NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name

other names/site number FOLLY CASTLE HISTORIC DISTRICT (Boundary Increase)
DHR File #123-96

2. Location

Area including 235-618 Washington St.; 235-580 Hinton St.; 15-37 Guarantee St.;
street & number 18-115 Lafayette St.; and 18-42 Perry St. ☐ not for publication N/A
city, town Petersburg ☐ vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Petersburg (city) code 730 zip code 23803

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
☒ private	☐ building(s)	56	4 buildings
☐ public-local	☒ district		sites
☐ public-State	☐ site		structures
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure	1	objects
	☐ object	57	4 Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 21

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ 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 ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Hugh C. Miller 7/11/91
Signature of certifying official Date

Director, 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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other. (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
RELIGION: church
EDUCATION: school
COMMERCE: store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
RELIGION: church

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

FEDERAL
GEORGIAN
GREEK REVIVAL
(see continuation sheet)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK, WOOD (Weatherboard)
roof METAL
other WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

[X] See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Architecture	1763 - 1928	1863 - 65
Military		

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Black, B. J.; Pryor, Theodorick
Waite, Harrison

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

[x] See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository:
Virginia Department of Historic Resourc
221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approx. 23 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	286200	4127800
B	18	286300	4127700
C	18	283000	4127200
D	18	283200	4127200

[x] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[x] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

[x] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dianne Pierce
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*U.S.GPO:1988-0-223-918

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

GOTHIC REVIVAL
ITALIANATE
QUEEN ANNE
COLONIAL REVIVAL
NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Folly Castle Historic District as extended comprises approximately five blocks of a residential neighborhood on the west side of downtown Petersburg with a portion of West Washington Street at its center. There are seventy-three residences and contributing outbuildings in the expanded district and four non-residential buildings. The latter are: First Baptist and Second Presbyterian churches, the now-abandoned Petersburg High School (all of which front West Washington Street), and an abandoned store on Lafayette Street next to Brick House Run. Also included within the historic district are landscape features such as wooden and iron fences, tiled walks, and granite curbs. An elaborate cast-iron fence (a contributing object in the district) is located at the southeast corner of Hinton and Davis streets, a lone reminder of the grand Greek Revival mansion, known as the Dunlop House, that once occupied this elevated corner lot. The boundaries of the existing district include Second Presbyterian Church and residences fronting the north side of West Washington Street from Lafayette to Davis streets, the south side of West Washington Street from Guarantee to Perry streets, and the west side of Perry Street from Washington Street to West Wythe Street. The expanded district includes houses fronting Hinton Street from Hazel Street east to 235 Hinton Street, West Washington Street from Pine to Davis Street, Lafayette Street from West Washington to Commerce Street, and both Guarantee and Perry streets from West Washington to West Wythe Street.

In general, the district represents a typical nineteenth-century residential neighborhood with buildings dating from 1763 to 1928, including a cross section of housing types from grand mansions to workers' housing for mostly middle class residents. Architectural styles within the district include a broad range including Georgian, Federal, Italianate, Queen Anne, Neo-Classical Revival, and Colonial Revival. The majority of the houses in the district are of wood-frame construction; the remainder, consisting of brick or other masonry with a stucco finish, all front West Washington Street, the only major thoroughfare in the district. The district contains several double houses, both brick and frame. Unfortunately, some buildings are abandoned or are in extreme disrepair and several have experienced a terminal encounter with the bulldozer. Some of the lots have seen new construction; four of these newer buildings exist at present and unanimously receive the designation of noncontributing.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The Folly Castle Historic District had its origins in the late eighteenth century with the establishment of some rather significant houses on sizable plots of land. The first of these, Folly Castle, located at 323 West Washington Street, can best be described as a Georgian house that underwent alteration in the Italianate style in 1874. The gardens associated with this estate were quite large, extending north to Brick House Run and west to Lafayette Street. The wood-frame house, erected in 1763 by Peter Jones V, is two stories on a raised basement. The five-bay house features a hipped roof with paired interior end chimneys, beaded siding, and a modillion-block cornice. Originally Georgian in style, the house has seen the addition of a pair of round-arched windows to the second floor, bracketed window linteis, and an Italianate front porch with a projecting center bay, paired fluted Ionic columns, bracketed cornice, and turned balustrade. The interior is largely Italianate, with details dating from the 1874 renovation campaign. A fine cast-iron fence and gate defines the front yard, which was larger before 1855, when the house was moved a hundred feet south. The property today includes several outbuildings, some of which have been appended to the house, including a mid-nineteenth-century two-story brick kitchen.

Another significant late-eighteenth-century house that defines the district on the south side of West Washington Street is the Donnan House at 26 Perry Street, which was built around 1810 by Joel Hammond. This two-story wood-frame Georgian house with a raised basement is associated with the prominent Donnan family. The original front porch, which was nearly identical to the existing south porch, was enlarged around 1847 when the house was purchased by John Donnan, and remodeled in the Greek Revival style, featuring square columns, a denticulated entablature, and a simple balustrade. The first-floor windows also underwent modification; they were enlarged to floor-length. A Georgian dog-leg stair with molded rail, balusters, and newel is the most significant remaining original interior feature. Other interior detailing is largely in the Greek Revival style. The original two-story wood-frame kitchen exists today, detached from the main house, as a separate dwelling. Landscape features include a wood picket fence and linden trees along Perry Street planted by John Donnan from seedlings brought from Germany. The house remained in the Donnan family until the 1970s.

Strawberry Hill (individually listed on the National Register), located at 235 Hinton Street, is a handsome, two-story, wood-frame, Federal-style residence with a central pavilion situated between symmetrical wings to the east and west. The house was built around 1800; in 1816 the one-story side wings were altered by the addition of a second floor. The main entrance doorway and interior woodwork are original and exceptional examples of period craftsmanship. The house was severely altered around the turn of the century when it was converted into three residences. The wings were extended and the front entrance was moved one bay to the west. Over the past six years the house has undergone restoration to recreate its post-1816 symmetry. Originally, to the north and west of the house existed extensive gardens complete with granite walks and a spring.

The house directly north of the Donnan House, at 18 Perry Street, once the home and school of Jonathan Smith, is a two-and-a-half-story wood-frame residence constructed between 1790 and 1820. Originally located at the southwest corner of Perry and West Washington streets, it was moved to its present site in 1856 by Robert Dunn McIlwaine. With the relocation of this Federal-style house came the addition of an entrance porch on the east end. This porch, executed in the Greek Revival style, includes heavy square columns and a wide entablature. Another change made at the time of the move included the addition of a chimney on the north side of the house which eliminated two windows and displaced two others.

During the first half of the nineteenth century little new construction activity took place in the district. By the late 1850s, development was beginning to occur. An important pre-Civil War house in the district dates from 1858 and is an excellent example of the Italianate style. Known as the McIlwaine-Friend House, it was designed by the local architect B. J. Black. Located at 404 West Washington Street, this two-story brick with stucco house on a raised basement has an unusual front porch with a double-arched front opening ornamented with a massive pendant, paneled square columns, a bracketed cornice, and heavy iron cresting at the roof. The detailing of the house includes paired segmental- and round-arched windows with elaborate cast-iron hood molds, a heavy bracketed cornice, and iron balconies at the first-floor front windows. The original kitchen building to the south was appended to the main house around 1910 and functions as a rear wing. A fine cast-iron fence encloses the property; on the porch are two original cast-iron benches made by the Philadelphia firm of Wood and Perrot.

42 Perry Street is a simple, two-story, wood-frame, house located on the northwest corner of Perry and West Wythe (then Lawrence) streets; its earliest (north) section likely dates from around 1850; probably in the 1860s or 1870s the side-hall-plan house became more symmetrical with the addition of the southern section. The house was given Italianate flavor with a full-length one-story porch and projecting wooden window hoods on the second-floor windows.

