VLR 9/11/02
NR 11/22/02

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

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 Historic District Boundary Increase

other names/site number DHR File No. 118-5163

2. Location

street & number the boundaries include the properties along Madison Street between 5th Street and 7th Street, those along Harrison Street between 5th Street and 7th Street, as well as 6th Street and 7th Street between Madison Street and Harrison Street. not for publication NA

city or town Lynchburg vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Independent City code 680 Zip 24504

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 11/9/02

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _X__ 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
__ public-local
___ public-State
__ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
__44	__0	buildings
__0__	__0__	sites
__0__	__0__	structures
__0__	__0__	objects
__44	__0__	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _ 0_

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: _Domestic_____ Sub: __Single Dwelling_____
_____Multiple Dwelling_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:_Domestic_____ Sub: __Single Dwelling____
_Work in Progress
_Multiple Dwelling_____
_Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

_Early Republic: Federal
_Late Victorian: Second Empire, Queen Anne
__Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation __Brick, Random Rubble, Stucco
roof _Slate, Asphalt, Rolled Asphalt, Standing-seam metal, Tile_____
walls _Weatherboard , Brick, Vinyl Siding, Random Rubble, Stucco
other _____

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

____ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
_X___ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
___Architecture_____

Period of Significance _____
_____1786-1952_____

Significant Dates _1815, 1885, 1908___

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
_____N/A_____

Cultural Affiliation __N/A_____

Architect/Builder __Aubrey Chesterman___

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

9. Major Bibliographical References
Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)
Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
Primary Location of Additional Data
_X_State Historic Preservation Office
_ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data
Acreage of Property __7 ½ Acres

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1 4	663850	142300	2 4	663910	142370
3 4	663940	142370	4 4	664000	142270

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Sarah E. Meacham

Organization: Gray & Pape, Inc. date 5/22/02

street & number: 1705 E. Main Street telephone 804-644-0656

city or town Richmond, state VA zip code 23223

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 _____

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 area within the Courthouse Hill/Downtown Historic District boundary increase area is located along Madison and Harrison Streets between 5th and 7th Streets within the greater downtown area of Lynchburg, Virginia. There are a total of 44 resources in the district addition, 38 of which are residential dwellings and six of which are outbuildings. All are contributing resources. Almost all of the buildings located within the district addition are of late nineteenth-century construction and represent the transition from dwellings on large lots of land to denser, more urban housing. There are three earlier buildings: the 1810 dwelling at 604 Harrison Street (118-5163-0164), the 1790 brick dwelling at 622 Harrison Street (118-5163-0167) and the 1850 dwelling at 610 Harrison Street (118-5163-0165). There are also several multiple dwellings in addition to a triple house at 519-523 Madison Street (118-5163-0140), and two double houses, 600-602 Madison Street (118-5163-0141) and 605-607 6th Street (118-5163-0156). A majority of the structures in the district addition are of frame construction, however there are also brick and stucco buildings. Most of the dwellings in the Courthouse Hill/Downtown Historic District addition are in the Queen Anne style, however there are also buildings in the Federal and American Foursquare styles. The dwellings in the district addition sit close to the street on very small lots of land. In addition, the district addition contains a wide variety of sidewalk materials including large pavers, textured and glazed brick, as well as poured concrete. Another prominent feature of the Courthouse Hill/Downtown Historic District addition is the presence of retaining walls. These retaining walls consist of poured concrete, and rough-cut and uncut stones.

Detailed Description

A majority of the buildings in the Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District boundary increase area are of frame construction, with irregular massing and projecting front bays. The wood windows of the dwellings vary in shape and design from building to building, depending on the level of ornamentation. A character-defining feature of a majority of the dwellings in the addition is the porches. These are usually one-story porches that may consist of simple square, wood posts and metal railings or they may contain more elaborate ornamentation including spindle frieze and lace-like sawn brackets. Other decorative details found on many of the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century dwellings in the district addition include bracketed cornices, bargeboards, decorative vents, and bay windows.

Three examples of urban housing in the Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District addition are the two double houses and the triple house. The brick triple house at 519-523 Madison Street (118-5163-0140) has projecting gable ends with a recessed center containing the entrance to the building. The triple house contains many decorative elements including brackets, a denticulated cornice, and diamond-shape vents in the center of each gable of the dwelling. The double house at 605-607 6th Street (118-5163-0156) is similar in style to the triple house. Also of brick construction, the two-story double house contains the same decorative brackets found on the triple house. However, the double house has a projecting center section with the recessed entrances sheltered by one-bay porches on the end bays of the dwelling. Brick hood molds top the two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash windows. The Glass Double House at 600-602 Madison Street (118-5163-0141) is of particular distinction because of the architect and owner of the building. The design of the Glass Double House is attributed to the prominent Lynchburg architect Aubrey Chesterman. It was done for newspaperman and statesman Carter Glass. The building is a two-and-a-half-story, six-bay, brick, double house, with decorative details such as plastered keystones. Each section of the double house is three bays wide and contains a separate residence. Other design elements of the dwelling include decorative plaster panels at the second-floor level, as well as dormers and imposing porches. Each house has three brick chimneys and the entire composition is crowned with a modillioned cornice and a hipped roof.

The majority of the remaining dwellings in the historic district addition are of frame construction in the Queen Anne style. Examples include the dwellings at 605 (118-5163-0169) and 607 (118-5163-0170) Harrison Street. These are identical two-story, frame dwellings with projecting front gables with decorative bargehoards. The three-bay porches have modillioned cornices, lace-like brackets, and sawn railings. There are some variations of the Queen Anne style including the dwelling at 601 Madison Street (118-5163-0146). This dwelling lacks the ornamental woodwork found on the houses at 605 and 607 Harrison Street. Instead it contains a two-story frame, three-sided tower with decorative finial and the windows have a multi-paned upper sash over two-light sash. In addition, the gable roof is composed of slate arranged in a decorative pattern.

The Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District addition also contains an example of the Second Empire style, and an American Foursquare dwelling. The house at 601 Harrison Street (118-5163-0168) is a two-story, frame dwelling in the Second Empire style complete with a decorative slate mansard roof and projecting center tower. The Foursquare dwelling at 609 Harrison Street (118-5163-0171) is a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a hipped roof.

There are two stucco dwellings in the Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District addition. The Jericho Baptist Mission, at 507 Madison Street (118-5163-0137) is a two-story stucco house crowned with a hipped roof covered with tiles. The dwelling at 604 Madison Street (118-5163-0142) is a two-and-a-half-story stucco house with a center front, hipped dormer and a hipped roof covered in slate shingles.

The addition to the Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District contains three houses that have a date of construction prior to 1860. The house at 622 Harrison Street (118-5163-0167), built between 1790-1815, is a two-story, dwelling of brick laid in three-course American bond. The 1810 dwelling at 604 Harrison Street (118-5163-0164) is a two-and-a-half-story house composed of both frame and stone. The first floor of this dwelling is random rubble while the upper floor is composed of frame. The 1850 dwelling at 610 Harrison Street (118-5163-0165) is a two-story, frame, central-passage house, complete with a center door with sidelights on both the first and second floors.

There are six outbuildings associated with the dwellings in the Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District addition. Three of these buildings are frame garages that are located to the rear of their lots, behind the dwellings. The remaining three outbuildings are sheds composed of either concrete blocks or brick. These sheds are also located at the back of the lots behind the dwellings.

The streets in the Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District addition are wide with the dwellings sitting close to the road. The close proximity of the houses to the streets limits the amount of space for trees. Therefore the streetscapes appear rather stark, especially along Madison Street. An exception is Harrison Street, particularly at the corner of Harrison Street and 6th Street, which contains several large trees. The sidewalks in the addition area are composed of a variety of materials. This includes decorative bricks designed in a criss-cross pattern like those found along the east side of Madison Street. Some sections of the sidewalks contain glazed bricks with either a circular design or a star motif. These are often found scattered in groups among the criss-cross patterned brick sidewalks. Another common sidewalk material is large paver stones like those found along the west side of Harrison Street. The remaining sidewalks are of poured concrete.

Many of the lots contain some type of fencing that either delineates the lot or provides privacy. The dwellings at 522 Harrison Street (118-5163-0158), 609 6th Street (118-5163-0157), and 608 6th Street (118-5163-0154) have fences that run along the property line. These are either chain link fences, like those found at 522 Harrison Street (118-5163-0158) and 609 6th Street (118-5163-0157) or a combination of short wood fencing and chicken wire like that at 608 6th Street (118-5163-0154). The dwellings at 610 6th Street (118-5163-0155) and 602 Harrison Street (118-5163-0163) both have tall, wood privacy fences that run along the rear lot line. The house at 609 Madison Street (118-5163-0148) has a short, wrought iron fence along the front property line.

Retaining walls are another prominent feature of the Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District addition. These vary in height and composition throughout the addition. The retaining walls in front of 612 Harrison Street (118-5163-0166) and 620 Madison Street (118-5163-0144) are composed of uncut stones and are approximately five feet high. The uncut stone retaining wall in front of 622 Harrison Street (118-5163-0167) is only about three feet in height. Other retaining walls like the one found in front of 600-602 Madison Street (118-5163-0141) are composed of poured concrete, and are approximately only two feet high.

Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District Boundary Increase Inventory

Madison Street Between 5th Street and 6th Street

507 Madison Street: Jericho Baptist Mission, 1913 (118-5163-0137), Contributing
This is a two-story, stucco dwelling. The windows are 3/1 and 5/1 wood, double-hung sash. The one-story, one-bay porch contains square, stucco posts and balustrade. The house has a bracketed cornice and hipped roof covered with tile.

511 Madison Street: Dwelling, 1924 (118-5163-0138), Contributing
This is a two-and-a-half-story, frame dwelling sheathed in weatherboard on a common-bond brick foundation. The 4/1 windows are wood, double-hung sash. The gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal and has a shed dormer that contains two, fixed, wood windows each with a single light. The two-story, two-level, three-bay wood porch has turned pedimented posts and a sawn balustrade. There is a central, interior, common-bond brick chimney.

517 Madison Street: Dwelling, 1912 (118-5163-0139), Contributing
This is a two-story, frame dwelling covered in weatherboard on a common-bond brick foundation. The 2/2 wood windows are double-hung sash. There are also 1/1, double-hung sash windows. The one-story, two-bay porch has round, tapered posts and a plain balustrade. The hipped roof of the porch is covered with standing -seam metal. The cross gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal.

519-523 Madison Street: Dwelling, 1887, 1890 (118-5163-0140), Contributing
This is a two-story, common-bond brick triple house, on a common-bond brick foundation. The triple house has projecting gable ends with a recessed center containing two entrances into the building that are sheltered by one-bay porches. There are 1/1 and 2/2, wood double-hung sash windows, some of which are capped with stone or poured concrete lintels. The triple house contains decorative brackets, a modillioned cornice and diamond-shape vents in the center of each gable. There are three, central, interior, common-bond brick chimneys. The cross gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal.

East Madison Street Between 6th Street and 7th Street

600-602 Madison Street: Glass Double House, 1908 (118-5163-0141), Contributing
This building is a two-and-a-half-story, six-bay, common-bond brick, double house, on a common-bond brick foundation. Each section of the double house is three bays wide and contains a separate residence. The wood windows are 6/1, double-hung sash capped with jack arches with plastered keystones. Other design elements of the dwelling include decorative plaster panels at the second-floor level, as well as gable dormers and imposing porches. Each house has three common-bond brick chimneys and the entire composition is crowned with a modillioned cornice and hipped roof covered in slate shingles.

There is a one-story, gable-end-entry, frame garage covered with bricktex. The double-leaf wood doors are composed of vertical boards. The gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal. Contributing.

