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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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.

Listed:
VLR 12/10/15
NRHP 02/02/16

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Carillon Neighborhood Historic District
Other names/site number: DHR #127-6756
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: Belmont Avenue, Blanton Avenue, Brockenbrough Lane, Bute Lane, Carillon Court, Carrolton Street, Condie Street, Douglasdale Road, French Street, Garrett Street, Grant Street, Grantland Drive, Maplewood Avenue, Pump House Drive, Rendale Avenue, Rueger Street, Rugby Road, Sheppard Street, Sunset Avenue, Sunset Lane, Walpole Street, Wilbon Street
City or town: Richmond State: VA County: N/A
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** X **statewide** X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X **A** ___ **B** X **C** ___ **D**

Julie V. Langan 12-15-15

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

_____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local [X]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [ ]

District [X]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
485	81	buildings
3	0	sites
6	15	structures
5	3	objects
499	99	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure
EDUCATION: School
RELIGION: Religious Facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Horticulture Facility
LANDSCAPE: Garden

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure
EDUCATION: School
RELIGION: Religious Facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Sports Facility
LANDSCAPE: Garden

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Queen Anne, Shingle
LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT
OTHER: Ranch, Minimal Traditional

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; STONE: slate; WOOD: weatherboard, shingle; SYNTHETICS: vinyl; STUCCO; ASPHALT; TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph
The Carillon Neighborhood Historic District is located about three miles west of downtown Richmond on the north side of the James River. The area is generally bounded by the Powhite Parkway (SR 76/146) on the west and northwest, William Byrd Park on the east, the Downtown Expressway (SR 195) on the north, and the James River and Kanawha Canal on the south. The topography of the neighborhood is generally flat, although the land slopes steeply towards the river on the south end of the district. The history of land development of the area is one of complex change "from colonial frontier to antebellum country estates; Gilded Age streetcar suburb to upscale Jazz Age development; site of a post-war housing boom to hub for civil rights activism."[1] Reflecting this historical development, the district contains a collection of architectural resources dating from the late-nineteenth through the late-twentieth century that exhibit a variety of architectural styles including Colonial Revival, Italianate, Tudor Revival, and Minimal Traditional. The present street pattern in the neighborhood is largely the result of early twentieth-century subdivisions that also retain boundaries derived from the colonial-era network of wagon roads through the area, later plank roads, and historic property boundary lines. Other influences on the rapid residential development in the area during the twentieth century include the establishment and improvement of William Byrd Park and the extension of the S. Belmont streetcar line (which ended at the intersection of S. Belmont Avenue and Garrett Street).

Although some of the dwellings built in the neighborhood during the late-nineteenth-century are extant in the area, the vast majority date to the first part of the twentieth century and early post-World War II-period. The 1923 William Byrd Parkway development, encompassing a large portion of the south end of the district, incorporated curvilinear streets and a Colonial Revival character that drew on the presence of William Byrd Park as an amenity. Many of the district's large, architect-designed houses are located in this section.

Speculative housing and owner/developer-driven construction boomed after World War II were undertaken by such firms as Colonial Homes, Inc., Tuckahoe Terrace, Inc., in association with local realty groups such as H.S. Realty, the Richmond Land Corporation, and the Edge Park Realty Corporation, and sometimes using architects, such as Richard F. Taylor, to design the houses. Independent contractors were also active, such as J. Edward Seay and E. Powell Christian, who platted and built the Bays Meade section of the neighborhood in the early 1950s. These houses are generally modest-sized single-family homes built in nationally popular architectural styles including Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival styles, and Minimal Traditional/Cape Cod and Ranch styles. Through the twentieth century the neighborhood was restricted to Caucasian residents, and became one of the city's neighborhoods designated for whites only. Deed covenants and restrictions, as well as city ordinances, reinforced this trend until the late 1960s when area residents actively engaged in a policy of integration and formed the Carillon Civic Association, which took its name from the war memorial bell tower in nearby William Byrd Park.

The district's collection of one-, two-, and two-and-a-half-story masonry and frame residences generally maintain similar setbacks with garages, sheds, gardens, and swimming pools located at the rear of the lots. Most blocks are divided by unpaved service alleys. The area is heavily wooded and mature trees line most of the streets, including the median boulevard of Douglasdale Road. The original landscaped "islands" within the curvilinear parts of the neighborhood remain intact. One of these medians, located at the intersection of Rugby Road (formerly Oaklane Avenue) and Wilbon Street (formerly Hamilton Avenue), retains the flanking brick pillars, eagle-topped archways and built-in benches of the "William Byrd Parkway" entranceway. Although developed in various stages over several years, the neighborhood retains its historic street pattern and inter-relationship between resources. The neighborhood retains a suburban character enhanced by large lots, surrounding natural areas—including the James River and the canal--and the proximity of William Byrd Park.

The Carillon Neighborhood Historic District contains 499 contributing resources and 99 non-contributing resources. The majority of the contributing resources are single-family dwellings and associated outbuildings (sheds, garages) and structures (carports). Also included in the contributing resources are eight objects (neighborhood markers and entrance gates and two sites (historic gardens). There are also two contributing church buildings, a contributing school, and a contributing playground within the district boundaries. Two discontiguous properties (127-6756-0001 and 127-6272/127-6756-0002) are included in the district since they are historically associated with the development of the area. The majority of the non-contributing resources are non-historic secondary buildings (sheds, garages), non-historic structures (carports, swimming pools), and a handful of late-twentieth-century and early-twenty-first century dwellings. There is no commercial development in the neighborhood.

The resources within the historic district retain a high level of integrity. Typical alterations include enclosed porches, replacement windows, and additions constructed to the rear of houses. The latter tend to be sympathetic in scale, massing, and materials and in most instances do not detract from the overall historical appearance of the dwellings.

Narrative Description

The Carillon Neighborhood Historic District, located about three miles west of downtown Richmond in the city's near West End, encompasses approximately 148 acres. The district contains 499 contributing resources and 99 non-contributing resources. The contributing resources include 485 buildings, 3 sites, 6 structures, and 5 objects. The non-contributing resources include 81 buildings, 15 structures, and 3 objects. The contributing buildings comprise single-family dwellings and associated outbuildings (garages, sheds) that relate to the identified areas of significance and fall within the district's identified

Period of Significance. The neighborhood derives its name from the war memorial bell tower, dedicated in 1932, located in nearby William Byrd Park and was chosen by the civic association as a means of unifying the neighborhood's identity.

Layout and Setting

The layout of the Carillon Neighborhood is a result of the phased nature of its development, as well as historical roadways and property division lines. Garrett Street (formerly Granite Street) generally divides the neighborhood east-to-west, with rectilinear streets and boulevards dominating the northern half of the area and curvilinear streets dominating the southern half. The terrain of the neighborhood is largely flat, but slopes steeply to the south towards the James River. The neighborhood is generally bounded by the Downtown Expressway on the north, Blanton Avenue and William Byrd Park on the east, the James River and Kanawha Canal on the south, and the Powhite Parkway on the west. Roadways in the neighborhood are typically 40 to 50-feet-wide with on-street parking; most streets provide for two-way traffic, although some areas are limited to travel in one direction. Most streets have sidewalks on both sides that are separated from the streets by grassy curbed strips. Fifteen-foot-wide alleyways, most of which are unpaved, bisect the majority of the neighborhood blocks and provide access to garages at the rear of properties. Due to the late-twentieth-century construction of the Powhite Parkway, several streets in the neighborhood that formerly connected to the Rothesay/Windsor Farms area to the west are now dead end streets, including Maplewood Avenue, and Rueger, French, Condie, and Garrett streets. Douglasdale Road and Grant Street still extend westward via bridges over the parkway and connect to McCloy Street.

Note on Street Names

Throughout its developmental history, the streets within the Carillon Neighborhood have been named and renamed. Although the text cites former and present street names where it is helpful to the reader, the following list also is offered. Present street names were in place by the 1950s.

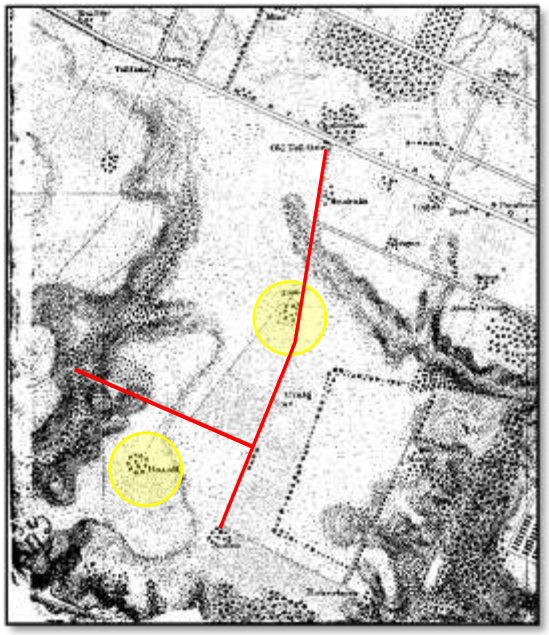
Present Name	**Former Name**
Blanton Avenue	Blandon Avenue
Carillon Court	Oaklane Drive
Douglasdale Road	Philip Street
Garrett Street	Lee Street, Granite Street
Huxley Street	Charles Street
Maplewood Avenue	Dance Street
Rugby Road	Oaklane Avenue, Bellevue Avenue
S. Belmont Avenue	Nelson Avenue
S. Sheppard Street	Tabb Road
Sunset Avenue	Sunset Loop I, Sunset Loop II
Wilbon Street	Hamilton Street

Early Land Use

The historical development and ownership of the land in the Carillon Neighborhood is presented in more detail in Section 8 of this nomination. In the eighteenth century, the land now encompassed by the Carillon Neighborhood was part of the vast landholdings left by William Byrd II, the "founder" of Richmond, to his son William Byrd III. The land at the time was located in the eastern end of Henrico County and was rural in character and very sparsely populated. In 1768, the younger Byrd, in order to pay off his debts, sold off 100-acre parcels of his property through a lottery. The parcels located within the

present neighborhood boundaries (including all or parts of Lots 751, 752, 753, and 761), were purchased by Prince Edward County land investor Francis Watkins. By 1801, Watkins sold the western parcels (amounting to over 280 acres) to Dr. William Foushee, Richmond's first mayor. Foushee maintained the property solely as an investment and after his death in 1824, the land passed through several owners until the mid-nineteenth century when it became the property of two individuals--P.M. Tabb Jr. and Bolling Haxall.[1]

Tabb and Haxall, both of whom made their living through other enterprises, operated farms on their Henrico County properties. An 1865 map depicts the rural area that would become the Carillon neighborhood and the adjacent William Byrd Park. Both the Tabb and Haxall properties are illustrated with numerous buildings and cultivated fields. Tabb's dwelling and buildings were located approximately where the Rueger Playground now stands and Haxall's buildings, including several tenant farmer dwellings, were located near the present-day 3100 block of Bute Lane. (The Sutton House depicted on the map was located approximately where the Virginia War Memorial Carillon now stands.) Although no architectural resources survive from the Tabb-Haxall ownership period, a reminder of that time remains intact: the dividing line between the two properties followed a lane that ended at the McCloy Quarry on the west end; this dividing line has been named Lee Street, Granite Street, and today is known as Garrett Street. In addition, the wagon road that would become Blanton Avenue, with its characteristic bend, was already in existence.



Detail of Micajah Bates, *Plan of the City of Richmond* (Richmond, VA: 1836)
Source: Valentine Richmond History Center

Tabb's farm, known as "Blandon", would remain in his family until the 1880s. Tabb, Sr. died during the Civil War, and soon after the end of hostilities, his son, Tabb, Jr., moved to Kentucky. The property was divided among Tabb, Jr.'s heirs whose efforts to sell the property were enhanced by the 1870s development of the City of Richmond's new reservoir and associated park, adjacent to the east side of Blandon. As the heirs sold off three-and four-acre lots to investors, developers laid out the gridded street

plan that remains intact today.[2] Although platted around 1890, development was slow. The new park, which resulted in extended streetcar lines from the city to the new pleasure grounds, would be the impetus for residential development in the area during the early twentieth century.

Haxall retained ownership of his farm, known as Beechwood, until his death in 1885, at which time 86 acres of his estate were sold to Thomas L. Blanton who established a dairy farm on the property, which was still located in the Henrico County countryside.

Late Nineteenth Century to 1900s

The handful of existing houses that were constructed in the neighborhood during the late nineteenth century and early 1900s are mostly examples of vernacular farmhouses, cottages, and Queen Anne-style houses. These houses sometimes were used as seasonal residences by prosperous businessmen who maintained a primary residence in the city. However, as transportation lines were extended toward the county, the west end became a viable location for year round residents.

Notable among these houses is the ca. 1889 house known as "Marburg," which was built by Charles Euker on an acre lot purchased from T.L. Blanton. Located at the corner of present-day Bute Lane and Rugby Road, the elaborately detailed Victorian-era Queen Anne-style house (#127-6756-0340) is of frame construction and is covered by steeply pitched roofs clad with standing seam metal. The front entrance is embellished with a pedimented surround and multi-light transom, and large two-over-two windows that extend to the parlor floors on the interior. Typical of the style, Marburg is clad with a variety of materials including novelty siding, board-and-batten siding, and wooden shingles. Other stylistic details present include shaped wooden brackets, projecting wings, dormers, and tall masonry chimneys. Until recently, the site was heavily landscaped with mature evergreens and deciduous trees and large boxwoods that were planted by a subsequent owner. The raised brick terrace on the east and south sides of the house was built by Tazewell M. Carrington, a wealthy tobacco trader who used the house as a summer residence. The terrace contains a hidden room underneath which may have been used during the days of Prohibition.[3] Having fallen into disrepair, the house was purchased by the present owner who restored the house to its Victorian-era appearance. Constructed between 1889 and 1890, Marburg is one of the oldest extant dwellings in the Carillon Neighborhood.

View of Marburg looking northwest

Around 1892 Judge E.C. Minor built his Queen Anne-style house at the corner of Condie Street and Walpole Street as a summer home (#127-6756-0135). The stucco-clad house is distinguished by its massing, which includes two-story, three-sided, gable-roofed bays on the east and west sides. The entrance, located on Condie Street and set within a projecting gable bay, is detailed with a transom and sidelights and a porch with classically-influenced elements and a semi-circular window in the gable end. Tall, stucco-clad chimneys rise from the roof slopes and wide overhanging eaves with wooden brackets encircle the house. The judge died in 1901; in 1920 the property was purchased by Grayson L. Nickel and his wife, Robbie. Together with their son, the Nickels established greenhouses for the family florist business on the property. The Nickel's florist remained in operation through the 1970s. Remnants of the greenhouses remain extant, but there is no longer a commercial business in operation at the site.[5]

E.C. Minor House, ca. 1934
Source: City of Richmond Real Estate Assessor Records, Library of Virginia

E.C. Minor House Today

Remnants of Nickel's greenhouse at the back of 3001 Condie Street

Another property associated with the commercial greenhouse industry that grew up in the area at the turn of the twentieth century was located at the corner of French Street and Blanton Avenue. In 1898, the newly formed partnership of William A. Mann and Herbert Brown bought out J.L. Harvey's local florist business. Harvey had leased property from Anne Grant (who owned a portion of the former Tabb

property) for cultivating his plants. Mann & Brown purchased the property (south of Grant Street) and extended the gardens to encompass an area from Blanton Avenue on the east to S. Belmont Avenue on the west and between Grant and French streets. The extent of the greenhouses can be seen in aerial views of the neighborhood from the 1930s, as well as in real estate assessor records and Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Around 1900, Herbert Brown, an English immigrant, built a two-story, frame vernacular farmhouse at the corner of Grant and Blanton Avenue (700 Blanton Avenue) and lived there for many years before he replaced it in 1920 with the exuberant Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling that stands at that site today (#127-6756-0027). Rather than simply raze the original house, however, Brown moved it to the corner of Walpole and Condie streets and it became the home of the greenhouse manager. The original Brown house (#127-6756-0108) is a typical Virginia frame farmhouse, clad with weatherboards and covered by a metal-clad hipped roof. A porch wraps around three sides of the house, which today is located on a large double lot. The new house that Brown erected on Blanton Avenue was designed by Richmond-based architect D. Wiley Anderson, whose large-scale revival-style residences line Monument Avenue, as well as several streets in the Carillon Neighborhood. The buff brick house, laid in a Flemish bond pattern, is covered by a slate-clad hipped roof with hip-roofed dormers on all sides. Tall brick chimneys rise from the roof slopes. The one-story, metal-clad, hip-roofed porch extends around the north, east, and south sides of the house and is embellished with fluted wooden Doric columns that carry a denticulated cornice. The entrance features a leaded glass transom and sidelights and is flanked by three-part windows topped by elliptical fanlights and cast stone arches. Other windows, generally large one-over-one wooden sashes, are detailed with tooled, cast stone sills and cast stone lintels with simulated keystones. Other details on the house include a corbelled brick frieze and shaped wooden brackets along the eave. Anderson's eclectic style is evident in the detailing at the Brown house and reflects influences of both the Colonial Revival style, which gained national popularity during this period, as well as a broader classical style influence. The dwelling, which was later owned by the Richmond American Legion and now houses offices of the City's Department of Recreation & Parks, retains excellent overall integrity and many interior features are still intact. The property is known as "Blanton House."

The Tabb farmhouse, described in real estate advertisements as a "brick dwelling containing six to eight rooms," was still extant in 1902 when William Rueger, a local saloon keeper and hotelier, purchased a six-acre tract of the property. Rueger lived in the old house for a time, but built his own home soon afterwards, razing the Tabb house. The new house, named "Idle Hour" and likely completed during the early 1900s, was at first a seasonal home, then became Rueger's year-round home. Images of the stately house show it to be a large two-and-a-half-story, five-bay-wide, frame dwelling that faced east onto Sheppard Street (formerly Tabb Road). The house was covered by a broad, metal-clad hipped roof with a front cross gable and widow's walk, and featured tall brick chimneys, and a wraparound porch. A porte cochere was located on the south end of the house. This early twentieth century dwelling, reflecting influences of the Colonial Revival style, remained intact until it and its associated outbuildings were demolished in the early 1950s for the new John B. Cary Elementary School (#127-6756-0136). The school occupies the northern half of the large block, which extends from S. Sheppard Street to S. Belmont Avenue, and Rueger Playground (ca. 1940) (#127-6756-0137) occupies the southern half.

William Rueger House, constructed ca. 1905
Source: City of Richmond, Real Estate Property Assessor Records, Library of Virginia

1910-1930s

Vernacular dwellings continued to be erected in the Carillon Neighborhood during the 1910s, but as the area gained popularity as a sylvan retreat from the city, wealthy businessmen began establishing estates in the countryside and engaging local architects to design distinguished residences for them in nationally popular architectural styles. New development plans linked directly to the ideals of the Colonial Revival movement also encouraged designs in the style, as well as the Tudor Revival/Arts and Crafts style and the Georgian Revival style. Other revival styles, including Italianate and French Revival, also were employed in some of the district's most notable homes.

