United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

VLR: 12-11-90
NRHP: 2-5-91

127-362

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 Oregon Hill Historic District DHR File No. 127-362

2. Location

street & number W. Cary St. to the north, Belvidere St. to the east, Oregon Hill Park to the south, and S. Cherry and S. Linden streets to the west ☐ not for publication N/A

city, town Richmond ☐ vicinity N/A

state Virginia code VA county City of Richmond code 760 zip code 23220

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
[X] private	☐ building(s)	517	5	buildings
[X] public-local	[X] district	0	0	sites
[X] public-State	☐ site	1	0	structures
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure	0	0	objects
	☐ object	518	5	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 5

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date 20 Dec 1993

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)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling	DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling	DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store	COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
SOCIAL: civic	SOCIAL: civic

see continuation sheet

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)	
EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal	foundation	BRICK
MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival	walls	WOOD: weatherboard
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate		BRICK
	roof	METAL
see continuation sheet	other	WOOD
		METAL: iron

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Oregon Hill is a remarkable example of an intact nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century working class neighborhood in the center of Richmond. Clearly bounded on all four sides, by Hollywood Cemetery on the west, by Cary Street on the north, by Belvidere on the east, and by the James River on the South; it has been preserved intact both by its isolation from the rest of the city and by the determination of its inhabitants. The district includes more than twenty blocks of commercial, residential, and institutional buildings. The scale, materials, setbacks, and landscaping of its architecture are consistent throughout the neighborhood. Although there are landmarks within the district--St. Andrews Church and adjacent buildings funded by the neighborhood's benefactress Grace Arents--and scattered residences of exceptional quality such as those at 125 and 127 S. Laurel Street, the district is dominated by late Victorian vernacular houses and the commercial structures which served neighborhood residents.

Historically the development of Oregon Hill was instigated by the growth of enterprises such as the Tredegar Iron Works, the State Penitentiary, Hollywood Cemetery, and Albemarle Paper Company (now Ethyl Corporation and James River Paper Company). In 1817 Jacquelin Harvie, an owner of Belvidere, and several investment partners laid out one-acre lots between Monroe Park and Albemarle streets in an attempt to develop a neighborhood they called Sydney. The land speculation failed with the Panic of 1819. Workers' housing in Oregon Hill appropriately had its roots in the Byrd home Belvidere when James Anderson turned the building into a rooming house for laborers at the Tredegar Ironworks in the early 1850s. In the 1860s and 1870s development intensified as residences and supporting commercial structures were built in what continued to be called Sydney, and on land further south. The steadily expanding need for laborers in the thriving riverside industries spawned this working class community which was primarily built during Richmond's reconstruction years. The F. W. Beers Map of 1876, in comparison with the Michie Map of 1867, clearly indicates this period of expansion in its clear delineation of a grid pattern of streets and alleys that continues to define the neighborhood.

[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	1818-1940	N/A
Social History		

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Arents, Grace Evelyn

Architect/Builder

Ellwood, A.H. -architect

Noland and Baskervill - architects

Martin, Baylor S.

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In the first half of the nineteenth century in the vicinity of Tredegar Iron Works, Oregon Hill began to develop as a working-class neighborhood. During the second half of the nineteenth century, the Oregon Hill neighborhood and its residents played an active part in the reestablishment of Richmond's position as a southern industrial and commercial center after the destructive and divisive years of the American Civil War. As home not to the wealthy but the working class of Richmond, Oregon Hill is intimately connected with the revival of the city's economic, commercial, and manufacturing health. The development of the neighborhood on the west side of Belvidere Street, from the 1818 construction of the Parsons House to the early twentieth century, provided residents with a place to live that was both affordable and within easy walking distance of the main manufacturing and commercial areas of the city. The early settlement of the neighborhood is also a part of the chronicle of the westward expansion of the city's residential areas. With very cohesive unified streetscapes that authentically echo its period of significance, Oregon Hill presents an unusual survival of a vernacular architecture and way of life of a social class not often the subject of historic preservation efforts. Examples of Federal, Greek Revival, Victorian Italianate, Second Empire, Victorian Gothic, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Spanish Colonial Revival architectural styles can also be found in Oregon Hill. A significant figure in the history of Oregon Hill was Grace Evelyn Arents, niece of Lewis Ginter and heiress to his tobacco fortune. She was financially and personally involved in providing educational, social, and religious institutions and programs that served the working-class residents of Oregon Hill. Many of the significant landmarks in the neighborhood such as Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church and School, the Arents Free Library, the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association Building, the Grace Arents Public Housing and the Grace Arents School are the direct result of her beneficence.

☒ See continuation sheet

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8. Statement of Significance

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

_X__ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

_X__ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_X__ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object,or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
_Architecture_____
_Social History_____

Period of Significance _1818-1940_____

Significant Dates _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
_Arents, Grace Evelyn_____

Cultural Affiliation _N/A_____

6. HISTORIC FUNCTIONS - continued

EDUCATION: school
EDUCATION: library
RELIGION: religious facility
church school
HEALTH CARE: clinic
LANDSCAPE: park

CURRENT FUNCTIONS - continued

EDUCATION: school
RELIGION: religious facility
church school
LANDSCAPE: park

7. ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION - continued

LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire
Gothic
Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
Spanish Colonial Revival

OTHER: Vernacular

9. Major Bibliographical References

ENDNOTES

1. Mary Wingfield Scott, Old Richmond Neighborhoods, p. 205.

2. Ibid., p. 205.

3. Harry W. Ward, Richmond, An Illustrated History, p. 21.

4. Alden Hatch, The Byrds of Virginia, p. 32.

[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 approximately 84 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	283200	4156840
B	18	283540	4156920
C	18	283600	4157900
D	18	283250	4157900

[X] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

[X] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carol Buckingham, chair
organization Oregon Hill Community History Association date October 30, 1990
street & number 421 South Laurel Street telephone 804/343-1541
city or town Richmond state Virginia zip code 23220

★U.S.GPO:1988-0-223-918

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The Parsons House of 1818 (photo #32), the Federal-style residence of Samuel Parsons, an early penitentiary superintendent, is the earliest structure in Oregon Hill and the only building known to remain from "Harvie's Plan" of 1817. Located at 600 Spring Street, it is directly across Belvidere Street from the State Penitentiary site. Although it has been modified by extensive additions, the interior woodwork and two finely detailed pedimented exterior doorways remain intact. The original building was a three-bay, 2 1/2-story, rectangular brick structure with a gable roof and two interior end chimneys. As noted by architectural historian Calder Loth: "The good proportions of the building are enhanced by the diminution of the window sizes: the first floor having nine-over-nine sash, the second with nine-over-six, and six-over-six sash in the two pedimented dormers." Beginning in the 1870s the residence was used as a home for unwed mothers, and until recently has provided a transitional refuge for young women in the Department of Corrections work release program.

There was little construction in Oregon Hill until the 1840s and 1850s brought the steady development of workers' cottages. These early homes, typified by the Heckel House at 616 S. Pine Street (photo #33) and by those found in the 600 and 700 blocks of China Street, were often frame structures characterized by gable roofs and simple wooden ornamentation. More substantial masonry-constructed houses typically had parapeted gable roofs as seen in the cluster of modest antebellum residences found in the 800 block of West Cary Street (photo #15). Many of these buildings retain historic six-over-six sash. The brick structures dating from this period tend to feature porch and cornice brackets, and other more elaborate woodwork indicative of greater prosperity. The more substantial residences remaining from the 1840s and 1850s were built in the popular styles of the day, including Greek Revival. Two examples of this trend survive at the northeastern edge of the district: the William Smith House and the Robert Hill House.

The house at 611 West Cary Street, constructed in 1842 for William Smith, is a handsome edifice with restrained ornamentation that is typical of the Greek Revival style. Though in recent years it has housed a number of commercial enterprises, the building served as the rectory for the Reverend Pike Powers of St. Andrews Church from 1875-1897. It is a two-story, three-bay, masonry, bearing wall structure with an English basement. Its low hipped roof marks it as one of the older buildings in the neighborhood.

The extended window and door lintels, the simple columns, and the six-over-six windows are all elements that are typical of the Greek Revival style which was popular in the mid-19th century. The two-story wooden porch dominating the building's facade is supported by square Doric pillars. Though a simple balustrade with square balusters delineates the lower level, the second floor of the porch is distinguished by Chinese Chippendale railings, a Jeffersonian treatment that is rarely found in Greek Revival structures.

Historically known as the Robert Hill House, 610 West Cary Street (photo #3) is another example of the Greek Revival style constructed in Oregon Hill in the 1840s. This building shares many of the characteristics found across Cary Street at the William Smith House: the three bays, the extended lintels, the six-over-six windows, the gable roof, and the restrained ornamentation. The porch is a one-story element centered on the facade. Paired square pillars frame the entry to the residence. Two twentieth-century rear additions and a hyphen modify the original building envelope. In the 1860s the building served as the home of Lewis Eugene Crehen, a Parisian-born artist who was an illustrator employed by the government of the Confederate States to document the Civil War. 610 West Cary Street is one of only two houses remaining on the north side of West Cary Street that reflects the historic character of a streetscape that has been decimated by extensive demolition.

The J. G. Andrews House at 314-16 S. Cherry Street (photo #18) is another of the outstanding early Oregon Hill residences. A two-story frame structure laid out in an H plan, this residence constructed in the 1850s is the purest example of the Italianate style found in Oregon Hill. The verticality of the house, emphasized by its raised basement, its deep bracketed eaves, and the arched hood supported by consoles marking the principle entry vividly express the Italianate style. Plain box columns supporting the single-story porch across the hyphen replace original decorative building elements. The building is divided by a masonry partition with chimney. The J. G. Andrews House is an early example of Italianate design which in combination with Victorian elements in the 1880s and 1890s found popularity throughout Oregon Hill, as well as in Richmond's Jackson Ward neighborhood.

The streetscapes of Oregon Hill are defined, in large measure, by two-story vernacular residences and commercial buildings built during the Victorian period, or the second half of the nineteenth century (photos #1, #2, #7, #14, #17, #23, #28). As found elsewhere in Richmond's nineteenth-century neighborhoods, the streets are broken down by an infrastructure of alleyways lined by

garages and storage sheds. In Oregon Hill the alleys run east-west. The north-south streets, with the exception of Belvidere, which was named for the Byrd Estate, were named for different trees. Few historic outbuildings remain as they were most likely simple, rudimentary structures. One notable exception to this is the Traser House at 128 S. Laurel Street which retains a remarkable assemblage of service structures in its yard.

The neighborhood includes some detached residences but the majority of homes are duplexes, semi-detached buildings, and rowhouses. Few of these buildings have individually outstanding configurations or detailing. Nearly all of these buildings have shed roofs and decorative cornices. Bracketed Italianate cornices, often with decorative attic vents in their friezes, appear on most of the houses. Windows tend to have two-over-two double-hung sash, though there are some six-over-six sash configurations. Both straight and segmental arched lintels appear, and a few of the houses, such as 614 S. Pine Street (photo #33) and 232-234 S. Laurel Street (photo #22), have ornamental lintels.

The majority follow a two-story, three-bay composition accented by one-story porches spanning the facade. The porches commonly have decorative balustrades, brackets, and friezes, and are frequently enhanced by sawnwork, spindlework, stickwork, and other decorative carpenter's treatments. Buildings are set back from the street at regular distances. Only a few buildings of the period deviate from strict symmetry in their facades. The houses at 610, 612 Albemarle Street, for example, have 3-bay 1st floors and 2-bay 2nd floors. The consistency of architectural elements gives the district its strong sense of visual continuity (photo #30).

The house at 616 Albemarle Street (photo #27) is an well-preserved example of the district's wood-frame, detached houses of the period. C.H. Pollard, a Tredegar Ironworks blacksmith, lived here at the time the house was built in 1857. The three-bay, two-story, gable-roofed domicile has shuttered six-over-six windows. Square, Doric, boxed pillars support the single-story porch which is lined with a simple balustrade of square pickets and a molded handrail. In contrast to the modest Pollard House, the masonry residences at 226-238 S. Cherry Street and at 125-127 S. Laurel Street (photos #12 and #21) are outstanding examples of design in the Victorian Italianate mode. The residences at 125-127 S. Laurel Street retain cresting and other exceptional ironwork, in addition to such refinements as string courses. The houses at 234, 236, and 238 S. Cherry Street are differentiated by their classically-

inspired modillion cornices, their segmental-arched windows and the bold scale of the porch brackets.