604 Madison Street: Dwelling, 1924 (118-5163-0142), Contributing
This is a two-and-a-half-story stucco dwelling on a stucco foundation. The metal windows are 6/6 and 1/1 double-hung sash. The hipped roof is covered with slate shingles. There is a central, hipped-roof dormer with a metal 1/1, double-hung sash window. The one-story, one-bay porch contains rounds, tapered columns, and paneled, square, wood posts. There is one exterior-end stucco chimney.

There is a one-story, gable-end-entry, frame garage covered with vertical board. There is a pull-down sliding metal door. The gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Contributing.

616 Madison Street: Dwelling, 1894 (118-5163-0143), Contributing
This is a two-story, frame dwelling sheathed in vinyl siding on a common-bond brick foundation. There are vinyl 1/1, double-hung sash windows and wood 2/2, double-hung sash windows. There is an interior-end, common-bond brick chimney. The gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal.

620 Madison Street: Dwelling, 1893 (118-5163-0144), Contributing
This is a two-story, five-course American bond brick dwelling. The wood windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. The full-width front porch runs along the front of the dwelling and contains square, wood posts and a turned balustrade. There is one interior-end, common-bond brick chimney. The gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal.

There is a one-story, gable-end-entry, frame garage covered with German siding. There is a pull-down sliding paneled wood door. The gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal. Contributing.

622 Madison Street: Dwelling, 1892 (118-5163-0145), Contributing
This is a two-story, frame dwelling sheathed in vinyl siding on a common-bond brick foundation. The wood windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. There is one central-interior, common-bond brick chimney and one interior-end, common-bond brick flue. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The one-story, full-width front porch has decorative brackets and frieze.

West Side of Madison Street Between 6th Street and 7th Street

601 Madison Street: Dwelling, 1892 (118-5163-0146), Contributing
This is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne-style dwelling sheathed in vinyl siding on a stucco foundation. The wood windows are 12/1, double-hung sash. Two wood windows have multiple, colored lights over 2-lights. There is a single, gable dormer with wide overhanging eaves. There is a two-story round tower along the eastern elevation of the dwelling topped with a final. There is an interior-end, stucco chimney. The gable roof is covered with slate shingles arranged in a decorative pattern.

607 Madison Street: Dwelling, 1893 (118-5163-0147), Contributing
This is a story-and-a-half, frame, Queen Anne-style dwelling sheathed in vinyl siding on a stucco foundation. There is a row of three, fixed, decorative wood windows on the first floor. The wood windows on the upper story contain multiple, colored lights over 2 lights with a double-hung sash. There is a single metal 1/1, double-hung sash window. There is a large gable dormer with decorative brickwork in the gable end and a smaller gable dormer with slate shingles arranged in a pattern in the gable. The one-story, one-bay porch has round columns and a plain balustrade and has a hipped roof with a metal awning. There are two interior-end, common-bond brick chimneys. The gable roof is covered with slate shingles arranged in a decorative pattern.

609 Madison Street: Dwelling, 1880 (118-5163-0148), Contributing
This is a two-story, frame dwelling covered in weatherboard on a common-bond brick foundation. The wood windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. The dwelling as a projecting gable front with a round decorative vent and a bracketed cornice. The one-story, two-bay porch has round, turned columns, a sawn balustrade, a bracketed cornice and a wrought iron roof cresting. There is an central-interior, common-bond brick chimney. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

611 Madison Street: Dwelling, 1880 (118-5163-0149), Contributing
This is a two-story, frame dwelling sheathed in vinyl siding on a stucco foundation with a projecting gable front, bracketed cornice, and decorative vent in the gable. The wood windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. The one-story, one-bay porch has square wood posts and pilaster with decorative lace-like brackets. There is a central-interior, common-bond brick chimney. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

615 Madison Street: Dwelling, 1892 (118-5163-0150), Contributing
This is a two-story, frame Queen Anne-style dwelling sheathed in weatherboard on a common-bond brick foundation. The gables of the dwelling contain decorative bargeboards, brackets, and vents. The wood windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. There is a bay window on both the north and south elevation. The one-story, three-bay wood porch has square, posts and small brackets topped with a bracket cornice. There is one central-interior, common-bond brick chimney. The gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal.

617 Madison Street: Dwelling, 1919 (118-5163-0151), Contributing
This is a two-and-a-half-story dwelling of pressed brick laid in a seven-course American bond on a random rubble foundation. The wood windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. The full-width wood porch has tapered, square wood posts on common-bond brick pedestals and has a roof balustrade. There is a central-interior, common-bond brick chimney. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There is a single, shed roof dormer with a row of three fixed, wood windows with four lights each.

There is a one-story, two-bay, common-bond brick shed located behind the house. The wood window is 6/6, double-hung sash. There is an interior-end, common-bond brick chimney flue. The shed roof is covered with standing-seam metal. Contributing.

619 Madison Street: Dwelling, 1893 (118-5163-0152), Contributing
This is a two-and-a-half-story, frame, Queen Anne-style dwelling sheathed in weatherboard on a common-bond brick foundation. The wood windows are 9/1 and 10/1, double-hung sash. The pedimented front gable has a denticulated arch and with a wood keystone. The one-story, two-bay wood porch has turned posts with a turned balustrade topped by a lattice frieze. There is a row of recessed panels between the two second floor facade windows and the second floor is crowned with a denticulated cornice. There are two, interior-end, common-bond brick chimneys. The gable roof is covered with scalloped shingles.

623 Madison Street: Dwelling, 1896 (118-5163-0153), Contributing
This is a two-and-a-half-story, frame dwelling sheathed in vinyl siding on a stucco foundation. The wood windows are 9/1 and 10/1, double-hung sash. The pedimented gable is articulated with a semicircular arch into which is set a paired window. The one-story, two-bay wood porch has square posts and a simple balustrade. There is one interior-end, stucco chimney. The gable roof is covered with shaped slate shingles arranged in a decorative pattern.

