain pickets.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

412 ½ Dice Street 104-0213-0195

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 2006**

Constructed ca. 2006, this narrow and long, 2-story, 2-bay, modern dwelling features a half-hyperbolic roof, siding made up of large rectangular panels, exposed rafter ends, full-light double-leaf French doors, narrow fixed single-light windows with transom, parapet walls along the side roofline, and a rear deck.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

413 Dice Street 104-0213-0196

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling features a cross-gabled roof with a front cross gable and was constructed ca. 1890, but appears to have recently been remodeled. It features Hardi-plank siding, modern vinyl 6/6-sash windows, a new front door, new turned spindles on the 2-bay hip-roofed front porch, rear 2-story wing, and modern asphalt shingle roofing. The gable-end returns and parged foundation are original.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

414 Dice Street 104-0213-0186

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1894**

This ca. 1894, 2-story, 3-bay, side-passage-plan, vernacular dwelling features a shed roof with a parapet with central front gable and a bracketed cornice. The house, which rests on a parged foundation, is clad in stucco on the first floor beneath the porch and board-and-batten siding on the rest of the exterior wall. The windows are 2/2-sash, and the house features a standing-seam metal roof, an enclosed transom over the door, 6/6 windows in the rear, and a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with square supports and plain pickets.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

416 Dice Street 104-0213-0185

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**

This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, vernacular dwelling features a cross-gabled roof with a front cross gable and was constructed ca. 1895. The frame house, currently undergoing rehabilitation, is clad in stucco and

features a standing-seam metal roof, gable-end returns, a stuccoed foundation, 1/1-sash vinyl replacement windows, a modern front door, and a rear 2-story ell with side addition. The 2-bay hip-roofed front porch, now with square posts, 4-rail balustrade, and asphalt shingle roofing, originally had turned posts supports as evidenced by the turned pilaster near the front door.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

513 Dice Street 104-0213-0010

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Vernacular Greek Revival, ca 1860**

Currently under restoration, this house was constructed in 1860 and is a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style. The 2-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed frame I-house rests on a full brick basement laid in 7-course American bond. The walls are clad in weatherboard with a plain frieze and cornerboards, and the shallow-pitched roof is covered in standing-seam metal. The wood windows, including the ones in the basement level, vary in size based on their location and, although modern, have 6/6- double-hung sash. An exterior brick chimney is located at each end: the one on the north is original and has been partially parged, while the one on the south end has recently been rebuilt. Both chimney stacks pierce the eaves of the building. The original front of the house faces west and features 4-ligth sidelights around the 4-paneled front door. The 1-bay pedimented portico in front of the entrance is supported by Tuscan columns with plain pickets and a wooden stair. Above it on the second floor is a small 6-light window. The house was originally 1½ stories in height.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

598 Dice Street 104-0213-0110

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular frame dwelling features pedimented front and side gables. Resting on a parged solid foundation, the house is clad in aluminum siding and the roof in asphalt shingle. The house has a 2-story hip-roofed side/rear wing that gives the house an L-shaped configuration. An enclosed one-story three-bay porch is located in the inner angle of the L. Because of the sloped site, the split-level foundation is well above grade on the east side of the house and contains paired 6/6-sash windows and modern basement windows along the north. Other details include 2/2-sash windows, rectangular attic vents in the gable ends, a 2-light transom over the front door, and a bracketed bonnet hood supported by brackets over the front door.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

599 Dice Street 104-0213-0112

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**

This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, vernacular dwelling features a cross-gabled roof and was constructed ca. 1910. The frame house is clad in asbestos shingle and features a standing-seam metal roof, gable-end returns, a brick foundation, a round attic vent, 1/1-sash windows and a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns that rest on brick piers and a balustrade comprised of staggered bricks. A 2-story ell extends to the rear and includes enclosed side 2-story porches, two 1-story shed-roofed wings, and a modern rear deck.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

600 Dice Street 104-0213-0109

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**
This 2½-story, 4-bay, stuccoed, frame vernacular dwelling currently has two front doors, one of which appears to have been added. A variation on the American Foursquare form, the house features a hipped roof with two central corbelled brick chimneys, hipped dormers on the front and side elevation both with 6/6-sash windows, and overhanging eaves. The plain wooden frieze, 2/2-sash windows, and 6-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and solid tongue-and-groove wood balustrade appear original. The southeast corner of the house contains a bank of 6/6-sash windows that suggest either a sleeping porch or an enclosed integral porch. A rear 2-story wing extends to the rear and contains a garage bay on the first floor end bay and 2-story side porches.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

601 Dice Street 104-0213-0113
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**
This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, vernacular dwelling features a hipped roof with a front cross gable and was constructed ca. 1910. The frame house is clad in vinyl siding and features asphalt shingle roofing, gable-end returns, a brick foundation, 1/1-sash vinyl replacement windows, and a 3-bay hip-roofed screened-in front porch with turned posts. A 2-story ell extends to the rear as well as a 1-story shed-roofed wing.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

602 Dice Street 104-0213-0108
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**
This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, vernacular dwelling features a hipped roof with cross gables and was constructed ca. 1910. The brick house is clad in stucco and features a plain friezeboard, stuccoed foundation, central parged brick flue, 2/2-sash windows, round wooden attic vent, 2-light transom over door, and gable-end returns. The 3-bay front porch features a hipped roof supported by turned posts, with spindle brackets.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

604 Dice Street 104-0213-0107
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1930**
This 1½-story, 2-bay stuccoed bungalow features a clipped gable-end roof line with jerkinhead dormers on the side elevations. The 2-bay front porch has a bellcast Mansard roof and one open segmental-arched bay supported by battered posts on piers. The other bay is enclosed by a bank of four 6/1-sash windows with a masonry window plant box supported by three brackets. The long and fairly narrow house, constructed a. 1930 rests on a cinder block foundation, with 3-light basement windows, and a roof clad in asphalt shingles. The deeply projecting eaves are boxed and the dormers give the impression of half-timbering in the wall treatment. An exterior parged chimney that pierces through the eaves is located along the west side of the house. The single, paired, and triple wood windows are 6/1 sash with the upper sash shorter than the lower sash. The front porch has a stuccoed balustrade and a tiled floor.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1

605 Dice Street 104-0213-0114
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1963**
Constructed in 1963, this 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling is constructed of concrete block. The

roof is clad in asphalt shingle as is the 1-bay shed-roofed front porch with square posts. The single and paired wood windows are vertical 1/1-sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

610 Dice Street 104-0213-0106

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**

This extremely well-preserved, 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, brick dwelling features a hipped roof with cross gables and was constructed ca.1910. The house is laid in 6-course American bond and features a plain brick frieze (like found on other brick houses on 7th Street), gable-end returns, 2/2-sash windows, asphalt shingle roofing, interior flue, overhanging eaves, a transom over the front door, rear shed-roofed porch, and an enclosed shed-roofed basement entry. The fine 3-bay front porch features a hipped roof supported by turned posts, with spindle brackets and plain pickets.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

614 Dice Street 104-0213-0105

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**

This ca. 1910, 3-bay, 2-story, frame I-house features a central-front pedimented gable, stucco siding, standing-seam metal roofing split-level parged foundation, a central parged flue, slightly overhanging eaves, and a rear 2-story ell with an enclosed 2nd-story side porch. The 3-bayfront porch has turned spindles and modern handrail. The windows and doors have been plyboarded, apparently due to a fire.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

618 Dice Street 104-0213-0104

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1881**

The easternmost three bays of this telescopic, 1-story, stuccoed vernacular dwelling is the original and features a steeply-pitched gable roof with overhanging eaves, 2/2 aluminum windows, a 1-bay pedimented porch, and an exterior-end stuccoed brick-chimney. Constructed ca. 1881, this section has a 1-story, 2-bay gable-roofed wing that projects from its western end. Probably dating to ca. 1900, this section also has aluminum, 2/2-sash windows that match those in the main block. A smaller, more modern, 1-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed stuccoed frame wing extends even further to the west and also features 2/2-sash aluminum windows but of a different size. All walls of this frame building are clad in stucco and the roof in asphalt shingle.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

620 Dice Street 104-0213-0103

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This ca. 1890, 3-bay, 2-story, frame I-house features a central-front gable, stucco siding, gable-end returns, a transom over the front door, a plain frieze board, 2/2-sash windows, and a rear 2-story wing. The 3-bay front porch has Tuscan columns supports and no balustrade.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

628 Dice Street 104-0213-0102
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1984**
Constructed in 1984, this 1-story, 3-bay, vernacular frame dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingle. The single and paired windows are 8/8 sash and the house has an exterior-end concrete block flue, split-level foundation, and front entrance deck.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

Elm Street

Elm Street 104-0213-0051 *Other DHR Id #:* **44AB0527**
Primary Resource Information: **Archaeological Site**,
Site was visited in Dec. 2006 and portions walked. Substantial piles of brick and other debris were noted but no artifacts were collected. A Sanborn Insurance Map was used to locate former structural features. The site is currently abandoned and grown over in trees and underbrush. A small drainage runs through the west portion of the site. Large mounds of architectural debris (brick, etc.) litter the site.
Individual Resource Status: **Archaeological Site** Contributing *Total:* 1

Estes Street

834, 836 Estes Street 104-0213-0054
Primary Resource Information: **Multiple Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**
This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed duplex features a central-cross gable that has been divided by a modern, vertical, concrete block fire wall that has been constructed between the two halves of the building, presumably in order to meet modern fire code. This wall has a parapet roof that extends above the roof line of the building and also projects from the front wall. Each of the apartments has a side entrance with its own 6-bay wraparound porch with square posts. The building, constructed ca. 1895, has been remodeled and is now clad in vinyl siding, with a roof covered in asphalt shingles. The 1/1-sash windows and rear decks are also not original.
Individual Resource Status: **Multiple Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

838, 840 Estes Street 104-0213-0053
Primary Resource Information: **Multiple Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**
This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed duplex features a central-cross gable that has been divided by a modern, vertical, concrete block fire wall that has been constructed between the two halves of the building, presumably in order to meet modern fire code. This wall has a parapet roof that extends above the roof line of the building and also projects from the front wall. Each of the apartments has a side entrance with its own 6-bay wraparound porch with square posts. The building, constructed ca. 1895, has been remodeled and is now clad in vinyl siding, with a roof covered in asphalt shingles. The 1/1-sash windows and rear decks are also not original.
Individual Resource Status: **Multiple Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

846 Estes Street 104-0213-0052
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This 2-story, 2-bay, hip and cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features a hipped roof with cross gables and was constructed ca.1890. The house rests on a parged brick foundation and features a central brick chimney, standing-seam metal roofing, aluminum siding, vinyl 1/1-sash windows, a plain frieze, gable-end returns, a 2-story rear wing, and a rear 1-story gable-roofed wing with enclosed side porch. The 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch is supported by undersized turned spindles and has a balustrade of plain pickets.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

Grove Street

903 Grove Street 104-0213-0040
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling has a single window opening centered on the second floor, directly above the window on the first floor. The house has a shed roof clad in standing-seam metal with a Mansard roof on the front that gives the impression of a gable. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the windows are 6/6-sash. The pedimented, 2-bay front porch has turned posts with turned balusters and gable-end returns. To the rear is a 1-story porch. The house is nearly identical to the one next door at 905 Grove Street (104-213-00390).
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

905 Grove Street 104-0213-0039
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling has a single window opening centered on the second floor, directly above the window on the first floor. The house has a shed roof clad in standing-seam metal with a Mansard roof on the facade. The walls are clad in stucco and the windows are 6/6-sash. The shed-roofed, 2-bay front porch has square posts with lattice between the paired posts. To the rear is a shed-roofed porch. The house is nearly identical to the one next door at 903 Grove Street (104-0213-0040).
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

918 Grove Street 104-0213-0245
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**
This 2-story, 2-bay, cross-hip-roofed frame dwelling has a projecting front hipped roof and was constructed ca. 1895. The hip-roofed entrance bay is recessed. Clad in vinyl siding and roofed in asphalt shingles, the house features replacement vinyl 1/1-sash windows and vinyl shutters, overhanging eaves, a boxed cornice, and a modern front door with 1-bay entrance porch supported by square posts. To the rear is a 1-story wing with central interior flue and side porch.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

920 Grove Street 104-0213-0244
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**
Constructed ca. 1895, this 2-story, 2-bay, cross-hip-roofed frame dwelling has a projecting front hip roof. The

hip-roofed entrance bay is recessed. Clad in stucco and roofed in asphalt shingles, the house features replacement vinyl 6/6-sash windows with vinyl shutters, overhanging eaves, a boxed cornice with plain friezeboard, and a 2-bay hip-roofed front porch with stuccoed square posts and a solid balustrade. To the rear is a 1-story wing with central interior flue.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1000 Grove Street 104-0213-0243

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**

This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling was constructed in the early 1890s and features bricktex siding, asphalt shingle roofing, and vinyl 1/1-sash windows, all replacement materials. The 3-light transom, 3-light sidelights, plain freizeboard, central parged chimney, and 3-bay front porch with square posts appear original. To the rear is an ell with a side wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

1002 Grove Street 104-0213-0242

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**

Constructed in the early 1890s, this 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features a projecting front cross gable. The asphalt shingle roofing and aluminum siding are replacement materials. The wood 2/2-sash windows, 4-light transom and 2-light sidelights, as well as the 3-bay front porch with square posts and plain pickets, appear original. To the rear is a 1-story gable-roofed wing that is attached to the shed by a breezeway.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

1004 Grove Street 104-0213-0241

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Queen Anne, ca 1895**

This large, 2-story, 4-bay, cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features a projecting, 2-story, front, cross-gabled, polygonal, Queen Anne-style, cutaway bay. The house, which has recently been rehabilitated is very well preserved and features a raised brick foundation, weatherboard siding, standing-seam metal roofing, a double-leaf front door with 3-light transom of frosted glass, a plain frieze, 2/2-sash wood windows, and a 2-story, 2-level, 1-bay front porch with turned posts. The projecting, polygonal, cut-away front bay features a pedimented gable end with wooden shingles, a rectangular attic vent, and a decorative vergeboard.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1006 Grove Street 104-0213-0240

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**

Constructed in the early 1890s, this 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features a projecting front cross gable. The standing–seam metal roof, weatherboard siding, central brick chimney, brick foundation, plain frieze, gable-end returns, and 2-light transom over the door are all original.

