VLR- 3/16/82 NRHP- 2/11/83

NPS Form 10-900
(7-81)

OMB NO. 1024-0018
EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries--=completeapplicable sections

1. Name

historic Ashland Historic District

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number VA 54 and Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad tracks N/A not for publication

city, town Ashland N/A vicinity of 7th (J. Kenneth Robinson) ~~congressional district~~

state Virginia code 51 county Hanover code 085

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	X both	___ work in progress	X educational	X private residence
___ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	X government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	N/A	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hanover County Courthouse

street & number N/A

city, town Hanover state Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 1980, 1981, 1932 ___ federal X state county ___ local

depository for survey records Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, 221 Governor Street

city, town Richmond state Virginia 23219

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date N/A
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Located approximately twelve miles north of Richmond, the town of Ashland began as a small mid-19th-century summer resort and is still considered by many today as a suburb of Richmond. The principal resource of the town's historic district is the rich collection of late 19th-and early 20th-century residential architecture. Most of the houses are frame and are gaily decorated with fanciful trim, evoking the town's resort origins. The town stretches out from two major crossroads -- Center Street and Patrick Henry Highway. Topographically Ashland is flat with several sections located just above the water table. The area is richly populated with deciduous trees. The trees together with large frame dwellings on spacious lots maintain Ashland's image as a 19th-century suburban community. The historic district is approximately 159 acres and falls within the town's corporate limits.

DETAILED ANALYSIS

Ashland's street plan follows an irregular grid. Although three traffic arteries, Thompson Street, England Street, and Hanover Avenue, are joined just within the heart of Ashland to form a dividing "Y", the town's grid is more notably broken into quadrants by Center Street, Thompson Street, and England Street (see map). The grid plan in the southwest quad appears noticeably tighter than in the remaining quads. Macon Circle to the northeast is a mid-20th-century development (ca. 1950s) and is the only planned break from other residential neighborhoods.

To the east of town runs U.S. Route 1. A 1940s commercial highway, Route 1 provided major north-south automobile access from Washington, DC, to Richmond. Route 1 still receives substantial local traffic, but its use has been largely supplanted by U.S. Interstate 95. Land use in Ashland is primarily residential with light commercial use situated on England Street, Patrick Henry Highway, Route 1, and on portions of Center Street (between Henry Clay Road and Myrtle and Thompson streets).

The focal point of Ashland is Center Street, a wide avenue with two centrally located railroad tracks flanked on each side by paved, narrow traffic lanes. Extending the full length of Center Street are Ashland's finest late 19th-century houses of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Housing patterns indicate that late 19th-century settlers preferred Center Street and Henry Clay Road for their residences. The Randolph-Macon College campus, which by 1879 consisted of three buildings, originally faced onto Center Street. In the early 20th century, the college underwent additional growth spurring the construction of houses along College and Caroline avenues. Town government offices are located in the triangle defined by Hanover Avenue, Thompson Street, and St. James Street. The 100 blocks of North and South Center Street contain commercial structures built during the first quarter of the 20th century. Most of the buildings, including 104 (vacant), 106 (Hughes Drug), and 108 (Ashland Furniture Company) South Center, were modernized, and false fronts were added in the mid-20th century. 113 South Center (Colonial Torch), an example of the commercial Italianate, was renovated in 1979. 100 South Center Street (Railroad Mall) has been the least altered with display windows separated by simple brick pilasters. Churches and schools are located throughout the town. A 1950s school, interesting while not in this district, is the John Handley School at Vaughn Road and School Road.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	X education	___ military	___ social/humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	X transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	X other (specify) resort
		___ invention		

Specific dates N/A **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Ashland Historic District, with its large collection of late-Victorian and Edwardian frame dwellings and its brick commercial core, all set among hundreds of trees, survives as a fine example of a railroad and streetcar suburb preserving much of its turn-of-the-century character. Named for the Kentucky home of Hanover County native Henry Clay and incorporated as a town in 1858, Ashland began as the antebellum resort development of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company. While little remains of the original town fabric, much of it having been lost in the economic collapse of the town during the Civil War and its aftermath, the resort in its heyday boasted an interesting complex of hotels, cottages, and recreational buildings serving both travelers and Sunday picnickers from Richmond. The surviving components of the district more accurately reflect Ashland's redevelopment by the R F & P as a commuter suburb in the final quarter of the 19th century and the later building boom of the post-World-War I era. The focal point of the district is Center Street, which displays a full range of Victorian styles from the Italianate and Second Empire to the Eastlake, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival. Also notable is the early 20th-century downtown area located between Henry Clay Road and Myrtle Street, an interesting assemblage of brick structures that exemplify the commercial ethos of the 1920s. With the addition of three Georgian Revival academic buildings of Randolph-Macon College (not included within the boundaries of the 1979 nomination of Randolph-Macon to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places), the district illustrates the vital role which both the railroad and the college have played in Ashland's development.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The story of Ashland is one of 19th-century romantic capitalism that begins with a railroad company president who took an uninhabitable tract of land and, with imagination, hard work, and optimism, turned it into a profitable resort.[1] Later, his successors, instilled with the same entrepreneurial spirit and capitalizing upon the late 19th-century middle class movement away from the industrialized city to the countryside, developed the town as a railroad and streetcar suburb of Richmond.[2]

Railroad transportation was relatively new to the country in 1836 when the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company bought a 462-acre tract of land in Hanover County bordering its newly laid tracks. The railroad line was designed to connect Richmond and Fredericksburg with the trade terminals on the Potomac River. This trade route had been serviced previously by a series of stagecoach roads, ferries, and steamboat routes through the western part of the county.[3] However, not until Edwin Robinson became president of the company in 1846 was the Hanover tract perceived as much more than a source of lumber and fuel. The area that interested Robinson was known as a "slash" (a swamp), hardly a likely site for a town. Factors other than topography persuaded Robinson that the area

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, 1857-58.

The Alexandria Gazette, May 22, 1871, p. 3.

(See Continuation Sheet #11)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 159 acres

Quadrangle name Ashland/Yellow Tavern, VA **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	281680	4182640
B	18	282140	4181780
C	18	281080	4180540
D	18	280770	4181120
E	18	280700	4182160
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at a point at the intersection of E side of Center St. and Ashland Corp. limits; thence about 260' E along corp. limits; thence about 1550 N, paralleling Center St. to a pt. about 130' S of MacMurdo St.; thence about 100' W; thence about 130' N to S side of MacMurdo St.; then about 50' E along said side; thence about ~~1070' N to a pt. about 90' S of Maiden La.; thence about 250' E to E side of Virginia St.~~;

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (See Continuation Sheet #1

state	N/A	**code**	**county**	N/A	**code**
state	N/A	**code**	**county**	N/A	**code**

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rosanne Shalf, Ashland, VA and Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

organization Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission **date** March 1982

street & number 221 Governor Street **telephone** (804) 786-3144

city or town Richmond **state** Virginia 23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national X state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature H. Bryan Mitchell

title H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission **date** MAR 16 1982

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

7. Description -- Detailed Analysis (continued)

Four visually distinct areas located within the Ashland Historic District include the areas surrounding Henry Clay Road, Center Street, College Avenue and St. James Street. Henry Clay Road extends between Center Street and North Snead Street. Buildings along most cross and parallel streets do not share similar details to the late 19th-century and early 20th-century structures found on Henry Clay Road. With several exceptions, the Henry Clay houses are small, frame, vernacular late 19th-century houses on small lots. Most of the structures represent building styles derived from the Colonial Revival.

To many, Center Street is considered Ashland's most visible historic area. Bisected by railroad tracks, Center Street is viewed daily by Amtrak travelers heading north and south. Center Street displays Ashland's rich Victorian styles. Italianate, Eastlake, Queen Anne, Second Empire, and Colonial Revival houses line virtually the entire length of Center Street from the north and south edges of town. The large 2-to-2½-story houses of frame construction tend to be situated on spacious lots above street grade observing similar setback lines. Yards are well landscaped and are occasionally fronted by either wood fences (see 904 South Center) or, in some instances, cast-iron fences (see 500 North Center Street). The street exhibits decorative sawn porches (see 904 and 1014 South Center Street).

The town's only remaining Greek Revival house is located at 713 South Center Street; its original siding has been altered. The transitional Greek/Italianate-style structure built as the Ashland Baptist Church is now an arts center at 500 South Center Street.

Ashland's two surviving Second Empire houses are representative of the style only in their roof detailing (see 702 and 706 South Center Street). 702 originally possessed a simple gable roof.

Italianate buildings are also found on Center Street. 600 South Center underwent a major remodeling during the 1870s at which time its Italianate features were added. It was again renovated in the late 1920s. The Italianate structure at 712 South Center Street received a Colonial Revival porch ca. 1900-1920.

Two exceptional Queen Anne houses are located at 904 South Center and 318 North Center. Designed by the same unidentified architect, the houses received similar massing and detailing. The Hugo House at 904 South Center Street features a large bell-cast roof tower, a high-pitched, pressed-tin hipped roof, and two second-story, lattice-work porches. The first story is supported by paired decorative piers. 802 South Center characterizes the transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style with its varied roof lines, simple brackets, classical-style porch, and Palladian window.

