NRHP - 2/5/02

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

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 Laburnum Park Historic District (VDHR File #127-5895)

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1200-1600 blocks of Westwood, Palmyra, Confederate, Wilmington, and West Laburnum Avenues; Chatham, Gloucester, and Lamont Streets not for publication N/A
city or town Richmond vicinity ___
state VA county (Independent City) code 760
zip code 23227

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 Kusser — 11/20/2001
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

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
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
225	6	buildings
0	4	sites
2	0	structures
0	0	objects
227	10	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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	Single dwelling
EDUCATION	School
RELIGION	Church
RECREATION & CULTURE	Monument/markers
HEALTH CARE	Nursing home
HEALTH CARE	Hospital

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	Single dwelling
EDUCATION	School
RELIGION	Church
RECREATION & CULTURE	Monument/markers
HEALTH CARE	Nursing home
LANDSCAPE	Parking lot
VACANT/NOT IN USE	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH and EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival; Classical Revival; Tudor Revival; Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival; French Renaissance; Late Gothic Revival
LATE 19TH and EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	Brick, concrete block, poured concrete
Roof	Slate, ceramic tile, asphalt shingles, metal shingles
Walls	Brick, stucco, weatherboard, wood shingles
other	

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
[See Continuation Sheets, Section 7]

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)

_X_ 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.)

____ 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.

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
EDUCATION
HEALTH/MEDICINE
RELIGION

Period of Significance 1908-1957

Significant Dates 1908; 1919 (Laburnum built; Laburnum Court constructed)
1920-1940 (residential suburb developed)
1947-1957 (institutional development)

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

Cultural Affiliation NA

Architect/Builder Marcus A. Hallett and Roy G. Pratt, Architects/ Baskervill & Sons (Henry Coleman Baskervill, 1905-1969)/ C.W. Davis & Bro., Inc. (Charles Waddy Davis, active 1905-1932)/ Charles Freeman Gillette (1886-1969)/ Samuel Hannaford & Son/ Parish & Schroeder (active 1894-1939)/ Charles Morrison Robinson (1867-1932)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
[See continuation sheets, Section 8]

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)
[See continuation sheets, Section 9]

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

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 116 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	283520	4162330	3	18	282620	4161670
2	18	283600	4161620	4	18	282560	4162320

_ __ 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.)
[See continuation sheets, Section 10]

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edna Johnston & Kathryn Gettings Smith

organization History Matters date November 28, 2000

street & number P.O. Box 32166 telephone 202-333-8593

city or town Washington state DC zip code 20007

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets [**Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, Property Owners List, Photo List, and Endnotes**)

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 X Multiple Owners [**See continuation sheets, "Property Owners List"**]

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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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

Laburnum Park Historic District comprises an area of approximately 116 acres located in Richmond, Virginia about two miles northwest of the city center. The district is bounded by Brook Road and Hermitage Road, significant north-south thoroughfares, on the west and east respectively; and by Laburnum Avenue and Westwood Avenue on the north and south. The district is primarily residential with several substantial institutions located along its southern edge. Laburnum Park Historic District contains 227 domestic resources and four institutional resources built between 1908 and 1974. The district also contains two structures and four vacant lots. Two-hundred and twenty-seven of the total of 237 resources contribute to the historic context of the district, while ten are non-contributing resources. The non-contributing resources consist of the four vacant lots as well as six residential buildings built after 1957.

The district is characterized by its designed suburban landscape including wide, tree-lined boulevards, substantial building setbacks, and generously sized residential lots. The domestic architecture of the neighborhood is dominated by the Colonial Revival style, however, there is substantial representation of other early 20th century styles including Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and late Victorian houses. The district's dwellings are generally two stories in height and are mainly of brick or frame construction with wood weatherboard, shingle, or stucco cladding. Three substantial institutional complexes occupy the southern edge of the neighborhood. These include a nursing home, a former hospital, and an educational institution. Each of these is composed of a variety of structures that range in style from Georgian Revival to Modernist in design. The buildings range in height from 2.5 to 7 stories. All are constructed in brick. The Laburnum Park Historic District retains its original historic and architectural character, including its integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Setting

The Laburnum Park neighborhood occupies approximately 116 nearly level acres located northwest of Richmond's central business district. It is bounded by Laburnum Avenue, Brook Road, Westwood Avenue, and Hermitage Road. The residential portions of the neighborhood occupy approximately three-quarters of the district's total land area, while the remainder of the neighborhood is dominated by several large institutions including an educational institution, a former city hospital, and a nursing home. The neighborhood's institutional properties all front on Westwood Avenue along the district's southern boundary with the exception of Ginter Park Baptist Church at the corner of Brook Road and Wilmington Avenue.

Laburnum Park was laid out around 1919 in a series of orthogonal streets. The plan includes three, north-south oriented streets, and three avenues that run east to west. In addition, the blocks between Confederate and Palmyra Avenues contain interior alleyways that run east west. The original, primary roadways in Laburnum Park are 80 feet in width except for the boundary streets that measure either 66 feet or 100 feet in width. Each of the three east-west avenues, along with the central north-south street (Gloucester Avenue), incorporates 20-foot-wide grassy median strips that are planted with mature shade trees down the center. These medians are further improved by rustic ornamental wood fencing that has been erected along their outer edges. Sidewalks, grass strips, and curbing divide the private residential lots from the streets. The neighborhood also retains its original, circa-1920, cast-metal street signs. The signs consist of ornamental bases with poles that support two shaped banners that contain the block number and name of the street segments.

The residential lots range in size, but are generally rectilinear in their outline and contain approximately one-half acre of land each. A typical lot is 100 feet wide and 230 feet deep. The exception to this general residential lot configuration appears along West Laburnum Avenue at the north edge of the development. Here the house lots are half the width of the typical Laburnum Park lot. When the neighborhood was developed, the Lakeside Line streetcar tracks ran down the center of Laburnum Avenue, making this location less desirable for residences due to the associated noise. The smaller lots may reflect the necessity of selling these properties at a lower cost to families of more modest means. The houses throughout Laburnum Park conform to a standard setback ranging from 60 to 70 feet depending on the street on which they front. Many of the properties also contain separate domestic outbuildings, the majority of which are detached, single- and double-car garages.

A distinctive feature of the residential portions of the neighborhood is the low berms upon which many of the houses were built. This construction technique may have been employed to alleviate drainage problems caused by the level lots, as well as to create aesthetic interest along the street face by raising the structures slightly above grade.

Laburnum Park contains two historic markers that relate to the area's pre-suburban development period. One of these is a historic mile marker set along the west side of what was once Brook Turnpike. The stone marker notified travelers that they were two miles from Richmond. The other marker is a commemorative plaque that marks the location of portions of Richmond's intermediate defenses during the Civil War. Both of these markers stand along Brook Road between Confederate Avenue and Wilmington Avenue.

Residential Architecture

Laburnum Park's residential buildings are truly eclectic in their architectural roots. The neighborhood's collection of middle-to-upper-class, single-family dwellings exhibits the full range of popular early 20th-century domestic forms and styles, including the Bungalow/Craftsman, Colonial Revival, French Renaissance Revival, Mission Revival, and the Tudor Revival styles. Although the Laburnum Park Historic District exhibits a wide range of architectural styles, it is dominated by the Colonial Revival style. This stylistic influence is by far the most common architectural mode in the district with 160 of its 237 resources associated with it. The second most frequent style is the Bungalow/Craftsman style with 58 examples. Tudor Revival style houses are the third most common type seen in Laburnum Park, with 22 examples.

The building forms occurring within Laburnum Park are as equally diverse as their styles. The most common domestic forms are the American foursquare; the two- to two-and-one half story, side-gable or hipped roof house (what is known as the Dutch Colonial form); and bungalows or other low-slung structures. These building forms are rendered in a range of materials, the most frequent of which are brick and frame. The houses are clad variously in stucco, wood weatherboard, and wood shingles. The remaining historic roof finishes are predominantly slate and ceramic tile.

The district features an array of decorative details in line with the socio-economic status of the original occupants of the houses. Some of the most common decorative devices seen repeatedly in Laburnum Park are wide overhanging eaves that contain decorative rafter ends, elaborated door hoods or porticos that emphasize the main entrance, prominent decorated dormers, patterned brickwork, and half-timbering.

Although the majority of the dwellings can be described as predominantly Colonial Revival in their influences, the examples are quite diverse and eclectic in their forms and designs. Laburnum's Colonial Revival style houses range in age and form from 1910, Colonial-Queen Anne hybrids to fully developed, Colonial Williamsburg reproductions of the 1930s. Many of the houses exhibit multiple stylistic influences, blending Craftsman forms with academic Colonial Revival detailing or Tudor Revival touches. A handful of examples draw from more exotic traditions, including the Mission Revival style and the French Renaissance revival mode.

There are several notable dwellings within the district. The earliest remaining house in the district is Joseph and Isobel Bryan's Laburnum House (#127-5895-0236). Laburnum remains intact as part of the Richmond Memorial Hospital complex. Designed by the New York firm of Parish & Schroeder in 1908, the Laburnum House replaced the Bryan's first house, an ornate, Queen Anne style brick dwelling that burned down in 1906. The present Laburnum house exhibits an elaborate Classical Revival design. Built in Flemish bond brick, the 2-1/2-story

dwelling is dominated by its monumental two-story front portico that is supported by six massive limestone columns.

Built in 1911 by Joseph and Isobel Bryan's son, Jonathan Bryan, "The Hermitage," formerly known as "Nonchalance," is a striking example of early 20th-century Colonial Revival style architecture. The original central portion of the brick building features a rigorously symmetrical façade, a Federal Revival-style porch, and detailed decorative brickwork. The house was renamed The Hermitage by the Bauer family who lived there during the 1920s and 1930s. In 1948, the house was sold and converted for use as the Virginia Methodist Home For the Aged. This institution is now known as The Hermitage Nursing Home.

The earliest residences built in the Laburnum Park suburb pre-date World War I and reflect the still-emerging fashion for Colonial Revival-style houses. The earliest of these appear to be transitional, late Victorian era structures heavily influenced by the Colonial Revival mode. Among these few examples is the dwelling at 1207 Confederate Avenue (#127-5895-0120). Built circa 1915, this substantial stuccoed frame house features a typical asymmetrical Victorian form, but with clearly Colonial-inspired details. The popularity of the Colonial Revival mode grew out of the architecture exhibited at the Worlds Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893, and from the 1906 Jamestown Exposition in Virginia. Both expositions featured predominantly classically derived architecture, and emphasized the patriotic connections between this architectural style and America's roots.

Laburnum Park contains a number of architect-designed residences. Notable among these are the 24 frame and stucco dwellings that noted Virginia architect Charles Morrison Robinson designed for the Laburnum Corporation in 1919. Known as Laburnum Court, this residential enclave is an early example of a cooperative housing model where the owners hold shares in a common corporation.

Erected as a promotional ploy by its developers, Laburnum Court was aimed at promoting the sale of building lots in the new Laburnum Park suburb. Laburnum Court was designed around an open court set at the center of the block. The court contains two community buildings, a garage and a power plant. The occupants of the surrounding houses share these cooperatively. The houses themselves display an array of decorative features that render the essentially identical houses in various styles. The architectural detailing ranges in influence from the Dutch Colonial Revival mode to Tudor Revival, Craftsman, and Mediterranean Revival influences.

Charles Robinson designed at least one additional residence in Laburnum Park, the large frame Tudor Revival style house at 1411 Wilmington Avenue. According to the city's building permit records Robinson designed this house in 1922.

In addition to the architects involved in the design of Laburnum Park houses, there were several active builders and developers that played a major role in developing the suburb. Among these were Davis Brothers, General Contractors and real estate developers, Muhleman and Kahoe, developers, architects, and contractors. Both of these firms were well known throughout Richmond as suburban real estate developers and residential contractors.

A series of Laburnum Park houses that were designed and erected by Muhleman and Kahoe circa 1923 illustrate the complete range of styles and forms typical of Laburnum Park. These houses occupy the south side of the

1600 block of Confederate Avenue and the north side of the 1600 block of Palmyra Avenue. These two block faces contain representative examples of the Tudor Revival-style cottage (1606 Palmyra Avenue, #127-5895-0174), the Dutch Colonial Revival style (1613 Confederate Avenue, #127-5895-0163), a simple Craftsman-influenced house (1609 Confederate Avenue, #127-5895-0165), and a two-story symmetrical Colonial Revival style residence (1603 Confederate Avenue, #127-5895-0168). Also included among these more typical residences are two distinctive architectural styles. The dwelling at 1608 Palmyra Avenue displays Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival influences, and is one of only a handful of houses derived from this mode in Laburnum Park (#127-5895-0173). The eclectic residence located at 1611 Confederate Avenue displays a distinct French Renaissance Revival flair that is unique to the historic district (#127-5895-0164).

The collection of approximately 230 residential structures located within the Laburnum Park Historic District remain remarkably well preserved. The vast majority of the exterior alterations made to these buildings since they were originally erected are minor and do not jeopardize the historic and architectural integrity of the structures. The most common alterations found here are the replacement of historic roofing materials with modern asphalt and fiberglass shingles, the re-cladding of frame structures with synthetic siding, and window replacements.

The siting and historic relationship between the dwellings and the street remains intact, thus providing visual proof of the origins of this historic suburban neighborhood.

Institutional Architecture

Laburnum Park is home to four major local institutions. Each of these occupies multiple lots within the fabric of the residential neighborhood. While three of the four institutions occupy large tracts facing onto Westwood Avenue along the southern edge of the neighborhood, Ginter Park Baptist Church stands on three standard Laburnum Park lots that are located at the northwest corner of Brook Road and Wilmington Avenue (#127-5895-0099). Erected in 1920, this Gothic Revival church structure was designed from the remains of the Grace Street Baptist Church that was moved to this site. Although altered somewhat from its original configuration, the church is an excellent example of Gothic Revival church architecture with its skintled brickwork, heavy crenellated towers, and lancet stained glass windows.

As mentioned, the Virginia Methodist Home For the Aged, now known as "The Hermitage," occupies the mansion originally erected in 1911 by Jonathan Bryan (#127-5895-0222). Converted for use as a nursing home in 1948, the institution has been expanded several times. The wings extending southeast and southwest from the original central structure were executed in 1951 and 1955. These substantial brick extensions imitate the Colonial Revival style of the original residence.

Located at the northwest corner of Westwood Avenue and Brook Road, the campus of the General Assembly's Training School For Lay Workers, now the Presbyterian School for Christian Education (PSCE) and the Baptist Theological Seminary, contains six institutional buildings that range in date from 1921 to 1967 (#127-5895-0237). The architecture of the campus is predominantly Georgian Revival in style with one stripped classical modern building.

Finally, the seven-story brick and concrete Richmond Memorial Hospital building occupies the 1400 block of Westwood Avenue (#127-5895-0236). Designed in a stark modernist vein, the building is characterized by its boxy form, cutout windows framed by cast concrete surrounds, and a five-story, limestone-clad, concave tower-like structure that fronts the building. The front tower is the hospital's most distinctive architectural feature; it also contains the city's memorial chapel that is dedicated to Richmond's World War II heroes. Completed in 1957, the Richmond Memorial Hospital was chartered in 1947 and originally designed in 1949 by a team of architects that included the Cincinnati firm of Samuel Hannaford & Sons and Richmond architects, Baskervill & Son.

Baskervill & Son also designed two substantial additions to the Richmond Memorial Hospital complex. The first of these was the 1961 Richmond Memorial Hospital Nursing School, a 3-story freestanding brick building designed in a severe Classical style. The second significant Baskervill & Son extension was the Sheltering Arms Hospital addition. Founded in 1889, Sheltering Arms was a Richmond charitable medical facility that offered free care to indigent patients. In 1964, the hospital relocated from downtown to the Richmond Memorial campus in order to take advantage of its modern facilities. Completed in 1964, the 2-story brick addition connected directly to the Richmond Memorial Hospital on both floors. The addition features a Stripped Classical entry portico, simple limestone detailing, and grounds originally laid out by noted Virginia landscape architect, Charles Gillette.

Laburnum Park's institutional buildings remain in very good condition. Although most have been expanded numerous times over the years, the buildings retain their original architectural character and continue to reflect their original styles and uses.

INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS (NC = Non-contributing)

BROOK ROAD

General Assembly's Training School For Lay Workers **1921-1922**
(Presbyterian School for Christian Education)
3406 Brook Road
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0237
Known as George W. Watts Hall after the benefactor who donated the funds to build it, this was originally a dormitory building. The structure is a 3-story brick building with a symmetrical facade. The main entrance is accentuated by a projecting central pavilion that rises three stories to incorporate the upper story windows. The door is detailed with an elaborate Georgian Revival style surround. The building is further elaborated by stringcourses, quoining, and a molded stone cornice. Known as Virginia Hall, this was the first classroom/chapel building at the school. Erected in 1921-1922 according to the Sanborn maps, this structure is an elaborate Colonial-Classical Revival building. With its 3-part composition, monumental temple-front, and lower flanking wings, the building stands out as the most elaborate on the campus.

This is a 2-story, 5-part brick Colonial Revival style building with a centered pedimented pavilion, a concrete water table and cornice, and concrete quoining. This 3-story brick Colonial Revival style building with a flat roof features a beveled concrete water table, 5-course American bond brickwork, and a heavy concrete cornice. Used as a

kindergarten or daycare center, this structure is simple in its clean lines and spare ornamentation. Erected in 1966, the structure is a simple modern building featuring vertical bays and a concrete cornice strip. This dining hall, known as Lingle Hall, is a Colonial Revival brick 1-story structure featuring interior brick chimneys, quoining, and broken pediment door surrounds.

CHATHAM STREET

Dwelling, 3405 Chatham Road **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0221
This 2.5 story two-bay house has stucco sides and deep wood bracketed eaves under a hipped red ceramic tile roof. There is a centered round arched front gable dormer with a 3-over-3 window. The first floor windows are grouped on a projecting bay with a ceramic tile hipped roof. The second floor windows have cutout, wood-paneled and louvered shutters. The front door has multi-light transom and sidelights. The porch is a one-story stucco boxed column unit with a hipped roof and bracketed eaves. The porch floor and steps are concrete. There is also a one-story stucco hipped ceramic tile roofed projecting bay on the east side.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. Robinson designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 3407 Chatham Road **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0220
This two-story two-bay house is a Dutch Colonial Revival with side gambrel roof and full continuous shed dormer. The first floor windows are in a projecting bay with shed slate roof. The porch is an asphalt shed roof unit with wood Tuscan columns covered in stucco. The porch floor and steps are concrete. The front door is a multi-paneled wood door with multi-light transom and sidelights. The windows have cutout, wood-paneled and louvered shutters. On the south side there is a one-story shed roof stucco bay projection.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. Robinson designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

CONFEDERATE AVENUE

Marker, 1200 Block Confederate Avenue
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0107
This marker has a brick base and concrete top that slants towards Brook Road with a plaque attached. The plaque reads, "Richmond Defenses: Kilpatrick's Raid: At this point where the intermediate line of the Richmond Defense crossed Brook Road, Confederate Forces on March 1, 1864 repulsed Kilpatrick's raid, undertaken to release Federal prisoners in Richmond on the same day. Another column under Col. Ulris Dahlgren was driven back on the Cary Street Road."

Dwelling, 1200 Confederate Avenue **1932**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0108
This is a symmetrical two-story three-bay house with the chimney on the west end and several extensions to the back. The windows have cutout, wood-paneled and louvered shutters and brick jack arch lintels. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights with brick steps below. The portico is a full pediment front gable roof supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters. The west wing is a side gable wood enclosed porch with boxed pilasters and windows and a side awning. The east wing is a side gable roof brick structure with two casement windows and shutters. Moving north from the back of the house there are four different extensions. The first is a 1 1/2 story brick extension with gable end roof. This connects to a one-story gable end roof brick addition, which then connects to an aluminum siding hyphen to the garage.

This lot was part of a Civil War defense line during Union General Kilpatrick's raid on Richmond in 1863. The original earthworks can be seen on architect Charles Robinson's map of Laburnum Park in 1919.

Dwelling, 1201 Confederate Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0123
This two-story, five-bay symmetrical house has a brick first floor and aluminum siding second floor and wings. The windows have cutout, wood-paneled and louvered shutters with soldier lintels and rowlock sills on the brick section. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights with flat roofed and paired boxed column portico. The portico has a metal railing above as well. Both wings are one-story flat roofed structures with plain wood balustrades above. The west is enclosed with aluminum siding and windows while the east has Tuscan pilasters and is a screened porch. The chimney is on the east end and has a straight brick cap and the roof has deep eaves.

Dwelling, 1202 Confederate Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0109
This two-story, three-bay house has a brick foundation with stucco first floor and aluminum sided second floor. The roof is a Spanish red ceramic tile and the east end chimney has a ceramic tile cap with vent openings towards the top. The front door has a fanlight transom with casement windows on either side, and a cantilevered balcony overhang. There is a multi-light paneled door that opens unto the balcony, which has brackets and a metal railing. There is a one-story east wing with aluminum siding, flat roof and metal railing above.

This lot was part of the Civil War defense line during Kilpatrick's raid on Richmond in 1863. The original earthworks can be seen on the map of Laburnum Park done by architect Charles Robinson in 1919.

Dwelling, 1203 Confederate Avenue **1915**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0122
This 2.5-story, five-bay American foursquare house has Colonial Revival influences. It has a hipped slate roof with centered dormers on all four sides and chimney on the west. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights. The portico has a full front gable pediment supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters with a wood tongue-and-groove floor and plain wood balustrade. The eaves are deep with sawn brackets and there is a soldier belt-course under the eave as well. On the east side there is a one-story wing with shed roof that is screened with Tuscan columns.

Dwelling, 1204 Confederate Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0110
This three-bay Craftsman house with Colonial Revival influences is a symmetrical two-story design with deep wood bracketed eaves and east and west end chimneys. The front door has a fanlight transom and sidelights with brick steps below. The portico has fluted Doric columns, a flat roof with wood balustrade above, and decorative false wood brackets. The center bay of the house projects slightly and there is a soldier brick belt-course between the first and second floors. The second floor windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters. The west wing is a one-story screened porch with boxed columns and decorative wood false brackets. The east porch is a one-story brick enclosed wing with Tuscan pilasters, flat roof with wood balustrade above, and decorative wood false brackets. There is also another door on this wing with multi-light panel.

This lot was a part of the Civil War defense line along Brook Turnpike against Union General Kilpatrick's raid on Richmond in 1863. The original earthworks can be seen on the 1919 Laburnum Park map drawn by architect Charles Robinson.

Dwelling, 1205 Confederate Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0121
This house is a two-story, two-bay design with an interior chimney towards the east center. The eaves are deep wood bracketed and the windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters. The portico is on the west side of the front with a stucco pediment and extended front gable roof with deep wood bracketed eaves. On the east side there is a one-story shed roof screened porch with boxed pilasters.