The Siewers House at 609 West Cary is an outstanding example of Second Empire-style architecture dating from the 1890s. This mansard-roofed building is characterized by its elaborate hand-crafted woodwork. The three bays of this two-and-one-half-story masonry residence are framed by a three-bay, single-story porch, and the building is surmounted by three corresponding segmental-arched dormers. The wooden porch features a highly articulated spindle frieze and a turned-and-sawn balustrade. The intricacy of the woodwork is a direct reflection of the Siewers family's trade: millwork. R. A. Siewers Lumber was established in Oregon Hill at the turn of the century. Though the millwork operations no longer remain in Oregon Hill, the Siewers family continues to operate a flourishing lumber company, and continues to occupy the distinguished Cary Street residence.

Another anomaly from this period is the Queen Anne-style residence at 810 Oregon Hill Parkway. This frame building incorporates a smaller gable-roofed structure, dating from the 1860s, which was moved from the 400 block of S. Pine Street. In the 1890's the building received Queen Anne detailing including decorative slate patterns, an ornamental vent in the cross gable, and highly articulated infill of the five-bay porch. This unusual house is prominently sited on the open side of hill leading down to the James River.

Oregon Hill's late-nineteenth-century commercial buildings are associated with Richmond's growth westward during the decade preceding the Civil War and during the ensuing Reconstruction period. Though a majority are clustered on the south side of Cary Street (photo #16), other small commercial buildings are scattered throughout the district, many with their original storefronts intact (photos #11 and #31). These early commercial buildings are found on nearly every block in Oregon Hill. Commercial buildings of both brick and frame construction remain, and all feature the same detailing found in the residential buildings. The historic storefronts typify retail configurations popular in the period, with central entrances flanked by large display windows, and framed by either wooden or metal pilasters and cornices. Most of these commercial buildings have residential quarters on their second stories; several of the buildings have secondary entrances on the ground level providing separate access to the upper floor. Surviving commercial buildings from this period include 821 Albemarle Street (the T.J. Shaughnessey Grocery); 815 W. Cary

Street (Harvey Hardware, photo #16); 915 Green Alley (livery stable); 917 Green Alley (livery stable); 632 Holly Street; 707 Idlewood Avenue (Norman T. Carter Store, photo #11); 301 S. Pine Street (old Padows store); 324 S. Pine Street; and 334 S. Pine Street (grocery, pharmacy in the 1880s).

Although the early 1900s in Oregon Hill were primarily a time for the construction of institutional buildings, this period also introduced the Colonial Revival style to residential construction. This style also dominated residences of the nearby Fan District. Although the scale and materials of the residences are consistent with that of the earlier Oregon Hill buildings, the detailing at cornice and at the front porches contrasts with the more exuberant Italianate ornament. The Colonial Revival houses feature Doric and Ionic columns and dentil cornices. Several of the frame homes from this period, such as 614, 616, and 618 S. Laurel Street have two-story front porches. The duplex at 614 S. Laurel Street, a well-preserved example, features attenuated two-over-two windows, and turned balusters. Doric and Ionic porch columns differentiate the first and second stories. The house at 324 S. Cherry Street incorporates granite sills and jack arches, Ionic colonettes, and a dentil cornice using standard Colonial Revival materials of red brick and white wood trim.

The housing commissioned by Grace Arents in 1904 for rental to low-income residents at 200-202 S. Linden Street and at 912-924 Cumberland Street incorporates Colonial Revival elements such as Adamesque friezes, fan lights, and granite sills and lintels. However, these buildings are more notable for the high level of quality specified for the materials and finishes. The homes included grained woodwork and ceramic tile hearths and fireplace surrounds. These structures represent the city's first subsidized housing units; they set a standard of quality which has not since been equalled.

Oregon Hill's primary institutional buildings consist of the Grace Arents School, Pine Street Baptist Church, St. Andrews Church and School, the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association buildings, and the William Byrd Community Center. The architecture as well as the functions of these landmark buildings set them apart from the smaller-scale residential and commercial buildings. These structures were built of different materials than the wood siding and masonry that characterize the commercial and residential structures. The institutional buildings feature more sophisticated style and detailing articulated in stone, stucco, and buff-colored brick. They were designed and programmed to be community land-

marks--beacons of enlightenment and comfort.

Although other church buildings are known to have existed in Oregon Hill, only Pine Street Baptist Church and St. Andrews Church survive. Both buildings replace earlier structures. Pine Street Baptist (photo #4) was constructed at 400 S. Pine Street by Baylor S. Martin, a founder of the church, who resided adjacent to the church property. For a year, beginning in 1883, the congregation held services in the basement of the building as the remainder of the structure was under construction. An impressive square bell tower accented by crockets and finials rises over the entry to the sanctuary. Constructed of brick laid in five-course American bond, the building is characterized by consistent Gothic detailing and ornament. The organization of this Gothic Revival exterior is reminiscent of another prominent Richmond landmark, Second Presbyterian Church. An apparently original cast-iron fence further enhances the church and the adjacent 1927 Sunday school building.

The most well known of Oregon Hill's institutional buildings were those commissioned by Grace Arents at the turn of the century. The niece and principal heiress of tobacco magnate Lewis Ginter, Miss Arents was a brilliant woman of profound religious and moral convictions. She began her sponsorship of the Oregon Hill neighborhood in 1875 with the donation of a pump organ and the funds to hire a pumper for St. Andrews Church. In 1899 she employed church architect A. H. Ellwood of Elkhart, Indiana, to design a larger sanctuary and a new school building for St. Andrews Church and School (photos 5 and 6). In the tradition of medieval churches, which were built to be textbooks for the masses, the architect specified the carving of scriptural passages into the arches of the church doorways. Miss Arents's work in the church and school later lead her to fund the construction of a parish house, faculty dormitory (photo #9), and a library building (photo #8) designed by the prominent Richmond firm Noland and Baskervill. These buildings, erected between 1901 and 1908, form a coherent grouping of institutional buildings designed in the Victorian Gothic style. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places and on the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1979, these buildings have long been recognized as architectural landmarks. More importantly, they serve collectively as a monument to Grace Arents and to her devotion to the health, education, and welfare of the people of Oregon Hill.

Oregon Hill has experienced minimal growth in the past seventy years. The construction of the Richmond Metropolitan Expressway in

1968 cut a wide swath through the neighborhood. Despite the resulting tragic loss of more than one hundred homes, the neighborhood remains inexorably knit together by bridges that provide visual continuity as well as pedestrian and vehicular access across the chasm (photos #12 and #13). Unfortunately the neighborhood has been most damaged at its fragile edges where corporate landowners have been steadily destroying homes in the name of expansion. On the northern edge antebellum homes and small commercial enterprises have been lost to parking lots. On the west Hollywood Cemetery has recently destroyed several Victorian-period cottages. On the eastern edge Ethyl Corporation destroyed a block of residences, taking down the street trees in the wake of destruction. The integrity of this historic working class neighborhood powerfully reveals the gritty determination of its residents to resist incursion. At the core of Oregon Hill are streets lined by trees, brick sidewalks, and picket fences that lead past unpretentious, nineteenth-century, vernacular dwellings with fanciful wood porches. Gothic churches, schools, and community buildings dating from the early twentieth century--outstanding architectural statements in stone and masonry--actively fill the ongoing needs of the neighborhood and of the city beyond.

OREGON HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

All resources are contributing unless marked (NC) for non-contributing.

STREET ADDRESS	RESOURCE
127-362	
ALBEMARLE STREET	
608 Albemarle Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
610 Albemarle Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
612 Albemarle Street	1870s freestanding frame dwelling
615 Albemarle Street	1870s semi-detached frame A. T. Wray House
616 Albemarle Street	1860s freestanding gable-roofed frame C. H. Pollard House
617 Albemarle Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
618 Albemarle Street	1870s freestanding frame dwelling
708 Albemarle Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
710 Albemarle Street	1880s attached frame dwelling
712 Albemarle Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
809 Albemarle Street	1920 freestanding concrete block commercial building (former Albemarle Service Station)
810 Albemarle Street	1870s freestanding frame dwelling
812 Albemarle Street	1860s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
815 Albemarle Street	1870s semi-detached frame duplex
817 Albemarle Street	1870s semi-detached frame duplex
819 Albemarle Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
821 Albemarle Street	1870s semi-detached Victorian Italianate brick vacant commerical building (former T. J. Shaughnessey Grocery)
SOUTH BELVIDERE STREET	
108 S. Belvidere Street	1910s freestanding Colonial Revival brick dwelling
114 S. Belvidere Street	1910s freestanding brick townhouse
116 S. Belvidere Street	1910s freestanding brick townhouse

118 S. Belvidere Street	1850s semi-detached hip-roofed frame dwelling on raised basement
120 S. Belvidere Street	1850s semi-detached hip-roofed frame dwelling on raised basement

WEST CARY STREET

601 West Cary Street	1870s freestanding brick commercial building with modern front addition (currently Advance Electric) (NC)
608 West Cary Street	1880s semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
609 West Cary Street	1890s freestanding Second Empire-style brick Siewer's House
610 West Cary Street	1840s semi-detached hip-roofed brick Greek Revival Robert Hill House
611 West Cary Street	1842 freestanding hip-roofed brick Greek Revival William Smith House
617 West Cary Street	1950s brick commercial building (NC)
619 West Cary Street	1950s brick commercial building (NC)
701-03 W. Cary Street	1880s semi-detached brick commerical/ residential building
705 West Cary Street	1920s attached masonry/stucco commercial building
707 West Cary Street	1920s attached masonry/stucco commercial building
709 West Cary Street	1940s semi-detached concrete block commercial building (NC)
711 West Cary Street	1880s semi-detached brick townhouse with ironwork
713 West Cary Street	1880s attached brick townhouse
715 West Cary Street	1880s attached brick townhouse
717 West Cary Street	ca. 1890 attached brick duplex
719 West Cary Street	ca. 1890 attached brick duplex
721 West Cary Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
723 West Cary Street	1910s semi-detached brick Colonial Revival apartment house
725 West Cary Street	1910s semi-detached brick Colonial Revival apartment house
727 West Cary Street	ca. 1900 semi-detached brick commercial/ residential building
729 West Cary Street	ca. 1900 attached brick commercial/residential building
731 West Cary Street	ca. 1900 semi-detached brick commercial/ residential building
801 West Cary Street	1890s semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate Paragon Pharmacy
803 West Cary Street	1840s semi-detached gable-roofed commercial/ residential building
805 West Cary Street	1890s semi-detached brick Colonial Revival dwelling

807 West Cary Street	1840s semi-detached gable-roofed brick dwelling on raised basement
809 West Cary street	1840s semi-detached gable-roofed brick dwelling on raised basement
811 West Cary Street	1840s semi-detached gable-roofed brick dwelling on raised basement
815 West Cary Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate Harvey Hardware
817 West Cary Street	ca. 1890 attached brick commercial/residential building
819 west Cary Street	1900s attached brick commercial/residential building
821 West Cary Street	1900s attached brick commercial/residential building
823 West Cary Street	1850s semi-detached brick dwelling
825 West Cary Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached brick commercial/ residential building

SOUTH CHERRY STREET

117 South Cherry Street	ca. 1880 semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
119 South Cherry Street	ca. 1880 semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
121 South Cherry Street	ca. 1880 semi-detached brick dwelling
123 South Cherry Street	ca. 1880 semi-detached brick dwelling
125 South Cherry Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
127 South Cherry Street	ca. 1886 semi-detached brick dwelling
127-1/2 S. Cherry Street	ca. 1886 semi-detached brick dwelling
129 South Cherry Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
130 South Cherry Street	1860s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling ← EASEMENT
131 South Cherry Street	1880s semi-detached brick dwelling
132 South Cherry Street	1860s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
133 South Cherry Street	1880s semi-detached brick dwelling
135 South Cherry Street	ca. 1890 freestanding brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
137 South Cherry Street	ca. 1896 semi-detached frame dwelling
137-1/2 S. Cherry Street	ca. 1896 semi-detached frame dwelling
139 South Cherry Street	ca. 1890 freestanding brick dwelling
219 South Cherry Street	1923 freestanding Spanish Colonial Revival brick Instructive Visiting Nurse Association Clinic building
223 South Cherry Street	1904 freestanding brick Instructive Visiting Nurse Association building