Vernacular examples from this period include the frame cottage located at 1410 Pump House Road (#127-6272/127-6756-0002). Known locally as Swan Tavern or Hilltop, the ca. 1910-era house is a one-and-a-half-story dwelling clad with painted cypress siding and is covered by copper-clad hipped roofs. The house is sited at the top of a wooded rise overlooking the canal and river to the south and Byrd Park to the north. Additions and modifications to the house have not altered its vernacular character and the house remains as a reminder of modest rural cottages of the period. Other vernacular examples of the period include the small frame cottage located at 1521 Sunset Lane (1922) (#127-6456-0371), the two-story farmhouse at 3100 Garrett Street (ca. 1910) (#127-6456-0152), and the ca. 1910 Dutch Colonial Revival house with its characteristic gambrel roof located at 3118 Garrett Street (#127-6756-0157).

3118 Garret Street

In addition to these vernacular houses, rows of urban townhouses and freestanding houses were being constructed along S. Sheppard Street, Maplewood Avenue, and Blanton Avenue. The semi-detached row houses built along the 500 block of S. Sheppard Street between 1924 and 1925 closely resemble other row houses built in the nearby Fan District. The houses are of brick construction, with side-facing gable roofs that front a sloping shed wing to the back. Simple detailing on the houses includes brick laid in a traditional American bond, classical columns on the front porch, and hip- and gable-roofed dormers on the front.

The 800 and 900 blocks of Blanton Avenue also reflect the variety of styles being built in the neighborhood during this period. These blocks include examples of houses with Italianate and Colonial Revival style detailing. Other forms, such as the American Four-Square, also begin to appear in limited numbers during this period. These houses were marketed by the Parkway Development Corporation, one of several real estate agents active in the neighborhood during this period. The Boulevard Terrace Corporation, whose 1910s subdivision encompassed gridded blocks between Condie and Granite (Garrett) streets and Blanton Avenue and Nelson Street (S. Belmont Avenue), offered 30’ x 130’ lots for sale to private owners, as well as to developers willing to risk building speculatively. While this type of residential development would gain more momentum after World War II, the Carillon neighborhood was experiencing suburbanization through these subdivisions, which established the street and building pattern seen today.

View of semi-detached row houses on
500 block of S. Sheppard Street

The most significant development of the 1920s was real estate developer Roger Gregory's 1923 William Byrd Parkway subdivision, which encompassed the area bounded by present-day Garrett Street on the north, Rugby Road on the east, Sunset Lane on the west, and Sunset Avenue on the south. The 86 lots in Gregory's plan were aligned along curvilinear streets, laid out for the developer by City Engineer Allan Saville. The main entrance to the development, located at the intersection of Wilbon Street and Rugby Road, was punctuated by a brick sign bearing a plaque of the Byrd family crest with flanking brick piers and metal arches with the Byrd eagle atop. By design, the entrance aligned with the entrance to Byrd Park and the newly selected site of the war memorial bell tower. There was no mistaking Gregory's intention to recall the romanticized "colonial" period in his upscale development, which featured images of William Byrd II in its advertisements and set in place development "safeguards"--noted as "reasonable and rigid restrictions"--including a prohibition on the construction of such buildings as stores, shops, factories, public garages, and apartment houses, and allowed one residence per lot. The houses were to cost no less than $10,000 each. In addition, Gregory's deeds, like others in the city, prohibited the sale or lease of property to persons "not of the Caucasian race."[6]

The development's street pattern remains intact and provided the backdrop for some of the neighborhood's most impressive, architect-designed houses of the period. Naturally, the houses along Rugby Road (originally, Oaklane Avenue), which overlooked the park, were some of the largest and most notable dwellings built. In the ensuing years, the W. Duncan Lee-designed Pollard House (2900 Rugby Road, #127-6756-0271) and the two Otis K. Asbury-designed houses for C.H. Fentress (2904 Rugby Road, #127-6756-0272) and for Roger Gregory (2908 Rugby Road, #127-6756-0273) lined the main entrance road into the development. These were joined by the three large and impressively designed houses that edged the northwest side of Sunset Avenue as one passed through the parkway gates. The Anderson-designed H. William Nolde House, located at 1112 Sunset Avenue (#127-6756-0301) is the neighborhood's most outstanding example of Georgian Revival design. The two-and-a-half-story, five-bay-wide house reflects the grandeur and refined detailing typical of the style, but executed in Anderson's hallmark large scale. The house's Georgian Revival image is further enhanced by the inclusion of a formal, walled garden designed by the preeminent Colonial Revival landscape architect Charles F. Gillette (Gillette project #0505). The two houses at 1106 and 1104 Sunset Avenue (#127-6756-0302 and 127-6756-0303) were designed in Tudor Revival manners with overlapping front gable roofs with sweeping side eaves, metal casement and bay windows, decorative half-timbering and stout brick chimneys. All three houses were constructed between 1924 and 1931.

Noteworthy houses built outside of the William Byrd Parkway development during this period include the impressive Tudor Revival/Arts and Crafts-style house designed by Richmond architect W. Duncan Lee for John and Clara Brockenbrough (#127-6756-0001). Named "Doolough Lodge" after Clara's ancestral home in County Clare, Ireland, Lee imbued the house, set on a 20-acre parcel, with typical characteristics of the style including steeply pitched slate-clad gable and hipped roofs, projecting castellated bays, wooden casement windows, and tall brick chimneys with terra cotta pots. The house is of brick laid in an English bond pattern and the exterior walls hold handsome copper downspouts with decorative headers. Interestingly, the rectangular-shaped house is set with its short end to the river where a fieldstone terrace provides a commanding view.

Located almost directly west of the Brockenbrough House is the Stuart Christian House (#127-6756-0368), another W. Duncan Lee design, but executed in a combination of classical elements with Mediterranean and Shingle-style elements resulting in a unique riverfront home. Located on the largest lot in the Carillon Neighborhood Historic District at the southern terminus of Sunset Lane, the Christian

House also holds a commanding view of the river to the south, as well as the handsome railroad bridge to the west that was constructed by the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac (RF&P) Railroad. Completed in 1919 for local attorney Stuart Christian, the one-and-a-half-story dwelling is clad with weatherboards and is covered by a side-facing gable roof of flat terra cotta tiles with interior end stone chimneys. Parts of the house also are clad with stone. The entrance bay, on the northern land side elevation, features a classical surround with flat pilasters and a full entablature. Shed roofed dormers are present on the front and rear elevations. Screen porches and large windows, as well as the stone terrace on the riverside elevation, allow expansive views of the river.

A house designed by Richmond architect Otis K. Asbury for coal magnate Lorenzo Sibert Evans and his wife, located west of the Christian House, also was built in 1922. Known as "Blue Shingles" (#127-6800), this house was sited on a 14.5-acre parcel overlooking the river to the south and a natural ravine to the east and was embellished with a formal garden designed by Gillette (Gillette project #0134). The house's evocative name may have been derived from the blue-gray trim used on window and door openings or the blue slate roof tops; this house, like the one Asbury would design for C. H. Fentress in 1925 on Rugby Road was clad with stucco and featured a variety of slate-clad roof forms giving the house an asymmetrical, but pleasing appearance.[7] The house was isolated from the rest of the neighborhood by its location, which became even more isolated when the RF&P beltline extended through the area. A private, concrete bridge was built over the railroad tracks to access the house site. In the late 1970s, the house, long vacant and vandalized, was razed.

Local resident Betsy Taylor stands in front of a snow-covered Blue Shingles in 1966. The classical figure featured in Gillette's garden fountain can be seen behind Taylor. Courtesy Millie Taylor

Several other houses were built along Sunset Lane during the 1910s and 1920s including the Anderson-designed Warrick House at 1527 (built 1916) (#127-6756-0369), and the robust Tudor Revival-style houses at 1525 Sunset Lane—a stucco-clad example built in 1924 for attorney Brockenbrough Lamb (#127-6756-0370) and enhanced by a large formal garden with mature boxwood hedges--and the large country estate built for Judge Frank Sutton in 1929 at 1517 Sunset Lane (#127-6756-0372). Stylistic elements on these houses include wooden casement windows, decorative half-timbering, exposed or decorative brickwork around the window openings, massive brick chimneys, and projecting gable–roofed or castellated bays.

The Great Depression had a significant impact on the progress of Gregory's development, however over 20 houses were built in the Carillon area even during the difficult economic time.

1940s-1950s

The largest period of residential construction in the Carillon Neighborhood occurred in the years following the end of World War II. Like many cities in the nation, this development was driven by returning GIs who qualified for loans through the GI bill, the Federal Housing Administration, and other federal entities. Richmond developers, contractors, and real estate companies followed the trend, building homes of conventional materials (brick, wood, slate) in traditional forms and styles. Most popular during this period was the story and a half Minimal Traditional/Cape Cod dwelling. This form was often enhanced with limited Colonial Revival detailing or cottage-like details, especially in door and window surrounds and sloping gable bays. Another popular form was the two-story Colonial Revival house, covered either by a hipped or side-facing gable roof with large exterior end brick chimneys. Between 1940 and 1950, 250 houses were built in the Carillon Neighborhood—more than half of today's existing homes. Typical of the houses built during this period are the rows of Cape Cod houses located along the 3000 and 3100 blocks of French, Grant, and Condie streets.

The 1950s also brought a new type of development to the neighborhood in the form of the John B. Cary Elementary School (#127-6756-0136). Completed in 1954, the school consists of one- and two-story brick wings with flat roofs. The school reflects influences of Modern design through its lack of overt architectural detailing and the emphasis on long, horizontal lines. The latter is achieved by the building's low profile and the use of long rows of six-pane awning types windows grouped along the elevations.

1960-1977

Residential development continued in the neighborhood during the late-twentieth-century and consisted primarily of infill construction on previously vacant lots and development within the 3200 blocks of Douglasdale Road and Condie Street, which were not subdivided until the 1950s. These blocks do not have street sidewalks and some of the blocks lack alleyways.

Although Minimal Traditional/Cape Cod houses continued to be built during this period, new forms such as the split-level, split-foyer, one-story hip-roofed houses, and Ranch style houses began to be built in the area. Many of these maintained Colonial Revival detailing, but mainly lacked any applied ornamentation, presenting a contemporary appearance. Notable among these examples are the three split-foyer houses constructed at the west end of Garrett Street. The three dwellings were built in 1972 as part of the three-lot Garrett Manor subdivision. The houses are banked into the hillside, so that the basement level is above ground on one side. Typical of the style, which gained popularity in the mid-1950s and soon became one of the most common house forms nationwide, the Garrett Street examples reflect a use of a combination of cladding materials (stucco, weatherboard, brick). The houses feature a central mid-level entry—the most prominent feature on the front of the house--that opens onto a split staircase--one to an upper level and one to a lower level. Because the massing is less complex than other forms, the houses feature a single low-pitched roofline and large expanses of windows.[8] Other notable examples of these late-twentieth century forms are the split-level houses at 3009 Douglasdale Road (1963, #127-6756-0142) and 2900 Garrett Street (1963, #127-6756-0046), and the Ranch houses located at 3104 Garrett Street (1965, #127-6756-0154) and 3002 Douglasdale Road (1972, #127-6756-0133).

Two more non-residential buildings joined the neighborhood during this period. In 1962, the Asbury Wesleyan Methodist Church was constructed at 800 Blanton Avenue (#127-6756-0028). The building, now occupied by Unity of Richmond, is the result of several construction phases. The original church building is the one-story (with basement), front-gable, brick wing that fronts onto Blanton Avenue. The one-story, flat-roofed wing present at the west end of the building was likely built as a classroom wing. In 2012, a new wing was constructed on the north side of the church. This wing is executed in a variety of materials including standing seam metal panels and alternating rows of narrow and course-faced concrete

blocks. Large window openings pierce the side elevations. The entrance is located in a tall tower located at the northeast corner of the building.

The First Unitarian Universalist Church (#127-6756-0045) located at 1000 Blanton Avenue and constructed in 1972, is notable as a work designed by Modernist architect Ulrich Franzen. The construction of the church required the demolition or removal of at least two early-twentieth-century dwellings. One of the dwellings was moved to 803 Walpole Street (#127-6756-0033), where it still stands. Franzen, a German immigrant who was trained at Harvard, was known for his decidedly Modernist designs, many of which are Brutalist in style. Flat roofs, large expanses of concrete with little to no applied detailing, and large glass panels characterize his designs. At the church, Franzen created a modern but unobtrusive addition to the neighborhood. The distinctive form of the one-story building consists of tall, rectangular shaped concrete block piers (or silos) that are lit by skylights on the roof slope. The piers create six building bays that extend north to south. Another bay on the north projects towards Blanton Avenue, resulting in an L-shape plan. The sanctuary, centrally located beside the wide, open concrete entrance terrace, consists of glass walls on the north and south sides. In 2014, the entrance terrace was renovated and some interior alterations were made. The church noted that its move to the Carillon Neighborhood in the 1970s was motivated by a desire "to build in a racially mixed neighborhood."[9]

Modern construction

Alterations to dwellings in the neighborhood have occurred over time and generally take the form of replacement windows and doors, enclosure of formerly open or screened-in porches, and construction of rear additions. The latter, in general, are sympathetic in form, massing, and materials to the original dwellings and do not detract from the resource's historical appearance. Where alterations have been significant, the resource has been counted as non-contributing due to the loss of its historical appearance and materials.

Some infill construction has taken place within the established blocks of the neighborhood, as well. Homes that encompassed several lots have been divided and new homes, often executed in a modern version of the Arts and Crafts bungalow style or modern interpretations of Colonial Revival dwellings, have been built. At present, the Marburg estate is under development with the prospect of four new dwellings surrounding the historic house.

One of the most significant impacts to the overall layout and form of the neighborhood was the 1970s construction of the Downtown Expressway and Powhite Parkway interstates. These two major highways not only resulted in the demolition of neighborhood homes, but also truncated former through-streets, making them dead-end roadways. In some ways, this has benefitted the neighborhood by keeping traffic off of local streets. Many residents comment on the quiet nature of the neighborhood and largely attribute it to the enclosed nature of the area—bounded by the river on the south, the park on the east, and the interstate on the west and north.

In recent years, only one significant residential development has occurred in the neighborhood. Kanawha Trace, located at the south end of the neighborhood and outside of the historic district boundaries includes single-family and townhomes. The civic association was instrumental in controlling the density of the proposed development, which was completed over several years. Initial construction began in 1986, but due to cost overruns was stopped; subsequent bankruptcy and foreclosure stalled the project until the 1990s. Built on land that was formerly a part of the Brockenbrough estate, Kanawha Trace has created a

modern buffer between Doolough Lodge and the Swan Tavern/Hilltop, which have resulted in those properties being discontiguous, contributing resources to the district.

CARILLON NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

The following is a list of resources located within the Carillon Neighborhood Historic District boundaries. The resources are listed alphabetically by street name and numerically by address number. VDHR ID numbers for resources previously surveyed also are listed. In the following inventory all resources, both primary and secondary, have been considered either contributing or non-contributing based upon the areas of significance identified under Criteria A and C as: Community Planning and Development and Social History, Architecture and Landscape Architecture; the period of significance identified as 1889 to 1977; and whether the resource retains integrity. All non-contributing resources have therefore been so noted for being less than fifty years old or as having no integrity left to represent the period and areas of significance, unless otherwise noted.

BELMONT AVENUE

South 604 Belmont Avenue **127-6756-0050** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, 1937**
Contributing *Total:* 1

South 900 Belmont Avenue **127-6756-0184** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1958**
Contributing *Total:* 1

South 902 Belmont Avenue **127-6756-0183** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1951**
Contributing *Total:* 1

South 904 Belmont Avenue **127-6756-0182** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1955**
Contributing *Total:* 1

BLANTON AVENUE

1000 Blanton Avenue **127-6756-0045** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Modernist, 1972**
Contributing *Total:* 1

700 Blanton Avenue **127-6756-0027** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

800 Blanton Avenue **127-6756-0028** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Contemporary, 1962**
Contributing *Total:* 1

812 Blanton Avenue **127-6756-0029** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1927**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

814 Blanton Avenue **127-6756-0030** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Georgian Revival, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

816 Blanton Avenue **127-6756-0031** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

822 Blanton Avenue **127-6756-0032** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1900**
Contributing *Total:* 1
900 Blanton Avenue **127-6756-0036** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Italianate, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

906 Blanton Avenue **127-6756-0037** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Italianate, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
916 Blanton Avenue **127-6756-0038** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Tudor Revival, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
918 Blanton Avenue **127-6756-0039** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Tudor Revival, 1929**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

BROCKENBROUGH LANE

1 Brockenbrough Lane **127-6756-0001** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Tudor Revival, 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

BUTE LANE

3102 Bute Lane **127-6756-0340** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1889**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3109 Bute Lane **127-6756-0353** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3111 Bute Lane **127-6756-0352** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1922**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3112 Bute Lane **127-6756-0341** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3114 Bute Lane **127-6756-0342** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1932**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3115 Bute Lane **127-6756-0351** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3116 Bute Lane **127-6756-0343** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3117 Bute Lane **127-6756-0350** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3119 Bute Lane **127-6756-0349** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3120 Bute Lane **127-6756-0344** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3121 Bute Lane **127-6756-0348** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3122 Bute Lane **127-6756-0345** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3124 Bute Lane **127-6756-0346** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3125 Bute Lane **127-6756-0347** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1948**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3200 Bute Lane **127-6756-0359** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3201 Bute Lane **127-6756-0354** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Dutch Revival, 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3202 Bute Lane **127-6756-0360** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3203 Bute Lane **127-6756-0355** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3204 Bute Lane **127-6756-0361** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3205 Bute Lane **127-6756-0356** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3206 Bute Lane **127-6756-0362** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3207 Bute Lane **127-6756-0357** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3208 Bute Lane **127-6756-0363** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3209 Bute Lane **127-6756-0358** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1

CARILLON COURT

1100 Carillon Court **127-6756-0270** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Split-Level/Split Foyer, 1953**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

CARROLTON STREET

1100 Carrolton Street **127-6756-0241** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

1102 Carrolton Street **127-6756-0242** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

1104 Carrolton Street **127-6756-0243** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

1105 Carrolton Street **127-6756-0252** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

1106 Carrolton Street **127-6756-0244** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

1107 Carrolton Street **127-6756-0251** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
1108 Carrolton Street **127-6756-0245** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
1109 Carrolton Street **127-6756-0250** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
1110 Carrolton Street **127-6756-0246** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
1111 Carrolton Street **127-6756-0249** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
1112 Carrolton Street **127-6756-0247** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
1113 Carrolton Street **127-6756-0248** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1965**
Contributing *Total:* 1