Ashland's most handsome representative of the Colonial Revival style is 708 South Center. This 2½-story, three-bay building possesses a gabled roof with a Palladian attic window located on the east end. A second-story gable roof over the north bay dominates the elevation's "L"-shaped porch. Architect's drawings for this house remain with the current owner.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

7. Description -- Detailed Analysis (continued)

A Craftsman house with smooth stuccoed elevations, low-hipped roof with exposed rafter ends, and paired windows is located at 718 South Center. Several houses display some Eastlake influence in their use of diagonal beaded siding and their attenuated brittle-appearing detailing (see 1014 South Center).

In addition to these areas, Ashland possesses small clusters of historic structures spread randomly across the town. The area located within the L-shaped area formed by Racecourse and St. James Street includes a handsome grouping of late 19th-century and early 20th-century houses. Among these are some of the best examples of the Eastlake style found in Virginia. Set on large well-shaded yards, 316 St. James, 402 Duncan, and 207 Howard streets are among the exceptional examples of the Eastlake design. 402 displays decorative shingle siding, match-stick weatherboarding in the gable end, and a single-story porch with decorative brackets and spindle frieze.

The Georgian Revival is best expressed along Caroline and College avenues which developed with the college's resurgence in the 1920s. Notable examples of the Georgian Revival are located at 301, 303, and 305 Caroline Avenue and 204 and 302 College Avenue. The finest example of the style is 305 Caroline which has a hipped roof, stone jack arches with keystones and springers, modillion block cornice, belt course, and swans neck pedimented entrance. Also in the area are representative examples of the Colonial Revival style, specifically, 304 and 305 College Avenue. 304 is dominated by a two-story porch which stretches across the facade and incorporates a two-story pedimented portico. Palladian windows light the first-story front rooms.

Religious and institutional buildings located throughout the district also represent various popular late 19th- and early 20th-century designs. The Ashland Presbyterian Church (southeast corner of Virginia and Myrtle) characterizes the late 19th-century Colonial Revival while the Ashland Christian Church at 301 St. James represents the vernacular Gothic. St. Ann's Church is Ashland's only example of the Tudor style. The stucco-and-exposed-decorative-timber structure is distinguished by a corner tower with steep bell-cast roof, hooded niche with a statue of the Madonna and simple roof brackets. The large brick structures at Randolph-Macon College including Thomas Branch Hall, Mary Branch Dormitory, and Peele Hall (not located in the Randolph-Macon College Complex; National Register of Historic Places) are good examples of the institutional interpretation of the Georgian Revival. In the downtown commercial area, the Beaux Arts is expressed by the Hanover National Bank building built in 1919 at 104 North Center. Its two-story temple front has paired columns, frieze, and pediment, while brick pilasters with cast-concrete capitals define the ends of the structure.

While expressive of its historic origins, Ashland has been affected by the changes of the 20th century. These changes range from minor alterations of buildings such as the addition of false fronts on the commercial structures to the demolition of buildings in the downtown area and the creation of parking lots and apartment complexes on South Center Street between Myrtle Street and Cox Lane. In the commercial area, primarily on England Street between Center and Henry, parking lots, commercial signs, modernized fronts, and a gas station detract from the historic character of the town's core. In spite of these weak areas, the Ashland Historic District displays a sense of historic continuity and evolution. The district is unique in its abundance and quality of late 19th-century frame construction. Virtually every architectural style from the mid-19th century to the mid-20th century is expressed.

MPM

(See Continuation Sheet #12 for Inventory)

8. Statement of Significance -- Historical Background (continued)

could be a successful resort community. First, the tract was a convenient distance from Richmond for a passenger rest stop between that city and Washington, DC. Second, given the popularity of Sunday family picnicking in the countryside, the site was within a day's excursion from Richmond. Aware of these possibilities, Robinson himself bought land in the area.[4]

According to Bishop John C. Granbury writing in 1882, the first attempt to capitalize on the resort potential of the area occurred in the late 1840s and early 1850s with the construction of "a long, low building with a large room suitable for balls, pic-nics, etc... called Slash Cottage." Later, another hotel, Independence Hall, was built and "billiards and a bowling alley were added, a gas house built for lighting the houses and grounds, balls and pic-nics were encouraged, increased communication established with Richmond by a regular accommodation train while special trains were run as occasion required." [5]

The Bishop also reported that by 1858 or 1859 this part of Ashland wore much the same appearance it did twenty years after the War, except for the more extensive buildings erected for the use of the college.[6] Clopman's 1854 map reveals the town was subdivided and lots were offered for sale by that year, although physical growth was slow.[7] Land tax records for 1857 and 1858, for example, indicate less than a dozen buildings worth being taxed in Ashland.[8] An 1864 Civil War map shows about twenty-five buildings, mostly clustered along the railroad tracks several blocks to the north and south of present Route 54, and a few houses on Hanover Avenue.[9]

In 1858 the town was formally incorporated as the town of Ashland, the name of the Kentucky home of native son Henry Clay.[10] That same year the Ashland Hotel and Mineral Well Company was also incorporated. Most members of the corporation were Ashland property owners including Edwin Robinson, George W. Nolley, Charles Stebbins, J.H. Snead, and William Anderson.[11]

Hoping to enhance Ashland's resort image, Robinson built a racecourse at the southwest end of town, complete with a jockey club, a grandstand, and gambling facilities. According to Granbury's eyewitness account, Ashland reached its zenith as a resort town by 1860. Describing a series of races held by the jockey club in 1860, Granbury wrote:

> Hundreds of men and women came in special trains from Richmond to witness the races; the grounds about the club-house and the grandstand were crowded, where was a scene of noise and excitement of betting; the intervals between the races saw the gambling saloons below the grandstand filled to overflowing, where a varied array of green tables afforded a ready means of disposing of any surplus winning on the races, or of increasing, possible losses, at faro, monta, spout, thimble-rig, and such other appliances of the Evil One, the fitting and usual accompanyments of the race-course.[12]

Comparing this kaleidoscope of activity with the more settled post-war character of the town, the Bishop concluded: "One can hardly believe such things of quiet Ashland."[13]

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

8. State of Significance -- Historical Background (continued)

"Racecourse Street" survives as the only tangible reminder of the antebellum resort, for none of the buildings mentioned by Granbury as part of the racecourse or the Slash Cottage resort remains. Photographs of Independence Hall, a frame Gothic Revival building, and some of the guest cottages are found in Irby's History of Randolph-Macon College.[14] There is also an etching of the college buildings from the late 1870s that may include some of the same buildings then used by the college, which also appear to be in the Gothic Reviva style.[15]

Before the Civil War, the center of the town at Railroad Avenue and England Street consisted of a "few small booths...where water was still abundant. Taylor's blacksmith and carriage shop pretty much filled up space."[16] The lack of non-company owned businesses resulted in part from the company's control of liquor sales at the resort. Later when the railroad company had less influence on the town, this intersection developed into a thriving business community.

Apart from the company's development, there were two boarding schools in antebellum Ashland. Located on Virginia Street, the Ashland Female Seminary was empowered to confer degrees in 1858.[17] The following year, St. George Tucker, author and poet, founded the Ashland Academy. Its brief career ended when the war began, Tucker quitting the school to organize a company of soldiers called the Ashland Grays.[18]

Of the houses built before the war, only a few remain, and most were altered greatly in the later building booms of 1880-90 and 1915-25. The Dr. William H. Fox house (505 South Center) was built in the early 1860s; its present appearance results from a later remodeling 706 South Center Street was probably built about 1858 and given an updated mansard roof after the war. The Greek Revival house at 713 South Center was built in 1858 by John R. MacMurdo, and, except for the asbestos siding and altered window mullions, its basic form remains relatively the same.[19] The Ashland Baptist Church (Greek Revival), built about 1860,now houses the Hanover Arts and Activities Center.

The Civil War brought economic disaster to Ashland. With the Ashland Hotel and Mineral Well Company forced to close its doors, the racecourse was converted to a training field for Confederate troops.[20] Ashland's tourist trade was ruined following the termination of travel to the North.[21] During the Civil War Ashland saw both battles and officers' balls.[22] Independence Hall, the Baptist Church, and the MacMurdo House all served as hospitals.[23] Local legend has it that Stonewall Jackson spent the night at the house of Col. John MacMurdo. The story continues that Jackson's sleep was so disturbed during the night by messengers that he overslept and that his late arrival to the Seven Days Battle thereby resulted in a defeat for the South.[24] Maj. Thomas Rowland, who trained Confederate troops for several months in Ashland, wrote letters home describing wartime Ashland: "Ashland is a very pretty place, a sort of summer retreat from Richmond. The officers all board at the hotel, which is kept in the real old Virginia style, good country fare."[25]

(See Continuation Sheet #5)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)
Approximate number of structures: 250 * noncontributing structures

CAROLINE STREET

200 Block

166-1-1 205: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch in center bay with segmental arch in pediment supported by Doric columns. Detached house. Late Victorian. Ca. 1885.

300 Block

166-1-2 301: brick (English bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1920s.

166-1-3 303: brick (English bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 dormers (hipped); 5 bays. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1920s.

166-1-4 305: brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 dormers with segmental arch, vaulted; 5 bays. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1925.

N. CENTER STREET

100 Block

166-1-5 100: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. Ca. 1960.

166-1-6 102: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. Ca. 1960.

166-1-7 104 (Hanover Bank): brick (7-course American bond with stone dressings); 2 stories; low pitch roof with front stepped parapet (not visible); 3 bays. Bank. Beaux Arts. Ca. 1919.