Dwelling, 1206 Confederate Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0111
This two-story, five-bay symmetrical house has a side gable main roof and a full first floor visor roof as well. At the center of the visor the roof has a round-arch, front gable section supported by thin Tuscan columns over the front door. The door has a solid fan transom and sidelights. The main roof has cornice returns and the chimney is on the east end. The east wing is a one-story open porch supported by Tuscan columns and a plain wood balustrade

on its flat roof. The west wing is a one-story enclosed section with glass paneled door and sidelights. It has a flat roof with a plain balustrade above.

This lot was part of a Civil War defense line on Brook Turnpike during Union General Kilpatrick's raid on Richmond in 1863. The earthworks can still be seen on the 1919 map of Laburnum Park by architect Charles Robinson.

Dwelling, 1207 Confederate Avenue **1910**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0120
This 2.5-story, three-bay American foursquare has an L-shaped porch along the northern front and eastern side. The house is stucco with a slate hipped roof and full pediment front gable dormer. The roof eaves are deep with wood modillions and the windows have louvered shutters. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights. The porch has a hipped asphalt roof, panel boxed columns, plain wood balustrade, concrete floor and steps, and brick foundation and piers. There is a two-story stucco projecting bay on the east.

Virginia State Senator Wicker owned the house at one time.

Dwelling, 1208 Confederate Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0112
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a side gambrel roof with a full continuous shed roof dormer along the front. The door has a fanlight transom and sidelights with a segmented arch hood cantilevered on brackets. The hood also has a double cornice and flares on either end. There are wood paneled shutters on the windows and a cornice return on the main roof. The wings on east and west are the same. They are one-story enclosed aluminum sided structures with flat roofs and plain wood balustrades above.

Dwelling, 1209 Confederate Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0119
This 2.5-story, five-bay house is a fine example of Colonial Revival with symmetrical design and deep eaves. The windows all have louvered shutters except the dormer casements. The portico is a full front gable pediment supported by Tuscan columns. The only varying features are the east end chimney and the east wing. The wing is a shed roof screened porch with Tuscan columns.

Dwelling, 1210 Confederate Avenue **1928**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0113
This 2.5-story Tudor Revival dwelling has a main hipped roof with two front gable sections, one with the front chimney and one with a clipped point. The portico is a one-story front gable brick column structure with segmented arch opening. There is a herringbone pattern of brick on the portico and a transom above the front door. The roof has multi-level eaves and a side dormer above the east extension. This side has an open brick column porch with screened segmented arches. The windows have rowlock sills and soldier course lintels and there is a soldier belt-course between the second and attic stories. The west side has a one-story brick bay with hipped roof and window.

Dwelling, 1211 Confederate Avenue **1915**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0118
This is a 2.5-story, three-bay symmetrical design Tudor Revival influenced house. The main roof is hipped with gables on either side facing front and a centered dormer. The gable sections have roof returns with deep eaves and the dormer and portico have deep eaves as well. There are wood brackets under the eaves and the chimney is on the west interior. The windows have rowlock sills and lintels with keystones. The windows are laid out the same on either side with a single one with stucco fan transom and vent above a set of three windows. In the center there is a set of three windows with diamond panes, the dormer above and the portico below. The portico is enclosed with half-timbering in the front gable section under the roof. There is a front door and diamond pane windows on the sides of the portico. Other details include brick front steps, stucco diamonds at the top gable fronts, and a soldier belt-course between floors. The west wing is an open car port with flat roof, stucco arches and brick columns. The east wing is the same except the arches have been enclosed with aluminum siding.

Dwelling, 1212 Confederate Avenue **1927**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0114
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a full continuous dormer along the front with shed roof. The dormer has aluminum siding and three windows. The other windows are in two sets of tripartite windows on either side of the front door. The door has a multi-light transom and sidelights and the windows have louvered shutters. The portico is a segmented arch with oculus design in the pediment. The west wing has aluminum siding, windows and a flat roof. The east wing is a flat roof screened porch with Tuscan pilasters.

Dwelling, 1213 Confederate Avenue **1922**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0117
This 2.5-story, five-bay house is symmetrical with a side gable roof, two front gable dormers, and deep eaves. The windows have louvered shutters and the chimney is on the east interior end. The door has sidelights and the portico has a front gable roof with boxed columns. On the west there is a one-story hipped roof bay and on the east there is a one-story shed roof wood siding wing.

Dwelling, 1214 Confederate Avenue **1916**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0115
This 2.5-story, five-bay Colonial Revival style house is symmetrical in design with a side gable roof with cornice returns. There are two exterior end chimneys, one on the east and one on the west. The three dormers have front gable roofs with full pediments and there are plain modillions under the roof eaves. The front door has a fanlight transom and the windows have molded wood sills. The portico has an open pediment, coffered ceiling, modillions and front gable roof supported by Doric columns. There are two equal two-story wings with side gable roofs, cornice returns and modillions. On the east side there is also a one-story addition of a flat roofed screened porch with Doric columns. There is a turned wood balustrade above the flat roof and another door with sidelights leading into the two-story wing behind the one-story section. There is also a two-story addition to the rear of the house, but according to the Sanborn Maps all these extensions are original.

Dwelling, 1215 Confederate Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0116
This two-story three-bay symmetrical house has a hipped roof with smaller hipped roof over the projecting center section of the house. The door is inset under this projection with multi-light transom and sidelights and boxed pilasters on either side. There are arch depressions above the door area and the windows on either side. The windows are in triples and pairs and the windows on the first floor of the west wing have transoms. There is a raised string-course above the first floor and under the roof eave. The eaves are deep with paired brackets and the chimney is on the west end. On the east side there is a one-story flat roof stucco building with metal railing above, boxed pilasters and sliding glass doors. On the west there is a two-story enclosed stucco addition with hipped roof and windows.

According to a permit issued in 1923, this house was built by the F. Darling & Co. for $15,000.

Dwelling, 1400 Confederate Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0124
This two-story, three-bay symmetrical house has an east exterior chimney and multi-colored slate roof. The first floor windows are two tripartite sets and the second floor has two pairs and one single. The portico is an open pediment with front gable and segmented arch supported by paired boxed columns. The roof and portico eaves have dentil molding. Both wings are one-story with flat roofs and plain wood balustrades above. The east is a screened porch with boxed pilasters and the west is enclosed with siding.

Dwelling, 1401 Confederate Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0137
This is a good example of a 2.5-story, three-bay American foursquare structure in brick with hipped roof and hipped dormer. The front door is typical Craftsman style with vertical glass panes in the door and sidelights. The portico is a hipped roof supported by brick columns and a concrete base. The windows are two sets of tripartite on the first floor and two pairs and three diamond pane single windows on the second. The windows in the dormer are also diamond pane. The main chimney is on the east as is a one-story open porch with hipped asphalt roof supported by brick columns and a concrete base. There is a second chimney at the back of a two-story extension of the main house. All the roof eaves are deep and the portico and east wing have plain friezes as well.

The building permit issued for this house in 1923 indicates that Davis Bros., Architects built the house and garage for a sum of $15,000.

Dwelling, 1402 Confederate Avenue **1921**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0125
This 2.5 story three-bay Colonial Revival house has a hipped roof with centered shed roof dormer. There are chimneys on the east and west ends. The windows have cut-out wood panel shutters and are in triples or pairs. The portico has a flat roof with entablature cornice and Tuscan columns. The eaves are deep with wood brackets. On the east side there is a two-story wing with one-story wing in front. The one-story has plain wood balustrade and is screened in while the two-story is enclosed with windows and transoms.

According to its 1921 building permit, O.B. Peers built this house for $12,000.

Dwelling, 1403 Confederate Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0136
This two-story three-bay house has a symmetrical design with deep-eaved roof and chimney on the east end. The windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters with stone jack arch lintels. The door has a fanlight transom and sidelights. The portico is a full pediment front gable roof supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters. On the east there is a one-story flat roofed wing with window. Extended farther east is a one-story hexagon shaped wing with flat roof and a stone medallion on the front wall. Both extensions are in brick and have visibly added brick seams from the original house. There are paired 10-light casement windows on either side of the glass-paneled front doors.

Dwelling, 1404 Confederate Avenue **1915**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0126
This 2.5-story, three-bay house has a side gable roof with two front gable full pediment dormers. The dormer windows are diamond paned with boxed pilasters on either side. One chimney is centered to the back of the roof and the other is on the east end. The main door is covered by a louvered shutter wood paneled door and has a multi-light transom. The first floor windows consist of two tripartite with transoms. The portico is a full pediment front gable roof supported by Tuscan columns. On the east side there is a one-story shed roof enclosed porch with 12 awning windows and Tuscan pilasters. The eaves are deep with paired brackets and dentil molding underneath.

Dwelling, 1405 Confederate Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0135
This two-story three-bay house is symmetrical with a chimney on the east, sets of paired windows and a single centered one. The roof eave is slightly overhung with cornice returns. The portico is a full pediment front gable roof supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters while the front door has sidelights. There is a soldier belt-course between floors and soldier lintels and rowlock sills around the windows. The molding trim is a punched dentil design under the roof eave. On the east side there is a one-story shed roof aluminum siding wing. On the west side there is a one-story brick bay extension.

Dwelling, 1406 Confederate Avenue **1920**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0127
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a full continuous shed roof dormer across the front. The front door has multi-light transom and sidelights and the windows have louvered shutters. The porch is one-story across the entire front with boxed columns and pilasters and a centered front gable on a shed roof. The porch is accessible from the west side as well as the front by steps. On the east there is a full one-story screened porch with a smaller second story enclosed shed roof section. The part that is left open above the first floor wing has a plain wood balustrade with a door along the east side of the house.

Dwelling, 1407 Confederate Avenue **1920**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0134
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a side gambrel roof with full continuous shed roof dormer across the front. The dormer and entire house have been covered in aluminum siding. The front door is not visible but is covered by a four paneled louvered shutter door. It is inset with sidelights and has a paired boxed pilaster surround. The windows have cut-out paneled and louvered shutters. The dormer has cornice returns while the main roof line flares slightly to the front. There is an east one-story shed roof wing enclosed with aluminum siding. This is a one-story front gable roof stucco building with two upper track wood garage doors. The roof has cornice returns and faces north.

Dwelling, 1408 Confederate Avenue **1950**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0128
This two-story, three-bay house is a symmetrical Colonial Revival with chimneys on either end. The windows have louvered shutters and jack arch lintels. The door is surrounded with fluted boxed pilasters and a broken pediment with carved urn. There is dentil molding on the door surround and modillions under the roof eaves. On the east there is a one-story side gable roof screened porch. On the west there is a side gable roof brick enclosed wing.

Dwelling, 1409 Confederate Avenue **1921**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0133
This is a 2.5-story, three-bay Colonial Revival style house. The main roof is hipped with centered hipped dormer. Both these roofs have flared eaves with sawn wood brackets. The dormer and second floor also have wood shingles while the first floor is stuccoed. The full front porch has a hipped asphalt roof, concrete floor and Tuscan columns. The front door has sidelights and the windows have louvered shutters.

Dwelling, 1410 Confederate Avenue **1915**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0129
This is a two-story, five-bay symmetrical house with a chimney on the east exterior end and modillions under the eaves. The windows have wood paneled shutters. The door is a multi-glass paned door with sidelights. The portico is a front gable roof with cornice returns and thin fluted Doric columns. The roof also has cornice returns. On the east there is a one-story shed roof Tuscan pilaster wing enclosed with aluminum siding. On the west side, set back from the front, is a one-story shed roof aluminum siding wing.

Dwelling, 1411 Confederate Avenue **1950**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0132
This 1.5-story, three-bay house has a simple symmetrical design with chimneys on either end, the west towards the front and the east towards the back. There are two front gable dormers each with one window and dentil molding under the roof eave. The first floor windows have louvered shutters and rowlock sills. The portico is a front gable with segmented arch, boxed columns and pilasters. On the west there is a one-story side gable roof wing that is glassed in.

Dwelling, 1412 Confederate Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0130
This 2.5-story, asymmetrical house has a multi-level roof with varying hips, gables and a clipped front gable on the main section. The chimney is a large front stucco unit with random decorative brick and a stone base. The front door has a full entablature cornice. The eaves along the sides are deep with sawn wood brackets. There is a Classical style raised panel almost centered on the front of the house with women carrying a sarcophagus. On the west side there is a one-story stucco arched hipped roof wing with vertical siding infill.

Dwelling, 1413 Confederate Avenue **1922**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0131
This two-story, five-bay house has a side gable main roof with chimney on the west end. The first floor has a full visor roof that turns the corners and has a centered round arch section above the door. The door has a wood fan transom and sidelights with boxed pilasters. While the first floor is brick the second is wood weatherboard. The windows have wood paneled shutters with cut-outs. On the west there is a shed roof screened in porch with Tuscan columns. On the east side there is a set back two-story wing with wood weatherboard shed roof and windows. The window types are not visible due to the shrubs.

According to permit records, Laburnum Corporation, realtors and Muhlman & Kayhoe, architects/builders built this house for $8,000 in 1922.

Dwelling, 1500 Confederate Avenue **1928**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0138
This 2.5-story, asymmetrical house has a multi-level roof front gable roof with various pitches and a flared section to the east. The chimney is a large front brick unit with skintled brick decoration and a small casement window inset towards the top. The front door has a round arch cantilevered cover with metal brackets and is set in a stucco front gabled projection on the front of the house. The house is stucco with half-timbering. There is a one-story east wing with another exterior chimney added. This wing has five sides with windows around in a bay and is stucco with wood trim.

Dwelling, 1501 Confederate Avenue **1927**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0152
This two-story three-bay house is a symmetrical Colonial Revival with chimneys on either end. The second floor windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters with stone sills. The first floor windows are tripartite and have soldier lintels and stone sills. The roof has cornice returns and dentil molding. The door has a solid fan transom and diamond pane sidelights with a secondary louvered shutter door. The portico is a stucco front gable round arch supported by paired boxed columns and pilasters. There is a one-story screened porch east wing with a hipped roof, dentil molding, and boxed pilasters.

Dwelling, 1502 Confederate Avenue **1921**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0139
This two-story, three-bay heavy stippled stucco Dutch Colonial Revival house has a side gambrel roof with a full continuous shed roof dormer along the front. The door has multi-light sidelights and is flanked by tripartite window

sets. The portico is a full pediment front gable supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters. There are louvered shutters on the windows and a cornice return on the main roof. The east wing is a one-story screened porch with Tuscan columns and brick base.

According to the 1921 building permit records, the Laburnum Corporation, realtors, and Pettis & Browning, builders built this house, for $7,500.

Dwelling, 1503 Confederate Avenue **1928**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0151
This two-story, three-bay house is a symmetrical Colonial Revival style building with a chimney on each end. The roof is a side gable with cornice returns. The windows have louvered shutters and wood sills. The door is surrounded with fluted boxed pilasters and a broken pediment with giant wood acorn. The door is inset and has a secondary louvered shutter door over the main door. There is dentil molding on the door surround and modillions under the roof eaves. There are two equal one-story wings with flat roofs and decorative balustrades above. The west has wood shingle siding and boxed pilasters with windows. The east has Tuscan engaged columns and is glassed in.

Dwelling, 1504 Confederate Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0140
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a side gambrel roof with a full continuous shed roof dormer and a full first floor visor roof. The dormer and second floor have wood weatherboard siding while the first floor is brick. The door has a carved festoon transom and sidelights with a segmented arch front gable hood. The windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters and rowlock brick sills. There is a one-story screened east wing with shed roof, brick base and Tuscan columns.

Dwelling, 1505 Confederate Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0150
This 2.5-story, three-bay American foursquare stucco house has a hipped asphalt roof and dormer. The roof eaves are deep with wood brackets. The front door is covered by a secondary louvered shutter door. The portico is a flat roofed unit supported by thin Tuscan columns and has a decorative wood balustrade above. The first floor windows are in pairs and the second floor windows have louvered shutters. There is a one-story, flat roof east wing with decorative wood balustrade above with stuccoed piers and aluminum siding infill.

Dwelling, 1506 Confederate Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0141
This two-story, three-bay house is a symmetrical Colonial Revival with a centered interior chimney. The windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters with rowlock sills and soldier lintels. The portico is a full pedimented front gable supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters and concrete steps. To the east is a one-story shed roof brick wing with windows.

Dwelling, 1507 Confederate Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0149
This two-story, three-bay house has a symmetrical Colonial Revival style design with chimneys on either end and cornice returns. The windows have wood sills are in threes on the first floor and have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters on the second floor. The door has a fanlight transom and sidelights with brick steps. The portico is a segmented arch with punched out molding, front gable roof supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters. There are wood modillions under the roof eaves. There are two equal one-story wings with wood balustrades above flat roofs. The east is a glassed in porch with Tuscan columns and a canvas awning. The west wing has aluminum siding and windows.

Dwelling, 1508 Confederate Avenue **1974**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0142 **NC**
This split-level, modern house has three main sections. The center is brick on the first floor with two louvered shuttered windows, and aluminum siding on the second floor with two louvered shuttered windows. The west wing is a one-story brick with a set of sliding diamond pane windows. The east end is a raised one-story brick with a tripartite window and the front door. The door has sidelights and a shed roof portico with turned posts on a brick stoop. The brick chimney is between the center and west sections.

Dwelling, 1509 Confederate Avenue **1928**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0148
This two-story, three-bay house is a symmetrical Colonial Revival with chimneys on either end and roof cornice returns. The windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters and rowlock sills. The door has a multi-light transom and sidelights. Surrounding the door is a flat cornice and paired boxed pilasters with an iron railing above. There are wood modillions under the roof eaves. There are two equal one-story flat roof wings with decorative balustrades above. The east wing is screened with paired Tuscan columns and the west is a brick unit.

Dwelling, 1510 Confederate Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0143
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a side gambrel roof with a full continuous shed roof dormer along the front. The main house is brick with paired windows, while the dormer is stucco with single windows and cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters. The door has a fanlight transom and the roof eaves are deep. The portico is a front gable open pediment with segmented arch supported by paired boxed columns and pilasters. There is an east one-story wood and screened wing with a hipped metal seam roof. On the west there is a one-story wood post and balustrade hipped roof stoop.

Dwelling, 1511 Confederate Avenue **1932**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0147
This two-story, three-bay house is a symmetrical Colonial Revival with a chimney on the west end. The windows have wood paneled shutters and jack arch lintels with stone keystones. There is a soldier belt-course above the first floor. The door is surrounded with boxed pilasters and a broken pediment with carved urn. There is dentil molding on the door surround and modillions under the roof eaves. On the east there is a one-story flat roof aluminum siding unit with two windows.

Dwelling, 1512 Confederate Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0144
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a side gambrel roof with a full continuous shed roof dormer along the front. The first floor is brick and the dormer is aluminum siding. There is a soldier belt-course between the first and second floors. The portico is a slight projecting segmented open pediment, with carved oculus design, front gable supported by Tuscan columns. The windows have cut-out and wood paneled shutters. The concrete stoop is slanted down to the front steps. There are two equal shed roof one-story wings. The east is aluminum siding with a three light window. The west is a screened porch with paired boxed columns.

Dwelling, 1513 Confederate Avenue **1935**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0146
This 2.5-story, five-bay house is a symmetrical Colonial Revival with chimneys on either end. The windows have louvered shutters and jack arch lintels. The fanlight covered door is surrounded with boxed pilasters and an open pediment with round arch and keystone underneath. There is dentil molding on the door surround and modillions under the roof eaves. On the east there is a one-story shed roof screened porch with Tuscan columns and punched out molding. On the west there is a hipped boxed column stoop.

Dwelling, 1515 Confederate Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0145
This two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival style house has a hipped slate roof and west end chimney. The portico is a hipped slate roof supported by boxed columns and pilasters with dentil molding. The front door has a multi-light transom and solid wood side panels. The main roof eaves are deep with sawn brackets and the windows have cut-out paneled shutters. There are two equal one-story wings. The west is a flat roof aluminum siding enclosed area with brick foundation. The east wing is a flat roof glassed enclosed wood boxed column structure with brick foundation.

Dwelling, 1600 Confederate Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0153
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a side gambrel roof with a full continuous shed roof dormer along the front. The door has a fanlight transom and sidelights with a segmented arch hood cantilevered on brackets. There is also a double rowlock brick course around the door and lights. There are cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters on the windows on the aluminum dormer. The main house is brick with rowlock sills under the paired windows and brick steps. The one-story wings on the east and west are the same. They have hipped slate roofs and are glassed-in screened porches on brick foundations.

Dwelling, 1601 Confederate Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0169
This 2.5-story, Tudor Revival style house is asymmetrical with an exterior end front chimney. The main roof is a front gable with a clipped top and shed and hipped side roofs. The roof eaves are multi-level with cornice returns on the front gable section above the front door. There is half-timbering on the second floor and decorative visible brickwork on the chimney front. Also the chimney has a rough stone base. The front door has a flat wood cornice above and the windows have wood sills. The side eaves have wood brackets and there is a centered raised panel

with Classical women carrying a sarcophagus. There is also an east wing in stucco that used to have an open arch, but is now enclosed with stucco and a vinyl window. This wing also has an asphalt roof. This is a one-story brick cross gable roofed building facing Chatham. The brick is 6-course American bond and the roof is slate with chimney on the south exterior end. There are two double-leaf wood garage doors. This appears to be a workshop as well as garage.

This house was listed on a multiple permit issued in January 1923 to the Laburnum Corporation, realtors, and Muhlman & Kayhoe, architects/builders. The permit includes all of the houses built on the odd side of the 1600 block of Confederate Avenue, and on the even side of the 1600 block of Palmyra Avenue. The cost of each house was $10,000.

Dwelling, 1602 Confederate Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0154
This 2.5-story, three-bay house is a Craftsman-style structure with a chimney on the east and front porch to the west. The roof is a slate side gable with a front gable dormer with a louvered wood vent. The windows have louvered shutters except on the shed roof stucco one-story wing. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights as well as boxed pilasters. The porch is a shed slate roof supported by paneled boxed columns and pilasters on stucco piers. The porch floor is wood with a brick base.

Dwelling, 1603 Confederate Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0168
This two-story, three-bay house is symmetrical with two tripartite windows on either side of the portico each having a wood cornice above. The chimney is on the east end and on the west side the windows have striped metal awnings. The portico is an open pediment front gable supported by fluted boxed columns and pilasters. It also has punched out molding and brick steps. The roof eaves are deep with wood brackets and there is a flower box under the center second floor window.

This house was listed on a multiple permit issued in January 1923 to the Laburnum Corporation, realtors, and Muhlman & Kayhoe, architects/builders. The permit includes all of the houses built on the odd side of the 1600 block of Confederate Avenue, and on the even side of the 1600 block of Palmyra Avenue. The cost of each house was $10,000.

Dwelling, 1604 Confederate Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0155
This two-story, three-bay Colonial revival house has a hipped slate roof and stucco chimney on the east. The roof eaves are deep with sawn brackets. The portico is a flat roof supported by Tuscan columns with wood lattice between the columns and the wall. There is a wood balustrade above the portico as well. The windows have louvered shutters and have been replaced. the front door has a fanlight transom with rowlock brick course and sidelights. There is a one-story east hipped roof screened porch with Tuscan columns. There is a raised stucco belt-course under the first and second floors and brick steps.