CONDIE STREET

2905 Condie Street **127-6756-0040** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1
2907 Condie Street **127-6756-0041** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
2909 Condie Street **127-6756-0042** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3001 Condie Street **127-6756-0135** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1892**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Greenhouse/Conservatory (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 2
3004 Condie Street **127-6756-0107** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Modernist, 1984**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
3006 Condie Street **127-6756-0106** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3008 Condie Street **127-6756-0105** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**

Contributing *Total:* 1

3100 Condie Street **127-6756-0118** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3101 Condie Street **127-6756-0124** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1956**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3102 Condie Street **127-6756-0117** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3103 Condie Street **127-6756-0123** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1956**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3104 Condie Street **127-6756-0116** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3105 Condie Street **127-6756-0122** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1956**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3106 Condie Street **127-6756-0115** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3107 Condie Street **127-6756-0121** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1956**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3108 Condie Street **127-6756-0114** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3109 Condie Street **127-6756-0120** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Ranch, 1956**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3111 Condie Street **127-6756-0119** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1956**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3200 Condie Street **127-6756-0170** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1956**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3202 Condie Street **127-6756-0171** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3204 Condie Street **127-6756-0172** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3206 Condie Street **127-6756-0173** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3208 Condie Street **127-6756-0174** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1928**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3209 Condie Street **127-6756-0185** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1937**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3211 Condie Street **127-6756-0186** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1937**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3212 Condie Street **127-6756-0175** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1965**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3213 Condie Street **127-6756-0187** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1937**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3214 Condie Street **127-6756-0176** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3215 Condie Street **127-6756-0188** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1937**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3216 Condie Street **127-6756-0177** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3217 Condie Street **127-6756-0189** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1953**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3218 Condie Street **127-6756-0178** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3219 Condie Street **127-6756-0190** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1958**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3220 Condie Street **127-6756-0179** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3221 Condie Street **127-6756-0191** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, 1959**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3222 Condie Street **127-6756-0180** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3224 Condie Street **127-6756-0181** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1948**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3225 Condie Street **127-6756-0192** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1939**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3227 Condie Street **127-6756-0193** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1948**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3229 Condie Street **127-6756-0194** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3231 Condie Street **127-6756-0195** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1939**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3233 Condie Street **127-6756-0196** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3235 Condie Street **127-6756-0197** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3237 Condie Street **127-6756-0198** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1959**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

DOUGLASDALE ROAD

2906 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0044** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1953**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Carport (Structure)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
2907 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0049** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Split-Level/Split Foyer, 1962**
Contributing *Total:* 1
2914 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0043** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, 1926**

Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
2915 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0048** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3000 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0134** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1937**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3001 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0138** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3002 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0133** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1973**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3003 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0139** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Carport (Structure)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3004 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0132** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1962**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3005 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0140** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Carport (Structure)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3006 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0131** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1955**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3007 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0141** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3008 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0130** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
3009 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0142** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Split-Level/Split Foyer, 1963**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3010 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0129** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1951**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3100 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0128** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
3101 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0148** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1948**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3102 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0127** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1948**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3103 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0149** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3104 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0126** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 2005**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
3105 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0150** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3107 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0151** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3108 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0125** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3200 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0212** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3201 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0213** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1956**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3202 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0211** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1999**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
3203 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0214** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1956**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3205 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0215** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1956**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3206 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0210** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3208 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0209** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1955**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3211 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0216** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1955**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3212 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0208** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3213 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0217** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3214 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0207** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3216 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0206** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3217 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0218** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3218 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0205** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1939**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3219 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0219** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, 1939**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
3221 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0220** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3222 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0204** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1953**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3223 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0221** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3224 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0203** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3225 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0222** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1960**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3226 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0202** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1953**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3227 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0223** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1959**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3228 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0201** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3229 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0224** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1963**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3230 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0200** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1961**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3232 Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0199** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1961**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Douglasdale Road **127-6756-0376** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Monument/Marker (Object), Stories N/A, Style: Colonial Revival, 1979**
Non-contributing *Total:* 3

FRENCH STREET

2907 French Street **127-6756-0035** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1
2909 French Street **127-6756-0034** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
3000 French Street **127-6756-0099** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3001 French Street **127-6756-0104** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3002 French Street **127-6756-0098** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3003 French Street **127-6756-0103** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3004 French Street **127-6756-0097** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3005 French Street **127-6756-0102** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3006 French Street **127-6756-0096** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3007 French Street **127-6756-0101** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3008 French Street **127-6756-0095** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3009 French Street **127-6756-0100** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3100 French Street **127-6756-0089** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3101 French Street **127-6756-0113** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3102 French Street **127-6756-0088** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3103 French Street **127-6756-0112** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3104 French Street **127-6756-0087** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3105 French Street **127-6756-0111** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3106 French Street **127-6756-0086** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3107 French Street **127-6756-0110** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3108 French Street **127-6756-0085** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 2

3109 French Street **127-6756-0109** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3200 French Street **127-6756-0079** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3201 French Street **127-6756-0158** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** ***Total:* 1**

3202 French Street **127-6756-0078** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3203 French Street **127-6756-0159** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Carport (Structure)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3204 French Street **127-6756-0077** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3205 French Street **127-6756-0160** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Carport (Structure)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3206 French Street **127-6756-0076** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3207 French Street **127-6756-0161** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3208 French Street **127-6756-0075** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3209 French Street **127-6756-0162** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 2

3210 French Street **127-6756-0074** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3211 French Street **127-6756-0163** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3212 French Street **127-6756-0073** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3213 French Street **127-6756-0164** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3214 French Street **127-6756-0072** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3215 French Street **127-6756-0165** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3216 French Street **127-6756-0071** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3217 French Street **127-6756-0166** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3219 French Street **127-6756-0167** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3221 French Street **127-6756-0168** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3223 French Street **127-6756-0169** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1

GARRETT STREET

2900 Garrett Street **127-6756-0046** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Split-Level/Split Foyer, 1963**
Contributing *Total:* 1
2902 Garrett Street **127-6756-0047** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1955**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3000 Garrett Street **127-6756-0143** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3002 Garrett Street **127-6756-0144** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1947**

Contributing *Total:* 1

3004 Garrett Street **127-6756-0145** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3006 Garrett Street **127-6756-0146** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3008 Garrett Street **127-6756-0147** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1947**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3100 Garrett Street **127-6756-0152** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3102 Garrett Street **127-6756-0153** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1969**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Carport (Structure)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3104 Garrett Street **127-6756-0154** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1965**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3106 Garrett Street **127-6756-0155** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3108 Garrett Street **127-6756-0156** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1953**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3118 Garrett Street **127-6756-0157** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Dutch Revival, 1910**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3200 Garrett Street **127-6756-0225** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1957**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3201 Garrett Street **127-6756-0260** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3202 Garrett Street **127-6756-0226** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1957**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3203 Garrett Street **127-6756-0259** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952**

Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
3204 Garrett Street **127-6756-0227** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1962**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3205 Garrett Street **127-6756-0258** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3206 Garrett Street **127-6756-0228** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1962**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3207 Garrett Street **127-6756-0257** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1951**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3209 Garrett Street **127-6756-0256** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3211 Garrett Street **127-6756-0255** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
3212 Garrett Street **127-6756-0229** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3213 Garrett Street **127-6756-0254** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1951**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3214 Garrett Street **127-6756-0230** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1951**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3215 Garrett Street **127-6756-0253** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3216 Garrett Street **127-6756-0231** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3218 Garrett Street **127-6756-0232** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3220 Garrett Street **127-6756-0233** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3222 Garrett Street **127-6756-0234** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**

Contributing *Total:* 1

3224 Garrett Street **127-6756-0235** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1951**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3226 Garrett Street **127-6756-0236** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1948**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3228 Garrett Street **127-6756-0237** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3230 Garrett Street **127-6756-0238** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Split-Level/Split Foyer, 1972**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3232 Garrett Street **127-6756-0239** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Split-Level/Split Foyer, 1972**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3234 Garrett Street **127-6756-0240** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Split-Level/Split Foyer, 1974**
Contributing *Total:* 1

GRANT STREET

3001 Grant Street **127-6756-0094** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3003 Grant Street **127-6756-0093** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3005 Grant Street **127-6756-0092** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3007 Grant Street **127-6756-0091** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3009 Grant Street **127-6756-0090** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3101 Grant Street **127-6756-0084** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3103 Grant Street **127-6756-0083** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3105 Grant Street **127-6756-0082** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**

Contributing *Total:* 1

3107 Grant Street **127-6756-0081** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3109 Grant Street **127-6756-0080** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3200 Grant Street **127-6756-0062** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3201 Grant Street **127-6756-0070** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3202 Grant Street **127-6756-0061** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3203 Grant Street **127-6756-0069** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3204 Grant Street **127-6756-0060** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3205 Grant Street **127-6756-0068** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3206 Grant Street **127-6756-0059** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3207 Grant Street **127-6756-0067** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3208 Grant Street **127-6756-0058** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3209 Grant Street **127-6756-0066** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3210 Grant Street **127-6756-0057** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3211 Grant Street **127-6756-0065** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**

Contributing *Total:* 1

3213 Grant Street **127-6756-0064** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3215 Grant Street **127-6756-0063** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1

GRANTLAND DRIVE

3101 Grantland Drive **127-6756-0269** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3103 Grantland Drive **127-6756-0268** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3105 Grantland Drive **127-6756-0267** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3107 Grantland Drive **127-6756-0266** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3109 Grantland Drive **127-6756-0265** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3111 Grantland Drive **127-6756-0264** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3113 Grantland Drive **127-6756-0263** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3115 Grantland Drive **127-6756-0262** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3117 Grantland Drive **127-6756-0261** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1951**
Contributing *Total:* 1

MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

3010 Maplewood Avenue **127-6756-0015** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1929**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3012 Maplewood Avenue **127-6756-0016** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1929**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3014 Maplewood Avenue **127-6756-0017** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1929**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3016 Maplewood Avenue **127-6756-0014** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Garage (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1950**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
3016 Maplewood Avenue **127-6756-0018** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1929**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3018 Maplewood Avenue **127-6756-0019** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1929**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3020 Maplewood Avenue **127-6756-0020** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1929**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3021 Maplewood Avenue **127-6756-0136** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **School (Building), Stories 2, Style: Modernist, 1953**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3022 Maplewood Avenue **127-6756-0021** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3024 Maplewood Avenue **127-6756-0022** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
3026 Maplewood Avenue **127-6756-0023** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 2
3028 Maplewood Avenue **127-6756-0024** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3030 Maplewood Avenue **127-6756-0025** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3032 Maplewood Avenue **127-6756-0026** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

PUMP HOUSE DRIVE
1400 Pump House Drive **127-6756-0373** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 2002**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
1402 Pump House Drive **127-6756-0374** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1950**
Contributing *Total:* 1
1404 Pump House Drive **127-6756-0375** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1924**

Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

1410 Pump House Drive **127-6272** *Other DHR Id#: 127-6756-0002*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, 1911**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

RENDALE AVENUE

3106 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0292** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3107 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0300** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3108 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0291** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Tudor Revival, 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
3109 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0299** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
3110 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0290** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
3111 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0298** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Dutch Revival, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3112 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0289** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1939**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3113 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0297** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1936**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3114 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0288** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1
3115 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0296** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
3117 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0295** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
3118 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0287** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3119 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0294** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3120 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0286** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3121 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0293** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3200 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0278** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Carport (Structure)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3201 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0285** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3202 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0279** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3203 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0284** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3204 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0280** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3205 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0283** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3206 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0281** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3207 Rendale Avenue **127-6756-0282** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

RUEGER STREET

3201 Rueger Street **127-6756-0054** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3203 Rueger Street **127-6756-0053** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3205 Rueger Street **127-6756-0052** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3207 Rueger Street **127-6756-0051** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

RUGBY ROAD

2900 Rugby Road **127-6756-0271** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Shingle Style, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

2904 Rugby Road **127-6756-0272** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: French Revival, 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Garden (Site)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

2908 Rugby Road **127-6756-0273** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Garden (Site)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3002 Rugby Road **127-6756-0310** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1931**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3004 Rugby Road **127-6756-0311** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: French Revival, 1934**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3008 Rugby Road **127-6756-0312** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 2001**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3014 Rugby Road **127-6756-0313** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3016 Rugby Road **127-6756-0314** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1922**
Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

Rugby Road **127-6756-0378** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Monument/Marker (Object), Stories N/A , Style: No discernible style, 1908**
Contributing *Total:* *4*

SHEPPARD STREET

South 504 Sheppard Street **127-6756-0055** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
South 506 Sheppard Street **127-6756-0056** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
South 508 Sheppard Street **127-6756-0003** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
South 510 Sheppard Street **127-6756-0004** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
South 512 Sheppard Street **127-6756-0005** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
South 514 Sheppard Street **127-6756-0006** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Other, 1924**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
South 516 Sheppard Street **127-6756-0007** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
South 518 Sheppard Street **127-6756-0008** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
South 520 Sheppard Street **127-6756-0009** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
South 522 Sheppard Street **127-6756-0010** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
South 524 Sheppard Street **127-6756-0011** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
South 526 Sheppard Street **127-6756-0012** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
South 528 Sheppard Street **127-6756-0013** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

South 650 Sheppard Street **127-6756-0137** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Playing Field (Structure), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Restroom Facility (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

SUNSET AVENUE

1103 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0274** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1955**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

1104 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0303** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Tudor Revival, 1926**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

1105 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0275** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1963**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

1106 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0302** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Tudor Revival, 1931**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

1109 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0276** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

1112 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0301** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Georgian Revival, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garden (Site)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

1113 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0277** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1956**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3005 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0309** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1951**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3007 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0308** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3009 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0307** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3011 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0306** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3013 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0305** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Carport (Structure)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3015 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0304** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1941**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3100 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0324** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1957**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3102 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0325** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1933**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3103 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0315** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Dutch Revival, 1930**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3104 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0326** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1937**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3107 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0316** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 2014**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3108 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0327** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1935**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3109 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0317** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, 2013**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3110 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0328** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1940**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3111 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0318** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1925**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3113 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0319** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1966**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3114 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0329** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3115 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0320** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Split-Level/Split Foyer, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3116 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0330** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1955**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Carport (Structure)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3117 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0321** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1949**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3119 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0322** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1945**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3121 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0323** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1951**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3200 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0331** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3201 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0339** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

3202 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0332** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3203 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0338** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3204 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0333** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3205 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0337** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1954**
Contributing *Total:* 1

3206 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0334** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, 2006**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

3207 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0336** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1986**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 3

3209 Sunset Avenue **127-6756-0335** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1989**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

SUNSET LANE

1502 Sunset Lane **127-6756-0364** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1989**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

1504 Sunset Lane **127-6756-0365** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Tudor Revival, 1989**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

1506 Sunset Lane **127-6756-0366** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Georgian Revival, 1936**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

1508 Sunset Lane **127-6756-0367** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Modernist, 1990**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1

1517 Sunset Lane **127-6756-0372** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Tudor Revival, 1929**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Gazebo (Structure)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

1521 Sunset Lane **127-6756-0371** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1922**
Contributing *Total:* 1

1525 Sunset Lane **127-6756-0370** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Tudor Revival, 1924**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Shed (Building)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

1527 Sunset Lane **127-6756-0369** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1916**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)** Non-contributing *Total:* 1

1529 Sunset Lane **127-6756-0368** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1919**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: **Secondary Dwelling (Building)** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

WALPOLE STREET

803 Walpole Street **127-6756-0033** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1920**
Contributing *Total:* 1

822 Walpole Street **127-6756-0108** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900**
Contributing *Total:* 1

WILBON STREET

Wilbon Street **127-6756-0377** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Gateposts/Entry (Object), Stories N/A, Style: Colonial Revival, 1923**
Contributing *Total:* 1

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 grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [x] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
__ARCHITECTURE_____
__COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
__SOCIAL HISTORY__
__OTHER: CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
_____
_____
_____

Period of Significance
1889-1977_____
_____
_____

Significant Dates
__1889_____
__1923_____
__1966-1977
__1968_____
__1977_____

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
__N/A_____
_____
_____

Cultural Affiliation
__N/A_____
_____
_____

Architect/Builder
_Anderson, D. Wiley
_Asbury, Otis K.
_Franzen, Ulrich
_Lee, W. Duncan
_Messerschmidt, H. Carl
_Taylor, Richard F.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Carillon Neighborhood Historic District in the City of Richmond, Virginia, is eligible for listing as an historic district in the National Register of Historic Places on a statewide level of significance under Criterion A in the areas of Social History and Other: Civil Rights Movement, and on a local level under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development. The identified Period of Significance is 1889 to 1977, which represents almost a century of momentous physical and social transformation that resonates with the story of Virginia and America and extends from the construction of the earliest extant resource to the end of major residential development. Moreover, the community's remarkable endeavors during the Civil Rights era to promote residential integration during the last decade of the designated period supports special consideration of the neighborhood's achievements within the past fifty years and qualify the district under Criterion Consideration G.