224 South Cherry Street	1908 freestanding Gothic Revival brick Arents Free Library, Noland and Baskervill, architects
226 South Cherry Street	1880s semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
228 South Cherry Street	1880s semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
230 South Cherry Street	1880s semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
232 South Cherry Street	1880s semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
234 South Cherry Street	1880s semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
236 South Cherry Street	1880s attached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
238 South Cherry Street	1880s semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
300 South Cherry Street	1860s semi-detached gable-roofed frame dwelling
301 South Cherry Street	1880s semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
302 South Cherry Street	1860s semi-detached gable-roofed frame dwelling with breezeway
303 South Cherry Street	1882 attached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
304 South Cherry Street	1860s semi-detached gable-roofed frame dwelling with breezeway
304-1/4 S. Cherry Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
304-1/2 S. Cherry Strett	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
305 South Cherry Street	1882 semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
306 South Cherry Street	1880s attached brick dwelling
307 South Cherry Street	1850s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
308 South Cherry Street	1880s semi-detached brick dwelling
310 South Cherry Street	1880s freestanding brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
311 South Cherry Street	1850s freestanding frame dwelling
312 South Cherry Street	1860s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
313 South Cherry Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
314-16 S. Cherry Street	1850s freestanding Italianate hip-roofed frame J.G. Andrews House
315 South Cherry Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
318 South Cherry Street	1880s semi-detached brick dwelling
318-1/2 S. Cherry Street	1880s semi-detached brick dwelling
320 South Cherry Street	ca. 1900 freestanding brick dwelling
321 South Cherry Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
322 South Cherry Street	1870s freestanding frame Victorian Italianate dwelling
323 South Cherry Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
324 South Cherry Street	ca. 1900 freestanding brick Colonial Revival dwelling
325 South Cherry Street	1870s semi-detatched frame dwelling
327 South Cherry Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
328-30 S. Cherry Street	1920s freestanding one-story commercial brick building

329 South Cherry Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
331 South Cherry Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
333 South Cherry Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
335 South Cherry Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
337 South Cherry Street	1860s semi-detached frame dwelling
339 South Cherry Street	1860s semi-detached frame dwelling
341 South Cherry Street	1850s semi-detached frame dwelling
343 South Cherry Street	1850s semi-detached frame dwelling
407-9 S. Cherry Street	1890s freestanding brick commercial building
411 South Cherry Street	1890s freestanding brick dwelling
-128 615 South Cherry Street	1850s freestanding frame dwelling
127-402-1 617 South Cherry Street	1850s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling with stone raised basement

CHINA STREET

-129 611 China Street	1890s frame dwelling
614 China Street	1850s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
616 China Street	1850s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
618 China Street	1890s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
620 China Street	1940s freestanding concrete block dwelling (NC)
621 China Street	1850s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
623 China Street	1870s freestanding frame dwelling
625 China Street	1850s freestanding frame dwelling with 1870s remodeling
626 China Street	1920s semi-detached brick one-story commercial building attached to 1910s brick commercial building (formerly 525 S. Pine St.)
708 China Street	1850s freestanding gable-roofed one-story frame dwelling
709 China Street	1850s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
710 China Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
711 China Street	1870s freestanding one-story frame dwelling
712 China Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
713 China Street	1870s freestanding one-story frame dwelling
716 China Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
718 China Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
720 China Street	1870s freestanding frame dwelling
801 China Street	1850s freestanding hip-roofed frame dwelling

149 805 China Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
806 China Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
807 China Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
808 China Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
809 China Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
810 China Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
811 China Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
812 China Street	1870s freestanding frame dwelling
813 China Street	1870s freestanding frame dwelling
814 China Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
816 China Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
817 China Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
819 China Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
820 China Street	1870s freestanding frame dwelling
822 China Street	1870s semi-detached one-story frame dwelling
824 China Street	1870s semi-detached one-story frame dwelling
825 China Street	1870s freestanding frame dwelling
166 827 China Street	1870s freestanding frame dwelling

CUMBERLAND STREET

The Grace Arents Public Housing:

912 Cumberland Street	ca. 1904 semi-detached brick dwelling
914 Cumberland Street	ca. 1904 semi-detached brick dwelling
916 Cumberland Street	ca. 1904 semi-detached brick dwelling
918 Cumberland Street	ca. 1904 attached brick dwelling
920 Cumberland Street	ca. 1904 semi-detached brick dwelling
922 Cumberland Street	ca. 1904 semi-detached brick dwelling
924 Cumberland Street	ca. 1904 semi-detached brick dwelling

GREEN ALLEY

915 Green Alley	1880s freestanding gable-roofed with parapet brick livery stable
175 917 Green Alley	1880s freestanding gable-roofed with parapet brick livery stable

HOLLY STREET

614 Holly Street	1870s semi-detached brick dwelling
616 Holly Street	1870s attached brick dwelling
618 Holly Street	1870s attached brick dwelling
620 Holly Street	1870s attached brick dwelling
622 Holly Street	1870s attached brick dwelling
624 Holly Street	1870s attached brick dwelling
626 Holly Street	1870s semi-detached brick dwelling
630 Holly Street	1870s freestanding brick dwelling
632 Holly Street	1870s semi-detached brick commercial building
634 Holly Street	1870s semi-detached brick dwelling
716 Holly Street	1870s freestanding frame dwelling
718 Holly Street	1880s freestanding brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
720 Holly Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
159 722 Holly Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling

IDLEWOOD AVENUE

-190 S.O.S. Park Guardian

609 Idlewood Avenue	ca. 1885 freestanding brick dwelling
611 Idlewood Avenue	1860s freestanding frame dwelling with remodeled roof line
612 Idlewood Avenue	1860s freestanding frame dwelling with remodeled roof line
615 Idlewood Avenue	ca. 1890 freestanding frame dwelling
616 Idlewood Avenue	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
618 Idlewood Avenue	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling
620 Idlewood Avenue	1860s freestanding frame dwelling
622 Idlewood Avenue	1860s freestanding frame dwelling with several additions
707 Idlewood Avenue	1880s freestanding frame one-story Norman T. Carter Store
709 Idlewood Avenue	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
711 Idlewood Avenue	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
Idlewood Avenue at South Cherry Street	1900 & 1904 freestanding Victorian Gothic brick St. Andrews Parochial School, A. H. Ellwood, architect
807 Idlewood Avenue	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
809 Idlewood Avenue	1880s semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
811 Idlewood Avenue	1880s semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
912 Idlewood Avenue	1870s semi-detached frame commercial/ residential building

914 Idlewood Avenue	1870s semi-detached one-story frame dwelling

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SOUTH LAUREL STREET

103 South Laurel Street	1900 freestanding brick dwelling
105 South Laurel Street	1850s freestanding pyramidal hip-roofed frame dwelling
109 South Laurel Street	1900 freestanding brick dwelling
112 South Laurel Street	1885 freestanding frame dwelling
113 South Laurel Street	1860s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
115 South Laurel Street	1850s semi-detached frame dwelling
127.362-2 117 South Laurel Street	1850s semi-detached gable-roofed frame dwelling
119 South Laurel Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
121 South Laurel Street	1870s freestanding gable-roofed frame Victorian Italianate dwelling
122 South Laurel Street	1850s freestanding frame dwelling
123 South Laurel Street	ca. 1890 freestanding brick dwelling
124 South Laurel Street	ca. 1900 freestanding hip-roofed frame Victorian Italianate dwelling
125 South Laurel Street	ca. 1890 freestanding brick Victorian Italianate dwelling with ironwork
126 South Laurel Street	1870s freestanding frame dwelling
127 South Laurel Street	ca. 1890 freestanding brick Victorian Italianate dwelling with iron work
128 South Laurel Street	1874 freestanding frame Rev. J. B. Hutson House
228 South Laurel Street	ca. 1882 semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
228-1/2 S. Laurel Street	ca. 1882 semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
230 South Laurel Street	1880s freestanding brick dwelling (former St. Andrew's Parish Library)
231 South Laurel Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
233 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling with raised basement
234 South Laurel Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
235 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame Victorian Italianate dwelling with raised basement
236 South Laurel Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached brick dwelling
237 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
239 South Laurel Street	1880s attached frame dwelling
241 South Laurel Street	1880s attached frame dwelling

239 243 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
South Laurel Street at Idlewood Avenue	1901-3 freestanding asymmetrical stone Victorian Gothic St. Andrews Church, A. H. Ellwood architect
240 300 South Laurel Street	1890s semi-detached brick dwelling
301 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached brick dwelling
302 South Laurel Street	1890s semi-detached brick dwelling
303 South Laurel Street	1880s attached brick dwelling
304 South Laurel Street	1860s semi-detached frame dwelling
304A S. Laurel Street	1900 semi-detached one-story frame commercial building
305 South Laurel Street	1880s attached brick dwelling
306 South Laurel Street	1860s semi-detached frame dwelling
307 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached brick dwelling
308 South Laurel Street	1890s freestanding frame commercial/ residential building
309 South Laurel Street	1890 semi-detached brick dwelling
310 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame Victorian Italianate dwelling with raised basement
310-1/2 S. Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame Victorian Italianate dwelling with raised basement
311 South Laurel Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached brick dwelling
312 South Laurel Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
313 South Laurel Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
314 South Laurel Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
315 South Laurel Street	1880s freestanding frame Victorian Italianate dwelling
316 South Laurel Street	1880s freestanding brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
317 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame Victorian Italianate dwelling
318 South Laurel Street	1870s freestanding frame dwelling
319 South Laurel Street	1880s attached frame dwelling
320 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame residential/ commercial building
321 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
322 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
323 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
324 South Laurel Street	1880s attached frame dwelling
325 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
326 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
327 South Laurel Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
328 South Laurel Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling with raised basement
329 South Laurel Street	1890s semi-detached brick dwelling with raised basement

331 South Laurel Street	1890s semi-detached brick dwelling with raised basement
332 South Laurel Street	1890s semi-detached brick dwelling with raised basement
333 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling with raised basement
334 South Laurel Street	1890s semi-detached brick dwelling with raised basement
335 South Laurel Street	1880s attached frame dwelling
336 South Laurel Street	1890s semi-detached brick dwelling with raised basement
337 South Laurel Street	1880s attached frame dwelling
338 South Laurel Street	1890s attached brick dwelling with raised basement
339 South Laurel Street	1880s attached frame dwelling
340 South Laurel Street	1890s attached brick dwelling with raised basement
341 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
342 South Laurel Street	1890s semi-detached brick dwelling with raised basement
343 South Laurel Street	1890s semi-detached frame dwelling
344 South Laurel Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached brick dwelling
345 South Laurel Street	1890s attached frame dwelling
346 South Laurel Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached brick dwelling
347 South Laurel Street	1890s semi-detached frame dwelling
349 South Laurel Street	1890s freestanding brick residential/ commercial Laurel Street Market
400 South Laurel Street	1890s semi-detached brick residential/ commercial Victorian Italianate building
402 South Laurel Street	ca. 1885 attached frame Henry Carter Osterbind House
402-1/2 S. Laurel Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached frame dwelling
404 South Laurel Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached frame dwelling
404-1/2 S. Laurel Street	ca. 1885 attached frame dwelling
406 South Laurel Street	ca. 1885 attached frame dwelling
406-1/2 S. Laurel Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached frame dwelling
407 South Laurel Street	ca. 1900 freestanding brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
408 South Laurel Street	1860s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
409 South Laurel Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached frame dwelling
409-1/2 S. Laurel Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached frame dwelling
410 South Laurel Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
411 South Laurel Street	ca. 1885 freestanding frame dwelling
412 South Laurel Street	1850s semi-detached gable-roofed frame Victorian Italianate dwelling
413 South Laurel Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached frame dwelling
413-1/2 S. Laurel Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached frame dwelling
414 South Laurel Street	1850s semi-detached gable-roofed frame Greek Revival dwelling

415 South Laurel Street	1870s freestanding frame dwelling
417 South Laurel Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached frame dwelling
417-1/2 S. Laurel Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached frame dwelling
419 South Laurel Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached frame dwelling
420 South Laurel Street	ca. 1888 semi-detached frame dwelling
421 South Laurel Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached frame dwelling
421-1/2 S. Laurel Street	1875 semi-detached frame dwelling
422 South Laurel Street	ca. 1888 attached frame dwelling
423 South Laurel Street	1875 semi-detached frame dwelling
424 South Laurel Street	ca. 1888 semi-detached frame dwelling
425 South Laurel Street	1860s freestanding gable/shed-roofed frame dwelling remodeled ca. 1890
426 South Laurel Street	ca. 1888 semi-detached frame dwelling
428 South Laurel Street	ca. 1888 attached frame dwelling
430 South Laurel Street	ca. 1888 semi-detached frame dwelling
432 South Laurel Street	ca. 1888 semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
434 South Laurel Street	ca. 1888 semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
500 South Laurel Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached frame dwelling
500-1/2 S. Laurel Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached frame dwelling
502 South Laurel Street	ca. 1890 freestanding frame dwelling
504 South Laurel Street	1870s freestanding frame dwelling
505 South Laurel Street	1859 freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
506 South Laurel Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
507 South Laurel Street	1870s freestanding frame dwelling
508 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
509 South Laurel Street	1857 freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
510 South Laurel Street	1880s attached frame dwelling
512 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
513 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
514 South Laurel Street	1880s attached frame dwelling
515 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
516 South Laurel Street	1880s semi-detached frame Muscoe Russell Pace House
523 South Laurel Street	1887 semi-detached frame dwelling
523-1/2 S. Laurel Street	1887 semi-detached frame dwelling
525 South Laurel Street	1887 freestanding frame dwelling
526 South Laurel Street	1860s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
527 South Laurel Street	ca. 1890 freestanding frame dwelling
528 South Laurel Street	1914 freestanding frame dwelling