Dwelling, 1605 Confederate Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0167
This 2.5-story house has a front gable roof with deep clipped front and multi-level shed roof side eaves. The second floor and the wing have half-timbering and there are vertical wood paneled shutters on the windows. In the center is a hipped metal roof bay with six windows and transoms. Under the overhang of the roof on the east, there are wood brackets over a screened porch. Under the west side overhang is the front door that faces west and is not directly visible from the street. Also on the west is a one-story stucco wing with side gable roof that is set back from the front line of the house. One chimney is centered and the other is towards the southwest end.

This house was listed on a multiple permit issued in January 1923 to the Laburnum Corporation, realtors, and Muhlman & Kayhoe, architects/builders. The permit includes all of the houses built on the odd side of the 1600 block of Confederate Avenue, and on the even side of the 1600 block of Palmyra Avenue. The cost of each house was $10,000.

Dwelling, 1606 Confederate Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0156
This two-story, three-bay house is a symmetrical Colonial Revival with a chimney on the east and two equal one-story wings. The roof is slate side gable with Greek key design molding under the eaves. The windows on the second floor are singles with louvered shutters, while the windows on the first floor are two tripartite with jack arch lintels and louvered shutters. The door has a single light transom and boxed pilaster door surround with broken scroll pediment and urn. The west wing is a shed roof aluminum siding unit with boxed pilasters and windows. The east wing is a screened porch with Tuscan columns and shed roof.

Dwelling, 1607 Confederate Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0166
This 2.5-story, two-bay house has an off-center entry on the west balanced by a tripartite window on the east. One chimney is on the east exterior side end and the other is at the southwest back corner. The windows have louvered shutters except for the awnings in the dormer. The front entry has a vertical multi-light door and sidelights. The portico is a hipped roof with boxed columns and pilasters above brick steps. All the eaves are deep and the windows have rowlock sills and soldier lintels. To the east there is a one-story hipped roof screened wing with brick piers under boxed columns.

This house was listed on a multiple permit issued in January 1923 to the Laburnum Corporation, realtors, and Muhlman & Kayhoe, architects/builders. The permit includes all of the houses built on the odd side of the 1600 block of Confederate Avenue, and on the even side of the 1600 block of Palmyra Avenue. The cost of each house was $10,000.

Dwelling, 1608 Confederate Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0157
This two-story, three-bay house is a symmetrical Colonial Revival design with a west end chimney. The windows have louvered shutters and the second floor windows also have flower boxes. The portico is a full pediment front

gable supported by Tuscan columns. There are two equal one-story shed roof wings. The east is enclosed with siding and a window, while the west is screened.

Dwelling, 1609 Confederate Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0165
This 2.5-story, two-bay house has an off center entry on the west balanced by a tripartite window on the east. The chimney is on the east and the front gable deep eave dormer is centered. The windows have louvered shutters except for the casement in the dormer. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights. The portico is a front gable supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters. All the eaves are deep with wood brackets and there are rowlock sills on the windows. On the west there is a one-story flat roof carport with Tuscan columns on brick piers. On the east there is a one-story shed roof screened porch with Tuscan pilasters.

This house was listed on a multiple permit issued in January 1923 to the Laburnum Corporation, realtors, and Muhlman & Kayhoe, architects/builders. The permit includes all of the houses built on the odd side of the 1600 block of Confederate Avenue, and on the even side of the 1600 block of Palmyra Avenue. The cost of each house was $10,000.

Dwelling, 1610 Confederate Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0158
This two-story, three-bay house is a symmetrical Colonial Revival with equal one-story wings on either side. The first floor is stretcher bond brick with a soldier course above and below. The second floor is aluminum siding and the side gable roof has cornice returns. The windows have wood paneled shutters with jack arch lintels on the first floor. The door has a fanlight and the portico is a front gable open pediment on Tuscan columns and brick steps. The east wing has a flat roof with plain wood balustrade above and wood siding on a brick foundation. The west screened wing has a flat roof and brick foundation with boxed pilasters.

Dwelling, 1611 Confederate Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0164
This 2.5-story, asymmetrical house has an off center entry on the west that is balanced on the east by first and second floor paired windows that project slightly from the facade. The roof is a high-pitched hipped slate shingle with an extremely tall chimney on the east. The dormer is hipped and projects above the paired windows to the east. The front of the dormer has decorative Gothic arched tracery window openings that have been filled in with stucco. The roof eaves are deep and there is a visor roof above the first floor on the east with a raised beltcourse underneath. The front door has a solid fanlight above and a louvered shutter secondary door. The portico is a projecting section around the door on the west. It has a flat top with a raised open pediment below. There is a raised shield design above the round arched diastyle opening. To either side of the door are Tuscan columns. To the east is a one-story hipped roof stucco wing with stucco arches filled in by vertical siding and sliding doors. To the southeast is a 1.5 story extension in stucco with an entry mimicking the main front entry less the Tuscan columns.

This house was listed on a multiple permit issued in January 1923 to the Laburnum Corporation, realtors, and Muhlman & Kayhoe, architects/builders. The permit includes all of the houses built on the odd side of the 1600

block of Confederate Avenue, and on the even side of the 1600 block of Palmyra Avenue. The cost of each house was $10,000.

Dwelling, 1612 Confederate Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0159
This two-story, three-bay stucco Craftsman American foursquare has a hipped asphalt roof and west end chimney. The porch has a hipped asphalt roof supported by heavy Tuscan columns on a concrete base. There are front brick steps facing south and side concrete steps facing west off the porch. The windows have louvered shutters on the second floor. The front door has a fanlight transom and sidelights. The roof eaves are deep with wood brackets.

Dwelling, 1613 Confederate Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0163
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a side gambrel roof with full continuous shed roof dormer and visor roof above the first floor. The dormer has cornice returns and the visor roof extends all across the front covering the one-bay portico section to the west of the house. The windows have louvered shutters and they are all replacements. The portico has paired boxed columns under the visor roof and brick steps. To the east there is a one-story wing with an extension of the visor roof covering it and having a flat top for a balcony area. It is screened in with sliding glass doors, transoms and Tuscan columns.

This house was listed on a multiple permit issued in January 1923 to the Laburnum Corporation, realtors, and Muhlman & Kayhoe, architects/builders. The permit includes all of the houses built on the odd side of the 1600 block of Confederate Avenue, and on the even side of the 1600 block of Palmyra Avenue. The cost of each house was $10,000.

Dwelling, 1614 Confederate Avenue **1969**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0160
This split-level, modern style house has a two-story east side and a raised one-story west side. The main house is stretcher bond brick while the second floor section is aluminum siding. There is a round louvered vent in the front gable of the second story. This aluminum second story also slightly overhangs the first brick story. The windows have wood vertical plank shutters with cut-outs. The front door has sidelights and a metal awning cover supported by metal posts and railing. The front stoop and steps are brick as is the buttressed east side brick chimney.

Dwelling, 1615 Confederate Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0162
This two-story, three-bay Craftsman style house has a side gable roof with full continuous shed roof dormer across the front. The main roof flares out over the front porch supported by heavy Tuscan columns and a concrete floor. The chimney is centered above the dormer and the dormer has wood shingle siding. The dormer windows have cut-out wood panel and louvered shutters and wood flower boxes.

This house was listed on a multiple permit issued in January 1923 to the Laburnum Corporation, realtors, and Muhlman & Kayhoe, architects/builders. The permit includes all of the houses built on the odd side of the 1600

block of Confederate Avenue, and on the even side of the 1600 block of Palmyra Avenue. The cost of each house was $10,000.

Dwelling, 1617 Confederate Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0161
This 2.5 story Tudor Revival house is asymmetrical with an exterior end front chimney. The main roof is a front gable with a clipped top and shed and hipped sides. The roof eaves are multi-level with cornice returns on the front gable section above the front door. There is half-timbering on the second floor and decorative visible brickwork on the chimney front. Also the chimney has a rough stone base. The front door is covered by a louvered wood door and has a flat wood cornice above. The side eaves have wood brackets and there is a centered raised panel with Classical women carrying a sarcophagus. There is also a west wing in stucco that used to have an open arch, but is now enclosed with stucco and a vinyl window.

This house was listed on a multiple permit issued in January 1923 to the Laburnum Corporation, realtors, and Muhlman & Kayhoe, architects/builders. The permit includes all of the houses built on the odd side of the 1600 block of Confederate Avenue, and on the even side of the 1600 block of Palmyra Avenue. The cost of each house was $10,000.

GLOUCESTER ROAD

Dwelling, 3404 Gloucester Road **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0218
This two-story, two-bay house has stucco sides and deep wood bracketed eaves under a side gable red ceramic tile roof. The first floor windows are grouped on a projecting bay with a ceramic tile hipped roof. The second floor windows have cutout, wood-paneled and louvered shutters. The front door has multi-light transom and sidelights. The porch is a one-story stucco unit with paired boxed columns and pilasters and a shed ceramic tile roof. The porch floor and steps are concrete.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 3406 Gloucester Road **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0219
This two-story, two-bay house is a Craftsman/Mission Revival style house with some Tudor influences in its details. It has a side gable roof with parapet ends. It has half-timbering on the second floor and is heavy stipple stucco on the exterior. The first floor windows are in a projecting bay with hipped slate roof. The porch is a flat roof stucco unit with plain wood balustrade above and boxed stucco columns below. The porch floor and steps are concrete and there are wood brackets under the porch eaves. The windows have cutout, wood-paneled and

louvered shutters. The front door is covered by a louvered shutter door and has a multi-light transom and sidelights. There is a one-story stucco flat roof addition along the alley to the north and a one-story rear addition.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 3411 Gloucester Road **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0215
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a side gambrel slate roof with full continuous shed roof dormer across the front. The portico is centered under the main roofline at the first floor with a segmented arch front gable. It is an open pediment with thin Tuscan columns, pilasters and brick steps. The front door has a wood fan transom and sidelights. The chimney is on the south end and the roof has cornice returns on the sides. There are louvered shutters on the windows. On the south there is a one-story open porch with flat roof and Tuscan columns.

Dwelling, 3413 Gloucester Road **1958**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0216 **NC**
This one-story, modern rancher has an L-shaped hipped roof with a porch under the eaves in the front of the ell. The entire house is a one-story and the porch has decorative iron supports. The roof eaves are deep and the chimney is towards the east end. The 6/6 window has wood paneled shutters while the other two windows are stationary casement.

Dwelling, 3415 Gloucester Road **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0217
This two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival house is symmetrical with an enclosed two-story south wing. The wing is a flat roof with three casement windows on each floor. The chimney is on the exterior south end and there are louvered shutters on the windows. The door has a fanlight transom and sidelights. The portico is a front gable open pediment supported by thin Tuscan columns on a brick base.

LABURNUM AVENUE

Vacant lot, 1201 West Laburnum Avenue **n.d.**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0049 **NC**
This lot is owned by Ginter Park Baptist Church.

Dwelling, 1203 West Laburnum Avenue **1916**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0048

This 2.5-story, three-bay American four-square house has a full front porch with a concrete foundation that has been coursed to look like rough stone blocks. The floor is tongue-and-groove and there is a turned newel wood balustrade and concrete steps. The porch roof is hipped metal and is supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters. The main house is heavy stippled stucco with a slate hipped roof and hipped dormer. All the roof eaves are deep with wood modillions. The front door has a fanlight stained glass transom and sidelights. There are two tripartite windows with fanlight-style stained glass transoms on the first floor. On the second there is one tripartite and two single windows. There is a chimney on the west interior end.

According to the tax assessors' list, the Ginter Park Baptist Church at 1200 Wilmington owns this property.

Vacant lot, 1205 West Laburnum Avenue **n.d.**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0047 **NC**
The on this site says that this is the Ginter Park Baptist Jubilee Garden.

Dwelling, 1207 West Laburnum Avenue **1920**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0046
This two-story, two-bay Craftsman American four-square house has a full front porch with stucco boxed columns and a plain wood balustrade. The floor is tongue-and-groove with wood steps. The main house is heavy stippled stucco with a slate side gable roof and hipped porch roof. All the roof eaves are deep and the main roofline has two sections that lift up like shed roofs supported by a raised section in the stucco. The front door has a multi-light panel and sidelights. There is a chimney on the interior east end.

Dwelling, 1209 West Laburnum Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0045
This 1.5-story, textured stucco house has a side gable slate roof with a centered shed roof dormer. The dormer has a slate roof and slate sides as well. The chimney is on the west interior end. The front porch is a flat roofed wood cornice supported by thin, boxed columns. The floor is tongue-and-groove and the steps are concrete. The foundation of the porch is brick piers and the house basement is raised slightly above ground level with brick showing and windows on the sides. The front door has a single light transom and one set of windows has louverec shutters.

Dwelling, 1211 West Laburnum Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0044
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a side gambrel slate roof with full continuous shed slate dormer across the front. The first floor windows have wood cut-out and louvered shutters, except for the wing. The wood paneled door has a front gable pediment cover supported by heavy wood brackets. The steps are brick and there is a wood flower box under the center second floor window. There is a one-story shed roof wing with aluminum siding and a bay window off the east.

Dwelling, 1213 West Laburnum Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0043
This two-story, two-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a side gambrel slate roof with full continuous shed slate dormer across the front. The multi-light, wood-paneled door has a multi-light transom and sidelights and a front gable segmented arch cantilevered cover supported by heavy wood brackets. The steps are brick and there is a rowlock brick course between the foundation and the first floor. The main house and the dormer have weatherboard siding. There is a one-story, shed roof east wing with open foundation and wood latticework between brick piers. This is a screened porch with Tuscan columns.

Dwelling, 1215 West Laburnum Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0042
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a side gambrel slate roof with full continuous shed slate dormer across the front. The second floor windows have louvered shutters while the first floor windows are two tripartite sets. The wood paneled door has a front gable open pediment cover supported by heavy wood brackets. The steps are concrete over brick sides. There is a one-story flat roof east wing with paired wood boxed columns and screened in porch on a brick foundation.

Dwelling, 1221 West Laburnum Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0041
This 2.5-story, two-bay Craftsman brick house is fronted by a three-bay L-shaped porch across the front north and part of the east side. The house has a slate hipped roof and dormer with a chimney on the west end, and an asphalt hipped porch roof. The dormer sides are also slate with two casement windows and there is a soldier brick course below the roof eave. The two paired second floor windows have louvered wood shutters. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights and there is a tripartite window to the west of the door. The porch has an open foundation with wood latticework between brick piers. There is a plain wood balustrade and wood boxed columns on the brick piers. The floor is tongue-and-groove and the steps are concrete.

Dwelling, 1223 West Laburnum Avenue **1922**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0040
This 2.5-story, three-bay American four-square, heavy stippled stucco house has an L-shaped porch across the front north and part of the east side. It has a slate hipped roof, dormer and flat porch roof with chimneys on the southwest and northeast interior ends. The dormer sides are also slate with a small Palladian window set. The other windows are all paired with louvered wood shutters. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights. The porch has an open foundation with wood latticework between brick piers. There is a plain wood balustrade and wood Tuscan columns supporting the flat roof. The floor is tongue-and-groove and the steps are concrete. There is a second door on the second floor with shutters and a front one-bay wood balustrade section on top of the porch roof.

Dwelling, 1401 West Laburnum Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0039
This 2.5-story, two-bay Craftsman house has a full front porch with an open foundation and brick piers. There is wood latticework between the piers and wood Tuscan columns above. The floor is tongue-and-groove and there is

a plain wood balustrade and wood steps. The main house is heavy stippled stucco with a slate hipped roof and dormer, while the porch roof is asphalt. All the roof eaves are deep overhung. The dormer has two louvered vents. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights. The windows are two pairs on the second floor and one tripartite on the first floor.

Dwelling, 1403 West Laburnum Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0038
This 2.5-story, three-bay Craftsman house has a simple front gable portico with Tuscan columns and brick steps. The main house has stucco with four sets of paired windows. The roof and dormer roof are hipped and have deep eaves. There is a one-story east wing in concrete block with a flat roof and one window.

According to its 1923 permit, Building and Security Corporation built this house for $6,500.

Dwelling, 1405 West Laburnum Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0037
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a full front porch with a stucco foundation, tongue-and-groove floor and heavy wood Tuscan columns. The main roof is a side gambrel that flares out over the porch with a full continuous shed dormer. The main house has stucco while the dormer has aluminum siding. The front door and dormer windows have louvered shutters.

Dwelling, 1407 West Laburnum Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0036
This 1.5-story, three-bay Bungalow has a full-width front porch with an open foundation and brick piers. There is wood latticework between the piers and wood Tuscan columns above the floor that is tongue-and-groove. There is a plain wood balustrade and wood steps. The side gable roof extends over the porch and all the roof eaves are deep with sawn wood brackets. The dormer has two louvered windows and a metal awning.

Dwelling, 1409 West Laburnum Avenue **1922**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0035
This 2.5-story, two-bay Craftsman American four-square house has a full front porch with an open foundation and brick piers. There is wood latticework between the piers and paneled boxed wood columns above. The floor is tongue-and-groove and there is a plain wood balustrade and wood steps. The main house is heavy stippled stucco with a asphalt-hipped roof, hipped dormer and hipped porch roof. All the roof eaves are deep with sawn brackets. The dormer has two casement windows. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights. The windows are two pairs on the second floor with louvered shutters and one tripartite on the first floor. There is a chimney on the interior center and one on the northwest exterior end.

According to the permit in 1922, W. S. Cheatwood built this house for $7,000.

Dwelling, 1411 West Laburnum Avenue **1922**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0034
This 1.5-story, two-bay Bungalow has extended deep eaves with sawn brackets and a centered front gable with support brackets over the door. The shed roof dormers have two louvered windows each and the chimney is on the east end. To the east there is a one-story shed roof enclosed stucco wing and behind that a side gable one-story extension.

According to a permit issued in 1922, J. A. Clarke built this house for $4,500.

Dwelling, 1413 West Laburnum Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0033
This symmetrical two-story, three-bay house has a hipped asphalt roof with deep eaves and a chimney on the northeast end. The four larger windows have louvered shutters and the two awning windows are at the basement level, which is slightly above ground. The porch is a hipped asphalt roof supported by thin-boxed columns and pilasters, a plain wood balustrade and wood floor and steps. The house is raised off the ground with concrete piers under the porch.

Dwelling, 1415 West Laburnum Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0032
This 2.5-story, two-bay Craftsman American four-square house has a full front porch with a concrete base and brick piers supporting wood Tuscan columns. There is a plain wood balustrade and concrete steps. The front door has a multi-light transom and the windows have rowlock sills. The windows are in pairs except for the one next to the door and the second floor windows have louvered shutters. The roof eaves are deep with sawn wood brackets.

Dwelling, 1417 West Laburnum Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0031
This 2.5-story Craftsman style house has a two-bay first floor fronted with a single bay porch with an open foundation and concrete and brick piers supporting a stucco-segmented arch. There is wood latticework between the concrete and a plain wood balustrade. The floor is tongue-and-groove and wood steps. The main house is heavy stippled stucco with a slate hipped roof and dormer while the shed porch roof is asphalt. All the roof eaves are deep with sawn brackets. The dormer has two louvered wood vents. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights.

Dwelling, 1419 West Laburnum Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0030
This two-story, symmetrical three-bay house has four pairs of windows and two center doors, one on the first floor and one above on the second. Both doors have multi-light panels and the first floor one has sidelights and transom. The front porch is now an open concrete base with brick steps and a plain wood balustrade. The porch roof and columns have been removed. There is a piece of aluminum siding indicating where the porch roofline was and a canvas awning over the door. The windows have rowlock sills and soldier lintels. There is a two-story brick bay on the east side.

Dwelling, 1421 West Laburnum Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0029
This 2.5-story, two-bay Craftsman house has a full front porch with an open foundation and painted brick piers. There is wood latticework between the piers and paneled boxed wood columns above. The floor is tongue-and-groove and there is a plain wood balustrade and wood steps. The main house is heavy stippled stucco with an asphalt-hipped roof, hipped dormer and hipped porch roof. All the roof eaves are deep with sawn brackets. The dormer has two casement windows. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights. The windows are two pairs on the second floor and one tripartite on the first floor. There is a chimney on the west interior end.

Dwelling, 1423 West Laburnum Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0028
This 2.5-story, two-bay Craftsman house has a full front porch with an open foundation and brick piers. There is wood latticework between the piers and the brick piers continue up to the stuccoed segmental arch. The floor is tongue-and-groove and there is a plain wood balustrade and wood steps. The main house is heavy stippled stucco with a asphalt-hipped roof, hipped dormer and hipped porch roof. All the roof eaves are deep with sawn brackets. The dormer has two casement windows. The front door has a wood enclosed transom and side panels. The windows are two pairs on the second floor with louvered shutters and one tripartite on the first floor. There is a chimney on the interior east end.

Dwelling, 1425 West Laburnum Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0027
This 2.5-story, two-bay Craftsman house has a full front porch with an open foundation and brick piers. There is wood latticework between the piers and the brick piers extend to the stucco-segmented arch. The floor is tongue-and-groove and there is a plain wood balustrade and wood steps. The main house is heavy stippled stucco with a asphalt hipped roof, hipped dormer and shed porch roof. All the roof eaves are deep with sawn wood brackets. The dormer has two louvered wood vents. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights. The windows are two pairs on the second floor and one tripartite on the first floor. There is a chimney on the interior east end.

Dwelling, 1427 West Laburnum Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0026
This 2.5-story, asymmetrical, two-bay Craftsman house has an L-shaped porch running along the north front and part of the west side. There are stuccoed square columns under the hipped L-shape porch roof. The floor is tongue-and-groove and there is a plain wood balustrade and concrete steps. The main house is heavy stippled stucco with a slate hipped roof, hipped dormer and hipped porch roof. All the roof eaves are deep. The dormer has two casement windows. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights. The windows are two pairs on the second floor with louvered shutters and one tripartite on the first floor. There is a chimney on the west exterior end.

Dwelling, 1501 West Laburnum Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0025
This 1.5-story, three-bay house combines the Bungalow style with the symmetry of Colonial Revival. The roof is side gable with two front gable dormers with wood siding. All the roof eaves are deep with bracketing. The first floor windows have louvered shutters, and a louvered secondary door covers the front door. Above the door is a front gable half-timbered pediment supported by wood brackets. The chimney is on the east end and the front steps are concrete with brick. To the east is a one-story hipped asphalt roof open wing with boxed columns and brick base.

Dwelling, 1503 West Laburnum Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0024
This 2.5-story, two-bay heavy stippled stucco Craftsman-style house has a side gable slate roof with clipped ends. The centered front gable dormer also has a clipped front end. The roof eaves are deep with sawn brackets and the chimney is on the east side. The porch has a clipped end shed asphalt roof supported by stucco-segmented arches on brick piers. The porch floor and steps are concrete and there is a plain wood balustrade. The windows are all in pairs and the front door has sidelights.

Dwelling, 1505 West Laburnum Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0023
This 2.5-story, two-bay Craftsman has a hipped slate roof and centered hipped dormer. It is an American four-square with heavy stippled stucco, deep sawn bracketed eaves, and a segmented arch stucco porch supported by brick piers. The porch floor is tongue-and-groove with wood steps. The second floor windows are paired and the first floor are in a tripartite set. The dormer has two wood louvered vents.

