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

OMB No. 1024-0018

VLR- 9/18/96
NRHP- 9/5/97

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name _____CHURCH HILL NORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT/ VDHR FILE No. 127-820____

other names /site number _CHURCH HILL_____

2. Location

street & number ____Marshall, Clay, Leigh and M Streets_____ not for publication ___
from south to north; 21 St through 30th Streets from West to East

city or town ____ Richmond _____ vicinity ___
state _____ Virginia_____ code _VA_ county __(independent city) code _760__ ____
zip code _____ 23223

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

July 10, 1997

Signature of certifying official Date

___Virginia Department of Historic Resources_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

_____ _____ _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

_X_ private
_X_ public-local
___ public-State
_X_ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_587_	__30_	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	____	structures
_____	_____	objects
_587_	__30_	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register ___1__

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

_____N/A_____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
_Domestic_____	___ Single dwelling_____
_____	_____ Multiple dwelling_____
_____	_____ Secondary structure_____
_ Commerce/Trade_____	_____ Professional_____
	_____ Organization_____
	_____ Financial Institution_____
	_____ Specialty Store_____
	_____ General Store_____
	_____ Restaurant_____
	_____ Warehouse_____
	_____ Stable_____
_ Social_____	_____ Meeting Hall_____
	Club House_____
_ Government_____	_____ Post Office_____
_ Education_____	_____ School_____
_ Religious Facility_____	_____ Church_____
	_____ Church School_____
_ Recreation and Culture_____	_____ Theater_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
_Domestic_____	__single dwelling_____
_____	_____multiple dwelling____
_____	_____secondary structure__
___Commerce/Trade_____	_____ professional_____
_____	_____specialty store_____
_____	_____restaurant_____
_____	_____civic_____
___Government_____	_____ post-office_____

7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

____ **Early Republic:** Federal_____

____**Mid-19th Century:** Italian Villa_____

_____ Greek Revival_____

Other_____

____**Late Victorian:**___ Gothic_____

_____ Italianate_____

_____ Second Empire_____

_____ Queen Anne_____

_____ Stick/Eastlake_____ _

_____**Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals:**_____ _

_____ Classical Revival_____

_____ Colonial Revival_____

____**Modern Movement:** Art Deco_____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation __Brick; Stone; Concrete_____

roof _____ Wood: shake _____

Stone: slate

Metal: tin, copper, aluminum

walls_____Wood: weatherboard; Brick; Stone: granite;___

_____ Metal: tin; cast-iron; aluminum_____

_____ Stucco; Asbestos; Concrete; _____

_____ Synthetics: vinyl;

other _____

_____

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

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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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

___Architecture_____
___Commerce_____
___Community Planning & Development__
___Ethnic Heritage_____
___Religion_____
_____

Period of Significance ____1769-1946_____
_____

Significant Dates __1769__
__ 1867__
_____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
_____

Cultural Affiliation _____
_____

Architect/Builder _____Samuel Sloan_____
_____Asa Snyder_____

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property __70 acres (approximately)__

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	__	_____	_____	3	__	_____	_____
2	__	_____	_____	4	__	_____	_____

___ See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Collett

organization _____ date July 18, 1996

street & number 2419 East Grace Street telephone (804) 649-9024

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23223

name/title Isabel M. Smith

organization _____ date July 18, 1996

street & number P.O. Box 8111 telephone (804) 576-3933

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23223

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.) **See accompanying list**
name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The area in Richmond known as Church Hill North is an example of a remarkably intact mostly nineteenth-century middle-class neighborhood. Bounded on the north and northwest by M Street and Jefferson Avenue, on the east by Twenty-ninth Street, and on the south by the adjacent St. John's Church Historic District, this area includes more than twenty-five blocks of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings, of which more than ninety percent existed before the turn of the century. The area boasts twelve houses built in the Federal style and the oldest commercial building in the city of Richmond. The scale and materials used throughout Church Hill North are consistent, while the styles vary enough that no one style of architecture dominates. Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Stick, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Art Deco styles exist side by side in a compatible manner. The similarity of setback and landscaping gives a natural and harmonious rhythm to the neighborhood.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Federal Style (ca 1800-1840)

The district contains a total of twelve Federal-style structures that were constructed between 1810 and 1839. These houses are concentrated along 27th Street: 316, 401, 405, 407, 407 ½, 501, 509, 512-514, 612, 701 North 27th Street, 510 North 29th Street and 2606 East Marshall Street. Typically, these houses are of brick laid in Flemish bond and two-and-a-half stories tall with steep gable roofs, with side-hall plans and three-bay facades.

The oldest structure in the district is the Wills House located at 407 North 27th Street. Built prior to 1812, stylistically it is atypical of the Federal Style as practiced in the city of Richmond. The Wills House is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, frame house with a high central unit and lower flanking wings. The Wills store, built in 1813, at 401 North 27th Street is typical of Federal Style commercial buildings, a two-story, two-bay, brick building with a steep gable-end roof. The Samuel G. Adams house, built prior to 1814 at 316 North 27th Street, is a two-and-half-story, three-bay, brick house over an english basement with dental molding at the porch cornice. Two later houses were built respectively by John Parkinson, a clerk at Rocketts, and his brother-in-law, Bartholomew Graves. The Parkinson House at 501 North 27th Street, built before 1819, and the Graves House at 509 North Street of the same period, are typical examples of the Federal style as expressed in Church Hill architecture. Their decorative cornices and front porticoes are delicate in detailing and proportion. The house at 2606 East Marshall Street, built in 1814, is a three-bay, two-and-half story brick house with a single dormer, making this dwelling unique to the Church Hill North district. The Moore House at 612 North 27th Street, built before 1825, is a two-story three-bay frame dwelling with central hall and a raised brick foundation. One house built in the vernacular interpretation of the Federal Style is the Slater House (1834) at 405 North 27th Street, built by John

F. Alvey. This two-and-a-half story, two-bay, brick house has delicate detail with triple windows and daisy chain carving on the cornice.

Greek Revival Style (1840-1865)

The Greek Revival style clearly was the most popular choice in Church Hill North with many fine examples existing today. Church Hill North contains 200 structures built during the period from 1840 to 1865 and all reflect the influence of Greek Revival Style architecture. These houses are largely frame, two-story side-hall plan structures with steep gable roofs, detailed cornices, massive temple-form front porches, and are built on raised brick foundations.

The twin Richardson Houses at 618 and 620 North 27th Street, built in 1843 and 1847, are the exception. These two houses are built of brick and are excellent examples of the more rectilinear, central-hall-plan Greek Revival house. The Juliet Hundley house (1854) at 502 North 26th Street, the Susannah Walker House (1860) at 503 North 28th Street, and the Charles B. Walker house (1860) at 505 North 28th Street, are frame Greek Revival style houses suggestive in scale and roof line of the Richardson houses built in the mid-1840s.

Another variation of the Greek Revival style house was built on Church Hill North during the years preceding the Civil War. The Sutton House at 411 North 27th, Reuben Ford House at 419 North 27th Street, and J. W. Ferguson house at 500 North 26th Street, all built before 1860, exhibit more advanced forms of construction, with shallow hipped roofs and continuous cornices on all four sides. The Temple Form Greek Revival Style was rarely used in the city of Richmond for houses; it was reserved primarily for use in public buildings. The most significant use of the Temple Form Greek Revival Style is the Leigh Street Baptist Church at 523 North 25th Street. The church was designed and built in 1853 by Samuel Sloan, a Philadelphia architect. It must be noted that Leigh Street Baptist was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Landmarks on individual merit in 1972.

The only temple-form house is the James H. Peay (1860), at 500 North 29th Street. The house is a square, two story, five bay, frame building with a flat roof and a massive central front porch with fluted columns similar to a Greek temple.

Several Greek Revival style double houses located in the district have side-hall plans with stylistic period elements incorporated into roof lines, porches, and cornices. They are two-and-a-half-stories high with gable roofs, a central chimney to serve both halves of the house, and a simple Federal or Greek Revival portico. The Andrew Gentry house at 2605-2607 East Leigh Street (1847), is an example of the several modest pairs of two and three-bay dwellings designed to share a central chimney. The Hiram Oliver house (1846) at 2811-2813 M Street, shares double central chimneys, and has a steep gable roof with a one-bay facade. This house is one of eight Hiram Oliver houses that still exist in Church Hill North.

The J.C. Hudson houses at 2614-2616 and 2618-2620 East Clay Street, built in 1859 and 1855, are two-and-a-half story, three-bay side-hall plan houses with central chimneys and massive Greek Revival porches. Several other fine examples of the double Greek Revival houses are at 2502-2504 East Leigh Street built in 1849, 515-517 North 28th Street built in 1840, and 2712-2714 East Clay Street built in 1855.

Italianate (ca. 1850-1890)

The district has an interesting collection of buildings that are transitional in style, as well as examples of Italianate architecture at its simplest. A typical transitional house is the Lewis Doughty House (1860) at 300 North 29th Street. The Doughty House combines elements of both Italianate and Greek Revival styles. The two-and-a-half-story frame structure has a full front veranda ornamented with classical columns and brackets.

The Payne House and the Fuqua House are excellent examples of Italianate at its simplest. Both houses were built in the 1890's, one of wood and the other of brick, and both exhibit characteristics typical of Italianate dwellings found in Church Hill; low roof lines, bracketed eaves, porches that extend the full width of the house decorated with turned posts and brackets, windows that extend from floor to ceiling, and double front doors that open onto a generous side stair hall.

By the end of the nineteenth century, the double house still retained its side-hall plan, but was two stories in height and carried all the decorative elements of the Italianate style. These dwellings are built of frame with two-and three-bay facades, heavy bracketed cornices and ornate porches with decorative elements. The porches have turned or chamfered posts with brackets, elaborate friezes, and turned balustrades.

One other Italianante house at 521-523 North 29th Street shares a two-and-one-half-story central square tower topped by a pyramid hipped roof. Constructed in 1860, this speculative house was among the last dwellings constructed in the area before the Civil War.

Second Empire and Stick Styles (ca. 1865-1900)

Second Empire style buildings are found throughout the district. The 2300 block of East Marshall Street illustrates the simple use of slate mansard roofs, a characteristic feature of the Second Empire style, without any additional stylistic embellishments.

