NPS Form 10-900
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VLK: 9-16-82
NRHP: 11-14-83

127-316

OMB No. [illegible]018
EXP. 12/31/84

**United States Department of the Interior**
**National Park Service**

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

## 1. Name

historic Union Theological Seminary Quadrangle

and/or common Union Seminary (preferred)

## 2. Location

street & number 3401 Brook Road N/A not for publication

city, town Richmond N/A vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state Virginia code 51 county (In City) code 760

## 3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ___ district | ___ public | X occupied | ___ agriculture | ___ museum |
| X building(s) | X private | ___ unoccupied | ___ commercial | ___ park |
| ___ structure | ___ both | ___ work in progress | ___ educational | ___ private residence |
| ___ site | **Public Acquisition** | **Accessible** | ___ entertainment | ___ religious |
| ___ object | ___ in process | X yes: restricted | ___ government | ___ scientific |
| | ___ being considered | ___ yes: unrestricted | ___ industrial | ___ transportation |
| | N/A | ___ no | ___ military | X other: seminary |

## 4. Owner of Property

name Union Theological Seminary c/o T. Hartley Hall, Board of Trustees

street & number 3401 Brook Road

city, town Richmond N/A vicinity of state Virginia 23227

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Richmond City Hall

street & number N/A

city, town Richmond state Virginia 23219

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 1982 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, 221 Governor Street

city, town Richmond state Virginia 23219

# 7. Description

| Condition | | Check one | Check one |
|---|---|---|---|
| X excellent | ___ deteriorated | ___ unaltered | X original site |
| ___ good | ___ ruins | X altered | ___ moved date N/A |
| ___ fair | ___ unexposed | | |

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Union Theological Seminary Quadrangle is an outstanding collection of architecturally harmonious late 19th-century and early 20th-century collegiate buildings ranged around a twelve acre central lawn. In this setting the structures form an almost perfectly preserved image of a turn-of-the-century institute of higher learning. At the head of the long, narrow rectangle is Watts Hall with its semicircular chapel addition, rendered in a rich, High Victorian Gothic style. Flanking that is Spence Library on the south and Westminster Hall on the north, two equally fanciful High Victorian Gothic buildings, both of which feature outstanding cast-iron porches. The faculty houses on Westwood and Melrose Avenues are in a somewhat more restrained and modified Queen Anne style. All the buildings are executed in stretcher-bond brick. The principal academic buildings have carved-stone openings, especially elaborate on the main entrances of the academic structures. The school was first planned and designed in 1896 by the Richmond architect, Charles Henry Read, Jr. whose plan may have been influenced in part by the University of Virginia.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The original plan of Union Theological Seminary as designed by the architect Charles Henry Read, Jr. consisted of fifteen buildings. According to Read's 1896 plan, administration, classes, and a chapel would be contained in the largest building, an imposing edifice centered at the far western end of the parallelogram shaped site. Flanking the edifice would be the library and a large dormitory. Additional dormitories and professor's residences were to be constructed on Westwood and Melrose avenues. Of the proposed fifteen structures, eight were erected by Read: Watts Hall (1896), Spence Library (1897), and Westminster Hall (1897), and five faculty residences. Of the original Read buildings, an easternmost faculty residence was razed in 1921 for Schauffler Hall, designed by the firm of Baskervill and Lambert. The northern side of the quadrangle was completed in 1908 by the additions of Richmond Hall, Smith Hall, and Moore Hall, all the work of the Richmond architect, Charles K. Bryant. In addition to Schauffler Hall, the Richmond firm of Baskervill and Lambert built Watts Chapel in 1921. In keeping with the original plan, all the buildings were built in brick with the facades executed in stretcher bond with the secondary elevations in varying courses of American bond.