Taking its name from a nearby landmark bell tower, built generations earlier as the Virginia War Memorial Carillon (#127-0387), the Carillon Neighborhood Historic District presently comprises approximately 148 acres and 499 contributing resources, including two churches and an elementary school. The district exhibits a concentration of historical construction from the late-19th through the mid-20th centuries. Initially subdivided from two antebellum farms, a pastoral streetcar suburb slowly emerged on this land in the late 19th century. Spurred by the ongoing development of adjoining William Byrd Park (#127-6067), the city's largest municipal green space, sequential real estate campaigns followed in the first half of the 20th century: an upscale enclave of revival-style residences in the 1920s, a sprinkling of middleclass dwellings during the Great Depression, and the rapid establishment of hundreds of modest-sized residences and an elementary school during the post-World War II housing boom of the 1940s and 1950s. The pace of development slowed dramatically as the city and neighborhood experienced demographic shifts in population in the 1960s and 1970s; yet this period also brought the establishment of an important metropolitan church designed by a renowned Modernist architect. Currently, the physical character of the Carillon Neighborhood district's resources—including several noteworthy buildings—and its street patterns reflect all of these phases. Popular architectural revival styles, as well as vernacular modes, are generally representative of their periods of construction, with some instances of minor alteration or generally sympathetic additions. Moreover, since its formation in 1968, a volunteer residents' organization—the Carillon Civic Association—has served as an effective advocate in monitoring and, at times, blocking intrusive and destructive commercial and high-density residential development in the district and surrounding property. Overall, the district retains a high level of architectural integrity.[10]

Beyond its period architecture, what sets apart the Carillon district is its significant social history. On land once cultivated by enslaved laborers and in a residential sector long restricted to white occupants by societal practice and city ordinance, the community made the extraordinary decision to nurture racial integration in 1968. During the previous year, the first African Americans purchased homes in the district. Prompted by impending dislocation from traditional

black neighborhoods by major urban renewal construction and emboldened by recent Civil Rights legislation, others soon followed. Within eighteen months, the neighborhood witnessed unbridled "white flight" and the rapid shifting of nearly a third of its households from white to black. In response, a coalition of concerned white and black neighbors formed the Carillon Civic Association (CCA) to foster economic and social stability by combating prejudice, promoting housing equality, and engendering open dialogue among residents. Over the next decade, CCA waged an active campaign against discriminatory practices that fueled instability, such as block busting and racial steering by real estate companies. The association also supported the city's transformation of nearby John B. Cary Elementary into an integrated "model school" in 1969. By the mid-1970s, the neighborhood and CCA had gained reputation on a state and national level for progressive leadership in housing equality. Governor Linwood Holton singled out the community for its "extraordinary effort" in race relations during this tumultuous era. By decade's end, the civic association achieved its stated goal of maintaining a racially balanced neighborhood, while recognizing the ongoing need for community engagement.[11]

Today, while retaining its historic architectural character, this still-inclusive community—comprised of individuals of diverse races, ethnicities, sexual orientation, and economic levels—continues to foster neighborly communication, support, and collaboration. It also celebrates its notable past. On January 13, 2014, Virginia's General Assembly passed a special Joint Resolution commending the district and the CCA for its significant social history and ongoing civic engagement on the occasion of its 45th anniversary.[12]

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

In the mid-nineteenth century, two successful Richmond businessmen owned the future Carillon neighborhood property between them: Philip Mayo ("P.M.") Tabb Jr., whose Blandon estate stood to the north, and Bolling Walker Haxall, whose Beechwood Farm stretched southward terminating at the Kanawha Canal along the James River. The dividing boundary between landholdings, each comprising close to 100 acres each, was marked by an east-west wagon road (later called Granite Street—today's Garrett Street). These rural estates, located three miles from Richmond in what was then western Henrico County, were active farms worked by enslaved laborers. Agriculture, however, was not the primary source of livelihood for either man. Haxall, who lived in the city and leased to tenant farmers, derived the bulk of his fortune from a family flour mill. Tabb, who resided at Blandon, was the junior partner in P.M. Tabb & Son, a slave-trading company operating out of Richmond's Exchange Hotel. Both men served the Confederacy as local militiamen during the Civil War, emerged physically unscathed, but suffered serious financial setbacks at its conclusion. They died within a few years of each other in the mid-1880s, after which their descendants moved quickly to subdivide and sell their inherited parcels of land.[13]

Parkside development in the Gilded Age: 1887-early 1920s

What made the former estates especially attractive to potential land investors was the decision by the City of Richmond in the mid-1870s to build a new four-million-gallon double reservoir and surrounding park on adjoining land to the east. Over the next four decades development of New

Reservoir Park (renamed William Byrd Park in 1906) would grow to a total of 300 acres with three artificial lakes, pedestrian walkways and carriage roads, a picturesque Gothic Revival pump house, sports fields, and a horseracing track. As the park expanded, so did its number of visitors, especially following the introduction of railroad and electric streetcar lines to the area after 1887.[14]

When advertising the sale of the "Very Valuable and Attractive Farm, Called Blandon" on behalf of the Tabb heirs in 1884, a local auctioneer noted that the property was "most desirable... on account of its proximity to the public Park, which has grown in the past year or two to be the most fashionable and attractive place near the city. The grounds lie beautifully, the place is healthy, and is destined to become very valuable."[15] Finding no immediate buyer, the Tabb descendants rented out the old brick farmhouse and six surrounding acres to a concessionaire who, during the decade of the 1890s, operated the so-called Blandon Park as an unofficial extension of the adjoining municipal park. At the site, Richmonders gathered for picnics, group reunions, and baseball games. The heirs subdivided the remaining property and soon found buyers for fifteen acres near the reservoir where they laid out streets in a grid plan and sold several three- and four-acre lots. Among the first to build in this nascent streetcar suburb was city court judge E. C. Minor, a Confederate veteran who lost an arm during the war. His 1892 Queen Anne-style, stucco-clad summer house still stands at 3001 Condie Street (#127-6756-0135). North of Minor's property, absentee property owner Anne Grant leased several lots to prominent commercial florist J. H. Harvey, who cultivated flower gardens.[16]

While the Tabb property sold piecemeal and slowly, Haxall's Beechwood Farm to the south changed hands quickly. In 1887, descendants sold it in its entirety to Thomas L. Blanton, a commercial dairyman who, over the next thirty years, maintained a portion of the land as one of several regional farms supplying his Richmond Dairy Company. Blanton immediately subdivided and sold two sizeable tracts to absentee land investors. The following year, he also sold a much smaller lot, just over an acre, to Charles Euker. This German-American saloon owner—also a Confederate veteran—built a substantial two-story frame residence fronting Pump House Road and named his new country estate Marburg after the German city from which he, his father, and brothers emigrated in the 1850s. The handsome frame farmhouse, completed ca. 1889 and embellished with Victorian-era detailing, remains today and is recognized as one of the Carillon Neighborhood's oldest surviving residence (#127-6756-0340).[17]

The turn of the 20th century brought increasing prosperity to Richmond and along with it growing interest in the land west of the park. In 1898, the newly formed partnership of William A. Mann and Herbert Brown bought out the Harvey florist business and continued gardening operations near the reservoir. By 1903 the Mann & Brown firm, which quickly gained renown for providing floral decorations to Richmond society events, was able to purchase several acres on which it established two dozen large commercial greenhouses. The structures would dominate the area over the next half century. On an adjoining lot fronting the reservoir (present-day 700 Blanton Avenue), English-born Herbert Brown built a sturdy two-story frame farmhouse for his residence. Once his wealth was established, he had the dwelling moved a few blocks southwest to serve as the greenhouse manager's residence; it remains there today (822 Walpole Street,

#127-6756-0108). In its former place, Brown built a Colonial Revival brick residence around 1920; its design is attributed to architect D. Wiley Anderson (#127-6756-0027).[18] (Known today as Blanton House, the mansion currently houses staff offices for the City of Richmond Parks and Recreation Department.) Two other residences took their place on Blandon (now Blanton) Avenue: a two-story, Queen Anne-style frame house, built between 1890 and 1900, detailed with spindlework brackets, a metal roof finial, and a projecting gable-roofed bay with cutaway corners; and, built next to it, a picturesque American Four-Square frame residence (ca. 1916), typical of the style with its wide hipped roof and overhanging eaves (today 822 and 816 Blanton Avenue, respectively; #127-6756-0032, 127-6756-0031.)

In 1902, prominent saloonkeeper and hotelier William Rueger brought an end to the privately operated Blandon Park by purchasing the Tabb homestead and surrounding acres. After razing the antebellum farmhouse, he built a suburban mansion at the site, which he named Idle Hour. (A half century later, the City of Richmond would purchase the property and demolish the house and outbuildings to make way for a new elementary school and adjoining Rueger Playground.) Sporadic development also commenced to the south in these early years of the new century. In an open field along the old Granite Road, an unknown builder put up a pair of frame houses. Today the dwellings, constructed ca. 1910, still anchor opposite corners of the 3100 block of Garrett Street. The striking Dutch Colonial (3118 Garrett), would demark the terminus of a second streetcar line introduced to suburb, running north-south along S. Belmont Street. Even further south, the completion of a loop road through the forested sector of Byrd Park inspired Dr. E. J. Mosely to build his summer residence, Hilltop, around 1907 (1410 Pump House Drive, #127-6272/127-6756-0002). During Prohibition and under subsequent ownership, the picturesque country cottage gained notoriety as a private watering hole and took on an interim nickname, Swan Tavern.[19]

Annexations by the city in 1906 and 1914 folded Byrd Park and the future Carillon district into Richmond city limits. To physically define the new municipal boundaries, city workers set up several obelisk markers, at least four of which—marked "C. L. 1908" or "C.L. 1914"—remain *in situ* within the neighborhood (#127-6756-0378). As the city doubled in size during these expansions, new construction answered increasing demands for middle-class urban housing. Immediately north of Rueger's Idle Hour estate, an unknown developer built a series of tidy brick row houses along S. Sheppard Street and Dance Street (now Maplewood Avenue) between 1924 and 1925. These two-and-a-half-story brick dwellings mirrored similar detached and semi-detached residences characteristic of housing constructed in city's nearby Fan district during the previous two decades.[20]

Elegance and Exclusivity: 1920s-1930s

In the second decade of the twentieth century, growing fortunes and a new desire for elegant living converged to spur a period of building in the district. Academically trained architects, kept busy citywide with commissions for revival-style mansions along Monument Avenue and in growing developments like Windsor Farms and Ginter Park, found affluent customers wishing to build near Byrd Park. In 1920, the same year that marked the completion of florist Herbert Brown's grand residence near the reservoir, architect W. Duncan Lee designed an imposing

British Arts-and-Craft style manor house for John M. Brockenbrough Jr. and his wife, Clara. The dwelling, oriented on a hill facing the James River, sat in the midst of twenty acres of former Haxall land, which the couple renamed Doolough after an ancestral home in Ireland (#127-6756-0001). Two generations of the Brockenbrough family would enjoy the estate until its sale in 1985 to make way for the present-day Kanawha Trace development; the house remains on the site. On adjoining land, Lee also designed a spacious residence for attorney Stuart Christian in 1919 that combines elements of the Shingle, Mediterranean Revival, and Colonial Revival styles (#127-6756-0368). Located at the terminus of today's Sunset Lane, the house still enjoys a breathtaking view of river.[21]

Far more visible to the public during the 1920s was the well-publicized launch of William Byrd Parkway, an "exclusive residential section" planned by Roger Gregory of Parkway Realty Corporation. Purchasing twenty-two acres of former Haxall land immediately south of Granite (Garrett) Street in 1921, the developer laid out eighty-one lots on gently curving streets ornamented with a few semi-curricular islands of grass—a street pattern that remains today. At the area's eastern perimeter facing Byrd Park was Oaklane Avenue (present-day Rugby Road), sweeping diagonally to merge with Pump House Drive. There, Gregory positioned a formal two-way entrance calculated to line up with a section of the park recently designated as the location for a yet unplanned World War I monument. At that place, as if to signal the aspirations of the upscale development, Gregory embellished the entryway with flanking brick pillars—each crowned with eagle-topped arches and anchored with half-circular concrete benches—and a median marker that bore a bas-relief plaque of the Byrd family coat of arms (#127-6756-0377).[22]

In the mid-1920s, an extensive campaign to promote William Byrd Parkway as "the finest and mostly highly developed subdivision in the South" included a flurry of newspaper advertisements and articles as well as the unveiling of an elaborate miniature model of the planned neighborhood—complete with working electric streetlights—at Richmond's1924 better homes and building exposition. In addition to touting the health and leisure benefits of living in such close proximity to the park, the Parkway Realty Company also emphasized the neighborhood's exclusivity. "This is a highly restricted 100% American community—your neighbors will be people you would be glad to know," promised one ad. A 1926 feature article went further, itemizing the "wise and proper restrictions in every deed" that served to keep out commercial, multi-family, or low-cost buildings as well as "persons not of the Caucasian race."[23]

By the end of the decade, several opulent mansions sprouted up on the development's larger lots. Designed by notable Richmond architects and finely constructed by local builders, engineers, and craftsmen, a few of the houses were finished with formal gardens created by acclaimed landscape architect, Charles Gillette. Seeking the pleasures of suburban living, the new owners were prominent businessmen, attorneys, physicians, and merchants. Among the notable residences that emerged during this active development campaign were: a Georgian revival mansion (1112 Sunset Avenue, #127-6756-0301) designed by D. Wiley Anderson for H. William Nolde, the German-born owner of Nolde's Bakery; an English Tudor house (2904 Rugby Road; #127-6756-0272) designed by Otis K. Asbury for Charles H. Fentress, owner of a paper company; a Colonial Revival house (3002 Rugby Road; #127-6756-0310) designed by H.

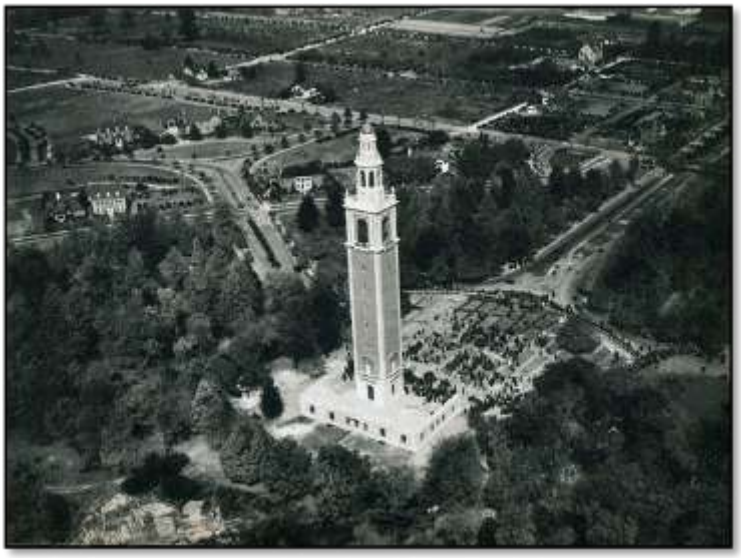
Carl Messerschmitt for Edward Keegan, construction corporation president; and a New England flavored shingle-style house (2900 Rugby Road; #127-6756-0271) designed by W. Duncan Lee for District Court Judge Robert N. Pollard.[24]

Parkway Realty Corporation also began marketing the property between Granite (Garrett) Street and the warren of Mann & Brown greenhouses north of Condie Street, a subdivision formerly established as Boulevard Terrace. Before the end of the decade, the company put up seven additional residences along Blanton Avenue, primarily American Four-Square designs with Colonial Revival detailing. Other buildings commenced on land surrounding William Byrd Parkway, including three stately country manors in Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, and Tudor Revival styles at the end of Nelson Street (now 1517, 1525, and 1527 Sunset Lane; #127-6756-0372, #127-6756-0370, #127-6756-0369), and a graceful Dutch Revival frame house (3201 Bute, #127-6756-0354). In 1922, an unknown builder erected a pair of complementary Arts & Crafts cottages (3109 and 3113 Bute Lane; #127-6756-0353, #127-6756-0352), anecdotally associated with W. Duncan Lee. Designed in similar, but not identical manners, the cottages measure slightly over 1,000 square feet each. The so-called "love cottages," with their meticulous hand-crafted interiors, still carry the tradition of having been built as a discrete country haven for a Richmond businessman and his lady friend.[25]

Of all the newly minted homes in the area, none had a more dramatic setting than "Blue Shingles" (#127-6800). The three-story mansion, designed in 1922 by Otis K. Asbury for coal executive Lorenzo Sibert Evans, sat on the crest of a hill with a commanding view of the James River. The house—now demolished—was built on a 14.5-acre tract that was once the westernmost property of Bolling Haxall. The land was naturally set apart by a deep ravine and, after 1890, further isolated by the tracks of a beltline connector of the R. F. & P. Railroad. As a result, the only access to the property was over a small concrete bridge accessed via a private driveway extending from the west end of Bute Lane. Asbury designed the Blue Shingles residence as a playfully outsized Arts and Crafts "cottage," which—like the house the architect created on Rugby Road—featured a stucco exterior peppered with Tudor Revival rustication. Blue-gray colored window trim hinted at the source of the estate's name. The property was finished with a formal garden, reflecting pool, and bridle paths designed by Gillette.[26]

The stock market crash in the fall of 1929 and the severe financial crises that followed effectively brought the lofty plan of establishing a sizeable enclave of posh mansions in the district to a halt. Aerial photographs made in the mid-1930s confirm that, just beyond the new residences, the neighborhood remained mostly undeveloped. Empty streets ran along open fields, punctuated by a few dwellings, either alone or in clusters. Despite the poor economy, Roger Gregory—still operating under the aegis of his Parkway Realty Corporation—managed to construct several additional houses on Sunset and Rendale avenues as well as Condie Street and Philip Street (later Douglasdale Road). While lacking the grand style and scale of the houses built during the previous decade, these two-story brick dwellings—all with slate roofs and designed primarily in Cape Cod or Colonial Revival modes—proved attractive and ample enough to draw buyers, even in the midst of the Great Depression.[27]

The district's appeal gained a needed boost with the completion of the Virginia World War Memorial Carillon, dedicated to the memory of Virginians who served during the Great War. The 240-foot bell tower was built with state and private funds on Byrd Park acreage donated by the City of Richmond. Following a decade of planning, fundraising, and phased construction—and with occasional controversies detailed in the newspapers—the Carillon was dedicated with military pageantry on October 15, 1932 before a crowd of 15,000. Civic enthusiasm for the monument and the newly landscaped parkland around it ensured that a steady stream of visitors gathered at the green space opposite the formal entryway of William Byrd Parkway.[28]



View of the Dedication Ceremony for the Virginia War Memorial Carillon, 1932. A glimpse of the sparsely developed Carillon neighborhood appears in the upper third of the photograph.
Source: Dementi Studios

Housing boom: 1940s-1950s

World War II fueled a strengthening economy, but at the same time it diverted raw materials into the war effort. Nonetheless, Colonial Homes, Inc., one of the many development companies active during the war years and afterwards, moved forward with speculative housing on Sunset and Rendale Avenues and Bute Lane. The company's promotional literature in 1942 explained that the builder had set aside the "better materials" such as copper for wiring and gutters before market prices rose. The more concentrated development effort during this time took place a few streets to the north with the introduction of Rueger Street and the expansion of Grant, French, Condie, Philip (Douglasdale) and Granite (Garrett) streets westward past S. Belmont Avenue.[29]

No period of time brought as much building activity to the Carillon neighborhood as the 1940s and 1950s, when over 250 single-family houses were constructed. The Federal Housing Administration (FHA), established during the Depression to support the housing market, provided loans to large builders wanting to put up acres of tract housing. Seemingly overnight, hundreds of modest-sized dwellings—primarily brick Cape Cods—went up north of Douglasdale Road and in the cul-de-sacs of Rendale and Sunset avenues. The demolition of

the old Mann & Brown greenhouses also opened dozens of lots between Grant and Condie. The new houses sold quickly. FHA loans came readily to qualifying buyers. Moreover, veterans returning to civilian life had benefit of low-interest, zero-down-payment home loans courtesy of the GI Bill.[30]

Potential buyers continued to find compelling advantages in the neighborhood, such as the short commuting distance to the city by car, streetcar, or bus and the enduring appeal of Byrd Park with its natural beauty, athletic venues, and cultural events—including regular Carillon concerts. Moreover, after 1954, families could send their children to the brand new John B. Cary Elementary School (#127-6756-0136), built by the city on the site of the old Rueger estate between Maplewood and Grant Streets. During this period, a heady optimism permeated the district, captured in the Colonial Homes sales brochure that assured potential buyers that the neighborhood had the "RIGHT LOCATION – RIGHT CON-STRUCTION – RIGHT PRICE – RIGHT NOW." The real estate company also emphasized that the community was restricted to "the *right* neighbors"—a phrase that signaled that African Americans were excluded from living in the burgeoning Carillon neighborhood, just as they were banned from enjoying Byrd Park.[31]