Four excellent examples of Stick-style architecture are the Billups houses at 601-603 North 27th and 2708-2710 East Leigh Street . All four structures were built by the Billups family as rental property between 1888 and 1890. Typical of the style, they are of frame construction with projecting two-story bays and simply ornamented recessed porches.

Classical Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Art Deco Styles (ca. 1900 -1930)

The Colonial Revival style houses found in the 2800 block of East Leigh Street are typical and notable. The Masonic Lodge on the southwest corner of Leigh and Twenty-fifth Streets, and the Deliverance Tabernacle on the northwest corner of Marshall and Twenty-fifth Streets, are good examples of the Classic Revival style as expressed in commercial architecture in North Church Hill. The Masonic Lodge, an austere example is reminiscent of the Greek Revival temple-form and reflects the composition and symmetry stressed in the teachings of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. The Deliverance Tabernacle, complete with a curved entrance, flanking columns and a cartouche above the front door, is an excellent example of the Classic Revival style at its simplest.

Vernacular houses are scattered throughout the Church Hill North area. Most of these houses have a low roof lines, shed roofs, bracketed cornices, floor-to-ceiling windows on the ground level and porches embellished with eaves, turned posts, and spindle friezes extending across the full front of the house. They are primarily built of wood with a few brick exceptions .

The gradual slope of East Marshall was developed with a row of five attached Queen Anne houses located in the 2200 block. The row-houses are frame with German-siding and two-story bays. The one-over-one sash suggests the era and time of construction due to newer techniques. The 2300 and 2800 blocks of East Marshall contain good examples of Second Empire style houses built in attached rows. All have false Mansard roofs two-story, three-bay turret bay windows, and have Eastlake porches.

Several examples of the Classic Revival style are the Deliverance Tabernacle Church at 400 North Twenty-Fifth Street, the Masonic Temple at 418 north Twenty-Fifth Street, and the brick and stone Classic Revival style Billups Funeral Home at 2500 East Marshall Street.

The only example of the Art Deco-style is the theater at 418 North Twenty-Fifth Street.

CHURCH HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

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

STREET ADDRESS	RESOURCE	
East Marshall Street		
2105 East Marshall Street	ca. 1890 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate	
2107 East Marshall Street	ca. 1890 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate	
2109 East Marshall Street	ca. 1890 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate	
2111 East Marshall Street	ca. 1890 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate	
2113 East Marshall Street	ca. 1890 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate	
2115 East Marshall Street	ca. 1890 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate	
2117 East Marshall Street	ca. 1890 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate	
2119 East Marshall Street	ca. 1890 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate	
2120 East Marshall Street	ca. 1895 freestanding frame Queen Anne dwelling	
2121 East Marshall Street	ca. 1890 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate	
2122 East Marshall Street	ca. 1900 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate	
2123 East Marshall Street	ca. 1890 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate	
2124 East Marshall Street	ca. 1910 freestanding brick Colonial Revival	
	1980s frame shed-	(NC)
2200 East Marshall Street	ca. 1885 freestanding frame Queen Anne	
2201 East Marshall Street	ca. 1890 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate	
2202 East Marshall Street	ca. 1885 semi-attached frame Queen Anne	
2203 East Marshall Street	ca. 1890 semi-attached Queen Anne	
2204 East Marshall Street	ca. 1885 semi-attached frame Queen Anne	
2205-7 East Marshall Street	ca. 1920 brick commercial building.	
2206 East Marshall Street	ca. 1885 semi-attached frame Queen Ann	
2208 East Marshall Street	ca. 1885 semi-attached frame Queen Anne	
2209 East Marshall Street	ca. 1920 brick commercial building.	
2211 East Marshall Street	ca. 1920 freestanding brick commercial building	(NC)
	ca. 1900 garage	
2214 East Marshall Street	ca. 1860 freestanding brick Greek Revival	
2216 East Marshall Street	ca. 1862 frame freestanding Greek Revival	
	(The William Pitts House)	
	20th c. shed	(NC)
2218 East Marshall Street	ca. 1862 freestanding Greek Revival	
	(The William Chandler House)	
2220 East Marshall Street	ca. 1862 freestanding frame Greek Revival	

2300 East Marshall Street	ca. 1895 semi-attached brick Queen Anne	
2302 East Marshall Street	ca. 1895 attached brick Queen Anne	
	ca. 1900 garage	
2304 East Marshall Street	ca. 1895 attached brick Queen Anne	
2306 East Marshall Street	ca. 1895 attached brick Queen Anne	
	ca.1930s garage	
2308 East Marshall Street	ca. 1895 attached brick Queen Anne	
2310 East Marshall Street	ca. 1895 attached brick Queen Anne	
2312 East Marshall Street	ca. 1895 attached brick Queen Anne	
	ca.1900 garage	
2314 East Marshall Street	ca. 1895 attached brick Queen Anne	
2316 East Marshall Street	ca. 1895 semi-attached brick Queen Anne	
2320 East Marshall Street	ca. 1850 semi-attached brick Greek Revival	
2322 East Marshall Street	ca. 1846 semi-attached brick Greek Revival	
2324 East Marshall Street	ca. 1854 freestanding brick Greek Revival	
127-820-39 2400 East Marshall Street	ca. 1920 semi-attached brick Colonial Revival	
2402 East Marshall Street	ca. 1920 semi-attached brick Colonial Revival	
2406 East Marshall Street	ca. 1920 semi-attached brick Colonial Revival	
2408 East Marshall Street	ca. 1920 semi-attached brick Colonial Revival	
2410-12 East Marshall Street	ca. 1925 freestanding brick Colonial Revival	
2416 East Marshall Street	ca. 1960 brick commercial building	(NC)
2500-02 East Marshall Street	ca. 1930 freestanding brick commercial building	
2506 East Marshall Street	ca. 1859 semi-attached brick Greek Revival	
2508 East Marshall Street	same as above	
	ca. 1900 brick carriage house	
2510 East Marshall Street	ca. 1880 freestanding brick Italianate	
2512 East Marshall Street	ca. 1880 freestanding brick Italianate	
2514 East Marshall Street	ca. 1880 freestanding brick Italianate	
2600 East Marshall Street	ca. 1885 freestanding brick Gothic Revival Church	
2603-5 East Marshall Street	ca. 1880 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate	
	ca. 1920 cinder block garage	
2606 East Marshall Street	ca. 1814 freestanding brick Federal	
2610 East Marshall Street	ca. 1880 freestanding frame Vernacular Italianate	
2612 East Marshall Street	ca. 1850 freestanding frame Greek Revival	
2702-8 East Marshall Street	ca. 1930 brick Commercial Building	
2709 East Marshall Street	ca. 1930 brick Commercial Building	

2718-20 East Marshall Street	ca. 1920 brick Commercial Building (Pritchard Brothers Used Car Lot)	
2719 East Marshall Street	ca. 1880 freestanding brick Italianate	
2800 East Marshall Street	ca. 1890 semi-attached brick Queen Anne rowhouse	
	ca. 1920s brick garage	
2802 East Marshall Street	ca. 1890 attached Queen Anne rowhouse	
2804 East Marshall Street	same as above	
	ca. 1920s brick garage	
2806 East Marshall Street	same as above	
2808 East Marshall Street	same as above	
2801-3 East Marshall Street	ca. 1910 brick Colonial Revival duplex	
2805 East Marshall Street	ca. 1880 semi-attached brick Italianate	
2807 East Marshall Street	same as above	
	ca. 1990s frame shed	(NC)
2809 East Marshall Street	same as above	
2811 East Marshall Street	same as above	
	ca. 1930 cinder block garage	
127-820-71 2810 East Marshall Street	ca. 1885 freestanding brick vernacular Italianate	
2812 East Marshall Street	ca. 1880 freestanding brick Italianate	
2814 East Marshall Street	ca. 1885 brick vernacular Italianate	
2816 East Marshall Street	ca. 1880 semi-attached brick Italianate	
2818 East Marshall Street	same as above	
	ca. 1960s cinder block garage	(NC)
2820 East Marshall Street	same as above	
2822 East Marshall Street	ca. 1880 freestanding brick Italianate	
	two c. 1910 brick sheds	
2901 East Marshall Street	ca. 1880 attached brick Italianate rowhouse	
2903 East Marshall Street	part of above	
2905 East Marshall Street	part of above	
2907-11 East Marshall Street	part of above	
	ca. 1920s brick garage	
2913 East Marshall Street	ca. 1880 semi-attached brick vernacular dwelling	
2915 East Marshall Street	ca. 1885 attached brick Eastlake	
2917 East Marshall Street	part of above	
2919 East Marshall Street	ca. 1885 attached brick Italianate rowhouses	
	ca.1990s frame poultry house	
2921 East Marshall Street	part of above	
2923 East Marshall Street	part of above	

2925 East Marshall Street	part of above
2927 East Marshall Street	part of above
2929 East Marshall Street	part of above
3001 East Marshall Street	ca. 1895 semi-attached frame Italianate
3001 ½ East Marshall Street	part of above
3003 East Marshall Street	ca. 1895 semi-attached frame dwelling
3005 East Marshall Street	part of above
3007 East Marshall Street	ca. 1885 free-standing frame Colonial Revival
3009 East Marshall Street	ca. 1895 semi-attached Queen Anne
3011 East Marshall Street	part of above
3013 East Marshall Street	ca. 1840 frame double-house
3015 East Marshall Street	part of above
3017 East Marshall Street	ca. 1895 free-standing frame house with two-story porch
3019 East Marshall Street	ca. 1895 detached frame dwelling
3021-23 East Marshall Street	ca. 1895 semi-attached frame Italianate

East Clay Street

(2211 E CLAY / 2211 JEFFERSON)