Built in 1896, Watts Hall constitutes Union Theological Seminary's first building, designed after the plans of Charles Henry Read, Jr. It was intended by Read to serve as the school's chapel, administration, and classroom building. As previously mentioned, the present chapel was added in 1921. The main asymmetrical facade of the three-story building is dominated by a four-story entrance tower. Located on the first story, the building's main entrance is contained within an equilateral arch, the spandrels ornamented with floral stone carving and the words, "Watts Hall, A.D. 1896." The original double-entrance doors survive. Stone is also used to accent a projecting second-story oriel window and a thrid-story recessed round-arch opening that serves as a balcony. The tower's fourth story has polychromatic diapering and a stone battlement. Fenestration consists of one, two, and three-part windows with stone surrounds. The principal openings have leaded-glass transoms and 1/1 hung-sash. The building's irregular hip and cross-gable roof is broken by a number of different types of dormers and brick chimney stacks, some of which retain their original pressed caps. The rear (east) chapel

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

# 8. Significance

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ___ prehistoric | ___ archeology-prehistoric | ___ community planning | ___ landscape architecture | X religion |
| ___ 1400–1499 | ___ archeology-historic | ___ conservation | ___ law | ___ science |
| ___ 1500–1599 | ___ agriculture | ___ economics | ___ literature | ___ sculpture |
| ___ 1600–1699 | X architecture | X education | ___ military | ___ social/ humanitarian |
| ___ 1700–1799 | ___ art | ___ engineering | ___ music | ___ theater |
| X 1800–1899 | ___ commerce | ___ exploration/settlement | ___ philosophy | ___ transportation |
| X 1900– | ___ communications | ___ industry | ___ politics/government | ___ other (specify) |
| | | ___ invention | | |

**Specific dates** 1896-1921 **Builder/Architect** Charles H. Read; Charles Bryant; Baskervill and Lambert

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The quadrangle at Union Theological Seminary is an unusually distinguished collection of High Victorian Gothic, Late Gothic Revival and Queen Anne architecture, all rendered in dark red brick and all basically English in character. The original layout of the complex and the majority of the buildings were designed by the talented, but little-known Richmond architect, Charles H. Read, Jr., and were built beginning in 1896. The focal point of the complex, Watts Hall, is a bold and sophisticated adaptation of Tudor Gothic. Later buildings were designed by the Richmond firms of Charles K. Bryant and Baskervill and Lambert, the latter firm completing the quadrangle in 1921 with Schauffler Hall, a delicately rich Late Gothic Revival building. Founded in 1812 at Hampden-Sydney College as the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia's School of Theology, the Seminary moved to Richmond in 1896 after receiving a gift of a twelve-acre site on the city's North Side from the Richmond industrialist and developer Lewis Ginter. Since its relocation, the Seminary has played a leading role in religious education in the region. With its fine buildings impressively sited around a long open area, the Seminary's quadrangle remains a remarkably handsome and coherent expression of the dignity and style accorded academic buildings in the Progressive era.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Seminary originated in the moral and philosophy classes led by Moses Hoge of Hampden-Sydney College in Prince Edward County, Virginia. By 1812, Hoge's program was officially recognized by the Presbyterian Church's Synod of Virginia as its School of Theology. For five years (1822-1827) the Seminary was governed by the synod of Hanover, until the synods of Virginia and North Carolina assumed control of the school in 1827. To signify their partnership and the Seminary's expanded purview, the synods renamed the school Union Theological Seminary; however, for nearly seventy years the Seminary remained a relatively small institution affiliated with Hampden-Sydney. With declining enrollments following the Civil War, the Seminary's leadership came to feel that moving to larger facilities in a more urban location would serve the synod's best interests.

The movement to relocate began in earnest in the late 1880s. Despite the Seminary's small enrollment (in 1893 there were only sixty-nine students), its faculty was wont to note "the necessity for enlarged accommodation."[1] But their admonition repeated almost annually, encountered a thorny economic reality best described by Dr. W.W. Moore, who later became President of the Seminary in 1905. In 1892 Moore painted a gloomy financial picture for the Seminary, attributable largely, he believed, to poor location. Donors were disappearing, partly because of the "ruinous booms which have so much cursed the country." But there was also, Moore explained, "widespread dissatisfaction with the location of the Seminary, and the consequent indisposition to contribute to the erection

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References (See Continuation Sheet #5)


A Trip Around the Seminary. 1922. Unpaged booklet.

Corey, Charles Henry. A History of the Richmond Theological Seminary. Richmond: J.W. Randolph Co., 1895.

General Catalogue of Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, 1807-1924. Richmond: Whittet and Shepperson, 1924.


## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of nominated property** 12 acres

**Quadrangle name** Richmond, VA **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

**UMT References**

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 18 | 283950 | 4161770 | B | 18 | 283960 | 4161620 |
| C | 18 | 283650 | 4161630 | D | 18 | 283640 | 4161780 |
| E | | | | F | | | |
| G | | | | H | | | |

**Verbal boundary description and justification** Boundary Justification: The nominated property consists of twelve acres. It is bounded by Brook Road, Chamberlayne, Melrose, and Westwood avenues. The property includes eleven buildings and constitutes the original twelve acres given to the Seminary by Lewis Ginter so that the Seminary would relocate in Richmond.

**List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries** (See Continuation Sheet #5)

| state | code | county | code |
|---|---|---|---|
| N/A | | N/A | |
| N/A | | N/A | |

## 11. Form Prepared By


(1) Douglas L. Stern
417 14th Street, NW
Charlottesville, VA

(2)

**name/title** Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

**organization** Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission **date** September 1982

**street & number** 221 Governor Street **telephone** (804) 786-3144

**city or town** Richmond **state** Virginia 23219


## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

**The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:**

___ national X state ___ local

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

**State Historic Preservation Officer signature** H. Bryan Mitchell

**title** H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission **date** SEP 16 1982

**For NPS use only**

**I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register**

**date**

**Keeper of the National Register**

**Attest:** **date**

**Chief of Registration**

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

annex of 1921 is polygonal, each bay defined by buttresses and containing two-story round-arch openings defined by lancet-arched panels. The window glass is leaded. The double-door entrance is sheltered by a one-story round-arch porte-cochere topped by battlements. The chapel is covered by a tent roof topped by an ornamental clock.

Spence Library was designed by Read and completed in 1897. A six-story stack annex was added to the original two-story building in ca. 1940. The main entrance of the original building fronts on Westwood Avenue (south). The entrance consists of an equilateral arch, the spandrel, like Watts Hall, ornamented with carved-stone florals and the words, "Spence Library, A.D. 1897." To the east of the entrance is a rounded tower of two stories that has a clock contained within a stone frame. Between Watts Hall and Spence Library is a two-level, cast-iron porch topped by a pyramidal roof. On the first level the casting is rendered in a vine and floral motif with a Gothic-style, pointed-arch rail found on the second level. The porch ranks among the finest examples of late 19th-century cast-iron work in Richmond. The old library stacks extend to the east of the building and the six-story stack annex was added to the west wall. The upper bays of the new annex are defined by buttresses which continue the flavor of the Gothic style of the earlier buildings. The annex is executed in five-course American-bond brick and has casement windows, while the original building has hung-sash.

Westminster Hall was also built in 1897 after Read's plans and was designed to be a dormitory. The structure faces the quadrangle (south) and is distinguished by two-level cast-iron porches. The two-level porch has pin-wheel brackets and vine and floral elliptical arches. The cast iron here and at Spence Library demonstrates architect Read's skill with ironwork design derived from his training as a draftsman for the Tredegar Ironworks in the 1870s. The western porch shelters the main entrance that consists of glass and panel double doors topped by a multipane transom and a stone lintel. The western elevation has a gabled pavilion flanked by semi-exterior end chimneys. The central pavilion has stone tablets, one bearing the date, "1897," the other "Westminster Hall." The Melrose Avenue elevation (north) also has a two-story porch, similar to that found on the south elevation. The windows are hung-sash, the rectangular openings topped by stone lintels. The hip roof is broken by cross gables and dormers topped by pyramidal roofs. Semi-exterior chimneys retain their original clustered stacks.

Richmond Hall was built in 1908 after the plans of Charles K. Bryant as the school's refectory. The long, H-shape, 2½-story building is distinguished on its west elevation by a former one-story, battlement topped porte-cochere that has been glassed in. The central entrance gable has a tablet on the second story with the inscription, "Richmond Hall, A.D. 1908." The building's quadrangle side now serves as the entrance facade and recently has been remodeled as the first floor by the addition of a glass canopy. The roof is broken by dormer windows as well as by smaller dormered vents. The original fenestration consisted of hung-sash windows.

Moore Hall was also built in 1908 after the plans of Charles K. Bryant for use as a faculty residence. The comparatively plain, 2½-story, brick structure also fronts (south) on the quadrangle, its recessed entrance framed by paired square wooden columns and pilasters.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

The building has 1/1 hung-sash windows that are topped by plain stone lintels. A corbeled brick cornice accentuates the gabled roof line broken by dormers and chimney stacks.

