VLR - 12/6/00
NRHP - 8/16/01

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

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Court House Hill/Downtown

Other names/site number: 118-5163-0000

2. Location

Street & number Church, Clay, Court, Main Sts, roughly bounded by 5th through 13th Sts not for publication n/a
City or town Lynchburg vicinity State
Virginia Code VA County Lynchburg (city) Code 680 Zip 24505

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date 6/28/01

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
___ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain): _____

_____
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)
_X_ private
_X_ public-local
_X_ public-State
_X_ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)
___ building(s)
_X_ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
124	14	Buildings
0	0	Sites
3	2	Structures
3	2	Objects
130	18	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 9

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Hotel

Commerce/Trade	Business, Financial Institution, Department Store
Social	Meeting Hall, Clubhouse, Civic
Government	City Hall, Courthouse, Post Office, Public Works
Religion	Religious Facility, Church-related Residence
Recreation and Culture	Auditorium, Monument/Marker, Work of Art
Defense	Armory

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Domestic	Sub: Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling
	Commerce/Trade	Business, Financial Institution
	Social	Meeting Hall
	Government	City Hall, Courthouse, Post Office, Public Works
	Religion	Religious Facility, Church-related Residence
	Recreation and Culture	Auditorium, Monument/Marker, Work of Art
	Defense	Armory

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Early Classical Revival; Federal; Romanesque Revival; Italian Villa; High Victorian Revival; Second Empire; Queen Anne; Renaissance Beaux Arts; Classical Revival; Spanish Colonial Revival; Commercial Style; Moderne; Art Deco

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Brick, Concrete, Stone
Roof Metal, Ceramic Tile, Shingle, Slate
Walls Brick, Wood, Concrete, Metal, Stone
Other Wrought Iron

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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.)

_X_ 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.

_X_ 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
Commerce
Industry
Politics/Government
Religion

Period of Significance

1786-1950

Significant Dates

see continuation sheet

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Robert C. Burkholder
Edward G. Frye
August Forsberg
Aubrey Chesterman
Stanhope Johnson

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
_X_ 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
_X_ Other
Name of repository: Jones Memorial Library Lynchburg, Virginia

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 47.29 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17 664440	4142350	2	17 664610	4142100
3	17 664460	4141860	4	17 664310	4141890
5	17 663800	4142300	6	17 663995	4142610

__ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
_X_ See continuation sheet **B**

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

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Alison Stone Blanton, Architectural Historian
Organization Hill Studio, P.C. date July 2000

Street & number 120 West Campbell Avenue telephone 540-342-5263

City or town Roanoke state VA zip code 24011

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
Name See attached sheets

Street & number _____ telephone _____

City or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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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.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

7. Summary Description:

The **Courthouse Hill/Downtown Historic District** is located within the greater downtown area of the City of Lynchburg, which was the major transportation, industrial, and commercial city on the James River in the lower Piedmont region of Virginia from the early 19th century through the mid-20th century. The 25-block district consists of **Clay, Court, Church, and Main Streets** between the cross streets of **Fifth through Thirteenth Streets. Ninth Street,** originally called Water Street, is the most important cross street within the district. The area is situated on a promontory overlooking the Lower Basin Historic District on the south bank of the James River. The buildings within this district are a mixture of commercial, residential, religious, and governmental buildings.

Topography is perhaps the single most defining feature of the city of Lynchburg. It rises in three terraces above the James River and each terrace is given its own name. Courthouse Hill, the uppermost portion of the district, consists of Clay and Court Streets and is separated from the streets below by a dramatic grade change. It is called Courthouse Hill in recognition of the **1851 Greek Revival Courthouse** overlooking Monument Terrace, which is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to the governmental buildings, buildings within the Courthouse Hill section of the district are residential and religious buildings dating from the early 1800s to the early 1900s. The majority of the residential buildings in the Courthouse Hill area were originally single-family dwellings that have been converted to commercial use. The lower area, located in the center of downtown, includes Church and Main Streets. It is composed of commercial buildings, governmental buildings, and buildings that have historically housed financial institutions. The Courthouse Hill/Downtown district is situated above the Lower Basin Historic District, which is defined by its industrial, commercial, and transportation resources tied closely to the bank of the James River with its parallel railroads and canal.

The **47.29-acre district** is composed of relatively intact city blocks of religious, commercial, residential, and governmental buildings and structures ranging in date from the early 19th century to the mid-20th century. Buildings in the district represent a variety of styles from the different periods, including the Federal, Greek-Revival, Gothic-Revival, Italianate, Queen-Anne, Neoclassical, Italian Renaissance, Spanish Eclectic, Craftsman, and Art Deco styles. The district consists of **136 primary resources** and **12 secondary resources** for a total of **148 resources.** The majority of these resources (137) are buildings. The five structures in the district include three historic resources – the **Clay Street Water Reservoir (118-5163-0009)**, the campanile at **Holy Cross Catholic Church (118-5163-0010)** , and **Monument Terrace (118-5163-0059)**– as well as two parking decks which are non-historic. Five war memorials in **Monument Terrace (118-5163-0059)**, including two non-historic (post 1950) statues, comprise the five objects listed in the district. Of the 147 total resources, 88% are historic, including 121 primary resources and eight secondary resources. In

contrast, only 18 resources (12%) in the district are non-contributing either due to their date of construction or loss of historic integrity through alterations.

Of the **135 primary resources** in the district, 112 are considered to be in good or excellent condition and only 8 listed in fair or deteriorated condition. Many of the commercial buildings in the district have had their first-floor storefronts altered, but most of the upper facades are still intact. Fifteen buildings have been remodeled. The taller commercial and institutional buildings maintain their complete historic facades. There are a few buildings still with metal upper facades; however the City is encouraging the restoration of these buildings downtown with a façade improvement grant program. High Peak Sportswear, historically the **Guggenheimer/Shearer Building, at 920-921 Main Street (118-5163-0120)**, is one example of a building that has had its metal façade removed and its historic façade restored with a grant from the City. Non-contributing buildings in the district are those with irrevocably altered storefronts, those that maintain little of their historic integrity, or those built post-1950. The 18 non-contributing buildings represent only 12% of the buildings in the district.

In addition to the (commercial, residential, religious and institutional) buildings that contribute to the district, are two significant primary structures that contribute to the district: the **City Water Reservoir (1883-85)** in the 600 block of Clay Street **(118-5163-0009)** and **Monument Terrace (1924-1925). Monument Terrace (118-5163-0059)** is a pedestrian extension of Ninth Street between Court and Church Streets, on axis below the Old Courthouse. There are also specific public-use building types within the district like the **City Armory (118-5163-0087)** and the **City Auditorium and Market (118-5163-0124).** The **Armory (1931-32)** is an imposing building with its three-part buttressed façade and the **City Auditorium and Market (1909-10)** evokes an Italian piazza with its arcaded Renaissance palazzo façade. With a variety of different building types, dates, and styles, the Courthouse Hill/Downtown Lynchburg Historic District continues to serve as the business and governmental center of the city. Efforts, including a Master plan, are currently underway that serve to recognize and revitalize its historic role in the development activity of the city.

Historic Development and Architectural Analysis

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

Lynchburg was established in 1786 uphill from the site of John Lynch's Ferry across the James River. Lynch, a Quaker Merchant, built his ferry in 1757 and in the following decades built a tobacco warehouse, a tavern, and a dwelling near the banks of the James. Lynch's Ferry was located where Ninth Street now ends at the James River, establishing Ninth Street as the primary thoroughfare for traffic entering the city from the River. In 1786, the area bounded today by Commerce, Clay, Sixth and Twelfth streets was divided into ½ acre lots and named Lynchburg. As early as 1787, Lynch reserved the block between Main and Commerce and between Eighth and Ninth streets, indicating that he recognized the future center of the town. Lynch managed to keep his personal property on the bank of the river outside of the city limits. It was not until the early 19th century that the Lower Basin area, as it is known today, was annexed to the city. Although there are no structures that survive in the district from this period, the pattern of development with the center of town along Ninth and Main streets that was established continues to exist.

Early National Period (1789-1830)

By 1791, there were "numbers of small houses and about twenty good houses" and at least 14 stores in Lynchburg (Chambers 1981:15). The majority of the buildings at this time were small frame structures with gable ends to the street. Due to their modest size and frame construction, none of these early buildings survive in downtown Lynchburg. As the tobacco industry became more lucrative for the Lynchburg economy, the town expanded and was incorporated in 1805, and the following decade and a half was a very prosperous time for the city. John Lynch donated land to the town for the site of the first Courthouse, built in 1813 on the site of the present 1851 **Lynchburg Court House (118-5163-0018)**. In the decade between 1810 and 1820, building activity in Lynchburg occurred mostly around the new Courthouse, on Courthouse Hill, which was then called Lynchburg Hill. Evidence of this prosperity can be seen in three, large-scale residences that survive in the district from this period. The1814/1857 **Price-Turner House (118-5163-0001)**, corner of Clay and Sixth streets, is an extant example of residential architecture of this period. The original three-bay Federal-style house, with its servant's quarters located to the rear of the building, was situated on a large lot that is a marked contrast to the smaller lot sizes characteristic of the houses built later in the 19th century. It is said to be an authentic picture of a prosperous early 19th Century town establishment as any in the city (Chambers 1981:59). The house was enlarged with the construction of two additional bays in 1834 and remodeled in 1857 with the Greek-Revival style porch. The **John Marshall Warwick House (118-5163-0033)** and the **Carter Glass House (118-**

5163-0002) are two examples large residences dating from the 1820s that illustrating the transition from the Federal to the Greek-Revival style. The1826 **Warwick House** is the "only large, relatively unaltered house remaining from its period" (Chambers 1981:92). Similar in design to the **Warwick House** is its contemporary the1827 **Carter Glass House,** designated a National Historic Landmark for its association with Senator Carter Glass.

In response to the rapid growth and development of Lynchburg, a new system for providing the city with water was developed. In 1828 the Lynchburg Water Works, designed by Albert Stein of Philadelphia, and a reservoir at Clay and Seventh Streets were built to meet the demand placed on the city's resources. This water works system was later replaced with a system designed by city engineer, August Forsberg in the 1880s.

By 1829, a number of churches were established in Lynchburg, however none of their original buildings survive from this period. Six of the seven churches were located on the street that is now called Church Street.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

The period before the Civil War was a prosperous time for Lynchburg, particularly in respect to transportation. In 1840 the "First Grand Division" of the James River and Kanawha Canal was completed linking Richmond to Lynchburg. Also in 1840, Lynchburg became the eastern terminus and headquarters for the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and its depot was built between the canal and the river at the end of Ninth Street, reinforcing the prominence of that central thoroughfare. Between 1851 and 1855, the Greek Revival **Lynchburg Court House (118-5163-0002),** designed by William S. Ellison, chief engineer of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, was built on the site of the town's first courthouse on Court Street as a terminus to the important axis of Ninth Street. Its location on the apex one of the highest hills in the city and at the terminus of one of the main arteries made it a focal point of the Lynchburg cityscape, a prominent landmark, and a visual trademark of the city. In the 1970s the City undertook the restoration of the Courthouse in celebration of the national bicentennial. The restored Old Courthouse now serves as the headquarters for the Lynchburg Museum System.

Continuing on its rapid course of urbanization and industrialization, Lynchburg in the 1850s was called "the hub in the Virginia system of railroads" and as a result, development was concentrated in the Lower Basin, where the railroad facilities and warehouses were located (Lower Basin Historic District Nomination 8:8.1). In 1851, Lynchburg was reported to be second in per capita wealth to New Bedford Massachusetts, and in 1852 the city received its charter. Tobacco manufacturing

continued to be the major component of the economy of Lynchburg until just before the Civil War when industry became more diversified. Urban development ceased with the onset of the Civil War and most, if not all, of the city's tobacco warehouses were used for medical facilities.

Civil War (1861-1865)

Lynchburg served as a major hospital and military encampment for the duration of the Civil War because of its prominence as a transportation hub. Troops were camped at Fort Davis on Diamond Hill, Lynchburg College on College Hill, and the Fair Grounds (now Miller Park) surrounding downtown and most of Lynchburg's tobacco warehouses were used as military hospitals. Still visible reminders of the Civil War and the Battle of Lynchburg, in June of 1864, are the earthworks of the city's inner defenses. In 1865, Lynchburg surrendered to union forces and remained under military rule until 1870.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914)

Lynchburg continued to grow at a rapid rate after the war, with approximately 70% of the buildings in the district constructed during this period. Five hill neighborhoods surrounding the downtown area were annexed in the 1870s. Within the following decade the city built three new public schools, the new city market, and a new bridge across the James at the base of Ninth Street. With the increased building activity, a number of local architects -- including August Forsberg (first city engineer), Robert C. Burkholder, Edward G. Frye, and Aubrey Chesterman -- gained prominence as their buildings helped to shape the character of the city at the turn of the century.

The progressive Reconstruction climate and booming economy in Lynchburg following the Civil War was evident in the number of public works projects constructed during this period. Ludwig August Forsberg served as the first city engineer, overseeing streets and as an architect designing public, and a few private, buildings. In 1883-1885, Forsberg designed the **Clay Street Reservoir (118-5163-0009)** at the corner of Clay and Sixth streets to replace the 1829 structure. In the early 1900s, the firm of Edward Frye and Aubrey Chesterman designed the new **City Auditorium and Market** on Main between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets which evoked an Italian piazza with its arecaded Renaissance-palazzo facade . It replaced August Forsberg's 1870s market on the same site. The Frye and Chesterman building only served the city until 1932 when it was replaced by the **City Auditorium and Armory Building (118-5163-0087)** at 1200 Chuch Street. In 1909 construction began on the **United States Post Office and Courthouse (118-5163-0060)** at Monument Terrace. The Neoclassical building designed by James Knox Taylor replaced the 1880s building on the same

site. In 1897, the **Hill City Masonic Lodge (118-5163-0066)**, designed by Edward G. Frye, was built on the corner of Church and Eleventh Streets. With its eclectic blend of Romanesque and Neoclassical details, it is one of Frye's first, and more restrained designs for the city of Lynchburg. This began a long and productive career for Frye, which continued into the early 20th century.

As tobacco sales declined after the Civil War, Lynchburg became a center for the production of iron products, textiles, shoes, boxes and wagons. In addition to the construction of warehouses and jobbing houses in the Lower Basin area, Downtown continued to develop as the financial and commercial center of Lynchburg. While a number of commercial buildings with cast-iron gacades were constructed in the late 1800s, the 1887 **Lynchburg Furniture Company (118-5163-0109)** at 1023 Main Street is the only surviving example. The 1891 **Guggenheimer/Shearer Building (118-5163-0120)** at 920-922 Main Street, is another commercial building from that era. For a short period of time after it was built it housed the Guggenheimer family's dry goods store and for most of the early 20th Century the Shearer Brothers Furniture Store was located in the building. It has recently been renovated and is now High Peak Sportswear. Between 1905 and 1909 the **Krise Building/American National Bank (118-5163-0098)** and the **First National Bank (118-5163-0123)** were built Downtown. The Beaux Arts **Krise Building**, with its prominent location at the corner of Ninth and Main Streets, was Lynchburg's tallest building until 1913. Thornton Marye designed the Neoclassical **First National Bank** at the corner of Main and Tenth Streets. Upon its completion in 1909, it became Downtown Lynchburg's second architectural monument to be featured in a national periodical. The ca. 1910 **Mutual Savings Bank & Trust (118-5163-0123)** at 1020 Main Street represents the "vault" genre of bank design in its one-story, one-bay Neoclassical design with large, central-arched entry. By 1914, a new skyscraper graced the skies with the construction of the ten-story **People's National Bank (118-5163-0090)** at 801 Main Street.

Five of the eight churches in the district were built between the years of 1879 and 1895 to the designs of a number of prominent local and national architects. The Gothic-Revival style, followed closely by the Romanesque-Revival style, dominated these ecclesiastical designs and their tall spires defined the skyline along Clay and Church streets. Examples of the Gothic-Revival style include the **Court Street Baptist Church (118-5163-0011),** designed by Robert Burkholder for an African-American congregation, and the **Holy Cross Catholic Church (118-5163-0010)** by Forsberg, both of which were built in 1879. The style was carried to extreme verticality in the 1884-86 Victorian-Gothic design by New York architect John R. Thomas for **First Baptist Church (118-5163-0040)** at Court and Eleventh streets. The Romanesque-Revival also proved popular with the construction in 1889 of **St. Paul's Episcopal Church (118-5163-0003)** to the design of the Philadelphia architect Frank Miles Day. This church was Lynchburg's first nationally recognized architectural monument, appearing in the *American Architect and Building News* of 1891. In 1899, Edward Frye followed in this style with his designs for the **First Presbyterian Church (118-5163-0017),** later the First

Methodist Church, at the corner of Court and Ninth Streets, and **Court Street Methodist Church (118-5163-0012)** on the corner of Court and Seventh Street. This Romanesque-Revival design for the **First Presbyterian** Church is said to be one of the best examples of Frye's work. In that same year, Frye also designed the campanile for the **Holy Cross Catholic Church (118-5163-0010)**.