South Side 6th Street Between Madison Street and Harrison Street

608 6th Street: Dwelling, 1880 (118-5163-0154), Contributing
This is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling sheathed in vinyl siding on a common-bond brick foundation. The wood windows are 2/2 and 1/1, double-hung sash. There is one central, interior stucco chimney, one central, interior stucco flue, and one interior-end common-bond brick flue. The gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal. There is a one-bay front porch with a metal awning.

610 6th Street: Dwelling, 1890 (118-5163-0155), Contributing
This is a two-story frame dwelling covered with weatherboard on a common-bond brick foundation. The projecting front gable has a bay window and decorative vent. The wood windows are 6/1, double-hung sash. The one-story, two-bay wood porch has tapered, square posts with a turned balustrade. There is one exterior-end, common-bond brick chimney and one interior-end, common-bond brick chimney. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

North Side 6th Street Between Madison Street and Harrison Street

605-607 6th Street: Multiple Dwelling, 1887 (118-5163-0156), Contributing
This is a two-story, brick double house of five-course American bond on a stone foundation. A bracketed cornice runs along the top of the dwelling and there are brackets and decorative vents under the gable eaves. Brick molds surround the two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash windows. The double house has a projecting center section with the recessed entrances sheltered by one-bay porches on the end bays of the dwelling. There is one central, interior, common-bond brick chimney. The cross gable roof is covered in standing-seam metal.

609 6th Street: Dwelling, 1885 (118-5163-0157), Contributing
This is a two-story, frame dwelling sheathed in vinyl siding on a concrete foundation. The vinyl windows are 1/1, double-hung sash. The picture window in the front projecting gable has a fixed center window flanked by metal, 2/2 windows with a double-hung sash. The one-story, one-bay concrete porch has round, metal posts and awnings. There is one central, interior, common-bond brick chimney. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

There is a one-story, one-bay, concrete block and frame, gable-end-entry shed. The single-leaf wood door has two lights. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Contributing.

East Side of Harrison Street Between 5th Street and 6th Street

522 Harrison Street: Dwelling, 1885 (118-5163-0158), Contributing
This is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne-style dwelling sheathed in vinyl siding on a common-bond brick foundation. The windows are 1/1, metal and 2/2, wood, double-hung sash. There is a projecting gable front with a one-bay, pedimented, covered porch with round columns. The dwelling has a wraparound porch with turned posts and a spindle frieze. There is iron roof cresting along the ridge of the hipped roof. There are two interior-end, common-bond brick chimneys. The gable roof is covered with slate shingles.

This is a one-story, two-bay concrete block shed. The shed roof is covered with standing-seam metal. Contributing.

506 Harrison Street: Dwelling, 1903 (118-5163-0159), Contributing
This is a two-and-a-half-story, Queen Anne-style, frame dwelling sheathed in vinyl siding on a common-bond brick foundation. The wood windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. The wraparound porch has turned posts with turned balustrade and spindle frieze. There is one central, interior, common-bond brick chimney flue. The cross gable and hipped roof is covered with slate shingles.

West Side of Harrison Street Between 5th Street and 6th Street

517 Harrison Street: Dwelling, 1891 (118-5163-0160), Contributing
This is a two-and-a-half-story, Queen Anne-style frame dwelling sheathed in weatherboard on a stucco foundation. The wood windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. There is one, fixed, single light, wood window surrounded by three recessed

panels in the top gable of the dwelling and a circular vent in the lower gable. There are decorative wood shingles on the front façade of the upper floors of the dwelling. The one-story, one-bay, wood porch has square posts with a plain balustrade and spindle frieze. There is one central, interior stucco chimney. The gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles and standing-seam metal.

519 Harrison Street: Dwelling, 1885 (118-5163-0161), Contributing
This is a two-story frame dwelling sheathed in weatherboard on a five-course American bond, banked brick foundation. The wood windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. There are decorative recessed panels under the front window on the first floor. The one-story, two-bay, wrap-around porch has wood square and round, tapered posts with a simple balustrade. There is one central interior stucco chimney and one interior-end stucco chimney.

521-523 Harrison Street: Dwelling, 1885 (118-5163-0162), Contributing
This is a two-story frame dwelling sheathed in weatherboard on a five-course brick foundation. The wood windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. There are two wood windows that are multiple lights over one light, double-hung sash. There are two bay windows on the first floor of the dwelling. The one-story, three-bay wood porch has turned, posts with spindle frieze. There are two interior-end, common-bond brick chimneys. The dwelling is topped with a bracketed cornice and a gable roof covered with slate shingles.

East Side of Harrison Street Between 6th Street and 7th Street

602 Harrison Street: Dwelling, 1880 (118-5163-0163), Contributing
This is a two-story, frame dwelling sheathed in vinyl German siding on a five-course American bond, banked brick foundation. The vinyl windows are 6/6, double-hung sash. The one-story, two-bay, wrap-around porch has round, wood columns and simple a balustrade, the area beneath the porch is enclosed with lattice. There is one interior-end, common-bond brick flue and one central-interior stucco chimney. The gable roof is covered with slate shingles.

604 Harrison Street: Dwelling, 1810 (118-5163-0164), Contributing
This is a one-and-a-half-story, coursed rubble and frame dwelling covered in weatherboard on a coursed rubble foundation. The windows are 2/2, wood, and 1/1, metal, double-hung sash. There are two gable dormers. There is one central-interior, common-bond brick chimney. The gable and shed roofs are covered with rolled asphalt. There is a two-story, frame addition covered in weatherboard along the south elevation of the dwelling with a one-story, two-bay, wood porch with footed, square columns.

610 Harrison Street: Dwelling, 1850 (118-5163-0165), Contributing
This is a two-story, frame, central-passage plan dwelling covered in weatherboard on a common-bond brick foundation. The wood windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. The one-story, one-bay wood porch has square, footed posts and a heavy cornice. There are two interior-end stucco chimneys. The hipped roof is covered with standing-seam metal.

