

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Chamberlayne Gardens
Richmond, Virginia

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>52</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>52</u>	<u>1</u>	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.):

Federal Housing Administration-Insured Garden Apartments in Richmond, Virginia, 1942-1950, MPD

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Multiple Dwelling (Apartment Building)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Multiple Dwelling (Apartment Building)

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Brick

Roof: Composition

Walls: Brick

Other: Limestone, wood, and iron details at selected entrances

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance: Social History (Federal Housing Administration); Architecture

Period of Significance: 1945-1950 (FHA construction period)

Significant Dates: 1945-1946 (Chamberlayne Gardens construction)

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

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: Bernard Betzig Spiegel

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

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7. Summary Description:

Constructed on the north side of the city, Chamberlayne Gardens is one of five complexes in Richmond, Virginia, using funding from the Federal Housing Administration between 1945 and 1950. Part of the post-WWII housing construction boom in Richmond, the two- and three-story brick buildings were designed by architect Bernard Spiegel. They feature one- and two-bedroom units with front and rear entrances arranged around courtyards along two blocks of Chamberlayne Avenue (U.S. 301), one of the city's primary north/south routes. There are 52 contributing attached apartment buildings in the complex and one non-contributing frame shed. The apartments feature hard wood floors, tiled baths and for the most part retain their original wood trim and double-hung windows. While some updating to the kitchens has been made, the buildings retain most of their historic character-defining architectural features. The Colonial Revival-style exteriors are notable for their use of alternating single-story porch designs, as well as alternating brick color and roof types. Rowlock brick belt-courses, in single rows along the first floor and double along the second floors, enrich the exterior façades.

Detailed Description

The Chamberlayne Garden Apartment complex was constructed between 1945 and 1946 in the Colonial Revival style. The 52 brick buildings, attached in 16 groups, with four building plans, are two to three stories in height and contain a total of 216 one- and two-bedroom apartments. The buildings occupy two city blocks, with each block divided into two courtyard arrangements. The site is bounded on the east by Chamberlayne Avenue and on the west by Old Brook Road. The southernmost block is bounded on the south by Westminster Avenue and on the north by Westbrook Avenue. The northernmost block is bounded on the south by Westbrook Avenue and on the north by Watkins Street.

Each of the four courtyards is landscaped around the margins with an asphalt-covered parking in the center. The original plans included a landscape design, which remains intact on the portions of the complex bordering on the four city streets, and in the east/west axial areas between the two pairs of three story buildings at the center of each block. A variety of trees and shrubs are planted along the main facades of the buildings and throughout the complex. The only non-contributing resource (a shed roofed, wood frame utility building) is located within the courtyard of the 4314-4327 apartment block.

All buildings facing along the long north / south axis of the complex are two stories tall. The four transverse blocks (each block comprised of two buildings), oriented along the short east / west axis are three stories tall, and contain in their respective basements the boiler and coal storage systems that once heated the complex. Although new boilers have been placed in the basements, the original boilers remain, adding historic character to a normally utilitarian space. The two-story buildings are only accessible underneath by way of crawlspaces.

To add variety to the straightforward design of the Colonial Revival brick buildings there are alternating exterior features throughout the complex. The two-story buildings have a belt-course between the first and second floors, while the three-story buildings have a water table and a third floor cornice line of brickwork. The buildings also alternate in either red or buff colored brick, and have either a gabled slate roof (most common) or a flat roof with parapet ends capped with the original tile. Along the front and main façades, are three recurring single-story porch designs. The most common entry features; grouped square posts supporting a pulvinated Ionic frieze and flat roof over a single door with multi-paned sidelights. The second design features; Tudor-arched wood paneled doors, with

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lights in the upper six panels, recessed in decorative plaster molding, and centered in shallow projecting brick surrounds with slate gabled roofs. The third entry design is a combination of the first two; featuring square posts supporting an Ionic frieze and gabled slate roof over a single wood paneled door. Many of the entries also have brick steps and simple wrought-iron railings. The symmetrical façades vary with rows of single, paired, or grouped wood framed windows. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung; the vast majority as originally installed with only about a fifth replaced.