The windows vary in size and configuration and include 8/8, 2/2 and 1/1-sash. The front door is modern and it appears that the square posts on piers that support the front 3-bay porch are replacements. To the rear is a 1-story gable-roofed wing with an end porch and a side lean-to.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1008 Grove Street 104-0213-0239

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**

Constructed ca. 1895, this 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features an asphalt shingle roof, and asbestos shingle siding, both replacement materials. The vinyl 6/6-sash windows are replacements but the gable-end returns and the exterior brick chimney on the rear are original. The square posts on the 3-bay front porch are replacements but the original turned pilasters are still evident along the wall of the house. It is similar in form to neighboring buildings, 1010 and 1012 Grove Street.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1010 Grove Street 104-0213-0238

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**

Constructed ca. 1895, this 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features an asphalt shingle roof, and weatherboard siding. The vinyl 2/2-sash windows are replacements but the gable-end returns, exterior brick chimney on the rear, plain friezeboard, and wooden shingles in the gable ends are original. The 3-bay, hip-roofed, front porch with turned posts has been screened in. The house has a large 1-story rear ell with a shed-roofed lean-to addition. It is similar in form to neighboring buildings, 1012 and 1008 Grove Street.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

1012 Grove Street 104-0213-0237

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

Constructed ca. 1900, this 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features an asphalt shingle roof, aluminum siding, both replacement materials. The 2/2-sash windows appear original as is does the exterior brick chimney located on the rear of the building. The front door is protected by a gable hood supported by brackets and the house has a 1-story rear wing, as do many of the other houses along this street. It is similar in form to neighboring buildings, 1010 and 1008 Grove Street.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

1013 Grove Street 104-0213-0230

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1925**

This 2½-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, brick American Foursquare dwelling was constructed ca. 1925. The walls are laid in 6-course American bond with Flemish bond and the house has a standing-seam metal roof with a front hip-roofed dormer that is clad in wood shingles. Architectural details include single and paired 6/1 windows, 3-light sidelights and a 5-light transom around the front door, segmental arches over the openings, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, an interior brick chimney, and a rear 1-story wing. The 2-bay hip-roofed front

porch has a wooden floor and Tuscan column supports.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1014 Grove Street 104-0213-0236

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 2-story, 2-bay, gable-end, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling clad in aluminum siding and with an asphalt shingle roof, was constructed in the early 1890s. The house rests on a parged brick foundation and has a central interior brick chimney. Other details include a plain friezeboard, a boxed cornice with gable-end returns, 2/2 windows, a 2-light transom over the door, and a rear 1-story wing. The 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch has a concrete floor and is supported by chamfered posts with sawn brackets.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

1015 Grove Street 104-0213-0229

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features an asphalt shingle roof and was constructed in the early 1890s. The house, which is clad in weatherboard siding, rests on a parged foundation and is missing its chimney. Other details include a plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, modern vinyl 1/1 windows, a single transom over the front doors, and a rear 1-story wing. The 3-bay hip-roofed front porch has the original standing-seam metal roofing and chamfered supports.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1016 Grove Street 104-0213-0235

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

This 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features an asphalt shingle roof and was constructed in the early 1900s. The house, which is clad in weatherboard siding, rests on a parged foundation and has a central interior brick chimney. Other details include a plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, 2/6 windows, a polygonal bay window with 1/1 windows on the first floor, and a rear 2-story ell with side shed-roofed wing. The 2-bay, hip-roofed front porch has chamfered posts, and small brackets, and covers the front door that is surmounted by a 2-light transom.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1017 Grove Street 104-0213-0228

Primary Resource Information: **Apartment Building**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1972**

This 1-story, gable-end, 8-unit brick apartment building features 4 bays on each side fronted by integral porches.

Individual Resource Status: **Apartment Building** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

1018 Grove Street 104-0213-0234

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 2003**

Constructed ca. 2003, this 2-story, 3-bay, gable-end, frame dwelling is clad in Hardi-plank and contains an integral 2-bay front porch with turned posts. The roofing is asphalt shingle and the windows are square 4-light

sash and banked 4/1-sash. A rear 2-story gable-roofed wing is taller than the front section.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

1020 Grove Street 104-0213-0233

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, gable-end, vernacular frame dwelling has a single window opening centered on the second floor, directly above the window on the first floor. Constructed ca. 1891, the house has a gable-end roof clad in standing-seam metal, and the walls are clad in aluminum siding. The exterior brick chimney located at the rear end of the gable is partially enclosed because of the rear 1-story wing that has been remodeled and enlarged with a side lean-to wing. This simply trimmed house has original 6/6-sash windows and a 2-bay, shed-roofed front porch with square posts. The brick pier foundation has concrete block infill.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1021 Grove Street 104-0213-0227

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**

A 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed dwelling constructed ca. 1910, this vernacular hip-roofed house is clad in weatherboard siding with a roof covered in standing-seam metal. Almost identical to the house next door (1023 Grove), architectural details include a plain frieze, 3-light transom and 3-light sidelights, corner boards, interior brick chimney, a boxed cornice, 2/2-sash wood windows, brick foundation, 2-story rear ell, and modern vinyl shutters. The 2-bay, hip-roofed front porch has turned posts, exposed rafter ends, and turned balusters. A 1-story enclosed porch extends off the side of the ell.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1022 Grove Street 104-0245 *Other DHR Id #:* **104-0213-0232**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1891**

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Charlottesville Multiple Resource Area District, this worker's cottage is also an Individually Protected historic property within the City of Charlottesville. The 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, gable-end, vernacular frame dwelling has a single window opening centered on the second floor, directly above the window on the first floor. Constructed in 1891 by James A. Gardner, the house has a gable-end roof clad in standing-seam metal, and the walls are clad in stucco. The exterior brick chimney located at the rear end of the gable is partially enclosed because of the rear 1-story wing. This simply trimmed house has original 6/6-sash windows and a 2-bay, shed-roofed front porch with square posts and a 4-rail balustrade along the side.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1023 Grove Street 104-0213-0226

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**

A 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed dwelling constructed ca. 1910, this vernacular hip-roofed house is clad in weatherboard siding with a roof covered in standing-seam metal. Almost identical to the house at 1021 Grove, architectural details include a plain frieze, corner boards, interior brick chimney, a boxed cornice, 2/2-sash wood windows, brick foundation, 2-story rear ell, and modern vinyl shutters. The 2-bay, hip-roofed front porch has turned posts, exposed rafter ends, and turned balusters. A 1-story enclosed porch extends off the side of the

ell.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1024 Grove Street 104-0213-0231

This 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular, late-19th-century, frame dwelling rests on a parged foundation. The walls are clad in stucco and the house features an exterior brick chimney on the rear that is now partially enclosed because of a rear 1-story wing. Other details include asphalt shingle roofing, a single transom over the door, overhanging eaves, modern vinyl 1/1 windows, and a 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch with square posts.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1025 Grove Street 104-0213-0225

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1971**

This 1-story, 3-bay, vernacular dwelling was constructed ca. 1971 and features a raised concrete block foundation, 1/1 windows, aluminum siding, and an asphalt shingled gable roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

1027 Grove Street 104-0213-0224

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling has a single window opening centered on the second floor, directly above the window on the first floor. The house has a gable-end roof of standing-seam metal, with an exterior-end brick chimney, brick foundation, weatherboard siding with cornerboards, and 6/6-sash windows. The 3-bay front porch has turned posts and plain pickets. A 1-story, 1-bay, gable-roofed frame wing extends to the west and appears original. To the rear is a shed –roofed wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

<u>King Street</u>

761 King Street 104-0213-0078

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

A 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed dwelling constructed ca. 1900, this vernacular side-passage-plan house is clad in vinyl siding with a roof covered in asphalt shingles. Resting on a brick foundation, the house features a 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch with turned posts and balusters, modern vinyl 6/6-sash windows, a side 1-story wing, and a rear 1-story wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

763 King Street 104-0213-0079

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1940**

Constructed ca. 1940, this 1-story, 3-bay, vernacular frame dwelling is fairly well-preserved. The gable roof is clad in asphalt shingle and the frame walls in weatherboard siding. The 6/6-sash windows appear original as does the central brick flue, and the 1-bay shed-roofed front porch with turned posts.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

765 King Street 104-0213-0080
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1940**
Constructed ca. 1940, this 1-story, 3-bay, vernacular frame dwelling is clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt shingled gable roof. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and features 6/1 wood windows, a central brick chimney, and a 1-bay gabled front porch with paired square posts.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

811 King Street 104-0213-0081
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1953**
Constructed ca. 1953, this 1-story, 3-bay, vernacular frame dwelling is clad in asbestos shingle siding with an asphalt shingled gable roof. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and features 1/1 wood windows, a 3-part bay window, a central concrete block flue, and a shed roof over the entrance.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

813 King Street 104-0213-0082
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1953**
Constructed ca. 1953, this 1-story, 3-bay, gable-end, vernacular frame dwelling is clad in asbestos shingle siding with an asphalt shingled gable roof. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and features 1/1 wood windows, a 3-part bay window, a central concrete block flue, and a 2-bay gabled entry porch with modern square posts.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

815 King Street 104-0213-0083
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1953**
Constructed ca. 1953, this 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular frame dwelling is clad in asbestos shingle siding with an asphalt shingled gable roof. The house rests on a concrete block parged foundation and features 8/8 wood windows, a central concrete block flue, and cottage-style multi-light front door, and a 1-bay pedimented entry porch with square posts as supports.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

821 King Street 104-0213-0084
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This ca. 1900, 2-story, 2-bay, vernacular frame dwelling is currently abandoned with the window and door covered with plywood. The side-passage-plan dwelling features an asphalt shingle roof, asbestos shingle siding, a brick foundation, a plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, a central brick chimney, and a rectangular louvered front attic vent. The 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch has square posts and a solid balustrade covered in siding creating segmental-arched bays.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

909 King Street 104-0213-0246
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

This 2-story, 2-bay, gable-end, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling has a single window opening centered on the second floor, which lines up with the window on the first floor. The house has an asphalt shingled roof, aluminum siding, and the vinyl 6/6-sash windows, and modern front door are replacements. A large exterior-end rear brick chimney is now enclosed because of a rear 2-story wing. An enclosed shed-roofed porch runs the length of the house along the west side. The split-level foundation is of brick with an entry along the east side. The front, 1-bay, shed roofed porch has square posts and a modern balustrade.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

910 King Street 104-0213-0264
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This unique, 2-story, 3-bay, cross-gable-roofed, vernacular frame dwelling has the unusual feature of a diagonal entrance bay at the junction of the two wings. The 2-story angled wall has a pedimented gable end and a 1-story, 3-bay polygonal entry porch with square posts and sawn brackets. The late-19th-century house rests on a split-level brick foundation, the walls are clad in asbestos shingle, and the roof is covered in standing-seam metal. Other details include a plain frieze, gable end returns, an interior-end brick chimney on the east wing, a central brick chimney on the west wing, 2/2-sash wood windows, and a rear 1-story wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1

913 King Street 104-0213-0247
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This late-19th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular frame dwelling has a projecting front hipped roof and a recessed gable-end entrance bay. Clad in aluminum siding and roofed in asphalt shingles, the house features 2/2-sash wood windows, some replacement vinyl 1/1-sash windows, a large central brick chimney, a parged foundation, a modern door with enclosed single-light transom, gable-end returns, overhanging eaves, and a rear 1-story wing. The front 2-bay front porch has square posts as supports although the original turned pilasters still survive.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

915, 917 King Street 104-0213-0248
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1946**
This ca. 1946, 1½-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling features a gable roof with two gabled front dormers and a large rear dormer. Of the Cape Cod- form, the house is clad in aluminum siding, and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. It contains 6/6- and 8/8-sash wood windows, vinyl shutters, an exterior-end brick chimney (clad in aluminum siding), and fluted Colonial Revival-style trim around the front door. Concrete steps with metal railing lead up to a front stoop with an aluminum awning. To the side is a large deck with metal balustrade.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

916 King Street 104-0213-0263
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, gable-end, vernacular frame dwelling has a single window opening

centered on the second floor, which lines up with the window on the first floor. Constructed ca. 1900, the house has a gable-end roof clad in asphalt shingles and walls clad in rectangular asphalt shingles. The exterior brick chimney located at the rear end of the gable is enclosed because of a rear 2-story wing. A 1-story rear shed-roofed wing extends off the end and side of the 2-story wing. The windows are 1/1-sash and the front, 2-bay hip-roofed porch has square posts.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

918 King Street 104-0213-0262

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

This ca. 1900, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-end, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and roofed in standing-seam metal. To the rear is an exterior brick chimney that is enclosed because of a rear 2-story wing. Off the rear of this wing is a modern 1-story addition that wraps around the side of the house. The 6/6-sash windows and overhanging eaves appear original as does the roof of the 2-bay front porch, which has modern metal supports.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

920 King Street 104-0213-0261

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

This well-preserved, late-19th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling appears to be vacant. It features Bricktex siding, a standing-seam metal roof, original 2/2-sash wood windows, a brick pier foundation with concrete infill, and a plain frieze with brackets. An exterior brick chimney is located along the rear wall and other details include a transom over the 4-paneled door, overhanging eaves, a rear 1-story wing, and a 2-bay, hip-roofed front porch with chamfered posts on wood piers and a concrete floor.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

922 King Street 104-0213-0260

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

This late-19th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features stucco siding, asphalt shingle roofing, original 2/2-sash wood windows on the second floor and 1/1-sash vinyl windows on the first floor. Other details include a parged foundation, an exterior parged brick chimney along the rear wall, a transom over the door, a plain frieze, and a side and rear 1-story wing. The 2-bay, hip-roofed front porch has chamfered posts on wood piers, sawn brackets, plain pickets, a denticulated frieze, and a concrete floor.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

924 King Street 104-0213-0259

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

This turn-of-the-century, 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular frame dwelling has receding bays from left to right. The narrowest of the three bays is the center entrance bay. The house is clad in vinyl siding with a tongue-and–groove wide wooden frieze with brackets. The 2/2-sash windows on the second floor are vinyl replacements, while the 1/1-sashes on the first floor are wooden. A transom is located over the front door. A 3-bay, shed-

roofed porch unites the central and right bays and has chamfered posts and sawn brackets. The house appears to have been remodeled and currently a large 2-story addition is being constructed to the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

926 King Street 104-0213-0258
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This ca. 1900, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling is clad in vinyl siding, with a standing-seam metal roof, double-hung 6/6-sash windows, and a brick foundation. The main chimney appears to be missing and the house has a large 1-story, hip-roofed rear wing with shed addition. Other details include overhanging eaves, a transom over the front door and a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with turned posts and plain pickets.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

928 King Street 104-0213-0257
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This ca. 1900, 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling is clad in vinyl siding, with an asphalt shingled roof, and vinyl 1/1-sash windows with vinyl shutters, all replacement materials. The main chimney appears to be missing and the house has a large rear1-story wing with interior flues. The house features overhanging eaves and a 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch with turned posts.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1000 King Street 104-0213-0256
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features an asphalt shingled roof and stucco siding. Constructed during the early 20th century, the entrance bay is recessed with a projecting front cross gable. The house rests on a parged foundation and is missing its chimney. Other details include a plain friezeboard, 2/2-sash wood windows, an enclosed transom and sidelights around the front door, and a rear 2-story ell with two 1-story wings off it. The 3-bay hip-roofed front porch has turned spindles and plain pickets.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1001 King Street 104-0213-0249
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1940**
This ca. 1940, 1-story, 3-bay, frame vernacular dwelling features a gable roof of standing-seam metal with a central brick flue. To the west is a 1-bay gable-roofed wing that is slightly set back from the main block. The stuccoed house contains 6/6-sash wood windows, exposed rafter ends, and a lean-to rear wing. The 1-bay, gabled front porch features square posts, exposed rafter ends and a concrete stoop.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1002 King Street 104-0213-0255
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This well-preserved, 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features a standing-

seam metal roof and vinyl siding. Constructed during the late 19th century, the house rests on a parged brick foundation and has an exterior brick chimney along the rear side gable, a plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, 2/2-sash wood windows with vinyl shutters, round wooden attic vents in the gable ends, and a transom and sidelights around the front door. To the rear is a 1-story wing and deck. The front 3-bay, hip-roofed porch has turned posts, a spindle frieze, and a balustrade of plain pickets.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1004 King Street 104-0213-0254

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1905**

This early-20th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features an asphalt shingle roof and stucco siding. The house, which is clad in vinyl siding, rests on a brick foundation and has an interior brick chimney, a plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, modern vinyl 1/1 windows, round wooden attic vents in the gable ends, and a transom and sidelights around the front door. To the rear are a 2-story ell and a 1-story wing. The front 3-bay, hip-roofed porch has square posts and a concrete pad.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

1015 King Street 104-0213-0250

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling has a single window opening on the second floor, which lines up with the window on the first floor. Constructed ca. 1890, the gable-roofed frame house is clad in aluminum siding with a standing-seam metal roof. The 2/2-sash windows, exterior-end brick chimney, 2-light transom over the door and side 1-story wing are original. The 2-bay hip-roofed front porch has chamfered posts and modern metal railing. To the rear is a 1-story enclosed porch. The house is nearly identical to the one next door at 1017 King Street (104-0213-0251).