In the 1880s the residential Courthouse Hill neighborhood continued to develop rapidly. On Courthouse Hill there are a number of examples of high style residential architecture remaining from the period. The 1880 **James W. Watts House (118-5163-0020),** at 1007 Court Street, is the only surviving example of high style Italian Villa style architecture in Lynchburg with its central tower. Robert Burkholder was perhaps the city's most prolific residential architect from the Reconstruction period and many of his residences still exist today. They are especially concentrated within the Courthouse Hill portion of the district. Residential buildings from the 1880s vary in style; Italianate was the most commonly used style, particularly in Burkholder's designs (Ryan, 1981). Four residences from the 1880s attributed to Robert Burkholder include: the **Edmund Schaeffer House (118-5163-0031)** in the 700 block of Court Street; the **Alexander A. Tunstall House (118-5163-0016)** at 801 Court Street; the **Thomas C. Wray House (118-5163-0021)** at 1011 Court Street; and the **Edward C. Brown House (118-5163-0035)** at 818 Court Street. The **La Tour House (118-5163-0039)** at 1022 Court Street, designed in 1897 by Edward G. Frye, stands as one of the best examples of the Queen-Anne style and is typical of Frye's residential designs. The Classical-revival style became popular in residential design in the early 20th century, as seen in the **Fanny Hughs\es House, 1000 Court Street (118-5163-0037)** and the **D.M. Penick House, 1004 Court Street (118-5163-0038)**. Around the turn of the century, several apartment buildings were built in and around downtown. Aubrey Chesterman's 1910 **Courtland Apartment Building (118-5163-0027)** at Court and Seventh Streets is an example of the new building type in the Classical-Revival style. This was one of the city's first downtown apartment buildings.

World War I-World War II (1914-1945)

A total of fourteen structures constructed during the period between the two world wars survive in the district, including several of Lynchburg's local landmarks. **Monument Terrace (1924-25) (118-5163-0059)**, designed in 1924-1925 by Aubrey Chesterman, is perhaps the most identifiable monument from this period. Chesterman's steps replaced an earlier set designed by August Forsberg. The steps were originally conceived as a memorial to World War I veterans and have since included memorials to World War II and the Korean and Vietnam wars. Today, the monumental steps represent more than their original commemorative purpose as they stand as an architectural landmark in the city. The grand staircase with its granite foundation, limestone balustrade and steps, and brick paving detail achieves the ideal Beaux Arts/Neo-Classical balance

of grand spatial and axial composition (Chambers 1981:443). It was not until 1926 that the *Doughboy*, properly known as ***The Listening Post***, was added to Monument Terrace. Before that, in its place, was the *Fireman's Fountain* designed by August Forsberg. Also in 1926, the **First Unitarian Church (118-5163-0132)** by Aubrey Chesterman was built alongside Monument Terrace. Its Gothic-Revival design complements and contrasts the classical style of the staircase.

The only surviving school in the district is the 1915 **John Wyatt School (118-5163-0024)** at the corner of Court and Eleventh streets. This large, two-story brick school, which replaced the earlier Court Street School, is an excellent example of early 20th century school design with its Classical-Revival detailing, simple form, and large banks of windows.

A major project just prior to the Depression was the construction in 1929-1931 of Lynchburg's **Allied Arts Building (118-5163-0053).** Designed by Stanhope Johnson and Ray Brannan, the building towered above the Lynchburg skyline as its tallest skyscraper until 1972. The steel frame building with its yellow brick and local greenstone trim is one of the state's finest examples of the tall building ethic and the Art Deco style (Chambers 1981:440-443). The years 1931-33 saw the completion of three major municipal projects in Downtown Lynchburg: the **Lynchburg News and Daily Advance Building (118-5163-0058),** the **City Auditorium and Armory (118-5163-00,** and the **United States Post Office/Courthouse Building (118-5163-0060).** Designed in 1931 by Richard jAllen, the **News and Daily Advance Building** continued to use the Art Deco vocabulary employed in the Allied Arts Building. The **City Auditorium and Armory,** designed by Stanhope Johnson, borrowed its imposing architectural vocabulary from the fortifications of the Middle Ages with its buttressed walls and simplified three-part façade. Stanhope Johnson employed a different vocabulary for his **United States Post Office/Courthouse Complex** of 1932-33. For this building he used the neoclassical vocabulary to emphasize the building's federal presence.

The New Dominion (1945-present)

As the railroad industry declined nationally, Lynchburg suffered major economic losses. Its prominence as the major transportation center of Virginia slipped as industries moved out into the suburbs and as automotive transportation became dominant. Local industry's new dependence upon trucks for transport was solidified with the opening of the Lynchburg Expressway and the industrial park adjacent to it. Just as the popularity of the automobile brought on the decline of Lynchburg as a transportation center, it also lead to the decline of the downtown area as a commercial center. Many of the retail stores that once thrived along Main Street have relocated to suburban shopping centers. However, the Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District continues to be the primary location for government and professional businesses. The long-standing presence of the **Lynchburg**

Courthouse on Court Street at the Ninth Street axis was continued with the construction in 1954-1955 of Everett Fauber's monumental limestone and granite **Lynchburg Circuit Court Building (118-5163-0036)** at 900 Court Street. This area continues to be the governmental center of the city with other public buildings, such as the Public Safety Building and the School Administration Building, constructed recently. Many of the houses along Clay and Court streets have been converted to office spaces for lawyers and other professionals associated with the courts.

The churches in the area have continued to thrive and expand with a number of the institutions adding educational wings and enlarged sanctuaries during this period. In 1941, Stanhope Johnson designed a chancel addition and a Sunday School wing to the **First Baptist Church (118-5163-0040)** at the corner of Court and Eleventh streets. The **First Presbyterian Church 9118-5163-0017)** also expanded in 1942 with Everett Fauber's design for a new chapel and educational wing connected by an arcade. New buildings constructed on Main Street have included the addition to the Municipal Building as well as several large banks. These new buildings and new uses testify that the Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District continues to serve as the government and business center of Lynchburg.

INVENTORY OF SITES

I.D Number: 118-5163-0001

Date: 1814,1831

Name: Price-Turner House
The Speidell Group
523 Clay Street

Contributing.

This is a two story, five bay brick residential building with a side gable roof, two interior end chimneys and three dormers with 6/6 sash windows. The facade is divided into bays by the windows and the porch. There are five 6/6 sash windows on the second floor and four 9/9 sash windows on the first. The porch is a one story, three bay frame porch with a hipped roof with projecting cornice over an entablature with triglyphs. It has fluted Doric columns and a turned balustrade on brick piers infilled with lattice work. The stairs are off to one side, not central.

Secondary Resources Description:

Behind the house there is a 1-1/2 story frame servant quarters and kitchen with beaded weatherboard and a gable roof with a shed roof addition (contributing) and a one story garage with studio (non-contributing).

Contributing.
Non-Contributing

I.D Number: 118-5163-0002

Date: 1827

Name: Glass, Carter, House
605 Clay Street

Contributing

The rectangular-shaped Glass House sits on a stone foundation above a raised basement and

displays a gray, slate-covered, hipped roof decorated by a cream-painted, ornamented, box cornice with plain frieze. Two tall, interior brick chimneys rise from the roof near the lower edges of both the northwest and southeast slopes. Eight gabled dormers, each with 6/6 lights, grace the roof. Three of the dormers project from the front slope, three from the rear, and one from each side.

Below, shrubs flank the front and southeast sides of the house, partially obscuring the barred, basement windows there. A total of nine 3/3 windows illuminate the basement. There are three on the southeast side and two each on the other sides. With the exception of a triple window (with a double casement, middle section) at the second-floor center of the rear facade, all other windows are 6/6, double-hung sashes with black-painted, louvered, wood shutters and cream-painted stone sills and wood lintels. Except for a center-placed, second story opening in the front facade, these windows are arranged in vertical pairs and separated between floors by recessed, cream-painted, panels of wood.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0003

Date: 1889-1895

Name: St. Paul's Episcopal Church
605 Clay Street

Contributing

This Romanesque revival church is described as an "ecclesiastical fortress" because of its massiveness. It is constructed of rusticated grey granite blocks trimmed in brownstone detailing; it has battered basement walls. The gable front has a central arched entrance and a row of arched stained glass windows above it. The front tower, on the left side of the facade, has four narrow windows below three arched openings at the top of the bell tower. The tower, not finished until 1912, has a hipped roof.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0004

Date: 1845

Name: Wright, Ann O., House
St. Paul's Episcopal Church Rectory
Lawrence P. Morin, Attorney

701 Clay Street

Contributing

This two story brick residential building has a side gable roof and a simple molded cornice. The two parts of the stepped facade are unified by a one story, two bay porch with a hipped roof supported on Doric columns; it has a turned balustrade. The portion of the facade that is stepped back has a tripartite double hung sash window with paneled apron on both the first and second stories. The portion of the facade closest to the street has two 6/6 double hung sash windows on both the first and second stories.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0005

Date: 1842

Name: Yancey, Elizabeth, House
707 Clay Street

Contributing
This is a brick, two story, Federal style dwelling. It has a recessed entry with single leaf door framed by Doric pilasters supporting an entablature and pediment. The entry is slightly off-center. On either side is a pair of 1/1 double hung sash windows; one pair is closer together than the other. On the second floor, there is a pair of 1/1 double hung sash windows above the close pair, a single 1/1 double hung sash window above the entrance and one above the pair not so close together.
The foundation is three course American bond; the first and second stories are five course American bond. The roof is standing seam metal with side gables and there are two interior end chimneys.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0006

Date: 1920 ca

Name: Sullivan House
713-715 Clay Street

Contributing

This two story brick residential building has a hipped roof and two pedimented dormers with 6/6 double hung sash windows. The faced is divided in two parts by the two one story, two bay frame porches. Each porch has chamfered columns supporting a deep cornice and a square balustrade. Each porch shelters a single leaf door with a 3-light transom and a tripartite window with a 4/1x6/1x4/1 configuration. Above each porch is a 6/1 double hung sash window and a 9/9 double hung sash window. On the first floor between the two porches is a single leaf door with a 3-light transom and a 6/1 double hung sash window.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0007

Date: 1895 ca

Name: Snead, W.H., House
Chesapeake Mortgage Financial Corp.
Gregory Powell Appraisal Service
Mid-Atlantic Settlement Services
717 Clay Street

Contributing

This two story frame residential building has German siding and an intersecting gable roof and a one story, three bay frame porch. The porch has a hipped roof with bracketed spindlework frieze, turned columns and a turned balustrade. The front gable has a 1/1 double hung sash window on the second floor and a pair of 1/1 sash windows with an arched transom and decorative surround. The intersecting gable has two 2/2 sash windows on the second floor and one on the first. There is a central double leaf door with a single light transom.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0008

Date: 1895 ca

Name: Central Presbyterian Church (Colored)
Lynchburg Daily Bread
721 Clay Street

Contributing

This one story, three bay frame building has a front pedimented gable roof, with an entablature,

supported on pilasters. The central entry has a single leaf, one light door with a two light transom. It is flanked on either side by one 6/6 double hung sash window. It extends three bays to the rear and has a one story shed addition.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0009

Date: 1883-1885

Name: City Water Reservoir
Clay Street Reservoir
600 Clay Street

Contributing

This is a stone rimmed basin built on a site adjacent to the original city reservoir, which was replaced in 1885. The City Water Reservoir was designed by August Forsberg, the Lynchburg City Engineer in the 1880s. The reservoir has a greenstone parapet with coping of Richmond granite. There is a statue "The Water Bearer" on the wall separating the two basins. The reservoir is now covered with asphalt to protect the water from pollution. In its original condition, the City Water Reservoir was said to be "one of the most felicitous examples of utility and ornamentation ever achieved in Lynchburg" (Chambers 1981:260).

Secondary Resources:

A 1-story, 1-bay brick pump house stands to the rear of the reservoir. The side-gable roof is covered with slate shingles and a single leaf wooden door provides entry.
Contributing.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0010

Date: 1878-1879

Name: Holy Cross Catholic Church
700 Clay Street

Contributing

This masonry church, designed by August Forsberg, has a projecting chancel and a prominent

central tower, belfry, and spire. The outside walls are stuccoed brick accented with greenstone details. The chancel has a central pointed arched door below a pointed arched window with tracery; just below the belfry is a quatrefoil louvered vent. On either side of the projecting chancel are smaller pointed arched windows. The side walls are buttressed and have pointed arched windows. In the slate roof, there are small attic dormers with louvered vents and there is ornate cast iron cresting on the ridge of the roof. The belfry has an arched opening on each of the four sides, pilasters on each corner, a terra cotta cornice, and a pyramidal roof. The church complex, including the parish house and the interior plan of the church, were extensively remodeled in the 1990s.

Secondary Resource
A campanile, designed in 1899 by Edward G. Frye, stands at the rear of the church property. This free-standing structure is constructed of buff Roman brick with terra cotta trim. Typical of campanile designs, it consists of an unadorned shaft that tapers to appear taller and features corbelled brickwork, arched openings, terra cotta trim and a pyramidal roof.

Contributing Structure

I.D Number: 118-5163-0011

Date: 1879

Name: Court Street Baptist Church
523 Court Street

Contributing

This church was designed by the prominent Lynchburg Architect Robert Burkholder. It as a central front belfry of brick and wood frame. The projecting vestibule is the base of the belfry tower; it has the central entry, a row of three arched windows, and a round window below the tower. The tower has a mansard roof stage with arched dormers and louvered windows. The octagonal belfry above it supports the tapering spire and they are both clad in wood siding. The bays on either side of the central tower have paired segmental arched windows and paired stained glass windows. The side walls are articulated by 5 pairs of arched windows of stained glass above five pairs of smaller arched windows.

In its basic plan and outline, Court Street Baptist Church recalls a typical New England meetinghouse of a much earlier period in American architecture. Its simple rectangular form,

with a vestibule and tower projecting slightly comes from the familiar meetinghouse prototype. While the overall proportions of the church are somewhat retarditaire for its 1879 date, its details show an affinity with the prevailing architectural styles of the period, or at least a nodding acquaintance with them. Italianate features are most predominant, notably in the windows. Those on the ground floor have segmentally arched upper sash which are capped with slightly protruding brick segmental hood molds. The larger windows lighting the auditorium above are round arched with protruding brick arched upper hood molds. Another prominent feature, which reflects the then-popular Second Empire style, is the mansard roof of the tower. This feature provides an effective transition from the square tower base to the octagonally sectioned belfry stage above. The basic rectangular body of the church measures 60 feet on the facade and extends back 101 feet. Matching the tower projection on the front, and almost of the same dimensions, is a small chancel projecting from the rear of the church. Foundations of the church are of stone laid in a random pattern. Walls are of red brick; those in the facade are hard-pressed and, according to an account of the building at the time it was completed, were "pressed at the Richmond kilns."

I.D Number: 118-5163-0012

Date: 1899-1902

Name: Court Street United Methodist Church
619 Court Street

Contributing

This Romanesque Revival church was designed by Edward Frye and completed in 1902. The whole is buff-colored, rough face Kentucky free stone masonry. The facade is defined by its single tower on the corner of Court and Seventh Streets. The tower is mostly unadorned save for the belfry with tall open arches in each of its four sides and corner turrets with pyramidal roofs like that of the tower itself.

The design of the whole church is said to be a restrained example of Frye's ecclesiastical work. It is composed of carefully related masses and planes. The front gable has a row of three arched stained glass windows set within a larger arch inscribed with masonry detailing. The central composition of arches is flanked on either side by narrow arched windows.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0013

Date: 1905 ca

Name: Ainslie, Peter, House
715 Court Street

Contributing

This two story brick residential building has a hipped roof with dormers. It has a one story, three bay pedimented porch with Doric columns and a turned balustrade. The central door has a leaded glass transom and sidelights and is framed by pilasters. The fenestration in the facade is 1/1; the window in the dormer is tripartite with a tracery in the upper sash over one light, flanked by 2/2 sash windows on either side.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0014

Date: 1881

Name: Ivey, J.W., House
717 Court Street

Contributing

This is a two and one half story brick residential building with an intersecting gable roof; the front gable has cornice returns, a round vent window, a single 2/2 double hung sash window on the second floor and a projecting bay window with bracketed cornice on the first floor. The intersecting gable has three 2/2 double hung sash windows on the second floor and two on the first. There is a one story, three bay wrought iron porch and the property is surrounded by a wrought iron fence.

