

LISTED 5/98
VLR 12/97

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

OMB No. 1024-0018

127-5010

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 Manchester Courthouse

other names/site number Hustings Court Part II, City of Richmond DHR 127-5010

2. Location

street & number 920 Hull Street not for publication

city or town Richmond vicinity

state Virginia code VA county independent city code 760 zip code 23224

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.)

M. Catherine Aluson 3/25/98
Signature of certifying official Date

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 for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

United States Department of the Interior
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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)

private

public-local

public-State

public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

building(s)

district

site

structure

object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing Noncontributing

 1 0 buildings

 0 0 sites

 0 0 structures

 0 0 objects

 1 0 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

 N/A

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Government Sub: courthouse

| | |
|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Government Sub: courthouse

| | |
|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick, reinforced concrete

roof slate, asphalt tile

walls brick, cinder block

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

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.
- 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)

Politics / Government _____
 Architecture _____

Period of Significance 1871 - 1947

Significant Dates 1871
1923
1940

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

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Architect/Builder Albert L. West 1871
Edwin H. King 1969

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

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

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|------|---------|----------|
| 1 | <u>17</u> | <u>284340</u> | <u>4155190</u> | 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 Elliott DeMerrell

organization Virginia Commonwealth University date April 24, 1997

street & number 218 South Boulevard #11 telephone 804 358-9055

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23220

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Richmond

street & number 900 East Broad Street telephone (804)780-0100

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23219

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The current Manchester Courthouse located on Hull Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets in south Richmond is situated 1.2 miles from the Virginia State Capitol. The brick and masonry courthouse facility represents an evolution of the original 1871 building and three subsequent additions in 1923, 1940, and 1969.¹ Later additions have not significantly altered or compromised the original courthouse. The later additions complimented the existing structure and there has been a consistent and conscious effort to echo the 1871 building's architectural style.

SETTING

The courthouse is a one-story brick and brick-veneer building with a small rectangular basement level, which extends under the western side of the 1923 and 1969 additions. The main entrance has been relocated from the 1871 north elevation to the 1923 west elevation. The courthouse and courthouse square, formerly known as Washington Square, occupy one square block bordered by Ninth and Tenth Streets to the east and west, and by Hull and Decatur Streets on the north and south. The courthouse facility stands closest to the southwest corner. The courthouse is set back from Hull Street and is encircled by cement walkways, with a semi-circular drive that provides for automobile accessibility to the main west entrance.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The 1871 original courthouse was a temple-like, rectangular brick building whose main entrance stood at the north, measuring approximately 85 feet in length and 50 feet in width. The architect was Albert L. West, Captain V.J. Clutter was the general contractor and Mr. J.H. Ragland was responsible for brickwork and masonry.² The plan consisted of an vestibule flanked by two square, brick, groin-vaulted offices to house the judge and clerk. The remainder of the building provided space for the courtroom itself.

The main exterior elevation possesses several Colonial Revival characteristics, such as a Doric entry portico surmounted by a triangular pediment, a modillioned cornice based on the Ionic Order of Palladio and brick quoins at the corners. However, this reserved treatment is atypical for the 1870s Reconstruction Period, when a more decorative style would have been expected, and is more in character with the classical revival style of early twentieth century architecture. Flanking the portico, "...the decorative scrolled brackets (consoles) that support cornices over the windows suggest some Italianate influences"³, which betray its 1870's origin. The brackets and cornice are wooden and the sills are granite.

The Doric tetrastyle portico is also supported by two Doric pilasters against the wall surface. The entablature of the portico is relatively plain but possesses several decorative elements such as triglyphs and accompanying guttae. The four columns rise from brick plinths set atop a concrete deck to support the wooden pediment, and are themselves concrete encased, possibly surrounding a concealed support element within the hollow interior. The capitals of these smooth columns have three concentric rings demonstrating fine craftsmanship and attention to detail. The portico has two paneled, double doors which have six windows each, that repeat the six glass panes of the transom. The door jambs are coffered with a raised molding. The door surrounds consist of two rectangular coffered pieces which meet the horizontal element in circular recessed medallions.