Dwelling, 1507 West Laburnum Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0022
This 2.5-story, two-bay Craftsman style stucco house has a hipped slate roof with hipped dormer and two casement windows. The roof eaves are deep and all the other windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl. A full-pediment hood covers the front door.

Dwelling, 1509 West Laburnum Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0021
This 2.5-story, two-bay Craftsman style stucco house has a side gable slate roof with front gable dormer. The porch has a shed roof with deep eaves and exposed wood brackets. Stuccoed segmented arches on brick piers support the porch roof. The base and sides of the porch are all brick with brick steps.

Dwelling, 1511 West Laburnum Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0020
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival has a side gambrel slate roof with full continuous shed roof dormer. The house and dormer are 7-course American bond brick with soldier lintels and rowlock sills on the windows. The main roof has cornice returns and has a curved front gable open pediment section above the door.

This portico section is supported on wood Tuscan columns. The front door has a fanlight transom and a soldier lintel with brick steps and stoop.

Dwelling, 1513 West Laburnum Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0019
This two-story, three-bay symmetrical brick Colonial Revival house has a side gable slate roof and chimney on the east end. The windows all have louvered shutters and rowlock sills. The portico is a front gable siding filled pediment supported by thin Tuscan columns and boxed pilasters. To the east is a one-story side gable slate roof wing that is screened with boxed columns and a brick base.

Dwelling, 1515 West Laburnum Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0018
This two-story, asymmetrical house has a cross gable slate roof with hipped west end and a hipped slate roof dormer. The chimney is centered and the roof flares out over the porch. The porch is on the east side and has paired boxed columns, a tongue-and-groove floor, wood steps and a plain wood balustrade. The house is heavy stippled stucco except on the second floor section to the west.

Dwelling, 1517 West Laburnum Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0017
This two-story, asymmetrical house has a cross gable slate roof with clipped ends and a shed roof dormer to the east. The first floor on the west side is stucco while the dormer and front gable section to the west has wood weatherboard siding. The first floor siding to the east is vertical wood boards. The chimney is centered on the interior and the roof flares out over the porch. The porch is on the east and is a one-bay with paired boxed columns, tongue-and-groove flooring and a plain wood balustrade.

Dwelling, 1519 West Laburnum Avenue **1927**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0016
This 2.5-story, two-bay brick Colonial Revival has a side gable slate roof with cornice returns. There are two front gable full pediment dormers with windows. The other windows have louvered shutters. The first floor windows are a tripartite with jack arch and stone keystone. There is a soldier belt course between floors. The portico is a front gable open pediment supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters. The front door has a fanlight transom and a raised keystone above. To the east is a one-story shed roof screened wing with boxed columns.

Dwelling, 1521 West Laburnum Avenue **1922**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0015
This 2.5-story, two-bay heavy swirled stucco house is a combination between Craftsman and Colonial Revival. The asphalt roof is side gable with a centered front gable dormer and west end chimney. The dormer has aluminum siding and asphalt roof. The main roof also has deep, bracketed eaves. The first floor window is a fixed picture window and the second floor windows are in pairs. The front door has a fanlight transom and a front gable bracketed hood with boxed pilasters. The foundation is brick with a raised belt course between it and the first floor and the steps are concrete. To the west is a one-story shed roof stucco wing that is open with a brick base and brick piers.

According to building permit records, this house was built by the Mayo Bros. for $6,300.

Dwelling, 1525 West Laburnum Avenue **1932**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0014
This two-story, two-bay front cross gable slate roofed brick house has Bungalow and Craftsman features. The front gable has a set of three windows and a wood vent at the point with a soldier brick course in between. The first floor has a set of three windows to the west with the door to the east. The front door has louvered shutters. The front porch has a solid brick foundation with brick sides and a concrete floor. Above the brick sides are wood paneled boxed columns in pairs supporting a hipped slate roof with modillions. To the southwest is a one-story aluminum siding extension with entry towards Chatham Street.

Dwelling, 1601 West Laburnum Avenue **1922**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0013
This 2.5-story, two-bay house has asbestos siding and a side gable slate roof with two front gable dormers. The dormers have slate sides as well as on the roofs and have deep bracketed eaves. The main roof has deep, bracketed eaves and the chimney is on the east end. The second floor windows are in pairs and the first floor are in a set of three, all have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters. The front door has a cantilevered front gable hood supported by wood brackets. To the east is a one-story shed roof wing with vertical wood panels and sliding glass doors between brick piers.

According to building permit records, this house was built by the Virginia Housing Corp. for $6,000.

Dwelling, 1603 West Laburnum Avenue **1922**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0012
This 2.5-story, two-bay Craftsman house has the original wood siding on the second floor and aluminum siding on the first floor. The main roof is hipped slate with a front gable slate dormer that has two louvered wood vents. The roof eaves are deep with sawn wood brackets and the chimney is on the east end. The porch has a hipped asphalt roof with brick piers supporting wood segmented arches. The porch floor and foundation is all brick with brick steps and landings. The windows are in pairs. To the west is a two-story addition with hipped roof, wood siding on the second floor, and brick piers supporting wood Tuscan columns. This first floor area is an open drive port.

According to the permit records, the Virginia Housing Corp. built this house for $6,000.

Dwelling, 1605 West Laburnum Avenue **1933**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0011
This 2.5-story, three-bay house has a hipped roof with wood modillions under the eave. The dormers are front gable open pediment with round arched double hung windows and fluted boxed pilasters. The other windows have louvered shutters. The front door has a multi-light transom and a flat cornice with dentil molding, punched-out molding, plain entablature, and Ionic pilasters. There is a west one-story hipped metal seamed roof wing all enclosed with aluminum siding.

Dwelling, 1607 West Laburnum Avenue **1922**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0010
This 2.5-story, two-bay house has heavy stipple stucco sides with a side gable slate roof and front gable slate dormer. The windows are in pairs and have louvered shutters. The front door is covered by a louvered shutter secondary door and has a broken pediment with urn, dentil molding and boxed pilaster surround. The main and dormer roof eaves are deep with simple wood brackets. The front porch is an open brick slab with iron railings around the edges.

According to building permit records, this house was built by the Virginia Housing Corp. for $6,000.

Dwelling, 1609 West Laburnum Avenue **1921**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0009
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival has a side gambrel roof with almost a full continuous shed roof dormer. The house and dormer are heavy stipple stucco and the base, with raised flower boxes, and steps are brick. The windows have louvered shutters and the first floor ones are paired. A front gable, round-arched hood supported on wooden brackets, covers the door. To the west is a one-story shed roof wing that is screened with heavy stipple stucco Tuscan columns.

According to building permit records, this house was designed by architects Lindner & Philips and was built by Paul Leer for a cost of $7,500.

Dwelling, 1611 West Laburnum Avenue **1929**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0008
This two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival has some Craftsman features. It has a deep-eaved, hipped slate roof with chimney on the west interior. It is a stucco house with paired windows except for the single centered one above the door. The portico has a flat roof with decorative wood balustrade above and Tuscan columns and pilasters below. The front multi-light door has multi-light sidelights. There are two equal one-story wings with flat roofs and decorative wood balustrades above. The west is enclosed with two windows and the east is a screened porch.

Dwelling, 1613 West Laburnum Avenue **1921**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0007
This two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival house has a side gable slate roof with cornice returns. The chimney is on the west end and the windows have louvered shutters. The door has a multi-light transom and a projecting portico with front gable open pediment and thin Tuscan columns. There is a raised wood oculus design under the open pediment. There is a one-story west wing with shed roof, open base with wood latticework and decorative wood paneled sides. It also has four casement windows with a single transom above and Tuscan columns.

According to building permit records, the architect of this residence was Baston, and it cost $6,000 to build in 1921.

Dwelling, 1615 West Laburnum Avenue **1921**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0006
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival has a side gambrel slate roof with full continuous shed dormer across the front. The main house and the dormer have aluminum siding. The west end chimney is a soldier brick capped. The first floor windows are in pairs and the second floor has vertical board shutters. The door has a front gable round arched cover supported by wood brackets. The dormer roof also has a couple of wood brackets. The foundation and steps are multi-colored brick. There is a one-story metal seamed hipped roof west wing that is screened, has Tuscan columns, and has a brick base.

According to the permit records, this house was designed by Linder & Philips, architects, and built by Paul Leer for $7,800.

Dwelling, 1617 West Laburnum Avenue **1950**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0005
This 1.5-story, three-bay Colonial Revival has a slate side gable roof with two front gable stucco sided dormers. The chimneys are on the northeast and southwest exterior ends. The first floor windows have louvered shutters and there are wood modillions under the eave. A louvered secondary door covers the front door. The portico is a front gable full pediment supported by attenuated, boxed columns, and embellished by pilasters and plain wood railings. To the east is a one-story side gable slate roof wing. It is a screened porch with boxed columns and brick base.

Dwelling, 1619 West Laburnum Avenue **1950**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0004
This 1.5-story, three-bay Colonial Revival house has a side gable slate roof with two front gable aluminum siding dormers. The chimneys are both exterior and located on the end walls. One stands on the northeast and one on the southwest. The main windows have louvered shutters and there is a front gable overhang supported by decorative iron posts above the brick stoop and steps.

Dwelling, 1621 West Laburnum Avenue **1916**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0003
This 2.5-story, two-bay asymmetrical Colonial Revival house has a side gable slate roof with two slate shed roof dormers. The chimney is centered at the hip of the roof and the eaves are deep. The second floor windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters and the first floor windows are in a set of three with boxed pilasters and a cornice above. The front door has a front gable hood supported by sawn wood brackets. The steps are brick with landings and a brick stoop. To the west is a one-story shed roof aluminum sided screened porch with boxed pilasters. To the east is a two-story aluminum sided shed roof wing with boxed pilasters and casement windows in two sets of four.

Dwelling, 1623 West Laburnum Avenue **1938**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0002
This two-story, three-bay brick house has a side gable slate roof with west end chimney. There is dentil molding under the roof eaves and a raised brick belt-course between floors. The windows have louvered shutters and

rowlock sills. The first floor windows also have jack arch lintels. There is a west one-story shed roof wing with two full-length louvered windows between brick piers.

LABURNUM COURT

Garages, Laburnum Court **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0233
This is a two-story garage building with a second floor of apartments. The brick first story contains ten roll-up garage doors and four windows flanking a centered single-leaf door. The second story is stuccoed under a hipped red ceramic tile roof. The roof has deep wood bracketed eaves. There are nine windows along the front elevation and a flat roofed open deck on the north and south sides. These two decks have parapet roof edges and are above the first story at the ends, extending the first floor out from under the second. Centered on the west edge is a large brick chimney with open sides and bricked corners and stone cap. The windows and door on the first floor have inset segmented arches with rowlock brickwork. These windows also have projecting brick bays in front enclosing the bottom half of the windows from view.

This is one of the two garage buildings built for use in the common area of the Laburnum Court house complex. This was part of the 1919 contract which architect Charles M. Robinson had for this complex. Each garage space is provided to one of the house units facing out away from the common area. The plans for this complex can be seen in a 1919 advertisement brochure for the development of this as well as the entire Laburnum Park suburb.

Garages, Laburnum Court **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0234
This is a one-story brick building with fourteen garage doors facing the common area for Laburnum Court. The roof is flat with six parapet divisions across the top.

PALMYRA AVENUE

Parking lot, 1200 Palmyra Avenue **NC**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0214
The lot is owned by the Presbyterian School of Christian Education across Palmyra Avenue.

Dwelling, 1202 Palmyra Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0213
This 2.5 story three-bay Colonial Revival house is later in the twentieth century, but exhibits some fine features. The chimneys are on the northwest end and east end. The hipped roof has two front gable dormers with 6/6 gothic arched tracery windows. The front door has a fanlight transom and sidelights with rowlock brick arch over the fan. The portico is a front gable, segmented arch open pediment supported by paired boxed columns. The first floor windows have stone keystones and all the windows have louvered shutters. There are raised brick quoins on the

corner edges and a raised stretcher brick course around the second floor. On the east side there is a one-story wing with vertical wood siding, concrete base and iron balustrade above.

This is one of several residences on the 1200 block of Palmyra Avenue that were originally built for the General Assembly's Training School for Lay Workers (now the Presbyterian School of Christian Education)(see 127-5895-0237). The buildings were erected to house faculty members.

Dwelling, 1204 Palmyra Avenue **1924**
Paisley Hall
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0212
This 2.5-story, three-bay Colonial Revival house is later in the twentieth century, but exhibits some fine features. The chimneys are on the northwest, west and east ends. The hipped roof has two front gable dormers with 6/6 gothic arched tracery windows and boxed pilasters on the sides. There are two fixed round multi-light windows in the front gables, one on the east and one on the west. The first floor windows have stone keystones while all the windows have stone jack arches and louvered shutters. There are raised brick quoins on the corner edges and a raised brick belt-course around the second floor. Centered is an inset open entry with an arcade above. The second floor arcade has double rowlock brick arches, stone keystones and stone Tuscan columns.

This is one of several residences on the 1200 block of Palmyra Avenue that were originally built for the General Assembly's Training School for Lay Workers (now the Presbyterian School of Christian Education, see 127-5895-0237). The buildings were erected to house faculty members. This structure is still being used by the school and is historically called Paisley Hall.

Dwelling, 1206 Palmyra Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0211
This 2.5-story, three-bay Colonial Revival house is a reverse of the house at 1202 Palmyra. The chimneys are on the west and east ends. The hipped roof has two front gable dormers with 6/6 gothic arched tracery windows surrounded by boxed pilasters and raised keystones above. The front door has a fanlight transom and sidelights. The portico is a front gable, segmented arch open pediment supported by paired boxed columns. The windows have stone jack arches and louvered shutters. There are raised brick quoins on the corner edges and a raised brick belt-course around the second floor. On the west side there is a one-story screened porch with Doric fluted columns.

This is one of several residences on the 1200 block of Palmyra Avenue that were originally built for the General Assembly's Training School for Lay Workers (now the Presbyterian School of Christian Education, see #127-5895-0237). The buildings were erected to house faculty members.

Dwelling, 1208 Palmyra Avenue **1940**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0210
This 2.5-story, three-bay Colonial Revival house is later in the twentieth century with a single chimney on the west side. The hipped roof has two hipped roof dormers with 6/6 windows. The front door has a fanlight transom and the portico is a front gable, open pediment supported by Tuscan columns. The windows have raised jack arches

with punched-out molding and louvered shutters. There is a west aluminum siding wing with shed roof and vinyl windows.

This is one of several residences on the 1200 block of Palmyra Avenue that were originally built for the General Assembly's Training School for Lay Workers (now the Presbyterian School of Christian Education, see #127-5895-0237). The buildings were erected to house faculty members.

Dwelling, 1210 Palmyra Avenue **1953**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0209
This is a two-story, three-bay symmetrical 6-course American bond brick house with two equal one-story wings. The portico has front gable with weatherboard frieze and boxed columns. There are louvered shutters on the windows and dentil molding under the roof eaves.

This is one of several residences on the 1200 block of Palmyra Avenue that were originally built for the General Assembly's Training School for Lay Workers (now the Presbyterian School of Christian Education, see #127-5895-0237). The buildings were erected to house faculty members.

Dwelling, 1212 Palmyra Avenue **1964**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0208 **NC**
This is a simple 1.5-story, five-bay brick unit with three wood sided dormers across the roof. The windows have jack arches and louvered shutters. There is dentil molding under the eaves and the interior chimney is centered towards the north.

This is one of several residences on the 1200 block of Palmyra Avenue that were originally built for the General Assembly's Training School for Lay Workers (now the Presbyterian School of Christian Education, see #127-5895-0237). The buildings were erected to house faculty members. This is one of four houses built in a U-shape courtyard arrangement with a parking drive coming off the alley in back.

Dwelling, 1214 Palmyra Avenue **1964**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0207 **NC**
This is a simple, 1.5-story, five-bay brick unit with three wood sided dormers across the roof. The windows have jack arches and louvered shutters. There is dentil molding under the eaves and the interior chimney is centered towards the east.

This is one of several residences on the 1200 block of Palmyra Avenue that were originally built for the General Assembly's Training School for Lay Workers (now the Presbyterian School of Christian Education, see #127-5895-0237). The buildings were erected to house faculty members. This is one of four houses built in a U-shape courtyard arrangement with a parking drive coming off the alley in back.

Dwelling, 1216 Palmyra Avenue **1964**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0206 **NC**
This is a simple 1.5-story, five-bay brick unit with three wood sided dormers across the roof. The windows have jack arches and louvered shutters. There is dentil molding under the eaves and the interior chimney is centered towards the west.

This is one of several residences on the 1200 block of Palmyra Avenue that were originally built for the General Assembly's Training School for Lay Workers (now the Presbyterian School of Christian Education, see #127-5895-0237). The buildings were erected to house faculty members. This is one of four houses built in a U-shape courtyard arrangement with a parking drive coming off the alley in back.

Dwelling, 1218 Palmyra Avenue **1964**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0205 **NC**
This is a simple, 1.5-story, five-bay brick unit with three wood sided dormers across the roof. The windows have jack arches and louvered shutters. There is dentil molding under the eaves and the interior chimney is centered towards the north.

This is one of several residences on the 1200 block of Palmyra Avenue that were originally built for the General Assembly's Training School for Lay Workers (now the Presbyterian School of Christian Education, see #127-5895-0237). The buildings were erected to house faculty members. This is one of four houses built in a U-shape courtyard arrangement with a parking drive coming off the alley in back.

Dwelling, 1400 Palmyra Avenue **1936**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0202
This house has both Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival influences. It is a 2.5-story house with a side gable main roof and cross gable dormer. There is also a 1.5 story front gable projecting entry with the front door and three windows. The door has vertical wood planks and a wood lintel with brick steps below. The chimney is to the west, and there is a 1.5-story, side gable extension to the east. On the west there is also a one-story screened porch with shed roof. All the windows have wood sills and the tripartite on the west front has a wood lintel as well.

Dwelling, 1402 Palmyra Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0201
This house has a symmetrical 2.5-story, three-bay design with two equal one-story wings. The main roof is hipped slate with a centered hipped slate dormer. The roof eaves are deep with sawn wood brackets. The portico is centered with an open segmented arch front gable supported by thin Tuscan columns and pilasters. The front door has a fanlight transom and sidelights. The wings have hipped asphalt roofs and are enclosed. Both wings have windows and stucco sides, but the window types are not visible.

Dwelling, 1404 Palmyra Avenue **1934**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0200
This symmetrical Colonial Revival is a two-story, three-bay with a centered portico and a chimney to the east. The windows have louvered shutters and on the first floor brick jack arches. The portico is a three-bay boxed column and pilaster unit with full front gable pediment. It also has a plain wood balustrade and brick steps and base.

Dwelling, 1406 Palmyra Avenue **1935**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0199
This two-story three-bay symmetrical Colonial Revival has equal chimneys on the east and west and equal one-story wings as well. Under the roof eaves are modillions and there is a raised brick belt-course between floor. The windows have louvered shutters and the first floor also have solid panels on the shutters. The first floor windows have brick jack arches and wood panels below the sashes. The front door has a multi-light transom with a pediment and boxed pilasters surround and brick steps. The west wing is a brick unit with side gable roof and a window. The east wing is a screened porch with boxed columns and side gable roof. This is a one-story side gable slate roofed brick building with porch overhang supported by boxed wood columns. There is a single-leaf door and a 6/6 window.

According to the current owners, the house was originally built for Horace and Mary Edwards. Horace Edwards was a prominent figure in local government and state Democratic politics. He was Richmond's first City Manager in the 1960's, and then later became Mayor.

Dwelling, 1408 Palmyra Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0198
The original hipped roof of this two-story, three-bay house was clad in concrete tile, which is still in place on the roof of the portico. The house is stuccoed and features deep roof eaves and an asymmetrical design. The portico is a front gable open pediment supported by two Tuscan columns topped with Ionic capitals. The stoop and steps are concrete. The west side one-story porch is enclosed with a pair of windows above a rowlock brick sill. The roof on this wing is hipped with asphalt shingle cladding and deep eaves.

Dwelling, 1409 Palmyra Avenue **1910**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0204
This two-story, cross-gable roofed house was the original caretaker's house for the Laburnum estate. The first floor is stucco while the second has the original wood shingle siding, some with scalloped edges. The front gable section of the house has a fixed 25 paned window under a hipped wood shingle roof supported by brackets. On either side of this section is a one-story hipped metal seamed roof porch entry with boxed aluminum columns and decorative bracketing. The porch steps and bases are concrete with iron railings each having a multi-light wood paneled door. There is a round 3/3 double hung window above the west entry on the second floor. To the west is a one-story side gable asphalt roof stucco wing with a window and louvered shutters. The southeast section of the house has an enclosed louvered window porch with a buttressed brick chimney. This is a one-story wood shingle building, which used to be the playhouse for the Laburnum estate. The hipped roof is asphalt with metal seamed flared eaves. There are 6/6 double hung windows on each side.

This house and playhouse were originally part of the Laburnum estate and were moved in 1952 for the erection of the Richmond Memorial Hospital.

Dwelling, 1410 Palmyra Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0197
This 2.5-story house is Tudor Revival with Colonial Revival influences. The roof is hipped with flared eaves and a lower west eave then the rest. There are two front gable dormers, one wide eyebrow style with stucco pediment and window, and one regular with sides and pediment front. The chimney is on the west exterior and is buttressed towards the top with a decorative brick cap. The windows have louvered shutters, except for the two diamond-paned windows on the second floor and the dormers. The front door has a fanlight transom and front gable round arched portico with Tuscan columns and pilasters. The roof has the original metal gutters and multi-colored slate tiles. There is a west wing with side gable slate roof. It is an enclosed porch with sliding glass doors.

Dwelling, 1411 Palmyra Avenue **1933**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0203
This two-story, three-bay house has a clear basic facade with side gable slate roof, wood modillions under the eaves, and 6-course American bond brickwork. The windows have wood paneled shutters and the front door has a flat cornice with modillions and boxed pilasters on the sides. There is a one-story shed roof east screened porch with aluminum siding and boxed columns.

Dwelling, 1412 Palmyra Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0196
This two-story, two-bay house is a cross between a Craftsman and a Prairie School. It is asymmetrical with undulating facades. The hipped asphalt roof has deep eaves with aluminum ceilings. The windows are covered with metal awnings. The porch has a hipped deep eaved roof with stucco piers and segmented arches. The porch floor is brick with 4x4 red ceramic tiles on the steps. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights. The west wing is a one-story, brick foundation, stucco unit with multi paned doors and transoms set in segmented arches. This is a one-story stucco building with flat roof and double-leaf wood door.

Dwelling, 1500 Palmyra Avenue **1941**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0185
This two-story, three-bay house is symmetrical with side gable roof and chimney on the east. The windows have louvered shutters with brick jack arches on the first floor. The door is covered by a louvered shutter door and surrounded by fanlight transom and sidelights. The portico is a front gable open pediment supported by thin Tuscan columns and pilasters. Both wings are one-story with flat roofs and wood balustrades above. The east is a screened porch with boxed columns while the west is brick enclosed.