Secondary Resources Description:
There is a one story brick building with a gable roof and five-course American bond brickwork behind the house.
Contributing

I.D Number: 118-5163-0015

Date: 1882 ca

Name: Whitehead Building

721-723 Court Street

Contributing

This two story brick residential building has a hipped roof with corner turrets and a bracketed cornice with dentil moldings. The central bay is divided between two 1/1 segmental arched window openings with decorative hoods on the second floor and two single leaf doors on the first. A one story, three bay wrought iron porch spans the central bay.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0016

Date: 1881

Name: Tunstall House
Piedmont Club
801 Court Street

Contributing

This three story brick residential building has a flat roof with paired bracketed cornice and a decorative entablature. The 1/1 double hung sash windows have segmental arched openings with hood moldings; there are three on the second and third stories and two on the first. There is an off-center door with wooden portico. The portico has a flat roof supported on paneled pilasters with heart brackets. The building extends many bays to the rear. There is a two story bay with bracketed cornice projecting from the side. On the opposite side there is an enclosed one story porch and on the rear there is a two story five bay wooden porch with chamfered columns, brackets, scroll sawn balustrade and an enclosed second story sleeping porch with nine 4/4 double hung sash windows.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0017

Date: 1899-1902

Name: First Presbyterian Church, 1899-1952
First Methodist Church
Higher Heights Church
805 Court Street

Contributing

Edward Frye's design for this Romanesque revival church is typical of his ecclesiastical program of the late 19th century and is said to be one of his most impressive church designs. Begun in March 1899, it was finished only slightly more than a year later in July 1900. The corner tower, which addresses the corner of Ninth and Court Streets, dominates the facade. It rises more than twice the height of the front gable and each section is embellished with masonry courses, corner turrets, narrow window openings and buttresses. At the mid-way section of the tower, it tapers from a square to an octagonal form. The tall, rectilinear tower is balanced by a short, round, crenellated tower on the opposite corner. The two towers are linked by a three bay portico with Romanesque arches springing from squat colonettes. Inset above each arch is a stone from the congregation's three different church buildings, including this one from 1899. Set behind the portico is a gable front with a large central rose window.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0018

Date: 1855

Name: Lynchburg Court House
901 Court Street

Contributing

Located on the summit of one of Lynchburg's numerous hills, the Lynchburg Court House occupies a prominent position overlooking the steeply descending steps of Monument Terrace. Executed in stucco-over-brick on a granite ashlar basement, this fine example of the Greek Revival style is capped by a shallow dome located over the intersection of the ridges. At the top of the dome, is a small open belfry consisting of a circle of small Ionic columns supporting a hemispherical dome. Set on a granite ashlar podium the front of the courthouse displays a three-bay Doric portico which is echoed by an engaged portico with pilasters on each side and on the rear. The design of the portico includes a triglyph frieze surmounted by a pediment with ends that terminate in projecting boars heads. The pediment contains a historic clock whose weights were ingeniously installed to descend within the drums of the portico's two inside columns. The clock was shipped from Boston in 1833 and for sixteen years had been used in the first church building of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church in Lynchburg. Although the timepiece was rather weather-beaten after five years of exposure on a hillside near the church, the clock was installed on the new courthouse and has now worked for over one hundred years.

The house is struck by a brass bell cast in 1825 by John W. Bank of Philadelphia. The center bay of the porch is widened, making the crossette architrave and the three-paneled double door entrance clearly visible. Under the portico on the second floor, a three-unit central bay consisting of a four-over-four sash window is flanked by two recessed panels. This central window is further bound by two six-over-six sash windows. The sides of the building are evenly divided into five bays by pilasters which rest on the ashlar foundation. In the center of each side wall the three-bay pedimented engaged portico projects slightly from the wall's surface and, like the front portico, features a three-part central window which hangs above an entrance elaborated with a crossette architrave.

A double flight of stairs leads up to the landing in front of each entrance. The two stories of a six-over-six sash windows along the sides and back are set into a single vertical recess divided by a molded panel.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0019

Date: 1880s

Name: Hatcher, William, House
Maryland Realtors
1001 Court Street

Contributing

This is a two story brick residential building with an intersecting gable roof with cornice returns in the front gable. The front gable also has a three sided projecting frame bay on the first floor, a single 1/1 sash window, and a round vent window on the second floor. There is a one story wrought iron porch sheltering an arched door and a single 1/1 sash window. On the second floor, above the porch, are two 1/1 sash windows. All windows have segmented arched openings. There is a bracketed cornice. There is a projecting bay on either side of the building.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0020

Date: 1888

Name: The Watts House
1007 Court Street

Contributing

This two story brick residential building has a standing seam metal intersecting hip and gable roof and a central square tower with hipped roof and finials. There is a one story, three bay wrought iron porch, as well as a wrought iron fence around the property. The facade is embellished with a frame bay window on the first story. This building it the only example of the Italian Villa style in the district.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0021

Date: 1880 ca

Name: Wray, Thomas, House
1011 Court Street

Contributing

This is a two story brick residential building with an intersecting gable roof with bracketed cornice. The front gable has cornice returns, a decorative round vent and two segmented arched 2/2 sash windows on both floors. The intersecting gable has two 2/2 segmental arched windows on the first floor and three on the second. All windows have jack arches and there are paneled aprons below the first story windows. There is a single leaf door with canopy and paneled reveal. There is a wrought iron terrace railing and a wrought iron fence around the property.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0022

Date: 1880s

Name: House, 1017 Court Street

Contributing

This is a two story brick residential building with an intersecting gable roof. The front gable has cornice returns with brackets, a decorative round vent window, an arched 4/4 double hung sash window on the second floor and a pair of 4/4 sash windows on the first floor. The intersecting gable has tree segmented arched windows on the second floor, two on the first floor as well as a single leaf door with a segmented arched transom. There is also a one story, two bay wooden porch with turned columns and balustrade.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0023

Date: 1910 ca

Name: Younger, Doctor, House
1021-1023 Court Street

Contributing

This two story brick residential building with intersecting gable roof has been dramatically altered with the infill of the two story porch which covers the whole intersecting gable. The front gable has a pediment and a pair of segmental arched windows on the first and second stories.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0024

Date: 1915 ca

Name: John Wyatt School
Lynchburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority
1101 Court Street

Contributing

This is a two story brick school building with a flat roof and stepped parapet. It has a central recessed bay and flanking projecting bays; the bays are defined by corner brick quoins. The whole facade is unified by a molded cornice with brackets; the Virginia State seal is applied to the parapet, above the cornice, in the central bay. The fenestration on both stories in the central bay consists of a central cluster of four 12/12 double hung sash windows framed on either side by a pair of 12/12 double hung sash windows. The projecting bays each have two 12/12 double hung sash windows on the first and second stories. There is a soldier course of bricks above and below each window on the facade and each window has a keystone. In the central bay there are two sets of double leaf doors with porticoes; the doors each have 12-light transoms and the porticoes have segmented pediments supported on Ionic columns. The front of the property is defined by a wrought iron fence.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0025

Date: 1910 ca

Name: William Diuguid House
616 Court Street

Contributing

This two story brick residential building was designed by the Lynchburg firm of Frye and Chesterman in 1906. It has a front pedimented gable roof with dentil moldings and a central fanlight. There is a one story, two bay frame porch with a flat roof supported on Doric columns; it has an entablature and cornice with dentil moldings. The porch also has a turned balustrade. On the first floor, there is an off-center single leaf door with single light transom and a tripartite 1/1 window. On the second floor there is a multi-pane window over the door and another tripartite window - both have jack arches above. Brick corner quoins unify the facade. There is a projecting basketweave bay on the side.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0026

Date: 1915 ca

Name: Otey, Dexter, House
618 Court Street

Contributing

This two story brick residential building has a flat roof with a stepped parapet. The second floor has a double leaf door, each leaf with 8 lights and a 6-light transom. It is flanked on either side by 12-light double hung sash windows. The whole is sheltered by a bracketed hood roofed with sautillo tiles. The first floor has a one story brick porch sheltering a brick entry and a single leaf door with 6-light transom.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0027

Date: 1910

Name: Courtland Apartments

620 Court Street

Contributing

This is a four story, three bay brick and stone apartment building designed by Aubrey Chesterman. The Court Street facade has a central bay with pairs of 6/6 double hung sash windows on the second, third and fourth floors; a modern portico has been added on the first floor. The two flanking bays have three story stone bays. The fourth floor is separated from the rest of the facade by a stone belt course, paired windows with quoined surrounds and a cornice with modilions below the flat roof. The side elevation repeats the facade articulation.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0028

Date: 1930-1935

Name: The Arlington Arms Hotel
The Arlington Building
700 Court Street

Contributing

This multi-story brick hotel building has a four-story central section framed by three-story projecting end bays. The roof is flat; it has a parapet on the central section and a balustrade on both the end bays. The fenestration is varied, but all windows are multi-paned sliding windows. There is a central one story entrance vestibule with a double leaf door framed by arced 10-light windows; the window openings on the fourth floor in the central section are also arched.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0029

Date: 1880s

Name: Duplex, 708-710 Court Street

Contributing

This two story brick multiple dwelling has a flat roof with a decorative wrought iron balustrade and corbelled brick work below it in the cornice and entablature. The windows on the second floor are 1/1 double hung sash windows with individual awnings. There is a one story, six bay

wrought iron porch with a metal hipped roof and wrought iron balustrade. The two single leaf door with segmental arched transoms are separated by three 1/1 segmental arched windows and another 18-light door with 8-light transom. The property is surrounded by a wrought iron fence.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0030

Date: 1882-1884

Name: House, 712 Court Street

Contributing

This is a three story brick residential building with a flat roof and a projecting cornice with paired brackets. The facade is divided into three by the fenestration. There are 1/1 double hung sash windows with terra cotta hoods on the second and third stories; the second and third stories are visually divided by a terra cotta beltcourse. On the first floor there is a three bay wrought iron porch with hipped roof.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0031

Date: 1881

Name: Shaefer, Edmund, Townhouse
Martin Taylor Perrow Law Offices
714 Court Street

Contributing

This is a two and one half story brick residential building with a flat roof and a cornice with modilions and brackets. It was designed by the Lynchburg architect Robert C. Burkholder. The attic story is defined by corbelled rectangles of alternating size - the smaller rectangles have inset white panels. The four windows on the second floor and three on the first floors have window hoods. There is a one story, four bay wrought iron porch; there is also a wrought iron fence around the property. The off-center door has a double leaf outerdoor with paneled reveals and a double leaf interior door with rectangular transom.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0032

Date: 1878

Name: John Randolph Nelson, Attorney
716 Court Street

Contributing

This is a two and one half story brick residential building with a mansard roof and four 2/2 segmented arched dormers. The five windows on the second floor have the same configuration as those in the dormers. There is one projecting bay window on either side of the central arched door on the first floor.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0033

Date: 1826

Name: The Warwick House
720 Court Street

Contributing

This is a two story brick residential building. It has a low hipped roof with four interior end chimneys, three 6/6 double hung sash windows on the second floor, and two on the first. There is a one story, three bay wooden porch with square columns, scrolled brackets, and a bracketed cornice. There is a single leaf door leading into the exposed basement as well as a 3/3 double hung sash basement window.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0034

Date: 1860 ca

Name: Lee House/Gilliam House
Patricia McAddams Gibbons, Attorney
800 Court Street

Contributing

This is a two-story brick residential building with a flat roof. The three windows on the second

story and two on the first are 2/2/2 triple hung sash windows with sandstone lintels and terra cotta rondels. There is a one story, three bay wrought iron porch sheltering a central door on a granite sill. There is a side bay window.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0035

Date: 1884 ca

Name: Brown, Edward S., House
Edward Brown House
Unitarian Parish House
818 Court Street

Contributing

This two story brick residential building has a flat roof with a decorative parapet with bracketed cornice and dentil moldings. Below the cornice is a line of corbelled brick rectangles - the larger rectangles have wrought iron grates. There are five 1/1 double hung sash windows on the second floor and four on the first. Each window has a window hood with drip moldings. There is a one story, three bay wrought iron porch with flat roof and balcony, as well as a wrought iron fence around the property; it has chamfered concrete posts at the driveway. This house has been attributed to Robert C. Burkholder.

Secondary Resources Description:

There is a one story brick garage to the rear of the house. It is a free-standing brick garage with five-course American Bond brickwork and a corbelled parapet.

Contributing

I.D Number: 118-5163-0036

Date: 1954-1955

Name: Lynchburg Circuit Court Building
900 Court Street

Non-Contributing

This one story masonry circuit court building has a central two story bay with the main entry. This bay has a recessed marble panel with an applied relief figure of Justice above the two pairs of double leaf plate glass and aluminum doors; the doors have sandstone surrounds and granite stairs. Extending to either side of this central bay are two one story wings with horizontal bands of ribbon windows. Although this building is less than fifty years old and therefore non-contributing, it does continue the pattern of monumental governmental buildings along the Ninth Street axis on Court Street. This building should be considered a contributing as soon as its age allows as it is an excellent example of monumental civic architecture from the mid 1950s and it reinforces the traditional location of the courthouse on Court Street along the Ninth Street axis.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0037

Date: 1910 ca

Name: Hughes, Fanny, House
1000 Court Street

Contributing

This is a two and one half story brick residential building with a gambrel roof, central front gable with cornice returns, and pedimented dormers; it has a cornice with modilions. The central bay is defined by the gable front with quoining. It has a fanlight above the second story tripartite window above the central door. The door as a single light transom and a classical surround with engaged ionic columns, a full entablature and cornice with modilions. The two flanking bays are defined by the pedimented dormers above a single 6/1 double hung sash window with flat jack arch and a keystone. Corbelled brick detailing separates the first and second story windows. A wrought iron fence surrounds the property. There is a two story wing with a 9/1 double hung sash window above a tripartite bay casement window with tracery.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0038

Date: 1910 ca

Name: Perrick, D.M., House
Planvis, Allen & Yoder
1004 Court Street

Contributing

This is a two story brick residential building with a flat roof and parapet, with an applied pediment with modilions and entablature. On the first floor there is an off-center pedimented portico with modilions, supported on Doric columns, sheltering a single leaf door with a classical surround. The door has an arched transom. There is a tripartite 4/4x6/1x4/4 window on both floors, and there is a single 6/1 sash window on the above the portico. Each window has a flat jack arch and keystone above. There are corner quoins and, on the first floor, there is a series of corbelled brick courses.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0039

Date: 1897 ca

Name: LaTour, Louis, House
1020-1022 Court Street

Contributing

This two and one half story brick residential building has a hipped and gable roof. the front gable has corbelled brick and terra cotta detailing, a pair of arched multi-pane/2 windows with terra cotta hood moldings over a pair of 1/1 double hung sash windows on the first and second stories. The hip roofed section of the house has a central dormer with three arched openings and corbelled brick and terra cotta detailing. On the second story there is an open arched bay with terra cotta detailing and on the first there is the central door with 1-light transom. There are a pair of 1/1 double hung sash windows flanking the central bay on both the first and second stories. There is a one story, two bay wooden porch with flat roof with decorative metal entablature supported on paired turned columns and balustrade.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0040

Date: 1886

Name: First Baptist Church
1100 Court Street

Contributing

First Baptist Church is a major architectural landmark and is a most accomplished example of High Victorian Gothic architecture. Construction was begun in 1884, and although several additions have since been made, the original portion stands essentially as it did when it was complete in September, 1886. The structure is built of hard-pressed red brick on a rough granite foundation. The major external features are the tower and spire which project from the southwest corner of the modified cruciform church. The architect was John R. Thomas, and it is listed on the Virginia Landmark Register and the National Register of Historic Places, as well as on the local register.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0041

Date: 1890 ca

Name: Lowry Townhouse, 501 Church Street

Contributing

This is a three story brick townhouse with a flat roof and bracketed cornice. The three bay facade is defined by its fenestration; on the first floor there are two windows next to the off-center door with canopy. On the second and third stories there are three windows across the facade. The windows have segmental arched surrounds. This building is one of a row of six townhouses.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0042

Date: 1890 ca

Name: Townhouse, 503 Church Street

Contributing

This is a three story brick townhouse with a flat roof and bracketed cornice. It has a three part facade with an off-center door and two windows on the first floor and three windows each on the second and third stories. The window openings have segmental arched surrounds. This building is one of a row of six townhouses.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0043