612 Harrison Street: Dwelling, 1890 (118-5163-0166), Contributing
This is a two-story, Queen Anne-style, frame dwelling covered in weatherboard on a six-course American bond brick foundation. The wood windows are 6/6, 1/1, and 6/2, double-hung sash. A bracket cornice and bay window are on the projecting gable front. There is a recessed entrance sheltered by a one-bay porch on the front façade of the dwelling. There is a central-interior stucco chimney. The gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal.

622 Harrison Street: Dwelling, 1790-1815 (118-5163-0167), Contributing
This is a two-story, Federal-style brick dwelling in three-course bond on a three-course bond brick foundation. The one existing window is 6/9, wood double-hung sash. Vertical brick molds are visible around all windows. There is one exterior-end, three-course bond brick chimney. The gable roof is covered with slate shingles.

West Side of Harrison Street Between 6th Street and 7th Street

601 Harrison Street: Dwelling, 1885 (118-5163-0168), Contributing
This is a two-story, Second Empire-style, frame dwelling with a projecting front pavilion. The house is sheathed in German siding on a five-course bond brick foundation. The wood windows are 1/1, double-hung sash. The one-story, three-bay porch contains square wood posts with a decorative balustrade and sawn brackets. There is one central-interior, common-bond brick chimney. The mansard roof is covered in patterned slate shingles.

605 Harrison Street: Dwelling, 1887 (118-5163-0169), Contributing
This is a two-story, Queen Anne-style, frame dwelling sheathed in weatherboard on a common-bond brick foundation. The wood windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. There are two fixed windows of twelve lights each with delicate, lace-like brackets beneath the windows. The projecting front gable end is composed of vertical boards with a bargeboard of sawn-work and decorative diamond-shaped vent. The one-story, three-bay porch contains footed and pedestaled, square, wood posts and sawn balustrade and brackets, topped with a modillioned cornice. There is one-central-interior, common-bond brick chimney. The gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal.

607 Harrison Street: Dwelling, 1887 (118-5163-0170), Contributing
This is a two-story, Queen Anne-style, frame dwelling sheathed in weatherboard on a common-bond brick foundation. The wood windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. There are two 1/1 windows with a wood double-hung sash with delicate, lace-like brackets beneath the windows. The projecting front gable end is composed of vertical boards with a bargeboard of sawn-work detailing and decorative diamond-shaped vent. The one-story, two-bay porch contains footed and pedestaled, square, wood posts and sawn balustrade and brackets, topped with a modillioned cornice. There is one-central-interior, common-bond brick chimney. The gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal.

609 Harrison Street: Dwelling, 1908 (118-5163-0171), Contributing
This is a two-and-a-half-story, American Four Square-style, frame dwelling sheathed in vinyl siding with a common-bond brick foundation. The wood windows are 6/2, double-hung sash. The hipped roof is covered with standing-seam metal. There is a single, hipped roof dormer with two fixed wood windows of four lights. The one-story, three-bay porch has wood, footed, square posts and a simple balustrade. There is one central-interior, common-bond brick chimney.

615 Harrison Street: Dwelling, 1906 (118-5163-0172), Contributing
This is a two-story frame dwelling sheathed in weatherboard on a stucco foundation. The wood windows are 2/2, double-hung sash and fixed, wood windows with multiple lights. The cross gable is composed of decorative wood shingles and contains an arched window. The one-story, three-bay porch consists of footed, wood square posts and a balustrade of vertical and diagonal posts. There is one central-interior common-bond chimney. The pyramid roof is covered with standing-seam metal.

623 Harrison Street: Dwelling, 1910 (118-5163-0173), Contributing
This is a two-and-a-half-story, American Four-Square style frame dwelling sheathed in vinyl siding on a stucco foundation. The wood windows are 2/2, double-hung sash. The hipped roof is covered with standing-seam metal. There is a hipped roof dormer with two, wood , fixed windows of six lights. The one-story, two-bay porch contains square, footed, wood posts with a balustrade. There are two central-interior common-bond brick chimneys.

North Side of 7th Street Between Harrison Street and Madison Street

611-613 Harrison Street: Multiple Dwelling, 1892 (118-5163-0174), Contributing
This is a two-story, Queen Anne-style, frame multiple dwelling sheathed in weatherboard on a common-bond brick foundation. The center projecting gable end has decorative wood shingles and a square vent while the two flanking gables have ornamental round vents. The windows are 2/2 and 5/1 wood, double-hung sash and 1/1 metal, double-hung sash. The one-story, four-bay porch contains footed, square and round, wood columns, with a simple, balustrade. The pedimented entrance to the porch is embellished with enhancing wood shingles. The gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal.

Statement of Significance

The Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District Boundary Increase are in Lynchburg, Virginia, is located to the south and west of the original Court House Hill/Downtown district and generally includes the area between Madison and Harrison Streets and 5th and 7th Streets. The district addition sits atop one of the many hills that are a well known feature of the City of Lynchburg. The buildings in the addition are all dwellings mainly constructed in the late-nineteenth century as Lynchburg's prosperity drew more residents to the city and increased the need for housing. As in the original Court House Hill/Downtown district, this area witnessed the further subdivision of larger tracts of land into smaller parcels as the 1893 city ordinance prohibiting cows and livestock obviated the need for pasture and outbuildings and opened the land up for subdivision.[1] The 1877 and 1895 maps of Lynchburg show a number of tenant houses and other outbuildings on larger tracts of land in the addition area that were subdivided creating the more dense urban character of this area that continues to exist today. The Glass Double House on the corner of Madison Street and 6th Street continued the trend seen in the larger Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District of stylish homes designed by one of Lynchburg's leading architects. The majority of the houses in the boundary increase area are frame dwellings built in the styles popular in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries such as Queen Anne, Second Empire, and Colonial Revival. Also like the original district, this addition area witnessed the changing demographics of the twentieth century, as the development of suburban neighborhoods and "white flight" drew the former residents of this area away from the downtown urban core of Lynchburg and into the surrounding suburbs. The area included in the addition to the Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C with local significance in the area of architecture because it is representative of residential areas built in and adjacent to the downtown areas of Lynchburg both to meet housing needs and as a fashionable area in which to live. Like the original Court House Hill/Downtown district, the period of significance is from the early nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century.

