(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Diamond Hill Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER (See Continuation Sheet #28)

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Lynchburg __ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Sixth (M. Caldwell Butler)

STATE Virginia CODE 51 COUNTY (in city) CODE 680

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	X RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Ownership (See attached list)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN __ VICINITY OF STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Lynchburg City Hall

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Lynchburg STATE Virginia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS (4) (See Continuation Sheet #1)

TITLE City of Lynchburg, Division of Planning, Historic District Survey, Lynchburg, Virginia. May 1976.

DATE 1976 __FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY X LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission - 221 Governor Street

CITY, TOWN Richmond STATE Virginia 23219

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Diamond Hill Historic District is an irregularly shaped district approximately 14 blocks in area. Located on one of the seven hills of Lynchburg, the district is wedged between the Lynchburg Expressway (Rt. 29) to the south and the city's central commercial core to the north. Steep hillsides couple with changes in land use and historical precedent in defining the north, east, and south borders. Borders to the southwest and west remain arbitrary and follow recommendations of the Lynchburg Board of Architectural Review.

An attractive residential neighborhood, the Diamond Hill Historic District was laid out on a grid plan modified to accommodate the irregularities of the terrain. Only Clay Street retains its original brick surface, all other streets having been paved over. Several streets are tree-lined (see: Madison and Clay Streets), and many houses exhibit landscaped yards. Ornamental cast- and wrought-iron fences and stone and decorative brick sidewalks appear at random intervals throughout the district. These elements, together with landscaping features, impart color and warmth to street views and help define the residential character of the neighborhood.

While experiencing its greatest period of growth at the turn of the century, the district holds several mid-19th-century houses. The oldest residence, presently vacant and in disrepair, stands at 1301 Madison (Vernacular, ca. 1817, altered ca. 1875). Morris' Folly (Vernacular/Greek Revival, altered), a two-story, brick residence at 1310 Church Street, dates from ca. 1869. Two Gothic Revival houses are found at 1418-20 Harrison (ca. 1855, moderately altered ca. 1900) and 602 Washington (ca. 1852). This latter house exhibits an elaborate cast-iron stair and porch unique in Lynchburg. Other early houses found on Diamond Hill are 305 Washington (Vernacular, ca. 1849; ca. 1865), 313 Washington (Vernacular, ca. 1855), 503 Washington (Vernacular, ca. 1850), 618 Pearl (Vernacular, ca. 1850), 700 Pearl (Italianate, 1862), 1411-13 Church (Greek Revival/ Italianate, ca. 1860), 1501 Church (Vernacular, ca. 1845), and 515 13th St. (Vernacular, ca. 1850).

Most houses on Diamond Hill were erected during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and range from speculative houses erected as rental units (see: 1400 block Church Street, 13th Street, and Diamond Street), to such upper-middle-class residences as 517 Washington (Beaux Arts, 1910-11), 419 Washington (Colonial Revival, 1901, and 1314 Clay Street (Colonial Revival, 1901).

The more formidable residences of Diamond Hill line Washington and Clay streets, and sections of Pearl and Madison streets. Included among these are an unusually high number of Georgian Revival houses. Of the 12 examples found on Diamond Hill, the outstanding examples are 508 Washington, 400 Washington, and 1411 Madison. Two almost identical Georgian Revival dwellings at 1304 and 1308 Clay Street were built in 1906.

At first glance, 500 Washington Street (Queen Anne, ca. 1898) appears to set itself off from its classically derived neighbors with its massive entrance portico, octagonal corner tower, and decorative terra cotta brick. However, closer inspection reveals the underlying form of the building to be a 5-bay, Georgian Revival house capped by a high-pitched, hipped roof.

The Colonial Revival was also popular: thirteen houses in this style are located within the district's confines. Prominent examples are found at 419 Washington Street and 313 and 314 Clay Street. Little construction in the Eastlake and Queen Anne styles

(See Continuation Sheet # 2)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	X SOCIAL/~~HUMANITARIAN~~
X 1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	X ~~EXPLORATION~~/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
X 1900- 10	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Diamond Hill, once one of Lynchburg's most fashionable residential neighborhoods, enjoyed its greatest prosperity at the turn of the century. This period was marked by construction of numerous new residences ranging from speculative builder/rental units to stately, architect-designed town houses. Prominent businessmen and civic leaders including bankers, tobacco manufacturers, attorneys, mayors, councilmen, and state legislators, clustered in this area along Washington, Clay, Pearl, and Madison streets, erecting large houses for themselves and their families.

Their choice of architecture was most often either Georgian or Colonial Revival. Of the 26 houses lining Washington Street, almost two-thirds were erected in these styles. On Clay Street, almost half the residences are Colonial or Georgian Revival.

The high incidence of Georgian and Colonial Revival houses on Diamond Hill is attributed to 1) the declining popularity of the more picturesque Eastlake and Queen Anne styles, and 2) the conservative nature of Diamond Hill's population. Shunning the Shingle and Craftsman styles as "low art" architecture, residents of Diamond Hill turned to the grander imagery of the ordered, balanced, classically inspired Georgian and Colonial Revivals. Twelve Georgian Revival houses appear within the district. The most formidable of these is 508 Washington (1909), designed by J.M.B. Lewis. The house, sheathed in Flemish-bond brick with glazed headers, is fronted by a central, semicircular portico topped by a balustraded deck. The first-floor entrance is framed by decorative multi-pane sidelights and transom. Architrave tripartite windows are set in the first-floor side bays. Double doors topped by an elliptical fanlight front on to the second-floor porch deck. A decorative wrought-iron fence and gate set the house off from the street and add to the overall formal composition. Other stately examples of the Georgian Revival are found at 400 Washington and 1420 Madison streets.

Notable examples of the Colonial Revival are seen at 313 and 314 Clay and at 419 and 505 Washington streets. The detailing of the latter two houses suggests they were designed by the same, currently unidentified, architect.

The most prestigious house on Diamond Hill is 517 Washington Street, an imposing Beaux Arts residence erected in grand scale. Giant order, paired columns define the central entrance portico. The arched and recessed entrance is a play on Palladian window motifs. The building is two stories in height capped by a balustraded deck. Order and symmetry dominate the facade composition. The building is of beige brick and is marked by stone springers and keystones over first-floor arched window openings. An attractive enclosed glass porch with patterned curvilinear mullions is situated at the west end of the house and is balanced by a frame pergola to the east.

Three houses on Washington break from the pervading conservative air of Diamond Hill. 518 and 605 Washington are the only structures representing Eastlake and stick styles on this street. 518 Washington (Eastlake/Queen Anne), aside

(See Continuation Sheet # 25)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Artwork of Lynchburg and Danville Virginia. (9 parts). Chicago: The Gravure Illustration Company, 1903.
Blackford, Susan Leigh. Memoir. Madison Heights, 1894, 1959.
Christian, William Ashbury. Lynchburg and Its People. Lynchburg, 1900.
City of Lynchburg. General Ordinances. 1880.
Division of Planning. Historic District Survey, Lynchburg, Virginia. May 1976.
(See Continuation Sheet #1)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 42 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Lynchburg, Va.

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES (See Continuation Sheet #28)

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	17	664630	4141880
B	17	664800	4141680
C	17	664110	4141760
D	17	664520	4141320

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated boundaries are drawn to coincide with the Diamond Hill Historic District boundaries established by the City of Lynchburg[1] and encompass three separate sections. The sections and parcels listed in the following description are found on the copy of the current Lynchburg Valuation Maps 025 and 046 included with this nomination.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

ORGANIZATION: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE: April 1979

STREET & NUMBER: 221 Governor Street

TELEPHONE: (804) 786-3144

CITY OR TOWN: Richmond

STATE: Virginia 23219

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE X LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Tucker Hill, Executive Director
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE MAY 15 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 892-453

7. DESCRIPTION

occurred on Diamond Hill, thus accentuating 618 Washington Street. The seeming frivolity of this building with its corner tower, decorative "Moorish" porch, and Eastlake "dormers" delightfully contrasts with its more staid neighbors.

No major commercial development exists within the district's boundaries. A small corner market (1321 Harrison, ca. 1915) and a used furniture store (1315 Harrison, Quonset hut, ca. 1945), mark the only commercial activity on Diamond Hill. With the exception of the apartments at 1312-1316½ Church Street, all residences in the district were constructed as either detached single-family residences or duplexes, of frame or brick construction, 1½ to 2½ stories in height. No buildings break above 2½ stories thus maintaining a unified scale and preserving the residential atmosphere of the district. To the west of Diamond Hill on Grace Street stands the Diamond Hill Baptist Church, a brick, 2½-story building with corner tower, central rose window and side lancet windows (Vernacular/Gothic Revival, 1886) A one-story, concrete, glass, and steel YMCA building (1956), stands in the northeast corner of the district. The building, a well-designed interpretation of the International Style, unfortunately does not fit in with the overall character of the historic neighborhood.