Date: 1890 ca

Name: Townhouse, 505 Church Street

Contributing

This is a three story brick townhouse with applied vinyl siding. The first floor has been altered with a storefront window next to the off-center door with a hipped roof portico. The two upper stories have three windows each; the windows are vinyl. This building is one of a row of six townhouses.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0044

Date: 1890 ca

Name: Townhouse, 507 Church Street
Anchor Financial Complex

Contributing

This is a three story brick townhouse with applied vinyl siding. The windows have been replaced with vinyl sash windows. The flat roof has a dentilled cornice. There is an off-center door with pedimented gable portico supported on square columns. This building is one of a row of six townhouses.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0045

Date: 1890 ca

Name: Townhouse, 509 Church Street

Contributing

This is a three story brick townhouse with applied vinyl siding. The windows have been replaced with vinyl sash windows. The flat roof has a dentilled cornice. There is an off-center door with pedimented gable portico on square columns. This building is one of a row of six townhouses.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0046

Date: 1890 ca

Name: Townhouse, 511 Church Street
Executive Financial Services

Contributing

This is a three story brick townhouse with a flat roof and a corbelled brick cornice. The fixed windows are graduated in size with the largest on the first floor and the smallest on the third floor. There are small square basement casement windows as well. The off-center door has a segmental arched transom and the original doorbell. This building is one of a row of six townhouses.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0047

Date: 1910

Name: Martin, L.F., House
Legal Aid
517 Church Street

Contributing

This is a two and one half story brick building with a hipped roof and central dormer. The central door with a segmental arched broken transom and one-light/four panel sidelights has a cornice and column surround. The windows are arched tripartite sash windows with three rows of headers over each window. The dormer window is a pair of four light casement windows. There is quoining on the sides.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0048

Date: 1920 ca

Name: Churchland Apartments
Church Street Apartments
519 Church Street

Contributing

This is a two story brick multiple dwelling (duplex) with an intersecting gable roof and two front gables. It has a central portico with a low hipped roof, cornice and entablature supported on Doric columns. It has a turned balustrade with square newel posts. The door is double leaf with fourteen light sidelights and a 4x12x4 broken transom. The first floor windows are paired sash windows. On the second floor there are two sash windows between two pairs of sash windows; there are jack arches over each window.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0049

Date: 1930 ca

Name: Hancock Motor Company
The Center
527 Church Street

Contributing

This is a two story brick commercial building with a three part facade; there is a central bay framed by projecting corner bays. The central bay is defined by three aluminum and plate glass windows with multi-light thermal window transoms. The arched window surrounds are corbelled arches on brick piers. Separating the two floors is a corbelled brick course, with dentils, which spans all three bays. In the second story there are three tripartite casement windows with center pivots. The framing bays have quoined first floors.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0050

Date: 1850 ca

Name: St. Paul's Episcopal Church
The Tompkins Apartments
Anthony & Company
701 Church Street

Contributing

This three story, six bay brick building was originally constructed as the second church for St. Paul's Episcopal Church. It was extensively remodeled in the 1880s, just prior to the

construction of the present church on Clay Street. The building was further remodeled to its present appearance in the 1920s. Serving now as a commercial building, it has a flat roof and an unadorned cornice. The upper facade is defined by quoined end bays; the windows on the second and third stories are 1/1 sash windows with sandstone sills and keystones. The lower facade is separated from the upper facade by a brick beltcourse. The lower facade has two arched 1/1 sash windows on either side of the central door. The entry is defined by fluted pilasters supporting an applied cornice and entablature, single light sidelights, and paneled reveals. The single leaf door has a single light transom. There is an awning extending out from the building.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0051

Date: 1930 ca

Name: Huff, Wilbur, Garage
Warehouse, 707 Church Street

Contributing

This is a two story, three bay brick warehouse building with a flat roof. The bays are defined by slightly projecting brick piers which separate ribbons of 16 light fixed windows with central hoppers on the second floor. On the first floor, there is a central roll-up garage door with 5x2x5 light broken transom; to the right of it, there is another roll-up garage door with 5x5 light broken transom; to the left of it, there is a single leaf 6-light door with three light transom and a fixed 16-light window with 6-light transom.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0052

Date: 1980 ca

Name: Parking Deck, 709 Church Street

Non-contributing Structure

Concrete two-story parking deck.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0053

Date: 1929-1931

Name: Allied Arts Building
725 Church Street

Contributing

The Allied Arts Building was designed by Stanhope Johnson, Ray Brannan, and Addison Staples. It is a steel-framed structure, faced with yellow brick and greenstone. It is seventeen stories tall with its vertical axis emphasized by attenuated piers defining recessed bays; the piers, extending from the fourth story to the sixteenth, are alternating widths of broad and narrow, with the broad piers corresponding to the steel frame within the building. The main facade, only 40' wide, is on Church Street, while the side elevations extend back 132' into the steep hillside between Church and Court streets. The first three stories of the facade are clad in greenstone, the fourteen stories above it are yellow brick, and attic story is greenstone.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0054

Date: 1900 ca

Name: Hygeia Hospital
Piedmont Hotel
United American Holdings
801 Church Street

Contributing

This three story brick commercial building has a flat roof with a bracketed cornice. The windows on the third and second stories are segmental arched 1/1 sash windows of different sizes. The first story has three 20-light bay windows and an off-center entrance; the entry has a single leaf door with 1-light sidelights, a segmental arched transom, and an awning.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0055

Date: 1915

Name: Beasley Building/Mosby Building
815 Church Street

Contributing

This four story, five bay brick commercial/office building has a hipped roof with deep eaves and bracketed cornice. The bays are defined by alternating projecting and recessed planes, on the second and third stories, each with one 1/1 sash window on each floor; the windows have sandstone sills and keystones. The projecting bays have coursed brick courses along the height of the bays. The upper facade is separated from the lower facade by a sandstone beltcourse. It has two square casement windows with arched transoms on either side of the central door which also has an arched transom; there is quoining around the each arched transom.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0056

Date: 1910 ca

Name: Medical Building, 823 Church Street
Commercial Building, 823 Church Street

Contributing

This four story, three bay brick commercial building has a flat roof and parapet above a deep bracketed cornice. The first story is cast, coursed stone with a central double leaf door with pedimented surround flanked on either side by a tripartite double hung sash window; it is separated from the second floor by a belt course. There are three tripartite double hung sash windows with jack arches and keystones on both the second and third stories; the third story is separated from the fourth by a cast stone belt course. The fourth floor windows, below the cornice, have quoined surrounds.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0057

Date: 1895 ca

Name: Commercial Building, 829 Church Street

Non-contributing

This three story brick commercial building has been significantly altered with vinyl siding and vinyl replacement windows on the second and third stories.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0058

Date: 1931

Name: Lynchburg News & Daily Advance Building
US Post Office
863 Church Street

Contributing

Formerly known as the News and Daily Advance Building, this building was designed by Robert M. Allen, a Roanoke architect, and is four stories tall by five bays wide. It has a flat roof and a parapet conceals the fourth story. The five bays of the facade are articulated by a recessed window openings with cast iron grillwork framed by incised buttresses which emphasize the verticality of the building. In the central bay, above the main entrance, there is a bas relief allegorical figure which holds the lamp of learning. The facade of the building is concrete block, but the rear is brick.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0059

Date: 1924-1925

Name: Monument Terrace
Ninth Street

Contributing

Monument Terrace is a grand staircase extending along the Ninth Street axis between Church and Court Streets. It is on axis with the 1851 Greek Revival Courthouse at the top of Courthouse Hill. Monument Terrace was designed by Aubrey Chesterman in 1924 and was built on the site of August Forsberg's Fireman's Fountain and its encircling steps of 1880s. The classical design of the cascading stair is articulated with Baroque details like the balusters, the scrolls, and the statuary. The most prominent statue is the Doughboy, or The Listening Post, which was installed in 1926. It is on the site of the original pool and fountain at the base of the staircase.

Secondary Resources Description:

Contributing Statues - 3

Non-contributing Statues – 2 (post 1950)

I.D Number: 118-5163-0060

Date: 1909-1912

Name: United States Post Office/Courthouse
Monument Terrace Building
901 Church Street

Contributing

Three-story neoclassical structure with rusticated stone base. Brick above base. Flared hipped roof of standing seam metal. Arched windows and entrance on first floor. Designed by James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the U.S. Treasury.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0061

Date: 1975 ca

Name: Elevator, 919 Church Street

Non-contributing

Two-story elevator used to get from parking lot on Church Street to lot on Court Street.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0062

Date: 1960

Name: Office Building, 925 Church Street

Non-contributing

One-story, brick veneer building with flat roof and aluminum windows and doors.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0063

Date: 1895 ca

Name: Preston, Doctor, Office
Commercial Building, 927 Church Street

Contributing

This two story, three bay brick commercial building has a steeply pitched hipped roof with finials. The facade is defined by two end bays projecting slightly from the central bay. A molded belt course separates the first from the second floor and unifies the facade. The double leaf door is located in the left end bay and is set with an arched surround; the window in the central bay and the window in the other end bay is also in an arched surround. The first story has coursed brick corbelling. In the second floor, in the central bay, there is a tripartite window and in each of the end bays there is one 1/1 double hung sash window.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0064

Date: 1950 post

Name: Office Building, 1003 Church Street

Non-contributing

This five story masonry office building has a flat roof and a six story elevator shaft on the side. The lower facade is separated from the upper four stories by a aluminum marquee. The metal facade consists of a grid pattern of windows and recesses emphasizing different planes.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0065

Date: 1915 ca

Name: The Younger Building
1019 Church Street

Contributing

This three story, three bay brick commercial building has a flat roof, stepped parapet, and a bracketed cornice with pent roof. The third story has a central pair of craftsman style windows

flanked, on either side, by a tripartite craftsman style window. The second story has a single central craftsman style window with an arched panel above it flanked by tripartite craftsman style windows. The lower facade is separated from the upper facade by different color brick and a course of corbelled brick patterning. The lower facade is divided in to three bays by brick pilasters between fixed storefront windows. The off-center door has an awning extending over the sidewalk.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0066

Date: 1897

Name: Hill City Masonic Lodge
The Ward Building
Vacant Building, 1025 Church

Contributing

This three story brick office building has a flat roof and balustrade above a deep cornice with modillions. The upper facade is divided into two bays by two pairs of two story recessed arched bays with inset windows; the windows in the third story are arched and those in the second are rectangular 1/1 sash windows. Corbelled brick panels separate them. The upper facade is separated from the lower facade by a molded brick belt course. In the lower facade has a central arched entry with terra cotta surround. It is flanked on either side by inset window panels.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0067

Date: 1900 ca

Name: The Terrell Apartments/The Wattles Apartments
Commonwealth Bail Bonds
1101 Church Street

Contributing

This three story brick commercial/office building has a flat roof with bracketed cornice and a curved facade which addresses its corner site. The fenestration pattern is varied with different sizes of 1/1 sash windows on the three stories. The principal entry is at 300 Eleventh Street where there is an arched entry with ornate terra cotta surround. There are two recessed entries on

the Church Street facade which flank a central projecting bay below a terra cotta tablet with egg and dart border.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0068

Date: 1895 ca

Name: Virginia Cigar Company
Jones and Reynolds, PC
1103 Church Street

Contributing

This two story brick commercial building has a flat roof, three sliding windows on the second floor, and four fixed windows on the first. It has three doors - the door to 1103 has one light, the door to 1105 has 3-lights and 4-panels, and the third door has been infilled.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0069

Date: 1905 ca

Name: Monticello Hotel
Commercial Building, 1107 Church Street

Contributing

This three story, three bay brick commercial building has a flat roof with parapet. The windows on the third story consists of a row of six segmented arched 6/1 sash windows with sandstone sills and keystones. The windows on the second story are rectangular 1/1 sash windows with sandstone sills and keystones. The upper facade is separated from the lower by a corbelled brick belt course and brick quoins on the corners. The lower facade has an arched opening on either side of the central entrance.

The arched openings have tripartite windows with infilled transoms. The central door surround has fluted pilasters supporting an entablature with metopes and triglyphs. There is double leaf with one light transom.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0070

Date: 1905 ca

Name: Burroughs Building
Commercial Building, 1109 Church Street

Contributing

This three story brick commercial building has a flat roof. The upper facade of the building is defined by corner quoining, segmental arched 1/1 sash windows on the third story, and rectangular 1/1 sash windows on the second. The windows on both stories have sandstone sills, and keystones set within the jack arches. The lower facade is separated from the upper by a corbelled brick belt course. The two windows on the first story are fixed arched windows with keystones. Two arched door openings flank the central door opening with a classical surround composed of fluted pilasters supporting a cornice with metopes and triglyphs.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0071

Date: 1980 ca

Name: Thornhills
1117 Church Street

Non-contributing

One-story brick veneer with flat roof.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0072

Date: 1980 ca

Name: ABC Store
1121 Church Street

Non-contributing

One-story brick veneer with flat roof and arcade.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0073

Date: 1917 ca

Name: YWCA Building
606 Church Street

Contributing

This brick, five story building is divided into three bays by its window groupings. On the facade, the central portico has full architrave, dentiled cornice, low balustrade. A pair of two full length windows with round arch openings, decorative round arched hoods, and oversize console keystones flank the entry on each side. The second floor 8/8 windows are topped by blind round arches with raised keystones and the third floor windows are also 8/8. A blank cartouch is centered above the third story central bay. The fourth floor 6/6 windows are capped by flat soldier course brick heads. The fourth story windows rest on a continuous stucco belt course. A flat roof with a dentiled frieze and a deep bracketed cornice. Side elevation: exposed basement with similar window articulation. Each of the three bays has a grouping of three windows. Those in the central bay have arched openings on each floor. The windows in the flanking bays are identical to those on the facade.
Rear elevation: exposed basement divided into three bays by four paired, 4/4 windows. The windows on the first floor are full length with round arch openings. Two of the windows on the second floor have blind arches, those in the central bay do not. The 8/8 windows of the third and fourth floor have no decorative articulation. The frieze and cornice do not continue around the back.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0074

Date: 1945 ca

Name: C & P Telephone
AT&T
700 Church Street

Contributing

This is a five story masonry office building; the top two stories, which have little surface articulation were added at a later date. The second and third stories are defined by projecting end

bays, with recessed window openings, flanking five bays with the same articulation. The first story is separated from the second by a belt course which has marble planters. The off-center door has an ornate carved green marble Art Deco door surround.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0075

Date: 1970s

Name: Bell Atlantic
706 Church Street

Non-contributing

Five-story, steel frame and concrete office building with flat roof.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0076

Date: 1900 ca

Name: Virginian Hotel
726 Church Street

Contributing

This is a six story brick hotel building. The ground floor is defined by segmented arched bays of various widths framing the doors and storefront windows. It is separated from the upper facade by a decorative iron store cornice and entablature. The five stories in the upper facade are pierced by alternating paired windows and single windows. The roof is defined by a projecting cornice with modilions. On the Church Street elevation there is a two bay garage section that is visually separated from the facade by corbelled brick work.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0077

Date: 1980 ca

Name: Parking Deck, 800 Church Street

Non-contributing Structure

Two-level, concrete parking deck.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0078

Date: 1890 ca

Name: Commercial Building, 820 Church Street

Contributing

This four story brick commercial building has a flat roof with a stepped parapet. The windows on the third and fourth stories are arched 1/1 double hung sash. The first and second story windows are rectangular 1/1 double hung sash windows - those on the first have arched surrounds. There is an off-center double leaf aluminum and plate glass door with an awning. The upper facade is stuccoed and the lower facade is brick.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0079

Date: 1933

Name: United States Post Office and Courthouse
City Hall
900 Church Street

Contributing

This is a four story, free-standing, Neoclassical municipal building with a rusticated ground floor. The basement is exposed, but only on the sides. The main entrance is three bays wide with double-leaf bronze doors; the transoms have bronze grates. The windows at basement level are 6/6; the windows from the ground floor to the fourth floor are paired, 4/4. The windows are recessed between Ionic pilasters, 13 across the facade and 7 across each side. The corners are stepped back on the facade and there is one 4/4 window per floor. There is a continuous dentilled cornice; on the facade, there is a segmented balustrade.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0080

Date: 1935-1940

Name: Phillips Business School
1000 Church Street
210 Tenth Street

Contributing

This four story building has been encased in a modern metal frame and plastic tile covering. There is a recessed entry with metal overhang.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0081

Date: 1960 ca

Name: Parking Lot with Enclosed Stair, 1008 Church Street

Non-contributing

One-story steel frame and plate glass on brick base with flat roof.