Historic Analysis

The area that is contained within the addition to the Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District was once the property of Achilles Douglas. Achilles Douglas and John Lynch owned most of what would become the city of Lynchburg. Achilles Douglas purchased all of the land south of 5th Street and John Lynch owned the area north of 5th Street. Lots were originally sold in two-acre parcels; however, by 1815 these two-acre lots were being subdivided into smaller parcels of land. There is only one dwelling within the area of the addition that was built before 1815; the brick dwelling at 622 Harrison Street (118-5163-0167) was built between 1790-1815. The growth of Lynchburg resulted in the city's annexation of all of the land from Harrison Street to Clay Street in 1814.[2] The catalyst for the city's phenomenal growth was tobacco and its associated industries. Transportation also played a key role in the expansion of Lynchburg, particularly the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which made Lynchburg the company's headquarters and constructed a railroad depot at the end of 9th Street.[3]

Lynchburg emerged from the ruins of the Civil War as one of the premiere cities of the New South. The strong tobacco market, the introduction of new industries into the area, and the railroad contributed to the city's post-war boom. Examples of new industries in the city include the Lynchburg Foundry and Machine Works established in 1882, which specialized in making machinery for processing tobacco and the Craddock-Terry Company, a wholesale shoe firm that opened in 1888. Though Lynchburg ceased to be the center of operations for the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, the city still continued to benefit from the railroad. The consolidation of the Virginia and Tennessee with the Southside, Norfolk and Petersburg and the Shenandoah railroads resulted in the creation of the Norfolk and Western Railroad in 1873, thus connecting Lynchburg with the rest of the country.[4]

The dwellings in the Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District boundary increase area were built primarily between this post-Civil War boom time and the early twentieth century. The new industries in Lynchburg needed employees and these people required housing. During the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century the housing in the addition area became denser and more urban. According to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Harrison Street and Madison Street between 5th Street and 6th Street were fairly well developed by 1890. Examples of extant buildings include the 1885 brick triple house at 519-523 Madison Street (118-5163-0140), the 1885 frame dwelling at 522 Harrison Street (118-5163-0158), and the 1887 brick double house at 605-607 6th Street (118-5163-0156). The property at 511 Madison Street originally contained an industrial building, the H. Robinson Smoking Tobacco Factory. The building was eventually razed and a dwelling was placed there in 1924. The land south of 6th Street along Madison Street and Harrison Street was still underdeveloped at this time and is not included on the 1890 Sanborn Map. The 1895 Sanborn Map

encompasses the area south of 6th Street. The block of Madison Street between 6th Street and 7th Street closely resembles its current configuration with the exception of the dwelling at 619 Madison Street. Currently that lot is occupied by two frame dwellings instead of a single dwelling. These buildings consist of an 1893 dwelling at 619 Madison Street (118-5163-0152) and an 1896 dwelling at 623 Madison Street (118-5163-0153). By 1910, the project area was practically identical to its current arrangement. One of the last lots of land to be subdivided was at 621 Harrison Street. The dwelling on this parcel of land was razed and divided into three lots and a house was built on each lot. Currently only one building remains, the 1910 frame dwelling at 623 Harrison Street (118-5163-0173).[5] One building of distinction is the 1908 Glass Double House at 600-602 Madison Street. The design of the Glass Double House is attributed to prominent Lynchburg architect Aubrey Chesterman for newspaperman and statesman Carter Glass. The Glass Double House is a unique example of the Colonial Revival style in the Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District addition. The Glass Double House is distinctively more decorative than its nearest neighbors; the exterior of the double house displays a high degree of architectural sophistication.[6]

The individuals that occupied these dwellings were primarily the middle or working class citizens of Lynchburg. In 1887 the residents of the triple house at 521-523 Madison Street were W.S. Gregory, who worked as a printer, F.A. Lee, a dentist and N.M. Hancock, who made his living as a merchant. The 1894 City Directory lists the residents at 605-607 6th Street as S.E. Andrews, who is shown as having no occupation, and H.A. Robinson who worked as a wholesaler of candy and cigars. The occupations of the individuals that inhabited the area remained relatively consistent into the twentieth century. W.L. Kent lived at 605 6th Street in 1902, he worked as a city electrician and a foreman for the Lynchburg Fire Department. E.H. Burton at 519 Harrison Street worked as a merchandise broker in 1902. In 1912, the residents of the triple house at 521-523 Madison Street were Mrs. C.S. Thompson, an employee of J.P Bell Company, a bookselling and printing company, and D.R. Dunn a collector for the Norfolk and Western Railroad. W.T. Spencer, who lived at 523 Harrison Street, made a living as a traveling salesman.[7]

The residents of the Carter Glass Double House differed greatly from the other people in the addition to the Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District. The first occupants of the double house were important citizens of Lynchburg. Tobacconist Gustav Stalling occupied 600 Madison and George M. Booker, president of the Virginia Commercial and Shorthand College and president of Booker Tobacco Company lived at 602 Madison Street. In 1911, Court Street Methodist Church purchased the house at 602 Madison Street from Carter and Aurelia Glass for use as a parsonage. Gustav Stalling continued to occupy the house at 600 Madison until 1918 when Edward Christian Glass, the Lynchburg Superintendent of Schools lived in the house. In 1923 Carter Glass and his wife conveyed 600 Madison to their son, Powell Glass. Powell had followed in his father's footsteps as a newspaperman and at that time was the General Manager for the Lynchburg News and Advance. Powell Glass lived in this house until 1933 when he rented it to Harry E. Orchard, a vice president in

a local brokerage firm. In 1939, Glass sold the house to Lelia E. Harlow who is listed in the city directory as a nurse.[8]