530 South Laurel Street	1910s freestanding frame dwelling
345 532 South Laurel Street	1854 freestanding hip-roofed frame Benjamin Evans House
601 South Laurel Street	ca. 1900 freestanding frame dwelling
601-1/2 S. Laurel Street	ca. 1910 freestanding hip-roofed American Foursquare frame dwelling
603 South Laurel Street	ca. 1900 freestanding frame dwelling
603-1/2 S. Laurel Street	ca. 1910 semi-detached frame dwelling
605 South Laurel Street	ca. 1910 semi-detached frame dwelling
606 South Laurel Street	ca. 1900 freestanding frame dwelling
607 South Laurel Street	ca. 1900 freestanding frame dwelling with false mansard roof
608 South Laurel Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached frame dwelling
609 South Laurel Street	ca. 1910 freestanding frame dwelling with false mansard roof
610 South Laurel Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached frame dwelling
611 South Laurel Street	ca. 1910 freestanding frame dwelling with false mansard roof
613 South Laurel Street	ca. 1910 freestanding frame dwelling with false mansard roof
614 South Laurel Street	ca. 1910 freestanding frame dwelling with two-level front porch
616 South Laurel Street	ca. 1910 freestanding frame dwelling with two-level front porch
618 South Laurel Street	ca. 1910 freestanding frame dwelling with two-level front porch
620 South Laurel Street	ca. 1910 freestanding frame dwelling with two-level back porch
621 South Laurel Street	ca. 1910 freestanding frame dwelling with brick party wall
623 South Laurel Street	ca. 1910 freestanding frame dwelling
718 South Laurel Street	ca. 1910 freestanding brick modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with false mansard roof and two-story three-sided bay with turret roof
720 South Laurel Street	ca. 1910 freestanding frame dwelling with two-level front porch
721 South Laurel Street	ca. 1910 freestanding brick dwelling (formerly semi-detached)
722 South Laurel Street	ca. 1915 freestanding frame Colonial Revival dwelling with false mansard roof
368 733 South Laurel Street	ca. 1910 freestanding frame dwelling with cantilevered addition

SOUTH LINDEN STREET

The Grace Arents Public Housing includes 200 and 202 S. Linden Street

200 South Linden Street	ca. 1904 semi-detached brick dwelling
202 South Linden Street	ca. 1904 semi-detached brick dwelling
225 South Linden Street	1860s semi-detached gable-roofed frame dwelling

227 South Linden Street	1860s semi-detached gable-roofed frame dwelling
229 South Linden Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached frame dwelling
231 South Linden Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached frame dwelling
233 South Linden Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached frame dwelling
235 South Linden Street	ca. 1890 attached frame dwelling
237 South Linden Street	ca. 1890 attached frame dwelling
239 South Linden Street	ca. 1890 attached frame dwelling
241 South Linden Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached frame dwelling

OREGON HILL PARKWAY

810 Oregon Hill Parkway	1860s/90s freestanding frame Queen Anne-style dwelling
812 Oregon Hill Parkway	1860s freestanding frame dwelling with later remodeling
814 Oregon Hill Parkway	1870s freestanding frame dwelling
816 Oregon Hill Parkway	1850 freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling

SOUTH PINE STREET

101-1/2 S. Pine Street	1880s freestanding brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
104 South Pine Street	ca. 1900 freestanding brick dwelling
105 South Pine Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached brick dwelling
106 South Pine Street	1870s semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
106-1/2 S. Pine Street	1870s semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate George P. Perrini House
107 South Pine Street	ca. 1885 attached brick dwelling
108 South Pine Street	1850s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
109 South Pine Street	ca. 1885 attached brick dwelling
110 South Pine Street	1880s freestanding brick dwelling
111 South Pine Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached brick dwelling
112 South Pine Street	1890s freestanding brick dwelling with breezeway
113 South Pine Street	1870s freestanding frame dwelling
114 South Pine Street	1880s semi-detached brick dwelling
115 South Pine Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached brick dwelling
116 South Pine Street	1880s semi-detached brick dwelling
117 South Pine Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached brick dwelling
118 South Pine Street	1870s freestanding frame dwelling

120 South Pine Street	1850s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
122 South Pine Street	1850s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
123 South Pine Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached brick dwelling
125 South Pine Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached brick dwelling
225 South Pine Street	ca. 1895 semi-detached frame dwelling
404 227 South Pine Street	ca. 1895 semi-detached frame dwelling
300 South Pine Street	1860s freestanding frame dwelling
301 South Pine Street	1880s freestanding brick Victorian Italianate commercial/residential building
302 South Pine Street	1870 semi-detached frame dwelling
302-1/2 S. Pine Street	1870 semi-detached frame dwelling
303 South Pine Street	1904 freestanding brick dwelling
303-1/2 S. Pine Street	1898 freestanding brick dwelling
304 South Pine Street	1860s semi-detached gable-roofed frame dwelling
305 South Pine Street	1860 freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
306 South Pine Street	1860s attached gable-roofed frame dwelling
307 South Pine Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
308 South Pine Street	1860s attached gable-roofed frame dwelling
309 South Pine Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
310 South Pine Street	1860s semi-detached gable-roofed frame dwelling
311 South Pine Street	1890s semi-detached frame dwelling
312 South Pine Street	1890s freestanding frame dwelling with two-level porch
313 South Pine Street	1890s semi-detached frame dwelling
421 314 South Pine Street	1860 semi-detached hip-roofed frame dwelling
315 South Pine Street	1880s semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
316 South Pine Street	1860 semi-detached hip-roofed frame dwelling
317 South Pine Street	1880s attached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
318 South Pine Street	1890s freestanding frame dwelling
319 South Pine Street	1880s semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
319-1/2 S. Pine Street	1850s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
320 South Pine Street	1890s freestanding frame dwelling
321 South Pine Street	1860s semi-detached gable-roofed frame dwelling
322 South Pine Street	1890s freestanding frame residential/ commercial building
323 South Pine Street	1860s semi-detached gable-roofed frame dwelling
324 South Pine Street	1880s freestanding frame commercial/ residential building
325 South Pine Street	1890s semi-detached brick dwelling
325-1/2 S. Pine Street	1890s semi-detached brick dwelling
327 South Pine Street	1850s freestanding frame dwelling

329 South Pine Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
329-1/2 S. Pine Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
331 South Pine Street	1850s freestanding hip-roofed frame dwelling
441 334 South Pine Street	1874 freestanding brick commercial/ residential Pine Street Barber Shop (former Pine Street Pharmacy)
400 South Pine Street	1885 Victorian Gothic brick Pine Street Baptist Church built by local contractor Baylor S. Martin with 1927 addition and 1962 annex
401 South Pine Street	1885 freestanding gable-roofed frame Baylor S. Martin House
403 South Pine Street	1890s semi-detached frame Victorian Italianate dwelling
405 South Pine Street	1890s semi-detached frame Victorian Italianate dwelling
407 South Pine Street	1850s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
409 South Pine Street	1890s freestanding frame dwelling
411 South Pine Street	1890s semi-detached frame Victorian Italianate dwelling
411-1/2 S. Pine Street	1890s semi-detached frame Victorian Italianate dwelling
412 South Pine Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached frame dwelling
412-1/2 S. Pine Street	ca. 1885 semi-detached frame dwelling
413 South Pine Street	1850s semi-detached frame dwelling remodeled in 1890s
414 South Pine Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
415 South Pine Street	1850s semi-detached frame dwelling remodeled in 1890s
416 South Pine Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling with two-level front porch
417 South Pine Street	1856 freestanding frame dwelling
418 South Pine Street	1880s semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
418-1/2 S. Pine Street	1880s attached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
420 South Pine Street	1880s attached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
420-1/2 S. Pine Street	1880s semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
421 South Pine Street	1910s freestanding hip-roofed brick American Foursquare dwelling
423 South Pine Street	ca. 1886 semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
424 South Pine Street	1910 semi-detached frame dwelling
424-1/2 S. Pine Street	1910 semi-detached frame dwelling
425 South Pine Street	ca. 1886 semi-detached brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
426 South Pine Street	1913 freestanding brick dwelling
427 South Pine Street	1870s freestanding frame Victorian Italianate dwelling
428 South Pine Street	ca. 1900 semi-detached frame dwelling
429 South Pine Street	1870s freestanding frame Victorian Italianate dwelling
430 South Pine Street	ca. 1900 semi-detached frame Victorian Italianate dwelling
431 South Pine Street	1870s semi-detached frame dwelling

472 433 South Pine Street	1890s semi-detached frame commercial/ residential building
500 South Pine Street	ca. 1889 semi-detached frame dwelling
501 South Pine Street	1920s freestanding one-story commercial brick building
502 South Pine Street	ca. 1889 semi-detached frame dwelling
504 South Pine Street	ca. 1886 freestanding frame Victorian Italianate dwelling
506 South Pine Street	ca. 1886 freestanding frame Victorian Italianate dwelling
507 South Pine Street	1890s freestanding frame dwelling
508 South Pine Street	1890s freestanding brick dwelling
509 South Pine Street	ca. 1905 semi-detached brick dwelling
511 South Pine Street	1905 semi-detached brick dwelling
513 South Pine Street	1902 freestanding brick dwelling
515 South Pine Street	1902 semi-detached brick Joseph Angle House
515-1/2 S. Pine Street	1902 semi-detached brick dwelling
516 South Pine Street	1890s freestanding frame dwelling
517 South Pine Street	1850s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
519 South Pine Street	ca. 1900 brick commercial/residential building
521 South Pine Street	ca. 1900 semi-detached frame dwelling
522 South Pine Street	1860s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
523 South Pine Street	ca. 1900 semi-detached frame dwelling
524-1/2 S. Pine Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
526 South Pine Street	ca. 1900 freestanding frame commercial/ residential building
493 528 South Pine Street	ca. 1920 freestanding brick commercial/ residential building
600 South Pine Street	1911 freestanding hip-roofed brick Colonial Revival Grace Arents School
603 South Pine Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
127-362-4 605 South Pine Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
605-1/2 S. Pine Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
607 South Pine Street	1856 freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
609 South Pine Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
610 South Pine Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
611 South Pine Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
611-1/2 S. Pine Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
614 South Pine Street	1880s freestanding frame Victorian Italianate dwelling
616 South Pine Street	1857 freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling
618 South Pine Street	1860s semi-detached gable-roofed frame dwelling
619 South Pine Street	1890s freestanding frame Victorian Italianate dwelling
620 South Pine Street	1860s semi-detached gable-roofed frame dwelling
622 South Pine Street	1860s freestanding gable-roofed frame dwelling

624 South Pine Street	ca. 1911 semi-detached brick dwelling
626 South Pine Street	ca. 1911 attached brick dwelling
628 South Pine Street	ca. 1911 semi-detached brick dwelling
700 South Pine Street	ca. 1880 freestanding brick Victorian Italianate dwelling
702 South Pine Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached frame dwelling
704 South Pine Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached frame dwelling
706 South Pine Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached frame dwelling
706-1/2 S. Pine Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached frame dwelling
708 South Pine Street	ca. 1890 freestanding frame dwelling
710 South Pine Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached frame dwelling
712 South Pine Street	ca. 1890 semi-detached frame dwelling
729 South Pine Street	ca. 1910 freestanding octagonal Oregon Hill Park gazebo

-924

SPRING STREET

601 Spring Street	1818 freestanding Federal-style brick Parsons House with later additions
608 Spring Street	1880s freestanding frame dwelling
127-362-5 612 Spring Street	1890s freestanding frame Victorian Italianate dwelling
614 Spring Street	1890s freestanding frame dwelling
711 Spring Street	ca. 1890 freestanding hip-roofed one-story frame dwelling
714 Spring Street	ca. 1900 freestanding frame dwelling
719-21 Spring Street	1860s freestanding hip-roofed frame dwelling
804 Spring Street	ca. 1900 semi-detached frame dwelling with cantilevered bath addition
806 Spring Street	ca. 1900 semi-detached frame dwelling
808 Spring Street	1860s semi-detached hip-roofed frame dwelling
810 Spring Street	1860s semi-detached hip-roofed frame dwelling
816 Spring Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
127-362-6 818 Spring Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
820 Spring Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling
-926 822 Spring Street	1880s semi-detached frame dwelling