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

1017 King Street 104-0213-0251

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling has a single window opening on the second floor, which lines up with the window on the first floor. Constructed ca. 1890, the gable-roofed frame house is clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt shingled roof, and modern 1/1-sash vinyl windows. Other details include an exterior-end brick chimney, a 2-light transom over the door, a rear shed-roofed 1-story wing, and a 2-bay hip-roofed front porch with modern iron supports. One bay of the side 1-story wing appears original, with the second bay added at a later time. The house is nearly identical to the one next door at 1015 King Street (104-0213-0250).

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1021 King Street 104-0213-0252

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1905**

This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling has a single window opening centered on the second floor, which lines up with the window on the first floor. Constructed ca. 1905, the house has a gable-end

roof clad in asphalt shingles and walls clad in stucco. The exterior brick chimney located at the rear end of the gable is partially enclosed because of the rear 1-story wing that has been remodeled and enlarged with a side lean-to wing. This simply trimmed house has original 6/6-sash windows, a parged foundation, a side 1-story shed-roofed modern wing with entrance, and a shed-roofed enclosed front porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

1023 King Street 104-0213-0253

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1905**

This 2-story, 2-bay, cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features an asphalt shingle roof and was constructed around the turn-of-the-century. The house, which is clad in vinyl siding, rests on a parged foundation and has an interior brick chimney with a plain cap. Other details include a plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, modern single and paired vinyl 1/1 windows, a side 1-story modern wing, and several rear 1-story wings. The 3-bay hip-roofed front porch has square posts and plain pickets.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

Main Street, West

632 West Main Street 104-0376 *Other DHR Id #:* **104-0213-0085**

Primary Resource Information: **Church**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Late Victorian, ca 1877**

Listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places, the corner stone for the First Baptist Church was laid in 1877 and completed in 1883. The rectangular 3-bay brick building is an excellent example of the Romanesque Revival style and features a projecting brick square entrance tower topped by an octagonal wooden lantern on a square base. The main entry is at the base of the tower through paneled double-leaf doors with a segmental-arched lintel. Matching projecting brick towers stand at the façade corners and rise slightly above the roof eaves. The gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The 6-bay sides of the brick building are articulated into bays by projecting piers that also serve to buttress the high walls, and contain double-hung, round-arched stained-glass windows and a corbelled brick cornice. The rear of the building has a hip-roofed rectangular apse with a taller gable-roofed projecting. A corbelled brick water table separates the basement level from the main floor. The basement level windows contain square headed 6/9-sash windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Church** Contributing *Total:* 1

Nalle Street

708 Nalle Street 104-0213-0019

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This ca. 1890, 2-story, 2-bay, frame dwelling has a cross-gabled roof with a projecting front gable. Clad in German-lap siding and covered in a roof of standing-seam metal, the house rests on a brick foundation and features a central brick chimney with corbelled cap, 2/2-sash windows, round wooden attic vents, a bracketed frieze; gable-end returns, and a double-leaf front door with 3-light transom and sidelights. The 3-bay front porch has a Mansard roof, chamfered posts, turned balusters, and a frieze with quatrefoil cutouts. To the rear is a 1-story wing with an enclosed integral side porch. The house is almost identical to its neighbor at 712 Nalle Street. *Individual Resource Status:* **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

709 Nalle Street 104-0213-0018
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1993**
The 2-story, 2-bay, gable-end frame vernacular dwelling was constructed ca. 1993 and is clad in vinyl siding, with vinyl 6/6 windows and an asphalt shingle roof.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

711 Nalle Street 104-0213-0017
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This 3-bay, 2-story, hip-roofed, frame I-house features a central-front gable, brick foundation, asbestos siding and a standing-seam metal roof. The gable-end returns, 2-light transom over door, projecting 1-story polygonal bay on front, round attic vent, and 8-bay wraparound porch with turned spindles, balusters and brackets all seem to be original. The 1/1-sash windows may be a later replacement.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

712 Nalle Street 104-0213-0020
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**
This ca. 1895, 2-story, 2-bay, frame dwelling has a cross-gabled roof with a projecting front gable. Clad in German-lap siding and covered in a roof of standing-seam metal, the house rests on a brick foundation and features a central brick chimney with corbelled cap, 1/1-sash windows, round wooden attic vents, a bracketed frieze, gable-end returns, and a double-leaf front door with 3-light transom and sidelights. The 5-bay wraparound front porch has a Mansard roof, Tuscan column posts and turned balusters. To the rear is a 1-story wing with an integral side porch. The house is almost identical to its neighbor at 708 Nalle Street.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

715 Nalle Street 104-0213-0016
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This fairly large 2-story, 2-bay, frame dwelling has a cross-gabled roof with a projecting front gable. Clad in asbestos shingles and covered in a roof of standing-seam metal, the house rests on a brick foundation and features a central brick chimney, 2/2-sash windows, louvered wooden shutters, round wooden attic vents, plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, and a front door with transom and sidelights. The 3-bay front porch has a Mansard roof, chamfered posts, sawn balustrade and brackets. To the rear is a 2-bay one-story gable-roofed wing with central brick chimney and 2/2-sash windows.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

716 Nalle Street 104-0213-0008
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**
This ca. 1890, 2-story, 2-bay, frame dwelling has a cross-gabled roof with a projecting front gable. Clad in weatherboard siding and covered in a roof of standing-seam metal, the house rests on a brick foundation and features a central brick chimney, 2/2-sash windows, round wooden attic vents, a bracketed frieze; gable-end returns, and a front door with 3-light transom and 2-light sidelights. The 3-bay front porch has a Mansard roof,

chamfered posts, plain balusters, scroll brackets and a frieze with quatrefoil cutouts. To the rear is a 1-story wing with an enclosed integral side porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

719 Nalle Street 104-0213-0015

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

A 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed frame dwelling constructed ca. 1890, this house is clad in weatherboard siding with a roof covered in asphalt shingle. One of the only forms like this in the neighborhood, architectural details include a plain frieze, corner boards, a single transom over the door, modern 2/2-sash vinyl windows, a rear 1-story wing, a central brick chimney, and a 2-bay, hip-roofed front porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets and balustrade. It appears that the house has recently been renovated.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

720 Nalle Street 104-0213-0022

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

Constructed ca. 1890, this 2-story, 3-bay cross-gable-roofed dwelling has two front cross gables, one of which projects forward. Clad in weatherboard siding and covered in a roof of standing-seam metal, the house rests on a brick foundation and features two central brick chimneys, 2/2-sash windows, round wooden attic vents, a plain frieze, a front door with 3-light transom and 3-light sidelights. The 5-bay front porch has a Mansard roof, chamfered posts, scroll brackets, and a sawn balustrade. To the rear is a 1-story gable-roofed wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

721 Nalle Street 104-0213-0014

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**

This fairly large 2-story, 2-bay, frame dwelling has a cross-gabled roof with a projecting 2-level, pedimented porch with Victorian detailing as well as a projecting front gable. Clad in asbestos shingle and covered in a roof of standing-seam metal, the house rests on a brick foundation and features a central brick chimney, 2/2-sash windows, gable-end returns, and rectangular attic vents. The first-floor, 3-bay porch, which has two doors opening out to it, has a Mansard roof, turned posts, plain pickets, and sawn brackets, while the second-story pedimented gable-end porch is 1-bay wide. Other details include an enclosed 1-story rear porch, a projecting rectangular 1-story bay on the east side, plain frieze and overhang eaves.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

723 Nalle Street 104-0213-0013

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

Currently vacant, this late-19th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features a cross gabled roof clad in asphalt shingle. The central brick chimney is parged as is the foundation, which is also of brick. The frame walls are covered in aluminum siding and the house has 2/2-sash and 1/1-sash windows, a transom over the door, a plain frieze, a rear 2-story ell, and a 1-story rear wing. The 3-bay hip-roofed front porch has chamfered posts, turned spindles and a denticulated cornice.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

724 Nalle Street 104-0213-0023
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, ca 1915**
This 1-story, 3-bay, vernacular frame bungalow was constructed ca. 1915. The low-pitched gable-end roof is clad in asphalt shingle and the front, 1-bay porch, with paired square posts on brick piers; has a lower cross gable-end with wood shingles and a rectangular attic vent. The house is clad in weatherboard and wood shingle siding and features and exterior-end brick chimney, overhanging eaves, exposed purlin ends, a transom over a modern front door, and a modern shed-roofed front wing.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

726 Nalle Street 104-0213-0024
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**
This 2-story, 2-bay, frame vernacular dwelling has a hipped roof with a central front pedimented gable containing louvered attic vents. Constructed ca. 1910, the house rests on a brick foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has a roof covered in asphalt shingles. The wood windows are 1/1-sash and the house has overhanging eaves, two brick chimneys with corbelled caps, a transom over the door and a 3-bayhip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1

728 Nalle Street 104-0213-0007
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 2-bay, vinyl clad, frame vernacular dwelling has a hipped, standing-seam metal, roof with a central front gable with gable-end returns and a round attic vent. Constructed ca. 1910, the house sits on a parged foundation and has 2/2-sash wood windows, overhanging eaves, two brick chimneys, a plain frieze, gable-end returns, and a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns on concrete piers.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

739 Nalle Street 104-0213-0009
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 1890s, 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling features a hipped roof with a projecting front cross gable. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal with a corbelled brick chimney. The walls have been covered in asbestos shingle and the windows replaced with 1/1 wood sash, but the plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, transom over the door, and 3-bay front porch with turned posts on wood piers, triangular brackets, and turned balusters appear original. A 1-story hip-roofed wing extends to the rear.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

740 Nalle Street 104-0213-0026
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This ca. 1890, 2-story, 3-bay, L-shaped vernacular dwelling has a gabled, asphalt shingle, roof with a front projecting cross gable, and is currently clad in bricktex siding. The 2/2 windows, plain frieze, brick foundation, gable-end returns, brick chimney, and 3-bay front porch with turned spindles, brackets, and spindle frieze, all

appear original. To the side is a projecting 2-story wing and a shed-roofed wing extends to the rear.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

741 Nalle Street 104-0213-0184
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 1890s, 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling features a hipped roof with a projecting front cross gable. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal with a brick chimney. The walls have been covered in vinyl siding, but the 2/2-sash windows, plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, transom over the door, and 3-bay front porch with turned posts and sawn brackets appear original. To the rear is a 1-story wing.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

742, 744 Nalle Street 104-0226 *Other DHR Id #:* **104-0213-0027**
Primary Resource Information: **Multiple Dwelling**, **Stories 1.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1979**
This 1-story, 2-bay, gable-end vernacular frame duplex is clad in board and batten siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof and a side deck. One door is on the gable end, while the other is on the side gable.
Individual Resource Status: **Multiple Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

743 Nalle Street 104-0213-0163
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This late-19th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features a cross-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingle. The central brick chimney has a corbelled cap and the house rests on a brick foundation. The frame walls are covered in vinyl siding and the house has modern paired and single 1/1-sash windows as well as a modern front door with 1-bay pedimented portico with square posts. Original features appear to be the gable-end returns, plain frieze, and rear ell. Two 1-story wings extend off the back and the house, which has now been converted into a duplex, features an exterior staircase along the west side.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

747 Nalle Street 104-0213-0111
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This ca. 1900, 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features a cross gabled roof clad in asphalt shingle. The central brick chimney is parged as is the brick foundation. The frame walls are covered in vinyl siding and the house has modern paired and single 1/1-sash windows as well as a modern front door with round-arched transom. Original features appear to be the gable-end returns, plain frieze and 3-bay front porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and plain pickets. To the side is a 1-story gabled wing.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

801 Nalle Street 104-0213-0012
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**
This 3-bay, 2-story frame I-house features a central front gable, parged foundation, aluminum siding and an asphalt shingled roof. The 2/2-sash windows, gable-end returns, 2-light basement windows, and 3-bay front porch with turned posts and triangular brackets, appear to be original. To the rear is a 1-story wing.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1

802 Nalle Street 104-0213-0028
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 3-bay, gable-end, abandoned vernacular frame dwelling has several rear and side additions. Constructed ca. 1900, the house, which rests on a brick foundation, has stucco-clad walls, a roof covered in asphalt shingle, 2/2-sash windows, and several interior brick parged chimney. The house has boarded-up front windows and a 1-bay front porch with modern aluminum supports.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

803 Nalle Street 104-0225 *Other DHR Id #:* **104-0213-0095**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**
This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, stuccoed frame dwelling features a hipped roof with cross gables and was constructed ca. 1895. The house features a central parged chimney, asphalt shingle roofing, stuccoed siding, 2/2-sash windows, a plain frieze, gable-end returns, round wooden attic vent in the gable ends, and a transom and sidelight around the front door. The 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch is supported by stuccoed posts that form round-arched bays, and has a solid stuccoed balustrade. To the rear is a 1-story gable-roof wing.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

805 Nalle Street 104-0213-0074
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**
This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features a hipped roof with cross gables and was constructed ca. 1890. The house features a central parged chimney, asphalt shingle roofing, weatherboard siding, 2/2-sash windows, a plain frieze, gable-end returns, square wooden shingles and a round wooden attic vent in the gable ends, and a transom and sidelight around the front door. The 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets, and a modern railing.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

806 Nalle Street 104-0213-0029
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This 3-bay, 2-story frame I-house features a central-front gable, parged foundation, weatherboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof. The 2/2-sash windows, central brick chimney, plain frieze, round attic vent, basement windows, 4-light transom and sidelights around the front door appear original. The 3-bay front porch features turned spindles, balusters, and brackets. To the rear is a 1-story shed-roofed wing.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

812 Nalle Street 104-0213-0030
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This fairly large 2-story, 2-bay, frame dwelling has a cross-gabled roof with a projecting front gable. Constructed around the turn-of-the-twentieth-century, the house, clad in weatherboard siding, rests on a brick

foundation, and features a standing-seam metal roof, a central brick chimney, 2/2-sash windows, round wooden attic vents, plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, and a front door with transom. The 3-bay front porch has turned spindles, balusters and a sawtooth wood frieze with pendants. To the rear is a large 2-story wing with a 1-story partially enclosed porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

814 Nalle Street 104-0213-0031

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

This 2-story, 2-bay, vernacular frame dwelling has a cross-gabled roof with a projecting front gable. Constructed around 1890 the house, originally clad in weatherboard siding and now covered in stucco, has a slate shingle roof, and rests on a solid foundation. It features a central brick chimney, 2/2-sash windows, round wooden attic vents, gable-end returns, a double-leaf front door with transom, and a 3-bay front porch with stuccoed square supports, stuccoed sold balustrade, and stuccoed segmental bays.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