166-1-8 110 (Ashland Depot): brick (English cross bond with patterned glazed headers); 1½ stories; gable roof with end hipped pent (slate); 3 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch in side bay with waiting area recessed beneath large overhang of roof (supported by 4 over-size, smooth shaft columns). Railroad depot. Colonial Revival.

166-1-9 116: concrete block and brick; 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays; 1-story brick entrance vestibule in center bay with curved stacked soldier course corners and cantilevered aluminum canopy. Vernacular/ Late Art Deco. Ca. 1945.

166-1-10 118: vacant lot.

(See Continuation Sheet #13)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

N. CENTER STREET (con't.)

200 Block

166-1-11 206: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch with flat roof, square piers, and bracketed cornice. Detached house. Italianate with Colonial Revival alterations. Ca. 1870, 1900.

166-1-12 210: vacant lot.

300 Block

166-1-13 304: stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition) with center cross gable pavilion ; 3 bays; original front (east) porch removed. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1900.

166-1-14 306: vacant lot.

166-1-15 310: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal) with large cross gable projection to south; 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch across south 3 bays with shed roof and turned columns with sawn curved brackets. Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1895.

~~166-1-16~~ 310A: tennis court and park.

166-1-19 320: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition) with cross gable in south bay; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch recessed beneath center and north bays. Detached house. Bungalow. Ca. 1940.

166-1-17 312 : wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 2-story, 1 center bay porch with upper balcony with balustrade square piers support pediment. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900.

166-1-18 314 : wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ story; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays. Detached house. Cape Cod/Ranch. Ca. 1955-60.

500 Block

166-1-20 500: wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal) with center cross gable peak; 3 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays in center with columns, balustrade, punched frieze, sawn brackets. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890.

(See Continuation Sheet #14)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

N. CENTER STREET (con't.)

500 Block (con't.)

166-1-21 502: stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal) with cross gable; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with bay on south side and gable roof supported by stylized columns. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1920.

166-1-22 503: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with hipped roof (square piers, curved strut brackets). Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890-1950.

166-1-23 506: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; low pitch hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay (center) porch -- Colonial Revival addition. Detached house. Italianate. Ca. 1880.

S. CENTER STREET

100 Block

166-1-24 100: brick (and stucco); 2 stories; flat roof (not visible); 5 bays. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. Ca. 1900.

166-1-25 102: brick (with simulated stone facade); 1 story; flat/low pitch roof; 3 bays. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. Ca. early-mid 20th century.

166-1-26 104: Similar to 106 S. Center. 1st-story storefront moderately altered; shingle pent roof addition ca. 1975. Straight cornice line.

166-1-27 105: permastone; 1 story; flat roof with false mansard. Commercial (office). Commercial vernacular. Ca. mid-20th century with later alterations. *

166-1-28 106: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; shed roof with stepped parapet; 4 bays. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-29 106A: brick (7-course American bond); 1 story; flat roof. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. Ca. 1955.

166-1-30 107 (Cross Brothers Market): brick (and stucco); 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. Ca. 1900; extensively altered.

166-1-31 108 (Puryear & Napier Feed & Grocery): brick (and stucco); 2 stories; shed roof. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. Ca. 1910; extensively altered ca. 1960.

(See Continuation Sheet #15)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

S. CENTER STREET (con't.)

100 Block (con't.)

166-1-32 108A: parking lot.

166-1-33 109: brick (and stucco); 1 story; flat roof. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. Mid-20th century.

166-1-34 110: concrete block with brick facing; 1 story; flat roof. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. Ca. 1960.

166-1-35 111: brick (with tile siding); 1 story; flat roof with low pitch. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. Ca. early 20th century; altered mid-20th century.

166-1-36 113: brick (and stucco); 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Commercial (store). Commercial Italianate. Ca. 1900.

300 Block

166-1-37 301: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof with stepped pediment; 3 bays. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. Ca. early 20th century.

166-1-38 305: parking lot.

166-1-39 NE corner S. Center and Lee Streets: parking lot.

166-1-40 307: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with square piers and shed roof. Commercial (store). Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

400 Block

166-1-41 403: wood frame (asbestos shingles); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center-bay-porch with pediment supported by square piers. Attached house. Vernacular "I" house. Ca. late 19th century.

166-1-42 405: wood frame (asbestos shingles); 2 stories; low pitch roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch across facade, strut brackets, simple square piers, and standing seam metal roof. Commercial (store). Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-43 407: wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 1 center bay and shed roof. Detached house. Vernacular/ Colonial Revival. Ca. 1940.

(See Continuation Sheet #16)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

S. CENTER STREET (con't.)

500 Block

166-1-44 500 (Ashland Baptist Church): wood frame (board and batten); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays, pedimented portico supported by Roman Doric columns; porch is later addition. Church. Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate. Ca. 1860.

166-1-45 501: wood frame (asbestos shingles); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays, hipped roof and Roman Doric columns. Detached house. Builder's Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910.

166-1-46 503: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story porch with 2 bays, "L" porch. Detached house. Builder's vernacular. Ca. 1900.

166-1-47 505: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 2 bays, recessed beneath center and south bays, strut brackets. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1860, remodeled.

166-1-48 NW corner S. Center and Stebbins Streets: vacant lot.

600 Block

166-1-49 600: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 1 center bay, chamfered piers, decorative sawn brackets, flat roof. Detached house. Italianate. Ca. 1875.

166-1-50 601: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 1 center bay, 3-part porch in center bay, flat roof, square piers. Detached house. Vernacular/Italianate. Ca. 1875.

166-1-51 603: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story porch with 1 center bay, hipped roof, square piers. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. late 19th century.

166-1-52 604: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays, hipped roof, Roman Doric columns. Detached house. Vernacular "I" house. Ca. late 19th century.

166-1-53 605: wood frame (asphalt shingle); 2 stories; shed roof; 3 bays. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900.

(See Continuation Sheet #17)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

S. CENTER STREET (con't.)

700 Block

166-1-54 700: wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays, turned columns, hipped roof, and decorative sawn brackets. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900-10.

166-1-55 702 (Miss Emily Gray House): wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; mansard roof (wood shingle); 3 dormers, low pitch gable; 3 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays, shed roof, large square piers, and simple balustrade. Detached house. Second Empire. Ca. mid-19th century; altered ca. 1880.

166-1-56 703: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays, shed roof, and simple posts. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. early 20th century.

166-1-57 705: wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays, 1-story porch with 1 center bay, shed roof, paired classical (eclectic) columns, and plain frieze. Detached house. Builder's Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900-10.

166-1-58 706 (Lost Lenore House): wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; bell-cast mansard roof (wood shingle); 1 attic vent dormer; 3 bays; 1-story porch with 5 bays, flat roof, architrave frieze, and Roman Doric columns. Detached house. Second Empire. Ca. 1858; altered ca. 1876.

166-1-59 707: wood frame and brick (asbestos shingle); 1½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays. Garage converted to residence. Vernacular. Ca. 1965.

166-1-60 708 (Fleming M. Fox Residence): wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gambrel roof; 3 bays; 1-story "L" porch with smooth shaft columns and turned balustrade across facade and pedimented porch deck above entrance. Detached house. Colonial Revival.

166-1-61 709: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1945.

166-1-62 712: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 2-story porch with 1 center bay, 3-part pedimented porch with square piers, balcony with simple rails on second floor. Detached house. Vernacular/ Italianate with Colonial Revival porch. Ca. 1872.

(See Continuation Sheet #18)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

S. CENTER STREET (con't.)

700 Block (con't.)

166-1-63 713 (John MacMurdo House): wood frame (asbestos shingles); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 1 center bay, architrave frieze, flat roof, and square piers. Detached house. Greek Revival. Ca. 1858.

166-1-64 714: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 6 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays, shed roof, and wrought iron piers. Detached house. Ranch house. Ca. 1965.

166-1-65 718: stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story porch with 1 center bay and gable roof. Detached house. Craftsman. Ca. 1905-10.

800 Block

166-1-66 801: concrete block; 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story porch with 1 center bay, strut eave brackets, square piers, and exposed rafter ends. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1925.

166-1-67 802 (Fleming Fox Residence): wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 dormer with hipped roof wall dormer to north; 1-story 2-part porch with square piers and low balustrade recessed under north bay. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900.

166-1-68 803: brick (6-course American bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays. Detached house. Builder's Colonial Revival. Ca. 1940.

166-1-69 804: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story porch (plain frieze). Detached house. Vernacular "I" house. Ca. 1880.

166-1-70 805: wood frame (beaded weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 4 bays; 1-story shed roof porch with Eastlake jigsaw frieze and brackets, turned columns, and spindle and jigsaw balustrade. Detached house. Eastlake. Ca. 1880.

166-1-71 807: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof with center cross gable (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays, hipped roof (standing seam metal), turned columns and sawn brackets. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890.

166-1-72 SE corner S. Center and New Street: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; pyramidal roof with cross gable pavilion to north (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story octagonal porch with turned spindle frieze and balustrade to north topped by tent roof and crowning finial; 1-story porch with turned spindle frieze and balustrade in center bay; 2 porches originally connected. Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1890-1900.

(See Continuation Sheet #19)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

S. CENTER STREET (con't.)

900 Block

166-1-73 904: wood frame (weatherboard, shingle, and diagonal siding); 2½ stories; pyramidal roof (pressed tin); irregular facade; 1-story "L" porch with paired posts, 3 bays and screen balustrade. Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1887.