106 2223 East Clay Street	ca. 1900 freestanding frame commercial vernacular building
2225 East Clay Street	ca. 1923 freestanding brick commercial vernacular building
2400 East Clay Street	ca. 1910 freestanding brick Colonial Revival dwelling
2401 East Clay Street	ca. 1900 freestanding brick Italianate dwelling
2402 East Clay Street	ca. 1900 freestanding brick Colonial Revival dwelling
2403 East Clay Street	ca. 1890 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
2404 East Clay Street	ca. 1900 freestanding brick Colonial Revival dwelling
2406-08 East Clay Street	ca. 1900 freestanding brick Colonial Revival duplex dwelling
2505 East Clay Street	ca. 1890 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate building
2507 East Clay Street	ca. 1890 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
2509 East Clay Street	ca. 1890 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
2511 East Clay Street	ca. 1890 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
	ca. 1930s frame garage
2515 East Clay Street	ca. 1851 freestanding frame Greek Revival dwelling
	(Robert Brown House, a free negro blacksmith)
2608 East Clay Street	ca. 1860 freestanding frame Greek Revival dwelling
2610 East Clay Street	ca. 1900 freestanding frame Queen Anne dwelling
	ca. 1930s frame shed

2612 East Clay Street	ca. 1855 freestanding frame Greek Revival dwelling
2612 ½ E. Clay St.	ca. 1895 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
2613 East Clay Street	ca. 1870 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
2615 East Clay Street	same as above
2614-16 East Clay Street	ca. 1859 frame Greek Revival double-house dwelling. (J.C. Hudson Houses)
2617 East Clay Street	ca. 1870 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
2619 East Clay Street	same as above
2618-20 East Clay Street	ca. 1855 freestanding frame Greek Revival duplex dwelling (J. C. Hudson Houses)
2619 East Clay Street	ca. 1870 semi-attached frame vernacular dwelling
2703 East Clay Street	ca. 1880 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
2705 East Clay Street	ca. 1880 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate dwelling.
2706 East Clay Street	ca. 1844 freestanding brick/stucco Greek Revival dwelling. (Mary Parkinson House)
	ca. 1980s frame shed (NC)
2707 East Clay Street	ca. 1880 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
2709 East Clay Street	ca. 1880 semiattached frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
2711 East Clay Street	same as above
2710 East Clay Street	ca. 1880 freestanding brick vernacular Italianate dwelling
2712 East Clay Street	ca. 1855 frame Greek Revival double-house dwelling (Reuben Burton House)
2714 East Clay Street	same as above
2716 East Clay Street	ca. 1870 freestanding brick vernacular Italianate dwelling ca. 1910 brick garage
2801 East Clay Street	ca. 1881 semi-attached brick vernacular Italianate Building
2801 ½ E. Clay Street	ca. 1881 semi-attached brick vernacular Italianate dwelling ca. 1990s frame shed (NC)
2802 East Clay Street	ca. 1855 semi-attached frame Italianate dwelling
2803 East Clay Street	ca. 1873 semi-attached brick Greek Revival dwelling
2804-4 ½ East Clay Street	ca. 1855 semi-attached frame Italianate dwelling
2805 East Clay Street	ca. 1860 freestanding frame Greek Revival dwelling
2806 East Clay Street	ca. 1890 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
2807 East Clay Street	ca. 1859 freestanding frame Greek Revival dwelling
2811 East Clay Street	ca. 1860 freestanding frame Greek Revival dwelling.
2813 East Clay Street	ca. 1855 semi-attached frame Greek Revival dwelling (Jason Atkinson House)
2815 East Clay Street	ca. 1855 semi-attached frame Greek Revival dwelling (C. B. Lipscomb House)

2817 East Clay Street	ca. 1950 concrete block dwelling	(NC)
2902 East Clay Street	ca. 1870 semi-attached frame vernacular dwelling	
2904 East Clay Street	ca. 1860 freestanding frame Greek Revival dwelling	

East Leigh Street

2500 East Leigh Street	ca. 1880 semi-attached brick Italianate Commercial building
2502 East Leigh Street	ca. 1849 attached frame Greek Revival dwelling (The Jas. M Carter Double House)
2504 East Leigh Street	ca. 1885 attached frame Greek Revival dwelling (The Jas. M Carter Double House)
2506 East Leigh Street	ca. 1885 attached frame Italianate dwelling
2508 East Leigh Street	ca. 1885 attached frame Italianate dwelling
2510 East Leigh Street	ca. 1880 attached frame Italianate dwelling
2512 East Leigh Street	ca. 1880 semi-attached frame Italianate dwelling
2601 East Leigh Street	ca. 1880 semi-attached frame Italianate dwelling
2603 East Leigh Street	ca. 1880 semi-attached frame Italianate dwelling
2605 East Leigh Street	ca. 1847 semi-attached brick Greek Revival dwelling (Andrew Gentry Double House)
2607 East Leigh Street	ca. 1847 semi-attached brick Greek Revival dwelling (Andrew Gentry Double House)
2609 East Leigh Street	ca. 1847 detached frame Greek Revival dwelling (The Fredrick Elliot House)
2611 East Leigh Street	ca. 1890 detached frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
2613 East Leigh Street	ca. 1870 detached frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
2614 East Leigh Street	ca. 1860 detached brick Carriage House
2708 East Leigh Street	ca. 1890 semi-attached frame Eastlake dwelling
2710 East Leigh Street	ca. 1890 semi-attached frame Eastlake dwelling
2712 East Leigh Street	ca. 1880 detached brick Stable (Harvest Gathering Church)
2800 East Leigh Street	ca. 1900 detached Classical Revival dwelling
2804 East Leigh Street	ca. 1900 detached Colonial Revival dwelling ca. 1900 brick garage
2806 East Leigh Street	ca. 1900 detached Colonial Revival dwelling
2808 East Leigh Street	ca. 1900 detached Colonial Revival dwelling
2810 East Leigh Street	ca. 1920 detached Colonial Revival dwelling
2900 East Leigh Street	ca. 1920 semi-attached Colonial Revival dwelling ca. 1930s metal shed

	2902 East Leigh Street	ca. 1920 semi-attached Colonial Revival dwelling
		ca. 1920s frame shed
	2904 East Leigh Street	ca. 1920 semi-attached Colonial Revival dwelling
	2906 East Leigh Street	ca. 1920 semi-attached Colonial Revival dwelling
	2908 East Leigh Street	ca. 1920 semi-attached Colonial Revival dwelling
	2910 East Leigh Street	ca. 1920 semi-attached Colonial Revival dwelling
	2912 East Leigh Street	ca. 1920 detached Colonial Revival dwelling
188	2915 East Leigh Street	ca. 1920 detached brick Apartment building

M Street

-	2607 M Street	ca. 1900 brick Colonial Revival dwelling
192	2608 M Street	ca. 1890 frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
193	2610 M Street	same as above
-	2609 M Street	ca. 1900 detached frame Colonial Revival dwelling
-	2613 M Street	ca. 1910 detached brick vernacular Italianate Retail Store
194	2701 M Street	ca. 1890 frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
195	2703 M Street	ca. 1890 frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
196	2708 M Street	ca. 1885 frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
		ca. 1880s frame shed
197	2711 M Street	ca. 1960 Concrete Block dwelling (NC)
198	2713 M Street	ca. 1880 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
199	2811 M Street	ca. 1880 frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
200	2813-15 M Street	ca. 1846 semi-attached frame Greek Revival dwelling
		(The Hiram Oliver Double-house)
		Mary Winfield Scott / Valentine Museum
		Beers Atlas / 1876

Jefferson Avenue

	2105 Jefferson Avenue	ca. 1960's concrete block commercial building (NC)
	2109 Jefferson Avenue	ca. 1890 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
203	2115 Jefferson Avenue	ca. 1890 freestanding frame vernacular Queen Anne dwelling
	2201 Jefferson Avenue	ca. 1890 detached frame Queen Anne dwelling
	2203 Jefferson Avenue	ca. 1885 semi-attached frame Italianate dwelling
	2205 Jefferson Avenue	ca. 1885 semi-attached frame Italianate dwelling
	2207 Jefferson Avenue	ca. 1885 semi-attached frame Italianate dwelling
208	2415 Jefferson Avenue	ca. 1900 detached frame vernacular store

ca. 1900 frame garage

207 2421 Jefferson Avenue ca. 1870 detached frame vernacular Italianate Commercial store

North 21st Street

308 North 21st Street ca. 1895 freestanding frame Italianate dwelling
310 North 21st Street ca. 1895 freestanding frame Italianate dwelling
312 North 21st Street ca. 1895 freestanding frame Italianate dwelling
314 North 21st Street ca. 1895 freestanding frame Italianate dwelling
316 North 21st Street ca. 1895 freestanding frame Italianate dwelling
318 North 21st Street ca. 1895 freestanding frame Italianate dwelling
320 North 21st Street ca. 1895 freestanding frame Italianate dwelling

North 22nd Street

317 North 22nd Street ca. 1890 frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
319 North 22nd Street ca. 1890 frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
214 413-5 North 22nd Street ca. 1878 frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
417 North 22nd Street ca. 1891 detached frame Queen Anne dwelling

North 23rd Street

312 North 23rd Street ca. 1880 semi-attached brick Italianate
314 North 23rd Street part of above, with Colonial Revival porch
316 North 23rd Street ca. 1880 free-standing brick Italianate
318 North 23rd Street ca. 1880 free-standing brick Italianate
320-322 North 23rd Street ca. 1890 semi-attached brick Queen Anne

401 North 23rd Street ca. 1895 freestanding brick store
404 North 23rd Street ca. 1843 freestanding frame Greek Revival store with external stair and porch entrance to apartment above
405-407 North 23rd Street ca. 1896 semi-attached Brick Colonial Revival
ca. 1900 garage
406 North 23rd Street ca. 1900 Freestanding Frame vernacular Italianate
408 North 23rd Street ca. 1895 Freestanding Frame vernacular Italianate
409 North 23rd Street ca. 1895 Freestanding Frame Colonial Revival
ca. 1930s garage
410 North 23rd Street ca. 1905 Freestanding Frame Colonial Revival
411 North 23rd Street ca. 1885 Freestanding Frame Vernacular Italianate
ca. 1930s garage
412 North 23rd Street ca. 1850 Freestanding Frame Greek Revival dwelling