Several houses were constructed by the 1850s, including the following along West Washington Street: 416, which is similar in construction to 42 Perry; and 523-525, 527, and 531-533. These last three, all contiguous, make up one of the most cohesive sections of the district on the north side of West Washington Street. The double house at 523-525 is a brick Greek Revival house with Eastlake/Italianate double porches. The house at 527 is a brick Greek Revival/Italianate dwelling with a full-length Greek Revival porch consisting of fluted Doric columns and a wide entablature. The double house at 531-533, a two-story wood-frame Italianate dwelling, has some of its original cast-iron fence and gates remaining. The house on the corner of West Washington and Lafayette streets is larger and more unusual than the other Italianate dwellings of the district with its massing and projecting bays.

The remainder of the houses along West Washington Street date from the post-Civil War period and are mostly examples of the Italianate style. These houses contribute to the cohesive streetscape of uniform scale, materials, and setback. Some of the more stately homes at the east end of the street are noted for their fine architectural details and landscape features, particularly 303, 309, and 315 (designed by Harrison Waite, a local architect, and said to be the first house in the district to have electricity). These houses share common characteristics such as brick construction and patterned tile walks. Although 303 is Italianate in style like most of the others along West Washington Street, 309 and 315 are examples of the Queen Anne style, typified by asymmetrical massing, elaborate brickwork, and projecting polygonal bays. The properties at 303 and 309 also exhibit decorative cast-iron fences similar to the one surrounding Folly Castle. The Queen Anne style is also represented in the district by the house at 618 West Washington Street, a two-and-a-half-story, wood-frame residence with a clipped gable, oval attic window, and applied gable ornamentation. Much of the millwork used on the late-nineteenth-century houses in this area was produced by local mills; such inexpensive, mass-produced detailing allowed even middle-class owners of modest houses to keep up with the latest architectural styles.

The houses along Hinton Street all developed in the latter part of the nineteenth century as middle-class workers' homes. These houses, for the most part simple Italianate wood-frame structures, created a cohesive neighborhood street with common setbacks and two-story construction. Examples of Colonial Revival-style houses in the Folly Castle Historic District include 243-245 and 247 Hinton Street; 410, 430, 434, and 507 West Washington; and 22 Guarantee Street. The house at 410 West Washington Street, built in 1893 on property that was once part of the gardens of 404, displays especially fine wooden Adamesque detailing such as Palladian windows, a carved porch entablature, and slender Doric porch columns. The house at 430 West Washington Street, built around 1910, demonstrates in brick a more bold Colonial Revival interpretation. Noteworthy are the heavy modillioned cornices, jack arches with stone keystones, and fluted Ionic porch columns.

Two of the four non-residential buildings in the district are First Baptist Church and Second Presbyterian Church. First Baptist Church, located at 235 West Washington Street, was built in 1928 and exemplifies the Neo-Classical Revival. It is a large brick church with a monumental portico with a full entablature and massive Doric columns. Second Presbyterian Church (listed individually on the National Register), located at 419 West Washington Street, on the corner of Lafayette and West Washington streets, is a Gothic Revival structure that dates from 1861. The building's exterior is stucco with brownstone hood molds and quoins around the front windows and buttresses along the sides. The education wings were added after 1915, and the central front tower recently has had the steeple replaced for the second time with a shorter and less prominent version of the original. The extraordinarily fine Gothic Revival interior featuring a U-shaped balcony, elaborate plaster ceiling medallion and cast-iron columns, remains intact. The tower of the church appears in the 1865 photograph showing West Washington Street looking east from what is now Hazel Street.

The now-abandoned Petersburg High School is another non-residential building in the district. Located at 512 West Washington Street, this imposing, symmetrical brick Neo-Classical Revival public building was built in 1917-1918. It occupies the site of the historic Anderson Academy. At the time it was built, the facility was considered among the most handsome public high schools in Virginia. It is constructed of yellow brick, with granite steps, Doric columns, and molded tile around the doors. The front facade features a projecting semicircular-plan auditorium with two-story engaged pilasters between ten-over-ten (second story) and fifteen-over-fifteen (first floor) windows. The paneled end pavilions are windowless on the front, and feature a denticulated modillion cornice and stepped parapets. To the rear of the building is a large, simple yellow-brick gymnasium addition.

One other non-residential building is a former store at 111 Lafayette Street. This building, built on a high brick basement right on the bank of Brick House Run, is a simple two-story wood-frame structure with a hipped metal roof. Built at the turn of the century, this store served local residents and workers at the nearby Seward Luggage Company.

There are four noncontributing structures in the district, all modern dwellings built since 1941. Three of them are houses and one is a modular unit moved from behind the Petersburg High School to serve as a church. The addresses are 315, 318, and 580 Hinton Street, and 503 Washington Street.

Unfortunately, a few buildings have been lost, including some with important historical associations. Probably the most significant loss has been that of the three-story, five-bay brick Greek Revival Dunlop House, once located at the southeast corner of Hinton and Davis streets. It was the home of David Dunlop, a prosperous tobacconist. Several tobacco factories, such as the one at the corner of Guarantee and West Washington streets (variously known as McEnery and McCulloch, Boykin Bland & Co., and C.A. Jackson Co. and visible in the 1865 photo of West Washington Street), provided a livelihood for many residents of the area, but are now only images in books and on maps. As mentioned earlier, the Petersburg High School building at 512 West Washington Street now occupies the former site of Anderson Academy, an impressive castellated masonry structure in the Gothic Revival style.

The district retains many of its period landscape features including iron and wood fences, tiled walks, brick walls, granite curbs, and shade trees such as the lindens along Perry Street.(1) The fence that surrounds the property where the Dunlop House once stood is the most outstanding example of cast-iron fence work in the district. The district is fortunate in retaining several original outbuildings, including storage buildings, kitchens, and small dwellings. These structures contribute to the sense of historic identity of the individual properties and the district as a whole, giving a sense of the historic appearance, functions, and site plans of the residential properties. Some remain as separate structures, while others have been appended to a main house.

An important natural feature in the district is the creek known as Brick House Run, which runs roughly north-south next to the High School and across Washington Street, after which it turns and runs east-west north of the houses in the four-hundred block of Hinton Street. The walls of the creek are lined with large pieces of Petersburg granite. On the north side of Washington Street, between what is now 537 and 541-543, once stood a house that actually spanned the creek; physical evidence of this house may still be seen in the walls of the creek at this point. The creek was frequently used in the eighteenth century as a land-ownership boundary; for example, Peter Jones V inherited his father's Petersburg land south and east of Brick House Run.(2)

The Folly Castle Historic District, with its cross-section of housing types and unified streetscapes, is a fine example of a nineteenth-century Petersburg neighborhood worth preserving for future generations.

ENDNOTES

1. The historic appearance of West Washington Street may be seen in a 1903 photograph in Art Work of Petersburg, Virginia (Chicago: The Gravure Illustration Company) which shows the street looking west from the corner of Perry Street. Many of the shade trees, fences and the streetcar lines running down the center of the street are now gone, but the buildings themselves remain largely unaltered from that period.

2. Richard L. Jones, "Appomattox Frontier" (unpublished paper tracing the land history of the lower Appomattox River Valley), p. 93.