166-1-74 905: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 2-story porch with 3-bay portico in center bay with flanking 1-story porch to north and south, cast-iron railing on second floor, and square piers. Detached house. Vernacular/Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900.

166-1-75 SW corner S. Center and Race Course Streets: vacant lot.

1000 Block

166-1-76 1004: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof with center cross gable (composition); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays, hip roof and paired square posts. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-77 1005: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof with jerkin head to N and cross gable projecting wing to S (pressed tin); 1 dormer (hipped, N bay); 2 bays; 1-story porch with 1 bay on N, flat roof with square posts and upper balustrade deck. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900.

166-1-78 1006: stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 center dormer, hipped; 3 bays; 1-story porch with 1 center bay, hipped roof, architrave frieze with lentils, stylized Doric columns on raised stoop. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1915.

166-1-79 1008: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof with center cross gable (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story porch with 5 bays, "U-"plan, turned columns and sawn brackets. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910.

166-1-80 1010: wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays across north 3 bays, shed roof, square posts, and simple brackets. Detached house. Italianate. Ca. 1870.

166-1-81 1013: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof with center cross gable (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays, low hip roof, attenuated columns on paneled bases, thin balustrade, and blank frieze. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910.

(See Continuation Sheet #20)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

S. CENTER STREET (con't.)

1000 Block (con't.)

166-082 166-39 1014: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; pyramidal roof with cross gable to S (pressed tin); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-part porch in south bay with shed roof with cross gable to north, square posts, screen frieze, balustrade, and exposed end gable work. Detached house. Eastlake/Queen Anne. Ca. 1900.

166-1-83 1017: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story porch with 1 side bay, gable roof to N, 1-story porch with square posts recessed beneath 2nd story of south bay. Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900.

COLLEGE STREET -- (See Appendix)

100 Block

166-1-84 NW corner of College and Henry (Thomas Branch Dormitory): brick (Random course American bond); 3 stories; hipped roof (composition); 7 bays; 2-story porch with 1 center bay, grouped Doric columns, and turned balustrade. School. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1920.

166-1-85 109: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; mansard roof (composition); 5 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays, bracketed cornice, Doric columns, and turned balustrade. Detached house.

166-1-86 115: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story porch with upper deck, 3 bays, Doric columns and Ionic columns, simple balustrade, and plain frieze. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910-15.

200 Block

166-1-87 200 (Duncan Methodist Church): brick (5-course American bond; every 5th course Flemish); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Church. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1950s.

166-1-88 201: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 1 dormer (shed with exposed rafters); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays in center, Doric columns, hipped roof, and dentil-work cornice. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1915-1920.

166-1-89 202: brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1940s.

(See Continuation Sheet #21)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

COLLEGE STREET (con't.)

200 Block (con't.)

166-1-90 203: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story porch with 1 center bay, pediment supported by square columns and vertical paneling in pediment. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1960s, 70s.

166-1-91 204: brick (2-course American bond; every 3rd course Flemish); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1930s.

166-1-92 205: wood frame (shiplap); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 4 bays, shed roof with turned columns. Detached house. Late Victorian Vernacular.

166-1-93 206: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1925.

166-1-94 207: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 dormer; 3 bays; 1-story porch. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1898.

166-1-95 209: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays, hipped roof and turned columns. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900-10.

300 Block

166-1-96 301: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 2 bays, fluted Doric columns, modillion cornice, and flat roof. Detached house. Vernacular with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900-10.

166-1-97 302: brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; gable roof (slate); 3 dormers; 5 bays; 1-story porch with 1 center bay, returned pediment supported by Doric columns and elliptical fan, underside of roof paneled. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1920s-30s.

166-1-98 303: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 dormer (hipped); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays, dentil-work cornice, blank frieze, and Doric columns. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1915-20.

166-1-99 304: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 2-story porch with 3 bays, center, giant order Ionic portico fronts 1-story, 3-bay porch with balustraded deck. Porch and portico share similar architrave and column detailing. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1925.

(See Continuation Sheet #22)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

COLLEGE STREET (con't.)

300 Block (con't.)

166-1-100 305: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 1 center bay, "L" porch wraps to E, Doric columns, and dentil-work cornice. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900.

166-1-101 306: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays, pediment with dentil band supported by grouped Doric columns, square balusters, weatherboard inside pediment. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1940.

166-1-102 307: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 4 bays, "L" porch wraps to E (E bay now enclosed), Doric columns and simple balustrade. Detached house. Late Queen Anne/early Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900-10.

400 Block

166-1-103 400: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 pedimented dormers; 3 bays; 2-story porch with 3 bays, supported by fluted Doric columns, balustrade above with turned balusters and paneled square posts, balusters on 1st floor are heavy. Detached house. Colonial Revival.

166-1-104 401: wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; pyramidal roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story porch with 4 bays, diagonal beaded weatherboard frieze, decorative jigsaw baluster, square piers with decorative brackets. Detached house. Queen Anne. Ca. 1890-1900.

166-1-105 403: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 dormer; 4 bays; 1-story porch with 4 bays, hipped roof, battered wood piers on brick base and exposed rafters. Detached house. Craftsman. Ca. 1915-20.

166-1-106 404: brick (5-course American bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (slate); 1 gable wall dormer; 3 bays; 1-story porch with 1 center bay, stylized Doric columns support upper balustrade deck. Detached house. Colonial Revival cottage. Ca. 1935.

166-1-107 405: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays, hipped roof and Doric columns. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900.

(See Continuation Sheet #23)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

COLLEGE STREET (con't.)

400 Block (con't.)

166-1-108 406: wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 3 bays, square piers, and shed roof. Detached house. Vernacular builder's house. Ca. 1910-15.

166-1-109 407: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay "L" porch wraps to E, stylized Doric columns on raised bases, and blank frieze. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900-10.

DUNCAN STREET

400 Block

166-1-110 400: stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (asphalt); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch with hipped roof and stylized Doric columns. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900.

166-1-111 402: wood frame (weatherboard and shingle); 2½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with shed roof, turned post with decorative brackets, and spindle frieze turned balusters. Detached house. Eastlake. Ca. 1890.

166-1-112 400 Block Duncan: 2 wood frame, 1 aluminum; 1 story; gable roofs (1 pressed tin, 2 asphalt sheet); 1 bay. Garages. 20th century.

ENGLAND STREET -- (See Appendix)

HANOVER STREET

166-1-113 (SW Corner Duncan + Francis)
166-1-114 (504 Duncan St.)
166-1-115 (505 Duncan St.)

100 Block

166-1-116 126: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with hipped roof with pediment over entrance corner on slender columns; wraps around east corner. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1915.

166-1-117 130: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable and hipped roof (pressed tin); 1 pedimented dormer; 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with pedimented on slender Doric columns. Detached house. Vernacular. Early 20th century.

166-1-118 132: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with low hipped roof with slender columns. Detached house. Vernacular. Early 20th century.

(See Continuation Sheet #24)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

HANOVER STREET (con't.)

100 Block (con't.)

166-1-119 133: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with low hipped roof; squared post with decorative brackets. Detached house. Builder vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-120 134: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story porch with low hipped roof; square columns; dentil work cornice; 3 bays. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1920.

200 Block

166-1-121 200: wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch that wraps around east side. Detached house. Builder vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-122 202: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition and standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with latticework rail and turned post, and segmental arched openings with circular cut-outs. Detached house. Ca. 1910.

166-1-123 204: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch with overhanging cornice/brackets and paired columns. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1920.

166-1-124 206: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable and mansard roof (pressed tin and wood shingle); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch that wraps around west side. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

HENRY STREET -- (See Appendix)

HENRY CLAY STREET

100 Block

166-1-125 109: wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay recessed porch with large stylized Doric columns. Detached house. Bungalow. Ca. 1915.

166-1-126 113: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with frieze with dentils, supported by Doric columns on paneled pedestals, and turned balusters. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900.

166-1-127 115: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 5 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch with portico and paired stylized Doric columns, dentils and modillion cornice. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1920

(See Continuation Sheet #25)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

HENRY CLAY STREET (con't.)

100 Block (con't.)

166-1-128 117: wood frame (shiplap); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays (irregular); 1-story, 1-center-bay porch with 1-story portico; pediment supported by stylized Doric columns. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910.

166-1-129 119: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story porch with 2 bays across facade. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-130 121: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch with 1 center bay across facade, hipped roof (standing seam metal); possibly later addition. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-131 122: brick (3-course American bond with Flemish variant); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1940s

166-1-132 123: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; mansard roof (metal shingle); 2 gable dormer vents; 2 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with low pitch roof, sawn balustrade, attenuated columns, and bracketed cornice. Detached house. Second Empire. Ca. 1890.

166-1-133 124: brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1920.

200 Block

166-1-134 200: brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 2 hipped dormers; 5 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay porch with Colonial Revival portico, Doric columns, and dentil work cornice. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1930.

166-1-135 201: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof; 2 bays. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. Ca. 1965. *

166-1-136 202: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 hipped, oversize dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with low pitch roof, stylized Doric columns, and plain frieze. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1925.

166-1-137 203: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; low gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square piers, low pitch roof, decorative brackets, and plain frieze. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900.

(See Continuation Sheet #26)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

HENRY CLAY STREET (con't.)

200 Block (con't.)

166-1-138 204: wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with cast metal columns and shed roof. Detached house. Ranch. Ca. 1965.

166-1-139 205: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay U-shaped porch across facade, low pitch roof, plain frieze, and stylized Doric columns. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910-15.