413 North 23rd Street ca. 1885 Freestanding Frame vernacular Italianate
ca. 1930s garage
414 North 23rd Street ca. 1895 Freestanding Frame vernacular Italianate
415 North 23rd Street ca. 1880 Freestanding Frame vernacular Italianate
417 North 23rd Street ca. 1880 Freestanding Brick vernacular Italianate
418 North 23rd Street ca. 1900 Freestanding Colonial Revival Dwelling
419 North 23rd Street ca. 1900 Freestanding Frame vernacular Italianate
420 North 23rd Street ca. 1885 Freestanding Frame vernacular Italianate
242 421 North 23rd Street ca. 1885 Freestanding Frame vernacular Italianate

North 24th Street

406 North 24th Street ca. 1910 freestanding frame Colonial Revival
ca. 1930s garage
408 North 24th Street ca. 1910 freestanding frame Colonial Revival
410 North 24th Street ca. 1889 freestanding frame Italianate
(James Kidd House)
412 North 24th Street ca. 1891 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate
414 North 24th Street ca. 1885 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate
420 North 24th Street ca. 1880 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate

500 North 24th Street ca. 1853 freestanding frame Greek Revival
505-505 ½ North 24th Street ca. 1895 semi-attached brick vernacular Italianate
507-9 North 24th Street ca. 1895 freestanding brick vernacular Italianate
511 North 24th Street ca. 1856 freestanding frame Greek Revival
Historic Building Survey DB 70S 178
513 North 24th Street ca. 1860 semi-attached frame Vernacular Italianate
515 North 24th Street ca. 1890 semi-attached frame Vernacular Italianate
517 North 24th Street ca. 1860 freestanding frame Greek Revival
518 North 24th Street ca. 1895 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate
518 ½ N. 24th Street ca. 1895 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate
519 North 24th Street ca. 1855 freestanding Greek Revival
520 North 24th Street ca. 1859 freestanding frame Greek Revival
260 521 North 24th Street ca. 1885 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate

North 25th Street

-261 400 North 25th Street ca. 1910 stone ashlar Classical Revival commercial building
(originally American Bank; currently Deliverance Temple)
402 North 25th Street ca. 1910 brick commercial building

(St. Mark Glorious Church)
411 North 25th Street ca. 1880 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate dwelling

412-4121/2 N. 25th Street ca. 1960 brick commercial store (NC)
(Buskey's Bar / F. McWilliams Barber shop)
414-416 North 25th Street ca. 1956 brick United States Post Office (NC)
415 North 25th Street ca. 1888 freestanding frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling
417 North 25th Street ca. 1888 freestanding frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling
418 North 25th Street ca. 1938 brick Art Deco movie Theater
(Patrick Henry Theater)
419 North 25th Street ca. 1881 freestanding frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling
424 North 25th Street ca. 1885 freestanding frame vernacular Queen Anne dwelling

500 North 25th Street ca. 1880 brick Vernacular commercial building
501 North 25th Street ca. 1890 frame Italianate commercial building
ca. 1930s brick garage
504 North 25th Street ca. 1890 attached brick vernacular Italianate dwelling
506 North 25th Street ca. 1890 semi-attached brick vernacular Italianate dwelling
514 North 25th Street ca. 1885 freestanding frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling
516-518 North 25th Street ca. 1900 freestanding brick vernacular Italianate duplex dwelling
517-519 North 25th Street ca. 1857 brick Greek Revival Church
(Leigh Street Baptist Church, individually on National Register)
520 North 25th Street ca. 1880 freestanding frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling
ca. 1930s garage
522 North 25th Street ca. 1927 brick and stucco Classical Revival building
(Prince Hall Masonic Lodge)

600 North 25th Street ca. 1885 freestanding frame Colonial Revival dwelling
602 North 25th Street ca. 1885 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
604 North 25th Street ca. 1885 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
605 North 25th Street ca. 1890 freestanding Colonial Revival dwelling
606 North 25th Street ca. 1885 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
ca. 1930s cinder block garage
ca. 1930s frame shed
607-609 North 25th Street ca. 1850 brick Greek Revival duplex dwelling
(J.M. Carter House)
608 North 25th Street ca. 1880 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
610 North 25th Street ca. 1890 semi-attached frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling
612 North 25th Street ca. 1890 semi-attached frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling

614 North 25th Street ca. 1894 freestanding frame Queen Anne dwelling
615 North 25th Street ca. 1853 freestanding frame Greek Revival dwelling
616 North 25th Street ca. 1900 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
617 North 25th Street ca. 1990 frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling
618 North 25th Street ca. 1880 semi-attached frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling
619 North 25th Street ca. 1880 freestanding frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling
621 North 25th Street ca. 1844 semi-attached frame Greek Revival dwelling
(John D. Hargrove House)
299 623 North 25th Street ca. 1890 frame Vernacular commercial building

North 26th Street

305-7 North 26th Street ca. 1890 detached brick stable

411 North 26th Street ca 1890 detached frame Vernacular Italianate
412 North 26th Street ca. 1880 detached frame Vernacular Italianate
413 North 26th Street ca. 1890 detached frame Vernacular Italianate
414 North 26th Street ca. 1887 detached frame vernacular Italianate
415 North 26th Street ca. 1891 detached frame vernacular Italianate
416 North 26th Street ca. 1885 detached frame vernacular Italianate
417-19 North 26th Street ca. 1890 semi-attached Brick Colonial Revival
420 North 26th Street ca. 1890 vernacular cottage (other)
421 North 26th Street ca. 1880 attached frame vernacular Italianate
422 North 26th Street ca. 1880 attached frame vernacular Italianate
423 North 26th Street ca. 1880 attached frame vernacular Italianate
425 North 26th Street ca. 1890 semi-attached brick vernacular Italianate
427 North 26th Street ca. 1883 detached brick Italianate

500 North 26th Street ca. 1854 detached frame Greek Revival
(The John W. Ferguson House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
502 North 26th Street ca. 1854 detached frame Greek Revival
(The Juliet Hundley House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
504 North 26th Street ca. 1854 detached frame Greek Revival
(The Thomas S. Hundley House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
505 North 26th Street ca. 1880 detached frame vernacular Italianate
506 North 26th Street ca. 1880 semi-attached brick vernacular Italianate
506 ½ N. 26th St. ca. 1880 semi-attached brick vernacular Italianate

507 North 26th Street ca. 1892 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate
508 North 26th Street ca. 1892 semi-attached brick Queen Anne
508 ½ N. 26th St. ca. 1892 attached brick Queen Anne
509 North 26th Street ca. 1870 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate
510 North 26th Street ca. 1892 brick attached Queen Anne
512 North 26th Street ca. 1860 freestanding Frame Greek Revival
516 North 26th Street ca. 1875 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate
517 North 26th Street ca. 1881 semi-attached brick Italianate
518 North 26th Street ca. 1881 detached frame vernacular Italianate
519 North 26th Street ca. 1881 semi-attached brick Italianate
330 520 North 26th Street ca. 1870 frame Italianate Store (NC)

601 North 26th Street ca. 1870 semi-attached brick vernacular Italianate
603 North 26th Street ca. 1870 semi-attached brick vernacular Italianate
605 North 26th Street ca. 1875 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate
605 ½ N. 26th St. ca. 1875 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate
607 North 26th Street ca. 1890 freestanding brick Colonial Revival
608 North 26th Street ca. 1917 Stone Gothic Revival
(A. J. Bowler Middle School)
609 North 26th Street ca. 1880 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate

611 North 26th Street ca. 1880 frame Italianate
ca. 1910 brick garage

617 North 26th Street ca. 1841 semi-attached Brick Greek Revival
(The Henry A. Atkinson House)
Historical Bldg. Survey/WPA
619 North 26th Street ca. 1841 semi-attached Brick Greek Revival
(The Henry A. Atkinson House)
Historical Bldg. Survey/WPA
621 North 26th Street ca. 1878 semi-attached frame Italianate
(The Denoon Double House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
623 North 26th Street ca. 1878 semi-attached frame Italianate
(The Denoon Double House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
625 North 26th Street ca. 1856 freestanding brick Greek Revival
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
Richard Adams to Sam Adams 1814
Sam Adams to John Smith

Sold at Auction to James Fisher 1836
James Fisher to Steven Fisher 1841
Steven Fisher to Henry Atkinson 1841
H. A. Atkinson Jr. inherits property 1841

701 North 26th Street ca. 1895 semi-attached brick Colonial Revival dwelling
703 North 26th Street ca. 1895 attached brick Colonial Revival dwelling
705 North 26th Street ca. 1895 semi-attached brick Italianate dwelling
707 North 26th Street ca. 1910 detached frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
ca. 1930s frame garage
709 North 26th Street ca. 1910 detached frame vernacular Queen Anne dwelling
ca. 1980's cinder block shop (NC)
709 ½ North 26th Street ca. 1900 detached frame Colonial Revival dwelling
early 20th c. frame shed
711 North 26th Street ca. 1855 detached frame Greek Revival dwelling
713 North 26th Street ca. 1855 detached frame Greek Revival dwelling
715 North 26th Street ca. 1880 detached frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling
717 North 26th Street ca. 1880 detached frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling
719 North 26th Street ca. 1910 detached frame Vernacular Colonial Revival dwelling
ca. 1930s frame shed
354 721 North 26th Street ca. 1910 detached frame Vernacular Colonial Revival dwelling

North 27th Street

315 North 27th Street ca. 1880 semi-attached brick Italianate
316 North 27th Street ca. 1814 freestanding brick Federal
(The Samuel G. Adams House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
317 North 27th Street ca. 1880 semi-attached brick Italianate
317 ½ N. 27th Street ca. 1895 brick vernacular Italianate
two ca. 1930s frame sheds
318-318 ½ North 27th Street ca. 1870 brick vernacular Italianate
319 North 27th Street ca. 1900 brick Queen Anne
ca. 1920s brick garage
320 North 27th Street ca. 1890 brick Italianate
321 North 27th Street ca. 1890 brick Queen Anne
322 North 27th Street ca. 1890 brick Italianate
323 North 27th Street ca. 1890 brick Queen Anne
324 North 27th Street ca. 1890 brick vernacular Italianate
(Convenience Store)