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Richmond neighborhood now called Oregon Hill has, in the course of its development, been known by several other names. According to Mary Wingfield Scott, noted historian, "Oregon Hill," more properly refers to the "very small neighborhood occupying the V between the two entrances to the [old] Robert E. Lee Bridge."[1] This neighborhood of small frame buildings east of Belvidere Street and south of the Virginia State Penitentiary, has disappeared but has conferred the name, if not its history, on its western neighbor. Originally part of Henrico Count, but annexed by Richmond in 1867, the borders of the present-day Oregon Hill neighborhood are Belvidere Street on the east, the James River on the south, Hollywood Cemetery, Cherry and Linden Streets on the west, and Cary Street on the north. Mary Wingfield Scott further states that "in deeds of the 1840's, the whole promontory is called Belvidera Hill, from Belvidere, the home of the third William Byrd."[2] The part of present-day Oregon Hill north of Spring Street was also known as Sydney (or Sidney) as early as 1817. Each of these names for the area records with it a piece of history of Oregon Hill and its place in the city of Richmond

In 1678, Captain William Byrd received a grant of 7,351 acres of land at the falls of the James, running approximately five miles upriver from the "1,800-acre estate he had already inherited from his uncle, Thomas Stegg, Jr."[3] A part of this acreage comprises the present-day Oregon Hill neighborhood. On this land overlooking the James River, Alden Hatch records that "Byrd built a fine new house on nearby Oregon Hill, which he named Belvidere."[4] It was the third William Byrd who returned to the family land at the falls at about the year 1750. In 1759 "Belvidere was described by a visiting English clergyman as a "small place upon a hill at the lower end of these falls, as romantic and elegant as anything I have ever seen."[5] By June 1768 Byrd's creditors were so close on his heels that he found it necessary to advertise in the Virginia Gazette a plan to sell his Richmond lands in a lottery. He retained possession of Belvidere until September 1776, when it was conveyed to Daniel Hylton of Richmond.[6]

In 1794, after an eighteen-year occupancy, Hylton sold Belvidere and the one hundred acres to then Governor Henry Lee, father of Robert E. Lee. Belvidere was purchased from the Lees in June of 1795, only ten months after they had bought it from Hylton.

Bushrod Washington, nephew of George Washington, lived at Belvidere for about three years, during which time B. H. Latrobe, the architect of the Virginia State Penitentiary and close friend of the Washingtons was a frequent houseguest or resident. Latrobe mentioned being at Belvidere in a letter dated 23 April 1796 and in subsequent journal entries and letters.[7]

Belvidere was once again sold in 1798, this time to Colonel John Harvie, a Scottish immigrant, who was a lawyer, secretary of the Commonwealth, and revolutionary war veteran. In 1807 Harvie bequeathed Belvidere and twenty acres of land to his widow, and other lands from his holdings in the original Byrd tract to his son Jacquelin. After the War of 1812, Jacquelin Harvie, his business acquaintances, and Benjamin James Harris, a wealthy

Richmond tobacco merchant and the next owner of Belvidere, played a significant part in the development of the residential town called Sydney beginning in 1817.[8]

Harris, (who bought Belvidere from Mrs. Harvie in 1814), Jacquelin Harvey, and others in Richmond entered the real estate market as speculators in the land-rush of 1817, when "real estate in and around the city... rose in value (or price) from day to day".[9] Accounts of the important players in the development of Sydney differ, but this much is certain--the Panic of 1819 ended the land-rush of 1817 and the speculative dreams of the developers of Sydney as well.[10] In fact only one house, the brick Parsons House of 1818, survives in Oregon Hill to attest to the plans of Harris, Harvie, and others.

Despite the Panic of 1819, it seems that both Harris and Harvie maintained their wealth and survived with a good deal of land that would later become part of the Oregon Hill neighborhood. In 1824, however, Harris sold Belvidere and thirteen acres of surrounding land to William Anderson, who occupied the house until 1830, when he built Warsaw in western Sydney.[11] At his death in 1836, William Anderson left Belvidere to his son, James M. Anderson, who held it until the land was divided into building lots after the February 1854 fire that destroyed the house. During the younger Anderson's ownership, Belvidere passed from service as a residence to duty as a school; in the 1850s, it once again served as a residence--a rooming house for ironworkers at Tredegar Iron Works.

The decades between the Panic of 1819 and the Civil War brought relatively little development to the neighborhood now called Oregon Hill, but the original neighborhood east of the present Belvidere Street grew rapidly in response to the rise of Richmond as an industrial center in the antebellum United States. Despite the almost complete saturation of the labor force of some Richmond industries (tobacco manufacture in particular) with slave labor, more and more white skilled workers were needed to support the flourishing flour milling, coffee, and iron casting businesses. As workers moved into Richmond from the countryside, or flocked into the city from foreign countries as the nineteenth century progressed, the need for housing outgrew the relatively small space available in the downtown area, which was inhabited by the socially privileged. As the working-class population expanded, especially with the opening of the Tredegar Iron Works in May 1837, working-class Richmonders sought out the distant outskirts such as Oregon Hill for places to live and raise their families.

By the 1850s the neighborhood east of Belvidere Street between the State Penitentiary employees, iron workers, their families, and those who worked at other skilled crafts within walking distance of their dwellings. The expansion of the neighborhood to the west side of Belvidere Street in the 1850s paralleled the rapid expansion of Richmond in the decade immediately before the Civil War. Between 1850 and 1860, Richmond's industries and her population, both native-born and foreigners, swelled until Richmond was the second largest city in the South and its preeminent industrial power. In the aftermath of the war, it was the same working class that gave of its skills and its strength to resuscitate the devastated city. Thus, the history of the neighborhood presently called Oregon Hill is intimately associated both with Richmond's native working class and its immigrant population that brought its own skills and ethnic

diversity to the labor force and cultural fabric of the city. In the 1850s, and especially after the Civil War, the neighborhood to the west of Belvidere Street became a tight-knit community that, despite its diversity of language and national origins, was bound together by the common desire of its residents for a better life achieved by the work of their own hands--the embodiment of the "American Dream."

Perhaps the best way to chronicle the development of the western part of Oregon Hill as a neighborhood of native and immigrant working class people who were striving to better their lives is to look briefly at the history of one family whose lives were linked by their connections to the Tredegar Iron Works, to their churches, and to the neighborhood. Anton Guenther Osterbind was the eighth of nine children of a Protestant church sexton, organist, and teacher in the village of Atens, in the Duchy of Oldenburg, Lower Saxony. From 1835 until 1839, young Osterbind (then fifteen to nineteen years old) was registered as a student at the teacher's' seminary at Tossens in Oldenberg. In 1839, at the age of nineteen, he emigrated to the United States. Three years later, in September 1842, the marriage banns of Mary A. Copeland and Osterbind were published in Richmond, and within the next seven years, the Osterbinds had settled down to raise a family and build two houses at 621-23 Belvidere Street, on the eastern side of the neighborhood.

By 1856 Osterbind was listed in the city directory as an overseer of yard hands at Tredegar Iron Works, with his residence "w. Methodist Episcopal Church, Oregon Hill,"[12] The 1869 city directory gave Osterbind's occupation as "foreman," the 1870 directory labeled him a laborer, and subsequent directories alternately accorded him the foreman's title or that of clerk or laborer. Whatever his title, it is certain that Osterbind began his service at Tredegar with a laborer's job and worked his way up the ladder of responsibility.

Osterbind brought with him from Germany a deep, evangelical Christian faith and commitment to the church, which he exercised as a charter member and steward of the Oregon Methodist Episcopal Church, founded in 1849 on Church Street in the eastern part of Oregon Hill. By 1877, when the church was so large that it needed to expand to larger quarters to the west of Belvidere Street, Osterbind's name appeared on the purchase agreement for lot #1 in Square 11 of Harvie's plan (sic) in Sidney. This commitment to service of the church lasted until his death at the age of 82 in 1902, and was passed on to his children, especially his son, Henry Carter Osterbind, who carried on his father's example of active service, becoming a founding member of the Laurel Street Church. He exerted great influence on its activities as a steward and was its Sunday school superintendent for 23 years, from 1881 until 1904.

It was also Henry Carter Osterbind, a machinist at Tredegar, who was the first of the Osterbind family to move into the western part of Oregon Hill. He and his wife, Ellen Jane Clarke, took up residence at 719 South Pine Street in 1881, perhaps in anticipation of the birth of their first son, Carter Clarke Osterbind, who was born on 30 September of that year. Their next door neighbors at 717 South Pine were Notley T. and Margaret Osterbind Morgan and their children. In 1889, Anton Osterbind and his wife, Sarah, also moved into the western part of Oregon Hill, taking up residence at 518 South Laurel

Street. In the late 1880s Henry Carter Osterbind moved to a larger house at 402 S. Laurel Street; from 1890 to 1891 he lived at 516 S. Laurel (photo #1) moving next to 200 E. Cary Street. It was from the current Oregon Hill neighborhood that Osterbind and his son walked to work at Tredegar Iron Works. In 1904 the Richmond News Leader cited Henry Carter Osterbind as one of "the oldest employees in point of service of any concern or firm in the city"; he had begun working as an apprentice at Tredegar in 1865.[13] Anton Osterbind himself worked at Tredegar for 63 years.

The family's children and grandchildren went to schools such as Salem Female Academy in Salem, North Carolina, Randolph-Macon Women's College, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute. It was from this neighborhood and from Laurel Street Methodist Church that they were married and finally committed to the earth in neighboring Hollywood Cemetery, as Anton was in March 1902 at the age of 82.[14]

The Osterbind family was just one of numerous German, Irish, Scots, Welsh, English, Italian, and (later) Jewish families that populated Oregon Hill in the two decades before the turn of the twentieth century. Like the Osterbinds, some of these families made their homes close to their work at Tredegar. Other families ran the numerous small businesses that supported the neighborhood and its environs, and still others were stonecutters, city or capital policemen, prison guards, fire fighters, and other municipal workers, or craftsmen occupied in trades such as plumbing, building contracting, painting, and paper hanging, to name only a few. Many women, such as Katie Boltz Miller and later, Essie Marion Donaho, worked as cigar and cigarette rollers.

In the 1880s many labor leaders called Oregon Hill their home. Without doubt, such union activists as George Perini, John Bethel, and Muscoe R. Pace organized labor unions among their coworkers at Tredegar and they most likely played an important part in the 1885-86 annual national convention of the Knights of Labor, which was held in Richmond.[15]

George Perrini began work at Tredegar in 1856. During the Civil War, he perfected a method of rifling guns which proved superior to traditional methods and set the standard for the industry.[16] From the 1870s until his death, Perrini lived at 106 1/2 South Pine Street (photo #2). Muscoe Russell Pace, a printer and labor leader, resided at 423 South Laurel Street from 1875 to 1885; after a couple of years at 609 Idlewood Street he moved to a newly built house at 426 South Laurel Street. Pace served as secretary/treasurer of the Virginia Federation of Labor and he worked actively for the passage of the women's suffrage amendment. In the late 1890s he moved to 516 South Laurel Street, the former residence of Henry Carter Osterbind. Pace lived there for over thirty years until his death.

Another figure of the nineteenth century who made his home in Oregon Hill was Louis Eugene Napoleon Crehen. Believed to be the son of French painter Charles Crehen, Louis Crehen was born in Paris in 1833. He became a leading military illustrator for the Confederate Government and lived his later years at 610 West Cary Street (photo #3). He is known for his illustration of army and navy uniforms and his portraits of Jefferson Davis and J.E.B. Stuart. Two of his surviving works are "view of Belle Isle," circa 1856,

and "Washington in Capital Square," circa 1860. Crehen died in 1895 and is buried in Riverview Cemetery.[17]

At the center of the Oregon Hill community were its three churches: Laurel Street Methodist, whose new building was constructed between the years 1880 and 1887; Pine Street Baptist (photo #4), whose third building was built from 1883 to 1888; and St. Andrew's Episcopal (photo #5), whose first frame building was built in 1875 as a mission of St. Paul's Church on Grace Street. Both the Methodist and the Baptist churches had begun on the east side of Belvidere in the 1850s, but had moved westward as their congregations grew, prospered, and also moved across Belvidere Street. Familiar names appear on the membership rolls at one of these three churches and in the minutes of their various governing boards, indicating strong and constant participation of these working class people in their churches and the other organizations associated with them.

One such working-class man was Baylor S. Martin, a carpenter/builder who began a bible study group in his home east of Belvidere in 1849. In 1855, this study group became the Pine Street Baptist Church. In the same year, Martin moved west of Belvidere Street to the new home he built at 401 South Pine Street. Across the street in 1883 he began building Pine Street Baptist Church.