166-1-140 206: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-141 207: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story porch with 4 bays, hipped roof, plain frieze, and stylized Doric columns. Detached house. Builders Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900-10.

166-1-142 208: wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay pedimented porch supported with slender Doric columns. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900s.

166-1-143 209: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition and standing seam metal); 1 gable wall dormer fronted by balustrade; 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay U-shaped porch that extends across east bay, east side and rear, stylized Doric columns, plain frieze, and dentil work cornice. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900-01.

166-1-144 210: wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story 2-bay porch with hipped roof, wide, plain frieze supported by heavy square posts acros front east bay and side. Detached house. Late Victorian. Ca. 1900.

166-1-145 211: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with low pitch roof, scroll brackets, and turned columns (thin). Detached house. Late Italianate. Ca. 1880.

166-1-146 212: wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay hipped roof porch supported by slender chamfered columns, and plain frieze. Detached house. Ca. 1910s.

166-1-147 213: vacant lot.

(See Continuation Sheet #27)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

HENRY CLAY STREET (con't.)

200 Block (con't.)

166-1-148 214: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof; altered (standing seam metal) 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with paneled frieze; brackets; chamfered posts. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-149 215: concrete block with aluminum siding; 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch with square piers. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1955-60.

166-1-150 216: wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay pediment porch supported by 2 slender Doric columns. Detached house. Ca. 1920s.

166-1-151 217: vacant lot.

166-1-152 218: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Detached house. Ca. 1920s.

166-1-153 219: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition - diamond pattern); 3 bays. Detached house. Ranch. Ca. 1960-65.

166-1-154 220: concrete block; 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1950.*

166-1-155 222: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with hipped roof supported by slender square posts. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1920.

300 Block

166-1-156 300: wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch supported by slender Doric columns; wraps around front and part of east side. Detached house. Ca. 1910.

166-1-157 301: wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with plain frieze and stylized Doric columns. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-158 302: wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay porch with pediment supported by 2 slender columns. Detached house. Ca. 1910.

(See Continuation Sheet #28)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

HENRY CLAY STREET (con't.)

300 Block (con't.)

166-1-159 303: wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with low pitch roof, plain frieze, and stylized Doric columns. Detached house. Builders Colonial Revival. Ca. 1905-10.

166-1-160 303½: concrete block; 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch supported by square piers. Detached house. Builders house. Ca. 1955.

166-1-161 304: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with shed roof supported by squared tapered columns on brick piers. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910.

166-1-162 305: wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with shed roof, stylized Doric columns and plain frieze. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900-10.

HOWARD STREET

100 Block

166-1-163 104: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 1 dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay porch with hipped roof and stylized columns. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-164 105: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch with pediment on squared posts. Detached house. Ranch. Ca. 1950s, 60s.

166-1-165 106: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with hipped roof, slender columns and turned balusters. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-166 107: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch that wraps around west elevation supported by slender columns and square balusters. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-167 108: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 4 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with hipped roof and slender columns. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

(See Continuation Sheet #29)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

HOWARD STREET (con't.)

100 Block (con't.)

166-1-168 110: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay open porch supported by slender stylized columns. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

200 Block

166-1-169 200: stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay hipped roof porch with stucco Doric columns and ornamental rail. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-170 202: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gambrel roof (wood shingle and composition); 3 shed dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch covers 2 west bays; square posts and balusters. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1920s.

166-1-171 203: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with stout Ionic columns on posts and turned balusters. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-172 204: brick (?-course American bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay hipped roof porch with Doric columns. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1920s.

166-1-173 205: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 5 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with paired columns on pedestals and turned balusters. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-174 206: brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch with pedimented portico. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1920s.

166-1-175 207: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; multi-gabled roof (composition shingles); 2 bays; 1-story, 6-bay hipped roof porch with iron cresting and braced posts. Detached house. Eastlake. Ca. 1890s.

166-1-176 208: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof with pediments (pressed tin); 2 pedimented dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay shed roof porch supported by paired Doric columns on posts and turned balusters. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

(See Continuation Sheet #30)

LEE STREET -- (See Appendix)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

MAPLE STREET -- (See Appendix)

100 Block

166-1-177 100: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 5-bay "L"-shaped porch, wraps around to west; turned balustrade and columns with sawn brackets. Detached house.

166-1-178 East of #1 Maple (NE corner of Maple and Robinson): wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay recessed porch to north with jigsaw trim and turned columns. Doctor's office.

166-1-179 East of doctor's office on Maple: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay. Garage.

200 Block

166-1-180 200: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay center porch with gable roof, turned frieze, columns and balustrade. Detached house.

300 Block

166-1-181 303: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof with cross gable (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay shed roof porch extends along center and south bays with jigsaw screen/frieze, chamfered square piers and decorative brackets. Detached house. Queen Anne.

MYRTLE STREET -- (See Appendix)

200 Block

166-1-182 203: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay Colonial Revival porch with stylized Doric columns, blank frieze, and dentils. Detached house. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1900.

RACECOURSE STREET

100 Block

166-1-183 103: Racecourse St.

166-1-184 107: brick (painted); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch supported with decorative iron posts. Detached house. Ranch. Ca. mid-20th century.

(See Continuation Sheet #31)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

RACECOURSE STREET (con't.)

200 Block

166-1-185 201: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 4 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch with segmental arch portico supported by squared columns. Detached house. Victorian. Ca. 1890.

166-1-186 203: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 1 pedimented dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay porch set in antis. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1900.

166-1-187 205: brick (5-course American bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. mid-20th century.

166-1-188 207: wood frame (German siding); 2½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay shed roof porch with turned posts. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-189 209: brick (7-course American bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. mid-20th century.

166-1-190 211: wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; hipped roof; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay hipped roof porch with turned posts with decorative brackets. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

ST. JAMES STREET -- (See Appendix)

300 Block

166-1-191 301: stucco; 1 story; gable roof; 3 bays. Church. Gothic Vernacular. Ca. 1900.

166-1-192 305: wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gambrel roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay shed roof porch supported by slender stylized Doric columns. Detached house. Bungalow Vernacular. Ca. 1900.

166-1-193 307: brick (5-course American bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. mid-20th century.

(See Continuation Sheet #32)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

ST. JAMES STREET (con't.)

300 Block (con't.)

166-1-194 309: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; multi-gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay hipped roof porch with slender columns and wraps around south elevation. Detached house. Victorian. Ca. 1890.

166-1-195 311: brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay shed roof porch with pediment over entrance. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. mid-20th century.

166-1-196 313: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay hipped roof porch with Doric columns around south end. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-197 315: wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 1 shed dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay hipped roof porch with Doric columns. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-198 316: wood frame (shingle and German siding); 2 stories; gable and hipped roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch pedimented over entrance with sawn work frieze and spindle balustrade. Detached house. Eastlake. Ca. 1880s.

166-1-199 317: brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (wood shingle); 3 gable dormers; 5 bays. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. mid-20th century.

166-1-200 318: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay hipped roof porch with paired Doric columns on posts; turned balusters; cornice with dentil work. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-201 319: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay hipped roof porch with slender Doric columns and turned balusters. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

166-1-202 320: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 1 shed dormer; 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay shed roof porch with paired square columns and square balusters. Detached house. Builder Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

400 Block

166-1-203 400: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; varied roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch set on angle to house. Detached house. Eastlake. Ca. late 19th century.

(See Continuation Sheet #33)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

ST. JAMES STREET (con't.)

400 Block (con't.)

166-1-204 403: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. Detached house. Ranch. Ca. mid-20th century.

500 Block

166-1-205 500: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay pedimented porch with arch cut into pediment; square posts. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1890.

166-1-206 504: brick (6-course American bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. mid-20th century.

STEBBINS STREET -- (See Appendix)

NORTH TAYLOR STREET → 166-1-207 (505 St. James - not in H.D.)
166-1-208 (506 St. James - not in H.D.)
166-1-209 (600 St. James - not in H.D.)

200 Block

166-1-210 207: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch extends across facade, supported by Doric columns; porch is later addition. Detached house. Late Victorian, Ca. 1890.

VIRGINIA STREET -- (See Appendix)

200 Block

166-1-211 203: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay Greek Revival porch with fluted Doric columns. Detached house.

166-1-212 204: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch enclosed. Detached house.

300 Block

166-1-213 300: wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay center porch with chamfered square piers and simple brackets. Detached house.

(See Continuation Sheet #34)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)

VIRGINIA STREET (con't.)

300 Block (con't.)

166-1-214 301: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with sawn brackets and square piers. Detached house. Greek Revival with late 19th-century addition.

166-1-215 302: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 2-story, 5-bay 1st floor and 3-bay 2nd floor porch with segmental arch frieze, square piers, paired brackets, turned balustrade and gable roof. Detached house. Late Italianate.

166-1-216 303: wood frame (beaded weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay hipped roof porch with turned columns, simple rails and brackets hold jigsaw circles with inscribed star. Detached house.

400 Block

166-1-217 SE corner Virginia and Myrtle: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay gable roof porch with Ionic columns, blank frieze support simple pediment. Church.

166-1-218 400: wood frame (German); 2 stories; gable roof (composition patterned); 2 bays; 1-story, 1-side-bay porch with open pediment on Doric columns. Detached house. Vernacular. Ca. 1900.

166-1-219 402: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1920s-30s.