Early 1950s aerial view of new development in the neighborhood, looking east towards the open-air reservoir. Source: Adolph B. Rice Studio Collection, Library of Virginia

Following World War II, an intense battle by blacks against race discrimination gained momentum with the growing Civil Rights Movement. The same year that Cary Elementary opened its doors to its all-white students, a crucial breakthrough came when the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously struck down the long-standing doctrine of "separate but equal" in its decision in the *Brown* v. *Board of Education of Topeka* case. The ruling prompted segregationists to fight against court-ordered school integration with strategies such as Virginia's "Massive Resistance" efforts. At the same time, the victory galvanized civil liberties activists to persevere in ongoing

challenges against discrimination in transportation, public accommodations, and assembly as well as in voting, marriage, and housing rights.[32]

The housing question became especially intense in Richmond with the implementation of a comprehensive "Master Plan for the Physical Development of the City," drawn up in 1946 by the nationally renowned consulting firm of Harland Bartholomew & Associates. To make room for the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike (now I-95) and, later, a commuter expressway to the western suburbs (I-195), the city undertook an aggressive campaign of clearance that destroyed or invaded nearly every major black neighborhood in the city. Clearance of houses to make way for construction would ultimately displace an estimated 20,000 black Richmonders by the early 1960s, and the limited number of housing units available in segregated neighborhoods and newly constructed projects proved inadequate.[33]

A changing neighborhood: 1960s-1970s

New construction in the Carillon district slowed significantly in the 1960s to fourteen modest-sized houses located throughout the neighborhood and a small chapel built at the corner of Blanton Avenue and French Street for Asbury Wesleyan Methodist Church (now Unity of Richmond) (#127-6756-0028). Nonetheless, by decade's end, the city's massive urban renewal project canceled out this modest growth by removing a greater number of dwellings. One of the final stages of the thirty-five year effort was construction of the Downtown Expressway (I-195/SR-195) and ramp to the Powhite Parkway (SR-146) along the district's northern and western periphery. Announced in 1966 and commenced two years later, clearance for construction sheared off dozens of houses from the western ends of Maplewood, Rueger, Grant, French, Condie, and Douglasdale. At the same time, the path of the thirteen-mile expressway demolished large segments of African American communities immediately to the north and east. In this phase alone, the Richmond Metropolitan Authority, through the power of eminent domain, displaced an additional 1,000 households. As black families from these and other Richmond regions explored sites for relocation, new federal laws made once segregated neighborhoods like the Carillon viable options.[34]

During this decade of profound change, the hard-won Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlawed major forms of discrimination against racial, ethnic, national, and religious minorities, and women. Four years later, Congress enacted the Fair Housing Act (Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968), which banned discrimination in the sale, rental, or financing of housing. In June 1968, the *Afro-American* newspaper in Baltimore explored the impact of that recent ruling on Richmond, Virginia, noting the city and state's reputation for ducking previous civil rights legislation. Among the officials interviewed was Councilman Phil J. Bagley Jr., "considered certain to be the city's next mayor." Bagley, a realtor who had resided in the Carillon neighborhood since the early 1950s, responded he hadn't read the decision, but, "if it's the law of the land, people will have to abide by it." No doubt Bagley was aware that, beginning in 1967, the first African American residents had moved into his own community, purchasing homes on Grant and French Streets. The following year brought several more black families to the modestly priced houses north of Douglasdale. Soon, the Carillon neighborhood began experiencing rampant "white

flight," and within eighteen months, approximately a third of the neighborhood had new African American occupants.[35]

Circumstances in 1968 were especially volatile. White residents, already unnerved by the onset of nearby expressway clearance, read warnings in the newspapers about growing black voting power in upcoming City Council elections and also witnessed the specter of riot-geared police patrolling Broad Street in the tragic days following the assassination of Martin Luther King. Overtly at first—then subtly after the Fair Housing Act made such practices illegal—both white and black real estate agents profited by fanning race-based fears through blockbusting and racial steering. Identifying particular neighborhoods such as the Carillon district as "changing," they informed homeowners that property values were quickly plummeting because an African American moved into the block, street, or sector. The agents would then purchase homes at a reduced rate and sell them at a profit to new black occupants. It would be a triple play if they also handled the fleeing owner's relocation to the suburbs. In addition to blockbusting, the rapid shifting of racial demographics was exacerbated by now-illegal racial steering, by which agents guided white clients to white neighborhoods only and black clients to black or transitional communities like the Carillon.[36]

"The neighborhood was in utter panic," Frank Gilbert stated when recalling the circumstances that launched the Carillon Civic Association (CCA) in the summer of 1968. The business executive and a handful of concerned residents, including his wife, Kippy, began holding small informal meetings in their home or at the residence of their Sunset Avenue neighbors, pediatrician Basil Jones and his wife, Ruth. "There were a number of white folk who thought the purpose was to keep black folk out," Gilbert recalled. They left the gatherings disappointed. "Times were changing," remembered Bernice Walter, who attended with her husband, Bob. "People really decided that we'd just better all get along together." By fall, the group—which had grown to approximately twenty households, both black and white—established the civic association with Gilbert as its president. The process also transformed the informal Carillon nickname for the neighborhood into the community's official moniker. The goal of the nascent coalition was to foster economic and social stability by combating prejudice and building community through open dialogue. Among its top priorities: to bring an end to the onslaught of phone calls, door knocking, and letters from aggressive real estate agents. To this end, the group began its own door knocking campaign to allay fears, share word about the new organization, and invite residents to the CCA's first public meeting.[37]

Getting Together, Richmond Neighbors Talk About the Circumstances That Brought Them All to the Same Area
Clockwise (from left) are: Dan Kalman, Reginald Brown, Jennie Howe, Mrs. Brown, Frank Gilbert, Robert Lovelace, Mrs. Lovelace.

An impromptu front porch visit by Gilbert brought the effort to the attention of Harold M. Marsh Sr. The African American attorney had moved recently to Douglasdale Road as the expressway project razed his residence—originally his parents' home where he and his brother, then City Councilman Henry L. Marsh III, had grown up. Partners in the formidable law firm of Hill, Tucker & Marsh that represented one of the five combined cases in the landmark *Brown* v. *Board of Education* decision, the men had lobbied unsuccessfully to have the path of the thoroughfare relocated along the river. As Harold Marsh later recalled, it took him nearly two years to find the Douglasdale house and the evocation of the Fair Housing Act to purchase it. Initially skeptical when learning about the newly formed civic association, he nevertheless decided to attend the meetings. The attorney, who in earlier days broke the color divide as the first black graduate of the University of Virginia Law School, soon became a crucial advocate and eventually served as the association's third president. He was remembered warmly by Carol Towell, another founding member: "Harold led the way in teaching us what it was like to be a black man in Richmond. By turns angry and compassionate, [he] led us along to understanding." Further summing up the early efforts of group, she added, "We were young then, and full of energy, and we thought we could make a difference in a city of segregated neighborhoods. We would be different, and that is what we became."[38]

The first official meeting of the new civic association at John B. Cary Elementary School on November 18th, 1968, drew a moderate crowd. More significant was the publicity it attracted for the interracial organization with the bold stated purpose of maintaining an integrated neighborhood. Headlines read: "Biracial Unit Fights 'Panic," "Carillon Group Promotes

Community," and "Group to Try to 'Stabilize' Carillon Area." Ruth Jones, group spokesperson and trained social worker, stated that individuals "who are founding the group feel that with a united front… [we] can guide the community through its transition." As to residents who were determined to leave, she concluded: "Most of the people who are going to run have already run." The statement was optimistic. It would take several more years and significant effort to stop the exodus. The first formative decade of the CCA played out against the backdrop of one of the most tumultuous periods in the history of Richmond. The atmosphere was indeed charged. Race-based struggles informed the major issues of the 1970s: ongoing demolition of black neighborhoods, housing discrimination, desegregation of the public schools through busing, suburban annexation, and the changing form of city government. As sociology professor Rutledge Dennis succinctly stated: "Richmond and the Carillon neighborhood have concurrent histories."[39]

In 1969 the city set in motion the controversial process of annexing twenty-three square miles of Chesterfield County, based on an agreement negotiated over a two year period by Richmond's then mayor, Phil J. Bagley Jr. Broadly understood was the fact that the move would bring an infusion of white voters that could influence city elections for years to come. The decision was unpopular with county residents within the so-called Bagley-Horner district and with African Americans who recognized an attempt to dilute the growing black vote. Occasional protestors gathered to picket outside Bagley's house on Bute Lane, one of the factors that likely prompted the mayor to move out of the Carillon neighborhood in December 1970, reportedly overnight. By that time, the annexation scheme had been halted by a federal lawsuit that cited violation of the Voting Rights Act. While the case made its way to the U.S. Supreme Court, the Justice Department ordered Richmond to suspend City Council elections. The court's final ruling five years later held that the city could acquire the additional land, but it had to change its at-large council form of government to a more racially balanced nine-ward system. As a result, the Carillon neighborhood became part of Richmond's Fifth District, identified as the crucial "swing" district with its diverse population. In 1977, the long-awaited elections resulted in the city's first black-majority City Council and the election of Henry L. Marsh III as its first African American mayor. Representing the new Fifth District was H.W. ("Chuck") Richardson, a black Carillon district resident who would go on to become the city's longest serving councilman, stepping down in 1995 after eighteen years.[40]

During the 1970s, the CCA gained momentum and attracted new members through meetings, informative programs, and dinners, holiday parties, neighborhood parades, and athletic events. Monthly association meetings were typically convened at John B. Cary Elementary School or at the brand new First Unitarian Church (later named First Unitarian Universalist Church) at 1000 Blanton Avenue (#127-6756-0045). Designed by the internationally renowned Ulrich Franzen, a German-born American architect who excelled in the Modernist style, the sleek new sanctuary signaled the progressive tastes of the congregation. Moreover, its prominent location at the edge of the racially mixed neighborhood—a primary factor in the site's selection—reflected the church's equally progressive values. Even before First Unitarian opened its doors in the fall of 1972, its minister and members (including several neighborhood residents) contributed time, money, and administrative services in support of the fledgling CCA. Among the collaborative

programs that soon benefited both church and neighborhood was the establishment in 1973 of a no-fee cooperative nursery on the site, staffed by a large corps of parent volunteers.[41]

No single event did more to bolster civic association efforts and the reputation of the neighborhood during these formative years than the glowing public endorsement offered by Governor Linwood Holton. Attending an association meeting on September 20, 1971, he spoke before an audience of over 300 residents, evenly divided between races. The Governor praised the community's "extraordinary effort" and deemed it a national model for integration, stating:

> It is my sincere belief that what happens in a small Richmond neighborhood with less population than a Manhattan apartment complex can be of enduring importance to America. It is people trying. It is people showing that this nation does profess the ideals for which it is supposed to stand.

The following year Holton, the Commonwealth's first Republican governor since Reconstruction, signed the Virginia Fair Housing Law, passed by the General Assembly along the lines of the earlier federal Fair Housing Act.[42]

The early 1970s brought some promising signs of stabilization. For the first time in several years, white families began arriving as new residents, including W. H. Cabell Venable and his wife, Catherine. Previously, the prominent attorney had litigated the original class action lawsuit against city over annexation. Other newcomers included another attorney, Randy Rollins, and his wife, Martha, who moved into their Rugby Road residence in January 1970—but not without firm discouragement from their real estate agent who tried to steer them away with the dire prediction that they would move again in five years when the "neighborhood goes." Wanting to raise their family in the beautiful park side residence, they soon became active participants in the effort to maintain racial balance in the district. "So I went out and started meeting the neighbors," Martha Rollins recalled. "Over that first year I probably knocked on doors of all 350 homes." Through the CCA and independently, the couple and a widening circle of black and white neighbors hosted casual gatherings to "create community," including picnics, pot luck dinners and backyard pool parties. Having grown up in segregated North Carolina, they were sensitive to the potential discomfort of their guests, many of them experiencing their first integrated social events.[43]

Of course not everyone had interest in meeting their neighbors or joining the CCA. Some white residents who didn't move for various reasons could be subtly or openly hostile, including one Bute Lane resident who reportedly grew fearful of an impending race war, stockpiled firearms, and encouraged his neighbors to do the same. Tipped off by concerned citizens, federal agents removed illegal ordnance from his house, including a bazooka. The man slipped into wary acceptance, and his neighbors breathed easier. Tensions played out elsewhere in less dramatic fashion; some remained unresolved, others brought occasional moments of grace. An elderly woman on Sunset Avenue made a point of turning her back on her new black neighbors when encountering them outside. The awkward choreography extended indoors. "When I would open my kitchen window shade in the morning," Mary Stanton remembered, "she'd make a point of

pulling hers down." Stanton related that she and her husband, Eddie, found other supportive relationships in the neighborhood and were determined not to let the behavior bother them. "But a few years later, I learned that she and her husband were quite ill. . . . Seeing her outdoors, I called to her and said, 'I know you don't want me here. But I want you to know that I'm available to help in any way.'" Soon after, the African American housewife received a request to help with transport to medical appointments. Staunton became a regular helpmate and comfort to the soon-widowed and frail neighbor. "We became friends in the remaining months of her life."[44]

While the slow work of trust and community building continued, the precarious balance of the integrated neighborhood was still being undermined by ongoing illegal practices. Of particular concern to CCA members was the dual-classification of housing ads in the leading Richmond newspapers. Immediately after passage of the Fair Housing Act in April 1968, the designation "colored" vanished from sales listings. However an ongoing racial distinction was made—and was understood—that white residential property appeared under "Houses for Sale" followed by a numerical zone and non-white property under the simple heading "Houses for Sale." Due to changing demographics, houses in the Carillon area began appearing under the latter. In response, CCA began placing occasional booster ads in the appropriate Zone 2 section promoting the Carillon as "A Good Place to Live." More effective were the efforts of association presidents Frank Gilbert and his successor, Robert Lovelace III, who persistently filed complaints about the dual listings. At a public integration hearing Harold Marsh also testified about the practice as an example of pervasive racism, which alerted the U.S. Justice Department. With pressure brought to bear, the system had ended by the summer of 1971, and all ads appeared in columns organized by residential zones. The transition was accompanied with the placement of boxes above each section containing the bold-face reminder: "Federal Law Contains Prohibitions Against Discrimination in the Sale of Houses."

A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE
A neighborhood where people care, not only for their yards, but also for each other. A place convenient to downtown Richmond, Willow Lawn, Bon Air, the John B. Cary model school, the Virginia Museum, VCU, and MCV. A quiet area within walking distance of recreational facilities and open spaces. A place where neighbors are unified to develop and promote their community through an active civic association. If you want to know more about this good place to live, call one of the residents of the Carillon area. 359-0188, 358-0700, 353-0226 and 355-4983.

Richmond Times-Dispatch, 15 March 1970

Despite such victories, large and small, the Carillon neighborhood continued to roil as it entered what would be its peak period of residential turnover in 1972-1973. Another factor fueling instability was the practice of redlining through which financial institutions denied or limited loans to individuals wishing to purchase property in racially mixed or all-black neighborhoods. John Moeser described his experience when he and his wife, Sharon, attempted to buy a house on Sunset Avenue in 1972. Both employed educators—he an assistant professor in the Department of Urban Studies at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) and she a high

school teacher in Chesterfield County—the white couple was surprised to find that lending institutions were reluctant to provide the full amount needed. "At either the second or third bank…the appraiser was there and casually mentioned to the loan person, 'Well you know it's a changing neighborhood.' And that tipped [our realtor] and us off. The fact that this was an integrated neighborhood meant that it was, according the bank, a poor risk…. Given what we ran across with the lending institutions, we went to HOME, and we reported what was happening. HOME contacted the Justice Department; they were beginning to really look at redlining."[46]

The Moesers had become involved with HOME—Housing Opportunities Made Equal—when the group organized the year before. Dedicated to fair housing in the Richmond metropolitan area, the non-profit organization sought ways to change attitudes about integration, advise potential homeowners, and enforce laws, a mission it continues today. Of particular interest to the organization were the lingering discriminatory episodes in the Carillon neighborhood, and, in 1976, CCA and HOME partnered in an exploratory survey about real estate practices. Moreover, several of the early board members of HOME, including Moeser, relocated to the neighborhood in the 1970s: Rutledge Dennis, William Henderson, and Timothy Langston. The latter, a black administrator serving as VCU's Dean of Student Services, became the next occupant of the Bute Lane residence of former-mayor Bagley.[47] These community leaders brought additional organizing experience and strategies to the neighborhood. But the exchange was mutual. Moeser recalled being invited with his colleague Rutledge Dennis to attend a CCA board meeting:

> This was an integrated group; there were black and white officers. We were sitting in the living room, and this was the conversation: "How can we maintain the integrated character of the neighborhood?" And what made it fascinating is that a very difficult subject was addressed forthrightly and openly: "When does a neighborhood 'tip?'" And yet there was this level of trust where we could talk about it.[48]

Dennis, in recalling that and similar discussions, explained the role of public perception in destabilizing a neighborhood. The "tipping point" arrived, he noted, when enough African Americans move into a formerly all-white neighborhood—typically at fifteen to twenty-percent—to trigger the perception that it is a "black" neighborhood. The concept had significance for CCA leaders; the Carillon community had surpassed that metric long before. In 1971, when Dennis began a teaching position at VCU's Department of Sociology and Anthropology, he also became the first African American resident on Sunset Avenue. At the time, the district was closing in on fifty-percent black occupancy.[49]

From the CCA's earliest days, association leaders understood the strategic importance of generating a positive public perception about the community. In addition placing targeted classified ads and participating in local parades, the press-savvy residents posted ongoing press releases about neighborhood programs and activities. They also produced a tri-fold brochure extolling the community's advantages and bearing the association's new motto: "Good Neighbors Come in All Colors." The pamphlet was retired in 1976 when replaced by a professionally designed booklet titled *The Carillon,* printed for distribution to government and business leaders, but primarily to realtors to share with potential home buyers.