Secondary Resource
A one-story concrete block attendant's shed with flat roof.
Non-contributing

I.D Number: 118-5163-0082

Date: 1910 ca

Name: Doctor's Offices, 1016 Church Street
The Professional Building

Contributing

This is a three story, three bay commercial building with a bracketed cornice below the flat roofline. The first story windows flanking the recessed entry have been boarded up. The second and third story windows are 10/1 and those on the second story have awnings. There is running bond on the facade and there is quoining on the corners from second story to cornice. There is five course American bond brickwork, asymmetrical windows with segmental arches, and

centrally placed light well with fire escape on the side elevation.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0083

Date: 1915 ca

Name: Clark Building
1100 Church Street

Contributing

This three story, three bay, masonry building has a central entrance defined by engaged ionic columns supporting a full entablature and cornice. The door is double-leaf with a cast concrete surround, 3/1 light with transom and sidelights. Flanking the entrance on either side are single-leaf, cast concrete doors (now boarded-up), with transom and sidelights. The second and third story window configuration is a single central window flanked on either side by a pair of 1/1, double hung sash windows. There is a bracketed cornice with diamond patterning at the flat roofline, above which is a parapet. The five course American bond is accented with concrete details throughout the facade. The 11th Street elevation continues the same window articulation as the facade. The cornice wraps around this side as well. The lowest level has one store front.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0084

Date: 1920-1925

Name: National Tire and Rubber Company
Bowman Locksmith Company
1104 Church Street

Contributing

This is a one story, brick Art Moderne service station with a porte cochere extending over one bay supported by one metal column with Art Moderne capital; this bay has an off-center, single leaf door. There are three nine-light fixed metal windows with central pivot sections. The facade has glazed brick veneer with a four course pattern above the bays. There are two roll-up wooden garage doors. The roof is flat. Interior features original shelving, counters and cabinetry. There is a rear, basement level garage door.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0085

Date: 1925 ca

Name: Odd Fellows Hall
Benchmark Systems
1112 Church Street

Contributing

This is a three story (+ attic) brick I-shaped commercial building and meeting hall. It has a three part facade with a rusticated concrete first floor with recessed central entrance flanked by a pair of tri-partite windows with broken transoms on either side. There is an arched transom with scroll keystone above the entrance. The door and window surrounds are cast stone. There are awnings above the entrance and first floor windows. The three part piano nobile is divided by Ionic pilasters separating five double hung sash windows; four of the windows have segmented pediments, the central window has a triangular pediment. The attic level is pierced by openings between the pilasters. There is a dentilled and molded cornice only on the facade. Side and rear have 2/2 double hung, sash windows. The initials "I.O.O.F." are incised in the entablature

I.D Number: 118-5163-0086

Date: 1945 ca

Name: Vaughan Motor Company
Jon Bob's Garage
1124 Church Street

Contributing

The former Vaughan Motor Company building is a one story, concrete block building with brick veneer. On the storefront, there is one single-leaf, aluminum and plate-glass door and three aluminum and plate glass windows. On the rear of the building there are three aluminum and plate glass roll-up garage doors, one single leaf aluminum and plate glass door and two aluminum and plate glass windows. Below the flat roof is a series of brick bands. There is one interior masonry flue chimney.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0087

Date: 1931-1932

Name: City Auditorium and Armory
1210 Church Street

Contributing

Church Street, facade elevation: two story, three part composition, with brick and concrete entrance pavilions flanking the central part. Each pavilion has heavy brick piers (pierced on each side by a shallow arched recess within a smooth-faced gabled surround) framing an arched, recessed rusticated greenstone entry. Above the arched doorway is a cluster of three narrow, lancet windows with metal grating. Between the end pavilions is a series of buttress-like piers separating the windows. The windows in each of the nine arched bays are multi-light, fixed and sash. The roofline of the central part is lower than that of the pavilions; the roof is flat.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0088

Date: 1910 ca

Name: Jennings & Co., Grains
Kimball's
Kim's Deli / Chris Shoe Repair Shop
709-711 Main Street

Contributing

Commercial-Italianate. Third floor has segmental arch windows; second floor has rectangular three-part windows; recessed box panels of brick and cornice level. Two shopfront entrances. First floor facade altered in the mid-20th century.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0089

Date: 1800-1825

Name: Leftwich-Brown House
Singer Building
Purity Market

D & G's House of Fashion
Sino's Inn
713-715 Main Street

Contributing

This 3-story, 6-bay brick building has a parapeted gable roof, twin interior end chimneys, double-hung sash windows with splayed lintels on the second and third stories. These features date from the early-19th-century. The facade, with its running-bond veneer, was altered to include two distinct storefronts in the mid-20th century. The storefront of 711 Main has been dramatically altered with a jack-arched storefront surround with quoins. The storefront has been angled and has plate glass windows set on quarter walls which flank a central door. The storefront of 713 is completely glazed with plate glass windows flanking a central door below an awning.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0090

Date: 1912-1914

Name: People's National Bank
First and Merchants National Bank
Bank of America
801 Main Street

Contributing

This is a 10 story, three bay concrete commercial building It has a granite base with double height engaged Ionic columns, bracketed window hoods, coursed ashlar, a full entablature below a dentilled cornice that separates the upper from the lower facade. The upper facade is separated into two parts; the lower portion defined by three groupings of two sash windows. The upper portion, separated from the lower by a cornice with a central cartouche and dentils, is defined by double height engaged Corinthian columns and Corinthian pilasters supporting a full entablature and molded metal cornice with modillions and dentils.

The Eighth Street facade has double height engaged Doric columns defining the nine bays. There are sunburst screens on the windows in the first floor, metal balustrades, and grills on the basement windows.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0091

Date: 1885-1897

Name: Lewis, John H., Law Office
Commercial Building, 813 Main Street

Contributing

This two story, one bay brick commercial building has a flat roof with parapet above a deeply projecting stepped eave. The lower facade has been altered with an aluminum roll-up garage door below an applied signboard. The upper facade has two louvered windows each with an arched hood; there is corbelled brick detail below the eave. The whole facade has been stuccoed.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0092

Date: 1880s

Name: Bigie Bros. & Co., Inc.
Jackson Drug Store
Commercial Building, 815 Main Street

Contributing

Although the cornice of the building has been removed and replaced with an aluminum strip, the recessed, segmental arch 1/1 windows and the incised lancet brick piers with terra cotta rosettes still survive from the original construction. The 1950s storefront is capped by a large plastic sign.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0093

Date: 1885 ca

Name: Robinson & Tate, Grocers
Kastan's
Sil-O-ette
More Fresh Air/Mr. John's
817 Main Street

Contributing

This three story, three bay brick commercial building has a flat roof with a decorative cornice with brackets and shell detail on the corner brackets. There are two discreet storefronts below a corbelled store cornice which divides the upper and lower facades. The left storefront has two fixed plate glass windows framing a single leaf aluminum door. There is a single light transom below a separate multi-light carrara glass transom. The right store front is wider than the left and has been veneered. In it, there are fixed, curved plate glass windows on marble half walls framing a single leaf, aluminum door with terrazo inlay on the entry floor.

Three arched windows span the second and third floors in the upper facade; the windows have been boarded up. There is reeding in the piers between the windows, and corbelling above the arches.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0094

Date: 1890s

Name: Building, 819 Main Street

Non-Contributing

Four-story, brick veneer. Replacement windows and new storefront along with brick veneer have altered this 1890s structure to a modern appearance.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0095

Date: 1890 ca

Name: Singer Building
Wrenn's
Wills-Camp/Depot, The
821 Main Street

Contributing

This is a three story, three-bay facade with an elaborate bracketed cornice with dentil moldings and embellished corner brackets. The lower facade has been altered with plate glass two-light windows flanking a single light door with transom below a stamped metal store cornice. There

windows flanking a single light door with transom below a stamped metal store cornice. There are three window openings with rectangular hood molds in both the second and third stories; there is no glass in these windows.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0096

Date: 1885 ca

Name: Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank
Pencil Inc.
Davenport
823 Main Street

Contributing

This is a two story brick commercial building with three fixed, single light windows on the first floor below a stuccoed sign tablet, and two double hung sash 1/1 windows on the second floor. The lower facade is stuccoed below the brick upper facade with elaborate corbelled brickwork: an entablature and cornice with dentil moldings set on a corbelled base; above that is an incised square pattern below another, less-deep, denticulated cornice and parapet.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0097

Date: 1910 ca

Name: The Belvedere
Oppleman, L., Pawn Broker
Davenport and Company
825 Main Street

Contributing

This is a three story brick commercial building with an altered storefront: the stuccoed storefront has, on either side of the central door with arched surround, one fixed, single light window. In the upper facade, there are two sets of paired, double hung sash windows below a ribbon of three arched windows with corbelled surrounds; the center window has a metal louver. There is a bracketed cornice with dentil moldings below the parapet which has a three-part incised square pattern of three squares wide by two high.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0098

Date: 1905

Name: Krise Building/American National Bank
Bowen Jewelers
827-829 Main Street

Contributing

This seven story masonry bank and office building was one of Lynchburg's earliest skyscrapers. Its design adheres to the standard early 20th century skyscraper design with a distinct base, shaft, and capital components. The rusticated base has a central entrance on the Ninth Street facade and a new, corner entrance on the Main Street facade. The Ninth Street entrance, with its broken pediment surround, was the original entrance to the American National Bank on the first floor of the building. The entrance on Main Street has been altered from a central arched opening to the new corner entrance. The shaft of the building, separated from the base and capital by belt courses, consists of five stories. The Ninth Street side has a central bay flanked by two projecting bays; the Main Street facade has three pairs of six windows on each floor. The capital consists of one story with quoined window openings separated by terra cotta cartouches. There is deep overhanging bracketed cornice with modillions. Built in 1905 for the Krise Banking Company, this early skyscraper building was the tallest structure in Lynchburg and was marketed as being a fire-proof structure, utilizing the latest developments in construction and design.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0099

Date: 1915-1916

Name: Old Fidelity National Bank
Lynchburg National Bank
VA Legal Aid Society
The Greenwood Partnership
901 Main Street

Contributing

This is a two story, three bay bank building with its front on Main Street; it extends five bays

along Ninth Street. The street facades are faced with coursed stone and the whole is capped with an elaborately detailed copper cornice with modillions, incised dentils and heavy paired brackets; the seventh story also is elaborately detailed with cast window surrounds and cartouches on both facades. In both facades, the upper and lower facades are separated by an egg and dart and Greek key course; the upper facade has corner quoins, paired sash windows with keystones; the lower facades are stone veneer and have an arcade of cast concrete window and door surrounds. The upper facade, on Ninth Street, has two projecting bays that extend from the second floor to the sixth and are topped by metal balustrades. There are two entries: a corner entry at the intersection of Ninth and Main with a quoined concrete corner pier, and a central entry on the Ninth Street facade with an ornately detailed cast concrete surround with a broken pediment. Constructed by the well-known architect Alfred C. Bossom, this bank stands at the most prominent corner of the commercial district.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0100

Date: 1895

Name: Williams News Company
Tyree News Company
Peters News Company
Alper's Men's Wear
Main Street Eatery
907 Main Street

Contributing

This commercial structure was refaced with scored stucco ca. 1950 on the second and third levels (or it could be enameled aluminum panels). There are flush individual letters at stringcourse level which spell out the name of the shop.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0101

Date: 1890 ca

Name: Coleman's Shoes
L. Oppleman
Designer Labels for Less
909 Main Street

Contributing

Highly decorative brick commercial building, have triple arcading articulating its 8/1 & 1/1 windows, 3rd story windows are semicircular arch, 2nd story gauged brick jack arches, both with keystones and quoining. The cornice is of corbelled brick with three oculii on corbelled brick panels. The shopfront was remodelled in 1979 as above described.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0102

Date: 1890 ca

Name: Ainslie and Martin
Baldwin's
911 Main Street

Contributing

This building was covered over ca. 1950-1960 with horizontal aluminum siding on the second and third stories. Although the original facade is not now visible, the siding could easily be removed. The remodeled shopfront appears to date from 1970-1979, and is described above.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0103

Date: 1905

Name: National Exchange Bank
Buckingham-Flippen
919 Main Street

Contributing

The facade of the building was covered with aluminum siding 1950-1960 ca, obliterating the original facade; however, the siding can be easily removed. The fascia is covered with 1940s carrara-like substance, has a 1940s flush script sign above the aforementioned shopfront.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0104

Date: 1895 ca

Name: Franklin, S.H., Inc.
Hooks Associates
921 Main Street

Contributing

The facade of the building is embellished by stucco panels, corbelled brick piers, 9/9 windows on the third floor and a three part picture window on the second floor.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0105

Date: 1980 ca

Name: One Valley Bank
925 Main Street

Non-contributing

Two-story brick veneer bank building with flat roof and central arch.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0106

Date: 1970 ca

Name: Lynchburg Camera
1009 Main Street

Non-contributing

One story brick, two bay commercial block building with one single leaf vinyl door and one fixed, vinyl window. Sloped roof. Five course American bond on side and rear.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0107

Date: 1935 ca

Name: Leggetts
Roberts Piano
1011-1017 Main Street

Contributing

This large, three story brick structure is covered with marble veneer that obscures the original windows of the upper two stories. There is a metal marquis that extends across the remodeled aluminum and plate glass store front. The rear of the building has five course American bond brickwork.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0108

Date: 1900-1910

Name: Webb-Whitaker Company
Maloney, Webb, & Whitaker, Clothiers
Famous Inc.
1019 Main Street

Contributing

This is a three story brick commercial building with a parapet, deep bracketed metal cornice above geometric marble inlay of diamonds and rectangles. The upper facade is defined by corbelled brick quoining; the central portion of the upper facade has eight fixed windows. There is an applied sign panel and awning separating the storefront and the upper facade. The storefront has a recessed entry framed by plate glass windows on quarter walls; the entry floor has parquet tile.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0109

Date: 1887

Name: Lynchburg Furniture Co.
Reliable/Schewel's Colonial Corner
1021-1023 Main Street

Contributing

This is a four story, seven bay brick commercial building with an ornate cast iron facade. The facade is divided into two unequal parts of four bays and three bays. The bays are defined by Egyptian-style columns supporting a cornice at each floor. The bracketed cornice at the roofline is larger and deeper than those below and the entablature below it has recessed panels. The roofline of the three bay addition has a parapet with recessed panels and urns.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0110

Date: 1900

Name: Guggenheimer's Big Store
Schewel's Furniture Store
1027-1031 Main Street

Contributing

Originally the building had a corbelled and scalloped brick cornice as is evidenced along the side elevation. The main facade was covered with blocked aluminum siding ca. 1950-1960 with no openings except for the street level entrance. A flush metal sign is affixed to the facade. The storefront appears to date from the late 1940s to early 1950s. The storefront has plate glass display windows.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0111

Date: 1900 ca

Name: Sheard's Beauty Shop
Kunz Jewelers
Won's Wig Center
1101-1103 1/2 Main Street

Contributing

Plain stucco facade ca. 1950 with flush signs. Each of the storefronts is different, dating from the 1950s-1960s. Carrara like glass surrounds two of the shopfronts, the third is brick. A large plate glass window on the north (11th street) elevation has been covered up.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0112

Date: 1900 ca

Name: J.F. Wood and Brothers
St. Clair, Optician
Chicago Hi-Fashions
Brown's Salon
1105-1105 1/2 Main Street

Non-contributing

Devoid of any ornamentation due to the permastone siding applied ca. 1940-1960. The parapet was filled with permastone. There is a single opening, now boarded, in the center of the facade and a flat topped entrance bay on street level.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0113

Date: 1880-1890

Name: Ehrich's
1107 Main Street

Contributing

The building has a bracketed Italianate wood cornice with scrolled end pieces. The boarded up windows have segmental arches with flat wood window caps. The shopfront is compatible in design to the building and appears to date from the 1940s.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0114

Date: 1950

Name: Kresge Department Store
Vogue Ready-to-Wear
J.C. Bradford and Company
900-904 Main Street

Contributing

This two story, one bay brick commercial building has a fixed, plate glass storefront with two windows framing a recessed double leaf, single light aluminum and plate glass door. Above the aluminum canopy/marquis separating the first and second floors, the facade is covered with aluminum panels that have been added and could be removed. The roof is sloped; along the side elevation is deco patterned brickwork.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0115

Date: 1880s

Name: A. Accorsini
Revco Drug Center
CVS
902 Main Street

Contributing

This building is quite decorative with modillion/denticular cornice, full entablature with terra-cotta embellishments, supported by brick pilasters with terra cotta cartouches. The 1/1 windows are slightly recessed with brick and terra cotta panels. The first floor was remodeled ca. 1960 to a three-part glass window with stucco base and fascia.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0116

Date: 1895

Name: F.M. Kirby and Company
Woolworth
Strother Drug Co.
Kresge Building
Revco Drug Center
CVS Drug Store
904 Main Street