Smith Hall was likewise constructed in 1908 after Bryant's plans. The 2½-story brick building has its main entrance on Chamberlayne Avenue, the single entry door sheltered by a one-story porch with paired square columns. The building has 1/1 hung-sash windows that are topped by stone lintels. It is covered by a large hip roof, broken both by dormers and chimney stacks. The structure was intended for faculty residences, its present use.

Schauffler Hall was constructed in 1921 after the plans of the Richmond architectural firm of Baskervill and Lambert. The stretcher-bond brick structure of two stories fronts onto Chamberlayne Avenue (east). The facade is distinguished by a three-story entrance tower, the double-door entrance surrounded by sidelights and a large transom. A stilted stone arch with a floral ornamented stone spandrel marks the recessed entrance opening. The tower's second story has a stone-carved bay window topped by a battlement which also marks the tower's roof line. The H-shape plan's central section is divided by buttresses into bays, each bay containing an equilateral arch stained-glass window divided by a carved-stone panel. The structure's gabled roof is broken by dormers. The building was intended to be used as a community center, its present function.

The four faculty residences that front onto Westwood Avenue were all built after the plans of Charles Henry Read, Jr., ca. 1897, and are all in a rather simple Queen Anne-style rather than Gothic. Known originally as Professor's Residences, Numbers 1-4, the buildings are executed in brick and are smaller in size than Bryant's residences on Melrose Avenue. Professor's Residence, "Number 1," is located at 1102 Westwood Avenue. It has been renamed Johnson Hall and presently serves as faculty offices for the Biblical Studies Department. The paneled single-door entrance on Westwood is sheltered by a one-story porch with paired square columns and a shed roof. Fenestration consists of 1/1 hung-sash windows. The hip roof is broken by dormers and brick chimney stacks. As is the case with all the houses on Westwood, a brick garage is located to the rear of the building on the quadrangle.

Residence "No. 2" is located at 1010 Westwood Avenue. It is similar in mass and style to Johnson Hall but retains its original porte-cochere on its west elevation.

Residence "No. 3" is located at 1006 Westwood Avenue. It has a hip roof with crossed gables. Like all the residences on Westwood, the residence has a corbeled brick cornice.

Residence "No. 4" at 1002 Westwood Avenue is distinguished by a porch with square columns that are not paired. A side entrance is found on the west elevation, similar in style to the front porch.

Between 1006 and 1002 Westwood Avenue is an interesting Gothic-style stone birdbath. The quadrangle itself is planted with different varieties of trees and shrubs with ornamental cast-iron lamp standards, the whole grouping having a very collegiate quality with virtually no visual intrusions. The seminary has since expanded into other Northside streets including its "Westwood" campus of thirty-eight acres.

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

of any more buildings in 'the wrong place.'" Moore further urged the synods to consider "planting our principal training school for ministers in some great center of population and business influence." And, Moore added tersely, that if "the Seminary remains in the backwoods it is doomed to inevitable decline."[2]

By the mid-1890s a site selection committee had been formed. Several Virginia cities vied for the educational institution including Richmond, Lynchburg, and Danville. The synods were aware, aside from economic pressures, of the need to remain a place of a changing constituency. Cities in both North Carolina and Virginia were growing, and it was recognized that the training of a minister required now both theological study and practical work experience which could best be achieved in an urban setting. After inspecting sites in various places including both the Ginter Park and Barton Heights sections of Richmond and the Miller Park area of Lynchburg, it was decided to accept Louis Ginter's offer of twelve acres in Ginter Park's "highly improved suburban section of Richmond."[3] Ginter's gift valued at approximately $50,000 was matched by two generous donors, George W. Watts of Charlotte, North Carolina and W.W. Spence of Baltimore. Apparently the board of trustees felt that it would be easier to raise funds for carrying out the move if Richmond was selected. It was generally agreed that the Ginter Park land was healthful and that the Seminary would benefit from its close proximity to the city. The trustees then purchased thirty-four additional acres known as the "Westwood property immediately to the south of the original parcel, and proceeded to secure the services of Richmond architect, Charles Henry Read, Jr., taking effective possession of the Richmond property in 1896. Read was especially qualified for the job of designing the new Presbyterian Seminary. Son of a well-known New York and Richmond minister, trained in engineering at the University of Virginia, and a Confederate veteran of New Market, Read had, admittedly, the right connections. In addition, he was a skilled designer with a long career and a number of excellent buildings to his credit, including the Planters National Bank (National Register, 1982) erected in 1894 in the financial district of Richmond. Shortly after the Civil War, Read joined the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department in Washington where he remained until the mid-1870s. That practice, headed by Alfred B. Mullett during Read's tenure, was responsible for a number of major government projects and doubtless afforded Read valuable experience with institutional buildings. In 1876 Read entered private practice in Washington. For nine years, until his return to Richmond, Read was responsible for a corpus of significant buildings in Washington. Among them were: the 1884 Austrian Legation, an 1887 store for Woodward & Lothrop on F Street, NW, and a residence for Ralph C. Johnson in 1884 on I Street, NW. Following his return to Richmond, Read established his own architectural practice after a brief stint in cast-iron design. His essays in Richmond included the Masonic Orphans Home (1893), the Times Building (1893), and the aforementioned Planters Bank (1894).