One of the many CCA-sponsored events held in the 1970s. Source: CCA Archives

CCA president Randy Rollins sent bundles out with a cover letter stating: "We feel the Carillon community is unique to the city of Richmond, offering the advantages of a small-town community environment in an urban setting. Its location is central and its people are diverse, outgoing, and ready to welcome newcomers. We hope the booklet will convey these messages and bring to us new friends and neighbors." The publication offered limited text but over a dozen photographs of street views and residents of both races who seem to be enjoying life and each other's company. It also highlighted what had quickly become the CCA's signature public event: Arts in the Park.[50]

Arts in the Park

In 1972, the neighborhood association sponsored its first open-air art show on the Carillon grounds in Byrd Park. The weekend event was conceived as a way to bring residents together for a joint project, while showcasing the interracial community. With Richard Towell and Pat Lovelace serving as co-chairs, Arts in the Park did indeed become an all-community effort engaging dozens of volunteers. The successful outcome encouraged CCA to host the sales show on an annual basis, and with each subsequent year the event grew larger. A decade later, it drew close to 100,000 visitors, who came to browse the work of approximately 450 artists from all over the United States. Ultimately, Arts in the Park became a banner event for the city and remains so to this day. It also proved to be a successful fundraising event, compelling the non-profit CCA to determine ways to manage the significant proceeds from renting exhibition spaces. Beyond funding association activities and supporting neighborhood beautification projects such as plantings, CCA undertook an ongoing philanthropic mission. To date, the neighborhood has contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to over 130 different Richmond charities and service organizations. Association grants and donations have also provided ongoing support to the public library, Richmond's Department of Parks and Recreation to help maintain Byrd Park and the Carillon, and John B. Cary Elementary School.[51]

Arts in the Park, 1997, Source: CCA archives

A model school

From its opening in 1954, John B. Cary Elementary School was a source of neighborhood pride and one of its strong selling points. The school soared in reputation during the volatile years of Richmond's school desegregation efforts. In August 1970, after a decade and a half of failing to effectively integrate its school system, the city was compelled by federal court order to commence busing to achieve racial balance. Fully implemented the next year, cross-town busing brought widespread disruption and, with it, confusion and anger on the part of parents, students, and teachers alike. Ultimately, busing escalated the rate of white flight throughout the city as thousands of families—unwilling to support multiracial schools and unable to afford private education—relocated to white-majority suburbs and exurbs.[52]

The school situation unfolded differently for the Carillon community, which had the benefit of an unusual option. In 1969, the Richmond City School Board designated Cary Elementary as a "Model School," a transformation that would inadvertently exempt it from the realignment process and busing that arrived two years later. With open enrollment, the new "citizen's school" drew K-6 students by a city-wide lottery, but reserved places for those already attending before the transformation. Developed by a coalition of progressive parents and educators and supported by a state grant, the open education model brought innovative changes, such as extending the school year by an additional 36 days and grouping pupils according to achievement rates instead of traditional grade levels. Significantly, the model program also sought diversity by maintaining a student population that mirrored the racial and economic demographics of Richmond. As a result, even before the court ruling in 1970, Cary Elementary had an integrated student body, with black children representing almost half.[53]

Through the decade, a large percentage of Cary students were Carillon neighborhood children whose parents took the initial option of keeping them there during the tenuous first years of the experimental program. These families benefited also from a short-lived sibling legacy policy. Against the tumultuous backdrop of cross-town busing, the model school was soon perceived as an island of scholastic achievement and social unity. It thrived, especially under the administration of its indomitable principal, Barbara Grey. Another contributing factor was the school's admissions requirement of active parental involvement, which mandated monthly volunteer assignments. "The school prospered and did well because we, as concerned parents, played an active role," noted Rutledge Dennis, who served a term as PTA president. "We were invested." Accordingly, a symbiotic relationship formed between the school and the CCA, which developed an ad hoc committee to help support Cary and other public schools during the city's desegregation transition. In following decades, even after the city closed the model program and folded the school into the broader public system, the Carillon neighborhood continued its support of Cary Elementary, whether as parental volunteers or through CCA contributions to its programs and PTA.[54]

Stabilization

As the civic association's reputation as a scrappy, determined lot soared, so did media coverage that both documented and promoted the Carillon neighborhood's transformation. National Neighbors, a nonprofit federation of interracial neighborhoods, featured the district as the only southern venue in a documentary about successful integration. Funded with a grant from the Ford Foundation, a California production crew arrived in April 1974 to film a CCA picnic. The executive director of National Neighbors arrived the following March to attend a special screening for residents.[55] Locally, several Virginia newspapers and magazines chronicled the community's challenges and progress in a stream of feature articles. In October 1972, the *Richmond Mercury* published "Carillon power: How a neighborhood beat blockbusting." With extensive quotes from diverse CCA members, the three-page article outlined the short but compelling history of the civic association and heralded it as "a model for successful middle-class neighborhood action."[56] *Richmond Magazine* offered a similarly glowing multi-page account in August 1975, adding the additional detail that, despite dire predictions, not only was housing turnover slowing to a pace typical of any neighborhood, property values had risen. When the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* profiled the neighborhood in April 1977, the reporter mused: "in a Southern City where a major thoroughfare is noted for its monuments to Civil War heroes, it is no small achievement to have blacks and whites living next to one another." The article, titled "Good Neighbors . . . in All Colors" offered candid reflections by numerous residents who shared their experiences over the previous decade. CCA's determined efforts appeared to have maintained a balance of white and black residents. Harold Marsh observed one of the signs of stability: "I have seen social phenomena in the Carillon that I didn't expect to see anywhere in my lifetime. . . . Blacks have been able to buy homes previously occupied by whites and resell them later to whites." In its final paragraphs, the lengthy article stated that "the point of the several-year-long struggle was to achieve a racially balanced, harmonious community." Randy Rollins, then serving as CCA's president, added: "Now, the desire is to keep it that way."[57]

Neighborhood children, pictured in *The Carillon*, CCA publication, 1976

When Rollins passed the gavel to Mary Jane Hyland (now Walsh) in 1977, the civic association was a seasoned group that acknowledged successes but remained diligent in its efforts to keep its interracial community engaged, vital, and cohesive. That year, such qualities helped them redirect focus to new, intense battles over public and private campaigns to develop property in and around the neighborhood. Sequential development challenges would occupy much of CCA's energy and resources through the turn of the 21st century. Nevertheless, the Carillon neighborhood maintained its reputation as a model for successful integration in Richmond and in Virginia, earning honors through the years for its human relations efforts and philanthropic giving. The diverse community also served as an "incubator," as one neighbor put it, for the genesis of other nonprofit organizations related to race relations, including the renowned Hope in the Cities.[58]

Afterword

"Hard work," is the phrase used regularly by longtime Carillon residents who participated in an oral history initiative to document neighborhood history on the occasion of CCA's forty-fifth anniversary in 2013. "I recall dozens and dozens of truly remarkable and good people who worked hard to keep our neighborhood intact," noted Mary Jane Walsh. In the years 1968 through 1977, she and countless other neighbors—black and white—pushed against convention by embracing their "changing neighborhood," befriended neighbors of a different race, and demonstrated that an integrated community could and would thrive. Reflecting back on those years, Pat Lovelace—who recently retired from managing Arts in the Park after forty-three years—stated: "People that lived here decided that we were going to do whatever it took. . . . Somebody said to me years later, 'It seems that your neighborhood is coming back.' And I said, 'Coming back from where? I don't think we went anywhere!'"[59]

ENDNOTES

Section 7

1. Elizabeth L. O'Leary, *The Carillon Neighborhood: A History* (Richmond: Carillon Civic Association, 2013), 1-3. Watkins' parcels extended from the Westham Plank Road on the north (present-day Cary Street) to the James River and in addition to encompassing the area of the Carillon Neighborhood, also encompassed the majority of the land that would become William Byrd Park.
2. O'Leary, 7. Several of the streets in this area of the neighborhood retain the names of Tabb family members, including son Condie, and subsequent owners such as Anne Grant and Clara Walpole.
3. O'Leary, 8; "History," Marburg website, http://marburghouse.com/history.html, accessed 27 August 2015.
4. Carlton Norris McKenney, *Rails in Richmond* (Glendale, CA: Interurban Press, 1986), 114.
5. O'Leary, 9. It may be that the commercial greenhouse operators were drawn to the area due to the success of the City's municipal tree nursery, which was planted in the 30 acres located south of the new reservoir. Spearheaded by City Engineer Wilfred Cutshaw in 1890, the nursery was a less expensive alternative to commercially grown trees. The nursery succeeded in providing shade trees for the streets, parks, and other areas in the city, and also provided income for the city treasury. The nursery operated in this located until 1920, when operations were moved to Bryan Park. Remnants of some of the nursery-grown trees can be seen along the Vita Course area, just as some of the trees located around the Blanton House appear to be remnants of the greenhouse operations there.
6. "William Byrd Parkway Recalls Colonial Days," *Richmond Times Dispatch*, 17 January 1926, real estate section, 4. Courtesy of Drew Carneal.
7. O'Leary, 12.
8. Emily Pettis, Amy Squitieri, Christina Slattery, Christine Long, Patti Kuhn, Debra McClane, Sarah Groesbeck, *NCHRP Report 723: A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing*. Washington D.C.: Transportation Research Board, 2012), 105-106.
9. Richmond Unitarian Universalist website, https://www.richmonduu.org/about-us/first-uu-history/. Accessed 2 August 2015.

Section 8

10. For a detailed narrative of the district's history from the 17th century to the present, with full sources cited, see Elizabeth L. O'Leary, *The Carillon Neighborhood: A History* (Richmond: Carillon Civic Association, 2013; revised edition forthcoming, 2018).
11. O'Leary, 18-34; Bill Miller, "The Carillon Neighborhood, 'Good Neighbors . . . in All Colors,'" *Richmond Times-Dispatch,* 24 April 1977, G-1, G-3; "Holton Praises Unit's Race Stand," *Richmond News Leader,* 21 September 1971, 17; "Holton Hails Efforts of Carillon Group," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 21 September 1971, B-1.
12. Virginia General Assembly, Joint Resolution No. 137, January 13, 2014.
13. O'Leary, 2-8. The Tabb and Haxall dwellings are no longer extant. Various survey and plat maps locate the Tabb farmhouse at the site of the current Rueger Playground behind John B. Cary Elementary School and Beechwood Farm dwelling and outbuildings in approximate area of the 3100 block of today's Bute Lane.
14. O'Leary, 4-7; T. Tyler Pottterfield, *Nonesuch Place: a History of the Richmond Landscape* (Charleston & London: History Press: 2009), 106-110.
15. O'Leary, 4; *Daily Dispatch*, 8 June 1884.
16. O'Leary, 7.
17. O'Leary, 8. In 2013, the historic Marburg property was purchased by a development company and faced demolition to make way for a dense compound of six houses. Bowing to local protest, the firm

permitted the old farmhouse to be sold to new owners, who are currently restoring it. The developer still plans four new houses to be built on land surrounding it. For more information about the building and its history, see www.Marburghouse.com.
18. O'Leary, 8-9. Attribution of the design for the Brown residence was made by Keith Van Allen, grandson of architect D. Wiley Anderson. Correspondence with Elizabeth O'Leary, 4 August 2014.
19. O'Leary, 9-10.
20. O'Leary, 9.
21. O'Leary, 10-12.
22. "Build Beautiful Entrance to William Byrd Parkway," *Richmond Times-Dispatch,* 14 April 1924, real estate section, 1; "William Byrd Parkway Recalls Colonial Days," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 17 January 1926, real estate section, 4; O'Leary, 11-12; L. Crawford Redd, "Plan of William Byrd Parkway," 1923-24, CCA archives.
23. "Place Parkway Before Public," *Richmond Times-Dispatch,* real estate section, 2; Advertisements, *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 9 March 1924 and May 4, 1924, both real estate section, 1; "Parkway Takes Over Boulevard Terrace," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 4 May 1924, real estate section, 1; "William Byrd Parkway Recalls Colonial Days."
24. O'Leary, 11-12.
25. O'Leary, 13; "Parkway Takes Over Boulevard Terrace."
26. O'Leary, 12; George C. Longest, *Genius in the Garden: Charles F. Gillette & Landscape Architecture in Virginia* (Richmond, VA: Virginia State Library and Archives, 1992). The Blue Shingles property came to a sad ending. Soon after the land was sold for development in 1966, vandals looted and damaged the empty house. The city condemned and razed it the following year. Afterwards, the site would become hotly contested territory with repeated—and so far unsuccessful—campaigns to build high-rise condominiums. The history and challenges of the site since 1967 are detailed in David Pennock, *Blue Shingles: An Analysis and Plan*, master degree planning project for Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Virginia Commonwealth University, Spring 2003.
27. O'Leary, 16. See aerial photographs made in 1932 and 1936, reproduced in O'Leary 14, 15.
28. O'Leary, 13-15. For a detailed account of the various controversies surrounding the design of the state war memorial, see Jessica Lambertz Witek, "Creating Virginia's War Memorial Carillon in the Shadow of the Civil War," M. A. Thesis, Virginia Commonwealth University, 2014.
29. O'Leary16-17.
30. O'Leary, 16.
31. O'Leary, 18.
32. O'Leary, 19; Benjamin Campbell, *Richmond's Unhealed History* (Richmond: Brandylane Publishers, 2012), 160-67.
33. O'Leary, 19. For detailed studies on this topic, see Christopher Silver and John V. Moeser, *The Separate City: Communities in the Urban South, 1940-1968* (University Press of Kentucky, 1995) and Christopher Silver, *Twentieth-Century Richmond: Planning, Politics, and Race* (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1984).
34. O'Leary, 19.
35. O'Leary, 19-20; Patricia S. Morris, *Promises Met: A Study in Organizational Evolution, Housing Opportunities Made Equal of Richmond Virginia*, unpublished paper, 2001, available online, www.phonehome.org; "All housing bars ended," *The Afro-American,* 29 June 1968, 2; Wayne Farrar, "Carillon Park is Success Story for Integration," *The Roanoke Times,* 16 July 1972, A-7.
36. O'Leary, 20; Morris, *Promises Met*, 13, 21; Garrett Epps, "Carillon power: How a neighborhood beat blockbusting," *Richmond Mercury,* 18 October 1972, 1, 8-9; E. C. MacFarland, "Racial Steering and Realty Practice in a Transitional Neighborhood: An Exploratory Survey," Housing Opportunities Made Equal, May 1977, 26-27.

37. O'Leary, 21; Farrar, "Carillon Park is Success Story," A-7. Regarding quotes by CCA residents cited here and afterwards through the narrative, see O'Leary, 57, for a listing of oral and written history contributors participating in CCA's history initiative, 2010-2013; tapes and manuscripts in CCA archives.
38. O'Leary, 21-22; Farrar, A-7; Bill Miller, "The Carillon Neighborhood," G-1, G-3. Tragically Marsh, who also served as a substitute judge, youth mentor, and civic and school leader, was killed in a drive-by shooting on Hull Street, July 23, 1997. The next year, he was posthumously named Richmonder of the Year. Richard Foster, "A Good Man Gone: Harold M. Marsh Sr.," *Style Weekly*, 6 January 1998, 8-13.
39. O'Leary, 22.
40. O'Leary, 23. For a thorough study of the annexation controversy, see John V. Moeser and Rutledge M. Dennis, *The Politics of Annexation: Oligarchic Power in a Southern City* (Cambridge, Mass: Schenkman, 1982). In the spring of 2015, Richmond's Mayor and City Council paid tribute to the individuals who comprised the historic first majority-black council by assigning honorary designations to city blocks where they resided; therefore the 800 block of Blanton now bears an extra street sign: Chuck Richardson Boulevard. At the time, they also renamed Manchester Courthouse after brothers Harold and Henry Marsh.
41. O'Leary, 24. The church officially changed its name to the First Unitarian Universalist Church of Richmond in 2004.
42. O'Leary, 24. Quote cited in Farrar, A-7; "Holton Praises Unit's Race Stand," *Richmond News Leader,* 21 September 1971, 17; "Holton Hails Efforts of Carillon Group," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 21 September 1971, B-1.
43. O'Leary, 25-26.
44. O'Leary, 26.
45. O'Leary, 27; Epps, "Carillon power," 8-9; MacFarland, "Racial Steering and Realty Practice," 26.
46. O'Leary, 27-28.
47. O'Leary, 27; Morris, *Promises Met,* 8, 14, 16, 28-29.
48. O'Leary, 28.
49. O'Leary, 25, 27-28.
50. O'Leary 28-29; *The Carillon* (Richmond: Carillon Civic Association, 1976).
51. O'Leary, 29-31.
52. O'Leary, 32; Campbell, *Richmond's Unhealed History,* 167-68, 200-205; Robert A. Pratt, "A Promise Unfulfilled: School Desegregation in Richmond, Virginia, 1956-1986," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 99 (October 1991): 415-448.
53. O'Leary, 32-33
54. O'Leary, 33.
55. O'Leary, 24,
56. Epps, "Carillon power," 8.
57. Miller, "The Carillon Neighborhood," G-3.
58. O'Leary, 35-46; Rob Corcoran, *Trustbuilding: An Honest Conversation on Race, Reconciliation, and Responsibility* (Charlottesville & London: University of Virginia Press, 2010).
59. O'Leary, 28.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Campbell, Benjamin. *Richmond's Unhealed History*. Richmond: Brandylane Publishers, 2012.

Corcoran, Rob. *Trustbuilding: An Honest Conversation on Race, Reconciliation, and Responsibility*. Charlottesville & London: University of Virginia Press, 2010.

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Silver, Christopher and John V. Moeser. *The Separate City: Communities in the Urban South, 1940-1968.* University Press of Kentucky, 1995.

Witek, Jessica Lambertz. "Creating Virginia's War Memorial Carillon in the Shadow of the Civil War." M. A. Thesis, Virginia Commonwealth University, 2014.