825 Nalle Street 104-0213-0068

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.50**, **Style: Other, ca 2003**

This 2-story, cross-gabled vernacular dwelling was constructed in 2003, on the site of an earlier building. The building rests on a raised basement and the walls are clad in cementious weatherboard siding.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

827 Nalle Street 104-0213-0067

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**

This early-1890s, 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, stuccoed, vernacular frame dwelling features a hipped roof with a projecting front cross gable. The roof is clad in asphalt shingle and no chimney was visible. Although the walls have been stuccoed, the plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, 2/2-sash windows, transom over door, and round wooden attic vent in the gable ends are still present. The round-arched, 3-bay front porch has stuccoed square supports and a solid stuccoed balustrade. To the rear is a long 1-story gable-roofed wing with a side porch with similar detailing as the front porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

829 Nalle Street 104-0224 *Other DHR Id #:* **104-0213-0025**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, frame dwelling features a hipped roof with cross gables and was constructed ca. 1890. The house rests on a brick foundation and features a central parged chimney, v-crimp metal roofing, weatherboard siding, 2/2-sash windows, a plain frieze, gable-end returns, wood shingles and a round wooden attic vent in the gable ends, and a transom over the modern front door. The 7-bay, wraparound, hip-roofed front porch is supported by turned posts and contains sawn brackets, and plain pickets. The house extends to the rear with a gabled ell that has an enclosed side 1-story porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

854 Nalle Street 104-0213-0032

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1925**
This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, vernacular frame dwelling appears to have been constructed ca. 1925. It is clad in weatherboard siding, rests on a brick foundation, and has a standing–seam metal roof. Architectural details include a central brick chimney, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, 1/1- and 3/1-sash windows, a single transom over the door, and a 2-bay hip-roofed front porch with battered square posts and exposed rafter ends. To the rear is a one-story wing.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

856 Nalle Street 104-0213-0033
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1930**
This 1½-story, 3-bay, frame vernacular dwelling features a jerkinhead roof and side and front jerkinhead dormers. Constructed ca. 1930, the house, now clad in aluminum siding and with a roof clad in asphalt shingle, features, 4/1-sash windows, a split-level foundation, a central front door, parged foundation, and 3-bay front porch with square posts, piers, and plain pickets.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

858 Nalle Street 104-0213-0034
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 1.50**, **Style: Other, ca 1930**
This 1 ½-story, 3-bay, frame vernacular dwelling features a gable-end roof with an integral, 1-bay, front corner porch. Constructed ca. 1930, the house, clad in stucco and with a roof clad in asphalt shingle, features single and paired 3/1-sash windows, a split-level foundation, gable-end returns, a central brick chimney, and square porch posts.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

901, 903 Nalle Street 104-0213-0021
Primary Resource Information: **Multiple Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This 2-story, 4-bay, frame duplex features a hipped roof clad in standing-seam metal, asbestos shingle siding, 2/2-sash windows, a bracketed frieze with overhang. Constructed ca. 1890 the building features two doors on the front, in each of the end bays, a 4-bay hip-roofed front porch with square posts, 2 interior brick chimneys, and a rear 1-story hip-roofed wing with lean-to additions.
Individual Resource Status: **Multiple Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

907, 909 Nalle Street 104-0213-0011
Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling/Store**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1915**
This 2-story, 4-bay, shed-roofed, vernacular frame building was constructed ca. 1915 as a grocery store and later converted into a duplex. The building has weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle roofing, a poured concrete foundation, and 2/2-, 1/1- and 6/6-sash windows. A small 3-bay porch with chamfered posts is located on the second floor while the first-floor porch has been enclosed with two entrance doors and modern 1/1-sash windows. To the rear is a shed-roofed wing.
Individual Resource Status: **Multiple Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

<u>Oak Street</u>

306 A&B Oak Street 104-0213-0206
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1940**
This ca. 1940, 2-story, 2-bay, pyramidal-roofed vernacular dwelling is of concrete block construction with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, a central concrete block flue, and 6/6- and single and paired 1/1-sash wood windows. The house, now used as a duplex has a 1-story flat-roofed wing and exterior wooden stair along the east side that lead up to the second-story apartment. The 2-bay, shed-roofed front porch has turned supports.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

398 Oak Street 104-0213-0207
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**
This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling features a central-front gable. The house, clad in stucco siding, and roofed in asphalt shingles, features overhanging eaves, a central brick flue, a plain frieze, a 3-light transom and sidelights around the front door, 2/2-sash wood windows, a rear 2-story hip-roofed wing, and a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with square posts and a modern balustrade.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

400 Oak Street 104-0213-0208
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**
This 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling features a central-front gable. Clad in weatherboard siding and roofed in asphalt shingles, the house features overhanging eaves, a central metal flue, a plain frieze, cornerboards, 2/2-sash wood windows, a 3-light transom and sidelights around the front door, a rear 2-story hip-roofed wing, and a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with square posts and plain pickets.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

402 Oak Street 104-0213-0209
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**
This early-20th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling is clad in vinyl siding, with an asphalt shingled roof, both replacement materials. The house features overhanging eaves, a plain frieze, 1/1-sash vinyl-clad windows and vinyl shutters, a transom over the door, a new front door, a rear 2-story hip-roofed wing, and a 2-bay hip-roofed front porch with turned posts and spindle brackets. One of the two interior flues is of concrete block, while the other is of brick. A 2-story wing extends to the rear.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

404 Oak Street 104-0213-0210
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1910**
This early-20th-century, 3-bay, 2-story frame I-house features a central-front gable, brick foundation, weatherboard siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The 2/2-sash windows, interior-end brick chimney, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and rear ell are original. The 3-bay front porch features turned posts.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1

406 Oak Street 104-0213-0211
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, pre 1853**
The center core of this 2-story, 3-bay, frame I-house was constructed pre-1853 by local master builder Allen Hawkins. Originally a 1 ½-story building with brick end chimneys, the house evolved into its current configuration around 1880 by William Dyer Wheeler. This expansion included the demolition of the original chimneys, the extension of the building seven feet to the east, an increase in the height of the house to a full two stories, construction of a gabled roof with central-front gable, and the addition of two exterior-end brick chimneys. The frame house is clad in weatherboard siding and features a standing-seam metal roof. Other details include a brick foundation, two exterior-end brick chimneys that pierce through the overhanging eaves, plain corner boards, a 4-light transom and single-light sidelights, and 2/2-sash wood windows with louvered wooden shutters (some of which are closed). The front 3-bay hip-roofed porch has chamfered-post supports on brick piers and sawn brackets. A 1-story frame wing extends to the rear and appears to have been constructed around the same time that the front portion was expanded ca. 1880. It features a gabled roof, interior brick chimney (originally exterior-end), and an enclosed side porch. It was enlarged around 1912 to its current configuration.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

407 Oak Street 104-0213-0221
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This late-19th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling features a hipped roof with a projecting front cross gable. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal and contains a central brick chimney. The frame walls are covered in stucco, the windows are 2/2-wood sash, and the house has a plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, a transom over the front door, and a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with turned spindles and plain pickets. A 2-story wing extends to the rear.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

409 1&2 Oak Street 104-0213-0220
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1895**
This ca. 1895, 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage, vernacular frame dwelling features a hipped roof with a projecting front cross gable. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a central brick chimney. The frame walls have been covered in stucco, the windows replaced with 1/1 vinyl sash, and the first-floor window in the projecting cross gable converted into a doorway making the building a duplex. The plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, and 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with turned spindles and plain pickets appear original. A 1-story hip-roofed wing extends to the rear.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

410 Oak Street 104-0213-0212
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
This 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular frame dwelling has a central front gable and appears to have been constructed during the late 19th century. The two bays are not centered within the façade, while the prominent

central front gable is, giving the building an interesting appearance. The well preserved house has stucco cladding, a parged foundation, 2/2-sash wood windows, a central brick flue, a plain friezeboard, overhanging eaves, gable-end returns, and a front door with 3-light transom and 3-light sidelights. A 1-story wing extends to the south, and a 2-story wing on a split-level, walk-out stone foundation extends to the rear. A 2nd-story wing on piers extends off the rear wing. The front 3-bay hip-roofed porch has turned spindles and segmental bays.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

412 Oak Street 104-0213-0213

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This late-19th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling features a cross-gabled roof clad in standing-seam metal. The central interior chimney is constructed of brick. The brick pier foundation has been filled in with concrete block. The frame walls are covered in aluminum siding and the house has 2/2-sash wood windows, a 3-light transom and sidelights around the front door, gable-end returns, a plain frieze, a rear 2-story ell with a 2-story shed-roofed side wing, and a rear 1-story wing with screened-in rear porch. The 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch has battered posts on brick piers and plain wooden balusters.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

413 Oak Street 104-0213-0219

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**

This late-19th-century, 2-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed vernacular dwelling features a 2-story 2-level, 3-bay, shed-roofed front porch. The first floor has turned posts and plain pickets while the second floor has square posts and a solid balustrade. The house follows a side-passage-plan and the front door has 3-light sidelights. The house features weatherboard siding, a standing-seam-metal roof, overhanging eaves, a plain frieze, cornerboards, and a parged foundation. The windows are all modern vinyl 2/2-sash with the exception of the second-story front windows that are full-height vinyl sash and the modern full-light door leading out to the second-story porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

414 Oak Street 104-0213-0214

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1925**

This ca. 1925, 2-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed frame dwelling is asymmetrical. The vernacular building rests on a split-level brick foundation and has a central brick flue, 2/2-sash wood windows, aluminum siding, and a standing-seam metal roof. The 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch has turned posts and plain pickets and wooden handrail at the front steps.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1

416 Oak Street 104-0213-0215

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1940**

Currently vacant, this mid-20th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, vernacular gable-end dwelling follows a side-passage plan. Clad in stucco with a parged foundation, the dwelling's roof is of standing-seam metal. The single and paired wood windows contain 4/1 wood sashes, and a diamond-shaped attic window is found in the front gable end. Other details include overhanging eaves, gable-end returns, a plain frieze, a side 1-bay entrance porch, and

a 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with turned posts and plain balusters.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

417 Oak Street 104-0213-0218
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1915**
Currently vacant, this early-20th-century, 2-story, 3-bay (originally 2-bay), cross-gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling features a large central-front gable, stucco siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The window openings on the first floor have been plyboarded and the other windows contain modern 1/1-sash vinyl windows. The house was originally two bays wide but a second door was added, converting the single-family dwelling into a duplex. The house features overhanging eaves, a plain frieze, gable-end returns, a 6-light attic window in each of the cross gables, small basement windows, and a 3-bay front porch with battered square posts and plain wooden pickets and railing.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

418 A&B Oak Street 104-0213-0216
Primary Resource Information: **Multiple Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1870**
This 2-story, 4-bay, symmetrical, hip-roofed frame duplex contains two front doors that are centered along the front façade; a window is located on the end bays. The frame walls are clad in stucco and the hipped roof in asphalt shingles. The building features a central brick flue. The foundation is parged and the wood windows are 6/6 sash. The double-pile building contains a 4-bay, hip-roofed front porch with square posts, and a modern rear deck. Although the duplex is relatively plain and reflects an early- to mid-20th-century vernacular form, Fall/Winter 2006 renovations have exposed that the core of the building appears to date to the mid-19th century.
Individual Resource Status: **Multiple Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

420 Oak Street 104-0213-0217
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1890**
This late-19th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, vernacular frame dwelling features a cross-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingle. The central interior chimney is constructed of brick as is the partially parged split-level foundation. The frame walls are clad in stucco and the house has 2/2-sash wood windows, an enclosed transom over the door, gable-end returns, a plain frieze, a rear 2-story ell with a 2-story shed-roofed side wing, and a rear 1-story wing with a basement entry. The 6-bay, hip-roofed, wraparound front porch has Tuscan columns supports and a plain balustrade.
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1

<u>Spring Street</u>

202 Spring Street 104-0213-0223
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**
The late-19th-century, 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, gable-end, vernacular frame dwelling has a single window opening centered on the second story, which lines up with the window on the first story. The house has a gable-end roof clad in standing-seam metal, and the walls are clad in asbestos shingle. The exterior brick

chimney located at the rear end of the gable is partially enclosed because of the rear 1-story wing. This simply trimmed house has modern vinyl 2/2-sash windows, a parged foundation, and a 3-bay, shed-roofed front porch with square posts.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

204 Spring Street 104-0213-0222

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling**, **Stories 2.00**, **Style: Other, ca 1900**

This 2-story, 2-bay, side-passage-plan, gable-roofed, late-19th-century frame dwelling has a single window opening centered on the second story, which lines up with the window on the first story. The house has a roof clad in asphalt shingles with an exterior-end brick chimney, a parged brick foundation, board-and-batten siding, 6/6-sash windows, and a side 1-story gable-roofed wing with a basement entry. The 3-bay front porch has square posts and a 3-rail balustrade.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District, located south of the main railroad tracks and the primary retail and business thoroughfare in the City of Charlottesville, Virginia, is significant as a remarkably intact collection of primarily modest 19th- and early-20th-century dwellings associated with the development of the central Virginia community. So named for a large property owner, James Fife, whose estate in the western portion was ultimately subdivided for residential use in 1888 and for Benjamin Tonsler, long-time area resident, educator, and beloved principal of Jefferson School, the district stretches from 4th Street on the east to Spring Street on the west, incorporating the early development of one of Charlottesville's peripheral suburbs between downtown and the University of Virginia. The northern boundary is essentially the railroad right-of-way and the southern line is Cherry Avenue. The district well represents the typical evolution of agricultural land that bordered small 19th-century communities into planned and unplanned neighborhoods of mostly modest dwellings on small lots that ultimately were absorbed by the City. Several imposing 19th-century dwellings that were homes to early landowners in the area are scattered throughout the district. The district also retains a large collection of houses sited on small lots that served the middle-class blue collar workers who labored on the railroad in varying capacities as well as small business managers, and provided manpower for the service, building and manufacturing industry in Charlottesville.

A number of enterprising African-Americans lived at the eastern end of the district throughout its history. Their presence defined much of the area from the period when they were enslaved and continuing through Reconstruction, recovery and well into the 20th century. African-Americans who resided at the eastern end of the district included Mr. Tonsler, many of Jefferson School's teachers, business owners and preachers, along with laborers, craftsmen and many who listed their occupation as "laundresses" or "washer women." Included within the district's boundaries is the 1877-1883 First African Baptist Church (Delevan Church), the only surviving institutional building in the district, whose congregation in its formative years was led by William Gibbons, a former slave and a preacher who attained national recognition and whose well-attended funeral was from Delevan following his death in Washington in 1886.[1]

The Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District's history is particularly illuminating when considering the evolving relationship between the white and African-American communities in Charlottesville during the last years of the 19th and the first three decades of the 20th century. Examination of local land and population records and city ordinances reveal the initiation of Jim Crow laws and efforts to legalize residential segregation, a movement that was mirrored in other areas of Virginia and the South between 1890 and 1930. In addition to residential use, the district also features a few commercial structures and the site of a former brick yard. Only a scattering of commercial buildings stand in the district, the small number resulting from most enterprises such as "eating houses," barber shops, hotels, and grocery stores, being located along Charlottesville's primary mercantile street, just north of the district in Vinegar Hill.