Contributing

The building has as its most prominent feature a two-level oriel with flared hip roof in the center of the facade. It has a scrolled bracket cornice, full entablature with terra cotta swags & garlands, on the fascia, semi-circular arch windows on the third level with fluted impost block sand incised, enlarged, keystones, 9/9 windows on the second floor. The first floor was altered.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0117

Date: 1895

Name: Guggenheimers, Strother Drug Co.
Jewel Box
Carlyle & Co.
Fashion Plus
906 Main Street

Contributing

This building is very decorative with an Eastlake style modillion cornice with incised scroll style brackets and stops, corbelled brick and terra cotta embellishments above the recessed segmental arch windows. A corbelled stringcourse with terra cotta rosettes divides the 2nd and 3rd stories. The segmental and semicircular arch second story windows have stepped brick lintels. The 1960-1970 storefront has three part plate glass shop window.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0118

Date: 1930 ca

Name: Neisner Brothers Department Store
RDR Discount City
Spanky's Restaurant
908-912 Main Street

Contributing

Vertical metal facade covering the second floor with flush plastic signs advertising the name of the store. It appears to have been built in the mid-20th century.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0119

Date: 1880 ca

Name: Kinckle, F.A., Shoes
D. Moses and Company
Coleman Shoes
First Union
916-918 Main Street

Contributing

This double brick building has an ornate brick facade with ornamental terra cotta panels at cornice level, corbelled brick quoining, incised and terra-cotta embellished pilasters dividing the paired and single windows; terra cotta garlonad and rosette panels embellished the spandrels. The ca. 1960-1975 shopfront is made up of plate glass windows and stucco end piers.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0120

Date: 1900 ca

Name: Shearer Brothers
McGehee Furniture Company
920-922 Main Street

Contributing

In 1955 ca. the building was covered with vertical/corrugated aluminum siding on the second through fourth stories. A script letter sign is flush with the building. The shopfront also appears to date from the late 1950s or early 1960s.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0121

Date: 1880-1900

Name: Union Trust and Deposit Company
Lynchburg Manufacturing Company
Wilkens Printing Company
S.V. Fisher Sporting Goods

Gills & Anderson, Shoes
Haley's Antiques
1024 Main Street

Contributing

This four-story brick structure has an elaborate Eastlake/Italianate cornice with incised brackets, flared gable roof marking the center of the facade, terra cotta banding, terra-cotta panels above the side windows, stone banded pilasters, segmental arch and semi-circular arch stone window hoods on the second and third stories, multi-paned transom on center window and corbelled brick string courses. Shopfront was recently altered.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0122

Date: 1930 ca

Name: Sears
Grand Piano Furniture Clearance Center
Scarlett's Antique Store
1026 Main Street

Contributing

This brick building was sheathed with vertical aluminum siding across the entire facade ca. 1955-65, leaving only the cornice visible from the original facade. The cornice has a full entablature. Flush metal letters advertising the store are affixed to the siding. The shopfront also appears to date from the remodeling.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0123

Date: 1908-1909

Name: Mutual Savings Bank & Trust
Pepper's Restaurant
The Bank
1030 Main Street

This small, one-bay Neoclassical-style bank is designed in the "vault" genre of banks with its

large, central-arched opening.

Contributing

I.D Number: 118-5163-0124

Date: 1910

Name: Old City Auditorium/Market
Advance Auto Store
Vacant Building, 1112-1116 Main Street

Contributing

This three story, 7-bay brick commercial building in the Italian Palazzo Revival style has at the first floor level a four part arcade; behind the first floor arcade, a double leaf plate glass and aluminum door and storefront windows have been added. The piano nobile and the attic story are still as they originally appeared. There are, at the piano nobile, five arched bays of corbelled brick each with a pair of double hung 9/9 sash windows, each with an arched marble details above. The brick bays at each corner enframe the central grouping of windows, there is one double hung 12/12 sash window in each bay at the piano nobile. In the attic level, there are 7 square fixed windows below the deep, bracketed eave and the flat roof parapet. Inset in the attic story, between the square windows are marble diamonds.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0125

Date: 1895 ca

Name: A & P
Grampa's Paperback Books
Treasure Chest
1120 Main Street

Contributing

This is a three story brick commercial building. The first floor has two fixed aluminum and plate

glass windows, one central single-leaf plate glass and aluminum door and one single-leaf wood side door. The transom above the wood side door has been filled with plywood and the transom above the metal door is single light. There are three 1/1 double hung sash windows on each floor in the upper facade and each is defined by a brick soldier course above and below the sills. There is a brick soldier course below the projecting wood cornice. The flat roof has a stepped parapet.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0126

Date: 1910 ca

Name: Piggly Wiggly/Fauber and Graves
Kulman's, David, Clothing
The Right Barber Shop
The Wig Center
1122-1124 Main Street

Contributing

The brick double building has twin facades which are identical. The brick parapets project slightly above the corbelled brick and stucco cornice strips. The window bays are slightly recessed, and 3rd story windows are 1/1, second story windows are picture windows with 5-light transoms.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0127

Date: 1940 ca

Name: Stone and Ragland Filling Station
First Virginia Bank
1115 Commerce Street

Contributing

This one and one-half story, stucco building has exterior-end chimney on either gable-end. There is a porte cochere supported by two square piers projecting from the asphalt shingled roof. On the rear, there are two gable dormers with 4/4 single sash windows.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0128

Date: 1870-1880

Name: Herbert & Taylor Attourney
310 Fifth Street

Contributing

This is a two story, ell-shaped residential building with a flat roof; it has a cornice with modilions. The window openings are segmental arched openings with 1/1 double hung sash windows. The single leaf door has a 1-light segmental arched transom.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0129

Date: 1890 ca

Name: The Garrett
307 Seventh Street

Contributing

This two story brick residential building has a flat roof with parapet and a projecting two story bay. The bracketed cornice has a decorative entablature with louvered panels. The arched window openings, on both floors, have 1/1 sash windows and jack arches. There is a two story wrought iron porch with wrought iron steps, and fence, as well. There is a basement door with pedimented portico.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0130

Date: 1895 ca

Name: House, 309 Seventh Street

Contributing

This two story brick residential building has flat roof, parapet, and deeply projecting cornice with large modillions and an entablature with scroll brackets and terra cotta detail. The windows on both the first and second floors have jack arches, multi-pane upper sashes over two vertical panes

in the lower sash; there are four in the second floor and four in the first. The off-center door has a pedimented portico supported on square columns, sheltering a single leaf door.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0131

Date: 1890 ca

Name: St. Paul's Vestry House
Episcopal Chapel
308 Seventh Street

Contributing

308 Seventh Street is a single-story Federal style building, with a simple low-pitched gable roof and a rectangular plan with regular bays of four windows on each side elevation. The front elevation features a simple pedimented porch cover supported by two scrolled wood brackets. The front entrance has a symmetrically-placed single, recessed panel wood door with divided sidelights and transoms. The facade is painted brick, running bond. The windows are 6/6 wood double hung, with wood sills and louvered wood shutters with metal scroll holdbacks. The roof is standing seam metal with integral gutters at the cornice- a simple extended overhang with wood crown trim. It is individually listed on the National Register.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0132

Date: 1925-1926

Name: First Unitarian Church
313 Ninth Street

Contributing

This Gothic-Revival style church was designed by Aubrey Chesterman in 1925-1926. It has a steeply pitched gable roof, a low belfry tower with steeple, a crenelated parapet, pointed arched windows and a pointed arched double leaf wood door. There is a fixed pointed arched window on the gable front. The church extends five bays to the rear with each bay defined by a buttress. The first bay, closest to the facade has only one pointed arched window while the other four each have a pair of pointed arched windows.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0133

Date: 1940

Name: Grey Top Cab Co.
Landrum's Automotive Service
Lynchburg Visitor's Information Center
216 Twelfth Street

Contributing

Triangular in shape with a curved Art Moderne facade, the building is set back into the southeast corner of the lot, has a brick and concrete foundation and a partial basement along the alley side. The floor is concrete and the walls are brick. The facade consists of a series of convex curves along the outer edges. The center portion of the facade is a concave curve delineated by fluted concrete pilasters.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0134

Date: 1923

Name: Salvation Army (former)
300 Twelfth Street

Contributing

This three story, three bay brick commercial building has a flat roof with crenellated parapet. The facade is divided in to three bays by the projecting end bays which flank the central recessed bay. On the third story, there is one 9/9 double hung sash window in the end bays and three in the central bay. Each has a decorative hood molding. On the second story, there is one window in the left end bay, but not in the right. There is a ribbon of three narrow 9/9 double hung sash windows on the second story above the entry; it is unified with the entry by a cast concrete surround. The double leaf door is set within a pointed arch. The building extends eight bays to the rear and there are buttress separating the pairs of windows in each bay.

I.D Number: 118-5163-0135

Date: 1875

Name: Bragassa Toy Store
Lynchburg Historical Society
323-325 Twelfth Street

Contributing

The Bragassa Toy Store is an example of a commercial building in the Italianate style built in 1875 during the reconstruction period. The building is a two-story rectangular massed plan 33' x 43' of brick and stone on a stone foundation. The first floor of the Twelfth Street elevation has a wood and glass storefront which extends one-bay on Court Street. Although Main Street was the central business thoroughfare, Mr. Bragassa selected the site because he thought 12th Street would become a major commercial street of Lynchburg. Adjoining the store on 12th Street was a row of stores of similar scale and material. These adjoining buildings were demolished and the space is now used for parking for an ABC store. On Court Street the Bragassa property abuts the First Baptist Church. Both the toy store and the church are listed individually on the National Register and Virginia Landmarks Register. The Court Street area was declared a local historic district by the Lynchburg City Council.

I.D. Number: 118-5163-0136

Date: 1900 ca

Name: Hundley, Wilkens & Bowles, Insurance
212 Eleventh Street

Contributing

This three-story, three-bay brick commercial building features a flat roof with a molded cornice and paneled entablature. The upper windows are segmental arched with 2/2 lights. The storefront has been altered with plate-glass-and-aluminum windows and single-leaf door.

8. Statement of Significance

Significant Dates
Court House 1851
Holy Cross Catholic Church 1878-79
Court Street Baptist Church 1879
Lynchburg National Bank 1885
First Baptist Church 1886
St. Paul's Episcopal Church 1889-95
First Presbyterian Church 1899-1902
Court Street United Methodist 1899-1902
Krise Building 1905
Old City Auditorium and Market 1910
People's National Bank 1912-1914
United States Post Office/Courthouse 1919
Monument Terrace 1924-1925
First Unitarian Church 1925-26
Allied Arts Building 1929-1931
City Armory 1931-1932
United States Post Office 1933

Statement of Significance

The Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District is located in the historic center of Lynchburg, a tobacco, manufacturing, and transportation center on the south bank of the James River in the southern Piedmont region of Virginia. Situated on the steep terrain of the city, the district lies directly south of the industrial Lower Basin Historic District along the river with residential neighborhoods on the surrounding hills. With the James River, and later the railroads, providing a direct link to Richmond and the ports of the Chesapeake Bay, Lynchburg served as a primary transportation center for tobacco products as well as manufactured goods and supplies from its founding in the late 18th century through the mid-20th century. Beginning with the establishment of the town of Lynchburg in 1786 on 45 acres centering on present-day Ninth and Main streets and John Lynch's deed for a courthouse at Ninth and Court streets in 1805, the area has continuously served as the governmental, financial, commercial, and religious center of the city. The district extends along Main, Church, Court, and Clay streets between Fifth and Twelfth streets and consists of relatively-intact blocks of governmental, commercial, religious, and early residential buildings ranging in date from the early 19th century to the present. These buildings, with their wide range of 18th, 19th and 20th century styles, including a number of notable high-style examples by well-known architects, reflect the prosperity of the city throughout this period. The Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District qualifies for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C with local

significance in the areas of architecture, commerce, industry, politics/government, and religion, from the early 19th century through the mid-20th century.

Historical Background

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

The area of Lynchburg was first settled by Quakers from the Tidewater area and Pennsylvania in the 1750s. John Lynch, the Quaker merchant for whom the city is named, helped to establish the settlement along the James River with the construction of Lynch's Ferry in 1757. The area served as a port for the nearby town of New London, which had been established as the Bedford county seat in 1751, and for the surrounding agricultural region, which was rich in tobacco production. During the Revolutionary War, Lynch's Ferry served as a shipping point for lead from the mines of western Virginia (Chambers 1981:6). By the 1780s, bateaux were transporting tobacco down the James River to Richmond and Lynch's Ferry had expanded to include a tobacco warehouse, a tavern, and a mill, as well as Lynch's dwelling. In 1785, Lynch established one of the first tobacco inspection stations west of the Tidewater and the production and manufacturing of tobacco in the Piedmont region began to surpass that of the Tidewater (Chambers 1981:7).

After a failed petition in 1784, the town of Lynchburg was established in 1786 as testament to the continued growth and prosperity of the river settlement. The Act of the General Assembly called for "forty-five acres of land, the property of John Lynch, and lying contiguous to Lynch's ferry" to be laid out in half-acre lots "with convenient streets and established as a town by the name of Lynchburg" (Chambers 1981:10). Robert Stith, surveyor of Bedford and Campbell counties, laid out the original town into 72 lots bounded by present-day Commerce, Clay, 6th, and 12th streets. In June 1787, 22 of the 72 lots were sold at public auction with John Lynch reserving the block at the center of town between Commerce, Main, 8th, and 9th streets as well as 14 other lots (Chambers 1981:13). It is interesting to note that although Lynchburg was definitely established as a river settlement, the town did not originally include the land along the river. In giving the land for the town, Lynch did not include his riverfront property, thereby excluding his valuable ferry, tavern, warehouse, and mill from any town taxes or regulations. The establishment of three new retailers in 1788 at Lynch's Ferry instead of Lynchburg illustrates the continued dominance of the riverfront even after the establishment of the town.

Early National Period (1789-1830)

Although industry continued to focus on the inspection, packing and shipping of tobacco along the

riverfront during the late 18th and early 19th century, the town of Lynchburg slowly began to grow and diversify. By March 1791, all of the town lots were sold and Richard Venable reported in his diary that "now there are numbers of small houses and about twenty very good houses" (Chambers 1981:15). There were also at least 14 stores in Lynchburg by this time as noted in a letter by Jefferson supporting a petition to relocate the postal route from New London to Lynchburg (Chambers 1981:38). By 1816, the population of the settlement had increased dramatically from 500 in 1800 to 3,087 and the town began to outgrow its boundaries. In 1805, the town was incorporated and the boundaries extended to include additional lots as well as land on the south side of Court Street which Lynch donated for a courthouse (Greenhorne O'Mara 1994:20). The first courthouse was built on the site of the present 1851 **Lynchburg Court House (118-5163-0018)** on Court Street on axis with Ninth Street on Court House Hill, then known as Lynchburg Hill, in 1813. Despite this generosity, Lynch objected to petitions in 1816 to extend the town limits north and encompass his business interests along the river. After additional annexations in 1814 and 1819, the town finally extended to the James River in 1826 (after Lynch's death in 1820) to include the valuable industrial section now known as the Lower Basin Historic District.

As the town developed and the population increased, the industry began to diversify. Tobacco continued to be the primary industry and advances were made with the first permit to process chewing tobacco granted in 1800 and the development in 1810 of the "breaks" system of inspecting and auctioning tobacco on site rather than shipping it to Richmond (Chambers 1981:31). By 1827, there were at least 12 stemmeries and tobacco manufacturers located in town (Chambers 1981:86). Mills such as the 1828 Lynchburg Manufacturing Company and the 1829 Langhorne Mills also established along the river to take advantage of the waterpower. Industries related to the building of the town included Samuel Scott's 1791 sawmill near the center of town and Christopher Lynch's nearby brick yard in the early 1800s. Other improvements to the city included the replacement of Lynch's Ferry with the first of many bridges in 1813 and the construction of a water reservoir at Church and Ninth streets in 1815, followed by the Lynchburg Water Works designed by Albert Stein in 1828 with the reservoir at Clay and Sixth streets. The center of the city continued to be Ninth Street, on axis with the 1813 courthouse and with Lynch's Bridge. The first public building, the 1795 Mason's Hall, was located on this axis on Church and the 1814 Market House was on Ninth between Main and Church streets. By 1817, the commercial trade of the town must have been thriving as the citizens petitioned to establish a branch of the Bank of the United States. In his letter of support, Jefferson noted that Lynchburg was "growing more rapidly than any (town) I have ever know in any country, " calling it "the most interesting spot in the state and the one most entitled to general patronage for its industry, enterprise and correct course" (Chamber 1981:39; Scruggs1973:33).