The churches advocated for the workers' education, and well-being. The community and its churches spent great effort caring for their own. Each of the Oregon Hill churches in turn grew to become the largest of its kind in Virginia--Laurel Street Methodist had the largest Sunday school in the Virginia Methodist Conference in the 1880s; Pine Street's membership of 2025 was reputedly the largest in the entire South; the St. Andrew's Sunday school led the Diocese of Virginia during the Depression era.[18]

Many residents of Oregon Hill have been members of the Masonic fraternity over the years. Before the joint construction by numerous lodges of the temple at Adams and Broad Streets in 1892, those lodges were scattered in various locations throughout the city. In 1871, Masons living in Sidney (which was part of Richmond by that time) petitioned the Grand Lodge of Virginia to charter a lodge in their community. A charter was granted to Lebanon Lodge and an organizational meeting was held in a building at the corner of Laurel and West Cary Streets, variously called Westham House and Westham Hall. Western Hall must not have been a large structure, and indeed may have been a converted house, as its alternate name implies. In 1877, the lodge, which referred to itself as Amity Lodge, considered purchasing the vacated Sidney Methodist Church into which to expand, but instead moved to Broad and Mumford Streets, outside Oregon Hill.[19] There are listings, however, for the Square Ashlar Club on South Cherry Street, and the State Association of Lodges at 200 South Cherry Street.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, labor organizers used an increased awareness of poverty and class distinctions to compel the owner-industrialists to accede to improved working conditions. This awareness brought perhaps an increased since of community interdependence in Oregon Hill and separateness from those outside the neighborhood. In the 1890s, the educational, health, and monetary needs of the residents of Oregon Hill became the particular concern of one individual whose philanthropic and

personal involvement in the neighborhood made it possible in large part for the community to survive.

Miss Grace Evelyn Arents, the favorite niece and heiress of tobacco baron Lewis Ginter, continues to be referred to as the "patron saint" of Oregon Hill for her philanthropic work in the neighborhood. She nurtured the body, mind, and spirit of Oregon Hill through her work. Without her generosity, it is possible that the neighborhood would not exist today as a mostly intact neighborhood of modest, working-class, nineteenth-century homes.

Miss Arents's first association with Oregon Hill was through Annie Woodlief Jeffery, who introduced her to St. Andrew's mission of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.[20] Soon afterward, in 1875, Grace Arents donated an organ and the funds for a custodian to the newly-built church, at Laurel and Beverly (now Idlewood) Streets. Miss Arents's most active philanthropic period in Oregon Hill, however, was from 1890 through 1912.

In 1894 Miss Arents recognized the need for basic education and vocational skills training in Oregon Hill. In response, she initially opened a small sewing school in St. Andrew's Church. The next year, in 1895, she opened a kindergarten. Soon, with the success of the kindergarten and other classes, the need for a school building became apparent. In 1901, the present-day St. Andrew's School (photo #6) at Idlewood and Cherry Streets was completed under her beneficence.[21]

Miss Arents's involvement with the school exceeded her financial contributions. She participated in the day-to-day operation of St. Andrew's School as principal. At the closing of the 1906 school year, she reflected on the accomplishments of the school by recalling that "twelve years ago St. Andrew's School was a sewing school only; now it has nine departments or schools--needlework, manual training in drawing and woodwork, kindergarten, primary and grammar, morning and night schools, vocal music, physical distinct classes." She concluded her report by stating, "It is right to be content with what you have, but not with what you are."[22] Then, as now, St. Andrew's School is open to all children, not just to those of the parish. The success of St. Andrew's School and the need for basic public education in Oregon Hill led Miss Arents to donate the money and the land to the city for the construction of an elementary school at 600 south Pine Street. The Grace Arents School, built in 1912, is now home to the city's Open High School.

In 1894, the same year the little sewing school opened, Grace Arents founded a library in the house at 230 South Laurel Street (photo #7). In 1899 it became the first free library in Richmond. In 1908, she built a larger library facility, the Arents Free Library (photo #8), at 224 South Cherry Street. Despite her poor eyesight, Miss Arents personally supervised the selection of all books for the library. The library on Cherry Street became part of the city library system in May 1927, but oversight responsibility was turned over to the St. Andrew's Association in June 1946.[23] When the William Byrd Community House moved into the building in 1947, it took responsibility for maintaining the library.[24] Today the Arents Free Library operates on a smaller scale at the same location and in an annex at St. Andrew's School.

In addition to building the school and library, Miss Arents in 1897 purchased several existing houses in the 200 block of South Cherry Street. One became a teachers' residence and later the rectory for St. Andrew's Church. Another house, at 238 South Laurel Street, also served as the rectory for a time. In 1899 she built the Parish Hall at Cherry and Idlewood Streets. It was moved in 1903 to 507 Belvidere to be used as St. Andrew's Mission Hall, a case of the western part of Oregon Hill reaching back to help its older, eastern progenitor.

In 1901 Miss Arents financed the disassembly of the 1875 frame building that housed St. Andrew's Church to make way for the impressive stone Victorian Gothic church building that had been designed and financed at her behest by Indiana architect A.H. Ellwood.* She supervised the construction of the new building, directly handling payrolls and expenses and reviewing requests for hiring workers through the 1903 completion of the new edifice. Miss Arents continued her generous support to the neighborhood and St. Andrew's Church by building a new parish hall on Idlewood Street and a new teachers' residence at 223 South Cherry Street (photo #9), which later became the headquarters for the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association.

In her wider-reaching charitable endeavors, Miss Arents supported the construction of a public bath next to St. Andrew's Mission on Belvidere Street. She expressed her concern for the welfare of children by building the city's first supervised playground at Clark Springs (now a part of Hollywood Cemetery) and opened separate playgrounds for boys and girls on Linden Street near Parkwood Avenue.[25]

Miss Arents served on the Board of Directors of the Society for the Betterment of Housing and Living Conditions in Richmond, which was incorporated on 4 June 1913, and which produced a report on contemporary housing conditions in Richmond published by Whittet and Shepperson in that year. Miss Arents' involvement in this organization was directly connected to her attempts to improve the quality of affordable housing in Oregon Hill, where she replaced "slum" housing with rows of large brick dwellings along Cumberland and Linden Streets and Parkwood Avenue. Possibly the first privately subsidized low-income rental houses in Richmond (photo #10), those that survived the construction of the Richmond Metropolitan Authority's Downtown Expressway, still operate as subsidized housing today.

Grace Arents died on 21 June 1926. According to Mary H. Mitchell, Bloemendaal historian, Miss Arents had earlier destroyed her personal papers. As a consequence, even though her work in Oregon Hill may have been inspired by the work of Jane Addams or Dorothy Day, to date no one has been able to establish a direct link between them. Despite the absence of a narrative record of Miss Arents' work, her imprint and work linger in the well-designed and well-constructed buildings she nurtured and financed. They continue to house people of modest means and remain home to institutions of vital importance to the life of the community. They are also Richmond's visible link to the Settlement-House movement that flourished in other larger cities (such as Chicago and New York).

*Ellwood designed the church. The cross and west wing of the school were designed by D. Wiley Anderson. The east wing was designed by Baskerville and Sons.

Two other institutions that have provided outstanding support and service to the Oregon Hill neighborhood and the city are the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association (IVNA), located in Oregon Hill from 1911 until 1984, and the William Byrd Community House (WBCH), which today remains at 224 South Cherry Street. Both of these organizations evolved from the early twentieth century Nurses' Settlement.

In 1900 the Richmond Nurses' Settlement was born at 108 North Seventh Street. Founded by seven nurses, the organization was part of the settlement movement of the late nineteenth century. Like these other settlements, the Richmond Nurses' Settlement attempted to address the growing disparity between the lives of the rich and the poor. The nurses at Richmond's settlement dedicated themselves to meeting the needs of recently released hospital patients who could not afford medical attention and who needed instruction in home medical care.[26] The earliest records show that the eastern part of Oregon Hill was a primary service area; however, Oregon Hill west of Belvidere Street became another focus of the nurses' work as well.

The first tuberculosis dispensary in Virginia, and possibly the South, was opened in 1903 or 1904 (by most accounts) in the Maiden Lane home of an old woman with the disease. It was begun and operated by the IVNA branch of the Nurses' Settlement.[27] This clinic, operated in cooperation with a deaconess from St. Andrew's Church, laid the groundwork for the Board of Health clinics which were opened in 1906. From this original Oregon Hill work also grew Pine Camp, a sanitorium opened in 1910 in a rural area outside the northern limits of the city.[28] "The little dispensary on Oregon Hill made very apparent the need of some means to hospitalize the advanced cases of tuberculosis who in the houses were a menace to their loved ones." wrote Nannie Minor, one of the nurses of the settlement, in 1913.[29]

The residents of Oregon Hill, due to their pride and ingrained sense of independence, found charity very difficult to accept. Public assistance statistics over the years show that despite the higher-than-city-average poverty rate in Oregon Hill, there has been a much lower than average number of people on public assistance. Nannie Minor, one of the founders of the Nurses' Settlement, was concerned that Pine Camp, conceived with these people in mind, might not be used by Oregon Hill residents if it was perceived as charity. She described her solution: "I had a mother's club in Oregon Hill and told them about Pine Camp. On the table of our meeting place they placed a box and day by day pennies were dropped into the box. So, when the time came they did not think of Pine Camp in terms of charity."[30]

At the 9 May 1911 meeting of the IVNA, Mrs. Parrish, the president of the organization, announced that Grace Arents had offered the building at 223 South Cherry Street to the IVNA rent-free for three years. The minutes of the next meeting 6 June 1911, reflect the desire of the IVNA to separate from the Nurses' Settlement and get its own charter, but the idea of possible objection by the Nurses' Settlement was raised. Despite the initial talk of separation, the IVNA remained a part of the Nurses' Settlement until 1923, although it did assume use of the building on South Cherry Street in 1911, and purchased the building in 1919. Four years later, in 1923, the Kiwanis Club built a

clinic for the nurses at 221 (now 219) South Cherry Street (photo #9) and the IVNA remained in these buildings until their move to Thompson Street in the West End of Richmond in 1984.[31]

Elderly residents remember the constant presence of the IVNA nurses throughout Oregon Hill. Naomi Shaw, an eighty-year-old, lifelong resident of Oregon Hill, recalls the IVNA delivering and caring for many babies during her childhood.[32] Reports written by the IVNA nurses of particularly interesting cases also reflect their heavy service in Oregon Hill. One large map, dated 1939, (available at the IVNA on Thompson Street) survives to illustrate the households served that year by the nurses--although the nurses worked on a city-wide basis, one of the greatest concentration of visits was to residents of Oregon Hill.

In visiting the neighborhoods of the sick, the nurses saw a need for recreational and educational programs as well as medical care. In response, they organized classes and clubs for these purposes. Out of this work and the need for decent boarding houses for working girls, the Social Workers of the Nurses' Settlement was organized by a Miss Roller in 1913.[33] This group did the first social "casework" in the city of Richmond. The same year, the Social Workers rented 21 South Beech Street at the very western edge of the Oregon Hill neighborhood. The staff and their supervisor, Miss Ella Ball, made home visits, developed more clubs and classes and taught reading for the illiterate residents of Oregon Hill.

In 1913 a library was established and maintained by the Girls' Auxiliary of the Nurses' Settlement at the Beech Street address. Boarding was provided for the girls at the Beech Street Settlement, as it was called, until 1916. In that year, the YWCA lowered its costs and filled the need for affordable places to live. The focus of the Beech Street Settlement then became the establishment of a community center, and it is from this work that the William Byrd Community House was evolved. The Social Workers of the Nurses' Settlement established a recreational center at 1104 West Cary Street in 1916, and soon after, rented the adjoining building at 1106. In 1918, they purchased 1104, and the same year 1114 West Cary Street was donated to them and became the "Cary Street Settlement."

The year 1923 marked the separation of both the Social Workers and the IVNA from the Nurses' Settlement. The IVNA assumed the charter of the Nurses' Settlement, which then dissolved, and the Social Workers adopted a new charter and became the William Byrd Community House. It remained at 1104-06 West Cary until their move to 223 South Cherry Street on 29 September 1929, which it occupied for only two years, returning to the West Cary Street location, and then to Beech Street again, in order to give the IVNA more space in the Cherry Street building. After a brief relocation to 507 Belvidere (formerly St. Andrew's Mission), they arrived at their 224 South Cherry Street location in 1947, and have remained there as the William Byrd Community House since that time.[34] Despite all of the moves to locations at the borders of Oregon Hill, the Community House has served the Oregon Hill neighborhood since its founding in 1913. An integral part of the Community House program was (and is) self-examination and the evaluation of the services it offers. Activities are designed to increase participation among age groups found underrepresented

in attendance, and efforts are made to maintain participation in the well-attended programs. The William Byrd Community House quickly became a meeting place for Oregon Hill civic groups and clubs, and a variety of educational and recreational classes and activities have always been offered to the residents of Oregon Hill. The medical function is still represented by the presence of a dental clinic, which has operated since the early years of the Community House's operation.