The Union Theological Seminary was, however, Read's most ambitious Richmond project. The program--classrooms, dormitories, faculty housing, offices, refectory, chapel, and library--was a complex and demanding one. Read proposed a total of fifteen buildings. Administration, classes, and a chapel would be contained in the largest, an imposing edifice centered at the far western end of the parallelogram shaped site. Flanking it

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

would be the library and a large dormitory. Arrayed along Westwood and Melrose avenues were to be additional dormitories and professors' residences. Of these fifteen, eight were erected by Read: the three principal school buildings and five Westwood Avenue houses. Construction of the administration building, named for benefactor George W. Watts, cost $50,000; the Spence Library, $25,000; and Westminster Hall, the dormitory, $20,000. Expenses for the general residences amounted to $38,600. Read's superintendent of construction was E.T.D. Myers, Jr., and the contractor was N.E. Ancarrow. Many of the original drawings survive in the care of the Seminary.

The style of Read's buildings and the landscape of North Side Richmond were necessarily interdependent. The Seminary issued, naturally, the expected Victorian platitudes: "The plans for the buildings...have been universally approved for their solidity, comeliness, and convenience."[4] The Tudor Gothic had long scholastic associations. Cobb and Frost's University of Chicago, begun in 1892, was a powerful influence on school architecture at the turn of the century, but Collegiate Gothic drew on precedents palpably Oxonian. Yet the rustic quality of suburban Richmond demanded informality, while the Seminary's new mission required ceremony and presence. Moore, writing in 1898 just after classes began in the new facilities, expressed this ambivalence: The grounds "guarantee the Seminary against the encroachment of any disturbing features of the city and secure the seclusion that is so desirable for such an institution. At the same time the site is easily accessible, being but fifteen minutes' ride by the electric cars from the business center of Richmond."[5] Low Gothic in a Jeffersonian genre, Read's solution was thoughtful and revealing. Because the quadrangle has roughly the same dimensions as the Lawn at the University of Virginia and, like the Lawn, major academic buildings are juxtaposed with faculty houses, it has been suggested that Read, who was thoroughly familiar with his alma mater, used the Lawn as a source of inspiration.

Changes to the quadrangle since 1900 have been sympathetic to the original image. Richmond Hall, designed by Charles K. Bryant, was built in 1908 to house the new refectory. Local Presbyterians pledged $40,000 for the hall's construction and for the Seminary's approaching centenary celebration. Smith and Moore halls, built presumably as residences, were designed by the Bryant office at about the same time as Richmond Hall. Schauffler Hall, intended to be the Seminary's community center, was the product of architects Baskervill and Lambert in 1921. It cost $144,000 and the loss of Read's easternmost faculty residence, which was razed for the new hall. The semicircular Watts Hall Chapel was also added by the Baskervill firm at this time and in a design very similar to Read's. The most recent substantive addition, a stack wing for Spence Library completed in 1940, preserves the spirit of the ensemble.

DS/MTP

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[1]Walter W. Moore, "Historical Sketch of Union Theological Seminary," Union Seminary Magazine 4, March-April 1898, pp. 246-249.