325 North 27th Street ca. 1880 brick Italianate
(Laundromat)

400 North 27th Street ca. 1900 brick Italianate
(Laundromat)
401 North 27th Street ca. 1813 brick Federal
(Wills Store)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine
402 North 27th Street ca. 1870 frame vernacular Italianate
403 North 27th Street ca. 1880 brick Italianate
(The Payne House)
Mary Winfield Scott Valentine
404 North 27th Street ca. 1870 frame vernacular Italianate
405 North 27th Street ca. 1835 freestanding brick Federal (also 127-95)
(The John Slater House)
406 North 27th Street ca. 1890 frame vernacular Italianate
407 North 27th Street ca. 1812 frame Federal, with 1815 addition
(The Charles Wills House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
407 ½ N. 27th Street ca. 1890 frame Italianate addition to above
ca. 1990s frame shed (NC)
(The Charles Wills House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
409 North 27th Street ca. 1870 frame vernacular Italianate
410 North 27th Street ca. 1858 semi-attached brick Greek Revival
(The P. Courtney Double House)
Beers Atlas 1876
411 North 27th Street ca. 1858 frame Greek Revival
The Frank V. Sutton House
Historic Building Survey
412 North 27th Street ca. 1858 semi-attached brick Greek Revival
(The P. Courtney Double House)
Beers Atlas 1876
413 North 27th Street ca. 1904 frame vernacular Italianate
414 North 27th Street ca. 1890 Brick Colonial Revival
415 North 27th Street ca. 1904 frame vernacular Italianate
416 North 27th Street ca. 1890 Brick Colonial Revival
418 North 27th Street ca. 1890 Brick Colonial Revival
419 North 27th Street ca. 1855 detached frame Greek Revival
(The Reuben Ford House)

[1st Pastor of Leigh Street Baptist Church]
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
Historic Building Survey
420 North 27th Street ca. 1890 Brick Colonial Revival
ca. 1920s formed block garage

501 North 27th Street ca. 1818 freestanding brick Federal (also 127-81
(The James Parkinson House)
Historical Bldg. Survey/WPA
503 North 27th Street ca. 1880 attached frame vernacular Italianate
(The Charles B. Walker House)
Mary Winfield Scott
504 North 27th Street ca. 1895 frame Queen Anne
505 North 27th Street ca. 1880 attached frame vernacular Italianate
(The Charles B. Walker House)
Mary Winfield Scott
506 North 27th Street ca. 1840 frame Greek Revival
507 North 27th Street ca. 1880 frame vernacular Italianate
508 North 27th Street ca. 1840 frame Greek Revival
509 North 27th Street ca. 1818 detached brick Federal
(The Bartholomew Graves House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
511 North 27th Street ca. 1880 brick vernacular Italianate
512 North 27th Street ca. 1820 frame Greek Revival
(The Margaret Walsh House)
513 North 27th Street ca. 1870's brick Italianate
514 North 27th Street ca. 1820 frame Greek Revival
(The J. F. Edwards House)
Deed Book 691 B-684
515 North 27th Street ca. 1880's frame Italianate
516 North 27th Street ca. Modern Concrete Apartment Bldg.. (NC)
517 North 27th Street ca. 1867 frame Greek Revival
(The Hiram Oliver House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
ca. 1980s frame shed (NC)
519 North 27th Street ca. 1870 frame Greek Revival
(The A. J. Vaughan House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum

520 North 27th Street ca. 1850 frame Greek Revival Cottage
521 North 27th Street ca. 1870 frame Greek Revival
(The A. J. Vaughan House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
522 North 27th Street ca. 1880 frame Queen Anne
523 North 27th Street ca. 1863 frame Greek Revival
Beers Atlas 1876
524 North 27th Street 1879 frame Italianate
(The William E. Schonberger House)
(The Meridith House)
600 North 27th Street ca. 1860 attached brick Greek Revival
(The Hiram Oliver Double House)
Mary Winfield Scott/ Valentine Museum
601 North 27th Street ca. 1887 frame Queen Anne
(The Bills House)
602 North 27th Street ca. 1860 attached brick Greek Revival
(The Hiram Oliver Double House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
603 North 27th Street ca. 1888 detached frame Queen Anne
604 North 27th Street ca. 1880 freestanding frame vernacular Italianate
606 North 27th Street ca. 1894 frame vernacular Italianate
(The Margaret Snyder-Nolde House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
607-9 North 27th Street ca. 1890 attached grey-white brick Colonial Revival duplex
610 North 27th Street ca. 1880 frame vernacular Greek Revival
611 North 27th Street ca. 1885 frame Queen Anne
612 North 27th Street ca. 1824 freestanding frame Federal
ca. 1930s frame garage
(The Moore House)
Beers Atlas 1876/Valentine Museum
614 North 27th Street ca. 1880 frame vernacular Italianate
614 ½ N. 27th Street ca. 1880 frame vernacular Italianate
615-17 North 27th Street ca. 1895 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate
616 North 27th Street ca. 1880 detached frame vernacular Italianate
618 North 27th Street ca. 1843 freestanding Greek Revival
(The George Richardson House)
WPA, Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
619 North 27th Street ca. 1858 freestanding frame Greek Revival
ca. 1930s shed
(The William Joseph Gentry House)

620 North 27th Street ca. 1847 freestanding brick Greek Revival
(The George Richardson House)
WPA, Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum

627-29 North 27th Street ca. 1870 frame Greek Revival with attached store

633 North 27th Street ca. 1850 frame Greek Revival
Beers Atlas 1876

429 635 North 27th Street ca. 1888 frame vernacular Italianate
(The Alpha Fuqua House)
Beers Atlas 1876

430 700 North 27th Street ca.1840 freestanding frame Greek Revival dwelling
ca. 1880s brick servants quarters

701 North 27th Street ca. 1840 freestanding brick Greek Revival dwelling

433 702 North 27th Street ca. 1885 freestanding frame Vernacular dwelling

703-705 North 27th Street ca. 1910 freestanding brick Colonial Revival duplex dwelling

705 ½ N. 27th Street ca. 1895 freestanding vernacular frame Italianate dwelling

436 704 North 27th Street ca. 1890 freestanding frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling

706 North 27th Street ca. 1890 freestanding frame Italianate dwelling

707-709 North 27th Street ca. 1870 freestanding frame Italianate duplex dwelling

708 North 27th Street ca. 1910 semi-attached frame Colonial Revival dwelling

710 North 27th Street ca 1910 attached frame Colonial Revival dwelling

711 North 27th Street ca. 1870 freestanding frame Italianate dwelling

712 North 27th Street ca. 1910 semi-attached frame Colonial Revival dwelling

713 North 27th Street ca. 1885 freestanding frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling

714 North 27th Street ca. 1890 semi-attached frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling

715-717 North 27th Street ca. 1890 freestanding frame Vernacular Italianate duplex dwelling

716 North 27th Street ca. 1885 semi-attached frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling

719 North 27th Street ca. 1890 freestanding frame Colonial Revival dwelling

721-723 North 27th Street ca. 1890 freestanding frame Vernacular Italianate duplex dwelling
ca. 1990s frame shop (NC)

722 North 27th Street ca. 1840 freestanding frame Greek Revival dwelling

724 North 27th Street ca. 1878 freestanding frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling

451 726 North 27th Street ca. 1878 freestanding frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling

North 28th Street

311 North 28th Street ca. 1870 frame Greek Revival
ca. 1970s frame shed (NC)

313 North 28th Street ca. 1880 vernacular Italianate

412 North 28th Street ca. 1872 freestanding frame Greek Revival
(The Edward Cannon House
Mary Winfield Scot Valentine Museum
413 North 28th Street ca. 1860 freestanding frame Greek Revival
(The Elizabeth Frayser House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
414 North 28th Street ca. 1872 freestanding frame Greek Revival
(The Edward Cannon House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
416 North 28th Street ca. 1872 freestanding frame Greek Revival
(The Edward Cannon House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
418 North 28th Street ca. 1872 freestanding frame Greek Revival
(The Edward Cannon House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
420 North 28th Street ca. 1872 freestanding frame Greek Revival
1980s frame shed- (NC)

(The Edward Cannon House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum

501-501 ½ North 28th Street ca. 1870 frame vernacular Italianate
502 North 28th Street ca. 1895 frame vernacular Italianate
ca. 1890s frame shed
503 North 28th Street ca. 1860 freestanding frame Greek Revival
(The Susannah Walker House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
ca. 1990s frame garage (NC)
505 North 28th Street ca. 1860 freestanding frame Greek Revival
(The Charles Walker House)
Mary Winfield Scott/ Valentine Museum
507 North 28th Street ca. 1860 freestanding frame Greek Revival
(The Charles Walker House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
ca. 1940s frame garage
509 North 28th Street ca. 1900 frame Colonial Revival
ca. 1940s frame garage
511 North 28th Street ca. 1900 frame vernacular Italianate
512 North 28th Street ca. 1860 freestanding frame Greek Revival
(The Charles Walker House)

Valentine Museum/Beers Atlas 1876
513 North 28th Street ca. 1900 frame Colonial Revival
515 North 28th Street ca. 1840 semi-attached frame Greek Revival
(The Hiram Oliver House)
Valentine Museum/Beers Atlas 1876
517 North 28th Street ca. 1840 semi-attached frame Greek Revival
(The Hiram Oliver House)
Valentine Museum/Beers Atlas 1876
518-20 North 28th Street ca. 1860 semi-attached brick Greek Revival
(A Hiram Oliver House)
Valentine Museum/Beers Atlas
519 North 28th Street ca. 1885 frame vernacular Italianate
521 North 28th Street ca. 1870 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate
523 North 28th Street ca. 1870 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate

600 North 28th Street ca. 1870 frame vernacular Italianate
602-4 North 28th Street ca. 1876 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate
605 North 28th Street ca. 1895 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate
606 North 28th Street ca. 1890 frame Queen Anne dwelling
607 North 28th Street ca. 1895 semi-attached frame Vernacular Italianate
608 North 28th Street ca. 1890 frame Queen Anne
609 North. 28th Street ca. 1895 freestanding frame Queen Anne
610-12 North 28th Street ca. 1890 frame Queen Anne
-485 611 North 28th Street ca. 1895 freestanding frame Queen Anne
613 North 28th Street ca. 1960's concrete block apartment. (NC)
614-16 North 28th Street ca. 1890 brick Italianate dwelling
618 North 28th Street ca. 1890 brick Italianate dwelling
620 North 28th Street ca. 1890 brick Italianate dwelling
490 628 North 28th Street ca. 1890 concrete block Store (NC)