Dwelling, 1501 Palmyra Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0195
This two-story, two-bay house is a Dutch Colonial Revival with side gambrel roof and full continuous shed dormer. The main house is brick while the dormer is covered in stucco. The first floor windows are in a projecting bay

under a full visor slate roof. The stoop floor and steps are concrete. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights and a front gable roof section with wood brackets above. The second floor windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters. There is also a one-story hipped slate roofed wing. This is an open porch with Tuscan columns and open wood frame insert between the columns that face Palmyra. This is a one-story asphalt gambrel roof building with wood weatherboard siding facing the alley and common area.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 1502 Palmyra Avenue **1936**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0184
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house is symmetrical with side gambrel roof and chimney on the east. The three dormers are inset at the bend in the gambrel roof. The first floor windows have louvered shutters and there are modillions under the eaves. The door is covered by a louvered shutter door and surrounded by a flat cornice and boxed pilasters. Both wings are brick one-story with side gable roofs.

Dwelling, 1503 Palmyra Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0194
This 2.5 story, two-bay house has stucco sides and deep wood bracketed eaves under a hipped red ceramic tile roof. There is a centered round arched front gable dormer with a vent. The first floor windows are grouped on a projecting bay with a ceramic tile hipped roof. The second floor windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters. The front door has multi-light transom and sidelights. The porch is a one-story stucco boxed column unit with a hipped roof and bracketed eaves. The porch floor and steps are concrete. This is a one-story wood vertical siding building with front gable asphalt roof that faces the common area and alley.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 1504 Palmyra Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0183
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival has a side gambrel roof with almost a full continuous dormer across the front. The dormer and house have heavy stippled stucco sides and slate roofs. The roof eaves are deep and they have cornice returns on the sides. The front door is covered by a louvered shutter door and is surrounded by a fanlight transom and sidelights. The portico is centered under the roof eave with a segmented arch open pediment section supported by Tuscan columns. The wings are both one-story with flat roofs and stucco sides. The west has sliding glass doors and the east has a pair of windows.

Dwelling, 1505 Palmyra Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0193
This two-story, two-bay house is a Dutch Colonial Revival with side gambrel roof and full continuous shed dormer in heavy stipple stucco. The first floor windows are in a projecting bay with shed slate roof. The porch is an asphalt shed roof unit with wood Tuscan columns covered in stucco. The porch floor and steps are concrete. The front door is a multi-paneled wood door with multi-light transom and sidelights. The windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 1506 Palmyra Avenue **1931**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0182
This two-story, three-bay house is symmetrical with side gable roof and chimney on the east. The windows have louvered shutters with brick jack arches. The door has a multi-light transom and broken pediment with urn surround, boxed pilasters and dentil molding. The American bond brickwork is overwhelming due to its 1 to 1 alternating courses. There is a soldier belt-course between the foundation and first floor. There is a one-story east brick enclosed wing with louvered windows and flat roof with wood balustrade above.

Dwelling, 1507 Palmyra Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0192
This two-story, two-bay house has heavy stipple stucco, deep wood bracketed eaves and red ceramic tile roof. The porch is one-story shed roof with paired boxed columns and concrete steps and floor. The first floor windows are grouped on a projecting bay with shed roof. The second floor windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters. The front door has multi-light transom and sidelights. There is also a projecting one-story shed roof bay on the east side.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 1508 Palmyra Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0181
This 2.5-story, asymmetrical house has a cross gable slate roof and a full front chimney. The chimney is stucco with random bricks painted on for decoration. These faux bricks also adorn the window sills, the chimney cap and the beltcourse between the foundation and the first floor. There is a wood vent in the front gable of the eastern

section of the house. The front porch is actually inset under this front gable section with stucco piers and brick steps.

Dwelling, 1509 Palmyra Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0191
This two-story, two-bay house is a Craftsman/Mission Revival style house with some Tudor influences in its details. This is a two-story house with side gable roof with parapet ends. It has half-timbering on the second floor and is heavy stipple stucco on the exterior. The first floor windows are in a projecting bay with hipped slate roof. The porch is a flat roof stucco unit with stucco piers above and stucco columns below. The porch floor and steps are concrete. The front door is a multi-paneled wood door with multi-light transom and sidelights.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 1510 Palmyra Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0180
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house is symmetrical with side gambrel roof and chimney on the east. the dormer is a full continuous across the front with weatherboard siding like the house. The second floor windows have louvered shutters and the door has a fanlight transom and sidelights. There is a cantilevered front gable round arched door cover centered under the main roof with wood brackets. Both wings are one-story with hipped roofs. The east is screened with paired boxed columns while the west is sided with a window.

Dwelling, 1511 Palmyra Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0190
This two-story, two-bay house is a Craftsman style house with some Tudor influences in its details. This is a two-story house with side gable roof. It has half-timbering on the second floor and is heavy stipple stucco on the exterior. The first floor windows are in a projecting bay with shed slate roof. The porch is an asphalt shed roof unit with wood boxed columns below. The porch floor and steps are concrete. The front door is a multi-paneled wood door with multi-light transom and sidelights. The windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 1512 Palmyra Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0179
This 2.5-story, three-bay house is Tudor Revival with Colonial influences. The roof is hipped with multi-level eaves and a lower east side eave then the rest. There are two front gable dormers, one wide eyebrow style with stucco pediment and vent, and one regular with sides and pediment front. The chimney is on the west exterior. The front door has a fanlight transom and front gable round arched portico with Tuscan columns and pilasters. There is a west wing with steep shed roof, side gable section and shorter shed roof facing the southern front. This wing has wood siding. On the east there is a one-story stucco bay with hipped roof.

Dwelling, 1513 Palmyra Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0189
This two-story, two-bay house has a smooth stucco finish, deep-bracketed eaves and a red ceramic tile roof. The porch is one-story with a shed roof with paired boxed columns and concrete steps and floor. The first floor windows of the house are grouped on a shed-roofed projecting bay. The second floor windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights. There is also a projecting one-story shed roof bay on the west side. A concrete wall with round arch doorway extends off the west side of the house and attaches to a wood fence that continues around the back.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 1514 Palmyra Avenue **1928**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0178
This 2.5-story, three-bay house is symmetrical with side gable roof and three front gable pedimented dormers, except for the off center door and chimney on the east. The roof has cornice returns. The windows have wood paneled shutters and rowlock sills. The portico is a front gable open pediment supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters. There is a one-story aluminum sided east wing with shed roof and vinyl windows.

Dwelling, 1515 Palmyra Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0188
This two-story, two-bay house is a Dutch Colonial Revival with side gambrel roof and full continuous shed dormer. The first floor windows are in a projecting bay with shed slate roof. The porch is an asphalt shed roof unit with wood boxed columns. The porch floor and steps are concrete. The front door is a multi-paneled wood door with multi-light transom and sidelights. The windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court,

playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 1517 Palmyra Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0187
This 2.5-story, two-bay house has stucco sides and deep wood bracketed eaves under a hipped asphalt roof. There is a centered round arched front gable dormer, which has been enclosed. The first floor windows are grouped on a projecting bay with a ceramic tile hipped roof and wood flower box below. The front door has multi-light transom and sidelights. The porch is a one-story stucco boxed column unit with a hipped asphalt roof and bracketed eaves. The porch floor and steps are concrete. There is a one-story east wing with stucco sides and hipped asphalt roof.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 1519 Palmyra Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0186
This two-story, three-bay house is a Dutch Colonial Revival with side gambrel roof and full continuous shed dormer. The main house is brick while the dormer is covered in stucco. The first floor windows are in a projecting bay under a full visor slate roof. The stoop floor and steps are concrete. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights with a cantilevered front gable cover supported by wood brackets. The second floor windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters. There is a one-story west wing with hipped asphalt roof and windows.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 1600 Palmyra Avenue **1920**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0177
This 2.5-story, asymmetrical Tudor Revival looks straight from an estate in England. The main material Flemish bond brick with herringbone, rowlock and slant brick patterns inset between the second floor half-timbering. The chimney is also brick with a wider base slimming towards the top with trimmed edges and a stucco and ceramic top. The brickwork also varies in color and there are slate details around some of the eaves and arches. The deep eaved roof is wood shingle mainly hipped with a steep pitch, a fanlight eyebrow dormer and two projecting front gable section around the entry. The front entry is a diamond pane wood door with a stone arch surround and

raised stone crest inset in the keystone. The steps are brick and there is an iron railing to the door. To the east is a screened segmented arch and the roof on the east side opens up for an inset second floor balcony.

This is one house listed on a multiple permit in January 1923 done for the Laburnum Corporation, realtors, and Muhlman & Kayhoe, architects/builders. They set up four permits covering all the houses on the odd side of the 1600 block of Confederate and the even side of the 1600 block of Palmyra. The cost of each house with this arrangement was $10,000. This permit however notes that it was for a stucco building, so possibly it was for the rear addition, since the house is listed as being built in 1920.

Dwelling, 1602 Palmyra Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0176
This two-story, three-bay red ceramic tile roof house has deep sawn wood bracketed eaves and a chimney on the east end. The front door has a raised stucco surround with a flat cornice and up-side-down brackets above. The windows all have wood lintels and sills with vertical wood shutters. There is a west stucco bay with shed ceramic tile roof. On the east there is a one-story screened stucco wing with round arch openings and a metal seam hipped roof.

This house is listed on a multiple permit issued in January 1923 to the Laburnum Corporation, realtors, and Muhlman & Kayhoe, architects/builders. The permits include all of the houses on the odd side of the 1600 block of Confederate Avenue and on the even side of the 1600 block of Palmyra Avenue. The cost of each house was $10,000.

Dwelling, 1604 Palmyra Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0175
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a full continuous shed roof dormer across the front and a chimney on the east. The main gambrel roof flares out over the first floor. The windows have wood paneled shutters and the door had a boxed pilaster and wood transom surround. The dormer has aluminum siding as does the top of the wing and the side of the house. The east wing is an asphalt shed roofed brick structure with louvered windows.

Dwelling, 1606 Palmyra Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0174
This 2.5-story, Tudor Revival house has a main hipped roof with an extended deep pitch to the east and an eyebrow styled front gable dormer. The dormer and second floor of the house have half-timbering. The windows have louvered shutters and flower boxes. All the eaves are deep with wood brackets. The front door has a projecting surround with front gable roof, half-timbering, and a window niche filled with wood spindles. There is a one-story stucco bay with hipped roof on the west. On the east where the deep roof pitch overhangs is a screened in round stucco archway. There are decorative pendent drops on either side of this archway.

This house is listed on a multiple permit issued in January 1923 to the Laburnum Corporation, realtors, and Muhlman & Kayhoe, architects/builders. The permit includes all of the houses on the odd side of the 1600 block of

Confederate Avenue and on the even side of the 1600 block of Palmyra Avenue. The cost of each house was $10,000.

Dwelling, 1608 Palmyra Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0173
This two-story, three-bay red ceramic tile roof house has deep wood bracketed eaves and a chimney on the east end. The portico is a solid stucco projecting unit around the door with a iron fan filled round arch. It has a hipped ceramic tile roof and brick steps below. The windows on the first floor have inset round arches continuing the round arch doorway along the front. The front entry has a diamond pane wood paneled door and the second floor windows have wood sills. There is a west stucco bay with shed ceramic tile roof. On the east there is a one-story screened in stucco wing, but the roof is not visible.

This house is listed on a multiple permit issued in January 1923 to the Laburnum Corporation, realtors, and Muhlman & Kayhoe, architects/builders. The permit includes all of the houses on the odd side of the 1600 block of Confederate Avenue and on the even side of the 1600 block of Palmyra Avenue. The cost of each house was $10,000.

Dwelling, 1610 Palmyra Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0172
This two-story, two-bay house is a Colonial Revival with some Craftsman influences. It has an off center door on the west balanced by a tripartite window on the east. The second floor windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters. The front door has a fanlight transom and a casement window on either side. Above the fanlight are painted diamonds and a cantilevered door surround. The door surround is a centered round arch with flat wings and is held by painted chains on top. The eaves are deep with wood brackets and there is a wood stringcourse between the floors. On the east is a one-story open round arched stucco wing with hipped asphalt roof.

This house is listed on a multiple permit issued in January 1923 to the Laburnum Corporation, realtors, and Muhlman & Kayhoe, architects/builders. The permit includes all of the houses on the odd side of the 1600 block of Confederate Avenue and on the even side of the 1600 block of Palmyra Avenue. The cost of each house was $10,000.

Dwelling, 1612 Palmyra Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0171
This 2.5-story, Tudor Revival house is asymmetrical with an exterior end front chimney. The main roof is a front gable with shed roof sides and multi-level eaves. The front door has a winged cornice frame and there are vertical wood shutters on the windows. There is a visor roof centered over the first floor. The chimney is just off center on the front of the house with decorative brickwork and a stone base. There is a one-story stucco bay on the west side. On the east there is a one-story stucco arch with in filled with brick and glass doors.

This house is listed on a multiple permit issued in January 1923 to the Laburnum Corporation, realtors, and Muhlman & Kayhoe, architects/builders. The permit includes all of the houses on the odd side of the 1600 block of

Confederate Avenue and on the even side of the 1600 block of Palmyra Avenue. The cost of each house was $10,000.

Dwelling, 1614 Palmyra Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0170
This 2.5-story, Tudor Revival style house is asymmetrical with an exterior end front chimney. The main roof is a front gable with shed roof sides and multi-level eaves. The broken pediment above the door has an urn and there is a window in the chimney. There is a visor roof centered over the first floor and paneled shutters on the windows. There is also a west wing in stucco with a shed roof, wood shingles along the top and a vinyl window.

This house is listed on a multiple permit issued in January 1923 to the Laburnum Corporation, realtors, and Muhlman & Kayhoe, architects/builders. The permit includes all of the houses on the odd side of the 1600 block of Confederate Avenue and on the even side of the 1600 block of Palmyra Avenue. The cost of each house was $10,000.

WESTWOOD AVENUE

Dwelling, 1410 Westwood Avenue **1956**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0235
This building is a Cape Cod Colonial Revival style dwelling with hyphens and extensions. The main house is a 1.5-story unit with a side gable roof and a shorter 1.5-story hyphen that connects to a one-story front gable roof structure. This front gable is the side of the section that faces Gloucester Road and used to enclose offices for Richmond Memorial Hospital. The entire building is painted brick with an asbestos roof and brick chimneys. Facing south on Westwood, there are three front gable dormers with 4/4 windows. The front door has a wood cornice and louvered shutters on the sides. The windows all have louvered shutters as well. There is a raised belt-course above the first floor on the main house and hyphen. There is a secondary door facing west on Gloucester and five more windows.

Dwelling, 1500 Westwood Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0232
This two-story, two-bay house is a Dutch Colonial Revival structure with a side gambrel roof and full continuous shed dormer. The main house is painted brick while the dormer and sides are stucco covered. The first floor windows are in a projecting bay under a full visor slate roof. The stoop floor and steps are concrete. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights with a front gable section supported by wood brackets. The second floor windows have cutout, wood-paneled and louvered shutters. There is a one-story east wing enclosed with full-length casement windows and hipped slate roof.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court,

playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 1502 Westwood Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0231
This 2.5-story, two-bay house has stucco sides and deep wood bracketed eaves under a hipped red ceramic tile roof. There is a centered round arched front gable dormer with 3/3 window. The first floor windows are grouped on a projecting bay with a ceramic tile visor roof above and flower box below. The second floor windows have cutout, wood-paneled and louvered shutters. The front door has multi-light transom and sidelights and a cantilevered front gable ceramic tile covered hood supported by wood brackets. The door cover also has a half-timbered and stucco pediment.

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Dwelling, 1504 Westwood Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0230
This two-story, two-bay house is a Dutch Colonial Revival with side gambrel roof and full continuous shed dormer. The first floor windows are in a projecting bay with shed slate roof. The porch is an asphalt shed roof unit with wood Tuscan columns covered in stucco. The porch floor and steps are concrete. The front door is a multi-paneled wood door with multi-light transom and sidelights. The windows have cutout, wood-paneled and louvered shutters.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 1506 Westwood Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0229
This two-story, two-bay house has heavy stipple stucco, deep wood bracketed eaves and red ceramic tile roof. The porch is one-story shed roof with paired boxed columns and concrete steps and floor. There is also a decorative wood balustrade on the porch's shed roof. The first floor windows are grouped on a projecting bay with shed roof. The second floor windows have cutout, wood-paneled and louvered shutters. The front door has multi-light transom and sidelights. There is also a projecting one-story shed roof bay on the east side.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the

center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 1508 Westwood Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0228
This two-story, two-bay house is a Craftsman/Mission Revival style house with some Tudor influences in its details. It has a side gable roof with parapet ends. It has half-timbering on the second floor and is heavy stipple stucco on the exterior. The first floor windows are in a projecting bay with hipped slate roof. The porch is a flat roof stucco unit with plain wood balustrade above, stucco columns and wood lattice in between the columns. The porch floor and steps are concrete. The windows have cutout, wood-paneled and louvered shutters. The front door is a multi-paneled glass and wood door with multi-light transom and sidelights.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 1510 Westwood Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0227
This two-story, two-bay house is a Craftsman style house Revival with some Tudor influences in its details. This is a two-story house with asphalt side gable roof. It has half-timbering on the second floor and is heavy stipple stucco on the exterior. The first floor windows are in a projecting bay with hipped asphalt roof. The porch is an asphalt flat roof unit with stucco boxed columns below and stucco piers above. The porch floor and steps are concrete and there are wood brackets under the porch eaves. The front door is a multi-paneled wood door with multi-light transom and sidelights. The windows have cutout, wood-paneled and louvered shutters.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 1512 Westwood Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0226
This two-story, two-bay house has a heavily stippled stucco finish, deep wood bracketed eaves, and a red ceramic tile roof. The porch is one-story shed roof with paired boxed columns and concrete steps and floor. The first floor windows are grouped on a projecting bay with shed roof. The second floor windows have cutout, wood-paneled and louvered shutters. The front door has multi-light transom and sidelights. There is also a projecting one-story shed roof bay on the east side.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 1514 Westwood Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0225
This two-story, two-bay house has a Dutch Colonial Revival form with side gambrel roof and full continuous shed dormer. The first floor windows are in a projecting bay with shed slate roof. The porch is an asphalt shed roof unit with wood Tuscan columns covered in stucco. The porch floor and steps are concrete. The front door is a multi-paneled wood door with multi-light transom and sidelights. The windows have louvered shutters. On the east side there is a one-story shed roof stucco bay projection.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 1516 Westwood Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0224
This 2.5-story, two-bay house has stucco sides and deep wood bracketed eaves under a hipped red ceramic tile roof. There is a centered round arched front gable dormer with 3-light window and vent. The first floor windows are grouped on a projecting bay with a ceramic tile visor roof. The second floor windows have cutout, wood-paneled and louvered shutters. The front door has multi-light transom and sidelights and a cantilevered front gable ceramic tile cover with wood brackets. There is also a projecting one-story hipped roof bay on the east side.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Dwelling, 1518 Westwood Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0223
This two-story, two-bay house has a Dutch Colonial Revival form with side gambrel roof and a full continuous shed dormer. The main house is painted brick while the dormer and sides are stucco covered. The first floor windows are in a projecting bay under a full visor slate roof. The stoop floor and steps are concrete. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights with a front gable section supported by wood brackets. The second floor windows have cutout, wood-paneled and louvered shutters. There is a one-story west wing enclosed with full-length louvered windows and hipped asphalt roof on a concrete base.

This is one of 24 houses designed by architect, Charles M. Robinson and listed on a single permit in April of 1919. He designed these buildings as a courtyard complex with the houses facing out and a common area behind in the center. The common area has two garage units with one opening for each house. There is also a tennis court, playground and parking areas. This "Laburnum Court" complex was advertised in 1919 with brochures showing not only the court, but also the other lots laid out in the "new" Laburnum Park suburb.

Laburnum	**1908**
Richmond Memorial Hospital	**1954-1957**
Richmond Memorial Hospital Nursing School	**1960-1961**
Sheltering Arms Hospital	**1963-1964**

I.D. Number: 127-5895-0236

Laburnum House remains nearly in tact since the erection of the hospital complex to the west. Facing east, the 5-bay, Classical Revival style house is fronted by a monumental, 2-story, modified Corinthian portico. The mansion features Flemish bond brickwork with struck mortar joints, an elaborate broken pediment limestone door surround, and distinctive segmental arched dormers at the attic story. The building's many decorative features include a Classical-style, stone balustrade along the veranda as well as crowning the portico, raised brick string coursing, and limestone window trim featuring brick jack arches above.

Conceived in 1947, but not completed until 1957, the Richmond Memorial Hospital consists of a 7-story, flat-roofed brick tower flanked on its long sides by 1-story brick wings. The main entrance is located on the southern end of the rectilinear building, and is marked by a distinctive vertical tower feature clad in limestone. The tower has no openings on its front or south face, but is punctured by a series of decorative metal windows featuring random metal divides on its east and west walls. A cantilevered entrance canopy sweeps across the front of the building in a segmental curve. The hospital is simply detailed with limestone window trim, minimal string coursing, and chrome and glass fixtures.

Early in its existence, the hospital complex was expanded by the construction of two additions on the campus. The Richmond architectural firm of Baskervill & Son also designed both additions. The first of these was the 1961 Richmond Memorial Hospital School of Nursing, a 3-story freestanding brick building designed in a severe Classical style. The second significant extension was the Sheltering Arms Hospital, a 70-year old, downtown Richmond hospital that relocated to a new addition made to the Richmond Memorial Hospital building in 1964. Sheltering Arms shared several members of their board of directors with those of the Richmond Memorial Hospital board. The addition was completed in 1964 and consisted of a 2-story brick structure that features a Stripped Classical entry portico, simple limestone detailing, and grounds originally landscaped by noted Virginia landscape architect Charles Gillette.

Laburnum House and the Richmond Memorial Hospital, are significant for their various historical associations. Laburnum House was built as the residence of Joseph and Isobel Stewart Bryan, prominent Richmond citizens. Joseph Bryan published *The Richmond Times-Dispatch*, a major regional newspaper. The Memorial Hospital is a symbol of a vast volunteer effort that produced one of Richmond's first modern hospitals. The non-profit institution was erected as a memorial to Richmond's World War II dead with a mission to serve the entire Richmond

community. It immediately began to fulfill its charter by constructing the School of Nursing and providing Sheltering Arms, Virginia's first hospital to provide free medical care, with a new physical location.

The Hermitage **1911**
(Virginia Methodist Home For the Aged)
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0222
The original portion of this building consists of the central 2-1/2-story 13-bay brick structure. The symmetrical facade is organized around a projecting 5-bay pavilion flanked by 4-bay-wide wings. A 1-story, 3-bay porch supported by paired Doric columns frames the main entrance. The building also features a projecting watertable, a wood cornice with modillions, and recessed blind arches in the outside bays on the main story. Each single window is articulated by a brick and stone jack arch with a keystone. Five pedimented dormers pierce the hipped roof.