Photographs from 1903 reveal that many of Diamond Hill's early houses have undergone only minor alterations. Exterior alterations tend to have been limited to removal of cornices, wood trim, balusters, and occasionally porches. A few houses, such as those found on Chestnut and Diamond streets exhibit asbestos shingles and siding additions. Most frame houses within the district retain their original clapboard or weatherboard siding.

While many houses on Diamond Hill were converted to multi-family dwelling units during the 20th century, efforts are currently underway by residents and a local historical society to return these to single-family units.

BNZ

The following is an inventory of all the buildings comprising the Diamond Hill Historic District:

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

2). Diamond Hill Historical Society, Historic Preservation Survey 1977-78.
1977-78 Local
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission - 221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

3). Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey
1978 State
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

4). Works Progress Administration Survey
Federal
Virginia State Library
Richmond, Virginia 23219

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

_____. Reports of the Standing Committees of the Council. 1882.
Mutual Assurance Policies. Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Archives, Richmond, Virginia.
Yancey, Rosa. Lynchburg and its Neighbors. Richmond, 1835.

MAPS

Gray's New Map of Lynchburg, Campbell County, Virginia. O. W. Gray & Son, Philadelphia, 1877.
Map of Lynchburg and Vicinity. G. William Baist, Philadelphia, 1891.

10. GEORGRAPHICAL DATA - VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

SECTION 1:

Block 025-25

Encompassing parcel 04 at SW corner of Church and Pearl streets;

SECTION 2:

Block 046-06

Encompassing parcels 11-22 on NE side of Church Street.

(See Continuation Sheet #28)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Chestnut Street

400 Block
Houses on the north side of the 400 block of Chestnut Street are built on a steep hill.

1 419: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch addition. Vernacular. 1907. Asbestos shingle siding detracts from period appearance.

2 421: frame; 1 story; pyramidal roof; 2 bays; 2-bay porch with turned posts and turned balusters. Vernacular cottage. 1907.

3 431: vacant

500 Block

4 502: frame; 1 story; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story porch. Vernacular. House dates from turn of the century. Later alterations disguise original fabric. Appears as ca. 1950 ranch house.

5 504: frame; 1 story; hipped roof; 2 bays. Vernacular. Late 19th/early 20th century. Bricktex siding.

6 507: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Shed-roof addition to east. Vernacular. Ca. 1890.

7 510: frame with pebbledash and aluminum siding; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay addition to west. Vernacular/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1920.

8 516: frame; 1 story; gable roof; 1-story porch. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Central chimney. Asbestos shingle siding.

9 518: vacant

600 Block

10 600: frame; 1 story; gable roof; 2 bays. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Interior end chimney to west.

(See continuation sheet # 4)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Church Street
Stone sidewalks line the west side of Church Street.

1300 Block

1305: parking lot

✓ 1307-1309: brick; 2½ stories; mansard roof with 4 gabled dormers; 6 bays; 2 1-story, 3-bay, ell porches with spindle frieze, turned balustrade, sawn corner brackets, and pendant. Duplex. Second Empire. Ca. 1880. Each duplex is a mirror image of the other, though, as the building is located on an incline, the half to the north is several feet lower than its neighbor to the south. Segmental arched wall openings. Shingle Style bay-window addition (ca. 1900) on south end. Patterned slate on mansard roof.

1310 (Moore's Folly): brick; 2 stories; gable roof with central cross gable; 5 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1850. Interior end chimneys with chimney pots. Presently being restored with Colonial Revival windows and window heads not sympathetic to the original building. Frame, 2-story, gable-roof building to the north. Vernacular. Ca. 1869.

1312-1316½: Series of 5 identical apartment units, each described as follows: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof fronted by scalloped parapet; 2 [illegible]s; 1-story, hipped-roof porch. Vernacular. Ca. 1915. Pendants at ends and [illegible]er of parapet.

1313 (YMCA Building): steel and concrete; 1 story; flat roof; 11 bays; 1-story entrance canopy in central 5 bays. International Style. 1955-56. Upper deck on roof. Center bay of brick. All other bays are of plate glass separated by round pillars and aluminum frames. Clear, precise geometric units with banded windows and hovering planes make this a standard exercise in the International Style. While a good example of the International Style, this building does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

1318: brick; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch addition across facade. Vernacular. Ca. 1850.

1319: parking lot

1320: vacant

(See continuation sheet # 5)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Church Street, cont'd

19 1324: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof with cross gable in south bay; 2 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch across facade. Vernacular builder/speculative house. Ca. 1888.

1400 Block

20 1400-1406: vacant

21 1408: frame; 2 stories; gable roof with cross gable in north bay; 1-story, 3-bay porch in south 2 bays. Vernacular builder/speculative house. Ca. 1888. 3-part bay window in 1st story of north bay. Decorative bargeboard beneath cornice and along bay window and porch cornices.

1414: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with cross gable in north bay; 2 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch across facade. Queen Anne builder/speculative house. Ca. 1909. Identical to 1418 Church Street.

1418: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with cross gable in north bay; 2 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch across facade. Queen Anne builder/speculative house. Ca. 1909. Identical to 1414 Church Street.

24 1420: frame; 2 stories; gable roof with cross gable in south bay; 1-story, shed-roof porch in north 2 bays. Vernacular builder/speculative house. Ca. 1890. Bay window in 1st floor of south bay.

1500 Block

1501: brick; 1½ stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story entrance porch addition in central bay. Vernacular. Ca. 1845. Extensively altered. Bull's-eye window heads. 6/6 sash. Exterior end chimneys. Central dormer addition. House on stone basement.

Clay Street

Unlike other streets in the Diamond Hill Historic District, Clay Street has not been paved. The original brick street remains intact. In addition, Clay Street is lined on both sides with decorative brick sidewalks and deciduous trees.

(See continuation sheet #6)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Clay Street, cont'd

1200 Block

1216: frame; 2 stories; gable roof with cross gable in north bay; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts and sawn brackets. Vernacular. 1902-03. 1-light transom over south bay door. Diamond-shaped window is the only wall opening on south end.

1220: frame; 1½ stories; gable roof with 2 round-arched, dormer windows with round-arched keystone heads in east and west bays; small cross gable in center bay; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch in central bay. Vernacular (Ornamental Revival cottage in form). Ca. 1872. Central entrance. 2 central chimneys with paired chimney pots. Built by Charles H. Bryant. Asbestos shingles detract from period appearance.

1223: frame; 2½ stories; front gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch across facade. Modified Colonial Revival. 1906. Aluminum siding detracts from period appearance.

1225: frame; 2 stories; front gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story porch with sawn balustrade and corner brackets across facade. Vernacular. Ca. 1881. Transom and sidelights frame door in north bay.

1300 Block

1300: frame; 2 stories; gable roof with cross gable to the south; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch in north 2 bays. 2nd-story porch addition with pyramidal roof in central bay. Builder's Eastlake. 1889. Simple bargeboard and finial in cross gable. House fronted by cast-iron fence. Most likely built by Stephens, a local builder and contractor in Lynchburg.

1301: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays with 1-story, 1-bay addition to south; 1-story, 2-bay porch across main body of house. Vernacular. Ca. 1884. Stuccoed.

1304: brick; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central gabled dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with paired columns and central pediment. Georgian Revival. 1906. Stone springers and keystones on 2nd-floor windows. Tripartite window in 2nd-floor central bay. Interior end chimneys. Modillioned cornice. Except for dormers, this house is identical to 1308 Clay Street. Attributed to W. B. Snead and Sons, architects. Home of Walter Addison, state senator from the Lynchburg-Campbell County district from 1916-1918, and editor of the Lynchburg News.

(See continuation sheet #7)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Clay Street, cont'd

33 1307: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof with central cross gable; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with spindle frieze, turned balustrade, turned porch posts, and corner brackets. Center bay of porch topped by 2nd-floor deck with turned balustrade and posts with finials. Modified Eastlake Style. 1898. 1-light transom over central double doors. Home of Robert G. Robinson, prominent Lynchburg tobacco businessman.

34 1308: brick; 2½ stories; hipped roof with 2 gabled dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with paired columns and central pediment. Georgian Revival. 1906. Stone springers and keystones on 2nd-floor windows. Tripartite window in 2nd-floor central bay. Interior end chimneys. Modillioned cornice. Except for dormers, this house is identical to 1304 Clay Street. Attributed to W. B. Snead and Sons, architects. Home of Richard C. Stokes, prominent tobacco businessman in Lynchburg, and one-time member of the city council.