North 29th Street

314 North 29th Street ca. 1860 frame Greek Revival dwelling
315 North 29th Street ca. 1890 frame Queen Anne dwelling
317-19 North 29th Street ca. 1890 frame Queen Anne dwelling
324 North 29th Street ca. 1960 modern brick church (NC)
(The Asbury Methodist Church)

402 North 29th Street ca. 1895 frame Queen Anne dwelling
404 North 29th Street ca. 1895 frame Queen Anne dwelling

ca. 1910 frame shed
Middle of West side of 400 block: ca. 1910 brick garage

500 North 29th Street ca. 1860 freestanding frame Greek Revival dwelling
(The James Peay House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum
ca. 1930s frame shed
501 North 29th Street ca. 1870 brick Italianate Store
503 North 29th Street ca. 1870 frame Italianate dwelling
504 North 29th Street ca. 1890 frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
506-8 North 29th Street ca. 1960 concrete Block apartment (NC)
507 North 29th Street ca. 1900 frame Colonial Revival dwelling
509 North 29th Street ca. 1880 frame Italianate dwelling
510 North 29th Street ca. 1816 freestanding brick Federal dwelling
(The William McEnry House)
Mary Winfield Scott/Valentine Museum, WPA
Mutual Policy. Reel # 7 Volume 58 Policy 155
511 North 29th Street ca. 1870 frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
512 North 29th Street ca. 1900 frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
ca. 1980s frame shed (NC)
513 North 29th Street ca. 1870 frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
515 North 29th Street ca. 1900 frame Queen Anne dwelling
ca. 1990s frame shed (NC)
517 North 29th Street ca. 1880 frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
520 North 29th Street ca. 1960 concrete block Church (NC)
(Holy Temple Baptist)
521-23 North 29th Street ca. 1860 freestanding frame Italianate dwelling

600-604 North 29th Street ca. 1870 Stone Queen Anne Store and dwelling
606 North 29th Street ca. 1890 frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
608 North 29th Street ca. 1890 frame Vernacular Italianate dwelling
ca. 1960s cinder block shed (NC)
616-616 ½ North 29th Street ca. 1876 frame Vernacular Italianate Cottage dwelling
(The B. Briel Double House)
617 North 29th Street ca. 1835 frame Greek Revival dwelling
620 North 29th Street ca. 1880 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
622 North 29th Street same as above
624 North 29th Street ca. 1880 semi-attached frame vernacular Italianate dwelling
522 626 North 29th Street same as above
523 628 North 29th Street ca. 1880 frame vernacular Italianate dwelling

630 North 29th Street same as above

North 30th Street

311 North 30th Street ca. 1885 frame Italianate dwelling
316 North 30th Street ca. 1895 semi-attached frame Queen Anne dwelling
318 North 30th Street ca. 1895 attached frame Queen Anne dwelling
320 North 30th Street ca. 1895 semi-attached frame Queen Anne dwelling

North 31st Street

310-12 North 31st Street ca. 1890 frame vernacular Queen Anne dwelling

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Church Hill North began its slow development as a neighborhood of middle-class merchants and tradesmen, many of whom either were involved in the tobacco trade, or were associated with businesses in the vicinity of Rocketts, the nearby port of Richmond. The dwellings these residents built reflected their station in Richmond society. Solid but modest citizens, their homes often expressed the vernacular and transitional flavor of various nineteenth-century architectural styles.

With the end of the Civil War and the annexation of Church Hill North by the city of Richmond, the land surrounding much of the older homes, was filled in with rowhouses built in the latest styles. For that reason, examples of Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles exist in close proximity with each other. By the turn of the century, the area was largely developed and with the potential for further growth at an end, Church Hill North reached its zenith of stability. While it remained a viable community into the next century, Richmond's expansion to the west helped to trigger its eventual decline. It is perhaps this westward expansion of Richmond that allowed Church Hill North to survive the twentieth century largely unscathed by intrusive modern construction.

The intact and substantial amount of historic architectural fabric supports nomination of the district under criterion C.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

North of Richmond's St. John's Church Historic District is the adjacent neighborhood known today as Church Hill North. The area is distinctly different in building material construction from the portion of Church Hill that surrounds Richmond's oldest and most historic church. It is, nevertheless, one of Richmond's most interesting neighborhoods. Both Mary Wingfield Scott and Paul S. Dulaney, two noted historians of Richmond architecture, explained that as a neighborhood Church Hill extended far north of Broad Street. In his book, The Architecture of Historic Richmond, Dulaney included a map of historic neighborhoods which depicts M Street as the northern boundary of Church Hill. Michael W. Gold, the former managing director of the Historic Richmond Foundation, after much research into the population patterns and architecture of the area, suggested the following about the boundaries for Church Hill:

> Twenty-first Street and Jefferson Avenue, M Street to the alley between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth and South to Leigh Street to Thirty-first Street, then south to Libby Hill.[2]

Thus, with the exception of the four blocks lying north along Leigh Street, which both Scott and

Gold place in a separate neighborhood commonly known as Shed Town,[3] Church Hill North accounts for the remainder of that portion of historic Church Hill not located in the St. John's Church Historic District, which is adjacent to and directly south of this area.

Historically, both sections of Church Hill shared a similar beginning. In 1737, when Major William Mayo laid out Richmond's original grid system of 32 squares, St. John's Church occupied the northeastern portion of that grid, while "to the north and east, large tracts of land were reserved for suburban 'villa' establishments."[4] In 1769, the year in which the western part of Richmond was annexed, Isaac Coles, the only inhabitant of Church Hill, sold his holdings in the area, along with large parcels of land northeast of Church Hill, to Col. Richard Adams.[5] Sometime around 1787, Adams divided his land, called Spring Garden, into several lots[6] and shortly thereafter, when Virginia's capital was moved from Williamsburg to Richmond, Adams lobbied the governor, Thomas Jefferson, in an attempt to secure the location of the new capitol on his property.[7] Adams was unsuccessful in his bid, and "up to 1809 Church Hill was still largely an Adams settlement."[8] Still, Adams continued to believe that Richmond would expand to the east. In order to promote the development of his property, he maintained the grid street system that Mayo had begun.[9]

After Adams's death, his heirs began selling off his vacant property for construction. By 1812, the earliest house remaining in Church Hill North was built at 407 North 27th Street by Charles Wills. A ship's captain, Wills owned the entire block upon which he constructed numerous outbuildings. None survive except the grocery store he built on the edge of his property at 401 North 27th Street. Constructed no later than 1815, this structure is believed to be Richmond's oldest commercial building.[10]

It was during this early period that the differences in socio-economic status and dwelling types between the two neighborhoods in Church Hill began to develop. Contemporary with the Wills House in Church Hill North was the Adams-Van Lew House, which stood at 2311 East Grace Street in St. John's Church Historic District. Although demolished in 1911, the Adams-Van Lew House was an impressive residence built in 1801 by John Adams, a mayor of Richmond and the son of Richard Adams. In the 1830's the Federal-style structure was enlarged and embellished by John Van Lew until it became possibly the finest house in Church Hill, rivaling many of Richmond's best homes in its elegance. During the nineteenth century, many houses built throughout Church Hill were roughly equivalent in style and importance, but it is this early absence of the truly imposing residential buildings that underscores the differences in the two neighborhoods. Church Hill North would never claim citizens as wealthy as John Van Lew, and it would never boast houses as magnificent as the Adams-Van Lew House, or its rivals in Richmond's Court End. Instead, it would remain a neighborhood of "small tradesmen, most of whom owned their homes."[12] As the century progressed, these middle-class residents introduced another distinction that separated the two neighborhoods; the choice of wood rather than brick as the preferred building material would emphasize the social and economic differences that separated the two neighborhoods.

Following the lead of Charles Wills, building continued at a steady pace over the next five years, and a total of twelve structures remain today that were constructed before the Panic of 1819. Typically, these houses are of brick laid in Flemish bond, and are two-and-a-half stories tall with steep gable roofs. They have side-hall plans and three-bay-wide facades. Two of these earliest houses, 501 and 509 North 27th Street, were built respectively by John Parkinson, a clerk at Rocketts, and his brother-in law, Barthlomew Graves.[13]

By 1819, the city directory reveals that 26 citizens lived in this portion of Church Hill,[14] and a tavern, kept by Archer Meanly, was listed between Leigh and M streets on 30th Street.[15] Unfortunately, no trace of this early public building exists today.

Although the building trade virtually collapsed in the years immediately following the Panic of 1819, Mary Wingfield Scott suggests that Richmond's eastern suburb, where land was cheap and taxes were lower than in the city, continued to see an occasional new building.[16] At least one house, the Moore House at 612 North 27th Street, appears to have been built before 1825, while another house, the Slater House at 405 North 27th Street, was built in 1835 by local builder John F. Alvey,.These were two of the few houses in Richmond constructed during those lean years.[17] Both dwellings were built in a vernacular Federal style.

By the beginning of the 1840's, Richmond was well on the road to economic recovery. The coming of the railroad and the related expansion of the iron industry brought new citizens to Church Hill North. As the area became more crowded, builders filled in surrounding space with more houses.[19] A good example is the Greek Revival-style house at 2706 East Clay, which was built essentially in the back of the Parkinson House at 501 North 27th for Mr. Parkinson's daughter.[20] The attached houses at 2605 and 2607 East Leigh Street, built around 1847, are a good example of the several modest pairs of two- and three-bay dwellings designed to share a central chimney. Buildings of this sort indicate the extent to which speculative housing construction had become the norm in antebellum Church Hill North.[21] By the late 1850's, at least one large-scale builder, Hiram Oliver, was active in the neighborhood. Listed in various Richmond directories as the manager of T. C. Williams, a tobacco manufacturer, and the first treasurer of the neighborhood Masonic lodge, Oliver continued to build speculative houses in Church Hill North. In her book, Old Richmond Neighborhoods, Mary Wingfield Scott pays tribute to the quality of Oliver's work in Church Hill and gives reference to his attached houses at 2813 and 2815 M Street, built in 1846.[22] It is believed that eight of Hiram Oliver's houses still exist in Church Hill North.