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The entry portico is flanked by two four-over-four, double-hung sash windows with granite sills. The plain wooden elements of the windows are detailed with decorative Italianate scrolled brackets. This feature, which contrasts with the classical nature of the portico, is more in character with stylistic elements in the 1870s. The portico is surmounted by a larger triangular pediment forming the roof line. The cornices have wooden modillions along the raking sides as well as the horizontal member. The center of the entablature is occupied by a brick oculus. The brick masonry course work on the front facade consists entirely of stretcher rows. The masonry is very fine, utilizing a high-quality brick with thin mortar. When compared with the more utilitarian work on east and west elevations, it clearly appears to have been intended to enhance the courthouse's main entrance.

The side elevations continue the decorative scheme of the north facade, with the modillioned cornice at roof level. The fenestration is the same four-over-four pattern seen on the main facade with the exception of wooden sills and jack arches of rubbed brick substituted for the Italianate brackets. The masonry is a seven-course American bond. The darker and courser bricks, used in the side elevations, are of a more utilitarian quality than those on the north facade. A watercourse, close to ground level, incorporates small jack-arched covered openings for the purpose of ventilation for the underside of the building. The roof is composed of overlapping slate tiles, and there are two brick chimneys protruding through the roof.

Prior to 1908 the courthouse square was surrounded by a wooden fence with a one-piece iron gate. The entrance to the courthouse square was through the iron swivel gate supported by two square cement pillars with curved tops. This gate had two small iron wheels, centrally located at the bottom of the gate near the central vertical support element. It was attached to the two flanking cement pillars by means of a curving iron bar approximately 7 feet above ground level. It pivoted in and out and was designed to return to its closed position. The entire gate was moved in 1908 to the 29th street entrance of Maury Cemetery, where it has remained. Currently there is a low cement retaining wall along the perimeter of the courthouse square.

The second addition to the courthouse was made in 1923, virtually doubling the size of the existing structure. A major feature of this construction was the addition of a large entrance facade on the west elevation. This became the courthouse's main entrance and continues to serve this purpose. Similar to the north facade, the west facade is a wider tetrastyle portico of the Doric order. It is a conscious endeavor to imitate the building's original main entrance. The triangular pedimented porch has a modillioned cornice with triglyphs and guttae in the entablature. The four Doric columns are repeated by coffered pilasters of the same order, at the wall surface. The original doors have been replaced by a single door. The surrounds are similar to those on the 1871 facade excepting that there are convex elements in the coffered area of both the vertical and horizontal surrounds. The flanking windows maintain the four-over-four format, and like the north facade have stone sills. Decorative scrolled Italianate brackets support classically molded window hoods. The portico is surmounted by a larger triangular pediment with a modillioned cornice also with a central oculus. The portico's edges have brick quoins similar to those on the 1871 facade. The masonry construction changes from the seven-course American bond of the 1871 section to the six-course American bond and displays a more uniform and even handling of mortar. There are visible seams on both sides of the building between the two sections. The seams start at ground level and continue up and into the cornice.

The 1940 addition to the east part of the 1923 section, extended the clerk's office. A triangular pediment was built on the 1940 addition which continued and enclosed that of the 1923 section. This addition

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continued the six-course American bond brickwork, utilizing a similar, but noticeably different, brick and had better treatment of mortar. The 1940 section was enclosed on two sides by the 1969 addition. However, the 1969 addition has a lower hipped roof, which has no pediments. Because of the difference in the two roof sections, the 1940 pediment is visible over the later section. One side of the 1940 section is exposed. On this exposed wall, the windows have brick jack arches and granite sills similar to the 1871 north fenestration. The brick quoins found on the corners of both the 1871 and 1923 facades are present on the corners of the presently exposed 1940 addition.