The district is eligible for nomination to the National Register at the local level under Criterion C as a remarkably intact collection of vernacular dwellings that draws from a variety of popular architectural styles and building traditions, with very few non-contributing resources (mostly modern outbuildings). A relatively unchanged grid pattern and streetscape contribute to the district's integrity. The district is also eligible under

Criterion A as it exemplifies the history of a vibrant African-American community alongside a working class white neighborhood following the Civil War, while retaining a collection of antebellum brick dwellings belonging to the original slave-holding residents. It is also significant for its association with the expansion and growth of Charlottesville with the period of significance from ca. 1822 to 1957.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Likely the first documented reference to the area that became Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods dates from 1803 when Thomas Mann Randolph sold 448 acres to Alexander Garrett for 1,070 pounds. The parcel was located on the "Three Notched Road," an early road that paralleled present-day Route 250 and ran from Richmond to the Blue Ridge. In Charlottesville, it ultimately became "Main Street." Garrett also received an additional parcel of 600 acres from H. B. Trist in the same area. Another transaction involving Randolph and Garrett is dated 1817, and is likely related to a trust agreement between them, but unfortunately the document is nearly illegible. Thomas Randolph was a relative of Thomas Jefferson's and following Jefferson's death in 1826, was the grantor in a transaction selling Jefferson's Shadwell plantation and its slaves to Alexander Garrett and Valentine Southall. There is no indication that the 448 acres he sold to Garrett in 1803 had belonged to Jefferson, although it is not unlikely.[2] Land tax books for Albemarle County in 1826 show Garrett charged with 1,183 acres described as "adjoining Charlottesville" and "North Garden" with $4,600 worth of buildings, a substantial amount for that day. Garrett's house was known as "Midway" (also called Oak Hill) which was located on Garrett Street at the end of 2nd Street SE, just east of the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District. Midway served as both a hospital during the Civil War and a boys' school.[3] Alexander Garrett was active in the Charlottesville-Albemarle real estate market until his death in 1860. He was proctor of Jefferson's Central College, predecessor to the University of Virginia, and served as the first bursar for Jefferson's University from 1819 to 1850.[4] His brother Ira served as clerk of the Albemarle County Court, and his name appears on a number of deeds of the period as purchaser or trustee. Deed and tax books for the period indicate that Alexander Garrett sold a seven-acre parcel to a George Sprigle in which reference is made both to Ridge Street and to the "road leading to the University."

More pertinent to this discussion, Garrett sold what is described as a "part of the tract where said Garrett now resides" to Allen W. Hawkins in 1829. At the same time, Hawkins paid $400 for another four-acre parcel, again referred to as part of the land where Garrett lived; the deed cited an 1829 survey by Achilles Broadhead. Language in the deed mentions lots numbered 40 and 41 recorded on that survey. Unfortunately a copy of Broadhead's entire plat does not survive; however it does point to recognition by all parties that this formerly all-agricultural land immediately adjacent to the town of Charlottesville was destined to be subdivided for residential use. Further substantiating this premise, a memo attached to the deed from Garrett to Hawkins indicated that Hawkins would relinquish land within his boundaries that were to become "streets" to be laid off with "a view to establishing them as public highways." [5] Garrett was selling numbered lots within the town boundaries at the same time, but it is clear that the parcels conveyed to Hawkins were outside the corporate limits since Ridge Street is given as the *eastern* boundary. Beyond the area's proximity to the principal east-west route through town, it was also adjacent to the main road south that ran to Lynchburg, now known as 5th Street, a location that early real estate investors recognized as advantageous for its convenience and ultimate growth.

The other large portion of the historic district is the property known as "Oak Lawn", dating from the first quarter of the 19th century. Known earlier as "Oak Grove", it is located today at 501 9th Street SW at its intersection with Cherry Avenue [104-0031; 104-0213-0050] (National Register of Historic Places, 1973). The original Oak Lawn estate stretched from Fry Springs on the west to Ridge Street on the east. The present dwelling on the property was built in 1822 by Nimrod Bramham, who was active in both local political and religious affairs. Bramham died in 1845 and was buried in a cemetery on the property.[6] In 1847, James Fife, a Baptist minister and farmer, purchased Oak Lawn from Bramham's estate. Fife was active in the Charlottesville community for nearly 30 years, and it was his name that came to be identified with this area; by the late 19th century it became known as "Fifeville." Fife is recorded as selling a small parcel of land in 1860 to Virginia Shackleford where she built a house that still stands today as the Shackleford-Bannister House [104-0213-0010] at 513 Dice Street.[7] Census records for the period suggest that the Shacklefords did not reside in this house, indicating that it likely was rental property. The Bannisters who acquired the house in the early 20th century continued to rent the house out, again suggested by their absence from the census records for the City of Charlottesville for that period as residents of the neighborhood. James Fife died in 1876 and, after an impressive funeral service at his home, was buried in a second cemetery on his property.[8] James Fife's son, prominent Charlottesville businessman, Robert H. Fife, was executor of his father's estate, and according to Charlottesville City records, a chancery case involving land associated with the large Fife estate ensued.[9] A number of deeds from Robert H. Fife and his brother and sister-in-law for lots in the new "Corporation of Charlottesville" appear in the first two deed books for the City recorded after settlement of the various law suits and cite the plan for "Fife's Estates" prepared by surveyor J. T. E. Simms, in 1888. The small city lots appear in a predominantly grid pattern, on present-day Nalle, Grove, Spring, and King streets and Cherry Avenue.[10]

The phenomena of subdividing previously farmed land adjacent to towns was common around the state and in the Charlottesville area and is substantiated by the land tax books of the 1830s. Only seven structures dating from the period before the Civil War stand today to recall the early development of this neighborhood. A number of sales of very small parcels of one to ten acres described as "adjacent to Charlottesville" were recorded. Allen Hawkins acquired another "strip of land" near Charlottesville along with several other small lots.[11] Allen W. Hawkins was charged in the tax books for 1831 with 10 ¾ acres described as "next to Alexander Garrett." In 1839 he acquired yet another parcel from Alexander Garrett in the same vicinity.[12] By the time of the 1840 census, Hawkins is listed as having a wife and two small children and his name appears in other land transactions in the area recorded as property adjacent to "Hawkins." Hawkins' fine brick residence at 418 5th Street SW [104-0213-0168; 104-0221], now known as the Hawkins-Wondree House, is recorded in the 1856 tax books valued at $1,800 and may have been built as early as the 1830s. Later tax books value his residence at $2,200 in 1867 and at $2,800 in 1868. Hawkins was a "master brick mason, brick maker, and builder," who, along with other family members, was responsible for several brick structures in the area on the land he had acquired from Garrett. According to Antoinette Roades, local citizen, it is suggested that he was responsible for building a brick dwelling on nearby Ridge Street (outside this district) and possibly the Barksdale-Totty House at 402 Dice Street [104-0213-0191].[13] Relatives of Allen Hawkins appear in the records with property in the immediate vicinity, including James B. Hawkins charged in 1855 with several small parcels with modest improvements of $200 and $300. By 1857, James Hawkins had a ½-acre parcel in the same location – being approximately ¼ to ½ miles southwest of the Albemarle Courthouse with the location

described as "Charlottesville" with $1,000 of improvements. This is the Hawkins-Wheeler House at 406 Oak Street [104-0213-0211]. In the 1860 census, James Hawkins is described as a "brick layer" and his real property is valued at $600.[14] There was a cemetery that was associated with the Hawkins family on the large undeveloped parcel at the southeastern edge of the district, although no specific burial sites have yet been identified.[15]

The Barksdale family was also among the early lot holders and residents of the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District. John Barksdale bought a lot in 1854 [104-0213-0159] and built the house now known as the Barksdale-Coles-Hailstalk House at 217 5th Street SW. In 1867 Barksdale sold the house to John C. Coles, an African-American carpenter who likely added a rear addition. The Coles family owned the property for more than 50 years.[16] The 1895 City Directory indicates that at least four members of the Coles family were carpenters and likely were involved in construction of houses in the district that date from the last quarter of the 19th century. James Barksdale appears to have lived on the 4-acre parcel bounded by Dice, 4th, Oak and 5th streets. He is charged with this 4½-acre parcel in 1856 when no improvements are recorded; but by 1859, the parcel shows $4,000 worth of buildings, a substantial sum for that period.[17] It is likely that the Barksdale-Totty Houses stood on this parcel [104-0213-0191] at 402 Dice Street and was built ca. 1857. Ownership was transferred to John T. Barksdale and John Fry in 1857.[18] By 1895, it was occupied by a black plasterer, Frank Burton, and in 1898 by Bella Cave, a laundress, indicating that it was probably rental property by then.[19] John Barksdale went on to become one of the largest lot holders in this part of what ultimately would be incorporated into Charlottesville. Barksdale and his partner John Fry owned considerable investment property both in Albemarle County and the area of this historic district, as their names appear in the land books throughout the 1860s and 1870s charged with small improved and unimproved lots. Barksdale was deceased by 1881 when his estate is charged with at least four parcels with improvements valued at as much as $1200.[20] The extent of Barksdale's ownership is attested by a street being named for him. The Charlottesville City directories for 1895 and 1898 describe Barksdale Street as "commencing at Ridge Street and running west;" according to local residents, today it has been reduced to an alley and is outside the district boundaries.

Alexander Garrett, who also had a street named for him east of the historic district, continued to hold numerous lots within Charlottesville's corporate limits until his death in 1861. A particularly interesting sale was for a three-acre parcel in 1831 from Garrett to William B. Philips, one of Jefferson's well-known workmen who worked on the Academical Village at the University.[21] A Thomas Hawkins acquired a small parcel from Philips in 1856 with $400 worth of improvements.[22] Unfortunately, this dwelling, possibly built by Philips, does not survive. John Hartwell Cocke, close associate of Thomas Jefferson, is recorded as receiving 29 acres from Garrett; Cocke's property is cited in an 1852 plat as in the area of present-day 6th, 6½, and 7th streets.[23] Once again, there do not appear to have been any structures on Cocke's property that survive today.

Examination of federal slave schedules for Charlottesville in 1850 and 1860 reveals that nearly all of these landholders in the district – Hawkins, Garrett, Barksdale, Brand, Fry, Fife and Philips –held at least ten slaves each, with James Fife owning 20, James Fry owning 30, and Philips 37.[24] Most social historians speculate that following Emancipation, many freedmen elected to remain in the areas where they had lived when they were enslaved. This would have been even more likely in the case of land close to the heart of Charlottesville where securing gainful employment after the Civil War would have been far easier than in more remote areas. The

presence of free Blacks who, according to census records of 1860, were already residing nearby, would have made this area a community where freedmen would have felt more comfortable as opposed to moving elsewhere. This is confirmed by a 1929 treatise. "In one neighborhood, the Negroes acquired the land by aid of one Negro with some money. This man bought up a large section of city lots and sold them to colored. This same man owned lots in Fifeville in which white people lived. His heirs still own these houses." [25]

The occupations of free Blacks prior to Emancipation tended to be similar to those that were most prevalent in the post-war era, -- for men farm labor and carpentry and for women laundry work. These would have been skills that the freedmen would have developed when they were enslaved. Since the enslaved families' names are not recorded in the census records or slave schedules, it is difficult to prove that those who lived in the area were the same as those who resided and worked there following their freedom; but it certainly would not have been unlikely. The 1870 census, the first taken after African-American slaves were freed, shows that most "colored" or "mulatto" heads of families were listed as "farm hands" and may very well have been working land owned by their former "owners;" while white family heads were listed as "farmers," recalling the occupation of most in the period prior to the Civil War.

Two other real estate investors appear in the tax records for this area. Chiles Brand bought one of the parcels on 5th Street adjacent to John Barksdale in 1854, [104-0213-0162] at 205 5th Street. He sold this lot with "a new brick dwelling house" to Elizabeth Norris in 1857.[26] Dr. Reuben B. Dice owned most of the block bounded by 4th, Dice and Ridge streets.[27] His mansion, which stood at 301 Ridge Street and was constructed for Elijah Dunkum,[28] was valued at $6,500 in the federal census of 1870 and $3,000 in tax books for 1881. Prior to 1860, Dice lived elsewhere in Albemarle County.[29] Again, his name was the source for one of the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods District's primary residential streets,[30] and the western portion of his land sub-divided into lots on 4th and Dice streets.

Local historians have contended that the area at the south end of Ridge Street, adjacent to but not within the district's boundaries, was occupied by free black families prior to the Civil War.[31] It was common that areas where free blacks owned property in the antebellum period became the center of African-American neighborhoods following emancipation.[32] The African-American presence among the property owners in the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District grew in the years immediately following the Civil War as many African-American freedmen who had been slaves on farms in the nearby surrounding county made their way to Charlottesville. Already mentioned, the Coles family acquired the property at 217 5th Street in 1867. The area's transition from agricultural to urban following the Civil War is reflected in the placement of new houses at the front or street-side of the lots, with backyards large enough to accommodate small gardens and space for poultry and other livestock. The area around the old Delavan Hospital on West Main Street was obviously occupied by black families, as in 1866 a Captain William Tidball, director of the local Freedman's Bureau, complained about a black woman living near the hospital who was not taking sufficient care of her hogs.[33] This comment substantiates the mixed use of the neighborhood for both residential and limited agricultural use. In 1867, the Delevan Hospital was also the site of the first political gathering in Charlottesville in which blacks participated with whites. Various issues revolving around what civil rights the newly emancipated freedmen would have after Reconstruction were amicably debated, perhaps for the last time.[34]

Land tax books for the years 1867-1873 reveal that there were a number of property owners in this area who held small parcels and lots, often with modest improvements. The families of Allen Hawkins, James Barksdale, John Barksdale who partnered with John Fry to invest in small lots in the neighborhood, along with others like Robert Scott, John Patterson, and Harman Kinney are recorded as tax payers during the period. It is impossible to relate all these parcels to modern addresses, but clearly the demand for modest worker housing was substantial and the neighborhood viewed as having valuable investment potential. In subsequent years, tax record notations suggest that many land holders bought their lots from either the Hawkinses or the Barksdales.

By 1880, African-American occupations had shifted from the agricultural arena to broader areas and included craftsmen such as carpenters and plasterers. The change reflects the shift from the former agricultural nature of the area to a more urban or town environment.[35] In 1871, Tyree Thomas, an African-American, purchased a parcel at 406 Dice Street. [104-0213-0189]. Land tax records for Charlottesville show that Thomas was charged with a ¾-acre parcel with $150 worth of improvements. Thomas was listed as a "servant" in the 1880 census; Elijah Thomas, also a servant, is listed as his neighbor, having bought part of the Tyree Thomas parcel acquired in 1871.[36] Coincidently, the name "Tyree" appears frequently as a surname in the enumeration of free blacks prior to the Civil War, indicating that family would possibly have had the means to acquire lots in the area following emancipation. Another prominent African-American land holder was Benjamin Tonsler who acquired the lot at 327 6th Street SW [104-0213-0144; 104-0233] (Multiple Resource Nomination, National Register of Historic Places, 1982) in 1876.[37] Tonsler, a graduate of Hampton Institute and friend of Booker T. Washington, went on to become principal of Jefferson School and is remembered as one of Charlottesville's leading educators.[38] Other houses in the area that were constructed by blacks prior to 1880 include 223 4th Street SW [104-0213-0201] built ca. 1870 by Armistead Smith and most likely home to his son Philip, who was described as a "seafarer" in 1874.[39] 412 Dice Street [104-0213-0187] dates from ca. 1875 and was likely built by John Buckman, a black dining room servant, or Patrick Ferrell, also black, who may have used the property for rental purposes.[40] John Shelton, also black, and listed as "working on a farm" bought the house "in which they were living," at 301 5th Street SW [104-0213-0001] in 1876 from John Fry, who presumably built this brick house. Shelton is listed as a "carpenter" in the 1880 census and by 1895 the City Directory lists him as a teacher.[41]

One of the most interesting phenomena of this period as it relates to African-American women is the unusually large number of those who were laundresses or "washer women." Writing in 1998 in her remarkable book To Joy My Freedom: Southern Black Women's Lives and Labors after the Civil War, Tera Hunter explores the power engendered by the assumption of this task on a large scale by African-American women following the Civil War. Obviously it was a job that Black women had performed as slaves, but it was also an ideal occupation for the newly emancipated women. Laundry service was in great demand as white women preferred not to perform that particular household chore. Black women were independent and could abandon the occupation whenever they wished; and it was work they could perform at home without having to leave their children. The number of women whose occupation is listed in both the Charlottesville census records for the streets in the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District of 1870 and 1880 and in the City directories of the 1890s is extraordinary. For example, there are many more who identified themselves as laundresses than as "domestics."[42] The presence of these women with a dependable income and a powerful sense of family responsibility in such large numbers living in this neighborhood would have lent a sense of both cohesiveness

and stability to the community, and possibly accounted for the sizable number of Black owner-occupied dwellings. Illustrations in Hunter's book show several washerwomen in an Atlanta neighborhood gathering together on their block to carry out their work with their children nearby, undoubtedly engendering social stability as well. Additional research into the role that Black washer-women played in the structure of the Fifeville and Tonsler communities may reveal interesting parallels with the women from Hunter's book.