INVENTORY

** In the existing Folly Castle Historic District, listed on the National Register 7/16/80.

28-30 North Davis Street	Vacant Lot
114 North Davis Street	Vacant Lot
15 Guarantee Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1905. Two Stories, metal hip roof, three bays, one-over-one windows, interior chimney, Colonial Revival porch with turned posts, rounded projection. Bracketed cornice.
19-21 Guarantee Street	Italianate frame double house ca. 1900. Two Stories, metal hip roof, six bays, two-over-two windows, center chimney. Colonial Revival porch with wood Doric columns on raised brick bases, simple balustrade. Bracketed cornice.
22 Guarantee Street	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival frame dwelling ca. 1910. Two stories, metal gable roof. three bays, one-over-one windows with decorative muntins, center chimney. Colonial Revival porch with Doric columns, denticulated cornice, gable over entrance bay, turned balustrade. Overhanging eves with bracketed cornice projecting. Pedimented gable to south.
23-25 Guarantee Street	Italianate frame double house ca. 1890. Two Stories, metal hip roof, six bays, center chimney, two-over-two windows. Italianate, one-bay, double porches with square posts and bracketed cornice. Bracketed cornice, double doors.
27 Guarantee Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1890. Two Stories, metal hip roof, two bays, one-over-one windows, interior end chimney. One-bay Colonial Revival porch with wood Doric columns, hip metal roof, denticulated cornice. Bracketed cornice, polygonal bay, double doors.
31 Guarantee Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1890. Two Stories, metal hip roof, three bays, end chimney, two-over-two windows. Italianate three-bay porch with turned posts and sawn bracketed unadorned cornice, double doors.

33 Guarantee Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1890. Two Stories, metal hip roof, two bays, two-over-two windows, interior end chimney. One-bay Italianate porch with turned posts, segmental-arched cornice. Projecting polygonal two-story bay; bracketed cornice.
35 Guarantee Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1890. Two Stories, metal hip roof, two bays, two-over-two windows. Three-bay, Italianate porch with square posts and bracketed cornice; triangular window hoods.
37 Guarantee Street	Italianate/Colonial Revival frame dwelling ca. 1890. Two Stories, metal hip roof, three bays, two-over-two windows, end chimney. Colonial Revival porch with Tuscan columns and turned balustrade. Unadorned cornice.
45 Guarantee Street	Vacant lot.
226 Hinton Street	Vacant lot.
231-237 Hinton Street (Strawberry Hill)	Federal-Style frame dwelling ca. 1800. Two stories, seven bays, wood shingle hip roof. End and center chimneys, raised basement, six-over-six windows, beaded weatherboarding, modillioned cornice. Entrance with pediment and engaged pilasters. Projecting central pavilion. Fine Federal interior. NR listed, 1974.
243-245 Hinton Street	Colonial Revival frame dwelling ca. 1910. Two and one half stories, slate hip roof, six bays, one-over-one windows, corbeled end chimneys. Colonial Revival porch with Doric columns, denticulated cornice, rounded shape. Projecting central gable: denticulated cornice.
247 Hinton Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1885. Two stories, slate hip roof, four bays, two-over-two windows, paired end chimneys; center chimney. Italianate porch with turned posts, turned balustrade. Projecting polygonal bay to west; bracketed cornice; German siding; denticulated window hoods. Cast-iron fence and gate.
301 Hinton Street	Vacant lot.
304 Hinton Street	Vacant lot.
305 Hinton Street	Vacant lot.

306 Hinton Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1890. Two stories, metal hip roof, three bays, two-over-two windows, central chimney. Two-bay porch with L-shaped metal posts on brick piers. Bracketed cornice.
309-311 Hinton Street	Italianate frame double house ca. 1885. Two stories, metal hip roof, six bays, two-over-two windows, center chimney. Porches removed. Bracketed cornice and window hoods, paneled double doors. One-story brick outbuilding with metal hip roof.
310 Hinton Street	Vacant lot.
314-316 Hinton Street	Italianate frame double house ca. 1885. Two stories, metal hip roof, four bays, two-over-two windows, paired interior end chimneys. Italianate porch with turned posts and balustrade, sawn brackets and trim. Projecting polygonal bays at each end; heavy bracketed cornice.
315 Hinton Street	Post-1941 frame dwelling, noncontributing.
317-319 Hinton Street	Vacant lot.
318-320 Hinton Street	Post-1941 frame dwelling, noncontributing.
321-323 Hinton Street	Italianate frame double house ca. 1880. Two stories, metal hip roof, six bays, center chimney, two-over-two window. Italianate porch with chamfered wood posts; paneled bracketed cornice; metal hip roof. Bracketed cornice; triangular window hoods. Double doors with elliptical transoms.
322-324 Hinton Street	Italianate frame double house ca. 1885. Two stories, metal hip roof, six bays, paired end chimneys, one-over-one windows. Six-bay porch with turned posts on raised wood bases and turned balusters. Cornice removed.
401 Hinton Street	Vacant lot.
403 Hinton Street	Vacant lot.
404 Hinton Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1885. Two stories, metal hip roof, three bays, two-over-two windows, end chimney. Italianate porch with turned posts. Bracketed cornice; triangular window hoods.

405-407 Hinton Street	Italianate frame double house ca. 1885. Two stories, metal hip roof, four bays, paired end chimneys, two-over-two windows. Italianate porch with heavy turned posts, decorative brackets. Bracketed cornice; triangular window hoods.
406 Hinton Street	Vacant lot.
408 Hinton Street	Vacant lot.
410 Hinton Street	Vacant lot.
411 Hinton Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1880. Two stories, metal hip roof, three bays, six-over-six windows. One-bay Italianate porch with square posts. Bracketed cornice.
412 Hinton Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1885. Two stories, metal hip roof, two bays, two-over-two windows. One-bay Italianate porch with turned posts, sawn brackets. Bracketed cornice, triangular window hoods.
415 Hinton Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1885. Two stories, metal gable roof, three bays, center chimney, two-over-two windows, two-bay porch with square posts, hip roof. Bracketed cornice.
416 Hinton Street	Vacant lot.
417-419 Hinton Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1880. Two stories, slate hip roof, four bays, central chimneys, six-over-six windows. Porch with square posts, hip roof. Bracketed cornice.
418-420 Hinton Street	Vacant lot.
512 Hinton Street	Vacant lot.
516-518 Hinton Street	Vacant lot.
520 Hinton Street	Vacant lot.
522-562 Hinton Street	Vacant lot.
523-525 Hinton Street	Vacant lot.
527-529 Hinton Street	Frame double house ca. 1905. Two stories, metal hip roof, center chimney, two-over-two windows. Three-bay porch with square posts.

533-535 Hinton Street	Italianate frame double house ca. 1905. Two stories, metal hip roof, four bays, two-over-two windows, center chimney. Two-bay porch with turned posts. Unadorned cornice.
539 Hinton Street	Frame dwelling ca. 1880. One story, metal hip roof, three bays, one-over-one windows, center chimneys. Porch with metal posts.
541-543 Hinton Street	Colonial Revival frame double house ca. 1900. Two stories, metal hip roof, four bays, two-over-two windows. Four-bay Colonial Revival porch with Doric columns.
545-547 Hinton Street	Frame double house ca. 1885. One story, metal hip roof, four bays, six-over-six windows, center chimney. Four-bay porch with turned posts, simple balustrade.
551 Hinton Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1885. Two stories, slate hip roof, three bays, center chimney, two-over-two windows. Colonial Revival porch with Doric columns, simple balustrade. Bracketed cornice, door with eared trim.
580 Hinton Street	Post-1941 brick dwelling, noncontributing.
18 Lafayette Street	Queen Anne/Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1910. Two stories, metal hip roof, two bays, center chimney, one-over-one windows. Italianate porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, turned balustrade. Projecting front gable.
20 Lafayette Street	Queen Anne/Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1910. Two stories, metal hip roof, two bays, center chimney, one-over-one windows. Italianate porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, turned balustrade. Projecting front gable.
26 Lafayette Street	Vacant lot.
30 Lafayette Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1885. Two stories, metal hip roof, three bays, center chimney, two-over-two windows. Porch with turned posts. Projecting polygonal bay on south.