35 1311: vacant

36 1312: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with cross gable in north bay; 2 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Builder's Colonial Revival. Ca. 1901. Stylized Palladian window in cross gable pediment.

37 1313: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof with cross gable in north bay and dormer in south bay; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, flat-roof porch with center pedimented entrance. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1905. Hip flashing. Hip knobs. Modillioned cornice. Round-headed window in dormer. Palladian window in cross gable pediment. Dormer and cross gable pediment shingled.

38 1314: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof with central tower (conical tower roof with finial) and side gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns. Columns flanked by shingle pillars supporting battered piers. Turned balusters. Porch is centered by low-pitch pediment with low-relief woodwork. Colonial Revival. 1901. Central round tower with patterned shingles rises above porch pediment. Paired columns extending from the top of the porch to the roof eave 2nd-floor east and west bays. Wide roof eave with paired, attenuated brackets. Oval, Palladian, and bay windows on south end. Home of Judge Henry C. McDowell, judge of the U.S. District Court for the western district of Virginia.

1400 Block

39 1417: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 5 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with curved brackets and turned balustrade in center 3 bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1885. Exterior end chimneys.

(See continuation sheet # 8)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Clay Street, cont'd

1420: corrugated tin; 1 and 2 stories; low-pitch roof with center gabled section; 2 bays. Vernacular warehouse. Early 20th century.

1421: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch across facade with turned posts and turned balustrade. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Cross gable projection in north bay. Bracketed cornice. Architrave moldings over all wall openings. Entrance in center bay. Bricktex siding detracts from period appearance.

1425: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, shed-roof porch in central bay. Vernacular. Ca. 1900-1910. Entrance in center bay. 2/2 sash. 2 interior chimneys. Aluminum siding.

Diamond Street
The west side of Diamond Street is vacant.

1500 Block
1510-1520 Diamond Street are all covered with bricktex siding.

1510: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story porch. Vernacular I house. Ca. 1890.

1512: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 2-story projecting wing addition in north bay; 1-story porch in south bay. Vernacular I house. Ca. 1883.

1514: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story entrance porch in south bay. Vernacular I house. Ca. 1906.

1516: frame; 1 story; hipped roof; 2 bays; 3-bay porch with turned posts and balusters. Vernacular cottage. Ca. 1910.

1520: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story porch in south bay. Vernacular I house. Ca. 1885. Vacant.

Federal Street
The west side of Federal Street is vacant. Directly behind the Diamond Hill Baptist Church is a small lot currently used for parking.

Grace Street (formerly Campbell Court House Road)
Decorative brick sidewalks line the south side of Grace Street.

(See continuation sheet #9)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Grace Street, cont'd

600 Block

603: brick; 2 stories; gable roof with stepped parapet. Vernacular. Ca. 1915.

605: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 2 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Bricktex siding.

607: vacant

609: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch in west bay. Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

Southwest intersection of Grace and 13th Street: frame triangular house occupying triangular lot; 1 story; flat roof. Vernacular. 1st quarter of the 20th century.

Northwest intersection of Grace and 13th Street: vacant

1400 Block

1401: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with cross gable projecting wing in south bay; 2 bays; 1-story, flat-roof porch with turned posts, turned balustrade, and spindle corner brackets. Vernacular builder/speculative house. Ca. 1906.

1405: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with cross gable in north 3 bays; 1-story, pedimented porch in south bay. Queen Anne speculative house. Ca. 1894. 2-story bay window in north 3 bays. Fanlight in cross gable pediment. Scheduled for demolition.

1409: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof with cross gable in north bay; 2 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch with turned posts and balustrade and sawn corner brackets across facade. Vernacular builder/speculative house. Ca. 1900-10.

1411 (Diamond Hill Baptist Church): brick; 2 stories; clipped gable roof; 3 bays; 3-story tower in north bay. Late Victorian Gothic Revival. 1886 (corner stone). Remodeled 1903. Lancet windows on first floor. Rose window in 2nd-floor central bay. String course. Tower capped by pyramidal roof. Decorative brickwork along frieze. Terra cotta belt course and over 1st-floor south bay lancet window. Brickwork by Lewis Bolling. See: Book of Remembrance of the Diamond Hill Baptist Church, Lynchburg, 1972.

(See continuation sheet # 10)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Grace Street, cont'd

58 1413 (Diamond Hill Baptist Church Parsonage): brick; 1½ stories; 3 bays; 1-story, pedimented entrance porch in central bay. Colonial Revival cottage. Ca. 1948.

59 Northwest corner 15th and Grace Street (Firehouse): brick; 2 stories; hipped roof with central chimney (paired chimney pots); 3 bays; bracketed hood over central entrance. Italianate. 1883. Decorative frieze. Attributed to August Forsberg, city engineer.

1500 Block

1500: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch in north bay; 3-part bay window (1 story) in south bay. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Aluminum siding detracts from period appearance.

61 1502 Marshall Lodge Memorial Hospital

62 1504-1506: frame; 2 stories; gable roof with central cross gable; 4 bays; 1-story, 6-bay porch. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1890-1900. Stylized pediments over wall openings. Asbestos siding detracts from period appearance.

Harrison Street

1300 Block

63 1301: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch in west bay. Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Bay window in east bay. Similar to 609 13th Street.

64 1302-1304: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof porch with decorative spindle work (balustrade removed). Vernacular. Ca. 1900-10. Built at same time as 1306 Harrison Street. Bracketed cornice. Wide cornice with slat vents.

65 1303: frame; 1 story; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay, hipped-roof porch with simple balustrade, turned posts and spindle corner brackets. Vernacular. Ca. 1900.

66 1306: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with decorative balustrade and spindle work. Vernacular. Ca. 1900-10.

67 1307-1309: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 4 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1890-1900. Interior end chimneys. Similar to 1311-1313 Harrison Street.

(See continuation sheet #11)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Harrison Street, cont'd

68 1310: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central pedimented dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, Eastlake porch across facade with turned porch posts, spindle frieze, and turned balustrade. Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Asbestos shingles detract from period appearance. Simple iron fence fronts property.

69 1311-1313: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 4 bays; 1-story porch across facade with scroll corner brackets and simple balustrade. Vernacular. Ca. 1890-1900. Similar to neighbor at 1307-1309 Harrison Street.

70 1314-1316: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with pedimented cross gable projecting pavilions in end bays; central hipped dormer; 4 bays; 1-story, 4-bay, hipped-roof porch with central pediment. Duplex. Colonial Revival builder/speculative house. Ca. 1910. Fanlights in each cross gable pediment.

71 1315: corrugated metal; semi-cylindrical metal structure with end walls; 1-story; 1 bay. Central entrance flanked by large, 4-light windows. Quonset hut. Ca. 1945.

72 1317-1319: frame; 2 stories; gable roof with 2 hipped-roof dormers in central 2 bays; 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay, hipped-roof porch with spindle frieze, fan brackets, turned balustrade, and turned porch posts in north 2 bays. Identical porch in south 2 bays. Duplex. (Each duplex mirrors the other). Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Similar in character to 1314-1316 Harrison Street.

73 1321: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 5 bays. Early 20th-century commercial building. Corner market. A store has occupied this site from at least 1877. The inventor of "Chap Stick" is said to have operated a drug store at this location.

1400 Block
The 1400 block of Harrison has stone sidewalks.

74 1407: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof with large central cross gable; 3 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch with turned posts and sawn brackets across facade. Queen Anne. Ca. 1885. Imbricated shingle pattern on 2nd floor and in north bay cross gable pediment of porch. House fronted by white picket fence.

75 1414: vacant

76 1415: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with gable projection in south bay and gabled dormer with sunburst in pediment in north bay; 2 bays; 1-story ell porch with upper deck. Queen Anne. Ca. 1890. Imbricated shingle frieze between 1st and 2nd floors and beneath cornice. Imbricated shingles and fanlight in gable

(See continuation sheet #12)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Harrison Street, cont'd

1415 (cont'd): pediment. Tripartite window in 2nd floor of south bay. Turned porch balustrade. House fronted by simple cast-iron fence.

1416: frame and stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, central porch. Side porch to south. Georgian Revival. 1896. Remodeled with Craftsman influence ca. 1910-15.