Each building includes a small vestibule on the first floor which originally contained the residents' mailboxes. Access to the upper floors is gained by flights of wood stairs with square balusters, simple banisters and turned newels. The stairs are lighted by either a single double-hung or a fixed-light hexagonal window at the second-floor levels, centered on the exterior above the entries. The vestibules have original ceramic tile flooring, and painted wood trim. The second and third floor halls have either original wood or newer vinyl tile flooring, and original wood trim.

The apartments are divided between one- and two-bedroom units, of a common utilitarian design, each having a front and a rear entry. A typical one-bedroom opens into the living room from the main stairwell and into the dining room then kitchen from the rear stairwell. From the living room, a short hallway leads to the bedroom, bathroom, and closets. A typical two-bedroom opens into the living room from the main stair and into the kitchen from the rear stair. The dining room is accessed from either the kitchen or the living room, and a hall leads to the bedrooms, bathroom, and closets from the living room.

All units have hardwood floors, which appear to be original, bonded masonry block furred out with drywall coverings, and drywall ceilings. Also common throughout the complex are original wood window and door surrounds, wood baseboard trim, and hardware on all the interior doors. The bathrooms feature original ceramic tile flooring and tub surrounds, as well as porcelain bathtubs and sinks. The kitchens, however, were modernized in the 1980s with vinyl floors, laminated-wood cabinets, and new sinks, stoves, and refrigerators.

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Statement of Significance Summary

Chamberlayne Gardens is an apartment complex constructed between 1945 and 1946 and designed by Norfolk architect Bernard Betzig Spigel. Built under the auspices of the Federal Housing Administration (project VA 051-60020), the project was permitted by the City of Richmond in three phases between 1945 and 1946. The apartment buildings are among the earliest of the FHA-sponsored housing constructed in Richmond and are an excellent example of the FHA's emphasis between the 1930s and the 1950s on the garden apartment design that would provide comfortable accommodations for middle-class residents in an urban setting within a carefully landscaped setting. Spigel (1895-1968) was based in Norfolk and also constructed a number of apartment buildings in that city in the 1920s.

Justification of Criteria

Chamberlayne Gardens is eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C as locally significant with a period of significance of 1945-1950. The resource is eligible under Criterion A (Social History) as a project of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). The FHA promoted the use of the garden apartment design from the 1930s through the 1950s as a model for housing the rapidly-expanding numbers of middle- and lower-middle class Americans who were moving to cities for jobs, but were not able to purchase homes of their own there. In Richmond, Chamberlayne Gardens is one of five complexes constructed using FHA housing in the post-WWII period between 1945 and 1950 and it exists is the largest of these complexes. The resource is eligible under Criterion C (Architecture) for the general level of its architecture and high degree of physical integrity as originally designed by Norfolk-based architect Bernard Betzig Spigel.

Architect Bernard B. Spigel

Bernard Betzig Spigel (1895-1968) was an active and accomplished architect, running a practice based in Norfolk, Virginia. Between 1921, when at age 26 he completed his first project (a remodeling of the A.C. Hathaway Store and Office Building in Norfolk), and 1929, when he completed the three projects in Norfolk (the Nansemond Hotel, an apartment building on Granby Street, and the Park Manor Corporation Apartment Building), Spigel completed some 21 projects. (1)