Further evidence of the town's development is seen in the establishment of a number of churches

during this period. Prior to the 19th century, the only churches in the area were the 1757 South River Quaker Meeting House, south of town, and the 1765 Anglican Church between Clay and Court and Eleventh and Twelfth streets. By the early 1800s, with the Freedom of Religion Act and the expansion of slavery, the Quakers moved further west and the Anglican Church fell out of favor. The establishment of churches in the district by the Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Baptist denominations along Church and Main streets in the first three decades of the 19th century prove the steady development of the town as well as the diversity of its population. Although none of these original church buildings survive, many of their congregations still worship in the Court House Hill area in newer and grander structures. As noted by Richard Venable, there were a number of urban residences in the early 19th century. While many of the first dwellings were modest, frame structures with gable ends to the street, several examples of the "very good houses" Venable described still exist. These larger dwellings typically occupied a large lot surrounded by gardens and dependencies. The earliest surviving domestic building is the early 19th century **Leftwich-Brown House, 713-715 Main Street (118-5163-0089)**, which was converted to a commercial building at an early date and gives little evidence of its domestic nature. The **Price-Turner House, 523 Clay Street (118-5163-0001)** was constructed in 1814 as a three-bay Federal-style dwelling that was later enlarged in 1834 and remodeled in 1857 with the Greek-Revival porch. This property is unusual in that it retains one of its dependencies and its rear yard. The 1826 **Warwick House, 720 Court Street (118-5163-0033)** and the 1827 **Carter Glass House, 605 Clay Street (118-5163-0002)** also survive from this period as examples of large, early 19th-century houses that illustrate the transition from the Federal to the Greek-Revival style. Although few buildings from this prosperous period remain today, the pattern of development that they established, centering along Water Street (Ninth Street), continues to exist and characterize the district.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

The period prior to the Civil War marked a time of tremendous growth and prosperity for Lynchburg as the turn-of-the-century riverfront settlement expanded with the development of a transportation network of improved roads, canals, and railroads. Lynchburg became a major commercial and industrial center. The Salem Turnpike (Fifth Street) connecting Charlottesville to Salem, Virginia as well as roads east to Richmond, west to Liberty (Bedford), and northwest to Lexington were all improved by the time Joseph Martin reported in 1835 that "one of the richest sections of the Union will find this its most direct route to Atlantic markets" (Martin 1835:140). In addition to the road, river traffic was also improved. The James River and Kanawha Canal Company was organized in 1835 with the "First Grand Division" from Richmond to Lynchburg completed in 1840. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad began construction in 1840 with Lynchburg serving as the eastern terminus and center of operations. This line connected eastward to Petersburg in 1854 with the construction of the Southside Railroad. By 1856, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad was

completed to Bristol and the 1860 Orange & Alexandria Railroad provided a north-south connection. By the mid-19th century, Lynchburg was truly "the hub of the Virginia system of railroads" as a Richmond newspaper reported in 1859 (Lower Basin NR 8:8.1). The canal remained busy as well with record profits posted in 1853 as it utilized 195 packet and freight boats, 865 men, and 423 horses (Chambers 1981:131).

While the canal and railroad operations were located along the river in the Lower Basin area, the commercial trade and workers they generated had a far-reaching impact on Lynchburg. The population increased by 74% from 4,628 in 1830 to 8,071 in 1850 due to the influx of workers building and operating the canal and railroads as well as the many industries they supported. By 1845, the town boasted three flour mills, one cotton mill, iron foundries, 50 dry good and grocery stores, and approximately 30 tobacco factories and stemmeries employing nearly 1000 men (Chambers 1981:112) As Joseph Martin noted in 1835, Main Street was the principal commercial street with "almost all of the shops and stores of the town ... situated on this street." (Martin 1835:138). By 1850, the increased population was evident as Richard Edwards reported in his *Statistical Gazetteer of the State of Virginia* there were 13 hotels, 15 doctors, 23 lawyers, five tobacco warehouses, 36 tobacco factories, and eight stemmeries. In addition to the commercial and industrial activity, the number of people employed in the construction industry was impressive with 29 house joiners, ten stonecutters, nine bricklayers, eleven plasterers, and six painters employing a total of 280 men. It has been estimated that "Lynchburg grew and built more in the 1850s than during all the previous decades combined" (Chambers 1981:130). Lynchburg became incorporated in 1848 and received its municipal charter in 1852. In 1851, the **Lynchburg Court House (118-5163-0018)** was constructed on the site of the 1813 courthouse on Court and Ninth Street at the crest of Court House Hill. Designed by W.S. Ellison, chief engineer of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, the impressive Greek-Revival style structure with its temple front maintains today that important axis along Ninth Street that was first established by John Lynch with his ferry.

The prosperity of the period was also reflected in the construction of a number of churches, both for new denominations as well as established ones that had outgrown their original structures. The first Catholic parish was organized in 1841 as a result of the many Irish Catholics working to build the canal (Chambers 1981, 122). In 1842, the Universalist Church formed and constructed a Greek-Revival style church on Twelfth Street between Main and Church streets. First Baptist Church and St. Paul's Episcopal Church both constructed new, larger structures in the 1850s along Church Street. All that remains of these mid-19th century ecclesiastical buildings is the ca. 1850 **St. Paul's Vestry House, 308 Seventh Street (118-5163-0131).** This small, one-story brick building with gable front stands directly behind the greatly-remodeled Gothic-Revival style **St. Paul's Church/The Tompkins Apartments (118-5163-0050)** designed in 1850 by William S. Ellison on the site of a former church.

As the town grew, the number of domestic dwellings increased as well. In 1835, Martin estimated between 800 and 900 houses in the area (Martin 1835:138). By the mid-1800s, many of the modest, gable-end dwellings of the original town had been replaced and Main Street was almost entirely commercial. Houses continued to occupy Church, Court, and Clay streets, with many of the newer residential development occurring outside the city limits on College Hill, Diamond Hill, Garland Hill, and Daniel's Hill. Within the district, the 1842 **Elizabeth Yancey House, 707 Clay Street (118-5163-0005)** and the 1845 **Ann Wright House, 701 Clay Street (118-5163-0004)** continue to illustrate the transition from the Federal to the Greek-Revival style.

The Civil War (1860-1865)

Due to the extensive transportation network of the railroads and the canal, Lynchburg served as a major military and hospital encampment during the Civil War. The large tobacco warehouses, including Friend's on Church and Tenth streets, served as either indoor training facilities or as hospitals. Troops encamped on Diamond Hill at Fort Davis, the Fair Grounds, and the campus of Lynchburg College on College Hill. On June 18, 1864, the General Jubal Early and the local troops successfully defended the city against Union General David Hunter in the Battle of Lynchburg. In 1865, however, Lynchburg surrendered to Union forces and remained under military rule until 1870.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914)

Lynchburg recovered fairly quickly after the Civil War. As one Richmond journalist reported in 1866, "the old place looks much as it did in the old days, with new buildings and improvements of various kinds progressing rapidly" (Chambers 1981:208). After a slight decline in population before the war due to the development of suburbs outside the city limits, the city annexed five hill neighborhoods in 1870 and the population increased to 12,010. The city continued to grow and expand with annexations again in 1900 and 1908 and the population increased steadily, reaching nearly 30,000 in 1910. During this period, the Court House Hill and Downtown areas developed for the most part as the district that stands today. In 1872, the city changed the street names from the original numbered streets and alleys of Richard Stith's 1786 plan to Main, Church, Court, and Clay with numbered cross streets. Lynchburg also hired its first City Engineer, August Forsberg, who would be responsible for many civic improvements in the growing city. In 1881, Main Street was paved with Belgiam stone with other streets, including Court Street, being paved in brick before the end of the century. By Lynchburg's centennial, Forsberg had constructed the new **Clay Street Reservoir (118-5163-0009),** as a larger replacement to the 1829 reservoir, and formalized the Ninth

Street approach to the courthouse with the design of formal steps and a fountain at Church and Ninth streets. Also embellishing this important intersection was the 1891 Romanesque-Revival style United States Post Office and Court House. This was replaced in 1912 with a new **United States Post Office and Court House (118-5163-0060)** in the Neoclassical style. The **Confederate Monument (118-5163-0059)** was dedicated in 1900 and established the upper end of the Court House approach at Court and Ninth streets. During the 1880s and 1890s, horse-drawn trolleys provided public transportation in the downtown area and the Lynchburg and Rivermont Street Railway Company began service in 1890 from the northwest end of Main Street out Rivermont Avenue to the newly-developed residential suburbs.

The period of reconstruction was also a period of redefinition for Lynchburg's industries and transportation facilities. Most notable was the merger of the various railroads in the 1870s and the closing of the James River and Kanawha Canal in 1880. With the consolidation of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, the Southside, and the Norfolk and Petersburg that led to the eventual merger with the Shenandoah Railroad that created the Norfolk & Western Railway in 1873, Lynchburg was no longer the headquarters for a railroad. However, Lynchburg remained an important intersection of three railroad lines and continued as an important shipping center. After a peak in tobacco production in the 1880s, when *Harper's Weekly* declared in 1886 that Lynchburg "was still the largest dealer in loose tobacco in the world," the market for its dark chewing tobacco began to decline with the popularity of cigarettes that used the "bright leaf" tobacco (Chambers 1981:267) Although a number of tobacco warehouses, factories and other related industries continued to exist, tobacco no longer completely dominated. As Lynchburg shifted away from the tobacco industry and river transportation that established it in the late 18th century, the city took advantage of its location midway between the manufacturers of the North and the Southern markets to became a major wholesale distribution and jobbing center for the South. A number of warehouses and jobbing houses as well as mills and foundries were constructed along the railroad and the river during this period.

The commercial area along Commerce and Main streets prospered with the development of the new industries. Not only did a number of stores line these streets to sell the manufactured goods, large financial institutions were established as well to handle the banking needs of such prosperity. In 1873, a new and expanded city market building was designed by Forsberg on Main Street, which was replaced in 1910 with an even larger **City Auditorium and Market Building, 1110-1118 Main Street (118-5163-0124)** designed by Frye and Chesterman. In 1883, the Witt & Watkins Store at 808 Main Street was the first of many to distribute wholesale shoes The **Lynchburg Furniture Company, 1021 Main Street) 118-5163-0109),** with its impressive cast-iron façade, illustrated the strength of the furniture industry in the area in 1887. A number of larger office buildings were constructed as well along Main Street, including the 1873 Lynch House and the 1891 Law Building.

The 1905 **Krise Building/American National Bank, 829 Main Street (118-5163-0098)**, a combination bank and office building built at the prominent corner of Main and Ninth streets, introduced the "tall building" to Lynchburg with its seven stories of classical tripartite composition of base, shaft, and capital. The **Mutual Savings Bank & Trust, 1030 Main Street (118-5163-0123)**, constructed in 1908, was the more traditional one-story Neoclassical building with central arch in the "vault" genre of bank design. By the end of the period the prosperity continued and the **Krise Building** was superceded by the ten-story **People's National Bank, 801 Main Street (118-5163-0090)**, which stood as the tallest building after its completion in 1914.

As the businesses prospered, so did the strength of their community leadership with a number of civic and fraternal organizations active in promoting the city. The Masons had been active in Lynchburg since the 1790s supporting two lodges in the city. As a transition between the private commercial and business district of Main Street and Court Street with the 1851 **Lynchburg Court House**, Church Street became a thoroughfare of public buildings such as the **United States Post Office and Court** House and social institutions. The 1848 Marshall Masonic Lodge, the 1886 Y.M.C.A., and the **Hill City Masonic Lodge, 1021 Church Street (118-5163-0066)** designed by Edward G. Frye in 1897 all stood on Church Street. This period of great growth and expansion also included the religious institutions of the city. With the increased population, many new churches were formed and already existing churches had to build larger new facilities. Many of the earlier churches, which were originally located on Church Street thereby giving it its name, began to locate along Court and Clay streets as the downtown area became more developed. **Holy Cross Catholic Church (118-5163-0010)** was constructed by August Forsberg at the corner of Clay and Seventh streets in 1879 across from his 1883-1885 **Clay Street Reservoir**. Also in 1879, the **Court Street Methodist Church (118-5163-0011)**, which had organized as an African-American congregation prior to the Civil War, commissioned well-known architect Robert C. Burkholder to design their new church on Court and Sixth streets. Another African-American congregation constructed the **Central Presbyterian Church, 721 Clay Street (118-5163-0008)** around the turn of the century. Two churches that were designed by nationally-known architects included the 1884 **First Baptist Church, 1100 Court Street (118-5163-40)**, designed in the High-Victorian Gothic style by New York architect John R. Thomas, and the Romanesque-Revival style **St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Clay and Seventh streets (118-5163-0003)**, designed in 1889 by Frank Miles Day of Philadelphia. St. Paul's Church has the distinction as the first Lynchburg building illustrated in a national architectural publication as it appeared in January 1891 issue of *American Architect and Building News* (Chambers 1981:281-283). The local architect Edward G. Frye also contributed to the religious architecture of the city with his designs in 1899 for **First Presbyterian Church at Court and Ninth streets (118-5163-0017)** and **Court Street Methodist Church, Court and Seventh streets (118-5163-0012)**. Two schools, which are no longer standing, were also constructed on Clay and Court streets in the late 1900s. The Court Street School, by William Burnham, was constructed

in 1871 at Court and Eleventh streets and Forsberg designed the Biggers School at Clay and Fifth streets in 1881.

The domestic architecture during the period reflected the prosperity and growth of the city as well. In spite of the competition of the suburbs developed by land companies at the turn of the century, the Court House Hill area of Clay and Court streets remained a popular residential neighborhood through the early 20th century. An 1893 ordinance prohibiting cows and other livestock in town prompted a shift in the residential development from large tracts of land that included outbuildings, gardens, and stables to the more urban pattern of more dense settlement on smaller lots. This created a number of new building lots in the Court House Hill area as the earlier tracts were subdivided. The row houses in the 700 block of Court Street, including the 1881 **Edward Schaefer House, 714 Court Street (118-5163-0031)** designed by Burkholder, as well as the 1884 **Edward Brown House, 818 Court Street (118-5163-0035)** illustrate this new pattern of development. Leading citizens of Lynchburg took advantage of the prosperous times and the talented local architects to construct impressive residences in a variety of styles. The **James W. Watts House, 1007 Court Street (118-5163-0020)**, built in 1880 by the secretary-treasurer of the Lynchburg Cotton Mill, is one of the few surviving examples of the Italian Villa style with its central rooftop tower. The **La Tour House, 1022 Court Street (118-5163-0039)**, designed by Edward G. Frye in 1897, stands as an excellent example of the Queen Anne style from the period. By the end of the period, the Georgian-Revival style became popular as large homes such as the **Fanny Hughes House, 1000 Court Street (118-5163-0037)** and the **D.M. Penick House, 1004 Court Street (118-5163-0038)** continued to be built in the area. A number of the houses feature impressive stone retaining walls that distinguish the properties. Most notable are elaborate wrought-iron porches and fences throughout the area that remind us today of the successful iron foundry industry in Lynchburg during the late 19th and early 20th century. The construction of the first apartment building in the downtown area in 1910, the **Courtland Apartments, Court and Sixth streets (118-5163-0027)**, indicated that the residential demand was not declining in the area.

World War I and World War II (1914-1945)

As did much of the country, Lynchburg continued to grow during the period immediately before, during, and after the two World Wars. The 1920 population 30,000 quickly increased by 8,493 after the 1926 annexation and reached 44,541 by 1940 within its 13.64 square miles; a 48% increase in population over the two decades. While most of the new development was residential and occurred in the suburbs, the businesses and government of the city continued to be located in the Court House Hill and Downtown area. Illustrating the optimism and prosperity of the city as well as the influence of the City Beautiful Movement, a number of public buildings were constructed during this period.

These projects, which included the 1925 **Monument Terrace, Church and Ninth streets (118-5163-0059)** and the 1933**United States Post Office and Court House, 900 Church Street (118-5163-079)**, continued to celebrate the original central axis of the city along Ninth Street and the prominence of the 1851 **Lynchburg Court House**. The **Monument Terrace** provided a site for local pride and patriotism to be celebrated over the next decades as a number of war memorials adorn the terraces. The **City Auditorium and Armory Building, 1200 Church Street (118-5163-0087)** was constructed in 1931 near the corner of Church and Twelfth streets. Although the Depression slowed the city's progress temporarily, it had recovered by the 1936 sesquicentennial to celebrate its heritage and promising future.