1418-1420: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof with 3 cross gables ascending in size from north to south; 4 bays with a 1-bay, 2-story addition to the south; 1-story entrance porch in both the 3rd bay and in the bay addition. Gothic Revival. Ca. 1855. All roof finials and bargeboards removed. Paired chimney pots over 2nd bay. Trefoil in south bay cross gable and end gable. Gothicized Palladian window in 2nd-floor 4th bay. Colonial Revival oval window addition in 3rd bay.

1421: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch across facade. Italianate. Ca. 1870. House entrance shifted to Harrison Street. 2-story, 3-part bay window to south end. Paired bracketed cornice. Bracketed window hoods.

Madison Street

Both sides of the 1400 block of Madison Street are lined with decorative brick sidewalks. Trees grace both sides of this street.

1300 Block

1301: brick and frame; 1 story; mansard-roof addition; 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch addition. Vernacular. Ca. 1817 with 3rd quarter of the 19th-century additions. See "Death of a Venerable Old Citizen," Lynchburg Virginian, March 9, 1880. This is the oldest house on Diamond Hill.

1302: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch. Vernacular. Ca. 1910. Bracketed eave. Asbestos shingles.

1303: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 4 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof, 3-bay porch. Vernacular with Eastlake detailing. Ca. 1887. Bricktex siding. Eastlake pediments over all 2nd-floor wall openings.

1306: frame; 2½ stories; front gable roof; 2 bays with 1-story addition to north; 1-story, 3-bay porch in central and south bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1901. Oval window in front gable. Entrance with transom to north.

(See continuation sheet #13)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Madison Street, cont'd

1309: frame; 2 stories; gable roof with cross gables in north bay and south 2 bays; 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch in south 3 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Stylized entablature over all wall openings. Entrance in 3rd bay. Asbestos siding.

1311: frame; 2 stories; gable roof with cross gable in north bay; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch in south 2 bays. Builder/speculative house. Ca. 1900-10. Bay window in 1st-floor north bay. Transom and sidelights frame central entrance. Bracketed cornice.

1400 Block

1411: brick; 2½ stories; hipped roof; 5 bays; central, pedimented, slightly projecting pavilion; 1-story, central porch with paired columns and upper deck. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1905. Entrance framed by decorative fanlight and sidelights. Belt course between 1st and 2nd floors. Low beveled water table. 6/9 sash 1st floor. 6/6 sash 2nd floor. 1-story, 1-bay porch along south side of house. 2 interior chimneys. Fanlight in central pediment. Rowlock segmentally arched window heads. Doric frieze on porch. Dentiled frieze on main house. Built by Dr. James Morrison, a prominent Lynchburg physician in the early 20th century.

1420: brick; 2½ stories; hipped roof with 3 pedimented gable dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay central porch. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1910. Flat keystone arches over all windows. Decorative transom and sidelights. 2-door opening with fanlights on 2nd floor fronts onto porch deck. Recessed rectangular panels in north and south bays between 1st and 2nd floors. 2 interior end chimneys on each end. Decorative Classical frieze and cornice. Built by W.B. Snead and Sons (This firm also built 1304 and 1308 Clay Street, and buildings at both Washington and Lee University and Virginia Military Institute).

1500 Block

1500: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with 2-bay, gabled projecting pavilion to south; 1-story ell porch with paired columns and turned baluster. Simple cornice brackets on porch and cornice. Vernacular. Ca. 1907.

1510: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch across front. Vernacular. Before 1869. 1-story, 1-bay side wing additions to north and south. House fronted by white picket fence.

(See continuation sheet #14)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Madison Street, cont'd

1514: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned columns and turned corner brackets. Vernacular. Ca. 1915. North bay projection has front gable roof. Diamond vent in front gable. 1-light transom over south entrance. Asbestos siding.

1515: frame; 2 stories; front gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with turned balustrade across front. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. 1-story, 1-bay gabled addition to south. North bay fronts interior stair. Double-door entrance in south (central) bay. Porch and south bay addition share similar circle motif on friezes.

1600 Block

1600: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance porch in west bay. Vernacular. Ca. 1915.

Opal Street

500 Block
The north side of the 500 block of Opal Street is marked by a high retaining wall.

510: frame; 1 story; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch with turned posts and simple rails. Vernacular cottage. Ca. 1910. Yard fronted by white picket fence.

Pearl Street (formerly Falls Alley)
Decorative brick sidewalks are noted on Pearl Street from Main to Church streets. The south side of Pearl from Main Street to Church Street is vacant.

200 Block

211: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch across facade. Vernacular I house. Ca. 1893.

300 Block
No houses are found on the north side of Pearl Street in the 300 and 400 blocks.

312-312½: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1880.

(See continuation sheet # 15)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Pearl Street, cont'd

400 Block

404-406: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 4 bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1863; 1885.

410: vacant

416: frame; 1 story; front gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story ell porch. Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

500 Block

500: vacant

600 Block
Decorative brick sidewalks line both sides of the 600 block of Pearl Street.

600: brick; 2½ stories; cross gable roof; 5 bays with 2-story, 3-part bay window in central 3 bays; 1-story ell porch to east. Queen Anne. Ca. 1886. Gothic finials on roof. Open end gable work in front gable. Small frame cottage to south built as servants quarters. House fronted by decorative cast-iron fence. House built by Nathaniel Clayton Manson, mayor of Lynchburg from 1884-91, director of the YMCA in 1887, member of the city council from 1893 to 1897, and city attorney in 1897 to 1924. Manson was chairman of the executive committee at Sweet Briar College and gave generous financial support to this institution.

601: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof with cross gable to east and gabled dormer to west; 2 bays; 1-story, 4-bay, shed-roof porch with turned posts across facade. Queen Anne. Ca. 1895. 2-story, 3-bay wing to west. Exposed diagonal braces in cross gable. Patterned shingles on 2nd floor. Clapboard 1st floor.

604-606: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof with cross gable in end bays; 4 bays; 1-story, shed-roof porch with pedimented entrances in center 2 bays. Duplex. Queen Anne. Ca. 1885. Board and batten walls behind exposed gable struts in end gables (exposed king post, collar beam and collar brace). Central chimney.

605-607: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch in east and west bays. Duplex. Builder's Colonial Revival duplex. Ca. 1900. Decorative multi-pane windows in central bay 1st floor. House on high basement. Turned baluster on porch.

(See continuation sheet #16)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Pearl Street, cont'd

611: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central pedimented dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch supported by Ionic columns across facade topped by 2nd-story porch in center bay. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900. This house was built by Fortunatus Sydnor Kirkpatrick, vice president of the Lynchburg Foundry Company and an attorney in the firm of Kirkpatrick and Howard. He later built and occupied the house across the street at 708 Pearl Street.

618: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch, hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch with upper deck in central bay. 1-story porch with spindle frieze, turned posts, turned balustrade and sawn brackets added to east end in 1876. Built by Charles Blackford, prominent local attorney, and a captain in the 2nd Virginia Cavalry. In 1862 he was appointed judge advocate of the 1st Corps. Blackford served as city attorney from 1878 to 1881. In 1884 he was president of the chamber of commerce and was a member of the city council from 1894 to 1895. See: Susan Leigh Blackford, Memoir, Madison Heights, 1894 (1959).

700 Block
Decorative brick sidewalks line the 700 block of Pearl Street to the north. The sidewalks to the south are of stone.

700: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof, 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, central entrance porch. Italianate. Ca. 1862. Paired 4/4-sash, segmentally arched windows. Bracketed window hoods. 2-light transom and sidelights. House fronted by brick piers and iron fence. Paired bracketed cornice. Symmetrical facade.

708: brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; gable roof with 3 pedimented dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, central portico with paired columns and piers. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1910. Round-arched windows in dormers. Shutters removed. String course. Modillioned cornice. Iron porch deck not original. Central entrance framed by transom and sidelights. Once occupied by F.S. Kirkpatrick. See 611 Pearl Street.

709: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay, hipped-roof porch. Vernacular builder/speculative house. Ca. 1915-20. Shingled. Entrance in east bay.

710: vacant

711: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof with cross gable in east bay; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch in west bay. Vernacular builder/speculative house. Ca. 1887. Fire victim.

(See continuation sheet # 17)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Pearl Street, cont'd

713: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof with cross gable in west bay; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with spindle frieze in east bay. Vernacular builder/speculative house. Ca. 1887. 1-story, 3-part, bay window in west bay. Asbestos shingles detract from period appearance. Mirror image of 711 Pearl Street.

Spruce Street
Spruce Street is vacant on both sides.

Washington Street
The south side of Washington Street is lined by stone sidewalks.