The slate roof has been maintained at a consistent height throughout the three earlier sections about 10 feet higher than the 1969 addition. This allows part of the 1940 east pediment to be seen over the enclosing 1969 extension. The visible east pediment seems to serve as a companion to the west facade possessing a modillioned cornice and a central oculus.

The 1969 addition extended the courthouse significantly to the south and east. This addition, like the 1923 addition, essentially doubled the courthouse's volume and changed the building's overall plan. This third addition abuts the 1923 and 1940 sections and encloses the building's southeastern end. The 1969 west side continues the fenestration of the courthouse in line with earlier sections and as such, causes the 1923 pedimented west entrance to project from the flanking wall surfaces. This enhanced the presence of the west entrance by emphasizing its centrality. The cornice is plain, although molded, and lacks the modillions of the preceding additions. The west fenestration is composed of nine-over-nine windows with granite sills and brick jack arches. The brick veneer over cinder block construction is significantly more uniform, utilizing only stretcher rows with regular thin joints. There is a watercourse approximately three feet from ground level constructed of molded curved brick that runs along the east and south sides. The east side elevation continues the design of the west, with the exception of a projection with two windows. This projection, situated in the middle of the east side of the 1969 facade, possesses brick quoins at the corners similar to the buildings other sections. The hipped roof line is lower, flat after a short incline, and is made of modern materials, rather the slate tiles of the preceding sections.

The southern facade of the 1969 addition echoes the wall treatment and decorative scheme of the other facades. There is an entrance near the southeast corner, which has a recessed doorway with double paneled doors surmounted by a four window transom. The rubbed brick jack arch which crests this entrance has a central granite key stone. The flight of nine concrete steps, enclosed by brickwork, has a metal handrail on both sides and leads up to a concrete landing.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The plan of the 1871 section consisted of an vestibule, flanked by two brick, groin-vaulted offices which served the judge and clerk of court. The larger section occupying the remainder of the courthouse was the courtroom itself. All interior windows have splayed jambs to allow for better natural lighting. This section of the courthouse has been wired for electrical power. The two offices have fluorescent lighting fixtures from ca. 1940-1950. The courtroom has more contemporary lighting, probably dating from the 1969 construction and has been outfitted with a drop ceiling of acoustical tile.

The addition of 1923 doubled the volume of the courthouse. At this time the newly built pedimented west facade

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became the main entrance and the plan was oriented to reflect this. The vestibule had flanking recessed niches and a second transom. This led into the lobby on either side of which were windowed counters. The customer counters served the city tax collector's office on the right and the office of the commissioner of revenue on the left. These counters had architectural molding framing the counter windows. From the lobby further access to the building continued through a rounded arch into the perpendicular main corridor. To the south was a continuation of the customer counters of the city tax collector's office followed by additional office space. Directly across the corridor from the vestibule were two large rooms serving as record collection and as the clerk of court's office. These rooms have rounded arches above the entryways that connect them. They have fluorescent drop lighting fixtures similar to those added to the 1871 section. To the north down the corridor were the offices of the commissioner of revenue and further along was the state tax collector's office. Near the end of the corridor was a jury room. The corridor made a final turn to the east, connecting to the 1871 courtroom through a rounded arch opening. A new judge's office and small bathroom were added in this section of the corridor.

In 1953, alterations were made to the 1923 lobby.⁴ At this time the counters serving the offices of commissioner of revenue and the city tax collector's office were pushed forward decreasing the width of the entrance lobby and increasing the interior space of these counter offices.

The 1969 addition made another significant increase in the courthouse's volume. Its interior space was devoted to two new courtrooms, one for the Hustings court and the other for Police court. The remainder of the 1969 section accommodated the auxiliary spaces necessary for the courtrooms' operation. These spaces included, judges' chambers, jury rooms, interview rooms, clerks' offices, restrooms, and two detention cells. An interior corridor continued the main corridor of the 1923 section to the south. It then turns east along the side of the Hustings court and then finally turning again to the south to connect to the new entrance on the southeast corner of the building. With the completion of the final addition, efforts were made to modernize the courthouse's interior and unify the decorative scheme. The courtrooms in particular took on a similar appearance.