The Hermitage nursing home is significant both for its origins as the original house built by Jonathan Bryan (developer of Laburnum Park) for his new wife in 1911, and for its association with the Virginia Methodist Home. The Hermitage was the Virginia Methodist's first retirement community established in 1948. Despite numerous additions, the building retains much of its historic integrity. It is a powerful example of early 20th century Colonial Revival domestic architecture.

WILMINGTON AVENUE
1200 through 1600 Block

Ginter Park Baptist Church **1920**
1200 Wilmington Avenue
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0099
This three-bay, Gothic Revival style church has been added to several times. The main section is a Flemish bond brick one-story with gallery interior. The front gable is trimmed with raised decorative brick crenellated molding and is flanked by towers with buttressed edges. The towers have crenellated battlements, raised brick belt-courses and lancet louvered vents. There is a corbelled brick watertable around the entire main section and the Gothic arch tracery windows are trimmed with rowlock brick arches and sills. The two sets of front doors are in the tower sections with double heavy vertical wood and decorative iron strap work. These doors each have an inner and outer set. The three-story addition to the northwest has crenellation molding, buttressing, and lancet 6/6 sash windows. The next addition added a lancet arched one-story arcade in front, another tower at the end of the arcade and the far west and rear north sections. These all have crenellation molding, buttressing and lancet 6/6 sash windows as well. There is also another double vertical wood door centered on the front of the far west section. The rear addition is a two-story mimicking the main church section with corner tower, crenellations and battlements, and another double wood paneled door entry with diamond pane windows.

According to local records, the church was originally the Grace Street Presbyterian Church and was sold and moved in 1920. The architect for the move was Marcus Hallett of Hallet & Pratt, architects/engineers. The permit records show an addition in 1939 and some concrete floor work done in 1948. Then in 1950, architect C.W. Huff,

Jr. prepared the plans for the northwest three-story addition to the church. In 1966, the church was added to again along the north rear and to the far west and in 1970 there was some interior alterations performed.

Marker, 1201 Wilmington Avenue
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0106
This is a mile marker set during the pre-Civil War period along what was once know as Brook Turnpike. The marker indicated that the city of Richmond was two miles away. It stands facing Brook Road on the lot at 1201 Wilmington Avenue. The wording reads: "2 Miles To R." The marker is located on an open lot owned by the Ginter Park Baptist Church.

Dwelling, 1203 Wilmington Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0105
This is a fine example of a 2.5-story, three-bay Colonial Revival house with lots of interesting features. The main roof is hipped slate with a slate shingle shed dormer in the center. The porch roof is a hipped asphalt with front gable section over the steps. The porch foundation is open with concrete piers and wood lattice in between. The concrete piers and chimneys have been molded to simulate stone blocks. The porch is a L-shaped with fluted Doric columns and pilasters, a wood lattice balustrade and tongue-and-groove flooring. The windows have louvered shutters and the eaves are deep with sawn wood brackets. The door has a diamond pane transom and sidelights and the window to the east of the door has diamond pane upper sash with single sash below. The windows to the west of the door are a set of three with a diamond pane transom above. There is a west one-story stucco wing with hipped roof and another set of three windows. The stucco on the entire house has a heavy stippled appearance.

Vacant lot, 1204 Wilmington Avenue
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0098 **NC**

Dwelling, 1206 Wilmington Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0097
This two-story, asymmetrical Dutch Colonial Revival house does not face the street, instead it faces east towards Ginter Park Baptist Church. The door that faces the street is a set of French styled glass doors that have storm windows fixed over them. The dormers facing the street are wood shingled with front gabled asphalt roofs. The front door is on the east under a front gable pedimented portico supported by wood posts.

Dwelling, 1207 Wilmington Avenue **1932**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0104
This two-story, five-bay house has a symmetrical main block with two one-story wings. The roof is side gabled with three front gable dormers with full pediments. One chimney is on the main house at the east end and there is dentil molding under all the roof eaves. The front door has a three light transom with broken scroll pediment surround supported by Doric fluted pilasters. There are brick steps to the front and wood paneled shutters on the windows. The west wing is a brick side gable roof enclosed extension with the second chimney on the west end. The east wing is a side gable roof with wood siding and two French styled doors with an awning above.

Dwelling, 1208 Wilmington Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0096
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival brick house has an elongated but not full shed roof dormer across the front with aluminum siding front. The chimney is centered at the back of the roof and there is a cantilevered door surround with front gable roof and wood brackets. The door has a fanlight transom and sidelights with a double rowlock brick course above the fanlight. There is a soldier course between the foundation and the first floor and brick pilasters on either side of the door. The east and west wings are shed roof open porches supported by brick piers. This is a one-story metal seamed roof wood shed. This is a store bought aluminum siding asphalt gambrel roofed shed.

Dwelling, 1209 Wilmington Avenue **1920**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0103
This two-story, three-bay symmetrical house has a side gabled roof with chimney on the east exterior end. The front door has a fanlight transom and sidelights with a rowlock brick course above the fanlight. The portico is an open pediment front gable with cornice returns supported by thin Tuscan columns. The house has two equal one-story wings with flat roofs and cross wood balustrades above. The west wing is bricked enclosed with windows while the east is a screened porch.

Dwelling, 1210 Wilmington Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0095
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival brick house has a full continuous shed roof dormer with aluminum siding front. The chimneys are on either ends of the roof and the windows have cut-out wood paneled shutters. The first floor windows have rowlock brick sills and the stoop and front steps are brick. The door has a fanlight transom and sidelights with a rowlock brick course around the fanlight. The portico is a front gable open pediment with segmented arch below supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters. There are two shed roof wings with the west in aluminum siding and the east in brick.

Dwelling, 1211 Wilmington Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0102
This is a 2.5-story, three-bay Colonial Revival style house. It has a full front porch with hipped roof and Tuscan columns on brick piers. The porch floor is tongue-n-groove with plain wood balustrade. The eaves of the porch have plain wood brackets. The dormer is centered with a hipped roof and two windows and the chimney is on the east interior end. The front door has multi-light transom and sidelights. There is also a full two-story bay extension on the east that has a side gable roof and windows.

Dwelling, 1212 Wilmington Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0094
This 2.5-story, originally two-bay house has a stepped side gable roof with front gable dormer having two wood brackets. The door has a multi-light transom and sidelights with a cantilevered front gable surround supported by wood brackets. The windows are all in pairs and have louvered shutters. The west wing is a two-story stucco unit with two open porches. The east wing is a two-story enclosed stucco unit. The eaves are deep with wood brackets including the dormer and the chimney is on the southwest end.

Dwelling, 1213 Wilmington Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0101
This is a two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival house with some interesting features. The roof is a side gable that flares down in the front over the porch and has cornice returns. There is a full continuous shed roof dormer that has cornice returns as well and wood siding. The porch has two parts, one enclosed and one open. The open east side has Tuscan columns and is one bay wide, while the enclosed section to the west has Tuscan pilasters and windows with wood siding. There is also another door facing east on the side of the enclosed section of the porch opening onto the open section. The porch floor is concrete with brick steps.

Dwelling, 1215 Wilmington Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0100
This is a fine example of a two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival frame house with symmetrical design and side gabled roof with cornice returns. The chimney is on the east exterior end and there is decorative dentil molding under the eaves. The door has a wood fan transom with segmented arch door surround supported by boxed pilasters. It is an open pediment with dentil molding as well. There is an east wing enclosed porch with hipped roof and sliding glass doors.

Dwelling, 1400 Wilmington Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0086
This two-story, three-bay symmetrical Colonial Revival house has a side gabled roof with cornice returns on the side and a centered eyebrow eave. The portico is a front gabled, round arched stucco form with wood brackets under the eaves and brick steps. The front door has a solid fan transom and two single light sidelights. The windows have louvered shutters and the first floor windows have wood cornices and flower boxes. There is an east one-story shed roof wing with boxed pilasters in stucco and wood trim. The sliding glass windows on the wing have a single light transom above. The house is covered in heavy stippled stucco and the roof has deep wood bracketed eaves.

Dwelling, 1401 Wilmington Avenue **1930**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0093
This is a two-story, three-bay symmetrical design with equal wings and chimneys, one each on west and east ends. The front door has a surround with pediment and Tuscan pilasters on brick steps. The windows have jack arch lintels and wood paneled shutters. There is a stretcher brick belt-course between the first and second floors. The wings are both side gabled with wood siding with the west having a screened in arch and the east having windows.

Dwelling, 1402 Wilmington Avenue **1921**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0085
This 2.5-story, three-bay Craftsman American foursquare house has a hipped roof and centered hipped dormer with slate sides. The roof material for both of these is slate and the main roof has deep eaves. The porch is a full front one-story with a red asphalt hipped roof. It has fluted Doric columns and a turned newel balustrade. The

foundation of the porch is open with brick piers and wood lattice in between and the floor is tongue-and-groove wood with wood steps. The front door has a single light transom and two single light sidelights.

Dwelling, 1403 Wilmington Avenue **1922**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0092
This 2.5-story, three-bay house has a symmetrical Colonial Revival look, but also has some Craftsman style influence. The hipped dormer is centered with a casement window while the chimneys are at either end, both east and west. The porch is an L-shaped concrete slab with concrete piers and wood lattice underneath. The piers are stucco as is the portico section in front of the door and there is a plain wood balustrade. The portico is a diastyle with stucco piers and Tuscan columns and full front gabled pediment. The door has sidelights and the eaves are deep with wood brackets. On either side of the front door there are tripartite windows with a fanlight transom and keystone above each one. The other windows are in pairs except for the dormer. There is a one-story west wing with side gabled roof and stucco enclosure and a side door where the porch wraps around.

According to the owners, the original veranda can be seen in a 1919 photograph that advertised Charles Robinson's architecture in Laburnum Park.

Dwelling, 1404 Wilmington Avenue **1922**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0084
This house is a two-story, five-bay symmetrical stucco building with side gabled roof and centered portico. The front door has a fanlight transom and multi-light sidelights. The portico is a front gabled open pediment with Tuscan columns and pilasters. It has a segmented arch with a tongue-and-groove wood ceiling and decorative wood latticework on either side of the portico. The front stoop and steps are concrete and there is a west one-story wing, which also has concrete floor and a flat roof. This wing is an open porch in the process of being restored as of September 2000.

Permit records show the house as being built by the Richmond Construction Company around 1922 at a cost of $10,000.

Dwelling, 1405 Wilmington Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0091
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a full continuous dormer with shed roof and wood siding across the front. The chimneys are both exterior end, one east and one west. The windows have paneled cut-out shutters and the front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights. The portico is a segmented arch with an oculus design in the pediment supported by Tuscan columns and brick steps. There is also a detail of punched out molding trim in the cornice line of the arch. The shed roof west wing has multi-light French styled doors with boxed pilasters and wood siding. The east wing is an open porch with boxed columns and shed roof.

Dwelling, 1406 Wilmington Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0083
This 2.5-story, three-bay Craftsman style house has a hipped roof with hipped wood sided dormer in the front center. There are two tall exterior end chimneys, one on the SE front and one on the NW back of the roof. The

eaves are deep with sawn wood brackets and the windows have rowlock brick sills. The porch is a three-bay full front porch with boxed columns on brick piers and has a plain wood railed balustrade and concrete steps. On the east side of the house there is a full two-story brick bay over which the roof extends a portion of the hip.

Dwelling, 1407 Wilmington Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0090
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a full continuous dormer with shed roof and stucco front. The portico is an open pedimented front gable supported by paired boxed columns. The front door has wood side panels and a fanlight transom and there are shutters on the windows. There are two equal wings on either side of the main building. The west is a one-story screened flat roofed porch with boxed columns. The east is a one-story stucco addition with a flat roof and boxed pilasters.

Dwelling, 1408 Wilmington Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0082
This is a two-story, five-bay symmetrical Dutch Colonial Revival house with a one-story east wing and an east end chimney. The wing has a hipped metal seamed roof and wood weatherboard siding. The dormer is a full continuous shed roofed dormer across the front of the house with three windows. The front door has fanlight transom and side lights with a cantilevered front gable, segmented arch door overhang and heavy wood brackets.

Dwelling, 1409 Wilmington Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0089
This is a two-story three-bay symmetrical house with a full two-story wing along the east set back from the front facade. The front portico has an open pedimented front gable roof supported by paired boxed columns. The eaves are deep with wood brackets.

Dwelling, 1410 Wilmington Avenue **1950**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0081
This one-story Ranch-style house has a porch under the west overhang of the long end of the L-shaped roof. The porch has boxed columns with sawn brackets to simulate capitals and a wood lattice railing. There are louvered shutters on the windows and rowlock brick sills. Wooden vents are at the top points of the roof gables and the southern front gable has a window with a flat jack arch and wood paneled sill. The front door faces west and is set inside the L-shape under the porch. There is a west one-story hipped roof wood sided bay.

Dwelling, 1411 Wilmington Avenue **1922**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0088
This is a 2.5-story, asymmetrical Tudor Revival style house with a stepped side gabled roof and front gabled section above the door area. There is half-timbering within the front gable section and the front door has a wood portico with cornice and boxed columns and pilasters. The windows are sets of two or three except for the dormer and the 4/1 sash windows. The eaves are deep with wood brackets.

According to a 1922 permit architect Charles M. Robinson designed this house and Anderson & Co. built it for a sum of $16,000.

Dwelling, 1412 Wilmington Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0080
The house has a two-story, symmetrical form with a 3-bay-wide front, and two equal one-story brick wings on either side with the chimney on the southwest edge of the roof. The front door has a door surround with paired boxed pilasters with Corinthian capitals and a straight entablature with iron railing above. The front door has a multi-light transom and the windows have rowlock brick sills. There is a brick soldier belt course between the foundation and first floor and brick steps leading up to a brick stoop. The west wing is a flat parapet roofed brick structure with a diastyle type opening. It has a double multi-paned glass door with engaged Tuscan columns and a multi-light transom above. The roof line has deep overhung eaves with paired sawn wood brackets. The east wing has a one-story south section and two-story north section, both are stretcher bond brick. The one-story has a flat parapet roof and is enclosed with vertical wood siding and windows set in between the brick piers.

According to the permit in 1923, Horace Webber was the builder and owner of this house at a cost of $12,000.

Dwelling, 1413 Wilmington Avenue **1929**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0087
This house is a two-story, asymmetrical design with a multi-level eaved cross gable roof. The roof line extends down over the portico flaring off to the side instead of to the front supported by a pair of boxed columns. The windows have louvered shutters and the front gable point of the roof has a louvered vent. Along the east there is there is a one-story bay extension with side gable roof and a shorter side gable roof door surround. The interior chimney is on the southern back end while the exterior is on the western end.

Dwelling, 1500 Wilmington Avenue **1929**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0072
This 2.5-story, five-bay Colonial Revival has a hipped slate roof and centered front gable pedimented dormer. The dormer has two casement windows and has slate sides as well as roof. There is a soldier course between the foundation and the first floor and the windows have soldier lintels and rowlock sills. The front door has a fanlight transom with double rowlock arch and stone keystone. The main door is covered by a wood louvered door. the portico is a front gable open pediment supported by boxed columns and pilasters and brick steps. The front pediment son the dormer and porch as well as the roof eave all have dentil molding underneath. On the east side there is a one-story hipped slate roof wing with aluminum siding and brick foundation.

Dwelling, 1501 Wilmington Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0079
This Craftsman style American foursquare has the symmetry and clean lines of a Colonial Revival house. It is a 2.5-story, two-bay structure with heavy stippled stucco, hipped slate roof and centered hipped dormer. The eaves are deep with sawn wood brackets. The dormer has two windows, one of which has been replaced by a vent fan. The second floor windows are paired and the first floor has a tripartite all with louvered shutters. The portico is a front gable pediment supported by Tuscan columns and brick steps. On the east side there is a concrete based, brick floored deck with pressure treated wood balustrade.

Dwelling, 1502 Wilmington Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0071
This two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival house has a side gable roof with two front gable wall dormers. The second floor is slightly outset above the first floor with aluminum siding on the entire house. The front door has a flat entablature and boxed pilaster surround. To the east is a one-story side gable wing with two louvered windows. The foundation is brick as is the east end chimney. This is a one-story front gable wood weatherboard building with a double wide roll-up garage door.

Dwelling, 1503 Wilmington Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0078
This two-story, symmetrical three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a side gambrel roof with full continuous shed roof dormer. The front of the dormer has wood weatherboard siding, as does the entire house, and a centered wood fan design with keystone. The front door has a fanlight transom and sidelights. The windows have cut-out wood paneled shutters. The portico is a front gable open pediment with segmented arch and dentil molding supported by Tuscan columns. To the east there is a one-story shed roof open porch with Tuscan columns and brick base. The west wing is a shed roof wood weatherboard unit.

Dwelling, 1504 Wilmington Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0070
This 2.5-story, three-bay symmetrical Craftsman style dwelling has two equal one-story wings. It is stucco with a side gable slate roof and front gable slate dormer. The portico has a front gable slate roof, stucco boxed columns and brick steps. The one-story wings have shed slate roofs, and all the roofs have clipped top points. All the roof eaves also are deep with sawn wood brackets. The windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters. The east wing is enclosed with wood siding and windows. The west wing is an open carport with wood latticework between the stucco piers.

Dwelling, 1505 Wilmington Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0077
This 2.5-story, symmetrical three-bay house has a concrete tile hipped roof and dormer with rounded corner edges. The roof has deep sawn wood bracketed eaves. The portico has brick columns, a wood cornice and concrete tile hipped roof. The floor of the portico is brick with concrete base and extends to the east along the front of the house as an open deck. The windows are in pairs except the center 3/1 and diamond paned ones with rowlock sills. The house has a full two-story east wing with screened in brick first floor, stucco second floor and hipped concrete tile roof. The west wing is a one-story brick flat roof enclosed unit.

Dwelling, 1506 Wilmington Avenue **1922**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0069
This 2.5-story, three-bay symmetrical house has a hipped red ceramic tile roof with the chimney on the east end. The shed roof dormer has a wood vent in one window opening and a 3/1 casement window in the other. The roof eaves are deep with dentil molding under the portico eave. The portico has a hipped red ceramic tile roof supported by fluted Doric columns and pilasters. The front door has sidelights and the steps are brick. The

windows on the east wing and on the first floor are in sets of three. The east wing is a two-story stucco unit with windows and hipped roof. The west wing is a one-story red ceramic tile shed roof screened porch.

According to the permit records, this house was built in 1922 by O.J. Davis for $104,000.

Dwelling, 1507 Wilmington Avenue **1927**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0076
This two-story, symmetrical three-bay house has a side gable roof with cornice returns. It is a heavy swirled stucco with slate roof and brick east end chimney. The portico is a front gable open pediment supported by thin Tuscan columns and concrete steps. The windows all have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters. Under the center second story window is a wood flower box. To the east there is a one-story flat roof screened in wing with paired Tuscan columns.

Dwelling, 1508 Wilmington Avenue **1922**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0068
This two-story, originally three-bay Colonial Revival has the same as design as the house at 1510 Wilmington Avenue, but has been added on to a good deal. The main roof is side gable extending slightly lower over the two-story west end extension and a side gable over the one-story east wing. There are two chimneys, one on either exterior end. The windows have cut-out wood paneled shutters on the first floor and louvered shutters on the second floor, except the bay windows on the east wing. The front door has a projecting stucco surround with round arched cut-out and fake iron balcony railing.

According to permit records, this house was built along with 1510 Wilmington in 1922 by Pond & Williamson. The architects were Lindner & Phillips and the cost of each house was $6,000.

Dwelling, 1509 Wilmington Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0075
This 2.5-story, symmetrical, three-bay house has equal one-story wings and a west end chimney. The main roof is side gable with a cross gable front and centered section with a small casement window. The roof material is a green concrete notched tile with rounded corner edges. The other windows are four tripartite sets and one centered single window. They have soldier lintels, stone sills and louvered shutters. The front porch is a one-story flat/hipped roof unit with paneled boxed columns and pilasters. The porch also has decorative wood brackets and a brick base. The front door has a multi-light transom that has been painted and sidelights. On the west there is a one-story flat/hipped roof screened in wing with brick foundation. At the front base of this wing there is a brick and wood flower box. On the east is a one-story flat/hipped roof wing with brick base and wood paneled boxed columns. This brick is stretcher bond and the roof is green asphalt on the east wing.

Dwelling, 1510 Wilmington Avenue **1922**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0067
This two-story, three-bay heavy stippled stucco Colonial Revival has a side gable slate roof with first floor visor roof. The roof is also side gable over the two one-story wings. The east wing is a screened infill stucco round arch unit. The west wing is a full stucco extension with three windows. All the windows have louvered shutters. The roof

eaves are deep with an extension overhanging the front vertical plank wood door. The front steps are brick with a metal railing.

According to permit records, this house was built along with 1508 Wilmington in 1922 by Pond & Williamson. The architects were Lindner & Phillips and the cost of each house was $6,000.

Dwelling, 1511 Wilmington Avenue **1914**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0074
This 2.5-story, symmetrical, three-bay American foursquare has a full front porch with hipped slate roof supported by Tuscan columns. The porch foundation is open with wood lattice between brick piers. There is a decorative wood balustrade and tongue-and-groove floor with wood steps. The roof eaves are deep with wood bracketing under the main roof and dormers. Along the tip of the hipped roof is a decorative iron cresting. The house is heavy stippled stucco with a hipped slate roof and two hipped slate dormers. The windows have louvered shutters. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights. On the east is a two-story stucco bay projection.

Dwelling, 1512 Wilmington Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0066
This 2.5-story, three-bay brick Colonial Revival has two equal one-story wings. The roof is side gable with a centered front gable full pediment dormer. The windows are in pairs except for the three in the dormer. They have soldier lintels and wood sills. The portico is a front gable open pediment with segmented arch supported by Tuscan columns. The front door has a fanlight transom with a rowlock brick course around the door and fanlight. The east wing has a flat roof with decorative balustrade supported by Tuscan columns on a brick base. The west wing has a flat roof with decorative balustrade and is brick enclosed. The roof eaves have wood modillions and the chimney is on the west end.

Dwelling, 1513 Wilmington Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0073
This is a two-story, three-bay symmetrical structure with equal east and west chimneys and one-story wings. This Dutch Colonial Revival house has a side gambrel roof with almost a full continuous shed roof dormer across the front. The front of the dormer has aluminum siding and the three windows in the dormer have louvered shutters. The front door has a solid fan transom and an open pediment front gable door surround with Tuscan pilasters. The door is also inset slightly with a round arch cover and raised keystone and there is Greek key design molding under the open pediment. The windows on the first floor are tripartite sets, one on either side of the door with soldier lintels and rowlock sills. The roof line has a wood cornice under the eave along the first floor. To the east there is a one-story flat roof boxed columned porch with sliding glass doors and a single light transom. On the west there is a one-story flat roof brick wing with a single window.

Dwelling, 1600 Wilmington Avenue **1922**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0057
This 1.5-story, three-bay Bungalow style house has a variety of Revival and Craftsman features. The roof is side gable with a front gable eyebrow dormer containing three casement windows. The roof overhangs the front porch, which is supported by Tuscan columns and has a raised brick base and steps with wood tongue-and-groove floor.