300 Block

302: brick; 2½ stories; hipped roof with side pedimented dormers and central, curved, broken pedimented dormer; 5 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Georgian Revival. 1907-08. Brick quoins. Jack arches with keystone. 2nd floor stylized Palladian window in central bay. Central entrance framed by multi-light fanlight and sidelights. Interior end chimneys. Fronted by wrought-iron fence. Metal porch awning detracts from period appearance. Site of Piedmont College.

305: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, Colonial Revival porch in west bay. Originally Greek Revival. Mid-19th century. Built in 2 sections. West bay ca. 1849. East bay ca. 1865. Decorative transom and sidelights surround west bay entrance. Home of Edward Beck, Lynchburg's 1st city manager (1920-1925).

307: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays; 1-story, cast-iron porch with cast-iron cresting. Italianate town house. Ca. 1884-86. Bracketed cornice. Floor-length windows on 1st-floor center and east bays. Double-door entrance in west bay. All 1st-floor wall openings with multi-pane transoms. All wall openings segmentally arched.

310: brick; 2½ stories; hipped roof; 2 pedimented dormers to east and west; curved pedimented dormer in central bay (dormers contain 8/8 sash); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay entrance portico. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1910. Entrance framed by transom and sidelights. All window openings marked by flat brick arches with stone keystone and springer. Tripartite window in central bay of 2nd floor. Interior end chimneys. House fronted by high brick and stone retaining wall.

(See continuation sheet #18)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Washington Street, cont'd

312: brick; 1½ stories; high-pitched gable roof with 2 gable dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, shed-roof, entrance porch with turned posts in east bay. Vernacular Colonial Revival cottage. 1953. Dentiled cornice. Built by J.B. Mason and Sons, Builders.

313: brick; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central, 5-bay, Colonial Revival "Palladian" dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, semicircular, central entrance porch fronted by horseshoe stairway and square pillars topped by round pendants. Greek Revival altered to Colonial Revival. Ca. 1855 with extensive alterations. in 1909. Entrance framed by decorative fanlight and sidelights. Window openings topped by flat arches with keystone. Interior end chimneys. House and dormer share similar dentiled and modillioned cornice. Porte-cochere to the west. 19th-century carriage house to the rear (north). Panel on the 2nd floor reads: Decorated by the J.G. Valiant Co., 224 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland, G.A. Brown, superintendent, William H. Bayer and Rich. Wright, workmen, October 1909. Mutual Assurance Policy: (possibly) R7/V 60/N 760A (1856).

316: frame and stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central cross gable 2nd-floor projection; stylized Palladian window within pediment. Pedimented dormer with columns and round-arched window in east bay; 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with blank frieze and dentils across facade. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900. Bow window in east 2 bays. 3-part bay window in 2nd floor of central bay. Central entrance framed by multi-light fanlight and sidelights. Modillioned cornice. House fronted by cast-iron fence.

400 Block

400: brick (Flemish bond with glazed headers); 2½ stories; hipped roof with 3 central pedimented and pilastered dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, pedimented entrance portico in central bay. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1902. Tripartite, stylized Palladian windows in 1st-floor east and west bays. All window openings topped by keystone. Brick quoins. Entrance framed by fanlight and sidelights. Brick string course above 1st- and 2nd-story windows. Dentiled and modillioned cornice. 1-story, 1-bay side porch to east. House fronted by 4-to-4½-foot brick (Flemish bond with glazed headers) wall.

401: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with 2 pedimented dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, central entrance porch supported by Doric columns. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1900. Multi-light fanlight and sidelights. House fronted by cast-iron fence. Plain frieze. Modillioned cornice.

(See continuation sheet # 19)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Washington Street, cont'd

405: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with 2 pedimented dormers (round-headed windows with multi-light panes); 3 bays; 1-story, central porch with paired Ionic columns. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1902. Egg and dart cornice. End pilasters. Architrave windows. Decorative fanlight and sidelights. Decorative tripartite window in central bay of 2nd story. Iron fence fronts property. Built by Randolph Harrison, prominent state senator and president of the Virginia State Bar Association.

409: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with 2 pedimented dormers (round-headed windows with multi-light panes); 5 bays; giant order, 3-bay porch supported by Ionic columns. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1902. Central recessed entrance with fanlight. 2nd-floor deck in central bay supported by consoles fronts double, glass, French doors. Doors are topped by decorative fanlight. Iron fence fronts property.

414: vacant

416-418: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 4 bays; 1-story, 4-bay, hipped-roof porch across facade. Duplex. Italianate. Ca. 1870. Bracketed cornice. Floor-to-ceiling-length windows on 1st-floor east and west bays. Transomed entrances in 2nd and 3rd bays. Architrave window hoods over all 2nd-floor openings.

419: frame; 2½ stories; gable with large pedimented cross gable in east 3 bays; 4 bays; 1-story, Colonial Revival porch/veranda across front and west sides. Porch is supported by paired Ionic columns on a stone base. Colonial Revival. 1901. Entrance in 2nd bay framed by transom and sidelights. Projecting wing in east 3 bays topped by dentiled and modillioned pediment. Palladian window is centered in pediment. Swags on 2nd floor. Ridge of roof topped by decorative flashing and hip knobs. Pilastered chimney stack. Probably same architect as 505 Washington Street. House fronted by iron fence.

500 Block

500: brick; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central, projecting, hipped-roof pavilion; 5 bays; veranda/porch along front 2 bays and east side with turned balusters and newels; round-arched brick entrance portico in central bay topped by deck and simple railing. Queen Anne. Ca. 1899. Decorative brickwork on porch and deck posts, projecting pavilion, and on 2½-story, octagonal tower in east bay. Decorative brickwork includes recessed panels, terra cotta brick, and patterned corner joints. Colonial Revival swags along frieze. Pilastered chim-

(See continuation sheet # 20)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Washington Street, cont'd

500 (continued): ney stacks with corbeled caps. Flat stone window heads and lintels. Stained glass in central pavilion above recessed window. Dentiled cornice. Modillioned cornice on pavilion and corner tower. Imbricated roof pattern. Decorative roof flashing with hip knobs. House possibly designed by Edward G. Frye.

501: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof with side pedimented dormers and central enclosed sleeping porch (hipped roof); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Shingle Style/Colonial Revival. 1897. Columns can still be seen in sleeping porch. House and porch columns shingled; dormers and sleeping porch clapboard. Stone retaining wall topped by simple decorative iron fence.

503: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch addition in central bay. Vernacular/Greek Revival. Ca. 1850. Interior end chimneys. Low stone retaining wall. Probably the oldest surviving house on Washington Street.

505: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with decorative flashing and hip knobs; gable roof with Palladian window in pediment in east 2 bays; 4 bays; 1-story, Colonial Revival porch/veranda supported by paired Corinthian columns along front and sides of house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1901. Corner tower to west. Sunburst pattern in top pane of windows on 3rd floor of tower. 1st floor clapboard. 2nd floor shingled. Pilastered chimney stack. Possibly same architect as 419 Washington Street. Wrought-iron fence fronts house.

508: brick (Flemish bond with glazed headers); 2½ stories; hipped roof with 3 pedimented and pilastered dormers (12/1 sash); 5 bays; 1-story, semicircular porch in central bay topped by deck and railing (deck fronts ornate double doors with decorative fanlight topped by oval, flat keystone arch). Georgian Revival. 1909. Central entrance marked by decorative transom and sidelights. Tripartite windows with full architrave and pilasters in east and west bays. 2nd-floor openings crowned by flat keystone arches. 2nd-floor windows are 16/1 sash. Modillioned cornice. 1-story, 1-bay, side porch to east. House fronted by wrought-iron fence. This house is the most prestigious example of the Georgian Revival in Diamond Hill. J.M.B. Lewis, architect (of Lewis and Burnham, architects and builders).

(See continuation sheet # 21)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Washington Street, cont'd

517: beige Roman brick; 2½ stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays, with 1-story side wings. Central, giant order (2 stories) portico with paired Doric columns. Porch fronts Palladian-style entrance. Beaux Arts. 1910-11. 1-story, enclosed glass porch to west with curved mullions. 1-story pergola to east. Gutter drains to east and west serve as vertical terminus points. 1st-floor side windows recessed into round arches with stone keystone and springers. Porch supports balustered deck. Built by Ernest Williams, prominent buisnessman and civic leader in Lynchburg. Williams was president of the chamber of commerce and served on the Lynchburg city council. Williams was also involved in the Apex and Palmetto lumber companies. House is fronted by a decorative cast-iron fence. This is perhaps the most prodigious residence found on Diamond Hill. The architect of this house (unknown) is thought to have offices based in Baltimore.