Another fact that emerges from close examination of the census records for those who lived in the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District is the clear commitment on the part of its African-American residents to education. Writing in his book entitled Maintaining White Supremacy, J. Douglas Smith contends that African-Americans "recognized education as absolutely essential for full realization of their citizenship."[43] Virtually all of the Black families listed in the 1880, 1900, and 1910 census records show that their children are "at school," even teenagers up to age 16. A number of teachers chose to live in this neighborhood as well, which was conveniently located close to Jefferson School, the only African-American school in Charlottesville. (National Register, 2006). The presence of Jefferson teachers, as well as Jefferson's highly regarded principal, Benjamin Tonsler, would have lent a sense of stability, safety and respectability to the neighborhood. That may very well account for the strong sense of 'neighborhood' that still exists in the 21st century. The strong commitment on the part of African-Americans to securing a better life for their children through education is explored in a recent dissertation entitled "Crucible in the Classroom: The Freedpeople and Their Teachers, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1861-1876." Although limited to consideration of the period before 1880, the information provided applies as well to the next three decades, and its arguments apply to those families that formed the core of the Black presence in the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District.[44] With the close of the 19th century and the dawn of the 20th, the lengths to which African-American families would go to secure education for their children is legendary, with many contributing large sums of their own meager funds to build schools and pay for teachers' salaries and school supplies. [45]

Sustaining the growth of the African-American presence in the district was the construction of the First Baptist Church, now known as Delevan Church, located at 632 West Main Street at the corner of 7th Street in the district. [104-0213-0085; 104-0376]. Black Baptists who had formerly worshipped at Charlottesville's white First Baptist Church purchased the property on which the Delevan Hospital stood (formerly known as "Mudwall") in 1868 and began construction in 1877 of what would be called the First Colored Baptist Church, completed ca. 1883.[46] Although several other Baptist congregations split off from the "first" church, this building made a bold statement for the African-American community in downtown Charlottesville. Orra Langhorne in an article entitled "Southern Sketches," painted a vivid picture of the Delevan Church as she described the enormous funeral for William Gibbons, well-known preacher who spent most of his active ministry in Washington but chose to return to his native Charlottesville for his burial.[47] The central position of religion in the social life of the African-Americans has been well documented, and undoubtedly Delevan stood at the heart of that loyalty in this neighborhood. It survives today as the only institutional building within the district's boundaries and would have been convenient to the growing number of African-Americans in the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District.

The Delevan Church was built on the site of the Delevan Hospital Unit, a former hotel and Confederate hospital. The first Jefferson School was a one-room school (1865-1969) established by the Freedman's Bureau

in the Delevan building. Due to the poor condition of the Delevan building and the growing number of students, a new school was financed and built in 1869, a two-story frame building located just south of the Virginia Midland (now C&O) Railroad near 7th and Delevan Streets, outside of the district boundary. The new school was named "The Jefferson School," one of the earliest schools in the establishment of the public school network in Virginia as the Freedman's Bureau transferred responsibility of educating the newly freed slaves and their children to the locally established school boards. [48]

In the period from the end of the war to the incorporation of the City of Charlottesville in 1888, land owners like the Barksdales, Hawkinses, Dices, and Frys continued to subdivide their holdings and lots, selling them to both white and African-American families. Census records indicate that many properties were occupied by renters, as many service and blue collar workers would probably have been unable to purchase a residence. With easy access to the horse-drawn (later electric) street cars that ran along Main Street and the Virginia and Midland Railroad that later would be incorporated into the Southern rail system, residents of the neighborhood were able to enjoy transportation to various places of employment, including the industrial operations in the eastern part of the City, retail establishments along West Main Street, and the University to the west.

The residential lots were also attractive because of their proximity to the retail shops and stores that lined West Main Street that provided the essential services such as grocery stores, barber shops, shoe repair shops and pharmacies. Both African-American and white residents worked in the area, with many employed either with the railroad or the hotels like the Gleason Hotel that was built to accommodate rail travelers. Examination of the census records for the period reveal that the eastern portion of the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods district was primarily home to African-Americans, although a number of white families lived along Oak Street, 5th, 6th and 7th streets. The Hawkins family, who built houses and sold several large parcels, were white and continued to live in this portion of the district well into the early 20th century. Their property, discussed earlier, lay in the area between what is now Cherry Avenue, Oak Street, and 5th Street. Long-time resident Dr. Reuben Dice's large parcel that occupied the entire block between 4th Street and Ridge and between Dice Street and the railroad; it was subdivided for a number of the dwellings that stand on both 4th and Dice Streets today such as the Houchens-Diggs Cottage, ca. 1881 at 618 Dice Street.[104-0213-0104] and houses at 233 4th Street SW, ca. 1875 [104-0213-0197], 223 4th Street SW, ca. 1870 [104-0213-0201], and 402-406 4th Street SW, ca. 1870 [104-0213-0202]; the Tyree Thomas House, ca. 1875 [104-0213-0189] at 406 Dice Street, the Ferrell House, ca. 1880 [104-0213-0187] at 412 Dice Street and another unnamed house, ca. 1874 [104-0213-0190] at 404 Dice Street. These properties were largely occupied by African-Americans,[49] who worked as craftsmen, wheelwrights, laborers, carpenters, nurses, seamstresses, waiters and tinners. Miss Minnie Ferrell, who lived at 412 Dice, was listed in the 1895 City Directory as a "music teacher," and her sister, Julia as a "seamstress." R. B. Hardy, a Baptist pastor, lived at 320 Dice Street. "Carpenters," usually meaning builders, George Coles and Charles Goodloe, lived in this area as well.

Although several important thoroughfares, like the Old Lynchburg Road, dated to before the Civil War, other streets evolved to accommodate the new construction of single-family dwellings. The Delevan property was purchased and subdivided by both Barksdale and Hawkins.[50] A number of parcels from these subdivision actions are at the heart of the district, such as those along 6th, 6½, and 7th streets [104-0213-0086]; Hawkins-Lee House, ca. 1881-1889 at 208 7th Street; [104-0213-0087]; and the Hawkins-Parker House, ca. 1876. These two

brick workers' cottages, built as rental property, were constructed by James Hawkins, whom the census lists as a white "brick mason" in 1880. There does not appear to have been any particular street plan, possibly due to the very hilly topography and the lack of a single developer; hence the awkward naming of 6½ and 7½ streets and the disappearance of streets like "Barksdale," and "Fry" streets. Duplexes were constructed in the 800 block of Estes Street [104-0213-0052 and 104-0213-0053] ca. 1895 and initially were rented to white occupants but by 1900 were occupied by African-American renters,[51] an indication of the changing racial character of the neighborhood. The census records confirm that over all, this neighborhood was in flux as far as racial residential patterns were concerned, emblematic of the period before the solidification of both Jim Crow laws in the 1890s and residential segregation ordinances in the first decade of the 20th century.

According to Rebecca Fuller McGinness, who grew up in the Tonsler neighborhood,[52] she lived at the corner of 5th and Dice Streets at 301 5th Street NW [104-0213-0001] which was built ca. 1870 and is known as the Shelton-Fuller House. Her family subsequently moved to a residence on 6th Street. Mrs. McGinness, who was born in 1892, provides one of the most vivid descriptions of African-American presence and residential life in the district at the turn of the century. "Our community was very close-knit," she says, "We called it Castle Hill because it sat on a hill." She noted that the neighborhood was "integrated" and African-American and white children played together. Ms. McGinness contended in her interview that integration of the late 20th century had led to the disintegration of African-American neighborhoods because African-Americans could live anywhere they chose.[53]

Big changes in the area marked the period from 1888 to 1910 for the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District. First, the area which had always been described as "adjacent to Charlottesville," and anywhere from ⅛ to ¼ mile southwest of the courthouse, finally was incorporated within the town's boundaries. Prior to that, lots and parcels for the district were variously recorded in different parts of the land records for Albemarle County, making accurate analysis of land ownership in the district difficult. Charlottesville was incorporated as a city in 1888, essentially dividing the official records like deeds and wills and land tax records for the city and the county. The introduction of the electric street cars that ran along nearby Main Street made this neighborhood particularly attractive to investors struggling to provide adequate moderately priced housing for workers in the new City. Real estate investment and development topped the list of business activity in the Charlottesville area in the period after Charlottesville became a city.[54] Land that was adjacent to the rail lines or electric street car lines was in great demand. Randolph Kean, writing in 1975 about the early street railways in Charlottesville said that beginning ca. 1887 real estate development companies such as the Charlottesville Industrial and Land Development Company and Charlottesville West Land Company were purchasing small farms and estates along existing and potential transportation corridors and dividing them into residential lots.[55] The consolidation of the various rail lines, with the north-south Southern Railway that ran from Washington through Charlottesville to points south like Lynchburg, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, the primary east-west rail line from Richmond to points west, were expanding and thriving. Plans to develop street car lines from downtown to the University abounded, and most of them ran either adjacent to or through the property belonging to James Fife's heirs. It was at this critical time that the Fife family sold off a large portion of the Oak Lawn estate to the Charlottesville Land Company which divided it into city lots. The plat for the "Fife Estates" dated 1888 shows 135 numbered lots of varying sizes laid out in an essential grid along Nalle, Grove, King, Locust, Elm, and Pine streets. The easternmost street in Fife's Estates appears to

have been called "Fry Street," perhaps for John Fry, an early land investor in the area. Today this is 7½ Street. Present-day 9th Street appears to have been named "Mansion Road," probably to mark the Oak Lawn house property which is shown as "Fife Residential" or Oak Lawn.[56] A notation on the map says that King Street runs along the City line, indicating that part of the Fife Estates was still located in the county. Also shown on the plat is the C&O Rail Line where it coincides with the Virginia Midland Railroad (later the Southern Railroad) where there was a "junction." The prominent location of two major rail lines that formed the northern boundary emphasizes the importance of the railroad to this area, as census records and directories reveal that many residents both black and white who lived in this portion of the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District worked for the railroads in some capacity. City directories of the period show large proportions of those who lived in this part of the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District working as railroad engineers, conductors, brakemen, and motormen as well as railroad firemen and railroad agents.[57] There is no record that the railroad companies built any of the houses, but local historians claim that the railroad was instrumental in financing some of the houses for their employees that were built during this period along Cherry, King, Grove, Estes, Nalle, 7½, and 9th streets.[58]

The Charlottesville Weekly Chronicle of June 24, 1887, announced the sale of 20 lots in Fife's Addition for $600 each. By 1891 the paper reported that $31,150 had been spent in the previous year alone on new buildings in "Fifeville," a sum larger than any other single section of the new City.[59] Nearly eighty houses in the western portion of the district survive from the decade preceding 1900, as substantiated by the 1907 Sanborn Insurance maps and the City directories for the period. The area gradually came to be known as "Fifeville," although initially it was called "Fife's Addition" or "new addition" in the tax records. Ms. McGinness in a 2000 interview, said that her neighborhood in the 5th Street area "bordered Fifeville," confirmation that the two "neighborhoods" were clearly defined in her mind.

Beyond being an important transportation center, Charlottesville boasted large numbers of service workers, including builders, carpenters, plasterers, brick masons, shop clerks, hotel workers, waiters, laundresses, janitors, shoemakers, chambermaids, grocers, nurses, and day laborers, many of whom lived throughout the district. African-American professionals such as church pastors, nurses and particularly teachers like Benjamin Tonsler and Rebecca Fuller McGinness, lived in the district by the turn of the century, and new construction thrived with new houses on 4th , 5th, 6th, Dice, Estes, Oak, and 9th streets. Fourteen houses on 5th Street, seven on 6½ Street, ten on 6th Street, and eleven on Oak Street date from this period. Many of these streets were home to both whites and African-Americans, a situation that would change over the succeeding 20 years. It can be presumed that African-American carpenters such as John and Richard Coles, James Fergusson, Beverley Watson, James Goodloe, many of whom lived on 5th, 6th, and Dice streets, would have been involved in the construction of many of these houses. At least two houses on 6½ Street at 331 and 333 [104-0213-0117 and 104-0213-0118] were built by Alan Watson, an African-American carpenter. Another African-American resident on 6½ Street lived at 325 [104-0213-0119] whose name was Joseph Newman, described as a "dyer." He likely worked at the Charlottesville Woolen Mills in the eastern section of Charlottesville.[60]

White carpenters and builders like W. E. Baker, W. H. Bishop, C. E. Bunch, J. L. Blake, C. M. Davis, C. A. Ford, J. E. Leake, J. M. Lamb, Enoch Nalls, P. W. Norvell, G. M. Paris, Charles Reynolds, J. B. Tompkins, and J. E. Payne who is called a contractor, all had residences in the district and likely would have been involved in

building houses in their neighborhood, although it is impossible to link them with specific dwellings. Supplementary building tradesmen like tinners, plasterers, painters, and brick masons are also well represented in the district. The durability of these modest houses is a testament to the skills of these long forgotten craftsmen. It appears that a number of blocks like the 900 and 1000 block of Grove and the 700 and 800 blocks of Nalle Street were built at one time between 1890 and 1900, confirming both the optimism and success of the Charlottesville Land Development Company.