Despite what may seem like an all-encompassing poverty of means during the first three or four decades of the twentieth century, Oregon Hill maintained a close community relationship, and life went on in the neighborhood. The number and variety of small businesses actively doing business in Oregon Hill during that this time is astounding, and indicates that the neighborhood most likely served the needs of nonresidents as well as its own. A sampling of businesses includes, among other things, a pharmacy, several barbers, numerous grocery stores (with an A&P among the number) and confectioneries or sweet shops, a saddlemaker, and a Chinese laundry. The business district along both sides of West Cary Street was once the thriving home of many companies that still operate in Richmond. This area, now particularly eroded by University buildings, served the needs of the wider community as well as the residents of Oregon Hill.

Unhappily, only a few of the businesses that existed in the 1940s survive today; among them is the Norman T. Carter (photo #11) run by his widow (at 101 years old) and their two daughters. Carter's, which began as a sewing notions shop, is not a small variety store of the kind that is so often copied for the sake of nostalgia in suburban shopping malls. It represents a strong link to the independent and self-sufficient people in the early Oregon Hill, and has served those same people and their descendants well. Another surviving business in the neighborhood is the Paragon Pharmacy. It has been located at 801 E. Cary since the turn of the century. One of the few drug stores in Richmond that continues to operate a lunch counter, on any day local residents, young and old, can be found at the Paragon exchanging the local news as did their parents and grandparents before them. The Charles A. Moses family has run the business for the last four decades.

The post-war development of the American suburbs and the ownership of house and car that figured prominately in the American Dream that took its toll on American inner-city neighborhoods, and Oregon Hill was no exception. People moved out of the neighborhood to the western suburbs much as their grandparents had once moved from the east side of Belvidere to the west side to better themselves and to create a good life for their children. In this perhaps inevitable migration, Oregon Hill lost its former vitality, especially in its commercial life. Property values decreased and the neighborhood fell victim to real estate speculators and destructive urban renewal policies. Many people, however, chose to remain in the neighborhood, despite the decline in the 1950s and 1960s.

The neighborhood has also fallen prey to other pressures of mid-to-late twentieth-century urban life including 1960s urban renewal, the super highway linking suburbia with the inner city, and the growth of nearby institutions like Virginia Commonwealth University and corporations like Ethyl.

In 1968 the construction of the Richmond Metropolitan Expressway destroyed almost one hundred homes and businesses in the 200 blocks of the neighborhood between Linden and Belvidere streets. Though the Expressway cut through Oregon Hill, an uninterrupted north-south streetscape remains (photos #12, 13). The below grade design of the highway and the grade level bridges create a social, physical, and visual continuity from north to south. Since the beginning of this study at the southeast corner five buildings have been demolished by Ethyl Corporation. And at the western edge Hollywood Cemetery demolished five houses.

Since its formation in 1968, Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) has been a constant threat to Oregon Hill. In 1980, the university demolished approximately one hundred homes and businesses in the blocks between the north side of Cary Street and south side of West Main Street from Cherry Street to Pine Street. Another dozen homes in the 100 block of South Cherry Street succumbed to VCU bulldozers that same year.

The proposed 1989 VCU master plan calls for acquisition and demolition of an additional sixty homes and businesses within Oregon Hill north of the RMA expressway. If such demolition is accomplished two half-blocks bounded by the east side of South Cherry Street, Green Alley, the west side of South Pine Street and Cumberland Street would become surrounded on three sides by large scale institutional structures. The nineteenth-century commercial strip that forms a clear and cohesive boundary between Oregon Hill and VCU would be lost.

For long-time residents as well as students, young professionals, educators, skilled workers, artists, artists, and those looking for affordable housing in close proximity to the city, Oregon Hill has always been an interesting and attractive neighborhood. The combination of these sense of community history and the nineteenth-century urban streetscape, which is overwhelmingly intact on most blocks, lends the neighborhood an air of authentic city living that is missing in newer neighborhoods that attempt to effect the same thing. Oregon Hill is an organic presence; its neighborhood qualities have evolved over a long period, and have benefitted from the skills and participation of perhaps the richest and most diverse mix of residents that Richmond has known in its history. The survival of the material remains of that diversity and those early residents is important, but not as important, in fact, as the survival of Oregon Hill as a varied and rich diversity that is also firmly rooted in a historical and still-vital community. Because Oregon Hill was (and still largely is) a neighborhood of working-class residents existing on the edge of a city that very much aspires to its aristocratic roots, the area has suffered much neglect and mistreatment by official historians and those who make history in Richmond. There is, consequently, much misinformation and misunderstanding about the nature of this neighborhood and its residents. Despite the vagaries of political, social, and economic life, the residents of Oregon Hill, "'still mostly small town, clannish, proud, working-class poor'" have managed to maintain" one of Richmond's most cohesive communities."[35] In some cases, many generations of the same families have occupied the domestic structures that reflect the styles and tastes of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The adaptation of these styles for vernacular buildings also says

something about the social hopes and aspirations of the residents of the neighborhood. The first residents participated fully in the American dream of a better way of life. Many of their descendants, in their continuing attempts to rise above the social class of their parents, have become the current residents of the suburbs of greater Richmond, but many have remained because they like the kind of community life Oregon Hill has to offer.

This district nomination was coordinated and organized by Carol Buckingham. Information for this section was researched, written and edited by Robert P. Blauvelt, Carol Buckingham, Michael P. Corrigan, Donald Traser, and Rodger Walker, all are residents of Oregon Hill. Final editing by Suzanne Keller.

5. M. W. Scott says that it was originally spelled the Italian way and quotes the passage from the Rev. Andrew Burnaby's Travels Through the Middle Settlements of North America (London, 1775, 2nd ed., 13). She also mentions other spellings: "Belvidery" (in an 1806 insurance policy) and "Belvidera" as it appears later in "practically all the deeds and land-book references to the 'Belvidera Hill' development of the 'forties." p. 213.

6. According to Edward L. Ryan "'Note on Belvidere'", p. 139-145, the deed, dated 19 September 1776, conveyed the house and 100 acres from Byrd and his trustee Charles Carter to Hylton.

7. Edward Carter, The Virginia Journals of Benjamin Henry Latrobe--1795-1798, p. 340.

8. Virginius Dabney, Richmond: The Story of a City. Dabney gives the boundaries of Sydney as Monroe Park and Park Avenue on the north, Morris Street on the west, Albermarle Street on the south, and Belvidere Street on the east, p. 100.

9. Samuel Mordecai, Virginia, Especially Richmond in By-Gone Days, p. 216.

10. According to the Fan Area Historic District Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, Jacquelin Harvie in 1817 proceeded to divide the land "into lots to form a town called 'Sydney.' Mary Wingfield Scott, p. 214 and Virginius Dabney, p. 100, both mention that it was Benjamin Harris who first laid off part of the property originally belonging to the Belvidere estate to form the town of Sydney in 1817.

11. Henrico County Deedbook 26,p. 162.

12. Most of the information about the Osterbind family is from unpublished genealogical research in "Anton Guenther Osterbind and His Family," and "Anton Osterbin and the Oregon Hill Church," by Mary Geschwind great-granddaughter of Anton Osterbind.

13. Richmond News Leader, 2 February 1904.

14. Donald Traser, A Tale of Three Churches, p. 49.

15. Damon Silvers, "Industry, Immigration, and Slavery: The Working People of Richmond, Virginia, 1845-1865", p. 10.

16. Theo. D. Morgan, "A Historic Iron Works," p. 1059.

17. Robert Willis, Biographical Information on Louis Napoleon Crehen, personal copy of Carol Buckingham.

18. Traser, p. 1.

19. Oakley T. Hayden, "A History of Amity Lodge No. 76, A.F. & A.M. 1871-1971.

20. William Glenn, "Address Given at St. Andrew's Church at a Service in Memory of Grace Arents."

21. William Glenn, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church and Its Environs, p. 101-102.

22. Ibid., p. 49-50.

23. Mary Holt Carlton, "Grace Evelyn Arents: Child of Light," p. 50. The St. Andrew's Association incorporated in 1900 to handle Miss Arents's philanthropic endeavors; it still functions today.

24. William Byrd Community House, "Annual Report," 1947.

25. Earl Jenkins, "Grace Arents Many Contributions to Oregon Hill Enumerated."

26. Drusilla Sibert, "The Development of the Community Houses in Richmond, Virginia," pp. 8-9, & p. 26.

27. The accounts of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association, entitled "The Nurses Settlement of Richmond, Virginia," was written by "one of the early settlers." This and other documents of the IVNA's history are unsigned and undated early records of the IVNA's service in Richmond. They presently remain on loan from the IVNA as an uncatalogued part of the collection of the Tompkins-McCaw Library of the Medical College of Virginia. Hereafter these documents are referred to as IVNA Collections.

28. IVNA Collections.

29. Nannie Minor, IVNA Collections, 1913.

30. Ibid.

31. IVNA Collections, "1919 Annual Report of the IVNA of the Nurses Settlement," and an unsigned, undated chronology of the IVNA.

32. Carol Buckingham, Conversations with Miss Naomi Shaw, February 15, 1990.

33. Sibert, p. 31.

34. IVNA Collections, "Minutes, 1923 Annual Meeting of the IVNA."

35. Ward, p. 324.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Oregon Hill Historic District is shown as the solid black line on the accompanying map entitled "Oregon Hill Historic District, 1990."

Beginning at a point (A) at the southeast corner of the Hollywood Cemetery property fence line, thence approx. 1075' east along the fence line at the southern border of Oregon Hill Park to point (B) at the northeast corner of the entrance ramp entering the Lee Bridge from Oregon Hill Parkway, thence approx. 2400' north along the west side of Belvidere Street to a point (C) at the northwest corner of the intersection of Belvidere Street and Idlewood Avenue, thence approx. 125' west along Idlewood Avenue to a point (D) at the northeast corner of the intersection of Idlewood Avenue and the alley running between the blocks of South Pine Street and Belvidere Street, thence approx. 150' north along the east side of said alley to to a point (E) at the fence line of the Richmond Metropolitan Expressway, thence approx. 250' west along said fence line to a point (F) where the said fence line intersects the west side of the 200 block of South Pine Street, thence approx. 150' south to a point (G) at the northwest corner of the intersection of South Pine Street and Idlewood Avenue, thence approx. 150' west along the north side of Idlewood Avenue to a point (H) at the northeast corner of the intersection of Idlewood Avenue and the alley that runs between South Pine Street and South Laurel Street, thence approx. 250' north along said alley to a point (I) where the eastern side of the said alley intersects the fence line of the Expressway, thence approx. 175' west along said fence line to a point (J) at the southeast corner of the South Laurel Street bridge over the Expressway, thence approx. 175' north along the east side of said bridge to point (K) at the southeast corner of

the intersection of South Laurel Street and Cumberland Street, thence approx. 525' east along the south side of Cumberland Street to a point (L) opposite the southeast corner of the alley that runs between the 100 blocks of South Pine Street and Belvidere Street, thence approx. 150' north along the east side of said alley to a point (M) at the southwest corner of the lot at 120 Belvidere Street, thence approx. 175' east along the property line of said lot to a point (N) at the southeast corner of the lot at 120 Belvidere Street, thence approx. 375' north along the west side of Belvidere Street to a point (O) at the northwest corner of the intersection of West Cary Street and Belvidere Street, thence approx. 162' west along the north side of West Cary Street to a point (P) at the southeast corner of the lot at 608 West Cary Street, thence approx. 100' north to a point (Q) at the northeast corner of the lot at 608 West Cary Street, thence approx. 62' west to a point (R) at the northwest corner of the lot at 610 West Cary Street, thence approx. 100' south to a point (S) at the southwest corner of the lot at 610 West Cary Street, thence approx. 850' west along the north side of West Cary Street to a point (T) at the northwest corner of the intersection of West Cary Street and South Cherry Street, thence approx. 225' south along the west side of South Cherry Street to a point (U) at the southwest corner of the intersection of South Cherry Street and Green Alley, thence approx. 362' west along the south side of said alley to a point (V) at the southwest corner of the intersection of South Linden Street and Green Alley, thence approx. 150' south along the west side of South Linden Street to a point (W) at the northwest corner of the intersection of South Linden Street and Parkwood Avenue, thence approx. 75' west along the north side of Parkwood Avenue to a point (X) opposite the northwest corner of the lot at 200 South Linden Street, thence approx. 150' south along the western property line of the lots at 200 and 202 South Linden Street to a point (Y) on the south side of Cumberland Street opposite the southwest corner of the lot at 202 South Linden Street, thence approx. 487' west along the south side of Cumberland Street to a point (Z) at the southwest corner of the intersection of Cumberland Street and South Cherry Street, thence

approx. 175' along the west side of the South Cherry Street bridge over the Expressway to a point (AA) at the southwest corner of said bridge, thence approx. 325' west along the Expressway fence line to a point (BB) where the fence line intersects the east side of the southern half of 200 block of South Linden Street, thence approx. 425' south along the east side of South Linden Street to a point (CC) at the southwest corner of the lot at 919 Idlewood Avenue, thence approx. 150' east to a point (DD) at the rear property ling of the lot at 304½ South Cherry Street, thence approx. 200' south along the rear property lines of the lots at 318-320 South Cherry Street to a point (EE) at the southwest corner of the lot at 320 South Cherry Street, thence approx. 25' east along the southern property line of the lot at 320 South Cherry Street to a point (FF) at the northwest corner of the lot at 322 South Cherry Street, thence approx. 150' south along the rear of the property line of the lots at 322-330 South Cherry Street to a point (GG) on the south side of Albemarle Street opposite the southwest corner of the lot at 330 South Cherry Street, thence approx. 138' east along the south side of Albemarle Street to a point (HH) at the southwest corner of the intersection of South Cherry Street and Albemarle Street, thence approx. 2000' south along the west side of South Cherry Street and the fence line of Hollywood Cemetery to the point of origin.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Oregon Hill Historic District follow traditional boundaries as well as more recently defined boundaries.