518: frame; 2½ stories; multi-hipped roof with corner tower to the west; central bowed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay, hipped-roof porch with eyelid vent. Porch work includes Eastlake cut-outs, circular and oval hoops on turned posts. Eastlake/Queen Anne. Ca. 1890-95. Circular stained-glass window in 1st-floor west bay. Round-arched double doorway. Built by John H. Kinnier, prominent Lynchburg businessman. The style of this house is unique for Lynchburg.

600 Block
Decorative brick sidewalks line the north side of the 600 block of Washington Street.

602: brick, 1½ stories; gable roof with central cross gable projection; 3 bays; 1-story, cast-iron, flat-roof porch across entire facade. Gothic Revival. Ca. 1852. Cast-iron roof cresting. Cast-iron entrance stair. Lancet window in central cross gable. Window hoods over all wall openings. Exposed porch roof structure. Bargeboard and roof finials removed. House fronted by woven wire fence. This house exhibits extensive use of cast-iron decoration. Decorative chimney pots. Occupied from 1870 to 1880 by Thomas S. Bocock, 1st commonwealth attorney for Appomattox County, state legislator, member of Congress, and speaker of the Confederate congress. Built by Robinson Stabler in 1852. The News, Lynchburg, Virginia, February 1, 1959. Interior alterations ca. 1905. Wing addition ca. 1900. Rear wing ca. 1885. House possibly designed by W. E. Ellington.

605: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof with hipped gable, and demi-octagonal projections; 4 bays; 2-story porch with jigsaw brackets and turned baluster in west bay, 1-story, hipped-roof porch with bracketed cornice in 3rd bay. Eastlake. Ca. 1880. Irregular facade. Exterior open staircase to east. Paired and triple windows. Fronted by tall hedge.

(See continuation sheet # 22)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Washington Street, cont'd

608: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof with cross gable in west 3 bays (2nd story of cross gable and 2nd story of west bay project from house); hipped dormer in west bay; 4 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof, 3-bay porch across facade. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910. Palladian window in cross gable. Fanlight and sidelights surround entrance in 3rd bay. House placed on high basement.

609: frame (stucco); 2½ stories; hipped roof with central, hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Vernacular. Ca. 1920.

610: vacant

611-613: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof with central, hipped-roof dormer; 6 bays with center 4 bays slightly projecting; 1-story, 6-bay, Colonial Revival porch with turned balusters. Modified Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910. Central chimney. Double-door entrances in west and east bays. 1-light transom over each entrance.

617: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch. Vernacular. Ca. 1885. Central chimney.

Thirteenth Street

400 Block

413: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch with turned posts and sawn brackets. Vernacular. Ca. 1905. Bricktex siding detracts from period appearance.

415: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch across front with turned columns and simple railing. Vernacular. 1904-05. Entrance in east bay. Fronted by white picket fence.

500 Block

507: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch across front. Vernacular. Ca. 1881-84. Original door with transom in west bay. Additional door additions to east and west. Vacant.

511: frame; 2½ stories; front gable; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch across front. Vernacular/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1903. Oval window (blocked in) in gable pediment.

(See continuation sheet #23)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Thirteenth Street, cont'd

144 515: brick; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch in central bay. Vernacular. Ca. 1850. Bracketed cornice. Interior end chimneys. Thought to have been built by Alexander Simpson, an early businessman in Lynchburg.

145 517: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with cross gable projection in east 2 bays; 4 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch with spindle frieze in west 2 bays. Vernacular. 1901. 2 small round windows in cross gable pediment. Aluminum siding detracts from period appearance.

600 Block

146 617: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch in east bay. Vernacular. Ca. 1900-10.

700 Block

147 703: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story porch in east bay. Vernacular. Ca. 1900-10.

148 705: frame; 2 stories; front gable roof. Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

Fourteenth Street (formerly Tenth Alley)
The north side of Fourteenth Street is bordered by a large athletic field.

700 Block

149 707-709: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 4 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch in center 2 bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Stylized pediments over windows. Bracketed cornice. Decorative porch scroll brackets.

150 712-714: frame; 2 stories; gable roof. Duplex. Vernacular. 1st half of the 20th century. Vacant. Scheduled for demolition. Similar to 718 Fourteenth Street.

151 718: frame; 2 stories; gable roof. Vernacular. 1st half of the 20th century. Vacant. Scheduled for demolition. Similar to 712-714 Fourteenth Street.

(See continuation sheet #24)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Mutual Assurance Policies relating to buildings no longer standing on Diamond Hill include:

Caskie, John; southeast of Washington Street; 1831/Rev. 1863 R13/V 92/N 7741.

Davis, John T.; corner of 9th Street and 10th Alley; 1845/Rev. 8544 R18/V 113/N 14045; 1852/Rev. 14045 R20/V 124/N 17381; 1859/Rev. 17381 R23/V 136/N 21051.

Fletcher, Timothy; northeast of Main Street on Diamond Hill (north of Caskie's residence) 1827 R10/V 78/N 3646.

Langhorne, M.; corner of 3rd and Washington streets; 1852/Rev. 14075 R20/V 124/N 17396; 1859/17396 R23/V 136/N 21067.

Penn, Alfred (purchased from John Caskie); 3rd and Washington streets; 1838/Rev. 7741 R16/V 103/N 10919; 1845/Rev. 10919 R18/V 113/N 14075.

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Fifteenth Street

800 Block

805: brick, 2 stories; hipped roof; 5 bays; 1-story flat roof porch in center 3 bays. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1910. Entrance with transom in center bay. 2-story porch to east end. 1-story, 1-bay, gable-roof wing to west. Interior end chimneys.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

from its present color scheme (pink with white trim), demands attention through its "Moorish" porch, round corner tower, and Eastlake "dormers". 605 Washington (Eastlake/Stick style), while partially hidden from view by a large hedge fronting the street, stands out with its irregular massing, open porches, variety of wood trim and detail, and its exposed "structural" members. These two houses, combine with the Gothic Revival house at 602 Washington and the Beaux Arts house at 517 Washington to establish this as the most unique intersection in Diamond Hill.

500 Washington (Queen Anne/Georgian Revival, 1898), is also one of Diamond Hill's more picturesque homes. While the corner octagonal tower, massive round-arched, central projecting entrance pavilion, and decorative terra cotta brick seem to set this building apart from its more traditional neighbors, its underlying 5-bay, hipped-roof form establishes its Georgian Revival allegiance.

In addition to the large number of imposing, architect-designed residences found on Diamond Hill, numerous speculative and builder houses erected from 1890 to 1910 also indicate the area's turn-of-the-century prosperity. Maps from 1891 indicate land subdivision for speculative ventures along Harrison, Chestnut, and Diamond streets.[1] Later speculative houses appear on Church, 13th and sections of Madison streets. Often erected as rental housing, these builder houses display simple, unadorned facades and are fronted by porches exhibiting turned columns and decorative sawn brackets. While individually these houses are of only minor architectural significance, grouped together they impart much of Diamond Hill's historic character. The 1400 block of Church Street contains some of the better examples of speculative housing in the district (see 1408 Church Street).

The Diamond Hill area remained outside the corporate limits of antebellum Lynchburg, when a major property owner, Henry Davis, began subdivision and sale of land parcels there. Davis, a prominent Lynchburg businessman active in banking and railroad affairs, died on December 13, 1863. The General Ordinances of the City of Lynchburg of 1880 note:

> Several large districts within the present limits, but outside of the corporate lines of 1827, were laid off into squares and streets by the owners, and the streets so laid off, dedicated to the use of the public by placing the plats on record, and by other distinct acts declaring such intent. Thus a large portion of Diamond and Franklin hills were so laid off by the late Henry Davis, Esq., in his life-time, and by his heirs since his death, in the suit of Davis' administrator vs. Davis and others, in the Corporation Court of the City of Lynchburg.[2]

(See Continuation Sheet # 26)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

Diamond Hill was not annexed to the city of Lynchburg until December 19, 1870.[3]

Aside from Davis, other early land owners of Diamond Hill were Maurice Langhorne, John Caskie, Alfred Penn, John Davis, and Timothy Fletcher. While all had erected dwellings on Diamond Hill, only Langhorne's house of ca. 1855 (313 Washington Street, extensively altered) remains.[4]

The earliest extant house on Diamond Hill stands at 1301 Madison and was erected ca. 1817. Altered during the last quarter of the 19th century through the addition of a mansard roof, the first floor of the house retains its Federal mantels and some interior trim. Mutual Assurance policies exist for other houses built on Diamond Hill in the early 19th century, though none of those houses survives.[5] 1501 Church Street, said to date from 1845, has been extensively altered. 515 13th Street is most likely the next oldest house still standing on Diamond Hill, dating from ca. 1850.