Below the main floor is a basement level which is oriented along the main corridor of the 1923 section and extends the main length of that corridor and partially under the 1969 corridor extension. On this level are various rooms housing the courthouse's mechanical and janitorial needs. There are also storage areas for the clerks' offices and a detention cell. The holding cell was built in 1949.⁵

The Manchester Courthouse has been constructed in a careful and attentive manner that gives the structure a coherent and stylistic unity which emulates the original 1871 building. The courthouse has evolved throughout its 126 years of judicial service, preserving its historical elements while adapting to best serve the three jurisdictions of its career. It stands as not only a significant and conspicuous symbol of its current importance to the City of Richmond, but also as the only surviving official reminder of the City of Manchester and its brief service to Chesterfield County.

ENDNOTES

1. John O. Peters and Margaret T. Peters, *Virginia's Historic Courthouses*, Charlottesville, Virginia: University Press of Virginia, 1996, 140.

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2. *Richmond Enquirer*, July 28, 1871, 2.

3. Peters, *Virginia's Historic Courthouses*, 140.

4. Information from the Department of Public Works, City of Richmond, Virginia. Plan. *Proposed Alterations to the First Floor of Hustings Court Part II*, N11556, July 27, 1953.

5. Information taken from the Department of Public Works, City of Richmond, Virginia. Plan. *Proposed Cell Block for Hustings Court Part II*. N9358. October 6, 1948. N9358A. February 23, 1949.

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Manchester Courthouse, designed by prominent 19th-century Richmond architect Albert West, in the south side of Richmond, Virginia, is a Colonial Revival building possessing some evidence of Italianate influence. The original courthouse built in 1871 was a one-story rectangular building. Subsequent additions in 1923, 1940 and 1969 have enlarged the existing facility, which includes a basement level extending under part of the building. In addition to its architectural significance, the Manchester Courthouse embodies a visible historical connection among Chesterfield County, the City of Richmond and the former City of Manchester. It has remained a conspicuous official presence for the 126 years of its operation and as such has maintained a historical continuity in this area paralleled by no other extant edifice. Compounded with its importance to recovery post-Civil War Chesterfield and 20th century Richmond, the courthouse stands as the only surviving building that recalls the years of the City of Manchester.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Manchester Courthouse was built in 1871 to serve as the courthouse and government center for the newly-relocated county seat of Chesterfield County. It belongs chronologically to the Colonial Revival style of the 1870's but differs from the more elaborate style of that period because it appears to be a classical revival architectural design more typically found in the early twentieth century. The decorative Italianate cornice brackets, supported by volutes over the windows of the north facade, belie its nineteenth century origins and situate the courthouse during that time, rather than the twentieth century.

Shortly after Manchester was incorporated as a city in 1874, Chesterfield County returned its county seat to its original location in Chesterfield. Manchester existed as an independent city for 36 years, until in 1910 Manchester was consolidated with the City of Richmond. The Courthouse became Richmond's second courthouse, serving as Hustings Court of the City of Richmond, Part II.

Serving as a practical and functional governmental facility, the Manchester Courthouse also maintains a long and solid historical continuity between two of Virginia's cities and one county, serving its original judicial function for over 126 years. Today the courthouse is the focal point of a renewed grassroots interest in the revitalization of the Manchester.