Spigel completed buildings in a number of project types, including commercial buildings (the S.L. Nusbaum and Co. Building, Norfolk, 1921; the Del Argo Development Co. Building, Norfolk, 1922; the G. Engel and Bro. Store and Office Building, Norfolk, 1925; and alterations to the Haskell and Crockin Co., Inc. Store Building), hotels (the Mrs. Jno Norton Webb Apartment Hotel, Norfolk, 1923; the Heart O Ghent Hotel, Norfolk, 1923; and the Nansemond Hotel, Ocean View, 1928), residences (the Sylvan Myers Residence, Norfolk, 1921; six residences for Rochambeau Inc., Clen Cove, North Shore Road, Norfolk, 1927; four residences for C. Q. Nugent and Bernard R. Sigel, North Shore Drive, Norfolk, 1927; two residences for C. Q. Nugent and Bernard R. Sigel, Maury Arch, Norfolk, 1927; and residences for the Co-operative Construction Co., Glen Cove, Norfolk, 1927), a bank (The Trust Co. of Norfolk Branch Bank Building, Lambert Point, Norfolk, 1923), a country club (a clubhouse for the Lynnhaven Country Club, Norfolk, 1921, as associated architect with Calrow, Wrenn & Tazewell), and a courthouse (alterations and additions to the Princess Anne County Courthouse and Clerk's Office, Virginia Beach, 1927). Perhaps Spigel's most substantial work in this decade concerned apartment buildings. During the 1920s, Spigel constructed four apartment buildings, including an apartment building for the Del Argo Development Co., Norfolk, 1922; the Morris Fleishman Apartment Building, Norfolk, 1923; an apartment building on Granby Street, Norfolk, 1928; and the Park Manor Corp. Apartment Building, Norfolk, 1929. The apartment

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building on Granby Street was built at a cost of \$200,000, and the Park Manor Corp. Apartment Building was built at a cost of \$250,000. These large sums, and the scope of the project, suggest the successful nature of Spigel's firm and the increasingly complex character of his projects. (2)

Garden Apartments in Richmond

While Richmond never adopted the garden apartment model on a large scale, Chamberlayne Gardens and several of the other FHA-insured apartment complexes in the city follow that plan. Garden apartment construction was much more popular in Washington, D.C. where it was used extensively to house the rising tide of federal workers before and after WWII. In the larger Richmond area, single-family dwellings and two and three-story walk-up apartment units were more the norm. Richmond's 19.3% population growth between 1940 and 1950 was no doubt responsible for increased interest in the garden apartment plan and in FHA funding which resulted in the construction of six such complexes, five of which remain today.

Garden apartment design (and garden city planning, on a larger scale) sought to give developers a framework within which to build more attractive and accommodating apartments, which were greatly in need in the 1930s and 1940s. The garden apartment model afforded developers the opportunity to utilize multiple buildings, avoid street frontage and embrace a courtyard, provide off-street parking, while still providing centralized services such as laundry facilities and drying yards. The result was a model that not only provided housing that was affordable, attractive, and but also provided opportunity for developer profit. The new garden apartments were typically designed with repeating design modules applied to two- and three-story buildings situated along landscaped courtyards and green spaces. They offered excellent air circulation, abundant natural light, and "Windows [that] instead of looking into the adjoining house look out upon the broad planted central area." (3) These apartments, one advocate wrote, could provide "ready access to... outdoor garden...spaces; and...eliminate all internal halls." (4)

The first FHA-insured apartment building designed for Richmond (and one of three sited on Chamberlayne Avenue, all begun in 1945) was Brookfield Gardens (FHA project VA 051-60019), designed by architect Samuel N. Mayo, with associated architects Holden, McLaughlin, & Assoc. Architects, New York, built on the block bounded by Chamberlayne Avenue, Bacon Street, School Street, and Hickory Street. (5) The next FHA-sponsored project was Chamberlayne Gardens, (FHR project VA 051-60020), built to the north of Brookfield Gardens. (6) The third FHA project in north Richmond and located on Chamberlayne Avenue was the Wicker Apartments (FHA project VA 051-60022) designed by architect W.H. Pringle and built at 3905 – 3921 Chamberlayne Avenue, to the south of Chamberlayne Gardens.

Three additional FHA-sponsored apartment complexes or buildings were built in Richmond in the post-WW II year. All were located near each other in the near West End, and all were built between 1946 and 1948. The Willa Apartments (FHA project VA 051-40016), designed by architect E. Tucker Carlton and built in 1946, consisted of four buildings with two-bedroom apartments. (7) The next year the Hanover Arms Apartments (FHA project VA 051-40039), . Designed by Marcellus Wright & Sons, Architects, and located at 3513 – 1583 Hanover Avenue, were begun. It was a larger project – twelve buildings with one-bedroom apartments. (8) The last of the post-WW II FHA-sponsored apartment buildings constructed in Richmond was the Old-Colony apartments (FHA project VA 051-00083.), located at 3313-3327 Cutshaw Avenue and designed by E. Tucker Carlton. (9)

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Six apartment buildings or complexes were built in Richmond during the 1940s with FHA funding. Only five of these complexes survive – Brookfield Gardens, the oldest, was demolished, most likely in the 1970s. Chamberlayne Gardens is the oldest surviving FHA-funded apartment complex in Richmond.