By the twentieth century the dwellings in the Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District addition area had evolved into rental properties more characteristic of an urban landscape. However this trend was noticed earlier particularly in the dwellings along Harrison Street between 6th Street and 7th Street. Whereas some properties still consisted of family members living together like the Thaxton family at 610 Harrison Street and the Leckie family at 612 Harrison Street, others had become rental property. For example, J.T. Murrill and Henry Martin lived at 622 Harrison Street and C.W. Wilkerson and W.H. Wade resided at 506 Harrison Street.[9]

Following World War II the demographics of the Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District addition changed dramatically. The development of suburbs was primarily responsible for this. Most of the new development occurred outside of the urban center of Lynchburg. This, in conjunction with the "white flight," changed the demographic makeup of the District. The area south of 7th Street had been a historically black neighborhood dating back to the nineteenth century and African Americans were living in the addition area by the early-twentieth century.[10] The 1910 Lynchburg City Directory lists a black woman, Ella W.C. Wilkinson living at 604 Harrison Street.[11] However, beginning in the 1950s the Court House Hill/Downtown district addition became almost exclusively an African-American neighborhood and continues so today.[12]

Endnotes

[1] Alison Stone Blanton, The Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District Lynchburg, Virginia, July 2000. Copy on File at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia, 75.

[2] Personal Communication with Scott Smith, 6 May 2002.

[3] Blanton, 75.

[4] Philip Lightfoot Scruggs, *Lynchburg, Virginia: . . .its industry, enterprise and correct course*, Lynchburg, Virginia: J.P. Bell Co., Inc., 1972, 143-145.

[5] Blanton, 77.

[6] Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps, 1890, 1895, 1902, 1907, 1933.

[7] Lynchburg City Directory 1887, 1912.

[8] Ashley Neville, Carter Glass Double House, PIF Form, January 2002, Copy on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

[9] Lynchburg City Directory 1887/1888.

[10] Personal Communication with Scott Smith 6 May 2002.

[11] Lynchburg City Directory 1910.

[12] Lynchburg City Directory 1951.

Bibliography

Blanton, Alison Stone. The Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District Lynchburg, Virginia. Copy on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia, 2000.

Lynchburg City Directory 1887, 1910, 1912, 1951. The Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

Neville, Ashley. Carter Glass Double House, PIF Form. Copy on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia, 2002.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps 1890, 1895, 1902, 1907, 1933. The Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

Scruggs, Philip Lightfoot. *Lynchburg, Virginia: . . . its industry, enterprise and correct course."* Lynchburg, Virginia: J.P. Bell Co., Inc., 1972.

UTM References (Continued)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
5 4	663910	142180	6 4	663790	142270
7 4	663820	142340	8 4	663820	142370
9 4	663820	142430	10 4	663670	142430

Verbal Boundary Description

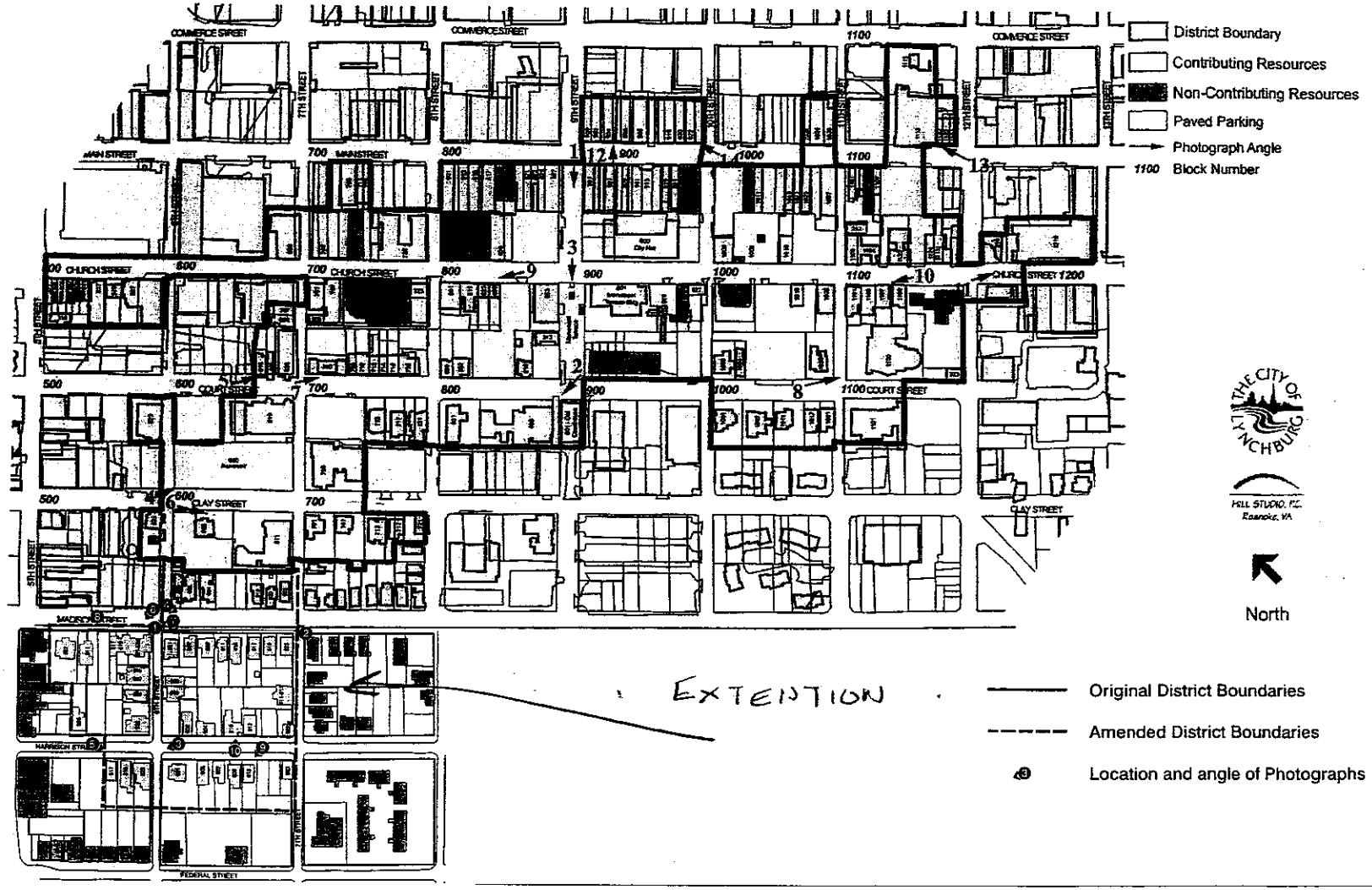
The boundary encompasses seven and a half (7 ½) acres. The boundary of the district boundary increase is delineated on the city map included with this nomination.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the amendment area were drawn to include the residential areas to the immediate south and west of the original Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District. The boundary includes all resources that are part of the historic core of the Court House Hill/Downtown Historic District amendment that have maintained historic and architectural integrity. These buildings display the architectural styles of the time and symbolize the residential development of the city of Lynchburg.