The history of Manchester extends well beyond the 126 years of judicial service of the Courthouse. The Town of Manchester is recognized as among the earliest settlements in Virginia. The first permanent settlement at the site was established on May 13, 1609, by Sir Thomas West. It was subjected to two Indian attacks, the first on March 22, 1622 and the second on April 18, 1647. On both occasions these attacks "swept away the entire population."¹ In 1769 the name of the settlement was changed from Rocky Ridge to Manchester after the Manakin Indian tribe which had occupied the site. Manchester had involvement in both the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. During the Revolutionary War the town was burned by Benedict Arnold. Manchester escaped serious damage during the Civil War but was involved in the siege of Richmond and had its own military unit, the Manchester Elliott Grays.²

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In 1869 the Board of Supervisors of Chesterfield County proposed moving the county seat from its more central location in Chesterfield to the Town of Manchester. The move was approved by referendum and the county seat was moved in 1870. Provisions were made for the construction of a new courthouse in Manchester and the existing courthouse in Chesterfield was converted into a house for the poor. Construction began on the new courthouse in Manchester and was completed by 1871. The architect was Albert L. West; Captain V.J. Clutter was the general contractor; and Mr. J. H. Ragland was responsible for brickwork and masonry.³ Construction began in 1871, “[o]n January 13, 1871, the town [Manchester] agreed with the county of Chesterfield to allow the Chesterfield Court House and Clerk’s Office to be built on the town square on the south side of Hull Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets. The town would put up \$10,000 towards its erection.” and “[o]n July 28, 1871, *The Richmond Enquirer* reported that Chesterfield County had accepted the new building, and that the next session of the court would be held there.”⁴ The Manchester Masonic Lodge performed a cornerstone ceremony on March 31, 1871.

The architect of the original building, Albert L. West (1825-1892)⁵, was a resident of Richmond for most of his life. West, “...began designing and building various structures in Richmond during the 1850s”, and he was, “[especially interested in ecclesiastical architecture... .”⁶ West was also involved socially in Manchester, “[a]s teacher, superintendent, and for many years president of the Sunday School Association of Richmond and Manchester... .”⁷ One of West’s larger churches was the Broad Street Methodist Church, 1859-1970. Referred to as “architecture in the Italian style...”, but better characterized as “a Victorian adaptation of the classical style.”⁸ Similar remarks could be made about the courthouse.

Manchester remained the Chesterfield county seat until 1874, when the citizens of Manchester voted to become an independent city. Manchester was incorporated in 1874 and Chesterfield County immediately began efforts to relocate the county seat to its former site in Chesterfield; in 1876 this relocation was complete. By 1886 the Courthouse shared its square block of land with the city jail and the Manchester Fire House no. 1, the city market house and a Methodist Episcopal Church. By 1905 the jail had been relocated but its building was still occupied by the fire department and some city offices. The church building later became E.C. Shields Knitting Works which was closed by 1905.

Manchester functioned as an independent city for 36 years until April 15, 1910, when it was consolidated with Richmond following a referendum vote.⁹ Some of the main points of the consolidation agreement included provisions stating that: Manchester would become Washington Ward of the City of Richmond with representation on the bicameral city assembly proportionate to other wards, and the Manchester Corporation Court, and an office, where Washington Ward’s residents could pay taxes conveniently, would be permanently maintained.¹⁰ At this time the Manchester court would become Richmond’s second courthouse and serve as Richmond’s Hustings Court, Part II. In 1910 the courthouse shared the square, renamed Washington Square, with the fire department, the market house and a private residence. The knitting works had been removed. According to a 1919 Sanborn map, the courthouse had by then become the sole occupant of Washington Square.

In 1923 the first addition was built, extending the rectangle of the original 1871 building. The west elevation created by this addition echoed the Doric portico of the north facade. This new entrance increased the size and grandeur of

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the courthouse and continued the style of the 1871 courthouse. Accommodations were made inside this building to house the city tax collector's office, the state tax collector's office, the office of the commissioner of revenue, and a hunting and marriage licenses office. An addition in 1940 made an extension on the east side, expanding the size of the clerk's office. A jail cell was built in the basement in 1948. Renovations were made to the west vestibule in 1953, reducing its width.