166-1-220 403: brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1930.

500 Block

166-1-221 500: wood frame (German); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with wide overhanging roof, deep frieze on Doric columns, and porch stretches across facade. Detached house. Builders Vernacular. Late 19th century.

166-1-222 501: wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch with low hipped roof on squared posts. Detached house. Builders Vernacular. Late 19th century.

166-1-223 503: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with shed roof on squared posts. Detached house. Builders Vernacular. Late 19th century.

7. DESCRIPTION -- Appendix

K-COLLEGE STREET

K-100 Block (North Side)

166-1-2224 Randolph-Macon College Complex: Washington-Franklin Hall: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof with arched cross gable; 5 bays. Educational building. Italianate. 1872. B.F. Price, Architect.

166-2 Pace Hall: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof; 5 bays with central pedimented gable pavilion. Educational building. Italianate. 1876.

Duncan Memorial Chapel: brick (4-course American bond); 2½ stories; gable roof; gable roof; 3-story entrance tower with mansard roof; 5 bays. Church. Gothic Revival. 1879. William West, Architect.

All three buildings listed together on National Register of Historic Places (6/19/79).

100 Block (South Side)

166-1-225 Alpha Epsilon Pi House: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 2 bays. Fraternity house. Contemporary. 1970s.

166-1-226 103: (Alpha Chi Alpha House): brick; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. Fraternity house. Georgian Revival. 1960s.

166-1-227 Phi Delta Theta House: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (reinforced concrete shingles); 5 bays. Fraternity house. Georgian Revival. 1960s.

166-1-228 113: (Theta Chi House): brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 2-story, 3-bay pedimented porch on squared columns (weatherboard, beaded in pediment). Fraternity house. Contemporary. 1960.

ENGLAND STREET

100 Block (North Side)

166-1-229 NE corner England and Railroad Avenue: brick (7-course American bond); 1 story; flat roof; 4 bays. Commercial (restaurant). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1925.

166-1-230 Dew Real Estate: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Commercial (office). Contemporary. 1970s.*

166-1-231 Burton Chapman, Inc.: brick (12-course American bond); 1 story; flat roof; 4 bays. Commercial (store). Contemporary commercial. 1950s.

100 Block (South Side)

166-1-232 103-109: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; shed roof (tile); 4 bays. Commercial (office and store). Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1925.

(See Continuation Sheet #36)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Appendix (continued)

ENGLAND STREET (continued)

100 Block (South Side) (continued)

166-1-233 (No number): brick (Flemish bond); 1 story; gable roof (slate); 3 bays. Commercial (office). Colonial Revival. 1930s.

166-1-234 SW corner of Virginia and England streets: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; shed roof (tile); 4 bays; 4 separate store fronts. Commercial. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1925.

200 Block (North Side)

166-1-235 Ford Tractor: brick (6-course American bond); 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial (store). Contemporary Commercial. 1950s.

166-1-236 Shell Service Station: brick; 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Gas station. Contemporary Commercial. 1960s-1970s.*

166-1-237 Stop & Swap: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; Porch with 3 bays, shed roof on square posts. Commercial (store). None. 1920s.

166-1-238 Masonic Lodge: wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay portico on stylized Doric columns. Commercial (office). Colonial Revival. 1910.

200 Block (South Side)

166-1-239 Ashland Theatre and Loving Ford: brick (5-course American bond); 1 and 2 stories; flat roof; 10 bays. Commercial (store). Moderne (theatre); Contemporary Commercial. 1950s.

166-1-240 U.S. Post Office: brick (5-course American bond); 1 story; gable roof (slate); 3 bays. Government. Colonial Revival. 1950s.

300 Block (North Side)

166-1-241 Christian Book Store: wood frame; 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts. Commercial (store). Cottage. 1910.

166-1-242 St. Ann's Church: wood frame (half timbered) and stucco; 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays. Church. Tudor Revival. 1892; Remodeled 1925. L.P. Hartsook, Architect/builder.

(See Continuation Sheet #37)

7. DESCRIPTION -- Appendix (continued)

HENRY STREET (West Side)

166-1-243 Peele Hall: brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 5 bays. School. Georgian Revival. 1922.

166-1-244 Mary Branch Dorm: brick; 2-story side wings and 3-story center; hipped roof (center) and flat roof (side wings); 4 bays in each side wing and 5 bays in center. Dormitor Georgian Revival. Ca. 1925.

LEE STREET

166-1-245 203: wood frame; 1 story; hipped roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1½-stor 3-bay porch. Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s.

MAPLE STREET

166-1-246 202: wood frame (shingle); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Detached house. Cottage. 1940s, 50s.

166-1-247 300: brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 1-center-bay porch. Detached house. Contemporary. 1960s-70s.

MYRTLE STREET

166-1-248 202: wood frame; 1 story; hipped roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1½-story, 3-bay porch with squared posts on high piers. Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s.

ST. JAMES STREET

166-1-249 112: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 6 bays; 1-stor 1-center-bay porch with pedimented latticework on sides. Detached house. Cottage 1920s.

STEBBINS STREET

166-1-250 211: brick (6-course American bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 6 bays; porch. Detached house. Contemporary. 1950s.

VIRGINIA STREET

166-1-251 200: concrete block; 1 story; flat roof; 6 bays. Commercial (office). Commerci 1940s.

8. Statement of Significance -- Historical Background (continued)

The general depression in the South following the war affected both the tourist trade in Ashland and the R F & P Railroad itself. The railroad company found itself unable to pay dividends in 1865 as a result of large investments in Confederate bonds as well as substantial war damage to both rolling stock and tracks.[26] Between 1866 and 1868, the ownership of the Ashland Hotel and Mineral Well Company lots changed hands twice, finally ending up in the name of Randolph-Macon College of Boydton, Virginia.[27] The Methodist mens' college had also invested in Confederate bonds and found itself in financial difficulty after the war.[28] Rather than close the school, the trustees decided to remove to a more central location and make an attempt to remain solvent.[29] As an inducement to Randolph-Macon, and anticipating a boost to the town's economic future, the railroad company contributed land at the south end of the town to the college. The college decided to use the property of the old resort at the north end of town instead, probably because the use of existing buildings obviated the need to build right away. With the more refined cultural atmosphere provided by the college, the railroad found it now had to share influence with the academic institution.

In the 1870s and 80s, the college began to erect its own buildings. Members of the school's Washington and Franklin Literary Societies longed for a proper hall in which to hold debates and to establish a library. In 1872 they raised more than half the money needed to build a hall with the Randolph-Macon trustees providing the balance.[30] An Alexandria architect, B.F. Price, was engaged to design the new hall.[31] It was an impressive building for Ashland, being the first one of brick construction in the town.[32] Erected in the Italianate style, its imagery was considered suitable for an educational institution of the caliber of Randolph-Macon. It was followed in 1876 by Pace Lecture Hall (Italianate). In 1879 Duncan Memorial Chapel (Ecclesiastical Gothic) was built jointly by the college and the local Methodist congregation.[33] Pettijohn Science Building was also built during this period (demolished in 1976). These four buildings, all facing the railroad tracks, composed a pleasant, sedate, and inviting little campus in view of all who traveled between Richmond and the North. The three extant buildings were placed on the National Register of Historic Places in August 1979.

Ashland experienced a general building boom in the final quarter of the 19th century. The R F & P at this time included specific clauses in their deeds to encourage the settlement of the town by upper-middle-class white families interested in commuting to Richmond. These restrictions prohibited the sale of spiritous liquors without the consent of the railroad and required that dwellings for white families consist of at least four rooms and be erected within 18 months of purchase of the company lot. In return, property owners were entitled to a monthly pass or tickets on the railroad between Ashland and Richmond.[34]

This encouragement by the R F & P, coupled with the new air of respectability given to the town by the college, reestablished Ashland's character as a suburb of Richmond. During the building boom of the 1880s, development spread to St. James and Howard streets on the west side of the tracks and to Virginia Street on the east. Many older houses on Center Street were remodeled with Italianate additions and ornamentation or mansard roofs. The population by 1890 was 948 -- six times the 1860 population of 148.[35]

(See Continuation Sheet #6)

8. Statement of Significance -- Background History (continued)

Ashland continued to function as a rest stop for passengers traveling between Richmond and Washington. About 1906, the Henry Clay Inn, a grand Georgian Revival hotel, was built on the southeast corner of Henry Clay Road and Railroad Avenue (burned, 1946). Mrs. Nancy Shackelford, a resident of Ashland since 1898, recalls the role that the hotel played in the social life of the town:

> Everything that wasn't in the Chapel was in the Henry Clay Inn. And it was beautiful inside -- it had hardwood floors inlaid. And the college boys has their parties there. Of course, the girls paraded on the porch, all the way up and down with their dresses.[36]

In 1908 the railroad magnate Jay Gould constructed an electric streetcar line between Ashland and Richmond to compete with the R F & P's accommodation train.[37]

At the same time, a number of vernacular Colonial Revival houses were built along the streets in the Racecourse area, west of the tracks. Modest homes of the type standing on St. James Street continued to be constructed through the mid 1920s. Many of the commercial buildings that face the railroad tracks also date from the years just prior to 1914. A destructive fire in the business area in the 1890s necessitated considerable rebuilding in this vicinity.