[2]General Catalogue of Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, 1807-1924, (Richmond: Whittet and Shepperson, [1924]), p. 18.

[3]A Trip Around the Seminary, 1922, unpaged booklet.

(See Continuation Sheet #5)

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Footnotes (continued)

[4]Ibid.

[5] The Growth of a Great Seminary, 1917, Unpaged booklet.

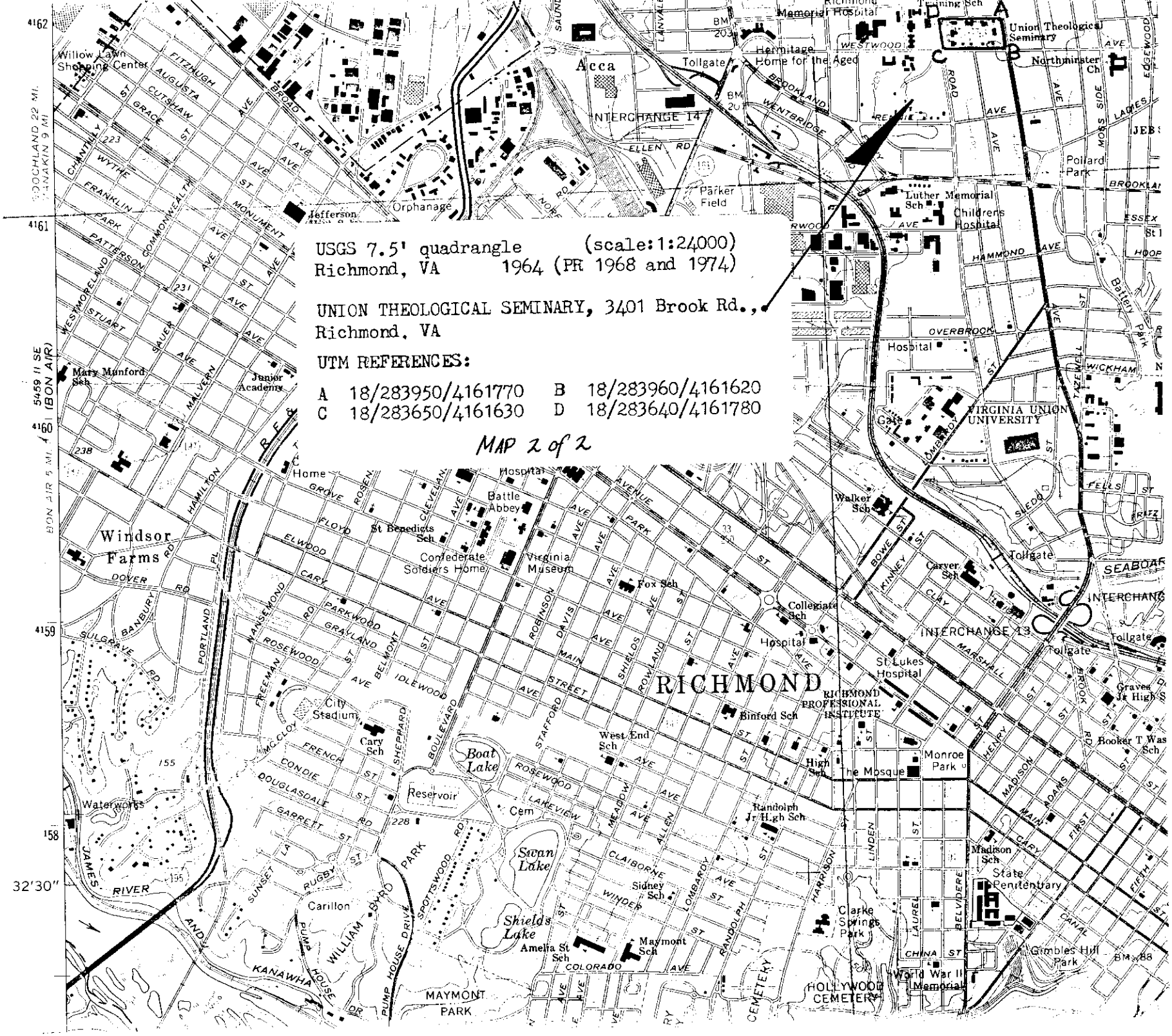
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Growth of a Great Seminary. 1917. Unpaged booklet.
McCallister, J. Gray. The Life and Letters of Walter W. Moore. Richmond: Whittet and Shepperson, 1939.
Moore, Walter W. "Historical Sketch of Union Theological Seminary." Union Seminary Magazine 4, March-April 1898, pp. 246-249.