Chamberlayne Gardens is also by far the largest of the FHA apartments. It covers two full city blocks; the next largest, the Wicker Apartments (now Bellevue Gardens) covers 2/3-3/4 of one city block. The Hanover Arms occupies approximately half of a city block. The two remaining FHA apartments contain approximately sixteen apartments each, and are very small in comparison to the others. Of the six FHA apartments constructed, only two – Chamberlayne Gardens and the Wicker Apartments - are large scale garden apartments. The Hanover Arms apartments can be classified as garden apartments, though on a smaller scale.

In terms of architectural quality, design, and physical integrity, Chamberlayne Gardens possesses greater levels of these qualities than do the other remaining FHA apartment complexes. The Wicker Apartments, the Willa Apartments, and the Old-Colony Apartments are much less interesting in design and scale, and all appear to have lost greater amounts of their significant physical integrity.

Few garden apartments survive in Richmond. In addition to the five surviving FHA-sponsored garden apartment complexes, Richmond's West End is home to Lock Lane, a garden apartment complex constructed in the early 1930s and individually listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register. The fate of Keswick Gardens, a complex that stood at the intersection of Monument Avenue and Willow Lawn until its demolition in the summer of 2005 is typical. That fate will soon be shared by the Kent Road Apartments, a garden apartment complex dating to the late 1940s, that is slated for demolition and replacement in 2007.

Chamberlayne Gardens represents a building type not used extensively in Richmond and is the largest of complex of that property type surviving. The complex still satisfies the favorable qualities recognized in the late 1940s when garden apartment construction was first used on a large scale in Richmond to provide comfortable and convenient housing for an increasing population. The architectural integrity of Chamberlayne Gardens is largely intact, as is its landscaped setting. Plans to rehabilitate the apartments using the state and federal rehabilitation tax credit programs is evidence of the complex's potential to provide comfortable urban living for residents for years to come.

Endnotes:

¹ "Spigel, Bernard Betzig,: in John E. Wells, and Robert E. Dalton, The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary. (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1997), pp. 427-428.

² Ibid.

³ Henry Wright. "Housing-Where, When, and How?" AR 68 (July 1933): p. 82.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Brookfield Gardens, Permit Number: 27194, Brookfield Gardens, Address: Property bounded by Chamberlayne, Bacon, School and Hickory Sts., 1945 Control Number: 2354. Drawn by: Samuel N. Mayo, Architect, Richmond, Virginia; Holden, McLaughlin & Assoc., Assoc. Architects, NY; Contractor: Allen Saville, Inc., Richmond, Virginia; Commissioned by: Brookfield Gardens; Notes: Part of the Federal Housing Administration (Project 051-60019).

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⁶ Three sets of architectural drawings for Chamberlayne Gardens survive. The first is: Chamberlayne Gardens, Permit Number: 27863, Chamberlayne Gardens, Address: 4315-27 Chamberlayne Ave.; 4314-26 Old Brook Rd., 1946 Control Number: 2547. Drawn by: Bernard B. Spigel, Architect, Norfolk, Virginia; Contractor: Old Brook Corp.; Commissioned by: Old Brook Corp. City of Richmond, Bureau of Permits and Inspections, Building permits, architectural blueprints and specifications, 1907-1949, Library of Virginia. The second is: Chamberlayne Gardens, Permit Number: 27161, Chamberlayne Gardens, Address: 4301 Chamberlayne Ave., 1945 Control Number: 2357. Drawn by: Bernard B. Spigel, Architect, Norfolk, Virginia; Commissioned by: Chamberlayne Gardens [Part of Federal Housing Administration (Project VA 051-60020)]. City of Richmond, Bureau of Permits and Inspections, Building permits, architectural blueprints and specifications, 1907-1949, Library of Virginia. The third and final is: Chamberlayne Gardens, Permit Number: 28128, Chamberlayne Gardens, Chamberlayne Ave., Address: 4801-19 Chamberlayne Ave.; 4800-18 Old Brook Rd.; 900-02 Westbrook Ave.; 901-03 Watkins Rd., 1946 Control Number: : 2475. Drawn by: Bernard B. Spigel, Architect, Dickson Building, Norfolk, Virginia; Commissioned by: Watkins Corp. City of Richmond, Bureau of Permits and Inspections, Building permits, architectural blueprints and specifications, 1907-1949, Library of Virginia.