Following World War I, Ashland experienced another period of building expansion. A 1922 Herald Progress carried a story entitled "Building Boom in Ashland " which mentioned the improvement of town water facilities, the clearing of the new County Fair grounds near the town, and the Tobacco Growers Cooperative Warehouse to be built near the northwest corner of the intersection of England Street and the tracks. Although the Cooperative ultimately failed, the building today survives as part of the Ashland Shirt Factory. In addition, the article listed eleven new houses under construction, several remodelings, and the opening of the college's new Carnegie Library (now Peele Administration Hall) as well as two new businesses.[38]

By 1919 the downtown business section was dominated by brick buildings symbolizing security and permanence. The Ashland Depot (110 North Center Street), designed by W.P. Lee, was built by Aubrey Hunt of Ashland.[39] The Hanover National Bank (104 North Center Street) replaced its original frame structure with a brick Classical Revival building. One of several Ashland churches remodeled in the 1920s, Ashland Presbyterian on Virginia Street, built in 1874, was remodeled in 1926 by an unidentified architect.[40] Built in 1892, St. Ann's Catholic Church located at England and Henry streets was remodeled in 1925 by L.P. Hartsook and is considered one of Ashland's outstanding buildings.[41]

Ashland is only now awakening to its heritage as a well-preserved late 19th- and early 20th-century railroad suburb. Within the last five years, several old houses along the tracks have been returned to single family residences and renovated (904 South Center, 708 South Center, 310 North Center). With its support for state and federal registration of the 19th-century buildings at Randolph-Macon, the college has demonstrated its commit-

(See Continuation Sheet #7)

8. Statement of Significance -- Historical Background (continued)

ment to preservation. Appreciation for the past is also exemplified by renovations to several commercial properties along Center Street. Thus, the registration of the Ashland Historic District reflects a growing awareness of the vital role which both the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and Randolph-Macon have played in the history of the community -- the railroad giving the economic impetus for its growth as a suburb and the college providing the academic and intellectual atmosphere for its growth as a cultural center for its citizens.

RS/MTP

FOOTNOTES FOR SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT OF ASHLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

[1]Sam B. Warner, Jr., Streetcar Suburbs. (Cambridge: Harvard and MIT Press, 1962), pp. 5, 11.

[2]Ibid. p.11; John C. Granbury, "Ashland," Randolph-Macon Monthly. (1882): 6, 27.

[3]John B. Mordecai, A Brief History of Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. (Richmond: Childress Printing Co., 1940; 2nd reprint edition, 1972), pp. 6, 27.

[4]William Little, Letter to the editor originally sent to the Fredericksburg News, a clipping from Mrs. C.E. Hartsook's scrapbook, published in The Herald Progress Special Edition, 1969.

[5]Granbury, pp. 31-32.

[6]Ibid.

[7]Clopman, A Map of Slash Cottage (1854), copied in 1908 by Roelke (?).

[8]Hanover County Land Tax Records, 1857-58.

[9]A.H. Campbell, "Map of the Vicinity of Richmond, 1864." Plate XCII, #1, Official Atlas of the Civil War, edited by Henry Steele Commager (New York, 1958).

[10]Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, 1857-58, pp. 190-191. Henry Clay had been raised in the slashes of Hanover County. Perhaps the town fathers wanted a more respectable image than the name "Slash Cottage" afforded.

[11]Ibid., p. 252.

[12]Granbury, p.33.

(See Continuation Sheet #8)

8. Statement of Significance -- Footnotes (continued)

[13]Ibid.

[14]Irby, Richard, History of Randolph-Macon College, (Richmond: Whittet and Shepperson, 1899), pp. 311, 188.

[15]Randolph-Macon Monthly (November 1879): 1.

[16]Granbury, p.33.

[17]Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, 1857-58, p. 220. According to an article in The Herald Progress, Jan. 12, 1956, p.3, the school was located on the east corner of Virginia and Robinson streets, fronting on Virginia Street. A used car lot occupies that spot now.

[18]"Historical and Geneaological Notes," William and Mary Quarterly, First Series, Volume 6 (July 1897) p. 193.

[19]Hanover County Land Tax Records, 1857-1858.

[20]Granbury, p. 35.

[21]Mordecai, p. 34.

[22]Granbury, p. 35; "Letters of Major Thomas Rowland, CSA, from the camps at Ashland and Richmond, Virginia, 1861." William and Mary Quarterly, First Series, Volume 24 (January 1916) p. 149.

[23]Granbury, p. 35.

[24]Interview with Bruce Haynes, Ashland Town Councilman, 1979.

[25]"Letters of Major Thomas Rowland...," p. 146.

[26]Mordecai, pp. 26-27.

[27]Hanover County Land Tax Records, 1866.

[28]Irby, p. 167.

[29]Ibid., p. 168.

[30]Ibid., pp. 219-220.

[31]The Alexandria Gazette, May 22, 1871, p. 3.

(See Continuation Sheet #9)

8. Statement of Significance -- Footnotes (continued)

[32]Irby, p. 205.

[33]Ibid., pp. 270-271.

[34]Hanover County Deed Book 21, pp. 34-35.

[35]U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of the Census. Compendium of the Eleventh Census: 1890. Part 1, Population. Volume 1. (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1892), p. 410.

[36]Interview with Mrs. Nancy Shackleford, 1979.

[37]Mordecai, p. 37.

[38]Herald Progress, June 9, 1922, p. 1. According to an article, March 24, 1922, the College Library was designed by Edward L. Tilton of New York. The money for the building was donated by the Carnegie Corporation.

[39]Robert Bolling Lancaster, MS. in Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Archives, p. 6.

[40]Robert B. Lancaster, A Historical Sketch of the Ashland Presbyterian Church, 1971.

[41]Interview with Mrs. Jean Thompson, 1979.

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Thompson, Mrs. Jean. Ashland, Va. Interview, 1979.

(See Continuation Sheet #11)

9. Bibliographical References (continued)

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Verbal Boundary Description

thence about 100' S along said side; then about 100' E; thence about 320' N to a pt. about 110' N of Maiden St.; thence about 240' E to W side of Maple St.; thence about 110' N to S side of Myrtle St.; thence about 225' E along said side; thence about 600' N to S side of England St.; thence about 130' W along said side across from W side of Henry St.; thence about 260' N along W side of Henry St.; thence about 325' ESE, then about 590' E to a pt. about 130' W of Calhoun St.; then about 75' N; then about 130' E to E side of Calhoun St.; thence about 90' S along said side; thence 375' E to W side of Louisiana St.; thence about 450' N along said side; thence about 390' W to W side of Calhoun St.; thence about 300' N along said side to S side of Caroline St.; thence about 425' W along said side and continue about 125' slightly NW, then 30' SW, then 25' W; thence about 250'S, then about 150'WSW, then about 75' S, then about 200'NW to W side of Henry St.; thence about 490'N along said side; thence about 760'NW to E side of Railroad Ave.; thence about 1250'N along said side to N side of Smith St.; thence about 275'E along said side; thence about 420'N to corp. limits; thence about 500'W along said limits; thence about 1060'S; thence about 225'W; thence about 1220'S, then 25'W, then 25'S to S side W. Clay St.; then about 470'W along said side; thence about 225'N; then following rear property lines (rpls) of 122-304 W. Clay; thence about 425'S, then along rpls of 305-109 W. Clay; thence about 250'N to S side of said st., then jogging about 25'E; thence about 25'N to N side; thence about 180' E along said side; thence SW along rpls of 116-104 Railroad Ave. and 100-108 Center St.; thence about 360'E to W side of Center St.; thence about 470'S along said side to S side Cox La.; thence about 440'W along said side; thence about 225'S to N side Stebbins St.; thence about 180' E along said side; thence SW along rpls of 600-712 Center St.; thence about 570'W; thence about 750'N along rpls of 315-303 St. James St.; thence about 80'W; then about 290' N to N side of Cox La., then 75'E, then 210'N to N side of Hanover Ave.; thence about 280'NE along said side; thence about 250'N; thence SW along rpls of 126-206 Hanover Ave.; thence about 190'SE to N side of Hanover; thence about 500'NE along said side; thence about 50'SE to E side St. James St.; thence about 800'S along said side; thence about 300'W; thence about 910'S along rpls of 316-500 St. James; thence about 300'E to E side of said st.; thence about 525'E along rpls to W side Duncan St.; thence about 310'N along said side; thence about 250'E; thence 1330'S along rpls of 804-1014 Center St. to N side Early St.; thence about 360'E to E side Center St.; thence about 40'S along said side to pt. of origin.

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (arranged alphabetically by the name of the street)
Approximate number of structures: 250 * noncontributing structures

CAROLINE STREET

200 Block

205: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch in center bay with segmental arch in pediment supported by Doric columns. Detached house. Late Victorian. Ca. 1885.

300 Block

301: brick (English bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1920s.

303: brick (English bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 dormers (hipped); 5 bays. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1920s.

305: brick (Flemish bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (slate); 3 dormers with segmental arch, vaulted; 5 bays. Detached house. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1925.

N. CENTER STREET

100 Block

100: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. Ca. 1960.

102: brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays. Commercial (store). Commercial vernacular. Ca. 1960.

104 (Hanover Bank): brick (7-course American bond with stone dressings); 2 stories; low pitch roof with front stepped parapet (not visible); 3 bays. Bank. Beaux Arts. Ca. 1919.

110 (Ashland Depot): brick (English cross bond with patterned glazed headers); 1½ stories; gable roof with end hipped pent (slate); 3 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch in side bay with waiting area recessed beneath large overhang of roof (supported by 4 over-size, smooth shaft columns). Railroad depot. Colonial Revival.