Read, Charles Henry Jr. Modern Buildings, 1882-1900. Richmond: I.N. Jones Son, High Art Printers, 1900.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce. Richmond on the James. Richmond, 1893.
Thompson, Ernest Trice. Union Theological Seminary: Presbyterians in the South. 3 vols. Richmond: John Knox Press, 1963.
Union Theological Seminary (Farmville and Richmond, VA). Minutes of the Meetings of the Board of Trustees, 1885-1925.

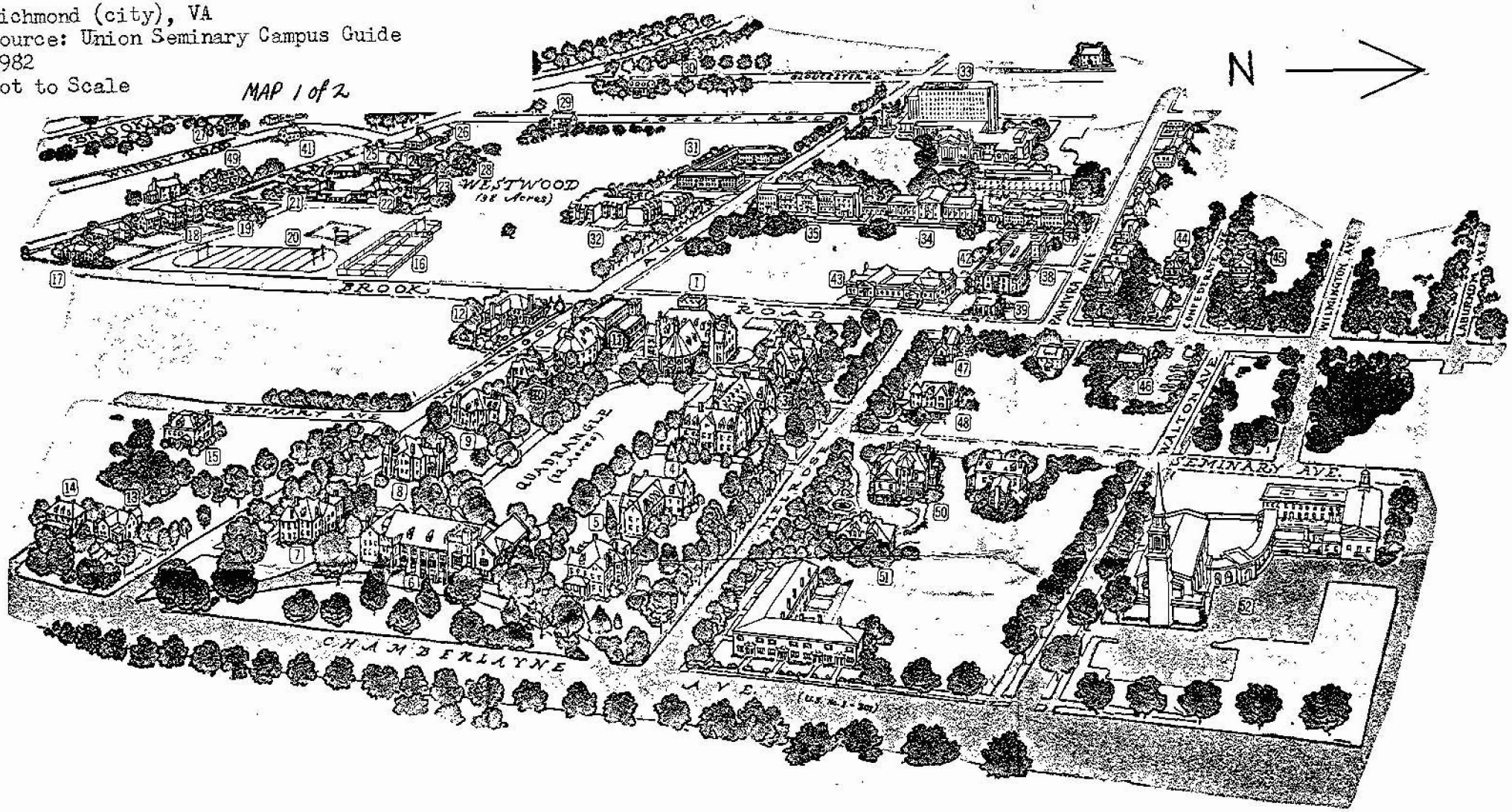
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point on the W side of Chamberlayne Ave. approximately 500' N of the intersection of Chamberlayne and Westwood avenues; thence extending approximately 1000' W to E side of Brook Rd.; thence extending approximately 500' S along E side of Brook Rd. to the intersection of Brook Rd. and Westwood Ave.; thence extending approximately 1000' E along N side of Westwood Ave. to a point on the W side of Chamberlayne Ave. at the intersection of Westwood and Chamberlayne avenues; thence extending approximately 500' N along W side of Chamberlayne Ave. to point of origin.


USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale:1:24000)
Richmond, VA 1964 (PR 1968 and 1974)
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 3401 Brook Rd.,
Richmond, VA
UTM REFERENCES:
A 18/283950/4161770 B 18/283960/4161620
C 18/283650/4161630 D 18/283640/4161780
MAP 2 of 2
A
B
C
D
Union Theological Seminary
Richmond Memorial Hospital
Hermitage, Home for the Aged
Tollgate
Acca
INTERCHANGE 14
Willow Lawn Shopping Center
Jefferson
Orphanage
Parker Field
Pollard Park
Luther Memorial Sch
Children's Hospital
Northminster Ch
Mary Munford Sch
Junior Academy
Hospital
VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY
Gate
Home
Battle Abbey
St Benedicts Sch
Confederate Soldiers Home
Virginia Museum
Walker Sch
Carver Sch
Tollgate
Windsor Farms
Fox Sch
Collegiate Sch
Hospital
INTERCHANGE 13
St Lukes Hospital
RICHMOND
RICHMOND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE
Binford Sch
West End Sch
City Stadium
Cary Sch
Boat Lake
Reservoir
Cem
High Sch
The Mosque
Monroe Park
Graves Jr High S
Booker T Was Sch
Randolph Jr High Sch
Waterworks
Swan Lake
Shields Lake
Carillon
Sidney Sch
Amelia St Sch
Maymont Sch
Madison Sch
State Penitentiary
Clarke Springs Park
Gimbles Hill Park
World War II Memorial
HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY
MAYMONT PARK
JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA
32'30"
4162
4161
4160
4159
158
5459 II SE
(BON AIR)
BON AIR 5 MI.
GOOCHLAND 22 MI.
TANAKIN 9 MI.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Richmond (city), VA
Source: Union Seminary Campus Guide
1982
Not to Scale

MAP 1 of 2




1. Watts Hall
2. Westminster Hall
3. Richmond Hall
4. Moore Hall
5. Smith Hall
6. Schauffler Hall
7. Residence—Towner — 1062
8. Residence—Rissi — 1006
9. Residence—Swezey — 1010
10. Johnson Hall — 1102
11. Library
12. Residence—Mackenzie
13. Residence—Martin
14. Residence
15. Residence—Arnold
16. Tennis Courts
17. Francis Makemie Apts.
18. Mission Court
19. Samuel Davies Apts.
20. Athletic Fields
21. Residence—Stair
22. Residence—Murchison
23. Residence—Smylie
24. Residence—Trotti
25. Residence—Hobbie
26. Residence—Leith
27. Residence—McCarter
28. Westwood House Apts.
29. Residence—Miller
30. Residence—Achtemeiers
31. Rice Apartments
32. Advance Apartments
33. Richmond Memorial Hospital
34. Presbyterian School of Christian Education
35. Watts Dormitory
36. Virginia Hall
37. General Assembly Dorm
38. Administration Building
39. Demonstration Kindergarten
40. Residence
41. Residence—Little
42. School of Theology of Virginia Union University
43. Lingle Hall
44. Residence—Dawe
45. Residence—Turnage
46. Residence
47. Residence—Goodpasture
48. Dabney Hall
49. Residence—Carl
50. Neill Ray House
51. Reigner Apartments
52. Ginter Park Presbyterian Church