The first floor windows have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights. The secondary door on the west wing is a multi-light paneled door. The west wing is a side gable with a brick deck in front. This deck is an extension of the main porch but without the Tuscan columns. Instead this deck has an open trellis with decorative brackets supported by thin boxed columns. The east has a one-story wood shingled side gable slate roof with a window.

Dwelling, 1601 Wilmington Avenue **1915**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0065
This 2.5-story, three-bay late Victorian style house has an L-shaped porch on the northern front and part of the eastern side. The main roof is hipped slate with a hipped dormer and deep eaves with paired brackets. The porch roof is hipped seamed metal with a center front gable pediment above the entry. The porch has Tuscan columns with Ionic capitols and a turned newel balustrade. The porch foundation is open with wood lattice between piers made to look like rough stone blocks. The floor is tongue-and-groove and the steps are wood. The front door has a fanlight transom and sidelights and the tripartite window to its east has a fanlight transom as well. On the east side there is a two-story bay projection with a gable roof.

According to the current owners, the house was originally built for a Vepco worker around 1913.

Dwelling, 1602 Wilmington Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0056
This is a 2.5-story, three-bay American foursquare house. It is heavy stippled stucco with a hipped slate roof and centered hipped dormer. The dormer has two casement windows, there are four single windows on the second floor and the first floor has two tripartite sets with fluted pilasters in between. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights. The stoop is concrete with a single balcony overhang with metal railing and metal supports. On the west side there is a two-story stucco bay projection. On the east side there is a two-story shed roof portico with wood posts.

Dwelling, 1603 Wilmington Avenue **1913**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0064
This two-story, three-bay symmetrical house has a main side gable slate roof with a center front gable section over a projecting stucco center. The roof ends have cornice returns as does the front gable center roof section. The porch has a hipped asphalt roof supported by Tuscan columns, tongue-and-groove flooring and wood steps. The front door has one 4/1 sash window on either side while the second floor windows have louvered shutters. The interior chimneys are on the west and southeast ends. There is a hipped roof stucco bay projection on the east.

Dwelling, 1604 Wilmington Avenue **1919**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0055
This 2.5-story, three-bay American foursquare has a full front porch supported by Tuscan columns on top of stucco piers. The entire house is heavy stippled stucco as is the solid foundation under the porch. There is a plain wood balustrade and tongue-and-groove floor with concrete steps. The roof of the porch is a hipped seamed metal. All the roof eaves are deep with wood modillions. The house is wood weatherboard with a hipped slate roof and centered hipped dormer. The dormer has two louvered vents, there are four single windows on the second

floor with louvered shutters while the first floor has two tripartite sets. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights. On the west side there is a two-story bay projection.

Dwelling, 1605 Wilmington Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0063
This two-story, five-bay symmetrical house has a side gable roof with cornice returns and east end chimney. The front door has a cantilevered front gable cover with wood brackets. The windows all have wood paneled shutters. To the east there is a one-story flat roof aluminum siding wing with a window.

Dwelling, 1606 Wilmington Avenue **1925**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0054
This two-story Colonial Revival with two equal one-story wings is slightly off center with single windows on the west side of the door and double windows on the east side. The windows all have cut-out wood paneled and louvered shutters. The front door has a fanlight transom and open pediment door surround with Tuscan pilasters. There is also a raised round arch with keystone around the door and fanlight. The foundation is brick with a soldier course between the first floor and foundation and the steps are brick. On the west there is a one-story shed roof carport with brick piers supporting Tuscan columns. On the east there is a shed roof screened porch with Tuscan pilasters.

Dwelling, 1607 Wilmington Avenue **1922**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0062
This 2.5-story, originally three-bay Craftsman style house has a four-bay front porch on the northern front. Originally the porch was an L-shaped, but the east side has been enclosed as a one-story extension to the house. The main roof is a slate hipped with a hipped dormer and the asphalt porch roof is also hipped. The porch has fluted boxed columns with a plain wood balustrade. The foundation is open with wood lattice between brick piers. The floor is tongue-and-groove and the steps are wood. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights and a tripartite window on either side. The second floor windows have louvered shutters.

Dwelling, 1608 Wilmington Avenue **1926**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0053
This 1.5-story, three-bay house has a side gable roof that extends over the four-bay front porch, which extends off to the east farther than the house. The L-shape of the porch sets back on the east where the house is inset to the east of the front door. This porch has Tuscan columns and a brick floor. The dormer is a full front gable pediment with slate sides and roof. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights, while the first floor windows have louvered shutters.

Dwelling, 1609 Wilmington Avenue **1922**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0061
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a side gambrel roof with full continuous shed roof dormer across the front. The front of the dormer has aluminum siding. The front door has a stained glass fanlight transom and sidelights as well as a cantilevered front gable cover with wood brackets. The windows are either in

pairs or triples. To the east there is a one-story shed roof glassed in porch with aluminum siding on the top. On the west there is a one-story shed roof enclosed wing with aluminum siding and windows.

According to permit records this house was built in 1922 by R. M. Anderson & Co. for $9,000.

Dwelling, 1610 Wilmington Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0052
This two-story, three-bay Bungalow style house has a side gable roof with a large front gable dormer containing two sets of three windows and canvas awnings. The roof overhangs the front porch, which is supported by paneled boxed columns and has a raised brick base and steps. The front door is covered by a louvered shutter door and has a multi-light transom and sidelights. The house and dormer face are heavy stippled stucco and the roof eaves are deep with sawn brackets. There is a shed roof stucco bay projection to the west.

According to permits, 1610 and 1612 Wilmington were both built by owner/builder, C.E. Sprinkle for a cost of $7,500 in 1923.

Dwelling, 1611 Wilmington Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0060
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a side gambrel roof with full continuous shed roof dormer across the front. The front of the dormer has wood weatherboard siding as does the entire house. The front door has a wood fan transom as well as a cantilevered front gable cover with round arch and wood brackets. The windows are in pairs except for the wings and the single casement. To the east there is a two-story wing with side gambrel roof and shed dormer section. To the west is a one-story shed roof open porch with Tuscan columns and brick base.

Dwelling, 1612 Wilmington Avenue **1923**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0051

This two-story, three-bay stuccoed Bungalow has a side gable roof with a large front gable stucco dormer containing two sets of three windows. The roof overhangs the front porch, which is supported by Tuscan columns and has a raised brick foundation with concrete base and 4x4 red tile steps. The roof eaves are deep with sawn wood brackets. The front door has a multi-light transom and sidelights. There is a one-story shed stucco bay projection to the west.

According to building permits, 1612 and 1610 Wilmington were both built by owner/builder, C. E. Sprinkle at a cost of $7,500 in 1923.

Dwelling, 1613 Wilmington Avenue **1928**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0059
This two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house has a side gambrel roof with full continuous shed roof dormer across the front. The front of the dormer is aluminum siding as is the one-story shed roof west wing. The windows on the first floor are in pairs and the second floor windows have louvered shutters. The portico has a front

gable segmented arch with a raised oculus design in the pediment supported by fluted Doric columns. There is a double rowlock brick course between the foundation and the first floor and brick steps. On the west is a one-story shed roof aluminum siding wing with boxed pilasters. On the east is a one-story shed roof open porch with Tuscan columns and brick base.

Dwelling, 1614 Wilmington Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0050
This two-story, three-bay symmetrical house has a chimney on the west end and two equal one-story wings. The roof is a hipped green ceramic tile with deep bracketed eaves. The windows all have stone sills and the center second floor window has a wood flower box. The front door is a round arched wood paneled door with a flat roofed portico. The portico has boxed columns and pilasters and decorative non-supporting wood brackets that extend beyond the roof. These decorative brackets are also used on the two one-story flat roofed wings. The east wing is brick enclosed with wood boxed pilasters and a pair of windows. The west wing is a boxed column porch with sliding glass doors and a 1-light transom.

Dwelling, 1615 Wilmington Avenue **1924**
I.D. Number: 127-5895-0058
This two-story, two-bay Colonial Revival house is offset with a door to the east and a pair of windows to the west. The roof is side gable with a one-story flat roofed west wing. Under the eave of the wing roof are wood modillions. The windows are paired with louvered shutters except on the wing. The portico is a front gable segmented arch supported by paired boxed columns. There is wood latticework between the columns and the house wall.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Laburnum Park Historic District in Richmond, Virginia is significant both for its status as one of the city's early "streetcar suburbs" and as home to several important local institutions. The 16-block area located in Richmond's "North Side" is home to an outstanding collection of middle- and upper class residential architecture of the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s. The district is also associated historically with several important public service institutions. These include the first nursing home established by the Methodist church in Virginia, the Presbyterian church's first secular training academy in the state, and the Richmond Memorial Hospital complex, built as the city's official World War II memorial dedicated to those who served and died in that war. Laburnum Park, therefore, derives its significance from its distinctive collection of early 20th century residential buildings set within a designed suburban landscape (Criterion C), its historic relation to the broad suburban development patterns of the early decades of the 20th century (Criterion A), and its connection to several institutions of both local and statewide significance (Criterion A). As Richmond's only official World War II memorial, the Richmond Memorial Hospital (1954-1957) is of exceptional local importance. Thus, it meets the additional standards set forth for properties that are less than fifty years of age (Criteria Consideration G).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Until the 20th century, the property now occupied by the Laburnum Park neighborhood was part of a large rural tract located in Henrico County, Virginia. Located on a high plateau between the James and Chickahominy Rivers, the land was cultivated for agricultural uses during much of the 18th and 19th centuries.[1]

In the mid-18th century, the area was traversed by an early colonial-era track called Brook Road, named after a small watercourse known simply as "The Brook" that ran through the area.[2] Brook Road served as one of the main routes that extended north of Richmond and was a major commercial artery for the farms north and west of the city. In 1812, the Virginia General Assembly established the Brook Turnpike Company to improve the road.[3] During the early 19th century, a substantial tavern was established along Brook Road near its intersection with today's Westwood Avenue. Known as Paradise Inn, the roadhouse served Brook Road's numerous travelers.

During the Civil War, the defensive importance of Brook Road was underscored by the Confederate forces' construction of a portion of the city's intermediate defenses, a series of trenches and earthworks defended by canon, along the road. The Brook Road fortifications played a key role in repelling the forces of Union General Kilpatrick's attempted raid on Richmond in March 1864.[4] The fortifications were located partially within the present boundaries of Laburnum Park at what is now the northwest intersection of Brook Road and Confederate Avenue. The defenses appear on the Laburnum Corporation's 1919 promotional maps of the new suburb, and continued in existence until 1929 when the first houses were built on the eastern end of the 1200 block of Confederate Avenue. Today, a bronze plaque set on the west side of Brook Road between Confederate and Wilmington Avenues commemorates the defense of Richmond at this site.

"Laburnum" & the Bryan Family

The once-agricultural area north of Richmond began to change in character during the 19th century. During the second half of the 19th century, several affluent Richmonders established country residences in the areas that bordered Brook Road. These country estates included the home of Colonel John Mayo, a prominent 19th century businessman in Richmond. Known as the "Hermitage," Mayo's estate was located near where the Broad Street Station (now the Children's Science Museum) was erected.

James Lyon's "Laburnum," located in present-day Laburnum Park, was another prominent estate north of the city. Lyon was a prominent Richmond attorney who had acquired the Paradise Inn property prior to 1860. He demolished the tavern and built a dwelling house there, calling it "Laburnum." Several Civil War notables were entertained at Laburnum during Lyon's tenure, including General Robert E. Lee and Sarah Knox Taylor Davis, the daughter of President Zachary Taylor and the wife of Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President.[5] A March 1864 fire destroyed Laburnum, forcing Lyon to move to the city where he owned a hotel.[6]

Lyon's Laburnum house was rebuilt on a smaller scale following the 1864 fire. At the time that Joseph and Isobel Bryan purchased the property in 1883, the house was described by the Bryans' son as "a rather small and modest little house, with latticed woodwork pillars on the porch."[7] When the Bryans purchased the former Lyon estate, it

had changed hands and was owned by Grey Skipwith of Henrico County. The Bryans bought the house and surrounding acres for $7,250.

Joseph Bryan was one of the most affluent and influential of Richmond's businessmen of the post-Civil War era. Born in 1845 in Gloucester County, Virginia, he was the eighth child of John Randolph Bryan and Elizabeth Tucker Coalter. He served in the Confederate Army from 1863 until the end of the Civil War. Following the war, Bryan went into business purchasing and reselling excess government mules. With the money he earned he entered law school at University of Virginia in 1867. After passing the Virginia Bar examination in 1868, Bryan moved to Richmond and married Isobel L. Stewart of Brook Hill in Henrico County.[8]

In addition to practicing law, Bryan was involved in various commercial and manufacturing enterprises in Richmond. He was one of the founders and trustees of the Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, a railroad holding company formed in Richmond in 1880. He also served as president of the Richmond Locomotive Works, a manufacturing company that he and his business partner, William R. Trigg, developed from the former Tanner & Delaney Machine Works. At its zenith at the turn of the 20th century, this venture employed 3,000 workers to produce locomotives for both domestic and international markets.[9]

Despite his extensive connections with commerce and manufacturing ventures in Richmond, Joseph Bryan is best known as a newspaper publisher. In 1887, Major Lewis Ginter, Bryan's friend and fellow Richmond entrepreneur, gave Bryan his struggling newspaper, *The Daily Times*. Bryan successfully transformed the small local daily into a major Virginia newspaper on par with *The Dispatch*, Richmond's leading paper at the time. In 1903, Bryan merged the two rival papers to form *The Times-Dispatch*.[10]

Prior to purchasing Laburnum in 1883, Bryan and his family lived with his wife's family at Brook Hill, the Stewart family estate in Henrico County. In 1882, Bryan began a search for property on which to build a house. Bryan initially explored the possibility of purchasing or building a residence within the city limits in order to be closer to his business interests. However, Isobel Bryan, preferred to remain outside the city near her family home at Brook Hill. Eventually, the family purchased the Laburnum estate on Brook Road.[11]

The Bryans began improving the property by landscaping and building an elaborate, 2-1/2-story brick Victorian house. The house was an eclectic mix of English medieval influences with its multiple steep pitched gables, decorative brick pattern work, and use of highly ornamental wood and ironwork. It was equipped with the most modern devices such as a steam pump that pumped water to tanks in the attic, and gasoline burning lights that were lit by incandescent mantels.[12] In January 1906, this "Laburnum" burned. The Bryans immediately set about rebuilding their home on the same site. They hired the New York firm of Parish & Schroeder to design their new residence. Containing 50 rooms, 17 bathrooms, and electric passenger and freight elevators, the grandiose building was considered one of the most luxurious residences in Richmond at the time it was completed.[13] The house was a triumph of the fashionable Colonial Revival style, popularized by the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. Designed in a highly academic Neoclassical Revival design, the building featured Flemish bond brickwork with struck mortar joints, a monumental two-story front portico supported by six massive limestone columns, and an ornate door surround featuring a scrolled broken pediment. The interiors were elaborately finished with mahogany woodwork, marble mantels, parquet floors, and decorative plasterwork.

The new Laburnum house was completed early in 1908. Joseph Bryan died later that year, leaving the house to Isobel Stewart Bryan and their eldest son, John Stewart Bryan. The younger Bryan was a prominent figure in Richmond. He succeeded his father as publisher and editor of *The Times-Dispatch* and played an active role in the commercial and cultural affairs of the city. He lived at Laburnum until his death in 1944. There he entertained numerous national and international dignitaries including, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York; Lady Nancy Astor, a native Virginian and the first woman to serve as a member of the British Parliament; and British Prime Ministers Lloyd George and Winston Churchill.[14]

After John Stewart Bryan's death in 1944, his son, David Tennant Bryan inherited Laburnum. Like his parents and grandparents before him, D. Tennant Bryan was actively involved in the community and in 1949 he donated his family's Laburnum estate for the site of the planned Richmond Memorial Hospital. He also played a key role in the completion of this institution, serving on the hospital's steering committee and leading its fundraising campaign.

Joseph Bryan's second son, Jonathan Bryan, married in 1911 and erected a large Colonial Revival style mansion on a portion of the Laburnum estate. Sited at the northeast corner of Westwood Avenue and Hermitage Road, Jonathan Bryan called his new residence "Nonchalance." Nonchalance had several owners prior to being sold to the Virginia Methodist Church. The church established their first nursing home on the property in 1948. Now known as The Hermitage, the facility continues to provide residential care for the elderly.

Residential Development

Development of Richmond's northern suburbs was long hampered by the topography between the high and level plateau to the north and the city on the river to the south. A deep ravine cut by Bacon's Quarter Branch acted as a physical barrier to the northward expansion of the city. Although Brook Road traversed the area from the Colonial period, easy access to the vicinity was limited to those who could afford carriages. Thus, prior to the 1890s, the areas north of Bacon's Quarter Branch were either farms or the summer retreats of Richmond's most affluent citizens.

Joseph Bryan and Lewis Ginter were Richmond's wealthiest citizens when they established their residences in what would later be called the North Side. Major Lewis Ginter made his fortune as co-founder of the Allen & Ginter Tobacco Works. In 1890, Allen & Ginter merged with four other leading tobacco ventures to form the American Tobacco Company. After the consolidation, Ginter remained a director in the venture, but relinquished his status as chief executive officer. When Ginter sold his tobacco company, he and several partners, including his friend and personal attorney, Joseph Bryan, began purchasing large tracts of land north of the city. The plan was to develop this still rural area into a thriving residential suburb of Richmond. Integral to Ginter's vision was the availability of convenient and economical transportation to his suburb. In Richmond, as in many cities across the nation, streetcar lines were built by investors with the purpose of drawing potential buyers to their real estate ventures located outside the city's core. Often these lines were built in conjunction with amusement destinations that drew people out of the city and past the residential lots of newly created suburbs. This was exactly the model that Ginter followed.

In 1888, Richmond became the first American city to operate successful electric streetcar lines. The lines flourished due to their speed and economy. In 1891, the construction of a viaduct bridge at First Street carried the streetcars over the Bacon's Quarter Branch ravine. In 1892, Ginter constructed an extension to the North Side. Known as the Lakeside line, the tracks extended from the neighborhood of Barton Heights northward across Brookland Park Boulevard, up Chamberlayne Avenue to Laburnum Avenue, and ended at Lakeside Park, a recreational destination that Ginter built that same year.[15] In 1895, Ginter furthered his investment in his real estate venture in the North Side by donating land to the Union Theological Seminary, which until then had been based near Farmville, Virginia. Ginter wanted to secure the school's relocation to his new suburb. His advertisements heralded the seminary's presence as "one of the surest guarantees of the permanent character of the neighborhood, and of the continuing value of real estate in this section."[16] Ginter also made vast improvements to the main roadways in the area, by constructing and landscaping the suburb's new streets, and installing the most modern drainage and sewer system. George Arents, Ginter's nephew, helped him manage the Sherwood Land Company that Ginter had formed to develop the area.

With Ginter's death in 1897, progress on his planned North Side suburbs abruptly ceased--the only dwellings standing in the new neighborhood were several workmen's cottages that had been built in 1895. Not until four years later, in 1901, did the Sherwood Land Company, which Arents and Joseph Bryan had reorganized as the Lewis Ginter Land and Improvement Company, begin to make the area east of Brook Road the focus of active residential construction. By 1908, the suburb of "Ginter Park" was a roaring success. The neighborhood was steadily developing as an attractive, affluent neighborhood; by 1912, the suburb boasted as many as 180 residents. That year, its citizens voted to incorporate as an independent town. The success and density of the newly defined neighborhood drew the attention of Richmond's city leaders. In 1914, a large area north of the city, including Ginter Park and the Bryans' Laburnum estate, were annexed to the city.

The success of Ginter Park and other North Side Richmond suburbs likely influenced the Bryan sons, John Stewart and Jonathan Bryan, to pursue residential land development on their father's Laburnum property. Other factors influencing their decision included Jonathan Bryan's association with the renewal of the defunct Richmond-to-Ashland railway line. Established by New York based financier Frank J. Gould in 1903 as the Richmond and Chesapeake Bay Railway, the railway line had been constructed over the right-of-way of the old Brook Turnpike Company and had originally been designed to connect Richmond with Washington. The first and only segment to be built, between Richmond and Ashland, Virginia, opened in 1907. The line ran from a depot on West Broad Street at Laurel Street, northward across a trestle over the Bacon's Branch ravine, and then north on Brook Road past Laburnum. The line closed after only 10 years. In 1919, two years after the railroad's demise, Jonathan Bryan and his partner Oliver J. Sands undertook to revive it. The renewed rail line, under the name of the Richmond-Ashland Railway Company, provided an added attraction to prospective purchasers in North Side suburbs. Although the enterprise was eventually abandoned in 1938, by that time much of the North Side had been developed into a popular and attractive suburb.[17]

Laburnum Park & Laburnum Court Take Shape

Following Joseph Bryan's death, his sons John Stewart and Jonathan Bryan organized a trust in order to continue their late father's business affairs. Chartered in 1912, the Joseph Bryan Trust was authorized to buy and sell real

estate, erect buildings, purchase and acquire property, and control and manage related funds. John Stewart Bryan acted as president of the trust, while Jonathan served as vice president. In 1915, the trust amended its charter, changing its name to the Laburnum Corporation. In 1921 the corporation was reorganized again under the name Laburnum Realty Corporation. At this time, Jonathan Bryan took over as president of the company.

The Laburnum Corporation's activities covered "the handling of all classes of real estate, improved and unimproved, city and suburban property, developing and building additions, etc."[18] Its initial development venture involved the improvement and sale of lots divided out of Joseph and Isobel Bryan's original Laburnum estate. The property excluded the Laburnum house and approximately 20 of its surrounding acres. The remainder of the property was laid out in a rectilinear grid of streets lined by half-acre residential lots. Bounded on the north by Laburnum Avenue, on the east by Brook Road, on the south by Westwood Avenue, and on the west by Hermitage Road, the suburb was named Laburnum Park. The street names commemorate important people and places in the life of the Bryans.[19]

While traditional in its use of an orthogonal street grid, the layout of Laburnum Park departed from the earlier Ginter Park suburb to its east in its incorporation of 80-foot wide boulevards with generous landscaped medians throughout the neighborhood. These landscaped boulevards defined each east-west oriented street, as well as the main north-south street, which bisected the suburb. In addition the plan established a substantial building setback of approximately 70 feet. As a result, the planned suburb was intended to be a verdant garden-style environment with leafy shade trees, hedges, grassy yards, and wide, formal boulevards defining the neighborhood. The area was further improved by the addition of tiled drainage ditches that lined the streets.

The Laburnum Corporation had sold 68 of a total of 175 available lots by 1919, however, residential construction did not kept pace and the vast majority of the lots remained vacant. Material and labor shortages caused by World War I slowed progress on suburban development throughout Richmond. In order to entice new residents and spur real estate development in their new suburb, the Laburnum Corporation hired a prominent Virginia architect, Charles M. Robinson, to design a novel cluster of 24 single family homes on the block bounded by Palmyra, Gloucester, Westwood, and Chatham Avenues on the southern edge of Laburnum Park.