The only manufacturing resource that can be identified within the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District is the Updike Brick Yard located southeast of the intersection of 7½ and Elm streets [104-0213-0051; 44AB0527] which is also the only recorded archaeological site within the district.[61] In 1889, Robert L. Updike, who lived on nearby Ridge Street, established a brick yard located just west of the present site. He manufactured hand-made bricks, which likely were used in the building of many of the brick dwellings in the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District. Brothers Abraham, Walter, and Byrd followed their brother in the brick making business; Eston purchased the brick yard in 1904 and moved the operation from a tract between 5th and 7½ streets to its present location at the end of Elm Street. Eston Updike lived at 417 7½ Street in what is now called the Updike-Anthony House [104-0213-0057], which had been built ca. 1897. The brick yard complex included a large steam drying building and three kilns, along with a commissary and several dwellings. Given the volume of new construction recorded in Charlottesville during this period it is not surprising that the venture was very successful. Apparently bricks for the First Baptist Church on Jefferson Street, outside the district, were made in this facility. Sometime around 1920, Eston purchased his brother Walter's share of the brick yard operation and used minerals found on his property to manufacture coins in addition to making bricks. By 1930, the mineral deposits gave out, and Eston sold the business to the Monticello Brick Company, which continued operation until the early 1940s. Several of the buildings were demolished by the City in the 1970s and the commissary no longer survives. Brick rubble and possible foundations survive on the site today.[62]

It was not only white developers alone who saw the potential for this residential neighborhood south of Main Street. A fascinating notice in the Richmond Planet on August 2, 1890,[63] said:

> Charlottesville: The Piedmont Industrial and Land Improvement Company is making such rapid progress that some of the shareholders who were beginning to feel sad have begun to rejoice and be glad, knowing that they are not throwing their money away. They all come to the front as men should do, and pay up their dues every pay day. Even the Companies [sic] greatest enemies, the *Kickers*, including many whites, acknowledge the company's progressive merits, and now they come to *kick*. It also proves that colored men can do something if they try. So do not throw away one of the best chances of your life, but apply to the president for general information: R. Kelsor, President, and B. C. Tonsler, Secretary.[64]

The property owned by the Piedmont Land Improvement Company was described in the land tax books for 1890, in the listing for "colored" property owners, as being located on the north side of the cross street that ran

from Ridge to the Lynchburg Road. This would most probably be Dice or Oak streets where a number of African-Americans already lived. In the same tax book, again in the "colored" section, John Fry's lots on 6th Street are listed. Benjamin Tonsler lived on 6th Street and several of his relatives and children lived in houses on the same street; R. Kelsor is recorded in the City Directory of 1895 as having a business at 225 West Main Street and living at 205 6th Street NE, which would have been in the Vinegar Hill neighborhood, north of Main Street. A number of other African-Americans were directors of the development company, including Charles Goodloe who lived at 604 Dice Street [104-0213-0107] and John and Charles Coles who lived at 217 5th Street [104-0213-0159]. John and Charles Coles, along with presumably their brothers or sons are all listed in the 1898 City Directory as "carpenters," who clearly would have played a part in building on whatever land the Piedmont Land Company developed. The company was not long-lived, as it does not appear in the 1895 or 1898 City directory, but it does indicate that the African-American community was involved in the land development business in Charlottesville during the booming years between 1890 and 1907.

As in the rest of the South, the road to separating the races in Charlottesville was a winding and evolutionary one. The society faced with large numbers of freedmen following the Civil War had no structure or institutional framework for addressing the place of former slaves. From the earliest years, African-American freedmen and their children were educated in separate schools. But the residential patterns were more complex; the Black Codes introduced immediately following the War and prior to Reconstruction were designed to limit the freedman's political rights and did not directly address residential and social segregation. In the case of neighborhoods, there would have been reluctance to limit where persons of different races could live because so many white families had African-American servants who lived with them in their homes. Often times, lands that the freedman obtained were from their former owners. In the case of the Fifeville and Tonsler neighborhoods area, large land holders like the Barksdales, Hawkinses, and others often sold their small parcels to African-Americans who had the means to purchase them. There was no discernible pattern of racial ownership but as mentioned earlier, most parcels owned by African-Americans were in the vicinity of where free blacks had lived prior to the war. The area east of 7th Street and south from Main Street to Cherry appears to have had the largest concentration of African-Americans. The area was dissimilar from the western part of the district that was primarily part of James Fife's land and was not subdivided until 1888, a premise that is substantiated by the larger number of pre-1890 dwellings in the eastern portion of the district.

During the years until about 1900, segregation "did not systematically govern black life and race relations."[65] In Charlottesville it was not until 1891 that racial identification was recorded in the City's land tax books. It was in the 1890s that the City's business and residential directories clearly separated the listings for each race. The U. S. census for 1880 as well as for 1900 (the 1890 Census was destroyed) that were conducted street by street, show African-Americans and whites living sometimes side by side and often on the same blocks. It was also during the 1890s that the great majority of the Jim Crow laws were enacted that essentially separated the races in public transportation and all other public facilities. The *Plessy v. Fergusson* decision by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1896 affirmed that separation of the races in educational facilities was constitutional, and by extension in all public facilities. An examination of the land books in 1892-1900 and the U. S. Census in 1900 for the City of Charlottesville, reveals that both African-American and white families and residents lived in and owned property in both the Third Ward, which includes most of the east portion of the historic district and was referred to as the "new addition," and the Fourth Ward, also noted as "new addition," which incorporates most

of the western portion of the district. For example, Oak Streets residents included seven white families and five black or mulatto families in the 1900 census. It does appear, however, that black and white families lived on different sides of Oak Street. A measure of the coming residential segregation, however, is reflected by the fact that nearly all of 6th and 6½ streets were occupied by African-American residents while 7th and 7½ were all white except for a few servants. By 1910, one side of Oak Street continued to have white residents; but all of Dice with two exceptions were occupied by black or mulatto residents. The streets of 4th, 5th, 6th, and 6½ included primarily African-Americans; nearly all of the western part of the district was inhabited by whites.

A number of noted historians have addressed the entire issue of residential segregation. One suggestion is that Blacks were equally as mobile as whites, but unlike whites, who tended to move out of city centers to suburbs, Blacks usually moved into cities from rural areas,[66] believing that towns offered a better life than living on a farm. In the case of this historic district, job opportunities abounded in the service and retail arenas as well as in a more limited manufacturing industry. The U. S. Census shows only moderate changes in racial residential patterns in the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District in the first decade of the 20th century, but sentiment for mandating residential segregation was growing throughout the state. Following the lead of Richmond where a residential segregation ordinance was enacted in 1911, the ordinance said that "It shall be unlawful for any [white/colored] to occupy as a residence or to establish and maintain as a place of public assembly, any house upon any street or alley…on which a greater number are occupied as residence by [colored/white or the other race] people."[67]

The annual report of the Richmond City Attorney for the year ending 1911 indicated that there had been no problems with this ordinance and said that the ordinance was justified by the existence of Jim Crow laws relating to transportation and other public facilities. The issue in Charlottesville was somewhat more contentious. On February 13, 1912, Mayor E. G. Haden, vetoed a residential segregation ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to secure for white and colored people a separate location of residing for each race" passed by Charlottesville's City Council unanimously on February 8, 1912. The reasons given by the Mayor for his veto were that such action would depreciate property values throughout the city. The Council immediately called a special session at which it unanimously overrode the Mayor's veto, thus putting in place Charlottesville's mandate for segregation of residential occupation of all streets and neighborhoods. The language was similar to that of the Richmond ordinance.[68]

It is unclear whether the segregation of residential neighborhoods, particularly the Fifeville and Tonsler neighborhoods, happened because of the ordinance, or whether it happened as a natural progression to racial segregation in all areas of life in the community that had begun in the 1890s. But close examination of census records indicates that by the 1920 census, nearly all streets in the district were occupied by one race or the other, not both. The Virginia Supreme Court upheld the residential segregation ordinance in a 1915 Decision, *Hopkins v. City of Richmond*, saying that such ordinances "strive to do a public good," and were a "natural outgrowth of existing conditions."[69] But in a surprising decision by the United State Supreme Court in 1917, *Buchanan v. Warley*, city ordinances which forbid "colored persons to occupy houses in blocks where the greater number of houses are occupied by white persons" were found to be unconstitutional. The decision was based on the Fourteenth Amendment, with the court saying that such ordinances deprived a property owner of the right to dispose of his property in any way he wished. The decision stated "[T]he effect of the ordinance

under consideration was not merely to regulate a business or the like, but was to destroy the right of the individual to acquire, enjoy, and dispose of his property. Being of this character, it was void as being opposed to the due-process clause of the constitution."[70] This remarkable decision came at a time when the nation and particularly the South had fully embraced the concept of separation of the races. Whether Charlottesville ever erased the ordinance from its records after 1917 could not be discovered; however, examination of various subsequent editions of Charlottesville's City Code does not uncover any language like that vetoed by Mayor Haden in 1912. Residential segregation continued however, because there were no legal prohibitions on private restrictive covenants in the sale of property. Those covenants became illegal in 1948 when the U. S. Supreme Court outlawed them in *Shelly v. Kramer.*[71]

The Fifeville and Tonsler neighborhoods continued to be home to hundreds of hard-working Charlottesville citizens both black and white throughout the 1920s and 30s, with white families occupying the area from 7½ Street west and African-Americans living in the areas east of and including 7th Street. Owner occupancy varied throughout the district, with about half owning their residences and half recorded in the 1930 census as renters. Nearly all the white residents were railroad workers, retail clerks, city employees, and other service workers; many were in the construction business. The African-American residents tended to be cooks, clerks, domestics, and janitors, as well as teachers and business owners. The neighborhood's proximity to both the business establishments of Vinegar Hill (the large African-American commercial and retail area that was demolished in the late 1960s) and Jefferson School, the city's only African-American school, continued to make this area an attractive one in which to live for educated and prosperous African-Americans.

Two scholars writing in the late 1920s and early 1930s present an excellent picture of the African-American portion of the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District. Helen De Corse, writing in 1933 describes the African-American portion of the district as having "living conditions approximately those of middle class white homes…" She says that "most of them (the residents) are church going, but as was commented by several intelligent persons living in this district, they have their 'parties' on Saturday nights,…and then go to church on Sunday, 'just like the white people do.'"[72] Another scholar writing in 1929 provides one of the best descriptions.

> From Main Street one goes south on Seventh Street to Oak and from Seventh Street east to Ridge Street. (nb. This would be the African-American portion of the district). In this section are the homes of many of those Negroes known among their own people as the "four hundred." These houses are of good quality, some of them unusually nice looking. They are lighted with electricity, heated with heatrolas, good stoves, or even with hot water systems, have bathrooms, separate dining rooms and kitchens and comfortable furniture…. In this area…live preachers, doctors, dentists, insurance agents, teachers and the well-to-do of all trades and professions. Vice is not smiled upon or ignored in these regions. They are areas of high respectability and high morality.[73]

John Hammond Moore writing in 1976 discusses the "four hundred", saying that "some, but by no means all, of the 'four hundred' were virtually white."[74] The census records from as far back as 1880 confirm that many of

the well-to-do and successful freedmen were indeed "mulatto," or having a mixed racial background, a term that was not used officially after 1920. A map drawn for this study by Marjorie Irwin confirms that with a few exceptions, residential segregation was firmly in place in the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District by 1929.[75]

Although no such graphic descriptions exist for the areas west of 7th street where the great majority of the residents were white, it can be assumed from Ms. Irwin's description that the houses and life-style of the families there were not dissimilar from their neighbors to the east. Surviving architectural evidence confirms this---modest, well-built houses on relatively small lots in a somewhat irregular grid pattern. We do know that according to the 1927 and 1929 City Directories, one of the few grocery stores in the neighborhood was operated by Alexander L. Branham, a white man who lived and operated his store at 225 7th Street SW [104-0213-0092], built ca. 1910. Also listed at the same address on 7th Street was C. W. Rogers, a shoe repair man whose business was known as "The New Method Shoe Shop." The building has now been converted to residential use, but retains much of its integrity from when it was a retail operation. Being located on the boundary line between the African-American neighborhood and the white residential area, it can be presumed that Mr. Branham and Mr. Rogers served both communities. Horace C. Richardson, who was black, operated a grocery store at 307½ 5th Street [104-0213-0181] according to the 1927 City Directory, which undoubtedly served the neighborhood, while Eston Updike, who also owned the brick yard, operated a grocery store on Elm Street near 7½ Street, presumably the commissary building mentioned earlier. Dennis Mowbray, also white, had a grocery store at 907-909 Nalle Street [104-0213-0011], which had been constructed ca. 1915. According to census records for 1920 and 1930, white residents in this part of the district were builders, railroad engineers, printers, merchants, butchers, insurance agents, as well as other jobs associated with the railroad.

The remarkable thing about the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District is that visually it remains little changed since the early years of the 20th century, distinguished by narrow streets, modest lots and a remnant of community vitality. Strong cultural ties persist, with a number of the residents both black and white continuing to live there. Due to the growth of the University of Virginia, demand for new housing in the neighborhood continues, with student rentals side by side with early-20th-century dwellings. Though threatened by new construction because of Charlottesville's demand for housing adjacent to the central business area and the university, the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District retains its comfortable scale and a surprisingly large proportion of historic architectural fabric, recalling the early history of Charlottesville's African–American and white tradesman, professionals, educators, builders and brick makers and how they lived together in this fascinating neighborhood.

ENDNOTES

[1] Scott Nesbit, "The Education of William Gibbon." Unpublished article ca. 2000 for the Center for the Study of Local Knowledge at the Carter G. Woodson Institute for African and American Studies at the University of Virginia. A copy of the article is at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Va.

[2] Albemarle County Deed Book 14/510 (1803); Albemarle County Deed Book 17/99 (1810); Albemarle County Deed Book 21/506 (1817); Albemarle County Deed Book 16/161 (1826).

[3] John Hammond Moore, Albemarle Jefferson's County, 1727-1976, [Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia for the Albemarle

County Historic Society, 1976], 203. Also see Gray Map of Charlottesville (1877) showing Midway located north of the railroad tracks, facing Ridge Street at its intersection with West Main Street. Also see James Alexander. Early Charlottesville: Recollections of James Alexander, 1828-1874, edited by Mary Rawlings. !963 notes and revisions by Velora Carver Thomson. [Charlottesville: Virginia National Bank, 1963], 114-115.

[4] John Hammond Moore, Albemarle Jefferson's County, 1727-1976 [Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia for the Albemarle County Historical Society, 1976] 129.

[5] Albemarle County Deed Book 28/287, 289, 291 (1929).

[6] National Register of Historic Places, "Oak Lawn. 1973. Anne Freudenberg, "Oak Lawn", unpublished mss. ca. 1973.

[7] Albemarle County Deed Book 59/101 (1860).

[8] Freudenberg, Ibid.

[9] The Chancery case is cited in Charlottesville Deed Book 1, 489-490. This was the first deed book after Charlottesville was incorporated as a City. The Plat for "Fife's Estate" can be found on pages 38 and 39 of Charlottesville Deed Book 1 (1888).

[10] Charlottesville City Deed Book 1;38-39; 489-490(1888). Grantor Index to Charlottesville Deed Books, 150. The Index for Deed Books 1 and 2 indicates that there were at least 40 transactions (Fee Simple sales) from Fife and his brother in the years immediately after the plat was prepared in 1888.

[11] Albemarle County Deed Books 31/320, 323; DB 32/228/ Deed Book 33/377 (1834); Deed book 37/ 102(1839); Deed Book 38/29, 54, 102, 377 (1840).

[12] Albemarle County Deed Book 37/102 (1839).

[13] Albemarle County Land Tax Books, 1826-1856; Unpublished research provided by Antoinette W. Roades, July 14, 2006.

[14] U. S. Census, 1860; Antionette W. Roades, unpublished research "Allan W. Hawkins," July 14, 2006. Ms. Roades conducted research on Allen Hawkins and his family which clearly documents his residency and activity in the eastern portion of the district.

[15] Albermarle County Deed Book 54/194, 195 (1883).

[16] Albemarle County Deed Book 53/478 (1854); 65/496 (1867); research by Eugenia Bibb.

[17] Albemarle County Land Tax Books, 1855-1860.