In addition to attached houses dating from the 1840's, Church Hill North has a good number of detached single-family houses that were not built as speculative properties. A number of them are all the more remarkable for the length of residency of the original owners. J. W. Ferguson, who built the frame two-story Greek Revival-style house at 500 North 26th Street in 1854, lived at this address for over thirty years.[23] The Richardson family, who built the virtually identical Greek Revival-style houses at 618 and 620 North 27th Street in 1843 and 1847, respectively, retained

ownership of the house at 618 until 1913.[24] H. A. Atkinson, who built 625 North 26th Street in 1856, remained at this address until the mid-1880's. Interestingly, both Ferguson and Atkinson seemed to be conscious of the name of the neighborhood in which they lived, for they added to their addresses in the 1855 edition of Butler's Directory the two words "Church Hill." At that time, their part of Church Hill was still located in Henrico County.

The taste for Greek Revival-style homes seems to have been very pervasive in northern Church Hill through the last decade before the Civil War. Mary Wingfield Scott suggests that in the suburbs east and north of the city, houses continued to be built on older models.[25] The Susannah Walker House at 503 North 28th Street, a frame Greek Revival-style house built in 1860, is more suggestive in its scale and its gable roof line of the Richardson houses built in the mid-1840's. A few houses such as the Sutton House at 411 North 27th , the Reuben Ford House at 419 North 27th Street, and the Peay House at 500 North 29th Street, all exhibit shallow hipped roofs with continuous cornices on all four sides of the structure. The only other late antebellum house in northern Church Hill that was built in any style other than Greek Revival is the Italianate-style rowhouse built to resemble a villa at 521 and 523 North 29th Street. Constructed in 1860, this speculative house is among the last dwellings constructed before the Civil War. The simplicity of design of these speculative houses suggests a lack of sophistication on the part of the builder, and at least one writer implies that most of the residents of the area at this time were simple country folk.[26]

At least one resident of the area, Reuben Ford, was progressive enough to be associated with the finest example of Greek Revival architecture in Church Hill North. He was the first rector of the nearby Leigh Street Baptist Church, which was built in 1853 at the corner of Leigh and 25th streets. Designed by Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia, this building is individually listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to being the most remarkable structure in Church Hill, this building boasts the most extensive use of decorative ironwork in the neighborhood as well. The iron stair rail is credited to Asa Snyder,[27] while a portion of the iron fence was moved in 1938 from the Jaquelin Taylor Row at Capitol Square[28] to where it now stands in front of the wing that was added to the church in 1911.

On the eve of the American Civil War, Church Hill was one of Richmond's largest middle-class neighborhoods, an area which one Richmond newspaper described as combining the advantages of town and country.[29] Church Hill North was still a part of neighboring Henrico County at that time. Although no other reference can be found to substantiate his claim, Samuel Mordecai suggests that this was not for want of trying on the part of Richmond.[30] At this time, Church Hill North was greatly isolated from much of Richmond, a fact often overlooked today. Antebellum writers such as Mordecai describe the irregularity of Church Hill terrain,[31] and suggest that the only dependable access to Church Hill was up to 25th Street.[32] Mary Wingfield Scott relates that even this route was not without its hazards.[33]

Neighboring Union Hill was not connected to Church Hill North by numerous thoroughfares as it

is today, and the most cursory examination of the Michie Map of 1867 reveals that streets such as Clay and Leigh actually terminated on both sides of the neighborhood. To the north and east of Church Hill North, much of what is today the city of Richmond was uninhabited farm land. Only the neighboring portion of Church Hill to the south was more developed. Of this antebellum neighborhood, an estimated 90 structures remain today in Church Hill North. Regrettably, much is gone, including the two communities of free blacks which existed at that time. The community in the 2100 block of East Marshall Street disappeared before the end of the last century,[34] while the second,, located in the northeast corner of this neighborhood, was replaced by the George Mason Urban Renewal Area in the 1970's.[35] It is important to note that references, such as Mary Wingfield Scott, suggest that apparently no prejudices existed at that time against a black resident living wherever he could afford to build or rent.[36]

During the Civil War, the residents of northern Church Hill North focused on needs more pressing than expansion and growth. For this reason, the Michie Map of 1867 is probably a true representation of what antebellum Church Hill resembled, as far as the numbers and location of structures might indicate. However, in his text, Richmond After the War, 1865-1890, Michael B. Chesson states that Church Hill had five times as many stores in 1867 as before the war.[37] After the war came annexation in February 1867, Richmond's first in over half a century, and a few years later Broad Street hill was finally paved as a second entrance into the neighborhood. With the rebuilding of Richmond came continued growth from within for established areas such as Church Hill North. A comparison of the F. W. Beers map of 1876 and the earlier Michie Map reveals a flurry of new construction during the 1870's, and Mary Wingfield Scott explains that the tendency was to fill up the big yards of the much older dwellings.[38] Chesson suggests that annexation not only brought much needed money into the city's coffers, but was also done to relieve the crowded housing conditions in the older sections of Richmond, many of which had been burned at the end of the Civil War.[39]

Several new names appeared upon the scene at that time--Edwin Cannon, Armistead Neal, Lafayette Billups, E. C. Pleasants--all builders after the war. Other names continued to remain associated with speculation in the area, such as Hiram Oliver and the Richardson family. These developers, and numerous private individuals built the bulk of what can be found in Church Hill North today; an estimated 75 percent of all buildings in Church Hill North were constructed between 1862 and 1900. Most of these houses have low roof lines, bracketed eaves, floor-to-ceiling windows on the ground level, and porches embellished with turned posts, and spindle friezes.

They are abundant throughout north Church Hill North, and with a few exceptions, were built of wood, a contrast to the many brick houses that were built in neighboring St. John's Church Historic District at that time.

Despite the depression of the mid-1870's, Richmond continued to revive as a commercial and manufacturing center, with over 7,000 employed in the burgeoning tobacco industry alone.[40] During

that time, an extensive tunnel under Church Hill was built by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway to connect with its port terminus at nearby Rocketts Landing.[41] A decade later, the ravine separating Church Hill and Union Hill was filled and graded, and Church Hill Avenue, now Jefferson Avenue, was constructed. Originally designed as a wide, fashionable boulevard for larger homes, the potential of this street was never realized, having been completely eclipsed by its contemporary, Monument Avenue.[42]

Still, housing continued to be built, with rowhouses becoming popular in the 1880's and 90's. In 1884 the gradual slope of East Marshall Street was developed with a row of five attached Queen Anne-Style houses located in the 2200 block. During the 1880's and 90's the last large tracts of available land were subdivided into lots for homes. In 1894 the occupants of the Adams-Picket Cemetery located in the 2300 block of East Marshall Street were disinterred and moved to a more fitting resting place in Hollywood Cemetery. A row of nine Second Empire-style houses was built in its place. It was also during this time that the last house occupying a half city block, the home of Cornelius Lipscomb, was demolished and replaced by a row of houses in the 2800 block of East Marshall Street, also built in the Second Empire style. Also, the vacant land belonging to Mrs. F. H. Baptist and Edwin Cannon in the 3000 block of East Marshall Street gradually began filling up with rowhouses built in a similar style. Apparently, it also became popular to remodel older frame structures employing the latest styles, but actually concealing their antebellum origins.

Recently, a study of entries in the Hill Directory was conducted on 50 houses located in the neighborhood. The houses selected were typical restored homes of varying ages and styles. The insight into late-nineteenth-century and turn-of-the-century Church Hill North was immense; all of the 50 houses were in place by 1895. While some families such as the Parkinsons, Fergusons, Moores, Richardsons, Olivers, and Atkinsons were still in the neighborhood in the 1880's, only the Richardsons, and thereafter newcomers such as W. A. O. Coles and the Billupses, were still in place by 1900. The Fergusons had become affluent enough to move to a better part of Church Hill, while the Atkinsons had moved to the city's prestigious Gamble Hill neighborhood. Resident servants, black or otherwise, while common in the 1880's disappear from the entries by 1900. Also by 1900, the number of black residents began to decline, while at the same time ethnic surnames, such as Comoli, occasionally occur in the entries. Interestingly, what is known about the population of Church Hill North in the 1890s confirms that six percent of the adult male population was foreign born, and 28 percent was black.[43] The remaining adult males were white and native born.

As stated earlier, more than 90 percent of all structures existing today in Church Hill North were in place by 1900. With the exception of a few multi-unit apartment complexes built after 1950, most early- to mid-twentieth-century construction was either commercial or institutional in nature, and the bulk of it can be found on either East Marshall Street or North 25th Street. Examples include the Classical Revival-style American Bank, now Deliverance Tabernacle, at 400 North 25th Street; the Masonic Temple at 418 North 25th Street; the Art Deco-style Patrick Henry Theater at 418 North 25th Street; and the brick and stone Colonial Revival-style Billups Funeral Home at 2500 East

Marshall Street. Of these buildings, only the funeral home and the Masonic Temple still serve the function for which they were originally built. Other interesting structures dating from this century include the instructional wing that was added to the Leigh Street Baptist Church in 1911, the Chimborazo Middle School in the 3000 block of East Marshall street, built in the early 1960's, and the Asbury United Methodist Church at 324 North 29th street, constructed in 1968 to replace the original St. James Methodist Episcopal Church that was built in 1887.

Writers of twentieth-century Richmond describe this period as one of decline for Church Hill. The antebellum neighborhood, which 50 years earlier had been described as middle class, was electing citizens of humbler station to public office at the turn of the century.[44] The study of the Hill Directory reveals that many of the larger houses in Church Hill North had been subdivided into apartments by 1930. By 1950, the time of the publication of Mary Wingfield Scott's book, Old Richmond Neighborhoods, the author refers to Church Hill as having "sunk to near slum conditions."[45] Church Hill, having been so close to the center of Richmond, suffered when Richmond's center moved west.[46] Perhaps, it was this shifting of interest that also saved Church Hill from massive demolition and reconstruction in the twentieth century.

Just as the history of Church Hill North did not end at the turn of the century when growth had reached its peak, it also did not end in the 1950's. In the 1960's and 1970's, urban renewal introduced the concept of demolition and infill housing that removed all traces of most of neighboring Shed Town, including the houses of free blacks that had existed there as early as the 1830's. At that time, the population began leaving Church Hill North as well. The associated census tract dropped from 4,613 in 1960 to 1,996 by 1980. In the 1980's an attempt to stabilize the neighborhood was undertaken by Historic Richmond Foundation. That organization, which had been so successful in launching a restoration pilot block in the St. John's Church Historic District, purchased more than 30 houses in Church Hill North with the intention of reselling them for restoration to resident home owners.

In order to inspire proper restoration, the deed to each house carried with it design controls governing the restoration of the structure, as well as mutual covenants binding both the owner and the Historic Richmond Foundation to support the creation of historic districts in the area on the state, federal and local levels. Due to Historic Richmond Foundation's initial activity, more than 200 properties have been restored in Church Hill North since 1983, mostly by white and black first-time homeowners who have decided to look to the past in making their homes.

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Endnotes

1. Virginius Dabney, Richmond: the Story of a City. Dabney states that before 1828, St. John's Episcopal was often referred to as the "upper Church." p. 15.

2. Michael W. Gold, Survey of Neighborhoods and Structures-Church Hill Area: Richmond, Virginia, p. 57.

3. M. W. Scott, Old Richmond Neighborhoods, p. 18.

4. Gold, p. 1.

5. Ibid., p. 2.

6. Scott, p. 19.

7. Gold, p. 2.

8. Scott, p. 32.

9. Gold, p. 35.

10. Scott, p. 35.

11. M. W. Scott, Houses of Old Richmond, p. 73.

12. M. W. Scott, Old Richmond Neighborhoods, p. 24.

13. Ibid., p. 35.

14. Ibid., p.. 18.

15. Ibid., 24.

16. M. W. Scott, Houses of Old Richmond, p. 163.

17. Ibid., p. 175.

18. Kimberly Chen, A Future from the Past: A Housing and Historic Preservation Plan for the Upper Church Hill Neighborhood Richmond, Virginia, p. 5.

19. M. W. Scott, Old Richmond Neighborhoods, p. 40.

20. Ibid.

21. Chen, p. 7.

22. M. W. Scott, Old Richmond Neighborhoods, p. 20.

23. Ibid., p. 24.

24. Ibid., p. 23.

25. M. W. Scott, Houses of Old Richmond, p. 182.

26. Michael Chesson, Richmond After the War 1865-1890, p. 128.

27. M. W. Scott, Old Richmond Neighborhoods, p. 44.

28. M. W. Scott, Houses of Old Richmond, p. 241.

29. Chesson, p. 122.

30. Samuel Mordecai, Virginia, Especially Richmond in By-Gone Days, p. 137.

31. Ibid., p. 138.

32. Ibid., p. 130.

33. M. W. Scott, Houses of Old Richmond, p. 144.

34. Gold, p. 57.

35. Gold, p. 55.

36. M. W. Scott, Old Richmond Neighborhoods, p. 20.

37. Chesson, p. 122.

38. M. W. Scott, Old Richmond Neighborhoods, p. 48.

39. Chesson, p. 127.

40. Paul S. Dulaney, The Architecture of Historic Richmond, p. 9.

41. Dabney, p. 226.

42. Gold, p. 54.

43. Chesson, p. 190.

44. Ibid., p. 157.

45. M. W. Scott, Old Richmond Neighborhoods, p. 40.

46. Chesson, p. 122.

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UTMs:

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	18	285970	4156770
2.	18	286740	4156800
3.	18	286840	4156700
4.	18	286910	41564601
5.	18	286800	4156120
6.	18	286770	4156080
7.	18	286440	4156300
8.	18	286140	4156580
9.	18	285940	4156740

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Church Hill North Historic District are indicated on the accompanying base map which is drawn at a scale of 1" = 200'.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The southern border runs along east Marshall street, from 21st to 31st streets, using the established St. John's Church National District as a founding point. In recent decades, zoning laws have made 21st a natural dividing line between residential Church Hill and the more industrialized Shockoe Valley. The natural topography which rises to constitute Church Hill, starts at 21st street and runs northeast along Jefferson avenue. Jefferson avenue was at one time a very steep and deep ravine, until 1880, when the City of Richmond filled and graded the area, to accommodate trolley traffic and create a wide boulevard. The ravine separated Church Hill to the south, and Union Hill to the north, thus acting as a natural boundary between the two residential neighborhoods. The intrusion of modern development, recent zoning and city demolition efforts have created a modern business corridor.

The northern boundary runs east from the intersection of Jefferson avenue and" M"street at 25th street, one block to 26th street, one block north to "N" street, turns east and runs a block and a half to the alley behind 27th street, turns south for one block and continues east along" M"street to 29th street. This northern line follows the historical boundary between Church Hill and Shedtown. In the Richmond City directories starting in 1819 and running till about 1867, (when the City of Richmond annexed this area) residents north of "M" street had addresses of Shedtown and all the residents south of "M" street had Church Hill addressees. Large tracts of land have been

redeveloped by the City of Richmond along "M" street from 25th to 30th streets. The redevelopment efforts cleared all structures and established the East End Social Services block between 25th and 26th, and the George Mason redevelopment project, which starts at the alley behind 27th street and continues east to 30th street.

The eastern boundary, which runs south from "M" street to the existing St. John's Church National District, is dictated by two factors. First, Shedtown extended to 29th and 30th streets and sets the historical line separating Church Hill residents from Shedtown residents and secondly, modern intrusion has destroyed very large areas along 30th and 31st streets.

Modern apartment buildings along 30th and Clay streets and city demolition in the surrounding blocks have removed and destroyed the integrity of the neighborhood along this eastern line. The Chimborazo school, a 1960's era building, takes up two city blocks, between 29th and 31st, along Marshall and Clay streets.

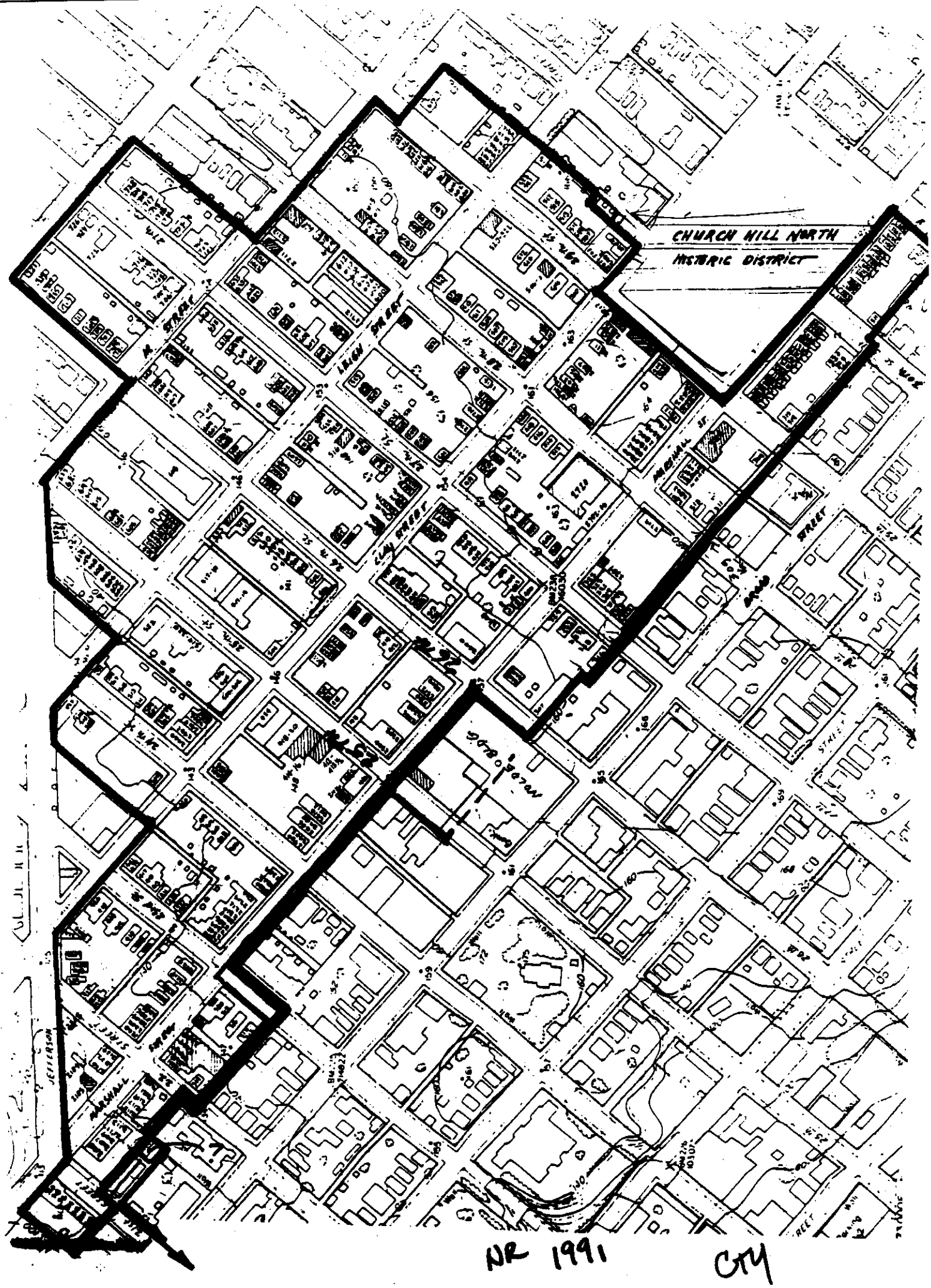
CHURCH HILL
NORTH HISTORIC
DISTRICT

RICHMOND, VA

UTM REFERENCES

	E	N
1	18-285970	4156770
2	18-286740	4156800
3	18-286840	4156700
4	18-286910	4156460
5	18-286800	4156120
6	18-286770	4156080
7	18-286440	4156300
8	18-286140	4156580
9	18-285940	4156740

● INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 1987


CHURCH HILL NORTH
HISTORIC DISTRICT
HIGH STREET
MARSHALL STREET
JEFFERSON STREET

NR 1991 CTY