116: concrete block and brick; 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays; 1-story brick entrance vestibule in center bay with curved stacked soldier course corners and cantilevered aluminum canopy. Vernacular/ Late Art Deco. Ca. 1945.

118: vacant lot.

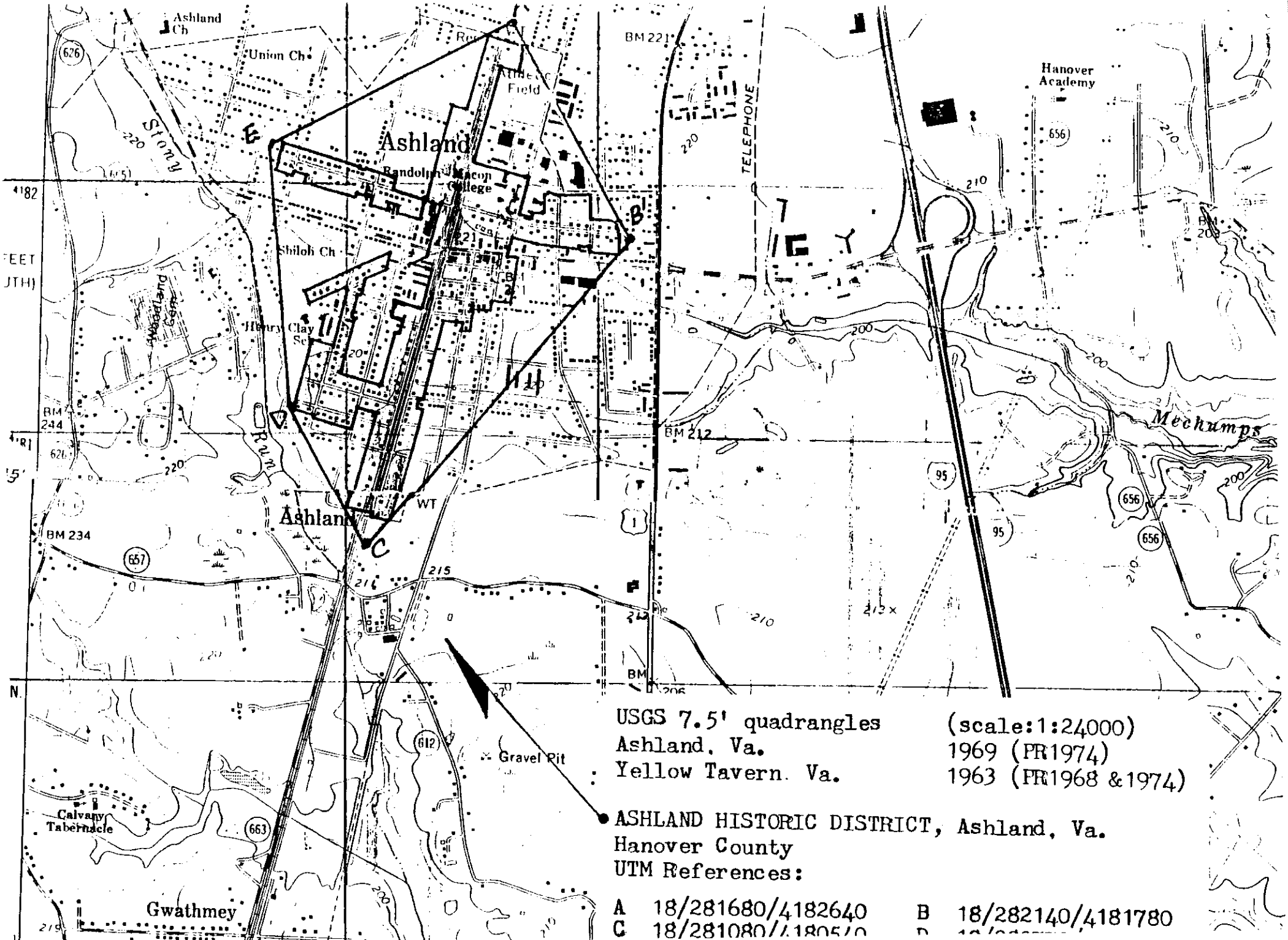
(See Continuation Sheet #13)

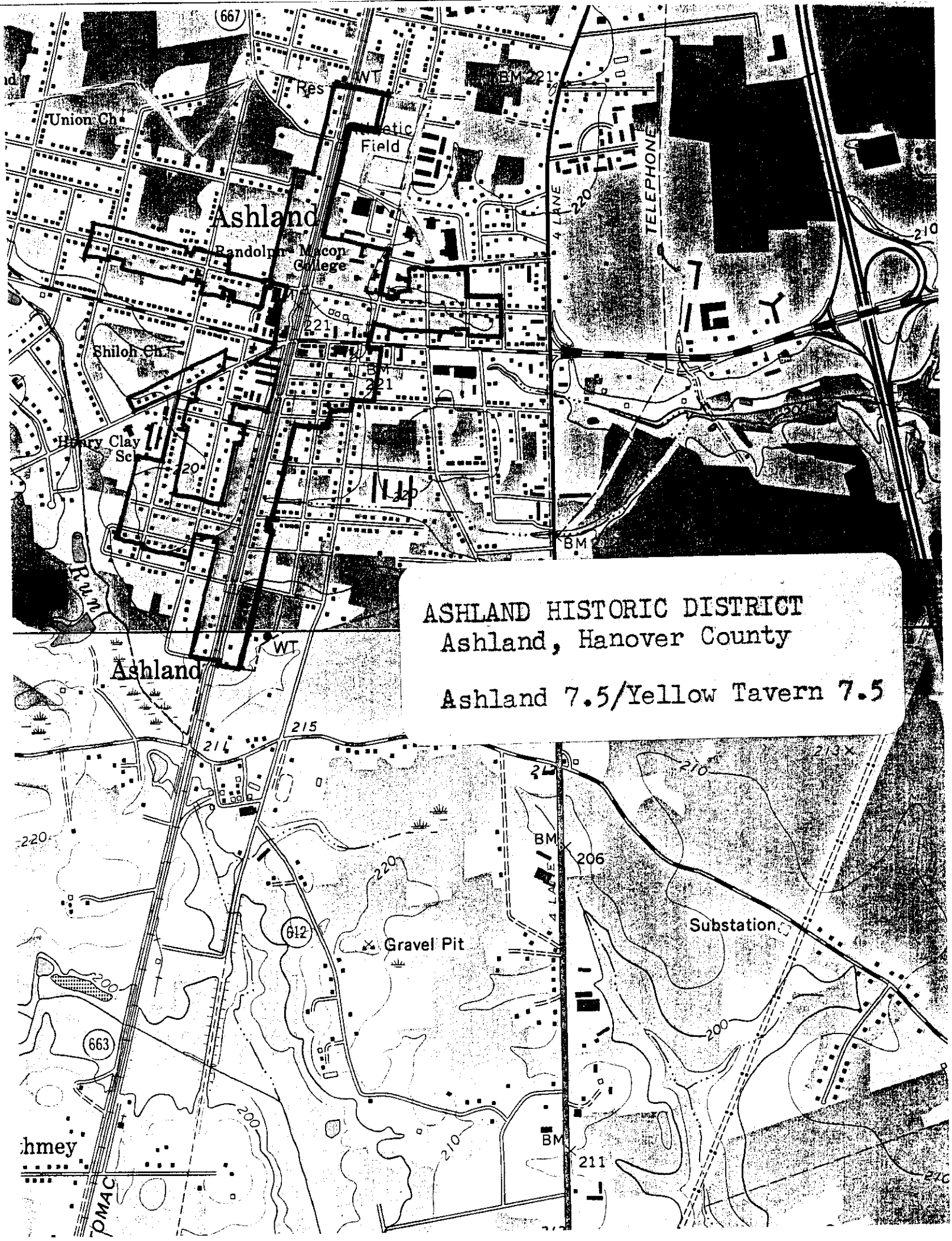
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - Boundary Justification

Boundary Justification: The boundaries are justified as follows: the north boundary meets the town's north corporate limit; the south line is drawn to follow Early Street which marks the southern extremity of the turn-of-the-century residential area within the corporate limits; surrounding the district's east boundaries are new housing and commercial development which spreads across Route 1 to Interstate 95; to the west, NW and SW of the district's boundaries is new residential development.

The following structures were determined to be non-contributing elements because they did not conform to the rest of the district in style, scale, or materials:

105 S. Center St.
220 Henry Clay St.
201 Henry Clay St.
Shell Service Station, South Side 200 Block England St.
Dew Real Estate, South Side 100 Block England St.


Ashland Ch
Union Ch
Athletic Field
Ashland
Randolph-Macon College
Shiloh Ch
Henry Clay Sch
Woodland Cem
Stony Run
TELEPHONE
Hanover Academy
Mechumps
Ashland
Gravel Pit
Calvary Tabernacle
Gwathmey
BM 221
BM 244
BM 234
BM 212
BM 206
WT
USGS 7.5' quadrangles (scale:1:24000)
Ashland, Va. 1969 (PR1974)
Yellow Tavern, Va. 1963 (PR1968 &1974)
ASHLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT, Ashland, Va.
Hanover County
UTM References:
A 18/281680/4182640
B 18/282140/4181780
C 18/281080/4180540



ASHLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ashland, Hanover County

Ashland 7.5/Yellow Tavern 7.5