[18] Albemarle County Deed Book 56/567 (1857).

[19] Charlottesville City Directories, 1895, 1898.

[20] Albemarle County Land Tax Books, 1860-1881.

[21] Albemarle County Land Tax Books, 1831 B.

[22] Albemarle County Land Tax Books, 1857.

[23] Plat drawn by N. J. Barnett, April, 1852 and recorded in Deed Book 55/409 (1854).

[24] Federal Slave Schedules for Albemarle County, Virginia, 1850, 1860.

[25] Marjorie Fletcher Irwin, The Negro in Charlottesville and Albemarle County, University of Virginia Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Papers, Number Nine, [Charlottesville: 1929], 15.

[26] Albemarle County Deed Book 55/409; 56/149 (1857).

[27] "Grays New Map of Charlottesville," 1877.

[28] James Alexander. Early Charlottesville…., 112. The house is no longer extant and its location is outside the boundaries of this district; Information provided by Eugenia Bibb.

[29] U. S. Census, 1860, 1870.

[30] Albemarle County Deed Book 55/409, Plat drawn, April 1852.

[31] Irwin, 22.

[32] A portion of Richmond's Jackson Ward neighborhood on East Leigh Street was home to a substantial enclave of free blacks prior to the Civil War.

[33] Moore, 223.

[34] Moore, 226.

[35] U. S. Census, 1870, 1880 for Charlottesville's third district.

[36] U. S. Census, 1880.

[37] Albemarle County Deed Book 73/293 (1876).

[38] Eugenia Bibb, Architectural and Historic Survey for the City of Charlottesville, 1980.

[39] U.S. Census, 1870, 1880; Bibb survey, 1980.

[40] U. S. Census, 1870, 1880; Bibb survey, 1980.

[41] U. S. Census, 1870, 1880; Bibb survey, 1980.
[42] Tera Hunter. To 'Joy My Freedom: Southern Black Women's Lives and Labors after the Civil War. [Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1998]. 57-59 ff.; Federal Census for Charlottesville, Virginia, 1870, 1880; Charlottesville City Directory, 1895, 1898.
[43] J. Douglas Smith. Maintaining White Supremacy- Race, Politics, and Citizenship in Jim Crow Virginia. [Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2002,] 21.
[44] Federal Census for Charlottesville, Virginia, 1870-1920; Charlottesville City Directory, 1895, 1898. Lauranett Lorraine Lee. "Crucible in the Classroom: The Freedpeople and their Teachers Charlottesville, Virginia, 1861-1876." PhD, University of Virginia, 2002.
[45] The construction of hundreds of African-American schools using money from the Julius Rosenwald fund were always matched by contributions from the African-American community itself.
[46] Moore, 216.
[47] Orra Langhorne, "Southern Sketches," in Southern Workmen 15:9 (September, 1886) 94. Cited in Scott Nesbit's "The Education of William Gibbons" (c. 2000).
[48] Maral S. Kalbian, Margaret T. Peters. "National Register Nomination Form for Jefferson School and Carver Recreation Center #104-5087." August 15, 2005; Section 8 Page 13.
[49] Gray's New Map of Charlottesville, 1877 (Albemarle County Historical Society).
[50] Albemarle County Deed Book 64/170 (1869);
[51] U. S. Census 1900; Charlottesville City Directory, 1895.
[52] Rebecca Fuller McGinness. Rebecca Fuller McGinness: A Lifetime, 1892-2000 [Charlottesville: Van Doren Company, 2000], 9, 20-21; 24.
[53] Ibid, 9, 20-21; 24.
[54] William Edward Webb, "Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia, 1865-1900," [A dissertation presented to the Graduate Faculty of the University of Virginia in the Candidacy for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 1955], 210-211.
[55] Randolph Kean, "Early Street Railways and the Development of Charlottesville," Albemarle County Historical Society Magazine, Volume 33 (1975), 2-3.
[56] Charlottesville City Deed Book 1, 38-39 (1888).
[57] Charlottesville City Directories, 1895, 1898.
[58] Eugenia Bibb, Architectural and Historic Survey for the City of Charlottesville, 1980.
[59] Webb, "Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia, 1865-1900," 208.
[60] Information about Alan Watson was provided by Ann Carter. Charlottesville City Directory, 1898.
[61] Because Allen Hawkins was a brickmason and was responsible for several brick dwellings within the district that date to before the Civil War, it is likely that an earlier brickyard is located somewhere in this vicinity.
[62] Robert S. Craig. The Virginia Updikes, 1985] 825. Charlottesville Deed Book 20/341 (1904); DB 50/226 (1925); Eugenia Bibb, Survey, 1980.
[63] The Richmond Planet was the largest African-American owned and operated newspaper in the state.
[64] The Planet, (Richmond) August 2, 1890, 2.
[65] Peter Wallenstein, Blue Laws and Black Codes: Conflict, courts, and change in twentieth-century Virginia. [Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2004], 83.
[66] Edward L. Ayers, Southern Crossing: a History of the American South, 1877-1906. [New York, Oxford University Press, 1995] 40.
[67] Certain Resolutions and Ordinances of the Council of the City of Richmond, 1910-1912. [Richmond: Clyde W. Saunders, City Printing, 1912], 166; also see (VA) Acts of Assembly, 1912 where the General Assembly passed a law permitting residential segregation ordinances.
[68] Charlottesville City Council Minutes, February, 1912.
[69] 117 VA692 (1915), 692-727.
[70] 245 U.S. 60 (1917).
[71] 334 U.S. 1 (1948).
[72] Helen Camp De Corse. Charlottesville- a Study of Negro Life and Personality, [Charlottesville, 1933], 10.
[73] Marjorie Felice Irwin, Phelps Stokes Fellow. The Negro in Charlottesville and Albemarle County, [Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Papers, Number Nine; a thesis presented to the Academic Faculty of the University of Virginia, 1929], 21-22; 18 (map).

[74] Moore, Albemarle, Jefferson's…, 424.
[75] Moore, Albemarle, Jefferson's…, Ibid.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES

A: 17 719446E 4211820N
B: 17 719883E 4211977N
C: 17 720198E 4211911N
D: 17 720300E 4212032N
E: 17 720559E 4211962N
F: 17 720534E 4211595N
G: 17 720356E 4211473N
H: 17 720122E 4211671N
I: 17 720107E 4211366N
J: 17 720046E 4211315N
K: 17 720000E 4211457N
L: 17 719959E 4211711N
M: 17 719842E 4211814N
N: 17 719822E 4211555N
O: 17 719715E 4211560N
P: 17 719563E 4211662N

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundaries of the nominated Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District are included within a general polygon whose vertices are marked by the above listed UTM reference points. The boundaries are also shown on the accompanying scaled map entitled "Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods National Register Historic District."

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundaries of the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District have been drawn to capture the largest concentration of 19th- and early-20th-century dwellings that share a number of common architectural features in the residential area south of West Main Street, the primary east-west thoroughfare traversing through the City of Charlottesville. The tracks and right-of-way of the CSX/Norfolk Southern railroad tracks, lying just south of West Main Street, form the northern boundary of the district, with the only exception being to capture the Delevan Baptist Church (1877-1883), the only historic institutional building within the district, that stands just north of the railroad. Nearly all other buildings north of the railroad are either dissimilar in building type, being commercial structures rather than residential or non-historic or having been constructed within the past 50 years. The southern and western boundaries essentially coincide with the development established as "Fife's Addition" as rendered in a plat dated 1888 and are marked by Cherry Avenue on the south and Spring Street on the west. The majority of buildings outside these boundaries are of a later era and would be considered non-contributing. The eastern boundary of the district is bordered by the Ridge Street Historic District (National Register of Historic Places, 1982). Houses in the Ridge Street Historic District are distinct from those within the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District because they are substantially larger and sit on bigger lots than the modest dwellings within this district. The district boundaries coincide with property lines, street right-of-ways, and natural landscape features whenever possible. In addition, the district boundaries capture most of the surviving buildings located in Charlottesville's political subdivisions known in the early 20th century as the Third Ward and a substantial portion of those in the Fourth Ward. The buildings within the district are nearly without exception residential in use, with only a handful of commercial enterprises housed in structures that are compatible in form, scale and materials with residential ones. The only identified sites within the district lie on the perimeter – one an early-20th-century brick yard on the southern boundary and one a possible cemetery at the southeast corner of the district, both of which were closely associated with the historical development of the Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District.

The open lots at the intersections of Grove Street, King Street and Roosevelt Brown Boulevard are included in the district because they were part of the historic Fifeville plat and "Fife's Addition," dating to the late 19th century and there is still strong visual cohesion due to resources that stand in all directions around this area.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:
Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods Historic District, Charlottesville, Virginia; VDHR File Number: 104-0213
Date of photograph: July 2006; Photographer: Maral S. Kalbian
Negatives filed at Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, Virginia.

Photo 1 of 22
View: Streetscape, 5th Street, looking north
Negative no. 23025 [22]

Photo 2 of 22
View: Streetscape, Nalle Street, looking north
Negative no. 23016 [15]

Photo 3 of 22
View: Streetscape, King Street, looking west
Negative no. 23031 [11]

Photo 4 of 22
View: Oak Lawn (104-0031; 104-0213-0050), east view
Negative no. 23032 [16]

Photo 5 of 22
View: Barksdale-Totty House (104-0213-0191), north view
Negative no. 23027 [35]

Photo 6 of 22
View: Shelton-Fuller House (104-0213-0062), west view
Negative no. 23026 [21]

Photo 7 of 22
View: Tyree Thomas house (104-0213-0189), north view
Negative no. 23026 [5]

Photo 8 of 22
View: Benjamin Tonsler House (104-0223; 104-0213-0144), east view
Negative no. 23024 [30]

Photo 9 of 22
View: 805 Nalle Street (104-0213-0074), south view
Negative no. 23016 [26]

Photo 10 of 22
View: 610 Dice Street (104-0213-0106), northeast view
Negative no. 23022 [31]
Photo 11 of 22

View: 712 Nalle Street (104-0213-0020), northwest view
Negative no. 23017 [31]

Photo 12 of 22
View: 1023 Grove Street (104-0213-0226), southeast view
Negative no. 23029 [36]

Photo 13 of 22
View: 921 Cherry Avenue (104-0213-0270), south view
Negative no. 23032 [30]

Photo 14 of 22
View: 1015 King Street (104-0213-0250), southwest view
Negative no. 23030 [16]

Photo 15 of 22
View: 333 and 331 6th Street SW (104-0213-0117 and 0118), northeast view
Negative no. 23022 [5]

Photo 16 of 22
View: 321 6th Street SW (104-0213-0146), east view
Negative no. 23024 [28]

Photo 17 of 22
View: 913 King Street (104-0213-0247), southeast view
Negative no. 23030 [33]

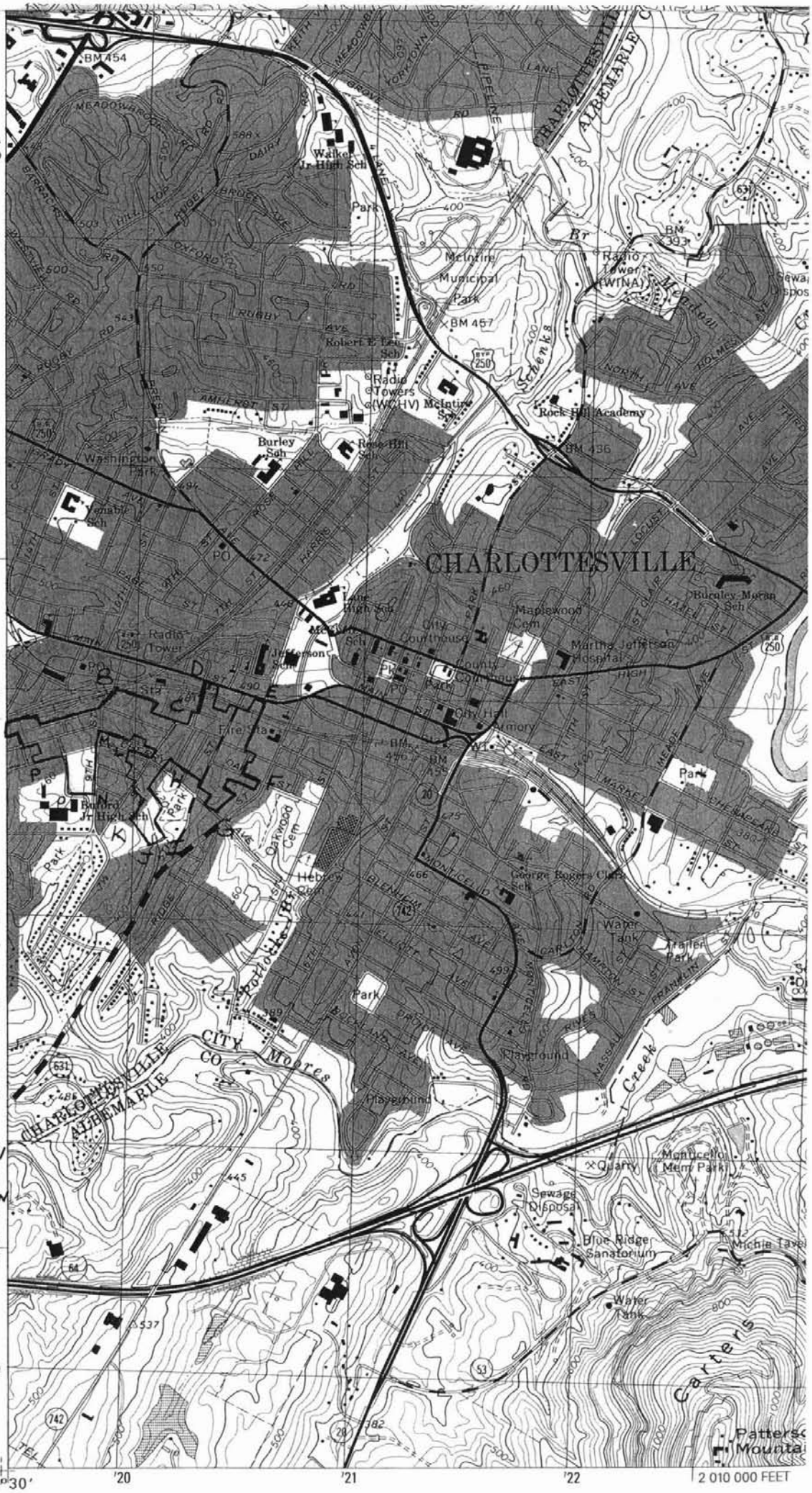
Photo 18 of 22
View: 310 5th Street SW (104-0213-0165), northwest view
Negative no. 23024 [2]

Photo 19 of 22
View: 304-306 6½ Street SW (104-0213-0123), southwest view
Negative no. 23023 [33]

Photo 20 of 22
View: 910 King Street (104-0213-0264), northeast view
Negative no. 23031 [13]

Photo 21 of 22
View: 604 Dice Street (104-0213-0107), northeast view
Negative no. 23022 [29]

Photo 22 of 22
View: 311 5th Street SW (104-0213-0179), southeast view
Negative no. 23025 [13]



Fifeville and Tonsler Neighborhoods H.D.
Charlottesville, VA
#104-0213

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H 17720122E/4211671N
I 17720107E/4211366N
J 17720046E/4211315N
K 17720000E/4211457N
L 17719959E/4211711N
M 17719842E/4211814N
N 17719822E/4211555N
O 17719715E/4211560N
P 17719563E/4211662N