The commercial district of the city continued to be located along Main Street where a number of new office buildings and department stores were constructed. The Neoclassical **Lynchburg National Bank (118-5163-0099)** was constructed in 1915-1916 and took full advantage of its prominent location at Main and Ninth streets with its classical design that complemented the **Monument Terrace** in the distance. In contrast to the classical design of the **Lynchburg National Bank** and its adherence to the City Beautiful Movement, the 1929-1931 **Allied Arts Building, 725 Church Street (118-5163-0053)** introduced the Art-Deco style to Lynchburg. Designed by Stanhope Johnson and Ray Brannan, its soaring 17 stories stood as the first true skyscraper in the city and remained the tallest building for forty years. The intricate Art-Deco detailing in the brickwork and metal grillwork contributed to the verticality of the building. This new style also made a presence on the historic center of the city with the **Lynchburg News and Daily Advance Building, 863 Church Street (118-5163-0058)** designed in the Art Deco style by Richard Allen to stand adjacent to the **Monument Terrace.** As Main Street was almost completely developed by the second decade of the 20th century, a number of office buildings were constructed along Church Street during this period. Examples include the **Younger Building, 1019 Church Street (118-5163-0065)**and the **Clark Building, 1100 Church Street (118-5163-0083)**, both built in 1915. The 1925 **Odd Fellows Hall, 1112 Church Street (118-5163-0085)** was also constructed on Church Street during this period. These buildings were more traditional in their designs utilizing elements such as arched openings, modillioned cornices, and pedimented entrances.

Religious and domestic building activity was limited in the Court House Hill and Downtown area after the building boom at the turn of the century. The only church dating to this period was the 19225-1926 **First Unitarian Church, Monument Terrace (118-5163-0132)** designed by Aubrey Chesterman and Bryant Heard in the English Gothic style to contrast to the Beaux Arts style of the terrace. While few houses were built in the area during the period, the Classical-Revival style **Y.W.C.A., 626 Church Street (118-5163-0073)** and the more modern 1930s **Arlington Hotel, 700 Court Street (118-5163-0028)** represent mixed-use and multiple dwelling buildings in the area. At the southeast end of the district, the **John Wyatt School, 1101 Court Street (116-5163-0024)** was

constructed in 1915 to replace the Court Street School.

The New Dominion (1945-present)

Although Lynchburg remains a major city in the southern Piedmont region, by the mid-20th century, many of the factors that helped to establish it as a transportation, shipping, and manufacturing center became obsolete. Just as the James River, which was the genesis for the original settlement in the late 18th century, was superceded by the railroads in the late 19th century, the highway would become the dominant mode of transportation after the 1950s. The Lynchburg Expressway was constructed in the 1950s as well as a new industrial park that lured many of the manufacturers and distributors away from the Lower Basin area. In addition to the shift to the highway, the ongoing suburban development, which began at the turn of the century, was accelerated by the Civil Rights movement as public schools and other facilities became integrated in the 1960s. Many of the larger homes in the historic neighborhoods of the city, such as the Court House Hill area, were subdivided into apartments or boarding houses. As the residents moved to the suburbs, many of the retail stores along Main Street moved to the suburban shopping centers as well.

The Court House Hill and Downtown areas, however, continued to be the governmental, religious, and financial center of Lynchburg. The **Lynchburg Circuit Court Building, 900 Court Street (118-5163-0036)** was constructed in 1954-1955 diagonally across from the **Lynchburg Court House** as an annex. Designed by Everette Fauber, this monumental building of limestone and granite with a bronze sculpture of "Justice" over the entrance maintains the traditional Ninth Street axis on Court Street. This building became the main circuit court building when the **Lynchburg Court House** was restored to be the headquarters of the city's museum system in 1976. Court Street continues to be the governmental center of the city as other public buildings, including the Public Safety Building and the School Administration Building, have been constructed in the area. In keeping with the court activities, many of the larger houses along Court Street have been converted to offices for lawyers and other professionals. The churches along Clay and Court Street have also continued in use. Evidence of their vitality was the 1942 addition to the **First Presbyterian Church, 805 Court Street (118-5163-0017)** designed by Everette Fauber to include a chapel and educational wing connected by an arcade. Stanhope Johnson also made an addition in 1941 to the **First Baptist Church, 1100 Court Street (118-5163-0040)** that extended the chancel and added a Sunday School wing. In June 1990, Court House Hill was designated a local historic district by the City of Lynchburg.

Although many of the retail stores along Main Street moved to the suburbs during this period, downtown continued to be the financial and business center of the city. Several new banks were

constructed in the 1970s and 1980s and the City constructed a large addition to City Hall that extended the building from Church to Main Street. Recent efforts to rehabilitate some of the downtown commercial buildings, including the **Shearer Brothers/McGehee Furniture Company Building, 920-922 Main Street (118-5163-0120)** as High Peak Sportswear, indicate that retailers, manufacturers, and businesses are beginning to return to Main Street.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

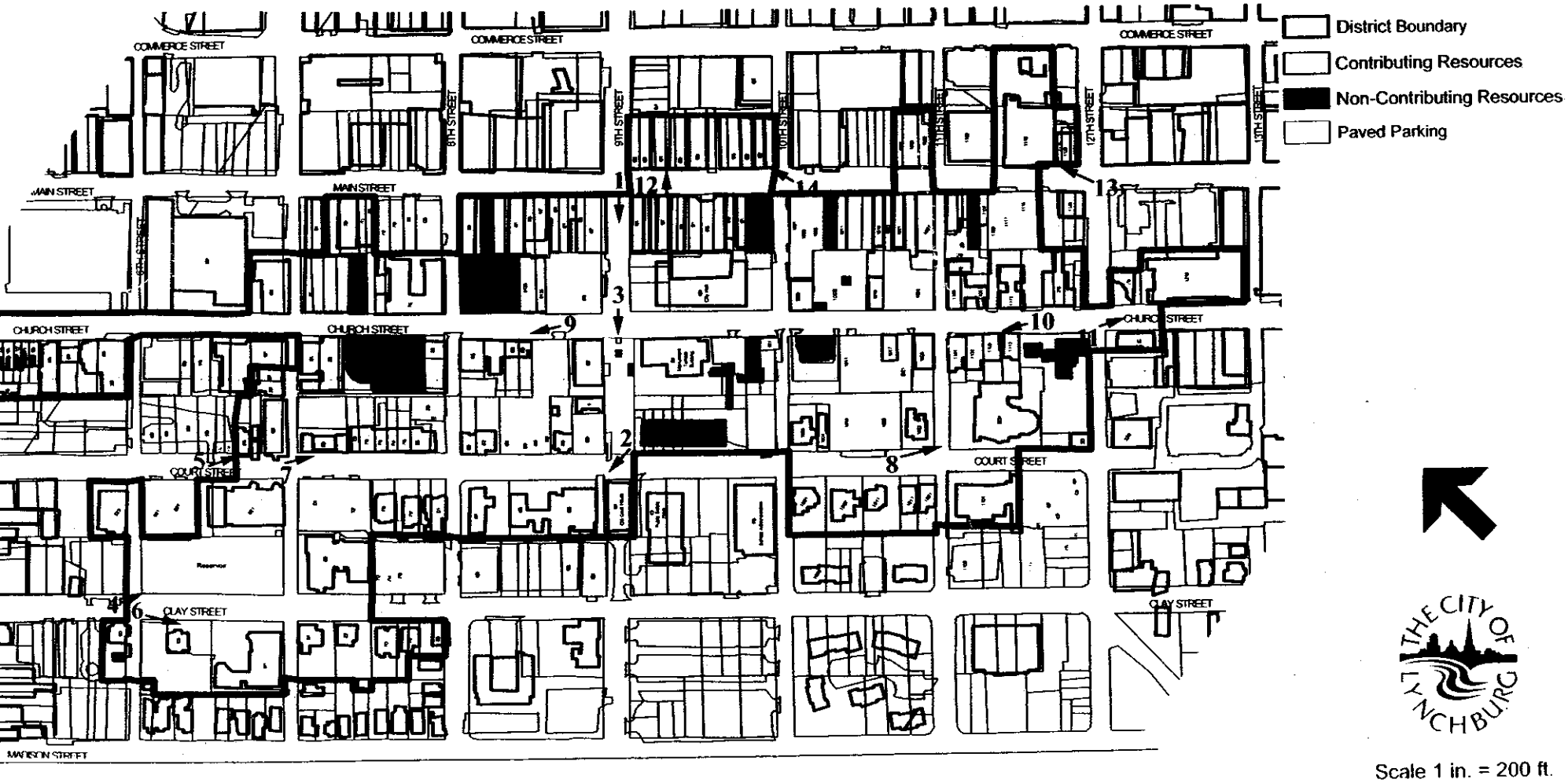
The solid black line on the accompanying City of Lynchburg tax parcel map indicates the boundaries of the Court House Hill/ Downtown Historic District.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District encompasses all those contiguous areas of the early commercial, governmental, and residential core of the City of Lynchburg. It reflects the historic character of the city as established during the period of significance, 1786-1950. The district includes the area of Court House Hill and Downtown from Church, Clay, Court, Main Streets, roughly bounded by 5th through 13th Streets.

Lynchburg Court House Hill / Downtown Historic District

Historic Architectural Survey and National Register Nomination



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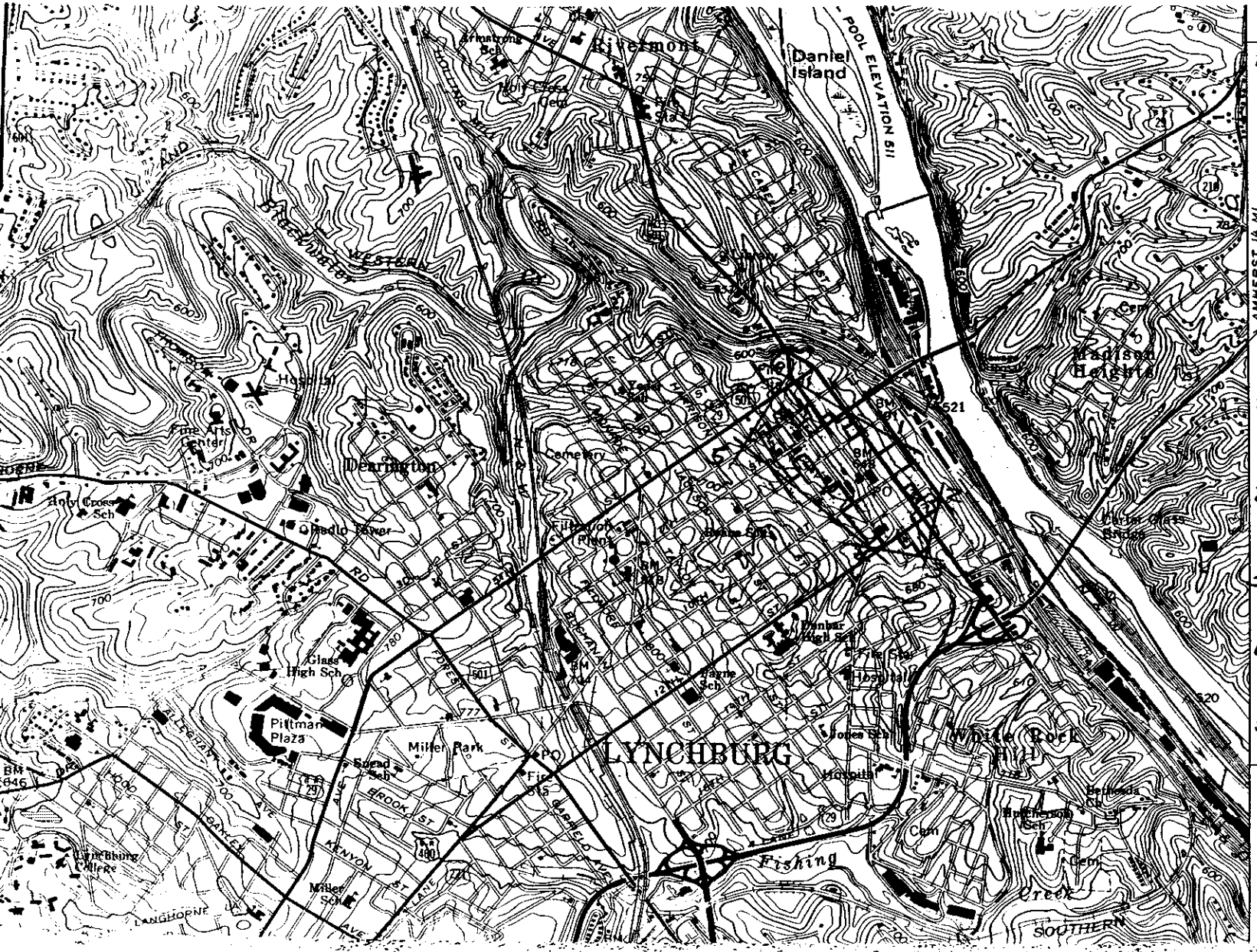

118-5163
Court House Hill/
Downtown
Historic
District

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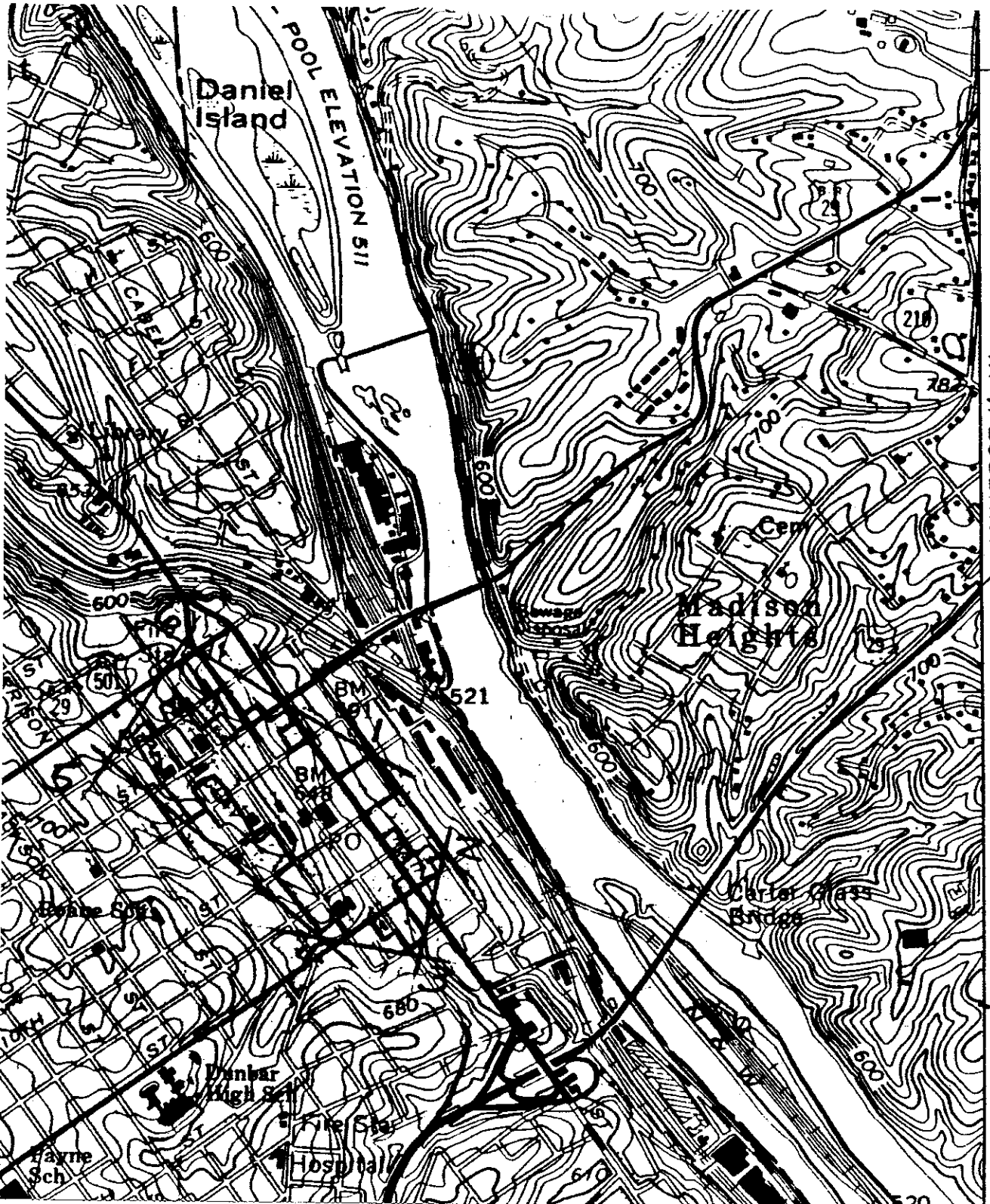

118-5163

Court House Hill/ Downtown Historic District

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