During the 1850s two Gothic Revival houses were erected at 1418-20 Harrison and 601 Washington streets. The latter house displays elaborate cast-iron work on the front porch and porch entrance stair. At the time of its construction, this house was undoubtedly considered one of the finest in the city. Also during the fifties, Charles Blackford, a prominent local attorney and active member of Lynchburg's city government, erected his house at 618 Pearl Street. Local historians note the significance of this house as the site of many social gatherings of notable local citizens and important visiting dignitaries.

The construction of a footbridge in the late 1850s across Horseford Creek at Church Street provided easier access to Diamond Hill from the downtown area and undoubtedly encouraged further settlement of the area.[6] Gray's map of 1877[7] indicates clusters of houses along the 300 and 500 blocks of Washington Street (many owned by the Langhorne family), the south side of the 500 block of Chestnut, and the east side of the 1500 block of Diamond Street. Growth patterns appear denser to the west of Diamond Hill on Grace and Harrison streets, roads leading to the Campbell County Court House turnpike. Less intense growth occurred in the heart of the district. The block bordered by Washington, Church, Pearl (Falls Alley), and Clay streets remained unsubdivided until the first decade of the 20th century.

Land was subdivided in the 1870s for worker and rental housing, including the 300 and 400 blocks of Pearl, the 600 and 700 blocks of Chestnut, and the east side of the 1500 block of Diamond streets. Street improvements on Diamond Hill took place in the 1870s and 80s consisting of construction of sidewalks, paving of carriage ways, erection of retaining walls, and the installation of sewers.[8]

Coinciding with these improvements was the coming of Lynchburg's elite to Diamond Hill. Diamond Hill soon became recognized as the dwelling ground of the city's prominent businessmen and elected officials. Nathaniel Clayton Moore, Mayor of Lynchburg, member of the City Council (1893-97), and, later, City Attorney (1898-1924), erected his house at

(SeeContinuation Sheet #27)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

600 Pearl around 1886. Charles Blackford, resident of Diamond Hill since the early 1850s, served as City Attorney from 1878 to 1881, president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1884, and member of the City Council from 1894 to 1895. Robert G. Robinson, owner of tobacco manufacturing interests built 1307 Clay in 1898. Other prominent residents at the turn of the century include Walter Addison (1304 Clay, 1906), State Senator from 1916-18; Henry C. McDowell (1314 Clay, 1900), U.S. District Court Judge; Ralph Harrison (405 Washington, ca. 1902), State Senator and president of the Virginia State Bar; and Ernest Williams (517 Washington, ca. 1902), president of the Chamber of Commerce and member of the City Council.

By 1910 Diamond Hill had reached the pinnacle of its development. Experiencing a period of decline during the second and third quarters of the 20th century, the area is presently being revived under the direction and encouragement of concerned private interests organized as the Diamond Hill Historical Society. Present improvements include a general cleanup of the area, repairs to the exterior of buildings, and the conversion of houses from multiple-family dwelling units back to single-family dwellings.

BZ

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[1] Map of Lynchburg and Vicinity, G. Wm. Baist, Philadelphia, 1891. Also see: Deed 72-270 (shows the subdivision of the Booker property, 608 Washington), and plat book for September 16, 1902. Deed book ZZ, book number 51, plate 577 shows the subdivision of the triangle bordered by Grace, 14th, and Federal streets (1405 Grace Street subdivision).

[2] City of Lynchburg, General Ordinances, 1880, p. 8. The subdivision of lands and laying off of streets by individual property owners of lands in and tangent to towns was common practice during the second half of the 19th century.

[3] In 1891, maps still referred to sections of Diamond Hill as the Davis Estate. See Baist, op. cit.

[4] Langhorne, who held large business interests in Lynchburg, erected houses for his children and grandchildren on the two acres of land in Diamond Hill he bought ca. 1849. WPA 62.

[5] Names of owners and policy numbers are listed at the end of the Diamond Hill Historic District inventory.

[6] Residents of Diamond Hill petitioned the city council for a foot bridge across the ravine on Church Street between 12th and 14th streets. Following denial of the petition, a women's group organized to raise the necessary funds. The bridge was constructed in 1856. William Ashbury Christian, Lynchburg and its People, p. 172. Repairs to the bridge were made ten years later, again paid for by funds raised by women residing on Diamond Hill. Ibid., p. 252.

[7] Gray's New Map of Lynchburg, Campbell County, Virginia, O. W. Gray and Son, Philadelphia, 1877.

[8] City of Lynchburg, Reports of the Standing Committees of the Council of the City of Lynchburg (from July 1, 1881 to February 1, 1882), Lynchburg, 1882, pp 32-34.

2. LOCATION

Roughly bounded on the NE by the 1300(part)/1400 block of Church Street (NE side); on the E by Spruce Street; on the SE by the Expressway (U.S. 29); on the SW by Roslyn Place and the 1400 block of Federal Street (SW side); on the W by the 1300 block of Harrison Street (W side); on the NW by the 600 and 700 blocks of 13th Street (NW side); and on the N by the 500 block of 13th Street (N side), the 1200 block of Clay Street (part, NE side), and the 300/400 block of Washington Street (N side). (See Verbal Boundary Description). Item 10)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - UTM References

E 17 664260 4141390
F 17 664200 4141460
G 17 664240 4141730
H 17 664390 4141830

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Block 046-10

Encompassing parcels 01 and 08-11 on NE side of Church and NW side of Pearl streets.

SECTION 3:

Block 025-09

Beginning on NE side of Court Street at NW corner of parcel 13 and continuing NE along NW line of said parcel, then following NW along the SW lines of 05 and 04, then continuing NE along the NW line of 04 to SW side of Church Street, then following SE along said side of said street to Washington Street;

Block 025-24

thence extending across Washington Street to SE corner of 07, then following SW along SE side of said parcel, then crossing to SW side of alley and continuing about 75' SE along NE side of 06, then SW to SW side of said parcel, then continuing SE along said side to Pearl Street;

Block 025-26

thence extending across Pearl Street and continuing SE along SW side of Spruce Street to SE corner of 08, then following SW diagonally across 09 to the SE corner of 04 and continuing SW along SE line of said parcel to SW corner of 02, then following SE along SW line of 10 to NW side of Chestnut Street and extending SW along said side to a point opposite the NE corner of Block 025-39, parcel 04;

(See Continuation Sheet #29)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - Verbal Boundary Description

Block 025-39

thence extending across Chestnut Street and continuing along NE line of 04 to rear property line of said parcel, then following SW along NW side of Arch Street to Madison Street and crossing said street;

Block 025-38

thence extending SW along SE lines of 08 and 10, then continuing NW along SW line of 10, then following NE along SE side of Plum Street to a point opposite the NE side of the alley between Chestnut and Laurel streets, then crossing Plum Street;

Block 025-37

thence extending NW along NE side of aforementioned alley to SE side of Locust Street, then continuing NE along NW side of 01;

Block 025-30

thence extending NW across intersection of Harrison, Locust, and Chestnut streets with Roslyn Place to the SE corner of 09, then continuing NW along the NE side of Roslyn Place to the intersection with Grace Street;

Block 025-19

thence extending NW across intersection on Grace and 15th streets with Roslyn Place to SE corner of 04, then following along SE line of 04 to SW line of said parcel, then continuing NW along SW lines of 04, 13, 12, and 03 to SE side of 14th Street, then following NE along SE side of 14th to Federal Street;

Block 025-20

thence extending across Federal Street to NW corner of 01 and continuing NE along SE side of 14th to a point opposite the SW corner of Block 025-13, parcel 08;

Block 025-13

thence extending NW across 14th Street and following the SW lines of 08, 05, 04, 03, and 02;

(See Continuation Sheet #30)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - Verbal Boundary Description

Block 025-04

thence extending NE diagonally across 13th Street and following the NW lines of 07 and 04;

Block 025-05

thence extending NE across Harrison Street to the NW corner of 16, then continuing NE along the NW lines of 16, 08, 15, 14, 05, and 04 to Madison Street;

Block 025-06

thence extending NE across Madison Street, then continuing SE along NE side of Madison to the intersection with Grace Street, then following about 80' NE along NW side of Grace, then continuing NE across Grace and extending along the NW lines of 05 and 03;

Block 025-07

thence extending E diagonally across Clay Street to the W corner of 09 and continuing NE along NW side of said parcel, then following SE along NE lines of 09 and 07;

Block 025-10

thence extending across 13th Street and continuing along the NE lines of 01, 11, and 10, and continuing along NW lines of 12 and 02; thence extending NE across Court Street to point of origin.