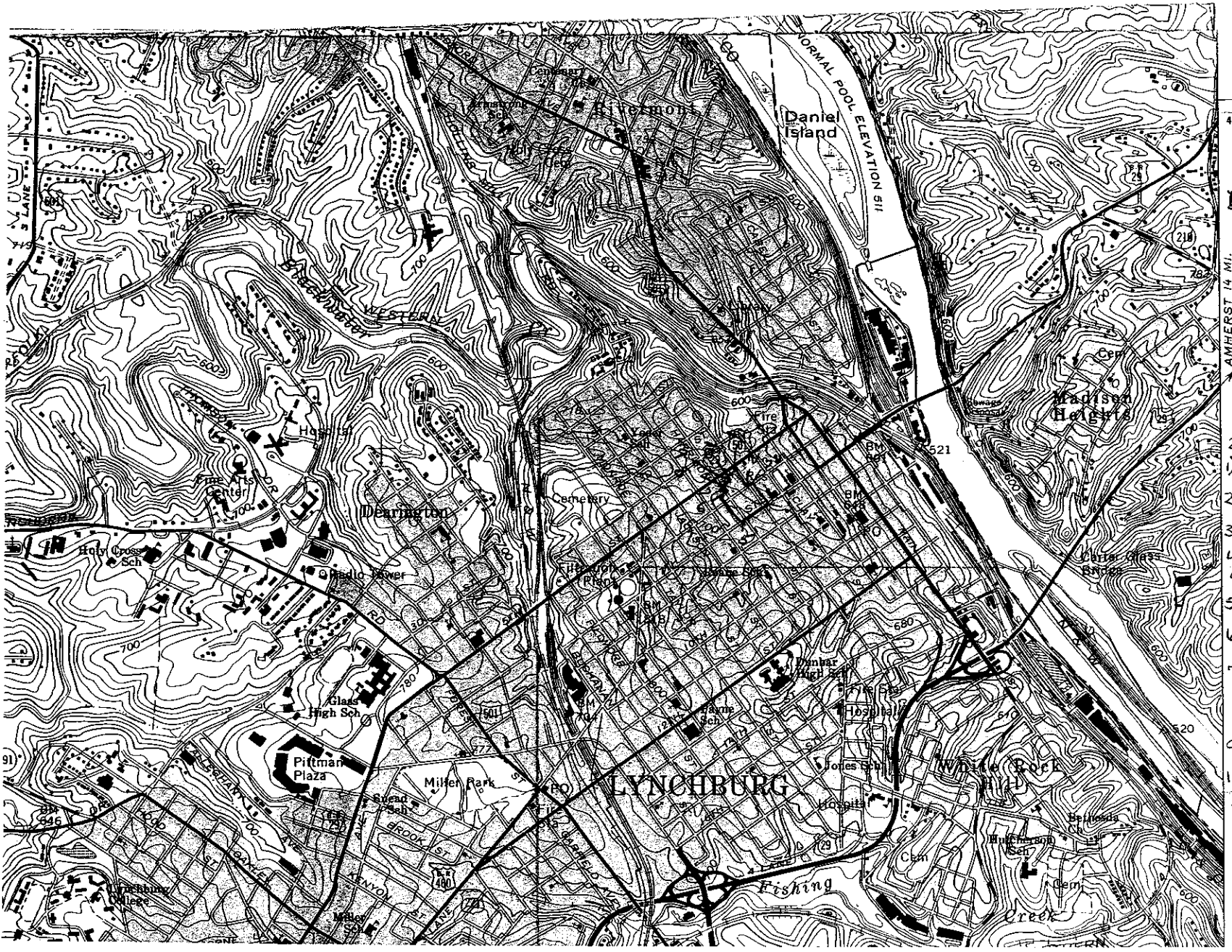
Created in CorelDRAW 9, 05-21-2002

02-339901-003



Boundaries of Court House Hill/ Downtown Historic District Amendment.

GRAY & PAPE
INC
CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTANTS



COURT HOUSE HILL
DOWNTOWN HISTORIC
DISTRICT
BOUNDARY INCREASE

LYNCHBURG, VA

UTM REFERENCES
ZONE 17

25'
1) 4 663850/142300
2) 4 663910/142370
3) 4 663940/142370
4) 4 664000/142270
5) 4 663910/142180
6) 4 663790/142270
7) 4 663820/142340
8) 4 663820/142370
9) 4 663820/142430
10) 4 663670/142430