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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR #127-6756

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 148

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
Main Area of Historic District

1. Latitude: 37.549230	Longitude: -77.483500
2. Latitude: 37.549560	Longitude: -77.481590
3. Latitude: 37.549320	Longitude: -77.480370
4. Latitude: 37.542990	Longitude: -77.482510
5. Latitude: 37.540400	Longitude: -77.486850
6. Latitude: 37.541620	Longitude: -77.489030
7. Latitude: 37.540710	Longitude: -77.489870
8. Latitude: 37.540160	Longitude: -77.488700
9. Latitude: 37.537840	Longitude: -77.490430

10. Latitude: 37.538490 Longitude: -77.491760
11. Latitude: 37.543810 Longitude: -77.489130
12. Latitude: 37.544150 Longitude: -77.489840

Discontiguous Area 1
1. Latitude: 37.539020 Longitude: -77.488620
2. Latitude: 37.538680 Longitude: -77.488270
3. Latitude: 37.538400 Longitude: -77.488570
4. Latitude: 37.537490 Longitude: -77.488690
5. Latitude: 37.537480 Longitude: -77.489230

Discontiguous Area 2
1. Latitude: 37.538600 Longitude: -77.487340
2. Latitude: 37.538690 Longitude: -77.486620
3. Latitude: 37.538380 Longitude: -77.486550
4. Latitude: 37.537230 Longitude: -77.487180
5. Latitude: 37.537490 Longitude: -77.487940

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundaries of the Carillon Neighborhood Historic District are delineated on the attached map prepared by the City of Richmond GIS department and titled "Carillon Neighborhood Historic District" and scaled to 1"=100'.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The proposed historic district boundaries conform to the boundaries locally associated with this neighborhood and recognized by the Carillon Civic Association. The boundaries are drawn to include the largest concentration of contributing resources and were selected using major roadways and natural features.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Debra A. McClane, and Elizabeth L. O'Leary
organization: Prepared for the Carillon Civic Association
street & number: 4711 Devonshire Road
city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23225
e-mail: dmcclane1@verizon.net/ ; eloleary@verizon.net
telephone: 804/233-3890
date: October 23, 21015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Carillon Neighborhood Historic District
City or Vicinity: Richmond
County: N/A State: VA
Photographer: Debra A. McClane
Date Photographed: March-August 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_001
View:	Carillon Neighborhood Marker, east end of Douglasdale Road, view to northwest
Photo 2 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_002

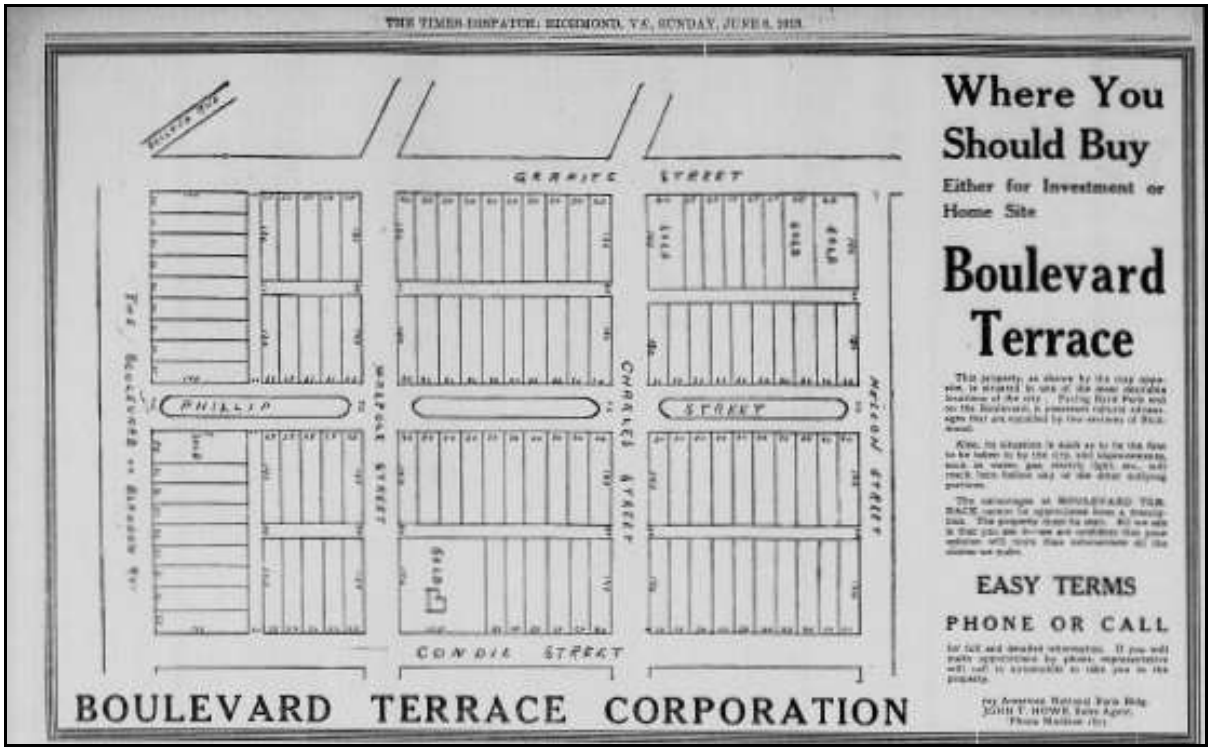
View:	John B. Cary Elementary School, 3021 Maplewood Avenue, view to southwest
Photo 3 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_003
View:	Unity of Richmond, 800 Blanton Avenue, view to west
Photo 4 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_004
View:	First Unitarian Universalist Church, 1000 Blanton Avenue, view to northwest
Photo 5 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_005
View:	Marburg, 3102 Bute Lane, view to west
Photo 6 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_006
View:	Doolough Lodge, 1 Brockenbrough Lane, view to southwest
Photo 7 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_007
View:	Pollard House, 2900 Rugby Road, view to southwest
Photo 8 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_008
View:	Fentress House, 2904 Rugby Road, view to northwest
Photo 9 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_009
View:	Nolde House, 1112 Sunset Avenue, view to west-northwest
Photo 10 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_010
View:	Blanton House, 700 Blanton Avenue, view to northwest
Photo 11 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_011
View:	Christian House, 1529 Sunset Lane, view to south-southwest
Photo 12 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_012
View:	Lamb House, 1525 Sunset Lane, view to northeast
Photo 13 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_013
View:	3219 Douglasdale Road, view to southwest
Photo 14 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_014
View:	3015 Sunset Avenue, view to southeast
Photo 15 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_015
View:	3210 Grant Street, view to north
Photo 16 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_016
View:	3224 Douglasdale Road, view to north-northeast
Photo 17 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_017
View:	3009 Douglasdale Road, view to southwest
Photo 18 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_018
View:	3000 block of Maplewood Avenue, view to northwest
Photo 19 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_019
View:	800 block of Blanton Avenue, view to northwest
Photo 20 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_020
View:	3200 block of French Street, view to west
Photo 21 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_021
View:	3200 block of Rendale Avenue, view to southwest
Photo 22 of 23	VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_022
View:	Blanton Avenue with Virginia War Memorial Carillon in background, view to south

Photo 23 of 23 VA_CityofRichmond_CarillonNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_023
View: William Byrd Parkway Entrance Gates, intersection of Wilbon Street and Rugby Road, view to northwest

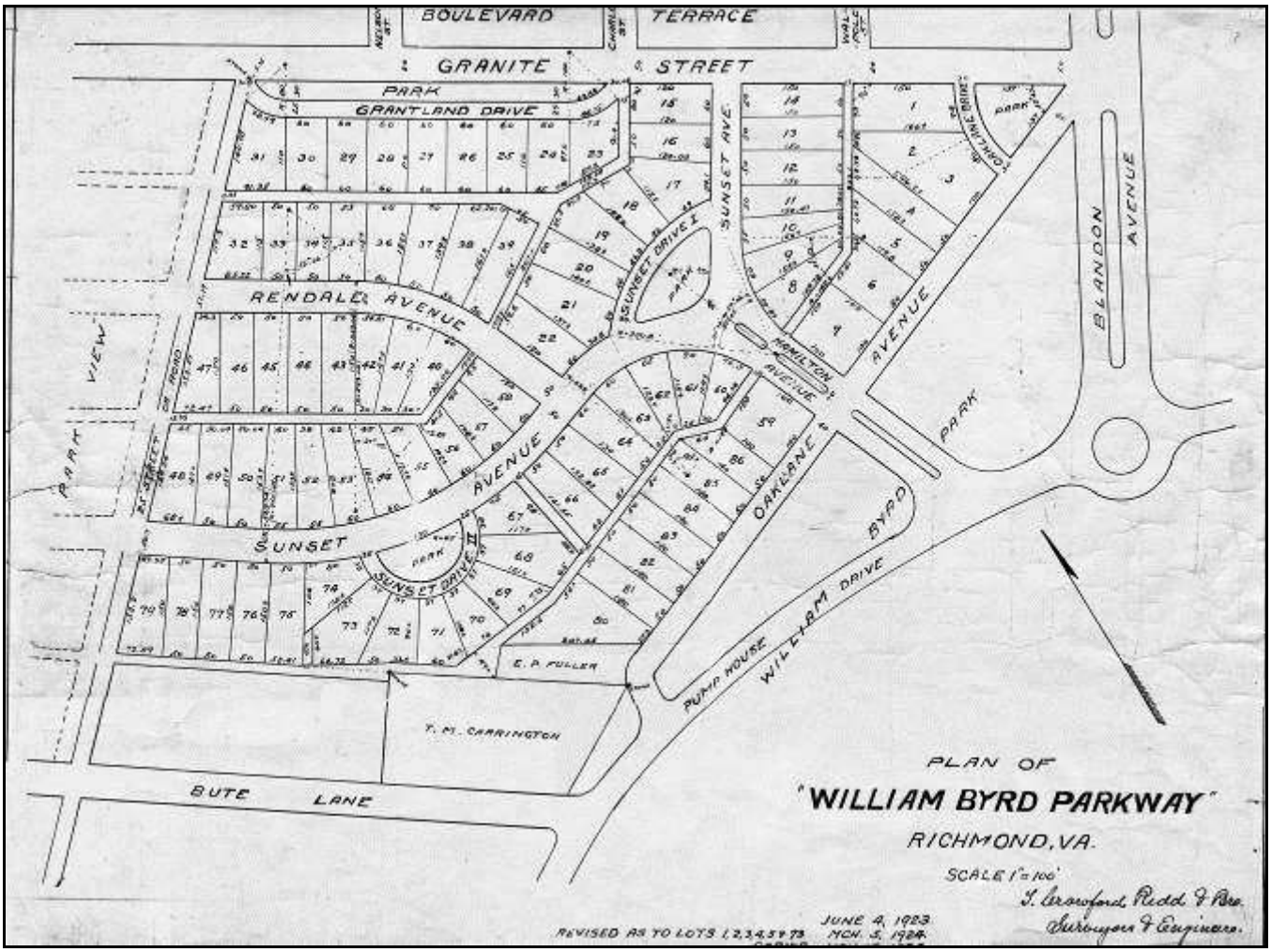
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

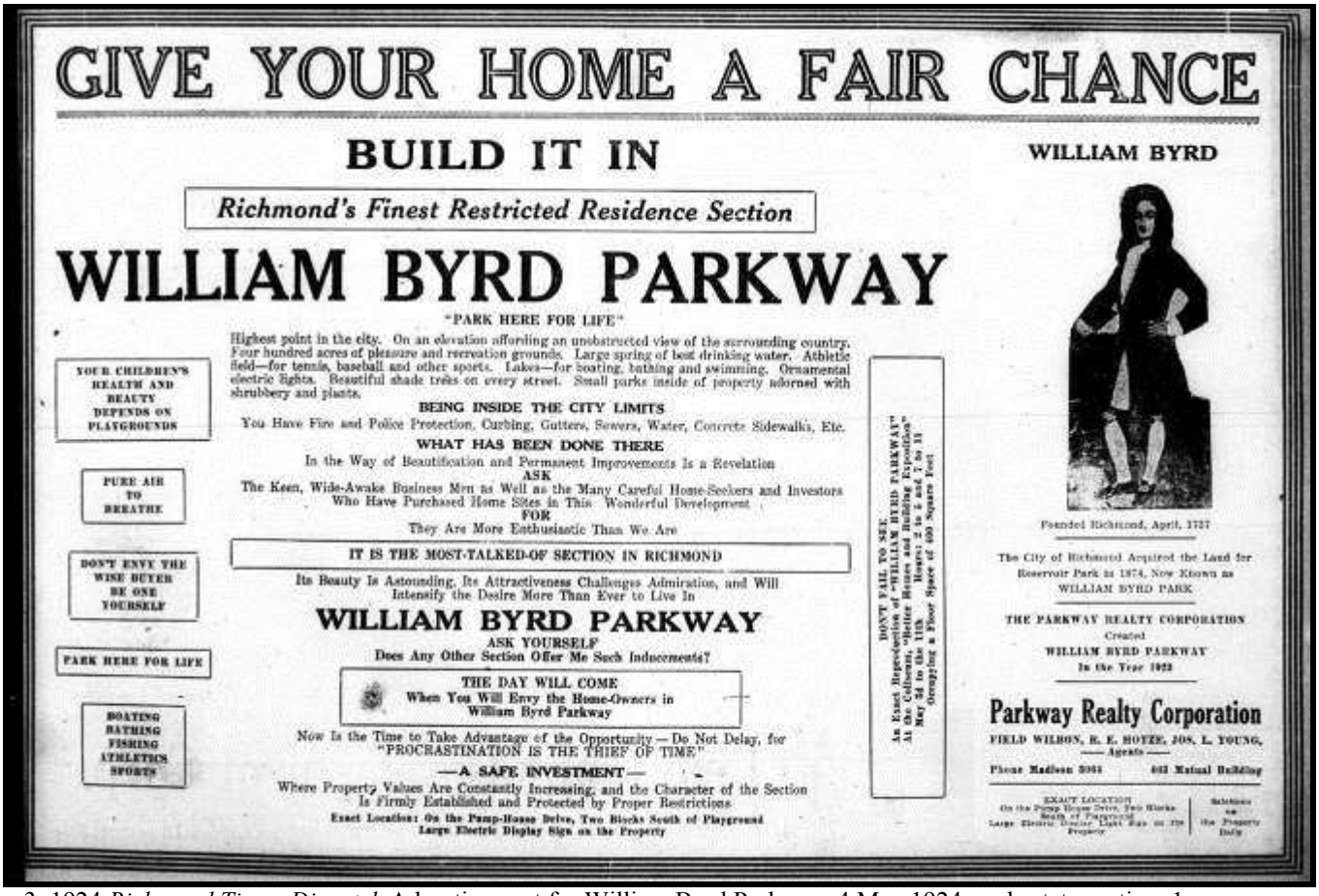
1. 1913 Advertisement Showing Plat of Boulevard Terrace Subdivision on Land Formerly a Part of the Tabb Farm, "Blandon."
2. The 1923 plat of Roger Gregory's William Byrd Parkway. Courtesy Pat Lovelace.
3. 1924 Richmond Times Dispatch Advertisement for William Byrd Parkway, 4 May 1924. Courtesy Drew Carneal.
4. 1942 Advertisement for Colonial Homes, Inc., one of the many development companies that was active in the neighborhood during and after World War II. The house illustrated was built at 3015 Sunset Avenue. Courtesy Larry Brown.
5. Mid-twentieth-century subdivisions continued to occur in the neighborhood, including the 1946 division between Condie and Grant streets (top) and the 1951 Bays Meade subdivision (bottom), which extended Rendale and Sunset avenues to cul-de-sacs, and included Carrolton Street and the south side of Garrett Street. Source: City of Richmond, Deed Book 454D:102; Plat Book 12:144
6. 1925 Sanborn Map showing sparse development in area of William Byrd Parkway.
7. [Ca. 1930] Image of Pollard House, 2900 Rugby Road. Source: The Valentine.
8. Ca. 1934 aerial view looking north at William Byrd Park, the Reservoir, and the initial large manor homes built in Gregory's William Byrd Parkway development (to left). The distinctive form of the Virginia War Memorial Carillon is located at the right edge, center, of the image. Courtesy The Valentine.
9. 1950 Sanborn Map of southern part of neighborhood.
10. 1925 Sanborn Map showing (right to left) development along S. Sheppard Street, the Rueger House and outbuildings, the Brown House and Mann & Brown's extensive greenhouses.
11. Detail of ca. 1934 aerial image showing Rueger House in upper center, and Brown House and extensive greenhouses below.
12. Newspaper item showing completed entrance to William Byrd Parkway. *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 13 April 1924, real estate section, 1.
13. Richmond Times Dispatch article illustrating the proposed path of the new interstate systems, 23 October 1966. The Carillon Neighborhood is seen on the right side of the image. CCA archives
14. Construction of the Downtown Expressway, Looking West. Houses on the 500 block of S. Sheppard Street are visible in the left background and the Sheppard Street Bridge is at the center background. Source: The Valentine.



1. 1913 Advertisement Showing Plat of Boulevard Terrace Subdivision on Land Formerly a Part of the Tabb Farm, "Blandon."



2. The 1923 plat of Roger Gregory's William Byrd Parkway. Courtesy Pat Lovelace



GIVE YOUR HOME A FAIR CHANCE

BUILD IT IN

Richmond's Finest Restricted Residence Section

WILLIAM BYRD PARKWAY

"PARK HERE FOR LIFE"

Highest point in the city. On an elevation affording an unobstructed view of the surrounding country. Four hundred acres of pleasure and recreation grounds. Large spring of best drinking water. Athletic field—for tennis, baseball and other sports. Lakes—for boating, bathing and swimming. Ornamental electric lights. Beautiful shade trees on every street. Small parks inside of property adorned with shrubbery and plants.

BEING INSIDE THE CITY LIMITS

You Have Fire and Police Protection, Curbing, Gutters, Sewers, Water, Concrete Sidewalks, Etc.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE THERE

In the Way of Beautification and Permanent Improvements Is a Revelation

ASK

The Keen, Wide-Awake Business Men as Well as the Many Careful Home-Seekers and Investors Who Have Purchased Home Sites in This Wonderful Development

FOR

They Are More Enthusiastic Than We Are

IT IS THE MOST-TALKED-OF SECTION IN RICHMOND

Its Beauty Is Astounding, Its Attractiveness Challenges Admiration, and Will Intensify the Desire More Than Ever to Live In

WILLIAM BYRD PARKWAY

ASK YOURSELF

Does Any Other Section Offer Me Such Inducements?