⁷ Willa Apartments, Permit Number: 28995, Willa Apartments, FHA Project No. VA-051-40016, Address: 3300-04 W. Grace; 1000 N. Tilden, 1947 Control Number: 2822 Drawn by: E. Tucker Carlton, Architect; Contractor: B. O. Williams, Building Contractor; Commissioned by: Willa Corp.; [Four buildings with two-bedroom apartments.] City of Richmond, Bureau of Permits and Inspections, Building permits, architectural blueprints and specifications, 1907-1949, Library of Virginia.

⁸ Hanover Arms Apartments, Permit Number: 28914, Hanover Arms Apartments, FHA Project No. 051-40039, Address: 3513-83 Hanover Ave., 1947 Control Number: 2833. Drawn by: Marcellus Wright & Son, Architects, Richmond, Virginia; Contractor: N/A; Commissioned by: Hanover Arms Apartments. [Twelve buildings with one-bedroom apartments.] City of Richmond, Bureau of Permits and Inspections, Building permits, architectural blueprints and specifications, 1907-1949, Library of Virginia.

⁹ Old-Colony Apartments, Permit Number: 29699, Old-Colony Apartments, 3313-27 Cutshaw Avenue, Address: 3313-19 Cutshaw Ave., 1948 Control Number: 3026. Drawn by: E. Tucker Carlton, 1009 E. Main Street, Richmond, Virginia; Contractor: W. L. Petway; Commissioned by: Colony Apartment Corp. [FHA Project No. VA-051-00083.] City of Richmond, Bureau of Permits and Inspections, Building permits, architectural blueprints and specifications, 1907-1949, Library of Virginia.

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9. Bibliography

National Register Nominations

National Register Nomination, Multiple Property Document, "Garden Apartments, Apartment Houses and Apartment Complexes in Arlington County, Virginia: 1934-1954," Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives File 000-8825, Richmond.

National Register Nomination, "Lock Lane Apartments," Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives File 127-6170, Richmond.

National Register Nomination, "Roanoke Apartments," Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives File 128-6066, Richmond.

Architectural Drawings, Other Richmond FHA-sponsored apartment buildings

Brookfield Gardens, Permit Number: 27194, Brookfield Gardens, Address: Property bounded by Chamberlayne, Bacon, School and Hickory Sts., 1945 Control Number: 2354. Drawn by: Samuel N. Mayo, Architect, Richmond, Virginia; Holden, McLaughlin & Assoc., Assoc. Architects, NY; Contractor: Allen Saville, Inc., Richmond, Virginia; Commissioned by: Brookfield Gardens; Notes: Part of the Federal Housing Administration (Project 051-60019). City of Richmond, Bureau of Permits and Inspections, Building permits, architectural blueprints and specifications, 1907-1949, Library of Virginia.

Chamberlayne Gardens, Permit Number: 27863, Chamberlayne Gardens, Address: 4315-27 Chamberlayne Ave.; 4314-26 Old Brook Rd., 1946 Control Number: 2547. Drawn by: Bernard B. Spigel, Architect, Norfolk, Virginia; Contractor: Old Brook Corp.; Commissioned by: Old Brook Corp. City of Richmond, Bureau of Permits and Inspections, Building permits, architectural blueprints and specifications, 1907-1949, Library of Virginia.

Chamberlayne Gardens, Permit Number: 27161, Chamberlayne Gardens, Address: 4301 Chamberlayne Ave., 1945 Control Number: 2357. Drawn by: Bernard B. Spigel, Architect, Norfolk, Virginia; Commissioned by: Chamberlayne Gardens [Part of Federal Housing Administration (Project VA 051-60020)]. City of Richmond, Bureau of Permits and Inspections, Building permits, architectural blueprints and specifications, 1907-1949, Library of Virginia.

Chamberlayne Gardens, Permit Number: 28128, Chamberlayne Gardens, Chamberlayne Ave., Address: 4801-19 Chamberlayne Ave.; 4800-18 Old Brook Rd.; 900-02 Westbrook Ave.; 901-03 Watkins Rd., 1946 Control Number: : 2475. Drawn by: Bernard B. Spigel, Architect, Dickson Building, Norfolk, Virginia; Commissioned by: Watkins Corp. City of Richmond, Bureau of Permits and Inspections, Building permits, architectural blueprints and specifications, 1907-1949, Library of Virginia.

Wicker Apartments, Permit Number: 27195, Site Improvements to and the Construction of Wicker Apartments, Address: 3905-3921 Chamberlayne Ave., 1945 Control Number: 2364. Drawn by: W. H. Pringle, Architect; Contractor: E. H. Wicker; Commissioned by: Westover Court Corp. Federal Housing Authority Project # 051-60022. City of Richmond, Bureau of Permits and Inspections, Building permits, architectural blueprints and specifications, 1907-1949, Library of Virginia.

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Willa Apartments, Permit Number: 28995, Willa Apartments, FHA Project No. VA-051-40016, Address: 3300-04 W. Grace; 1000 N. Tilden, 1947 Control Number: 2822 Drawn by: E. Tucker Carlton, Architect; Contractor: B. O. Williams, Building Contractor; Commissioned by: Willa Corp.; [Four buildings with two-bedroom apartments.] City of Richmond, Bureau of Permits and Inspections, Building permits, architectural blueprints and specifications, 1907-1949, Library of Virginia.

Hanover Arms Apartments, Permit Number: 28914, Hanover Arms Apartments, FHA Project No. 051-40039, Address: 3513-83 Hanover Ave., 1947 Control Number: 2833 Drawn by: Marcellus Wright & Son, Architects, Richmond, Virginia; Contractor: N/A; Commissioned by: Hanover Arms Apartments. [Twelve buildings with one bedroom apartments.] City of Richmond, Bureau of Permits and Inspections, Building permits, architectural blueprints and specifications, 1907-1949, Library of Virginia.

Old-Colony Apartments, Permit Number: 29699, Old-Colony Apartments, 3313-27 Cutshaw Avenue, Address: 3313-19 Cutshaw Ave., 1948 Control Number: 3026 Drawn by: E. Tucker Carlton, 1009 E. Main Street, Richmond, Virginia; Contractor: W. L. Petway; Commissioned by: Colony Apartment Corp. [FHA Project No. VA-051-00083.] City of Richmond, Bureau of Permits and Inspections, Building permits, architectural blueprints and specifications, 1907-1949, Library of Virginia.

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10. Geographical Information

Verbal Boundary Description

The western boundary (the main approach to the complex) is formed by edge of Chamberlayne Avenue, and runs south to north from the intersection of Chamberlayne with Westminster Avenue to the south, and Watkins Avenue to the north. The western boundary extends two city blocks south to north (crossing Westbrook Avenue) to the intersection the edge of Watkins Street. The northern boundary of the property extends to the east to the intersection at the edge of Old Brook Road. The east boundary of the property extends two city blocks north to south (crossing Westbrook Avenue) to the intersection at the edge of Westminster Avenue. The southern boundary of the property extends to the west to the intersection at the edge of Chamberlayne Avenue. The property is defined by the City of Richmond as tax parcel numbers NO170189001, NO170189002, and NO170190001.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Chamberlayne Garden Apartments are those historically associated with the apartment complex, and include all land originally part of the complex.

Chamberlayne
Gardens.

127-6182

Richmond
Qued.