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[1] These nominated boundaries coincide with the City of Lynchburg's Diamond Hill Historic District limits with the exception of parcel 12 of Block 025-12, which is included in this nominated district but excluded from the City's district.

7. DESCRIPTION (1503 Grace St.) Geographically the Marshall-Lodge Hospital is located at the apex of Diamond Hill. Historically there is clear and visible evidence that this hospital is not outside the value of this district but in fact the most visible structure to the growth and longevity to the Diamond Hill preservation movement.

The hospital, in its present location, started in the home of S. W. McCorkle. McCorkle's house was built prior to 1871 and improved in 1875. Additions and changes took place in 1897, 1914, with the largest building facing Grace Street in 1921.

The old wing on the rear of the hospital is a two-story brick building with tin roof. The 1921 three-story addition was built of sand-colored brick with granite cornice. The old and new wings have wooden 1/1 windows. Because the hospital was built in a time when the name "hospital" had bad connotations, everything was done to make the surroundings pleasant. The McCorkle house was high on Diamond Hill overseeing the Blue Ridge Mountains. Records do not show how the old wing was decorated. The 1921 addition was built with a marble foyer, mahogany reception room, inlaid tile floors, and patient rooms painted in yellows and light blue.

(see below for Inventory Entry)

8. SIGNIFICANCE (1503 Grace St.) Lynchburg has one of the oldest hospitals in the state of Virginia. The minutes of the Lynchburg Masons # 39, stated that there were two hospitals in Virginia in 1841, one in Norfolk and one in Alexandria. The McCorkle house was the second location of the hospital. It was at this location, thirty years after the hospital's enactment, that the facility grew to its present architectural state. Records have not been located on McCorkle's house. The records that were found are on the 1921 wing. The front addition was built by two leading Lynchburg architects of residential property, Craighill and Cardwell. The Mason's minutes state that both men were members of the order and had an interest in making the building a pleasant environment.

Because of the building's size, exterior neo-classical composition, and location on Diamond Hill, it is a major focal point to the overall development of this nationally recognized historical neighborhood. The building is also a monument to these two architects that designed mostly residential property.

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

Grace Street

1503: 1921 section: brick; 3 stories; flat roof; 19 bays; 2, 2-story, 3-bay porches flanking central 3-bay pavilion with quoins; 3-bay pavilions with quoins (1st and 2nd floors) on either end; 1/1 fenestration with masonry

(see Continuation Sheet #32)

2. LOCATION (to replace Location on Continuation Sheet #28)

Roughly bounded on the NE by the 1300(part)/1400 block of Church Street (NE side); on the E by Spruce Street; on the SE by the Expressway (US 29); on the SW by Roslyn Place, Jackson Street (NE side), and the 1400 block of Federal Street (SW side); on the W by the 1300 block of Harrison Street (W side); on the NW by the 600 and 700 blocks of 13th Street (NW side); and on the N by the 500 block of 13th Street (N side), the 1200 block of Clay Street (part, NE side), and the 300/400 block of Washington Street (N side). (See Verbal Boundary Description, Item 10)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (to replace Geographical Data in Item 10 and Continuation Sheets 28 & 29)

Acreage: 45 acres

UTM References: A- 17/664620/4141870 B- 17/664780/4141680

C- 17/664740/4141610 D- 17/664500/4141280

E- 17/664280/4141260 F- 17/664180/4141400

G- 17/664220/4141720 H- 17/664390/4141820

Verbal Boundary Description (replacing sections of VBD on Continuation Sheet 29)

After Block 025-30, Insert:

Block 025-31

thence continuing NW across Grace Street to NE corner of parcel 01, then continuing SW along NW side of Grace Street to S tip of 03, then continuing NW along NE side of Jackson Street to NW corner of 01, then continuing NE along SE side of 15th Street to a point opposite SW corner of parcel 04, Block 025-19;

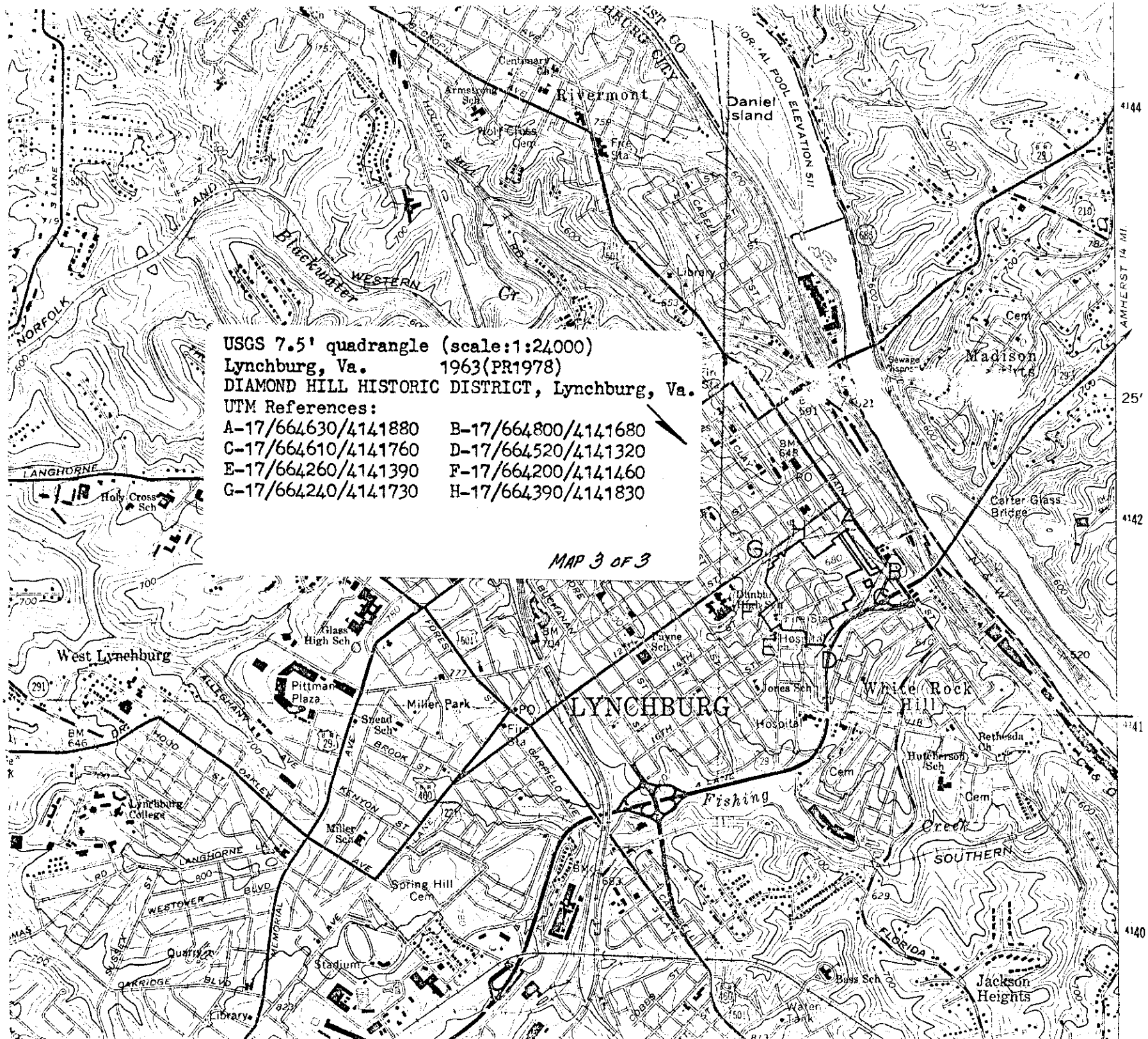
Amend Block 025-19 to read:

Block 025-19

thence extending NW across 15th Street and continuing NW along SW lines of 04, 13, and 03 to SE side of 14th Street, then following NE along SE side of 14th to Federal Street;

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

1503 (cont'd) : sills; central entrance with transom and columns; panel inscribed with building date (1921) and Masonic emblem in attic story of central pavilion. Neoclassical. 1921. Later brick, 3-story, 3-bay addition to south. Original section to rear: brick; 3 stories; hipped, standing-seam metal roof with cupola; 1/1 fenestration with segmental arches. Late 19th century.



USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale:1:24000)
Lynchburg, Va. 1963(PR1978)
DIAMOND HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT, Lynchburg, Va.
UTM References:

A-17/664630/4141880	B-17/664800/4141680
C-17/664610/4141760	D-17/664520/4141320
E-17/664260/4141390	F-17/664200/4141460
G-17/664240/4141730	H-17/664390/4141830

MAP 3 OF 3