THE DAY WILL COME

When You Will Envy the Home-Owners in William Byrd Parkway

Now Is the Time to Take Advantage of the Opportunity—Do Not Delay, for "PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME"

—A SAFE INVESTMENT—

Where Property Values Are Constantly Increasing, and the Character of the Section Is Firmly Established and Protected by Proper Restrictions

Exact Location: On the Pump-House Drive, Two Blocks South of Playground
Large Electric Display Sign on the Property

YOUR CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND BEAUTY DEPENDS ON PLAYGROUNDS

PURE AIR TO BREATHE

DON'T ENVY THE WISE BUYER BE ONE YOURSELF

PARK HERE FOR LIFE

BOATING BATHING FISHING ATHLETICS SPORTS

DON'T FAIL TO SEE
An Exact Reproduction of "WILLIAM BYRD PARKWAY"
At the Coliseum, "Better Homes and Building Exposition"
May 3d to the 11th Hours: 2 to 9 and 7 to 11
Occupying a Floor Space of 400 Square Feet

WILLIAM BYRD

Founded Richmond, April, 1737

The City of Richmond Acquired the Land for Reservoir Park in 1874, Now Known as WILLIAM BYRD PARK

THE PARKWAY REALTY CORPORATION
Created
WILLIAM BYRD PARKWAY
In the Year 1922

Parkway Realty Corporation

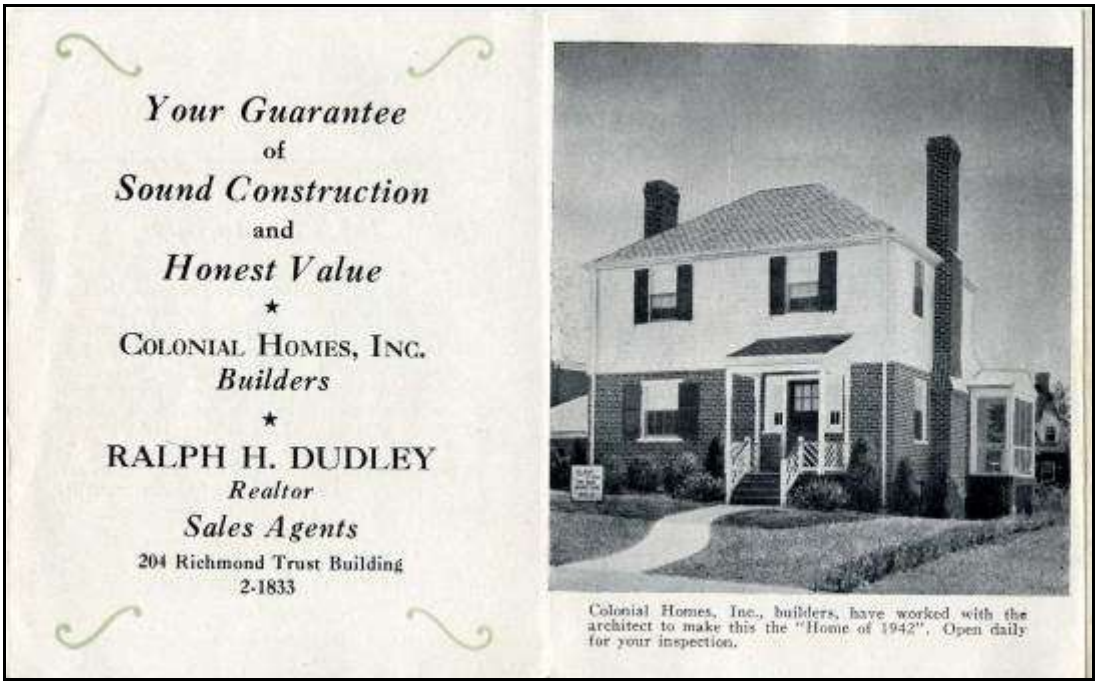
FIELD WILSON, R. E. HOTZE, JOS. L. YOUNG,
—Agents—

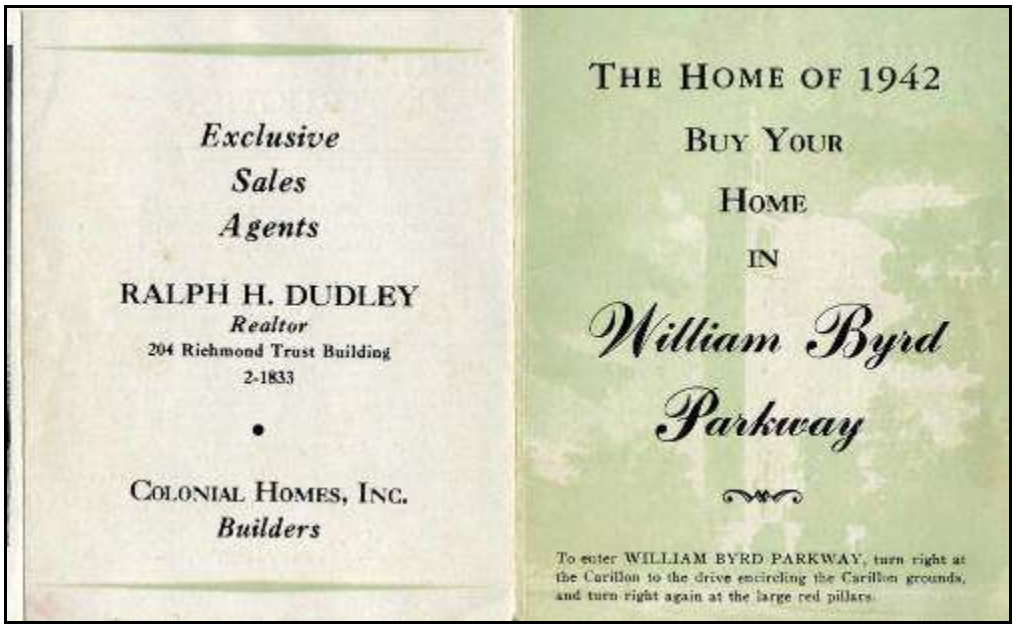
Phone Madison 3044 403 Mutual Building

EXACT LOCATION
On the Pump House Drive, Two Blocks South of Playground
Large Electric Display Light Sign on the Property

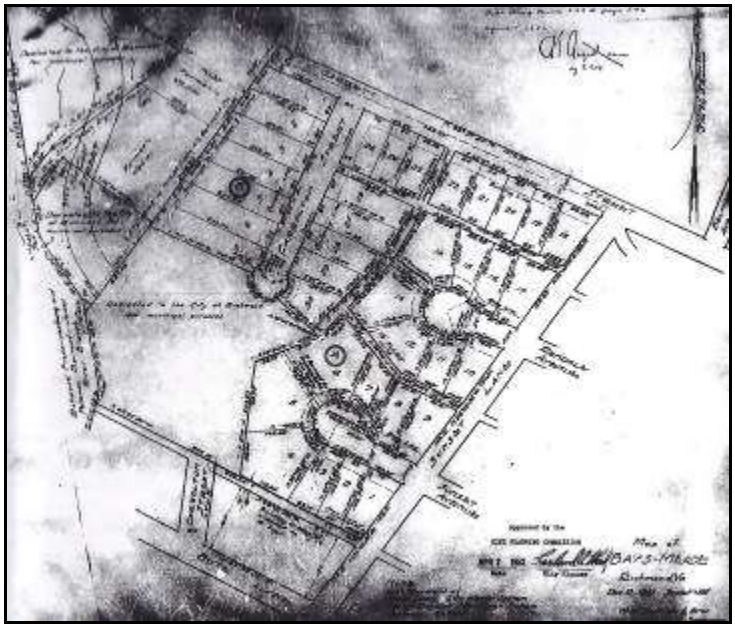
Salesmen on the Property Daily

3. 1924 *Richmond Times-Dispatch* Advertisement for William Byrd Parkway. 4 May 1924, real estate section, 1. Courtesy Drew Carneal.

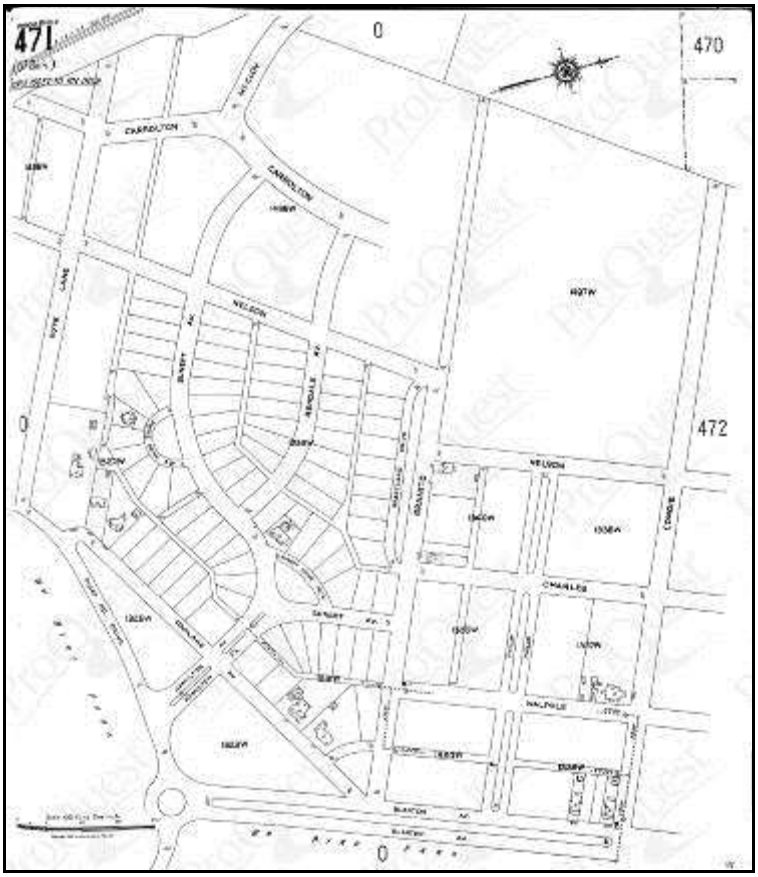




4. 1942 Advertisement for Colonial Homes, Inc., one of the many development companies that was active in the neighborhood during and after World War II. The house illustrated was built at 3015 Sunset Avenue. Courtesy Larry Brown.



5. Mid-twentieth-century subdivisions continued to occur in the neighborhood, including the 1946 division between Condie and Grant streets (top) and the 1951 Bays Meade subdivision (bottom), which extended Rendale and Sunset avenues to cul-de-sacs, and included Carrolton Street and the south side of Garrett Street.
City of Richmond, Deed Book 454D:102; Plat Book 12:144

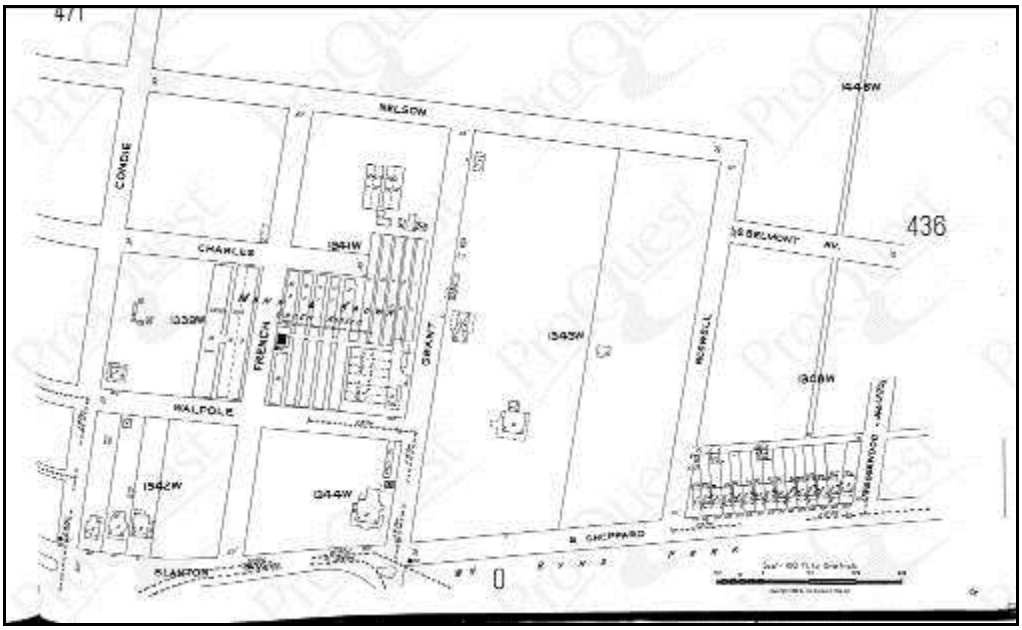


6. 1925 Sanborn Map showing sparse development in area of William Byrd Parkway.

7. [Ca. 1930] Image of Pollard House, 2900 Rugby Road. Source: The Valentine.

8. Ca. 1934 aerial view looking north at William Byrd Park, the Reservoir, and the initial large manor homes built in Gregory's William Byrd Parkway development (to left). The distinctive form of the Virginia War Memorial Carillon is located at the right edge, center, of the image. Courtesy The Valentine.

9. 1950 Sanborn Map of southern part of neighborhood.



10. 1925 Sanborn Map showing (right to left) development along S. Sheppard Street, the Rueger House and outbuildings, the Brown House and Mann & Brown's extensive greenhouses.

11. Detail of ca. 1934 aerial image showing Rueger House in upper center, and Brown House and extensive greenhouses below.

BUILD BEAUTIFUL ENTRANCE
TO WILLIAM BYRD PARKWAY

One side of the new entrance to William Byrd Parkway, nearing completion, showing R. E. Hotze (left) and Field Wilbon, officers of the company, caught on an inspection trip over the premises, where every modern improvement is being installed before the first house is started. The top of the gateway will be surmounted by an eagle and the crest of William Byrd. The tent in the background is the company's field office. A similar gateway is located on the other side of the street, which is parked in the center with a beautiful bed of shrubbery. The Parkway Realty Corporation are constructing sewers, light, gas and other improvement work under specifications and inspection furnished by the city.

12. Newspaper item showing completed entrance to William Byrd Parkway.
Richmond Times-Dispatch, 13 April 1924 real estate section, 1.

(C) Downtown Expressway (right), Beltline Expressway (left), Most North of New James River Bridge, South of City Stadium

13. *Richmond Times-Dispatch* article illustrating the proposed path of the new interstate systems, 23 October 1966. The Carillon Neighborhood is seen on the right side of the image. Source: CCA archives.

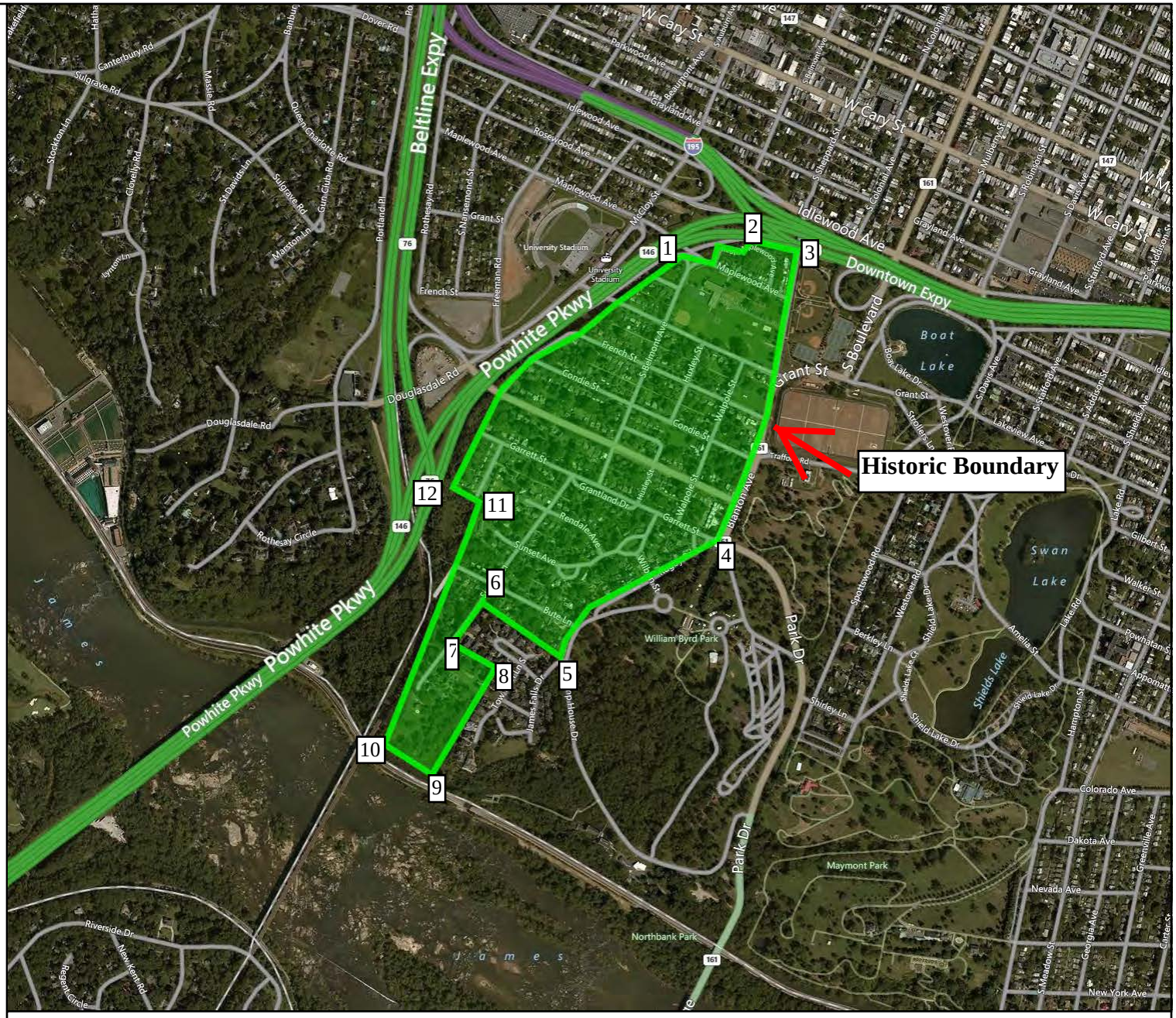
14. Construction of the Downtown Expressway, Looking West. Houses on the 500 block of S. Sheppard Street are visible in the left background and the Sheppard Street Bridge is at the center background. Source: The Valentine.

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

V-CRIS

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

LOCATION MAP
Carillon Neighborhood Historic District - Main Area
City of Richmond, VA
DHR No. 127-6756
1. Latitude: 37.549230
Longitude: -77.483500
2. Latitude: 37.549560
Longitude: -77.481590
3. Latitude: 37.549320
Longitude: -77.480370
4. Latitude: 37.542990
Longitude: -77.482510
5. Latitude: 37.540400
Longitude: -77.486850
6. Latitude: 37.541620
Longitude: -77.489030
7. Latitude: 37.540710
Longitude: -77.489870
8. Latitude: 37.540160
Longitude: -77.488700
9. Latitude: 37.537840
Longitude: -77.490430
10. Latitude: 37.538490
Longitude: -77.491760
11. Latitude: 37.543810
Longitude: -77.489130
12. Latitude: 37.544150
Longitude: -77.489840



N

Feet

0 500 1000 1500 2000

1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

Title: Carillon Neighborhood Historic District - Main Area

Date: 12/3/2015

DISCLAIMER:Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions.The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites:Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

V-CRIS

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

Legend

LOCATION MAP
Carillon Neighborhood Historic District
Discontiguous Area 1
City of Richmond, VA
DHR No. 127-6756
1. Latitude: 37.539020
Longitude: -77.488620
2. Latitude: 37.538680
Longitude: -77.488270
3. Latitude: 37.538400
Longitude: -77.488570
4. Latitude: 37.537490
Longitude: -77.488690
5. Latitude: 37.537480
Longitude: -77.489230

N

Feet

0 500 1000 1500 2000

1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

Title: Carillon Neighborhood Historic District, Richmond, VA

Date: 6/1/2015

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Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

V-CRIS

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

Legend

LOCATION MAP
Carillon Neighborhood Historic District
Discontiguous Area 1
City of Richmond, VA
DHR No. 127-6756
1. Latitude: 37.538600
Longitude: -77.487340
2. Latitude: 37.538690
Longitude: -77.486620
3. Latitude: 37.538380
Longitude: -77.486550
4. Latitude: 37.537230
Longitude: -77.487180
5. Latitude: 37.537490
Longitude: -77.487940

Feet
0 500 1000 1500 2000
1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

Title: Carillon Neighborhood Historic District, Richmond, VA **Date: 6/1/2015**

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

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