Richmond-based architect Charles Morrison Robinson executed numerous commissions across the state. He specialized in school design, and is best known for his work on Virginia college campuses including The College of William and Mary, James Madison University, Radford University, and Virginia State University. Robinson also executed designs for numerous Richmond area schools, including the Ginter Park School erected in 1915. Although his practice focused on school architecture and campus planning, Robinson also worked on residential and commercial projects. Most of the latter projects were located in Richmond.[20]

In addition to hiring Robinson to design the residences and community buildings, the Laburnum Corporation secured the services of Charles Freeman Gillette, a nationally prominent landscape architect, to design the individual house lots and the common areas of Laburnum Court. Based in Richmond, Gillette was known mainly for his romantic garden designs on the wealthy estates of Virginia's elite. He was a prolific designer, executing designs for all types of residential, commercial, and institutional clients.[21] Although little of his original Laburnum Court landscape design remains intact today, some of the individual plantings still thrive.[22]

Robinson and Gillette's Laburnum Court was a housing cluster that employed a new and innovative form of ownership based on a cooperative model where each owner purchased one of 24 shares in the Laburnum Court Corporation. The shareholders then shared the costs of electricity, heating, and maintenance of public areas. The physical design of Laburnum Court reinforced the cooperative ownership model. The 24 housing units faced outward onto the neighborhood's streets much like the remainder of Laburnum Park. However, a common court or open space was defined at the center of the Laburnum Court block. This court was accessible to each residence and incorporated two community buildings and the recreation area. One of the community buildings housed the heating plant along with a community room above, while the building opposite across the court provided individual garages for each of the residents.

In a bid to characterize Laburnum Park as a progressive and modern suburb and to attract attention to their venture, the Laburnum Corporation actively promoted the Laburnum Court concept by emphasizing it as a place where "social conditions are superior and 'PROGRESS' is the watchword."[23] Advertisements also attested to the healthful and convenient modern features of the houses, the accessibility of the neighborhood via two streetcar lines, the beautiful tree-lined streets, and a common recreational area. Charles M. Robinson, apparently approved of the final outcome--in the 1920 census, he is listed as residing in one of the Laburnum Court houses while his son lived in another.[24]

The first Laburnum Court model house was completed in July 1919. Each house cost approximately $6,250 to build.[25] The advertised cost was an estimated $10,000 that could be paid like rent and included heating and electricity costs. The houses shared the same basic layout with an entrance hall, living room, dining room, and kitchen with a pantry and breakfast nook on the first floor, and four bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor.[26] The exteriors were finished in a variety of materials and in various styles. The exterior claddings included brick, stucco, and wood siding, and the styles ranged from the Dutch Colonial to Mediterranean influenced Craftsman style. Each house boasted custom detailing and modern appliances including an icebox, range, and an early version of a dishwasher. By February 1920, only two Laburnum Court houses remained unsold.

While an architect or builder individually designed many of the houses in Laburnum Park, either the Laburnum Corporation or independent builders erected several groups of homes on a speculative basis. Davis Brothers, General Contractors, a locally active residential building company, erected several residences in Laburnum Park during the 1920s and 1930s. Other local architects and builders active in the neighborhood were Muhlman & Kayhoe, F. Darling & Company, Lindner & Philips, Pond & Williamson, and I.T. Skinner. Construction proceeded at a rapid rate between 1920 and 1930 with a total of approximately 150 houses erected in Laburnum Park. By 1925, the Richmond City Directory listed 116 residences in Laburnum Park, and by 1930, there were a total of 187 residents there. By 1935, the neighborhood was nearly built out.

During the immediate post World War II period, Richmond's population boomed. Between 1940 and 1950 the city's population rose 20 percent to reach over 230,000 people.[27] The growth in population spurred real estate development at the fringes of the city, and drew middle and upper-class residents to the far West End suburbs and outside the city to new residential areas. Many of Richmond's inner residential districts experienced significant

population decline. Laburnum Park, however, remained generally stable in population and demographics and remains so to this day.

Residents

The early residents of Laburnum Park were upper-middle class professionals who possessed the means to purchase land and build houses. They built homes in Richmond's new outer suburbs to escape the congestion of the inner city; they were drawn by the promise of clean air, open spaces, and healthful living. The convenience of the streetcar and the growing affordability of automobiles provided easy access to the city's business districts, allowing residents of the North Side to commute quickly to the city for work.

Laburnum Park's earliest residents were professional workers. They were doctors, lawyers, and bankers or held salaried positions in Richmond establishments, including the C&O Railroad, the local paper mill, and in the municipal and state governments.[28] Several early Laburnum Park residents were locally prominent individuals who were active in Richmond's political communities. These included Virginia State Senator John J. Wicker, Jr. who lived at 1207 Confederate Avenue; and James Latimore, a noted reporter for the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* who lived at 1611 Confederate Avenue.

Institutional Presence In Laburnum Park

The development of an institutional presence was concurrent with Laburnum Park's residential development; indeed, residential development was drawn by the presence of prominent local institutions such as the Union Theological Seminary. As early as 1895, Lewis Ginter foresaw the presence of the Seminary as an integral to his plans to develop an upper class suburban neighborhood. He felt that a prominent educational institution would give the area an air of permanence and civility. Laburnum Park's developers mimicked Ginter's strategy by providing a home for a similar religious educational institution within the confines of their newly formed suburb. Today there are four established institutions within the confines of the historic neighborhood. Throughout the course of its existence the neighborhood's character and development has been intimately linked to these establishments.

The General Assembly's Training School For Lay Workers

In 1919, John Stewart Bryan sold the eastern end of the remaining Laburnum property, approximately six acres of land fronting on Brook Road, to the Presbyterian Church to develop what became known as the Presbyterian School of Christian Education (PSCE). First established in 1914 by the Presbyterian General Assembly, the church's ruling body, the school initially held classes and housed students in two large residences located in Ginter Park.

After purchasing the Laburnum property in 1919 the Presbyterian institution began to construct a Georgian Revival campus that was centered on a central green space or quadrangle. Lamont Street was offset and extended to divide the campus from the Laburnum house property. The first building erected on the Campus was George W. Watts Hall, completed in 1922. Located at the southwest corner of the property, this three-story brick Georgian

Revival style edifice housed 125 students. The two-story brick Virginia Hall, housing a classroom and dining hall, was completed shortly after Watts Hall and was designed in an even more grandiose Classical Revival mode. These two buildings, along with five faculty houses built in 1924 across Palmyra Avenue, constituted the full extent of the campus until the second half of the 20th century when the school expanded and erected four additional structures between 1952 and 1967, all but one designed in a strict Colonial Revival vein. Today the campus buildings house two different institutions, the original PSCE and the newly formed Baptist Theological Seminary.

While the General Assembly's Training School's choice of location was likely influenced by the proximity of its sponsoring institution, the Union Theological Seminary, its presence in Laburnum Park established an institutional precedent in the area, reflecting the future development pattern of Laburnum Park.

Ginter Park Baptist Church

While smaller in scope then the General Assembly's Training School, the Ginter Park Baptist Church is another important institution that was established in Laburnum Park in 1919. The church was formed in 1916 in response to the desires of the many Baptist residents of Ginter Park and the surrounding suburbs. The present church was built on lot 14, which was located on the northwest corner of Brook Road and Wilmington Avenue. In 1920, the church bought and moved the materials from the former Grace Street Presbyterian Church in Richmond to the Laburnum Park lot. There they re-erected the church in a modified design.[29] The Richmond architecture firm of Hallett & Pratt served as architects for the construction.[30] Completed in 1921, the Ginter Park Baptist Church has since continuously served the surrounding community. The church also purchased and occupied the house at 1204 Wilmington Avenue, using it as a parsonage for many years. The church building has been expanded several times since its original construction, most significantly in 1939 with the addition of the education building, and again in 1951 when a western addition was completed.[31]

Virginia Methodist Home For the Aged — The Hermitage

Jonathan Bryan's "Nonchalance" house was occupied by a succession of owners throughout the first three decades of its existence. Arthur B. Bauer and his family owned and occupied the house during the second quarter of the 20th century. They renamed the house "The Hermitage" after Colonel John Mayo's early 19th century mansion. When the Laburnum estate was subdivided by the Laburnum Corporation, The Hermitage was set off on its own block bounded by Westwood and Palmyra Avenues on the south and north, and by Hermitage Road and Chatham Street on the west and east.

In 1948, Arthur Bauer's widow sold The Hermitage to the Virginia Methodist Home For the Aged, Inc. Formed in 1945 by the Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, this organization modeled its work after a home for the aged that the Methodists had founded in Gaithersburg, Maryland in 1926.[32] Led by the Reverend Bernard S. Via of Charlottesville, the home accepted its first resident in 1949. Originally established to house elderly men and women of the Methodist denomination who had no family to care for them, the home has expanded its mission and facilities over the course of the past 50 years. The Hermitage is one of seven elder care facilities currently run by the Virginia United Methodist Homes, Inc. in Virginia.[33]

Richmond Memorial Hospital

In 1949, the Bryan family donated the Laburnum house and its surrounding property to the Community Memorial Hospital of Richmond, Inc. Chartered on November 7, 1947, the Community Memorial Hospital, renamed Richmond Memorial Hospital (RMH) in 1949, became the city's first hospital funded by a mass community fundraising. In addition to serving as one of Richmond's largest open-staffed general hospitals, the city designated both the building and its specially designed chapel as its official World War II memorial.

The impetus to build Richmond Memorial Hospital began during the World War II when the growing shortage of adequate medical facilities and the rapid loss of physicians led to calls for a new hospital for the city.[34] At the time there were only three open-staffed hospitals in Richmond, and these were small and ill equipped to accept additional patients and staff. The growing popularity of hospital care combined with a surging local population caused a severe shortage of hospital facilities in the area. By 1945, local hospitals were experiencing a critical bed shortage. Local newspapers reported that the daily average patient waiting list was more than 300.

At the same time, the federal government was taking steps to address the shortage of medical facilities across the nation. In 1946, Congress enacted legislation that authorized federal grants to states to survey their hospitals and public health centers, to plan construction of additional facilities, and to cover some of the construction costs. Known as the Hill-Burton Act after its congressional sponsors, the legislation was intended to extend and modernize medical facilities that had become obsolete due to lack of capital investment throughout the period of the Great Depression and World War II.[35]

In 1945, Richmond began to address its need for improved medical services by commissioning a survey of existing hospital facilities. The Richmond Community Council, a federation of 80 health and social welfare agencies that planned and coordinated citywide social programs, commissioned the report, which was prepared by a nationally recognized hospital consultant, Dr. Robin C. Buerki.[36] Published in 1946, the survey exposed the need for at least 500 additional hospital beds in the city, along with more complete and modern medical facilities.[37]

Responding to the conclusions drawn from the hospital survey, the Community Council named a steering committee that was led by the Dr. Theodore F. Adams, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Richmond and later president of the Baptist World Alliance. The steering committee was charged with exploring the possibility of erecting a new hospital in Richmond. As mentioned above, D. Tennant Bryan, grandson of Joseph Bryan, served on the steering committee and would later lead its fundraising efforts. In May 1946, lead by Dr. Henry W. Decker, a leading Virginia physician, the Richmond Academy of Medicine formed a 25-member advisory committee to support the Community Council's steering committee. The steering committee's initial plans called for the construction of a "500-bed community hospital, which would be erected through public subscription at an estimated cost of between $3,500,000 and $5,000,000."[38]

Concurrent with the hospital's initial planning stages, a mayoral committee was appointed to explore the concept of the construction of a World War II memorial to Richmond's war dead. Dr. Decker, whose son had died at sea during the war, suggested that the proposed hospital be named Richmond's official World War II memorial. In

1947, the proposal won the support of the memorial committee and was unanimously approved by the City Council and the Board of Aldermen.

In the United States, designating functional buildings as war memorials became commonplace in the post World War I period, with the construction of commemorative libraries, auditoriums, and other civic buildings. Following World War II, a similar movement emerged that advocated the construction of what were called "living memorials." Living memorials were regarded as public works that embodied the American ethos and memorialized the nation's war sacrifices. In the immediate postwar era, municipal auditoriums, stadiums, highways, bridges, and hospitals were built across the country as public memorials.[39]

On November 7, 1947, the Community Memorial Hospital of Richmond was incorporated and authorized to operate a community, non-profit hospital for the care of "all persons, regardless of race, color, or creed."[40] The corporation charter included a statement of intent to erect a "fitting, appropriate and permanent memorial edifice or structure, which shall be so placed in connection with the hospital that it will be evident to all that the hospital is a memorial to those who gave their lives in World War II that others might live."[41] Dr. Adams was named chairman of the board, and Walter S. Robertson was appointed president of the corporation. Several prominent Richmond businessmen were appointed as vice presidents, including D. Tennant Bryan.

The corporation originally intended to initiate its fund drive in 1948. Due to the high cost of construction and the demands of other fundraising campaigns throughout the city, the Hospital's drive was delayed until summer 1949. That year, D. Tennant Bryan opened the drive by donating his grandfather's Laburnum house and the surrounding 14 acres to the corporation as a site for the proposed hospital. He gave the property in memory of his father, John Stewart Bryan, and his grandfather, Joseph Bryan. His letter of offer states:

> It seems to me peculiarly appropriate that 'Laburnum,' which was for 60 years the residence of Joseph Bryan and his son, John Stewart Bryan, both of whom devoted so much of their lives to the betterment of this community, should now become a part of a living memorial to those Richmonders who gave their lives to their country in the Second World War.[42]

All agreed that the location was ideal. The hospital consultant, Dr. Buerki, who had prepared the original 1946 survey of Richmond area hospitals, was retained to advise the site committee on a suitable hospital location. Buerki declared the Laburnum site perfect because it "meets every requirement of location in relation to known population trends, transportation and traffic."[43] Dr. Harry Warthen, one of the medical advisory committee members, praised the location for its size and room for future expansion.[44]

The hospital corporation hired the Cincinnati architecture firm of Samuel Hannaford & Sons to oversee the design of the memorial hospital building. The Hannaford firm, established in 1887, had a nationwide reputation in hospital design and was involved in the design of at least two other Virginia hospitals during the 1950s. Acting as supervisory architects, Hannaford was assisted by the local Richmond firm of Baskervill & Son, Architects. Baskervill & Son had also worked on several hospital buildings in the area, along with other large public projects, including the Virginia State Library building that was completed in 1940.

The initial design of the hospital was completed in 1949 by the two firms. As originally conceived the building was five stories tall and had central air-conditioning. It accommodated 321 patient beds, modern maternity and pediatric departments, emergency and outpatient facilities, laboratories, and a surgical unit. However, this initial design was significantly different from the final building that was completed in 1957. The 1949 scheme included an H-shaped floor plan with wings to the east and west. The planned memorial chapel was located not in a central tower element, as in the final design, but as an attached structure with a traditional chapel layout that was set at the terminus of the hospital's west wing. The exterior of the hospital was designed in the Stripped Classical mode with distinct horizontal bands of windows and vertical, stylized colonnade elements at the entrance and on the front projecting arms of the "H." The design that was eventually built extended the height to seven stories, moved the chapel to a central location, and abandoned the traditional chapel layout. By 1957, the building's styling had changed substantially, becoming more spare and modern in its vocabulary.

During the 1949-1950 fundraising drive, approximately $3,800,000 was raised for the hospital, a sum higher than in any previous charitable endeavor in Richmond. There were more than 33,000 subscribers. Despite the campaign's success, escalating construction costs and the outbreak of the Korean War delayed construction. The hospital corporation had calculated that approximately $2,000,000 in federal hospital funding would be available. However, the Korean conflict reduced the amount of federal funds available and forced the corporation to put its plans on hold for more than a year.

Finally, in 1952 and 1953, federal and state funding became available. These grants amounted to approximately $2.1 million and, along with another short public fundraising campaign, provided enough capital to begin construction. Ground was broken for the construction of Richmond Memorial Hospital on June 22, 1954. In January 1957, when the hospital opened, the seven-story brick and limestone structure contained 411 beds and 66 bassinets. The main hospital block was erected just west of the 1908 Laburnum house. The former mansion was retained and renovated for use as staff lounges, a medical records library, a dining hall, and quarters for resident physicians.

An integral part of its design program was the five-story limestone clad tower that dominated the front entrance façade. The tower contained the "fitting, appropriate and permanent memorial edifice" called for in the corporation's initial charter: a memorial chapel dedicated to the 984 Richmonders who gave their lives during the Second World War. The chapel is located above the ground floor entrance lobby and consists of a simple soaring vertical space that was dominated by a monumental marble tablet engraved with the names of the city's war dead.

The hospital quickly took its place in the community as a vital medical facility and as a living memorial to Richmond's sons and daughters who gave their lives in the war. The hospital reached its capacity much earlier than its managers anticipated. In response, they began almost at once to expand its facilities and programs to meet the needs of Richmond's growing population. Within the first decade of its operation, the hospital made several additions to the building. In 1961, the Richmond Memorial Hospital School of Nursing opened in a freestanding brick structure located on the hospital campus. This facilities served the needs of the community by addressing the shortage of trained nurses in the hospital. The school also fulfilled a portion of the hospital's original 1947 charter that charged the institution with providing medical educational programs for Richmond and Virginia.

In addition, in 1964, Sheltering Arms Hospital, the city's only free charitable hospital facility, moved from its historic quarters on East Clay Street to the Richmond Memorial campus, and was incorporated into the hospital's mission. Founded originally in 1889 to serve the medical needs of indigent residents, Sheltering Arms moved into a new addition made to Richmond Memorial Hospital. By doing so, it was able to take advantage of Richmond Memorial's modern medical facilities.

The Richmond Memorial Hospital complex is a symbol of a vast volunteer effort that produced one of Richmond's first modern hospitals. The non-profit institution was erected as a memorial to Richmond's World War II dead with a mission to serve the entire Richmond community. It immediately began to fulfill its charter by constructing the School of Nursing and providing Sheltering Arms a new physical location to continue its work.

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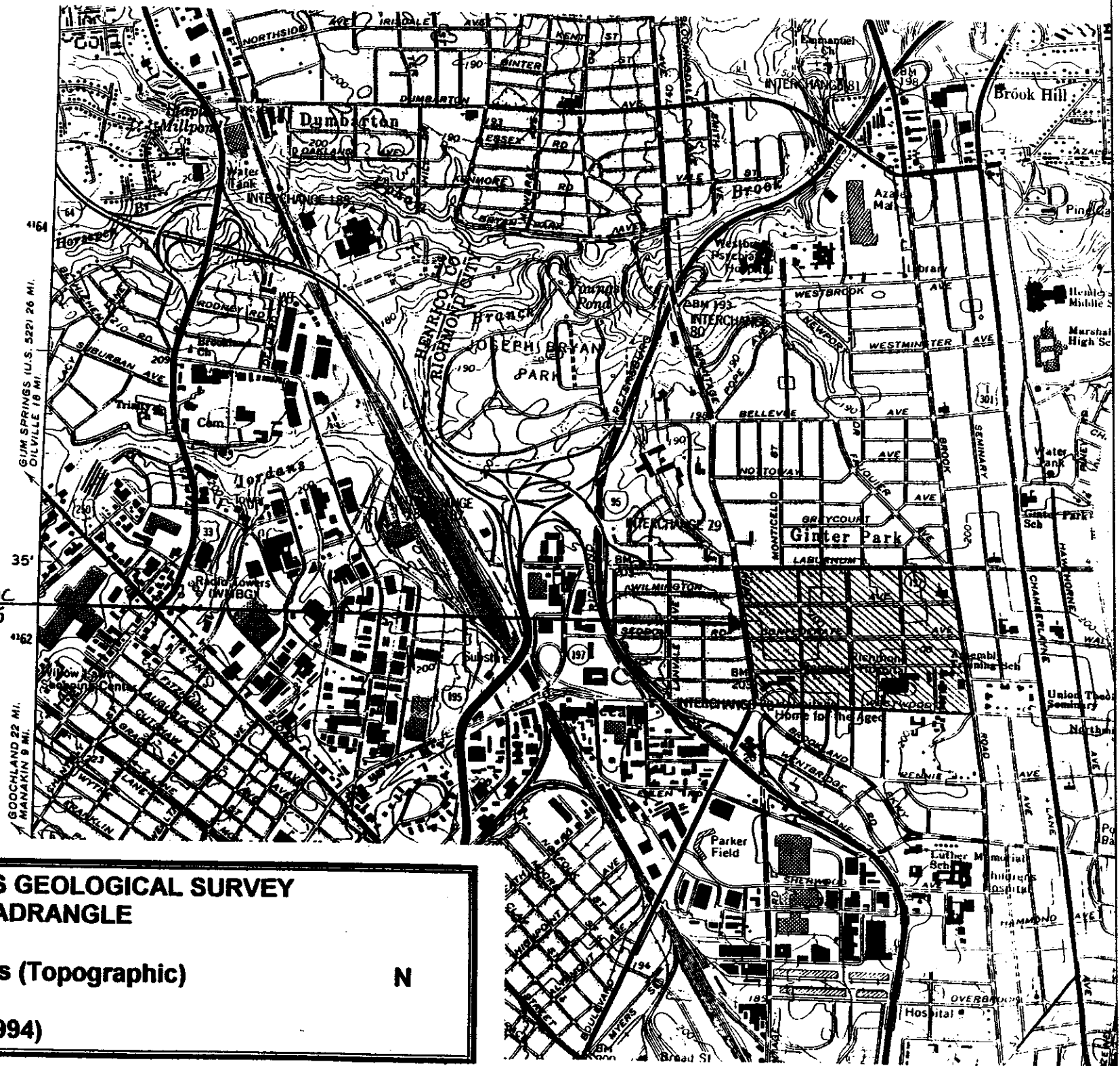
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The Laburnum Park Historic District boundary begins at the point where the extended rights-of-way of Hermitage Road and West Laburnum Avenue intersect at the southeast corner of that intersection, thence running east approximately 3,192 feet (assuming 80 foot right-of-way widths) to the southwest corner of the extended Laburnum and Brook Road rights-of-way, thence south approximately 2,224 feet (assuming 80 foot and 50 foot right-of-way widths) to the northwest corner of Brook and Westwood Avenue, thence west approximately 3,209 feet (assuming 80 foot and 50 foot right-of-way widths) to the northeast corner of the extended Westwood and Hermitage Road rights-of-way, thence north approximately 2,086 feet (assuming 80 foot right-of-way widths) back to the point of the beginning. The boundary encompasses all of the properties within blocks 1740N, 1742N, 1744N, 1746N, 1615N, 1618N, 1621N, 1624N, 1428N, 1430N, 1433N, 1434N, 1322N, 1326N, 1330N, and 1336N as shown on the City of Richmond's parcel maps.

Boundary Justification

The Laburnum Park Historic District boundary coincides with the original subdivision plan of Laburnum Park prepared in 1919 by Charles M. Robinson, Architects & Engineers, for the Laburnum Corporation.



LABURNUM PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT 127-5895

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
RICHMOND QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA
7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)
Scale: 1:24000
1964 (Revised 1994)

N