32 Lafayette Street	Vacant lot.
34 Lafayette Street	Vacant lot.
100-112 Lafayette Street	Vacant lot.
111-115 Lafayette Street	Frame store ca. 1900/1905. Two stories, metal hip roof, storefront, center chimney, two-over-two windows (second floor).
**18 Perry Street (Jonathan Smith's School House)	Federal frame dwelling ca. 1790-1820. Two and one half stories, metal gable roof, three bays, exterior end chimneys, two-over-two windows. Greek Revival porch with heavy square columns, modillioned cornice along sides; door with semicircular fanlight.
**26 Perry Street (Donnan House)	Georgian frame dwelling ca. 1810. Two stories, metal hip roof, five bays, six-over-six windows, center chimneys. Greek Revival five-bay porch with chamfered square columns, denticulated cornice. Modillioned cornice. Original Georgian and Greek Revival interior. Two-story frame outbuilding with three-bay porch. Frame storage building. Wood picket fence.
**36-38 Perry Street	Italianate frame double house ca. 1910. Two stories, asphalt shingle hip roof, four bays, center chimneys, two-over-two windows. Italianate porch with turned posts, sawn fretwork and brackets. Bracketed cornice.
**42 Perry Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1860. Two stories, metal hip roof, six bays, end chimneys (one exterior, one interior), six-over-six windows. Italianate porch with chamfered square posts on raised bases. Brackets removed in cornice.
235 West Washington Street (First Baptist Church)	Neo-Classical Revival Church ca. 1928. One story, asphalt shingle gable roof, three front bays, six side bays. Monumental portico with fluted stone Doric columns, full wood entablature with triglyphs. Modillioned pediment. Stone door and window surrounds.

**303 West Washington Street	Italianate brick dwelling ca. 1870. Two stories, slate hip roof, three bays, one-over-one windows. Three-bay, Italianate porch with paired chamfered wood posts and heavy balustrade, bracketed cornice, fine iron cresting. Bracketed cornice, flat window lintels. Two-story brick kitchen with metal roof. Patterned tile walk; simple iron fence and gate.
**309 West Washington Street	Queen Anne brick dwelling ca. 1890. Two stories, slate hip roof, two bays, interior end chimney, one-over-one windows. Queen Anne porch with paneled brick columns; elliptical-arched opening, iron stair railing. Polygonal bay on second floor; belt courses of vertical bricks turned diagonally. Patterned tile walk; simple iron fence.
**315 West Washington Street	Queen Anne brick dwelling 1896. Two and one half stories, slate hip roof, four bays, center chimney, one-over-one windows. Eastlake porch with turned posts, spindle frieze, turned balustrade. Polygonal two-story bay on west side of front. Tiled front walk. Designed by Harrison Waite. Queen Anne interior including grained woodwork.
**323 West Washington Street (Folly Castle)	Georgian/Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1763. Two stories, slate hip roof, five bays, paired interior end chimneys, six-over-six windows. Italianate three-bay porch with fluted Ionic columns, bracketed cornice, turned balustrade, projecting center bay. Paired round-arched windows on second floor center; bracketed window hoods; modillioned cornice. Interior largely Italianate. Fine iron fence and gate.
**404 West Washington Street (McIlwaine - Friend House)	Italianate brick dwelling ca. 1858. Two stories, metal hip roof, three bays, interior end chimneys, six-over-six windows. One-bay Italianate porch with paneled square columns, bracketed cornice, heavy iron cresting, double-arched front opening with pendant. Paired segmental-and round-arched windows with elaborate cast-iron hood molds; heavy bracketed cornice; iron balconies at first-floor windows. Designed by B.J. Black. Wood picket fence.

**410 West Washington Street	Colonial Revival frame dwelling ca. 1893. Two and one half stories, slate hip roof, two bays, interior end chimneys, tripartite windows. One-bay Colonial Revival porch with slender Doric columns, carved Adamesque entablature. Palladian window first floor left; doorway in Palladian configuration; bracketed cornice; bellcast gable dormers..
**416 West Washington Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1860. Two stories, metal hip roof, five bays, interior end chimneys, six-over-six windows. One-bay Italianate porch with paired chamfered square posts on raised bases; bracketed cornice. Triangular window hoods on first floor.
**416 Rear West Washington Street	Two-story brick outbuilding.
**419 West Washington Street (Second Presbyterian Church)	Gothic Revival church 1861. One story, asphalt shingle gable roof, three front bays, eight side bays. Pointed-arched windows; central front tower and steeple; brownstone hood molds and quoins around front windows; buttresses along sides. Original interior featuring U-shaped balcony and cast-iron columns. Individually listed on NR.
**422-424 West Washington Street	Italianate brick double house ca. 1855. Two stories, slate hip roof, six bays, center chimney, six-over-six windows. Italianate double porches with chamfered square posts, bracketed cornice. Segmentally arched and round-arched windows with cast-iron hood molds and sills. Paneled bracketed wood cornice.
**430 West Washington Street	Colonial Revival brick dwelling ca. 1910. Two and one half stories, metal hip roof, three bays, corbeled paired interior end chimneys, six-over-one windows. One-bay Colonial Revival porch with modillioned pediment and cornice, paired fluted Ionic columns, turned balustrade. Modillioned cornice; jack arches with keystones over windows; door with elliptical fanlight and sidelights; broken-gable dormers.
431 West Washington Street	Italianate brick dwelling ca. 1880. Two stories, slate hip roof, two bays, one-over-one windows. Porch removed. Projecting two-story wood bay on west side of front, heavy bracketed cornice; window hoods. Two-story brick outbuilding with shed roof and parapet.

515 West Washington Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1900. Two stories, metal hip roof, three bays, center chimney, two-over-two windows. Italianate porch with turned posts, spindle frieze, sawn brackets. Bracketed cornice; double door. Brick rear section predates front.
519-521 West Washington Street	Italianate brick double house ca. 1900. Two stories, shed roof, six bays. Six-bay Italianate porch with chamfered square posts on raised bases. Bracketed cornice; decorative stone window hoods.
519-521 West Washington Street	Vacant lot.
523-525 West Washington Street	Greek Revival brick double house ca. 1850. Two stories, metal gable roof, four bays, center chimney, two-over-two windows. Italianate double porches. 523: turned posts; 525: turned posts, hip roof, simple rail. Narrow box cornice; flat wood window lintels.
527 West Washington Street	Greek Revival/Italianate brick dwelling ca. 1860. Two stories, metal gable roof, three bays, interior end chimneys, one-over-one windows. Three-bay Greek Revival porch with fluted Doric columns, wide entablature. Modillioned cornice; cast-iron bracketed window hoods.
531-533 West Washington Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1860. Two stories, metal hip roof, six bays, center chimney, one-over-one windows. Two-bay Italianate double porches with turned posts, brackets, turned balustrade. Bracketed cornice. Raised basement. Cast-iron fence and gates.
537 West Washington Street	Frame dwelling ca. 1905. Two stories, metal hip roof, three bays, two-over-two windows. One-bay porch with square posts.
539 West Washington Street	Vacant lot.
541-543 West Washington Street	Frame dwelling ca. 1850. Two stories, metal gable roof, four bays, one center chimney , interior end chimney on west, six-over-six windows. Colonial Revival double porches with Doric columns. Originally single dwelling.
601 West Washington Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1890. Two stories, metal hip roof, three bays, two-over-two windows. Three-bay porch with turned posts, hip roof. Cornice with paired brackets: triangular window lintels.

**434 West Washington Street	Colonial Revival brick dwelling ca. 1916. Two and one half stories, metal hip roof. four bays, interior end chimney, one-over-one windows. Three-bay Colonial Revival porch with Doric columns, wide entablature, wood railing on top deck. Stone jack-arched windows (second floor); door with elliptical fanlight and sidelights, gable dormer.
435 West Washington Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1880. Two stories, metal hip roof, three bays, two-over-two windows, interior end chimney; center chimney. Three-bay porch with turned posts. Bracketed cornice, triangular window hoods.
**436-438 West Washington Street	Italianate brick double house ca. 1905. Two stories, shed roof, six bays, one-over-one windows. Two-bay porch with paired square posts; simple balustrade. Cast-iron cornice; stone window lintels with keystones on second floor.
439 West Washington Street	Vacant lot.
503 West Washington Street	Post-1941 modular unit. Noncontributing.
507 West Washington Street	Colonial Revival brick dwelling ca. 1920. Two and one half stories, slate hip roof. two bays, interior end chimney, one-over-one windows. Colonial Revival three-bay porch with Doric columns, wide entablature. Door with elliptical fanlight and sidelights.
509-511 West Washington Street	Italianate brick double house ca. 1870. Two stories, asphalt shingle gable roof, six bays, center chimney, one-over-one windows. One-bay Italianate double porches with round-arched openings, square posts, corner brackets. Heavy arched wood cornice with brackets. Round-arched (first floor) and segmental second-floor windows with wooden hoods.
512 West Washington Street (Petersburg High School)	Neo-Classical Revival yellow brick school building, 1917-1918. Two stories. Neoclassical indented double porches with Doric columns. Center semicircular auditorium space with two-story engaged pilasters. Windowless paneled end pavilions with stepped parapets and modillioned cornice. Rear two-story gymnasium addition.

602 West Washington Street	Vacant lot.
605 West Washington Street	Italianate/vernacular frame dwelling ca. 1890. Two stories, asphalt shingle hip roof, two bays, windows replaced. One-bay porch, details replaced. Cornice with paired brackets.
606-608 West Washington Street	Italianate frame double house ca. 1890. Two stories, metal hip roof, four bays, center chimneys, two-over-two windows. Four-bay Italianate porch with turned posts. Bracketed cornice; paired windows in end bays.
607 West Washington Street	Italianate frame dwelling ca. 1890. Two stories, asphalt shingle hip roof, three bays, two-over-two windows. One-bay porch, details replaced. Triangular window lintels.
610-612 West Washington Street	Italianate frame double house ca. 1890. Two stories, metal hip roof, six bays, center chimney, two-over-two windows. One-bay double porches. 610: details replaced; 612: square posts, spindle frieze, hip roof. Brackets in cornice removed.
611 West Washington Street	Italianate frame double house ca. 1890. Two stories, metal hip roof, three bays, two-over-two windows. One-bay porch with turned posts. Cornice with paired brackets; triangular window lintels.
614-616 West Washington Street	Vacant lot.
618 West Washington Street	Queen Anne frame dwelling ca. 1890. Two and one half stories, asphalt shingle gable roof, three bays, corbeled end chimney, one-over-one windows. Seven-bay wraparound Queen Anne porch with turned posts and curved shape. Projecting gable on west; millwork in gable.
415-419 West Wythe Street	Vacant lot.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Folly Castle District as expanded represents a middle- to upper-middle-class Petersburg residential neighborhood from the period 1763 to 1928. The area, centered on West Washington Street, is significant in local architecture for its cross-section of middle-class housing types, such as single-family residences and workers' double houses, and for its variety of architectural styles ranging from the Georgian to the Neo-Classical Revival. The district is also significant in local military history for the various roles several of its buildings served because of the Civil War; the McIlwaine-Friend House, for instance, was used as headquarters by Confederate Major General George E. Pickett from 1863 to 1864. The district was also linked with the development of industry and commerce in antebellum Petersburg and its rebirth after the Civil War. Although none of the area's industrial buildings have survived to the present, they influenced the development patterns of the area.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The earliest feature of the Folly Castle Historic District is West Washington Street itself, which began as a road connecting the commercial center of burgeoning Petersburg with the rural areas to the west. The earliest house in the district is Folly Castle, built in 1763 by Peter Jones V, a descendant of the trader Peter Jones for whom Petersburg is named. The house's name is derived from its being a large house for the time (a "castle"), and built by an unmarried, childless man (a "folly"). The house originally stood approximately a hundred feet to the rear (north) of its current location; it was moved in 1855 to align it with its neighbors, all built long after Folly Castle. (1) Another early house is at 26 Perry Street, known as the Donnan House, dating from around 1810 and was built by Joel Hammond on land that had been owned by Peter Jones' niece and heir Jane Newsum and her husband Erasmus Gill. Strawberry Hill, on Hinton Street (then Friend Street), is an especially fine example of the Federal style built around 1800 probably by William Haxall, a prosperous flour miller who later moved to Richmond; it was owned subsequently by a succession of prominent Petersburg families. At the corner of West Washington and Perry streets was a smaller, less elaborate Federal-style house built between 1790 and 1820. In the early nineteenth century it was the home and school of Jonathan Smith. The house was moved in 1858 to its current location at 18 Perry Street, straight back from Washington Street so that its original front elevation became its north side.

The original owner of the land in this section of Petersburg was the Jones family. The year before he built Folly Castle, Peter Jones V laid off twenty-eight acres into lots and streets (of which no plat remains); this land, called New Town, was incorporated into the town limits at the same time. (2) Jones had inherited in 1758 a large portion of what is now central Petersburg and upon his death in 1779 he left his Petersburg property including Folly Castle to his niece, Sarah Newsum, who in 1786 married Erasmus Gill. The Gills shortly thereafter subdivided their very extensive land holdings into lots. The first houses in the area, therefore, were built at this time.

The period from 1820 to 1860 was, for Petersburg, a time of great prosperity and growth, and the development of the Folly Castle Historic District reflected this. The manufacturing base of Petersburg's economy developed in tandem with a boom in commerce, both of which were tied integrally to the growth of the railroads in this period. The city was the market and manufacturing center for most of the tobacco and cotton crops, as well as the iron ore produced in the southside Virginia and northern North Carolina area. On the eve of the Civil War, Petersburg was an important manufacturing, commercial, and transportation center, a very rare combination in the antebellum South. By 1860, Petersburg was the seventh largest city in the South, the second largest in Virginia, and trailed only Richmond in the value of its manufactured goods. (3)

The area west of Market Street and south of High Street had several important manufacturing concerns sprinkled through it. The district was characterized by, on the one hand, large factories and warehouses, sometimes occupying whole city blocks, and on the other, pleasant residential neighborhoods. It was not uncommon for a factory owner to make his home within a few blocks of his plant, or even within the yard of the factory. Many of the factories in the area were tobacco factories, which, because they did not depend upon water power, could be located anywhere within a reasonable distance of transportation. (4)

The prosperity of antebellum Petersburg encouraged the growth of the Folly Castle area although most of the residential development did not occur until close to 1860. At this time several important houses were built in the district, the most notable of which is 404 West Washington Street, the McIlwaine-Friend House, built in 1858. (It was at this time, in order to build this house, that the house which is now at 18 Perry Street was moved to the south from the corner.) This high-style Italianate house was built by Robert Dunn McIlwaine, who was in business with his illustrious father A. G. McIlwaine; the designer was B. J. Black, a local architect. (5) R.D. McIlWaine's daughter Hibernia married John Wesley Friend, of the prominent family of that name, and inherited the house. Their son Robert McIlwaine Friend was the father of the present owner. The grandeur of the house indicates at once the prosperity of the McIlwaine family and the fashionability of this area.

The Second Presbyterian Church on West Washington Street was also built in this period, and was finished in 1862. The design of the Gothic Revival church is attributed to Theodorick Pryor, pastor of the church at the time.

In 1847 John Donnan, of the cotton brokerage firm Donnan and Johnson, purchased 26 Perry Street. Donnan's prosperity is indicated by the renovations made to the house at this time, including the extension of the front porch and the lengthening of the windows in a Greek Revival manner.

The house at 422-424 West Washington Street is an unusually fine example of an Italianate double house. It was built around 1855 by Peter McEnery, one of the owners of McEnery and McCulloch Tobacco Company, probably as a speculative venture, since McEnery's own house was on Hinton Street.

The house at 541-543 West Washington Street, although a very simple house stylistically, is historically important as it figures prominently in an April, 1865 photograph of a Union wagon train heading west on Washington Street. (6) The house was built in the 1850s and appears from the photograph to have been a single-family house with a center front porch; it is now a double house with two end porches. Also visible in the photo is the tower of Second Presbyterian Church, the spire of the First Baptist Church which the present building replaced, and 527 West Washington Street, a brick Greek Revival house next to number 541-543. The streetscape has in fact changed remarkably little from that same view, although the tobacco factory visible on the south side of West Washington Street is now the site of several late-nineteenth-century houses.

The Civil War brought immense changes to this area, as well as to Petersburg as a whole. Many Petersburg families refugeed to the surrounding counties; one of those that did was the Robert McIlwaines, whose house (404 West Washington) was used as headquarters by Confederate Major General George E. Pickett in 1863-1864, while he was commander of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.(7) Subsequently, the house was lived in by Sarah Pryor (Mrs. Roger Pryor), whose book Remembrances of War and Peace describes her experiences as a refugee in Petersburg during the war.(8) During the ten-month period that Petersburg was under siege, the basement of the Donnan House was one of several bomb shelters created in the area for those who had not fled. The church yard of Second Presbyterian Church was used as a temporary Confederate burying ground, as Blandford Cemetery was too near the shelling. The tobacco factories in the area were commandeered for use as Confederate hospitals, since they were large and airy.

After the war, although the rebuilding of Petersburg's industrial and commercial enterprises was begun immediately, the city never recovered its former glory. Nevertheless, the post-war period was a time of real growth and development in the Folly Castle area. By far the majority of the buildings in the district date from this period. Most of the houses built between 1865 and 1900 were less grand and stood on smaller plots of land than the few that had been built previously. On the fringes of the area were built lower-middle-class houses, including several double houses. West Washington Street was the prime address in the area; it was along this busy street that the bank presidents, factory owners, commission merchants, and lawyers lived.(9) Hinton Street, which extended the one-block-long Friend Street, had been laid out in lots between 1867 and 1877 (Beers Map), but most of its development did not occur until the period 1880-1910. Guarantee Street was built up in the period 1890-1910, after the land on its east side, much of which had been part of the property of the Donnan House, was sold off; the street's inhabitants had such middle-class occupations as teacher, machinist, traveling salesman, and carpenter.

Several late-nineteenth-century buildings in the district are especially significant. The house at 308 West Washington, dating from around 1870, was the home in the 1870s of Drury A. Hinton, Commonwealth's Attorney. The successful grocer John O'Connor built the house at 315 West Washington in 1897. It was designed by local architect Harrison Waite, whose other work included several of the mansions on South Market Street (now lost) and many important public and commercial buildings such as the Odd Fellows Building on North Sycamore Street. This house, built on land bought from the Hinton estate, retains its Queen Anne/Eastlake interior detailing, including the original grained woodwork. It is reputed to have been the first house in Petersburg built with electric lighting, and the fixtures (with gas piping as a backup) also remain in the house.

In 1893, Robert Dunn McIlwaine deeded a portion of the gardens to the west of the McIlwaine-Friend House to his son of the same name. The younger McIlwaine, a doctor, built 410 West Washington Street as his home and office. The house is one of the best examples of the Colonial Revival style in Petersburg.

The largest building in the district, the Petersburg High School, was built 1917-18 on the site of the historic Anderson Academy (founded in 1821) on West Washington Street. The imposing classically-inspired structure exemplified the latest in educational design, accommodating nine hundred students and a variety of classrooms, laboratories, recreational facilities, and offices deemed necessary at the time. (10)

In 1928 the First Baptist Church, another Neo-Classical Revival building, was built on West Washington Street. This church stands near the site of two earlier churches that served this congregation. It was in fact built next to the existing building, which was demolished after the new church was constructed.

The arrival in the late 1880s of the streetcar (one line of which ran down Washington Street) brought great changes to the city of Petersburg. It opened lands on the very edges of the city to development as streetcar suburbs. As a result, the upper and middle classes, which had resided in the center of the city, moved to the new suburbs, while the lower classes, which had lived on the fringes of the urban area, moved toward the center. (12) The trend toward suburbanization, which most profoundly affected the Folly Castle area beginning in the years following World War II, together with the economic decline of Petersburg which began after the Civil War and escalated after the depression of the 1890s, meant that most center-city neighborhoods saw the halt of development in the early twentieth century.

The major change in the character of Petersburg has been widespread demolition since the 1960s. The Folly Castle Historic District has suffered relatively few residential losses or intrusions since the 1920s. Probably the most significant residential loss to the district was the demolition of the Dunlop House, owned by prominent tobacconist David Dunlop and used during the Civil War as the headquarters of General Sheridan. Another important change has been the removal of all of the industrial buildings that once helped define this district. Some of the lots thus emptied were subsequently built upon (the houses at 430, 434, 436-8 West Washington were built on the site of the McEnery & McCulloch tobacco factory), while others have remained open land (such as the south side of the entire 500 block of Hinton Street, once the site of the J.P. Williamson Tobacco Stemmery in the late nineteenth century, then the lumber yard for Seward Trunk & Bag Co.).(12) The district today demonstrates a typical, but nonetheless significant, middle-class Petersburg neighborhood that illustrates the growth and change of the community in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

END NOTES

1. Edward A Wyatt, IV, Along Petersburg Streets (Richmond, VA: The Dietz Printing Co., 1943), p. 59.

2. Jones, Richard L. "Appomattox Frontier" (unpublished paper describing the early land history of the lower Appomattox River Valley, n.d.), p. 104.

3. Larry Hartzell, "Glory Days: Petersburg In the Antebellum Era" (lecture delivered at the Spring 1990 Petersburg Symposium), p. 1.

4. James H. Scott and Edward A. Wyatt, IV, Petersburg's Story: A History (Richmond, VA: Whittet & Shepperson, 1960), p. 78.

5. This information came from an interview with Mrs. Bessie Meade Drake, the fourth generation to inhabit the house. Mrs. Drake was told by local historian Edward Wyatt that B. J. Black was the architect.

6. William A. Frassanito, Grant and Lee: The Virginia Campaigns 1864-1865, p. 385.

7. Edward A. Pollard, Lee and His Lieutenants (New York: E. B. Treat and Company, 1867), p. 33.

8. Mrs. Pryor's book is especially helpful as it describes not only the privations and struggles of Petersburg civilians during the Civil War, but also the actual appearance of the town and her nearby neighbors:

> My next-door neighbors were Mr. Thomas Branch and the Rev. Churchill Gibson. From one of my windows I could look into a large garden, where the workmen were busy planting seeds.... Across the street lived the widow of the Hon. Richard Kidder Meade, with her accomplished daughters, Mary, Marion, and Julia. Lower down lived the Bollings.... Then Mr. and Mrs. William Bannister, with another houseful of lovely young women.... (page 258).