In 1969 the third and final addition to the courthouse was built. Like the 1923 section, the 1969 addition greatly increased the courthouse's volume. Its architect was Edwin H. King, an architect in the Richmond firm of Lee, King and Poole. This section provided for two new courtrooms, one for the Hustings court and one for the Police court. In 1976 the last tax office remaining, that of the city tax collectors office, was relocated to the current police precinct office on Hull Street. It would return in 1990 and stay until 1996 when it was moved to Richmond city hall.¹¹ Currently the courthouse serves only judicial functions and is home to one district court and two circuit courts.

ENDNOTES

1. *Richmond Times Dispatch*, section E, April 10, 1960, 26.
2. *Richmond Times Dispatch*, section E, April 10, 1960, 26.
3. *The Richmond Enquirer*, Friday July 28, 1871, 2.
4. Benjamin B. Weisiger III *Old Manchester & Its Environs, 1769 - 1910*, (Richmond, Virginia: William Byrd Press, 1993), 18.
5. *The Richmond Enquirer*, July 28, 1871, 2.
6. L. Moody Simms, Jr. "Seven Architects of Nineteenth Century Richmond." *Virginia Record*, (November 1978): 17-18.
7. Edward Leigh Pell, ed., *A Hundred Years of Richmond Methodism*. (Richmond, Virginia: The Idea Publishing Co., 1899), 146.
8. Simms, 18.
9. *Richmond Times Dispatch*, section E, April 10, 1960, 39.
10. *Richmond Times Dispatch*, Manchester supplement, April 10, 1960, 39. Resolution no. 60.R4-11.
11. Ester Robinson, Department of Finance, City of Richmond, April 3, 1997. Interview by author.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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_____. *Description of Chesterfield County, Virginia at the Richmond Exposition*. Richmond, Virginia: privately printed, 1888.

Bosher, Marshall. *Chesterfield County, Virginia, a Collection of Notes Pertaining to Its Early History*. Chesterfield, Virginia: privately printed, 1989.

Bucklen, Mary Kegley and Bucklen, Larrie L. *County Courthouses of Virginia, Old and New*. Charleston, West Virginia: Pictorial Histories Publishing Co., 1988.

Chataigne's Business Directory of Richmond, VA. Richmond, Virginia: J.H. Chataigne, Publisher, 1892.

Chesterfield County, Virginia. *Minutes of the Board of Supervisors*. 1870-1888.