To the north (though the traditional boundary was further north by one block), the south side of West Cary Street forms an unmistakable boundary between modern buildings on the north side of the street and the Oregon Hill historic commercial district on the south. In the 600 block of West Cary Street the boundary moves to the north to include 608 and 610 which place in context the contemporaneous buildings on the south side of the street. The house at 610 West Cary Street was built in the 1840s and is architecturally significant as is the 1842 William Smith house at 611.

South Belvidere Street to the east serves as a major north-south thoroughfare and forms a clear cut border for Oregon Hill. East of South Belvidere Street are the State Penitentiary, other

State owned buildings and the Virginia War Memorial. It was in this area south of the Penitentiary including the area occupied by the War Memorial that the original neighborhood called Oregon Hill was located.

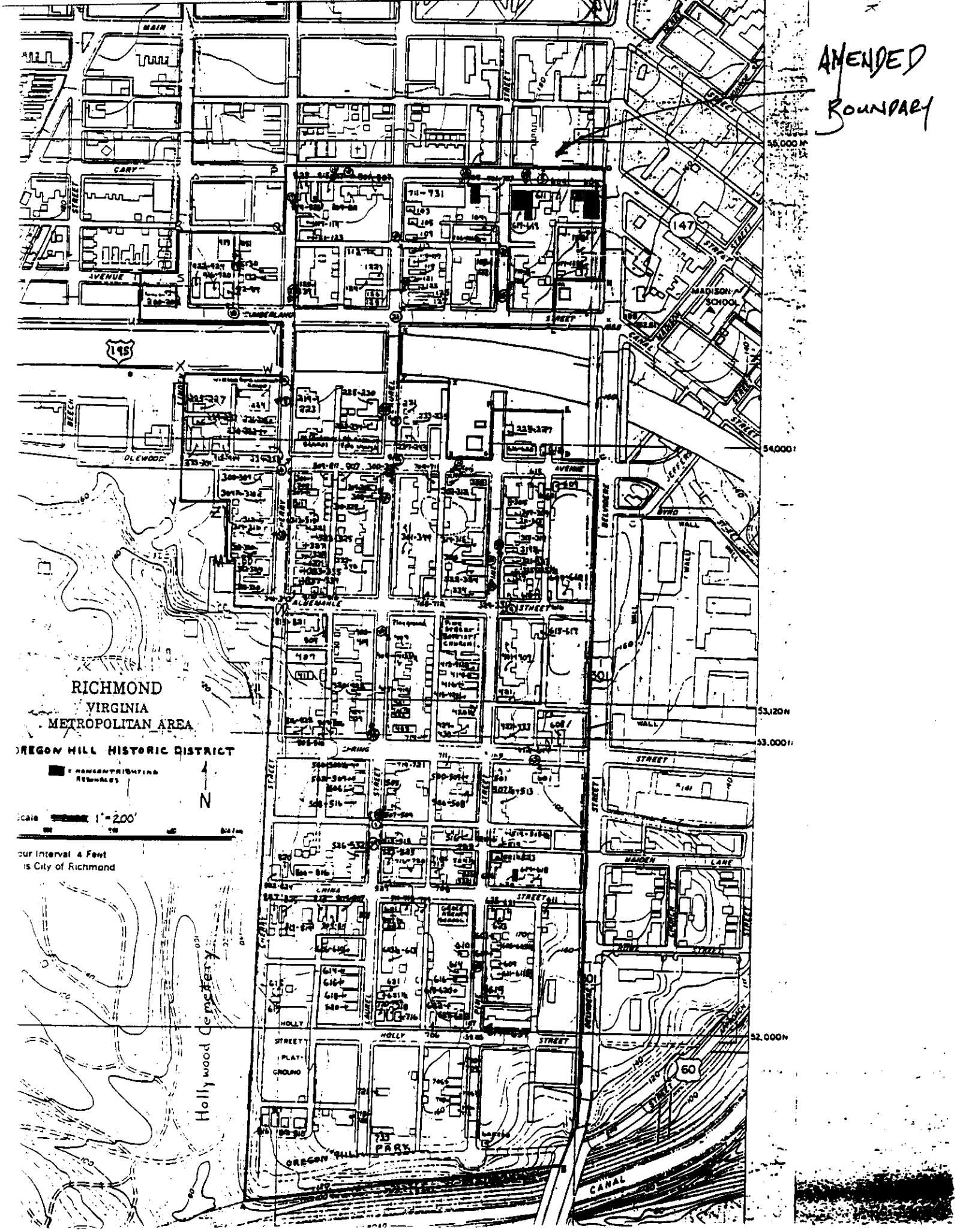
At the southeast corner of this district is the Oregon Hill Park gazebo and the site of houses demolished by the Ethyl Corporation in 1990. In addition to the presence of the gazebo, this area is included in the district for its potential to yeild archeological artifacts relevant to the history of Oregon Hill.

The southern boundary of Oregon Hill is topographically defined by the steep decline at the edge of Oregon Hill Park. The decline leads to the James River and Kanawha Canal.

On the west the Hollywood Cemetery fence forms a distinct and traditional boundary from the southwest corner of Oregon Hill north to Albemarle Street. At Albemarle Street the boundary moves west along the western edge of the alley between South Cherry Street and Hollywood Cemetery. In following the alley, the border excludes from the district a large modern storage building. At the point where the alley turns west, the boundary once again follows the Hollywood Cemetery fence and includes a square of land where Hollywood Cemetery Company demolished five houses in 1990, four of them antebellum. This square was included as a possible site for archeological exploration. The western boundary crosses Idlewood Avenue and follows the east side of Linden Street excluding the modern William Byrd Community House Gym.

North of the Richmond Metropolitan Expressway the boundary follows South Linden Street including the Grace Arents Housing on the west side before turning east on Green Alley to exclude the athletic facilities owned by Virginia Commonwealth University and an old, but extensively altered pair of houses on the corner of West Cary and South Cherry streets.

Where the espressway crosses through Oregon Hill the district boundary is narrowed to exclude the below grade roadway west of South Cherry Street and east of South Laurel Street. On the eastern side close to the expressway the boundary also excludes three 1970s buildings. Despite the demolition of Oregon Hill buildings for construction of the expressway, its presence minimally impacts Oregon Hill. The below grade roadway and grade level bridges provide a visual, social, and physical continuity from north to south.


AMENDED BOUNDARY
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA
METROPOLITAN AREA
OREGON HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Scale 1" = 200'
our Interval 4 Feet
is City of Richmond
N
Hollywood Cemetery
MAIN
CARY
AVENUE
CUMBERLAND
STREET
MADISON SCHOOL
CANAL
BEECH
OLEWOOD
ALBEMARLE
BELVIDERE
JEFFERS
BYRD
WALL
SPRING
CHINA
MAIDEN
LANE
HOLLY
STREET
PLAT-GROUND
OREGON HILL PARK
CANAL
55,000 N
54,000 N
53,120 N
53,000 N
52,000 N
195
147
60

OREGON HILL
HISTORIC DISTRICT

UTM REFERENCES:

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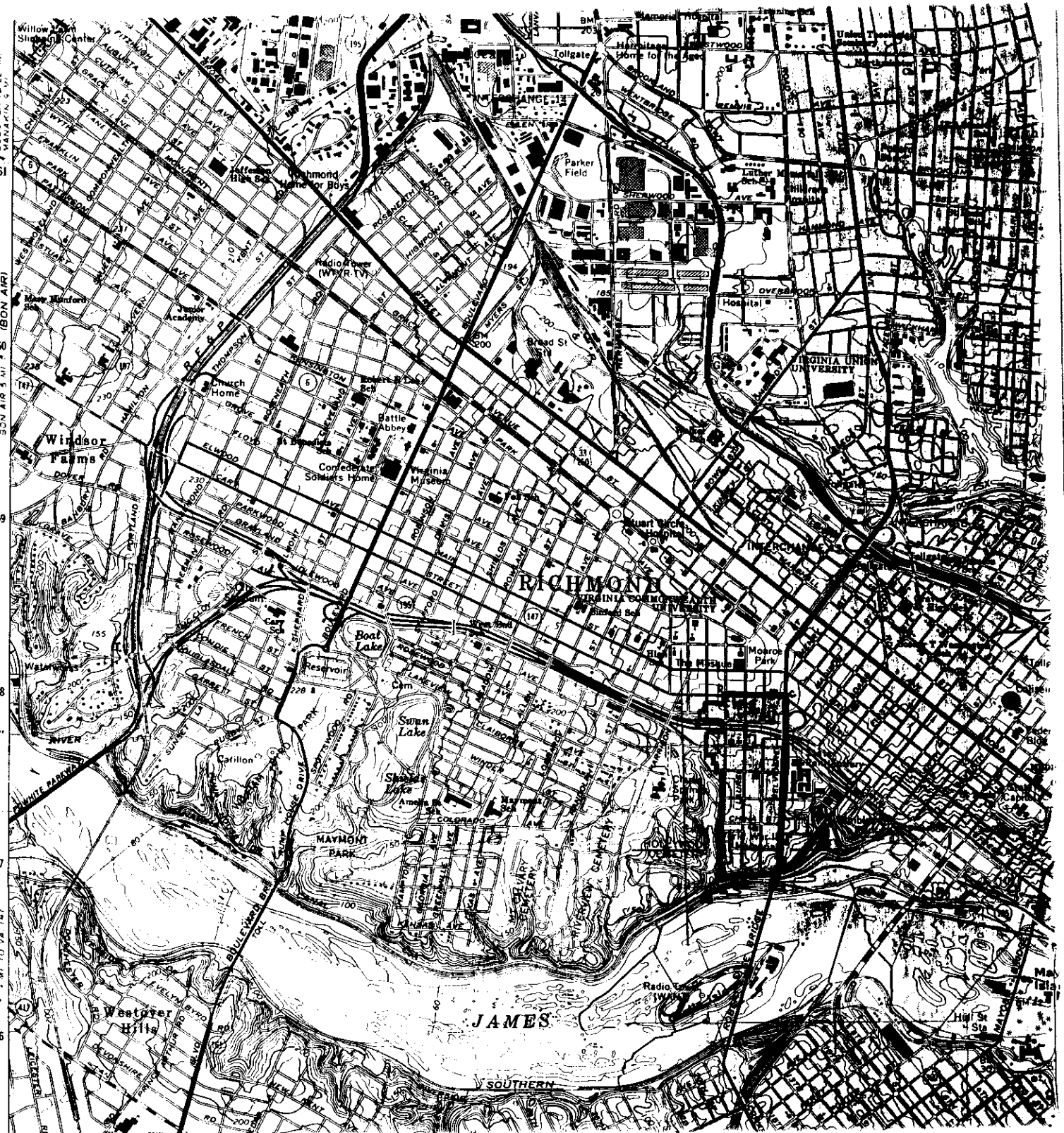
18 4156840

B 18 282540
18 4156950

C 18 283600
18 4157900

D 18 283250
18 4157900

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