9. City Directories were consulted to determine the occupations of the residents of the area. Years consulted include 1860, 1877, 1887, 1894, 1901, 1915, and 1923.

10. "The Missile" (Petersburg High School Yearbook), 1919, pp. 8-12.

11. William D. Henderson, Gilded Age City: Politics, Life and Labor in Petersburg, Virginia, 1874-1889 (Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1980), p. 297.

12. Several of the photographs in the 1903 monograph Art Work of Petersburg, Virginia (Chicago: The Gravure Illustration Company) show the early-twentieth-century appearance of West Washington Street. Particularly noteworthy were the large shade trees and the ubiquitous cast-iron fences. Modern conveniences visible in the 1903 photographs include the streetcar line down the center of the street, and the electrical lines and poles lining the sidewalks.

Art Work of Petersburg, Virginia. Chicago: The Gravure Illustration Company, 1903.

Beers Map, 1877.

Boyd, Robin. "Gone But Not Forgotten: Petersburg's Lost Landmarks". Petersburg Department of Tourism, 1981.

City Directories: 1860-1923.

Clairborne, John Herbert. Seventy-Five Years in Old Virginia. New York: The Neale Publishing Co., 1904.

The Cockade City: The City of Petersburg, Virginia. Petersburg, VA: George W. Engelhardt., 1894.

Frassanito, William A. Grant and Lee: The Virginia Campaigns, 1864-1865. NY: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1983.

Hale, Thomas F. and James H. Bailey, Old Petersburg. Richmond, VA: Hale Publishing, 1976.

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Henderson, William D. Gilded Age City: Politics, Life and Labor in Petersburg, Virginia, 1894-1889. Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1980.

Henderson, William D. The Unredeemed City: Reconstruction in Petersburg, Virginia, 1865-1874. Washington, DC:: University Press of America, 1977.

Jones, Richard L. "Appomattox Frontier". Unpublished paper, no date.

Mickler Map (1867).

Pollard, Edward A. Lee and His Lieutenants. New York: E.B. Treat & Co., 1897.

Pryor, Sarah (Mrs. Roger A.). Reminiscences of Peace and War. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1904.

Sanborn Maps: 1885, 1891, 1897, 1903, 1908, 1915.

Scott, James G. and Edward A. Wyatt, IV. Petersburg's Story: A History. Richmond, VA: Whittet and Shepperson, 1960.

Wyatt, Edward A., IV. Along Petersburg Streets. Richmond, VA: The Dietz Printing Co., 1943.

"Ye Olden Tymes": History of Petersburg, Virginia. Petersburg, VA: Frank A. Owen, 1906.

UTM References, Continued

E: 18/286360/4122540

F: 18/286210/4122520

G: 18/286250/4122360

H: 18/286120/4122330

I: 18/286080/4122400

J: 18/286060/4122400

K: 18/286060/4122360

L: 18/285980/4122340

M: 18/285920/4122420

N: 18/285840/4122400

O: 18/285820/4122440

P: 18/285850/4122440

Q: 18/285840/4122490

R: 18/285900/4122500

S: 18/285880/4122570

T: 18/285900/4122580

U: 18/285890/4122620

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point delineated by UTM reference A 18/286260/4122780, proceed southeast some 100 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference B 18/286300/4122770, thence south some 150 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference C 18/286300/4122720, thence east some 50 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference D 18/286320/4122720, thence south some 560 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference E 18/286360/4122540 on the south side of Washington Street, thence west some 460 feet along the south side of Washington Street to the southeast corner of the intersection of Washington and Perry streets at a point delineated by UTM reference F 18/286210/4122520, thence south some 510 feet along the east side of Perry Street to the northeast corner of the intersection of Perry and Wythe streets at a point delineated by UTM reference G 18/286250/4122360, thence west some 460 feet along the north side of Wythe Street to the northwest corner of the intersection of Wythe and Guarantee streets at a point delineated by UTM reference H 18/286120/4122330, thence north some 250 feet along the west side of Guarantee street to a point delineated by UTM reference I 18/286080/4122400, thence west some 180 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference J 18/286060/4122400, thence south some 70 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference K 18/286060/4122360, thence west some 270 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference L 18/285980/4122340, thence northwest some 230 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference M 18/285920/4122420, thence west some 320 feet to a point on the east side of Pine Street delineated by UTM reference N 18/285840/4122400, thence north some 190 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference O 18/285820/4122440 on the north side of Washington Street opposite the southeast corner of the intersection of Pine and Washington streets, thence east along the north side of Washington Street some 100 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference P 18/285850/4122440, thence north some 130 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference Q 18/285840/4122490, thence east some 160 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference R 18/285900/4122500, thence north some 200 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference S 18/285880/4122570, thence east some 50 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference T 18/285900/4122580, thence north some 140 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference U 18/285890/4122620, thence east some 1400 feet to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Folly Castle Historic District have been expanded to include the contiguous neighborhood which is consistent with the character of the existing district. Boundaries generally follow property lines, and exclude modern commercial buildings (east side of Perry Street), vacant land (east of First Baptist Church and Strawberry Hill), and modern institutional buildings (south, east and west of the High School). The northern boundary follows the property lines to the rear of the houses on Hinton Street, behind which the land slopes down to a creek bottom. West of 611 West Washington Street is a parking lot. The houses on the west side of Hazel Street are of modern construction, and so were not included.

ALL PHOTOS - FOLLY CASTLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Credit: Eric P. Hepler
Negatives located at Virginia State Library, Richmond

Petersburg, Virginia
Date: February, 1991
DHR File #123-96

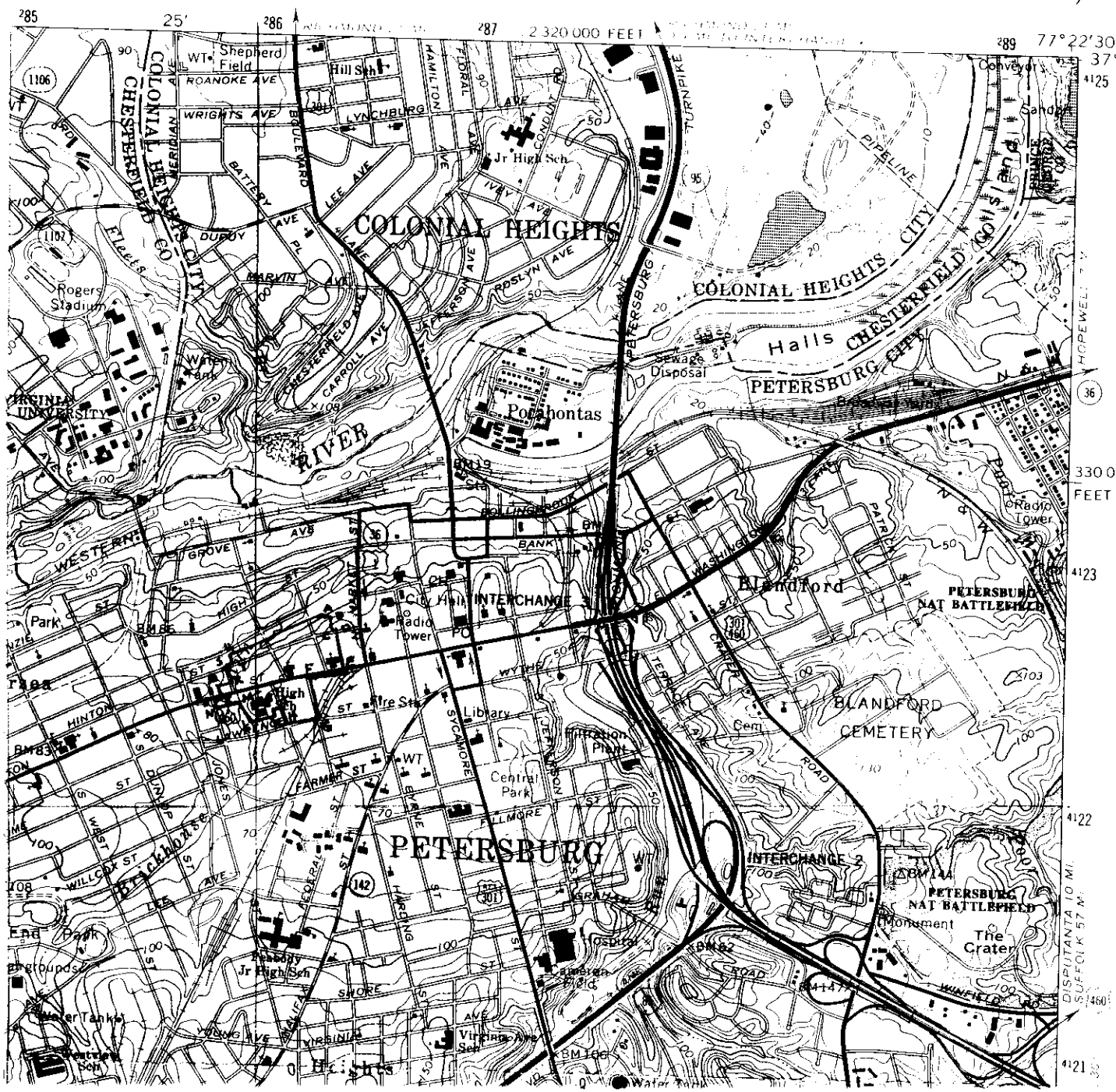
Photo #	Description
1	View of West Washington Street (north side), looking east from Hazel Street Negative #11153
2	View of West Washington Street (north side), looking west from Lafayette Street Negative #11153
3	View of Guarantee Street (east side), looking northeast Negative #11153
4	View of Lafayette Street (west side), looking northwest Negative #11153
5	View of Hinton Street (north side), looking northeast from Lafayette Street Negative #11153
6	View of 200 block Hinton Street (north side), looking north Negative #11148
7	View of Strawberry Hill south facade, looking north Negative #11146
8	View of 22 Guarantee Street, east facade, looking west Negative #11152
9	View of 509-511 West Washington Street, south facade, looking north Negative #11150
10	View of 314-316 Hinton Street, north facade, looking south Negative #11146

ALL PHOTOS - FOLLY CASTLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Credit: Eric P. Hepler
Negatives located at Virginia State Library, Richmond

Petersburg, Virginia
Date: February, 1991
DHR File #123-96

Photo #	Description
11	View of 318 Hinton Street (noncontributing), north facade, looking south Negative #11146
12	View of cast-iron fence (contributing object), south side of Hinton Street and east side of Davis Street, looking southeast from corner of Davis Street Negative #11148
13	View of First Baptist Church, south and west facades, looking northeast Negative #11152
14	View of High School, north facade, looking southeast Negative #11153

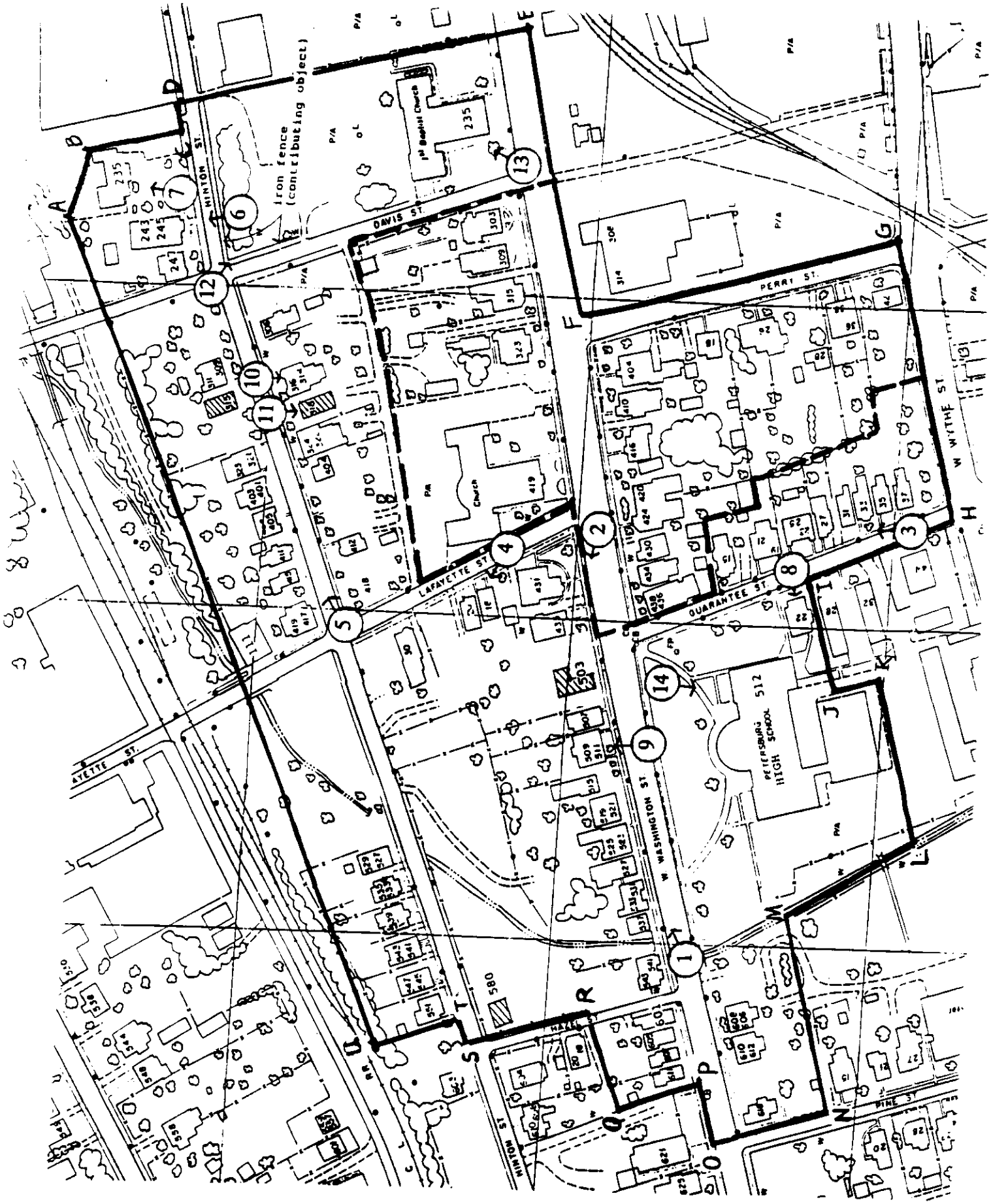
PETERSBURG QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



FOLLY CASTLE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXPANSION

PETERSBURG, VA

A	18	286260	4122780
B	18	286300	4122770
C	18	286300	4122720
D	18	286320	4122720
E	18	286360	4122540
F	18	286210	4122520
G	18	286250	4122360
H	18	286120	4122330
I	18	286080	4122400
J	18	286060	4122400
K	18	286060	4122360
L	18	285980	4122340
M	18	285920	4122420
N	18	285840	4122400
O	18	285820	4122440
P	18	285850	4122440
Q	18	285840	4122490
R	18	285900	4122500
S	18	285880	4122570
T	18	285900	4122580
U	18	285890	4122620



EXISTING FOLLY CASTLE HISTORIC

PROPOSED DISTRICT EXPANSION

noncontributing

NORTH