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10. Geographic Data

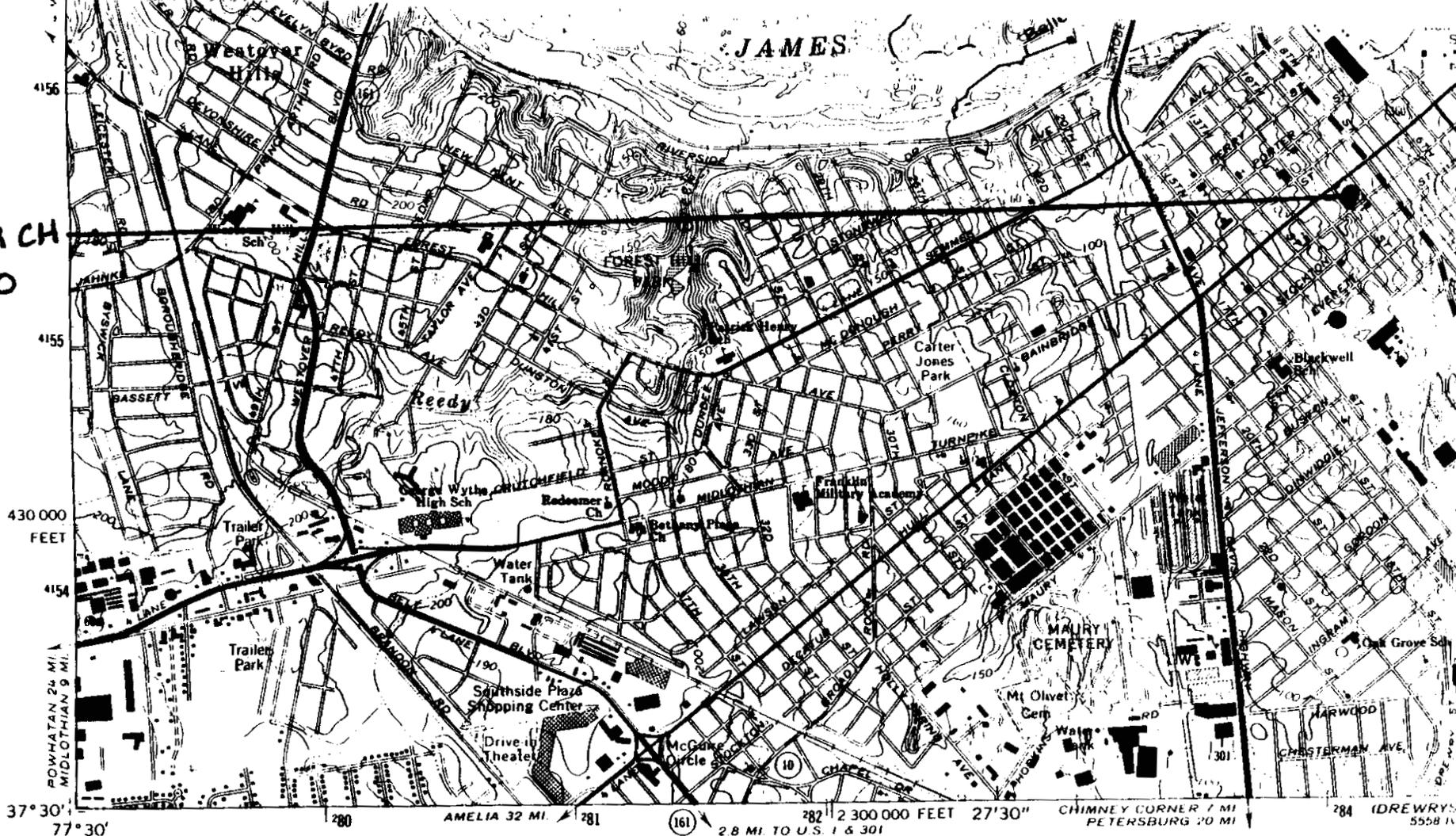
Verbal Boundary Description

The parcel on which the Manchester Courthouse stands is identified as Parcel S-0000081-1 as recorded in the City of Richmond Tax Assessor's Office.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property represents the entire parcel historically associated with the courthouse and its additions known as 10th and Hull streets in the City of Richmond, Virginia.

MANCHESTER CH
127-5010
UTM:



37° 30'

POWATHAN 24 MI / MIDLOTHIAN 9 MI

430 000 FEET

4155

4156

77° 30'

AMELIA 32 MI

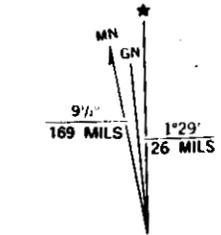
2 300 000 FEET

CHIMNEY CORNER 7 MI / PETERSBURG 20 MI

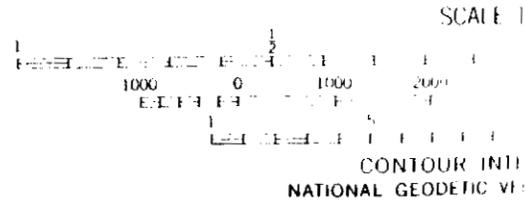
IDREWYS 5558 MI

(CHESTERFIELD)
3456 1 NE

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and City of Richmond
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1931. Topography by planetable surveys 1933-34. Revised 1964
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Virginia coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue 1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



UTM GRID AND 1994 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACT
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS