123-97

0-300 (Rev 10-74) VLR- 11/20/79 NRHP- 7/4/80

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED July 4 1980

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Petersburg Old Town Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

Roughly bounded on the N by Appomattox River; on the E by the Appomattox Bridge and Seaboard Coast Line tracks: on the S by a line from E to W following along said tracks to Fourth Street then along the N line of E. Bank Street (00-200 blocks) and (See Continuation Sheet #57)

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: Petersburg — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Fourth (Robert W. Daniel, Jr.)

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Virginia	51	(in city)	730

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
X DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE
BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL
STRUCTURE	X BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL
SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	X ENTERTAINMENT
OWECT	IN PROCESS	X YES RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES UNRESTRICTED	X INDUSTRIAL
		NO	MILITARY
			X MUSEUM
			X PARK
			X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			X RELIGIOUS
			SCIENTIFIC
			X TRANSPORTATION
			OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Multiple ownership (See Continuation Sheet #s 59-78)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN — STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Petersburg City Hall

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN: Petersburg — STATE: Virginia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS (3) (See Continuation Sheet #1)

TITLE
(1) Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE
1935, 1936, 1968 — X FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Library of Congress

CITY TOWN: Washington — STATE: D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
X FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Paralleling the Appomattox River at its fall line, the Old Town Historic District[1] of Petersburg is situated in the city's earliest section. The district exhibits a varied collection of late 18th- through 20th-century architecture, including examples of both commercial and residential architecture in late Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Colonial/Georgian Revival styles. In addition, notable groupings of mid- to late 19th-century warehouses and factories are found in the north and northeast sections of the district. The district is approximately 190 acres in area and encompasses over 250 buildings. The north boundary is the south side of the Appomattox River (including the Appomattox Bridge, linking vehicle traffic to Colonial Heights, and the Seaboard Air Line[2] Railroad bridge). East and west borders are marked respectively by the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad tracks and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Bridge. The southern boundary is defined by the tracks of the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad (to just east of N. Davis Street) and the rear (southern) property lines of buildings facing the 200 block of High Street and W. Bank Street. The boundaries were determined by historical precedent, the architectural integrity of the site, and the hard edges provided by the river and the railroad tracks.

The topography of this section of Petersburg is relatively flat to the north and northeast with hills gradually rising to the south and southwest. The greatest change in topography is seen between streets appropriately named Low and High streets.

Early 19th-century maps indicate few changes have been made to Petersburg's street plan. Most streets within the district provide for two-way vehicle traffic and on-street parking. Heaviest traffic appears centered to the northeast at Bollingbrook and the entrance to the Appomattox Bridge, on N. Sycamore Street between W. Bank and Old streets, and along the length of Canal Street.

The district exhibits an equal distribution of residential, commercial, and industrial land use. Industrial buildings including freight warehouses and factories are concentrated to the north and northeast along Old, Pike, and River streets as well as on Bank Street, east of Third Street. Additional light and heavy industry is scattered randomly through the district with minor clusters on Grove Avenue and Canal and High streets. The railroad tracks enclosing the district visually complement the industrial image presented in these portions of the district.

Commercial and industrial activity is integrated along Old Street and the northeast section. Antique shops and popular boutique stores on Old Street display successful adaptive reuse of 19th-century industrial buildings. Small businesses flank W. Bank and N. Sycamore streets in late 19th- and 20th-century commercial buildings of varying quality and design. Most buildings in this area are of masonry construction, ranging from one to four stories in height.

Residential neighborhoods are located west of N. Market Street in the trapezoid-shaped area bounded by Grove Avenue and Canal, High, and N. Market streets. Residences range from substantial late 18th-century Georgian dwellings to mid-20th century builder ranch houses. Worker houses are strung along Grove Avenue and Cross, Plum, Gilliam, and portions of Canal streets. Middle- and upper-middle-class houses are concentrated on High Street. Both frame and brick construction were chosen as preferred building materials although cinder block houses are noted occasionally on Crostic Alley and Cross, Canal, Hurt, and Plum streets. Most houses in the district maintain a scale of one to two stories.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	X__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	X__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
X__1600-1699	X__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	X__MILITARY (Civil War)	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X__1800-1899	X__COMMERCE	X__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	X__TRANSPORTATION (Railroad)
X__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	X__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

An early Colonial settlement, Petersburg is one of Virginia's oldest cities. It first gained regional significance as the site of Fort Henry, an important mid-17th-century military fort in frontier America. By 1769 Petersburg had developed into the major tobacco center of Virginia. Its growth continued through the mid-19th century, when Petersburg emerged as a leading Virginia manufacturing and transportation center. In 1860 the city was served by four railroads and a canal system providing transportation facilities for local merchants and manufacturers as well as for regional farming interests. Although deeply scarred physically and economically by the Civil War, Petersburg's prosperity was soon renewed through the leaf tobacco, cotton, grain, peanut, and lumber industries.

In addition to its economic and historical development, Petersburg is significant for its diversity of residential, commercial, and industrial architecture. Virtually all styles of architecture popular in the United States from 1800 to 1910 are represented within the district's boundaries. Of special importance are the worker cottages from the period 1800-1830, clustered in the southwestern portions of the district, as well as the mid- to late 19th-century, middle- and upper-middle-class houses on High Street. Industrial buildings of varying size and distinction are located on W. Old, Pike and River streets and scattered throughout the northeast portions of the district. It is from this diversity of building type and quality and from the city's rich history, that the Old Town Historic District of Petersburg gains its significance.

Although the arrival date of the first European settlers to the area now known as Petersburg remains a matter of conjecture, it is known that four Englishmen were killed there in the major Indian attack in 1622. General European settlement of the Appomattox River Valley occurred in the 1630s and by 1643 led to the formation of Bristol Parish. A second Indian attack in 1644 resulted in the establishment of Fort Henry the following year for "the defense of the inhabitants on the south side of the James River. . ."[1]

Following the establishment of the fort, the Appomattox Indians, expelled earlier from towns at Bermuda Hundred and Swift Creek, established a village nearby at Indian Town Creek. The Indian and white communities are said to have existed in relative peace with each other.

During the next three decades, Fort Henry gained regional importance as a trading post and point of departure for expeditions to the south and west. Abraham Wood, commander of the garrison, was active in the promotion of the fort as a trade center and led exploratory expeditions into the nearby frontier. These lines of exploration eventually developed into a regional network of trade with the Indian population.

Wood's son-in-law, Peter Jones, succeeded him in the leadership of military affairs and Indian trade in 1675. A 19th-century historian recorded Jones "opened a trading establishment with the Indians, a few rods west of what is now the junction of Sycamore

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Edwards, Richard. Statistical Gazetteer of the State of Virginia. Richmond: Richard Edwards, 1855.

Hale, Thomas F. Old Petersburg. Richmond: Hale Publishing Company, 1976.

Heilprin, Angelo and Louis Heilprin. Lippencott's New Gazetteer. Philadelphia & London: J. B. Lippencott Company, 1906.

Martin, Joseph. A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia. Charlottesville, VA.: Joseph Martin, 1835.

(See Continuation Sheet # 9)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 190 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Petersburg, VA.

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

(See Continuation Sheet # 57)

E 18 286220 4122800 G 18 285300 4122520

F 18 285770 4122550 H 18 285580 4123470

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	286670	4123730
B	18	286700	4123740
C	18	287230	4123220
D	18	287250	4122930

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Beginning at a point on E side of Appomattox Bridge, approximately 300' NE of N bank of Appomattox River and at the N end of said bridge; thence extending about 900' SE along E side of said bridge to N intersection with ramp to Pocahontas; thence extending about 500' NE along NW side of Pocahontas ramp, then crossing said ramp to SE side and continuing about 480' SW along said side to point where ramp crosses over Seaboard Coast Line (SCL) tracks, thus encompassing said ramp; thence extending about 2600' SE along SCL tracks to convergence with side track; thence extending about 800' NW along side track to E side of Fourth Street; thence extending N along E side of Fourth

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

(See Continuation Sheet#57)

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

ORGANIZATION

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE

November 1979

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 ___ STATE X 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

TITLE Tucker Hill, Executive Director
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE NOV 30 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE July 4 1980

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Petersburg Old Town Historic District, Petersburg, Virginia

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

(2) Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory
1959 Federal
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

(3) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey
1974, 1979 State
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

7. DESCRIPTION

The Low Street Playground is the only park in the Petersburg Old Town Historic District. Comprising eight-tenths of one acre in area, the park is characterized by a flat, open green with a few centrally located weeping willows and a children's swing set.

Land densities vary across the district. Though 19th-century Petersburg was compactly built, only a few areas continue to exhibit this quality. Old Street, the nucleus of the district, still retains its high density with buildings two, three, and four stories in height standing against one another and observing virtually no setback from the street. Few of the district's remaining areas, however, continue to reflect their original 19th-century densities. Much of the commercial portion of the district has been compromised by the loss of buildings during the last ten years. The resulting vacant and parking lots detract from the area's sense of architectural continuity and historic integrity. Notably weak are the industrial areas east of N. Sycamore Street, Low Street, and the west side of Canal Street.

In spite of its losses, Petersburg holds a wide array of building types and styles spanning over two hundred years. Virtually every late 18th- and early 19th-century style of architecture popular in the United States is represented in the district. Noteworthy examples include the Strachan-Harrison house (302 Cross Street, mid- to late 18th century), the John F. May house (244 High Street, Federal, ca. 1810), six late Georgian/early Federal houses on High Street (265, 311, 320, 416, 545, and 614), and a fine collection of one and 1½-story worker houses dating to the first quarter of the 19th century (see inventory for Gilliam, Cross, Hurt, Low, and Canal streets, Pig Alley, and Grove Avenue).

An unusually fine cluster of Greek Revival and Italianate residences is found in the 300 block of Grove Avenue. A four-block area on High Street contains a rich mixture of 19th-century architecture including representatives of late Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, and Colonial/Georgian Revival styles.

Many of Petersburg's worker houses were erected following the conclusion of the Civil War. These single and double houses are of frame construction, two stories in

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

7. DESCRIPTION

height, capped by a gable roof, and four bays across. Examples of both single-and double-pile houses are observed.

Commercial and industrial structures reflect a wide range of 19th- and early 20th-century architectural styles as well. The stone warehouse at the north end of N. Market Street is one of the earlier industrial buildings extant in the district. Built in 1809 this building has long enjoyed the reputation of being the 18th-century trading post of Peter Jones (Petersburg is said to be named after Peter Jones). Although documentation has shown this building not to be Jones's trading post, the stone structure continues to be of significance to the city.

Early commercial Federal and Italianate buildings are found in the area bounded by N. Market, Old, Second, and Bank streets. Of special importance are the Farmers' Bank (Federal, 1817) at 21 Bollingbrook Street and the Nathaniel Friend House (Federal, ca. 1816) at 27-29 Bollingbrook Street. The Exchange Building at 19 W. Bank Street is one of Petersburg's best examples of Greek Revival architecture. Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1969, this building has recently been restored and converted into a Civil War Museum. The Exchange Building, erected between 1840 and 1841, was designed by Mr. /?/ Berrien of New York. Petersburg's only example of commercial Second Empire (ca. 1880) is the Julius Gilbert Building at 22 Bollingbrook Street.

Several industrial buildings wedged between Pike and River streets and the railroad tracks date to ca. 1855. The transitional Greek Revival/Italianate South Side Railroad Depot (ca. 1853) at the north end of Rock Street is of particular interest. Other significant buildings are the octagonal City Market, the Dunlop Factory, and the Appomattox Iron Works on Old Street and three warehouses east of Third Street on E. Bank Street.

Vernacular churches spot the district. The High Street United Methodist Church is one of the city's few examples of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture. Built in 1844 as a Greek Revival church, the building was enlarged and a new facade added in 1897. The Georgian Revival Church of Christ on High Street was erected ca. 1925 and serves as a formidable visual terminus to Canal Street.

Two bridges cross the Appomattox River connecting Petersburg with present-day Colonial Heights. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad bridge forms the district's west boundary. The deck-plate girder viaduct bridge was erected between 1930 and 1931 and reflects the joint design efforts of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and the American Bridge Company of New York.

The second bridge in the district is the Second Street Viaduct or Appomattox Bridge, erected in 1925. Built on the site of Pocahontas Bridge, the Appomattox Bridge provides automotive access to Petersburg from Richmond and Colonial Heights. Prior to the construction of Interstate 95, this bridge was a vital link of U.S. Route 1, a major

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

7. DESCRIPTION

north-south route of the East Coast. Chief engineer on the design of the Appomattox Bridge was J. E. Greimer and Company.

Although Petersburg displays an amazing array of architectural styles, many buildings are in varying states of disrepair. Throughout the district vacant and parking lots exist where 19th-century buildings have been lost through deterioration, neglect, or vandalism. Many streets display buildings of recent construction not compatible with the established character, scale, and/or massing of the neighborhood. This situation occasionally leads to a loss of historic integrity to the site. However, recent efforts to revitalize the Old Town area are meeting with growing success. Tangible preservation and rehabilitation results are witnessed most dramatically along High Street (residential) and Old Street (commercial). The city enacted historic district zoning for most of the area in 1973. Revitalization efforts are led by the Historic Petersburg Foundation (a local preservation organization) and many local citizens.

BNZ

---

[1]As early as 1798, official records refer to portions of the district as Old Town. See: Samuel Shepherd, The Statutes at Large of Virginia, vol. 2, p. 111 (January 11, 1798).

[2]Now the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad.

(See Continuation Sheet #10 for Inventory)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

and Old Streets. This position for trade was called 'Peter's Point,' subsequently changed to Petersburg."[2]

Concurrent with the development of Indian trade was the rise of Petersburg's tobacco industry. In 1730 inspection was authorized for a tobacco warehouse on the land of Colonel Robert Bolling at Bolling's Point.[3] Two years later this permit was extended to include John Bolling's warehouse across the river, thus beginning a long line of warehouses in this locality. The area grew in prosperity with mills and stores soon following.

Petersburg was formally laid out in 1733 by William Byrd II. Byrd wrote on September 19, 1733,

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

> We laid the foundation of two large cities: one at Shacco's, to be called Richmond, and the other at the point of Appomattox River, to be named Petersburg....The truth of it is, these two places, being the uppermost landing of James and Appomattox rivers, are naturally intended for marts where the traffic of the outer inhabitants must center.[4]

As in most of the Tidewater area, streets in Petersburg and Richmond were laid in a simple grid. The plat of Byrd's plan has not survived.

Reflecting Petersburg's regional importance, the town officially incorporated on December 17, 1748. The town of Blandford, located just northeast of Petersburg, incorporated at the same time. Four years later, a third nearby town, Pocahontas, incorporated across the Appomattox to the north.[5] Petersburg, itself, acquired twenty-eight additional acres to the west in 1762.[6] The culmination of the area's 18th-century growth occurred in 1784 when these cities, Petersburg, Blandford, and Pocahontas, along with the recent subdivision Ravencroft, merged into the borough of Petersburg.[7]

By the 1760s Petersburg flourished as a center of tobacco and milling industries. Traveler Roger Atkinson described the importance of tobacco to pre-Revolutionary Petersburg when he wrote in 1769,

> When tobacco is not to be got at these /Petersburg's/ warehouses it is not to be got anywhere else in Virginia. Perhaps it may not be generally known - but there is more land and more good land and more inhabitants (and these yearly increasing) on ye south side of James River than there is in all Virginia besides. There is more tobacco in these Warehouses than there is in all York or James River besides from head to foot. [8]

With the falls of the Appomattox River providing power for its mills, Petersburg developed a substantial flour industry, as well. Wheat soon became second only to tobacco in importance to the town's economy. "/B/esides ye very valuable staple of tobacco..." Atkinson wrote one year later, "of late wheat, than which no country under the sun produces better, and that in great abundance-I say ye article of wheat, a kind of second staple, is a prodigious addition...."[9]

Due to its regional importance, Petersburg was a major British military target during the American Revolution. In April 1781 British ships sailed up the Appomattox intent on destroying tobacco and seizing public stores. Though the local militia made a strong effort, including a stand at what is now Fifth Street, they were finally forced to retreat over Pocahontas Bridge.

The damage to Petersburg was extensive. General Henry Lee wrote,

(See Continuation Sheet #5)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

> Petersburg, the great mart of that section of the state...ranked first among commercial towns of the state. Its chief export was tobacco... and at this time its warehouses were filled. In addition...this town had become a place of depot for all imported supplies required for southern operations.[10]

"Everything valuable was destroyed /by the British/ and the wealth of this town in a few hours disappeared."[11]

Peace ushered in a new period of prosperity and growth. As noted above, the towns of Petersburg, Blandford, and Pocahontas merged and incorporated as Petersburg in May 1784. Tobacco warehouses, flour mills, stores, and small manufacturing ventures dominated the local economy. Jedidiah Morse in his American Gazetteer of 1797 described Petersburg ten years after the war. Petersburg, he wrote,

> ...contains about 300 houses, built irregularly.../T/here are several tobacco warehouses, stores of dry goods, and some few neat and commodious dwelling houses.... It contains 2,828 inhabitants, including 1,265 slaves. The situation of the town is low and rather unhealthy."[12] Flour processed in Petersburg's mills exceeded 60,000 barrels per year. Trade exports amounted to over one million dollars. Shipping in 1805 totaled 5,594 tons.[13]

Civic improvements were undertaken to refute charges that Petersburg was an unhealthy town. The marsh was filled and streets were repaired. Bank Street was created around 1800 to connect High and Back (now E. Bank) streets. Bollingbrook, Petersburg's principal street, was paved in 1813.[14]

On July 16, 1815, fire consumed nearly two-thirds of Petersburg. Virtually all property on Market Square, Bollingbrook, Old, Bank, and Back streets was destroyed. A citizen's report issued following the fire noted,

> A few days ago the town of Petersburg was prosperous and flourishing - commerce crowded its wharves - a busy population thronged its streets - and new buildings, daily erected, announced its increasing wealth and importance.
>
> In one awful night the whole scene was changed; a fire...has involved the larger portion of our citizens in distress, and reduced many of them to beggary.[15]

The city quickly engaged in an energetic rebuilding program with three hundred buildings of brick construction erected during the next two years.

Joseph Martin chronicled the city's renewed strength when he wrote in 1835, "The number of houses besides the county buildings, which are handsome, may be estimated at about 800...There are six tobacco factories, six manufacturing flour mills, 1 brass and cast-iron foundry, 2 earthen-ware potteries, 2 cotten-seed-oil mills, numerous mercantile

(See Continuation Sheet #6)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

stores and 4 druggist shops..../Petersburg/," Martin concluded, "has become salubrious as any part of lower Virginia; and has the character of being hospitable and patriotic; and a very delightful place of residence."[16] In addition to tobacco and flour, cotton manufacture also had become a major local industry with three factories employing over three hundred workers.[17]

Demographic studies reveal Petersburg's population swelled from 8,322 in 1830 to 14,010 in 1850. By 1854 it was estimated to be 18,000, placing Petersburg third in Virginia with respect to population.[18] Just prior to the Civil War the city possessed a race track, a theater, and numerous taverns and is said to have overshadowed Richmond in popularity.

Petersburg's unchecked growth during the first half of the 19th century was stimulated greatly by the arrival of the railroad in 1830. Sixty miles of track were laid by the Petersburg Railroad to Weldon, North Carolina, by 1833. Other railroads quickly following were the City Point Railroad (chartered 1836); the Southside Railroad to Lynchburg (completed in 1854); and the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad through the Dismal Swamp (completed in 1858). These railroads, coupled with the extensive routes of the upper Appomattox Canal Company, made Petersburg a major transportation center for the South.

The unrivaled prosperity of Petersburg during the 1850s ended with the Civil War. With its numerous railroads allowing supplies to reach Richmond, Petersburg became a primary Union target. The siege of Petersburg lasted ten months with extensive shelling of the Old Town area. The fall of the city on April 2, 1865, was a major turning point in the war and led to the surrender at Appomattox one week later.

The city rebuilt itself after the war with major industries being tobacco, cotton, grain, peanuts, and lumber. Although by 1880 over seventy new industries had emerged, including sumac, fertilizers, veneers, crates, baskets, trunks and bags,[19] Petersburg never regained its former prominence. The shift in demand from plug tobacco to cigarettes during the early 20th century, together with the moving of cotton interests to North Carolina, led to a period of decline.

Aside from its rich historical associations, Petersburg is significant for its diverse collection of late 18th- and 19th-century architecture. The variety of historical periods, building types, and building styles represented is the Old Town district's greatest asset. Commercial and residential architecture alike range from the vernacular to complex architect-designed schemes; from simple, early 19th-century, 1½-story, frame workers' cottages to prodigious Federal and Greek Revival town houses; from Reconstruction frame, 2-story, double-pile "I" houses to large, brick, Queen Anne mansions.

(See Continuation Sheet #7)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

Industrial architecture, located for the most part in the center and eastern portions of the district, includes pre-Civil War railroad buildings, late 19th-century factories and tobacco warehouses, an ironworks, an ice company, a luggage factory, and several early 20th-century automotive buildings. Two bridges in the district span the Appomattox River. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad Bridge (now the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad), a deck-plate girder viaduct bridge (erected 1930-31) lies to the northwest. The Second Street Viaduct Bridge (or Appomattox Bridge) connecting Petersburg to Colonial Heights is located to the northeast. Built in 1925, this latter, automotive bridge rests on the late 18th-century site of Pocahontas Bridge.

Due to the devastation of Petersburg from two wars and several major fires, traditional patterns of growth and expansion are not witnessed in the city's architectural fabric. The repeated destruction of and subsequent rebuilding in Petersburg, combined with mid-20th-century random demolition of historic buildings, has left the city with a curious intermingling of building types and styles. Bollingbrook Street, the mid-19th-century site of Petersburg's commercial section, is currently a light industrial area with numerous automotive-related businesses. Only a few buildings, such as the Nathaniel Friend House (27-29 Bollingbrook Street) and the Farmer's Bank (19 Bollingbrook Street), hint at the area's early 19th-century character. On N. Market Street, only the Trapezium House (244 N. Market Street) remains of an antebellum residential block.

High Street and Grove Avenue hold a diverse collection of vernacular, Late Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate Second Empire, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, and Colonial/Georgian Revival buildings. Conspicuously absent from this unique assemblage are representatives of the Gothic Revival and Eastlake styles. High Street has been fortunate in retaining much of its historic integrity as a 19th-century, middle- and upper-middle-class residential street. An early 20th-century intrusion to the residential character of the street is the Seward Luggage Factory (ca. 1907). The placement of the factory in this location suggests the area's association with middle- and upper-middle-class society began to wane shortly after the turn-of-the-century. The Artwork of Petersburg (1906), a nine-volume publication of Petersburg's fashionable houses cites only one example from High Street. These factors, combined with the lack of Craftsman houses, bungalows or 1930s revival-style houses on High Street, indicate that by World War I the prosperity traditionally associated with this area had declined. Extant architecture in other sections of Petersburg indicates a move by the middle- and upper-middle-class population to both the southern portions of the city and across the river to the north.

Today, efforts are underway to revitalize the Old Town area. Thus far, adaptive reuse of industrial buildings on Old Street and the rehabilitation of houses on High Street are the most visible indicators of these ventures. The city enacted historic district zoning ordinances for the Old Town Historic District in 1973. Four other historic districts have been established within the city by the City Council.

BNZ & VDS

(See Continuation Sheet #8)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

---

[1]James G. Scott and Edward A. Wyatt, IV, Petersburg's Story, p. 6. The history of this fort is surprisingly undocumented. It is thought to have stood north of the intersection of High and South streets on land patented by Edward Prince in 1639.

[2]Reverend Dr. William S. Plummer, quoted in ibid., p. 11.

[3]This is thought to be the site of the present Farmer's Market.

[4]Quoted in John W. Reps, Tidewater Towns, pp. 221-22.

[5]This grid-iron town was to have been named Wittontown after its developer, Richard Witton; however, the State General Assembly changed the name to Pocahontas. Op. cit., p. 222.

[6]These twenty-eight acres were called New Town and include what is now High Street.

[7]Reps, loc. cit.

[8]Quoted in Scott and Wyatt, op. cit., p. 22.

[9]Ibid., p. 23.

[10]Ibid., p. 27.

[11]Ibid., p. 29.

[12]Jedidiah Morse, American Gazetteer /1797/, unpaginated.

[13]Ibid. and Jedidiah Morse, American Gazetteer /1810/, unpaginated.

[14]For other streets established in Petersburg during the early years of the 19th century see: Samuel Shepherd, The Statutes at Large, vol. 2. p. 111 (January 11, 1798); page 213 (January 20, 1800); p. 364 (January 18, 1802); and vol. 3. p. 376 (December 23, 1807).

[15]Quoted in Scott and Wyatt, op. cit. p. 57.

[16]Joseph Martin, A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, p. 162-63.

[17]The first of these was the Petersburg Manufacturing Company, established in 1828. Martin observed, "This factory gives employment to none but white persons, and has

(See Continuation Sheet #9)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

constantly employed about 110 operatives, who are mostly young girls..." The remaining two factories were operated by the Merchant's Manufacturing Company. Ibid.

[18]Richard Edwards, Statistical Gazetteer of the State of Virginia, p. 341.

[19]Norfolk and Western Railroad, Reference Book, pp. 12-13.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Morse, Jedidiah. The American Gazetteer. Boston: S. Halland Thomas & Andrews, 1797.

The American Gazetteer. Boston: Thomas & Andrews, 1810.
_____. The American Gazetteer. Boston: Thomas & Andrews, 1810.
_____. A New Universal Gazetteer. New Haven: Sherman Converse, 1821.

Norfolk and Western Railroad Company. Reference Book. New York: The Giles Company, 188-.

Nugent, Nell M. Cavaliers and Pioneers. vol. 1. Richmond: Dietz Printing Company, 1934.

Reps, John W. Tidewater Towns. Williamsburg: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 1972.

Shepherd, Samuel. The Statutes at Large of Virginia. vol. 2 (1798-1802) and vol. 3 (1807).

Wyatt, Edward A., IV, and Scott, James G. Petersburg's Story. Petersburg: Titmus Optical Company. 1960.

MAPS

City of Petersburg, Virginia. Jno. W. Hays, City Engineer. Photo-Lithograph by A. Hoen & Company, Baltimore, Md., 1892.
Map of City of Petersburg, Va., from Lynch's Map with Confederate and Federal Lines on the East. Jed. Hopkiss, C.S., N.D. /1781(?)/.
A Map of the Town of Petersburg. Montgomery Lynch. Lithograph by J. T. Bowen, Philadelphia, Pa., January 1839.
Topographical Map of Petersburg. F. W. Beers. Southern and Southwestern Survey and Publishing Company, 1877.
Town of Petersburg...laid off for Robert Bolling...August 1783...surveyed by William Watkins in Petersburg City Hustings Court. Deed Book I, 1784-1790, p. 301. Recorded April 4, 1787.

(123-97)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Below is an inventory of all the buildings comprising the Petersburg Old Town Historic District. The following abbreviations are used in this inventory: HABS = Historic American Buildings Survey; HAER = Historic American Engineering Record; NHL = National Historic Landmark ; NR = National Register of Historic Places; HABSI = Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory;

Bank Street

Bank Street east of Sycamore Street was formerly called Back Street. The street name was changed to Lombard Street before being renamed Bank Street.

E. Bank Street -- 00 Block

-3 Northeast corner E. Bank and N. Sycamore Streets: Car sales lot.

-4 19-21: brick and stucco; 2 stories. Commercial. Original building extensively altered. Core may date to mid-19th century.

-5 23: brick; 1 story; low gable roof. Mid-20th-century automotive building. Ca.1940.

-6 27: brick and cinder block; 1 story; flat roof. Automotive showroom. Ca. 1975.

100 Block

-7 101: brick, 2 stories; low-pitch parapet roof; large corner recess. Early 20th-century automotive showroom. Ca. 1926.

-8 111: Vacant/Parking Lot.

-9 121: cinder block and brick; 1 story. Automotive building. Ca. 1965.

200 Block

-10 201-05: brick; 2 stories; gable roof. Federal town house. Ca. 1830. Each house is 3 bays in width.

-11 217: cinder block; 1 story. Automotive building. Ca. 1960-65. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

-12 219: brick; 2 stories. Commercial. Ca. 1915. Center bay of 1st story altered. 1-story warehouse with 1915 facade alteration.

(See continuation sheet # 11)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

E. Bank Street, Cont'd

-13 Northwest corner E. Bank and 4th streets: brick; 1 story, low-pitch roof with skylights; prominent fire wall divides building into two sections. Each section 5 bays with central segmentally arched entrance flanked on each side by 2 segmentally arched windows. All windows bricked in. Warehouse. Late 19th century.

-14 250-62: brick; 4 stories; low-pitch roof; 7 bays. Warehouses. Ca. 1890-1900. Brick pilasters separate bays. Each bay divided into 4 parts by segmentally arched windows. Corbeled cornice with decorative brick frieze. 1st floor divided into 3 sections: window; single door entrance; double-door loading entrance. 1-and 2-story additions to west.

-15 255-57: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1910. 1st floor extensively altered. Most 2nd-story windows bricked in.

300 Block

-16 301: brick; 1 story; flat roof. Gas Station. Ca. 1940. Main facade angled to corner of Bank and 5th streets. Recessed brick panels. Corbeled frieze.

-17 304: brick; 3 stories; low-pitch roof; 6 bays. Warehouse. Ca. 1890-1900. segmentally arched wall openings. Corbeled cornice.

-18 312: brick; 4 stories; low-pitch roof; 8 bays. Warehouse. Ca. 1900. All windows segmentally arched. Corbeled cornice.

W. Bank Street

00/100 Block

-19 8: brick; 1 story; gable roof with front parapet. Commercial Vernacular. Early 20th century. Altered.

-20 10: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1880. Narrow, round-arched windows across 2nd story. 1st floor altered.

-21 12: brick; 3 stories; gable roof; 4 bays. Federal. Ca. 1820. Keystone window heads over 3rd-story wall openings. 12 and 16 W. Bank Street were built following the fire of 1815.

(See continuation sheet # 12)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

W. Bank St., Cont'd

-22 16: brick;2 stories; flat roof with front parapet; 3 bays. Federal, Ca.1820. Flemish-bond facade; keystone window heads over 2nd-floor window openings. 3rd floor removed.

-23 (also 123-51) 19: (Exchange Building): brick; 2 stories; dome roof with octagonal cupola; giant order Doric portico. Greek Revival. 1841. Mr. Berrien (of New York), architect. N.H.L., HABS (1968), HABSI (1959). Erected as an agricultural exchange during the mid-19th century, this building was later occupied by the Bank of Virginia. In 1927 the building was purchased by the city to be used as a police department. It now houses a Civil War museum.

-24 20-22 (Charles Leonard Hardware Company Building): brick; 4 stories; low-pitch roof with front parapet. Early 20th-century commercial. 1919. Large entablature and cornice. Decorative brickwork on pilasters and spandrels. 1st floor altered.

-25 23-25: brick; 4 stories; low-pitch roof; 4 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Paired windows in center bay. Round-arched windows on 2nd-floor level. Cornice removed.

-26 24: Parking Lot.

-27 27: brick; 3 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Commercial Federal. Ca. 1820. Flemish-bond facade. Beaded mortar joints. Ornamental hoods on 2nd and 3rd floor added. 1st floor altered during 19th century.

-28 29: Twin of 27 W. Bank Street. Greatly altered. Front rebuilt.

-29 101: brick; 3 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Commercial Italianate. Ca. 1870. Segmentally arched window heads. Bracketed cornice.

-30 103-05: brick; 4 stories; low-pitch roof; 6 bays. Commercial Italianate. Ca. 1870. Fine cast-iron balcony on 103.

-31 107-09: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; Commercial Federal. Ca. 1820. Cast-iron balcony on 109.

(See continuation sheet #13)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

W. Bank St., Cont'd

-32 110: brick; 1 story; hipped/flat roof; 5 bays. Contemporary Vernacular. Ca. 1978. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

-33 113: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1920.

-34 116: brick; 3½ stories; gable roof with 2 gable dormers; 3 bays. Commercial Greek Revival. Ca. 1840. Granite lintels. 1st floor extensively altered.

-35 118: brick; 3 stories; gable roof with front parapet; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. 4th quarter of 19th century. 1st floor extensively altered. 2nd-floor windows bricked in.

-36 120: brick; 2 stories; flat roof. Commercial Vernacular. Early 20th Century. Extensively altered.

-37 122: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof with stepped parapet; 3 bays. Romanesque Revival. Ca. 1890. Central round-arched entrance. Round-arched windows. The only example of Romanesque Revival in the commercial district.

-38 127: brick; 3 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Commercial Federal. Ca. 1820. Flemish-bond facade. 1st floor altered.

-39 129: Twin of 127 W. Bank Street.

-40 131: brick; 1 story; gable roof with stepped parapet. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1940.

(See Continuation Sheet #57 for additional entries)

Bollingbrook Street

Once one of Petersburg's great residential avenues, Bollingbrook Street was severely damaged by the fires of 1816 and 1826. Most buildings here were shelled during the siege of 1864-65. The western end of Bollingbrook was Petersburg's business center during the prosperous decade of the 1850s.

(See continuation sheet #14)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Bollingbrook Street, cont'd
00 Block

-41 7: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof. Late 19th century. Facade extensively altered ca. 1965. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

-42 8-10 (Southern Hotel): brick; 3 stories; low-pitch roof with scalloped gable parapet; 3 bays. Georgian Revival derivative. Ca. 1905. Aediculae entrance in center bay. Tripartite windows with flat jack arches and keystones in 2nd-and 3rd-story end bays. Raised brick pilasters. Recessed brick panels in window spandrels. Eclectic parapet tops simple cornice.

-43 9: Vacant Lot.

-44 12: brick; 1 story; low-pitch roof with front parapet. Automotive building. Ca. 1940.

-45 16: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays. Federal (extensively altered). Ca. 1820. Flemish-bond facade. Bracketed window heads and sills added. 3rd story removed. 1st story greatly altered.

-46 21 (Farmer's Bank): brick; 3 stories; low-pitch roof; 4 bays. Commercial Federal. 1817. Granite string courses divide stories. Flat granite jack (also 123-67) arches with beaded keystones over all window openings. Aediculae surrounds around 1st and 3rd bay entrances. One of Virginia's oldest bank buildings. N.R., HABS I.

-47 22 (Julius Gilbert Building): brick; 2½ stories; mansard roof with 3 gabled dormers; 3 bays. Second Empire. Ca. 1880. 1st floor altered. 2nd floor: segmentally arched end windows; paired, round-arched windows in center bay. Attic level: gabled end dormers with decorative surrounds; central wall dormer with paired round-arched windows and central round attic vent. This is the only example of commercial Second Empire in Petersburg.

(See continuation sheet # 15)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Bollingbrook Street, cont'd

-48 24: brick; 1 story; low-pitch roof with stepped parapet. Ca. 1915.

-49 26: (Corine Hotel): brick; 3 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays. Georgian Revival derivative. Ca. 1900. Paired brackets support cornice. Flat jack arches with prominent keystones.

(also 123-66) -50 27-29 (Nathaniel Friend house): brick; 3½ stories; gable roof with 2 gable dormers; 6 bays. Federal. Ca. 1816. Flemish-bond facade. Flat granite jack arches with raised keystones. 1st floor altered. Erected following the fire of 1815. N.R., HABS (1968), HABSI (1959).

-51 28: brick; 3 stories; low-pitch roof; 4 bays. Georgian Revival derivative. Ca. 1915. Paired brackets support cornice. Flat jack arches with prominent keystones. 1st floor extensively altered.

-52 30: brick; 1 story; flat roof. Automotive repair building. Ca. 1965.

-53 37: brick; 2 stories; flat roof; 4 bays. Commercial Vernacular (Moderne derivative). Ca. 1950. Glass block massing on 1st floor. "Banded" windows on 2nd floor. Core of building may date to the 19th century.

-54 39 (The Ark Building): brick; 3 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1920. Vertical patterned brick suggest pilasters. Flat window heads and sills. 1st floor extensively altered with glass block infill. Curved parapet.

100 Block

-55 100: brick; 1 story; flat and gable roofs. Commercial/automotive buildings. Ca. 1950-60. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

-56 111: brick; 1 story; low-pitch gable roof. Gas station/car wash. Ca. 1970. does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

(See continuation sheet #16)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Bollingbrook Street (Cont'd)

-57 115: brick; 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. (1950.

-58 117: brick; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; bracketed hood over west bay entrance. Italianate townhouse. Ca. 1870. Large brackets visually support cornice. Box frieze. Decorative window heads. Sandblasted.

-59 121: brick; 3 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Commercial Federal remodeled as Italianate. Ca. 1830; 1875. Flemish-bond facade. Flat jack arches. Granite sills. Bracketed heads added over 3rd-story windows. Bracketed cornice addition. Central entrance altered. Sandblasted.

-60 123: brick; 3 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Commercial Federal. Ca. 1830. Flemish-bond facade. Granite windows heads and sills. Sandblasted. 1st floor altered.

-61 130: brick and aluminum; 2 stories; flat roof; 4 bays. Automotive showroom. Ca. 1970. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

200 Block

-62 201 (Ladies Hospital): brick; 3 stories; low-pitch roof; 6 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Mid-19th century. Used as a hospital during the Civil War. Flemish-bond facade. HABS I. (also 123-49)

-63 214: brick; 1 story; flat roof; 6 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1975. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

-64 221: Erected in three sections. West section: brick; 3 stories; low-pitch roof with stepped parapet; 3 bays. Warehouse. Ca. 1900. Segmentally arched window openings. Corbeled frieze and cornice. 1st floor altered. Windows bricked in. Central section: brick; 3 stories; 2 bays. Warehouse. Ca. 1920. Corbeled frieze. East section: cinder block and brick; 3 stories; flat roof. Warehouse. Ca. 1975.

-65 241: brick and stone; 1-story, low-pitch roof with gable parapets; 3 bays. Automotive building. Ca. 1935. Cobblestone facade with brick "dressings."

(See continuation sheet # 17)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Bollingbrook Street (Cont'd)

-66 244: Vacant Lot.

-67 245: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof with 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story porch addition in center bay. Vernacular. Early to mid-19th century. 2 end chimneys.

Canal Street

300 Block

-68 308 A: cinder block and brick; 1 story; gable roof with front stepped parapet; 3 bays. Factory. Ca. 1950.

-69 308 B: brick; 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Factory. Ca. 1940.

-70 308 C: brick; 3 stories; gable roof with front stepped parapet; 4 bays. Factory. Ca. 1930. Brick pilasters divide bays.

-71 308 D: brick; 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Factory. Ca. 1930. 2nd story is later addition.

-72 308 E. brick; 2½ stories; gable roof; 4 bays. Factory. Ca. 1910. 7-course American bond. Soldier course frieze over 2nd-story windows. Central attic vent.

-73 308 F: brick; 2 stories; flat roof; 5 bays. Factory. Ca. 1960. Brick piers divide bays.

-74 310: Parking Lot.

-75 315: Vacant Lot.

-76 319-21: Cinder block; 1 story; gable roof; 4 bays. Builder's duplex. Ca. 1960.

(See continuation sheet #18)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Canal Street (Cont'd)

-77 323-25: cinder block; 1 story; gable roof; 4 bays. Builder's duplex. Ca. 1960.

-78 327-29: cinder block with brick facade; 1 story; gable roof; 4 bays. Builder's duplex. Ca. 1960. Gable end shingled.

-79 339: Vacant Lot.

-80 342: Parking Lot.

-81 343-45: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 4 bays; 1-story porch in end bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Central chimney.

-82 349: Vacant Lot

-83 351-53: Similar to 343-45 Canal Street.

-84 355-57: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 4 bays; 1-story porches in end bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1890.

400 Block

-85 West side: Vacant Lot.

-86 405: frame; 1½ stories; gable roof. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-30. Facade fenestration altered. Central chimney. 2 gable dormers.

-87 413-15: frame;1 story; gable roof; 4 bays; 1-story porches in end bays. Duplex Vernacular. 1st half of 19th century. House rests on stone foundations.

-88 419: frame with aluminum siding; 1 story; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch addition in center bay. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-30. Exterior end chimney to the south.

(See continuation sheet #19)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Canal Street (Cont'd)

-89 425: frame; 1 story; hipped roof; 3 bays. Vernacular/Greek Revival. Mid-19th century.

-90 427: brick; 1 story. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1915.

-91 429: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1890.

Cockade Alley

400 Block

-92 407: brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; gable roof. Federal. Ca. 1820. 1st floor altered. Roof caved in.

-93 409: brick (Flemish bond): 3 stories; gable roof. Federal. Ca. 1820. 1st floor altered.

-94 411: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof. Early 19th century. 3rd floor removed. Extensively altered.

-95 435: brick and stucco; 2 stories. Commercial. Ca. 1910.

-96 (also 123-11) (Gill-McIlwaine residence): frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story pedimented entrance porch in north bay. Federal. Ca. 1790. 1-story, 2-bay, gable-roof wing to north. Ca. 1800-10. Moved. N.R., HABSI(1959),

-97 SW corner Cockade Alley and E. Old Street: Parking Lot.

Commerce Street

300 Block

-98 305: cinder block and brick; 1 story; flat roof with shingle skirt. Builder's box. Ca. 1975. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

-99 311: Vacant Lot.

(See continuation sheet # 20)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Commerce Street (Cont'd)

500-700 Block

-100 537: cinder block; 1 story; gable roof; 4 bays. Builder's house. Ca. 1955.

-101 539: Similar to 537 Commerce Street.

-102 559: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 4 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Vernacular double house. Ca. 1900.

103 601: frame: 1 story; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch in center bay. Builder's cottage. Ca. 1955.

-104 615: brick; 2 stories; gable roof; 6 bays. Apartments. Ca. 1975.

105 623: Similar to 615 Commerce Street.

106 627: Similar to 615 Commerce Street.

107 633: Similar to 615 Commerce Street.

108 637: Similar to 615 Commerce Street.

109 645: Similar to 615 Commerce Street.

110 653: Similar to 615 Commerce Street.

111 703: Similar to 615 Commerce Street.

112 707: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Builder's Queen Anne. Ca. 1910. Entrance in east bay. 2-story, 3-part bay window in west bay.

113 709: cinder block; 1 story; flat roof. Storage building. Ca. 1955. Does not contribute to historic character of the district.

(See continuation sheet # 21)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Cross Street

300 Block

114 302 (also 123.24) (Strachan-Harrison house): frame; 1½ stories; gambrel roof with hipped dormers. Vernacular. Center section of this house dates to the mid-18th century (traditional date is 1735). HABS (1968), HABSI (1959).

115 319: Vacant Lot.

116 321: frame with brick facade; 1 story; gable roof. Builder's house. Ca. 1965.

117 323: Vacant Lot.

400 Block

118 403: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Builder's house. Ca. 1890.

119 404: frame; 1 story; hipped roof. Vernacular. Ca. 1900.

120 407: frame; 1½ stories; gable roof with 2 gable dormers; 1-story entrance porch in center bay. Cape Cod. Ca. 1940.

121 408: Vacant Lot.

122 411: frame; 1 story; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story porch with gable roof with turned porch rails. Bungalow. Ca. 1940-50.

123 413: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1900.

124 418: frame; 1 story; gable roof. Bungalow. Ca. 1950.

125 420: frame; 2 stories; gable roof. Vernacular. 1st half of 19th century.

126 422: Vacant Lot.

127 423: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 2 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Vernacular. Ca. 1880.

(See continuation sheet #22)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Cross Street (Cont'd)

128 427: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 2 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1880.

129 429-31: frame; 1½ stories; gable roof; 4 bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-30. Entrances in end bays. 2 gable dormers. Central chimney.

130 433-35: Similar to 429-31. Facade fenestration altered. Fire victim.

131 434-36: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 4 bays. Duplex Vernacular. Ca. 1880. 1-story aluminum awning across facade.

132 437-39: Similar to 429-31 Cross Street.

133 440: Vacant Lot.

Crostic Alley

600 Block

134 612: cinder block; 1 story; gable roof; 4 bays; shed roof over entrance bay. Builder's ranch house. Ca. 1950. 2 interior chimneys.

135 615: Similar to 612 Crostic Alley.

136 619: Similar to 612 Crostic Alley.

N. Davis Street

200 Block

137 203-05: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 4 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Double house. Vernacular. Ca. 1880. Central chimney.

138 206: Stone wall fronts vacant lot.

139 211: Vacant Lot.

(See continuation sheet #23)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Fleet Street

500 Block

140 500: brick; 1 story; gable roof. Builder's box. Ca. 1960.

141 512: brick; 1 story; gable roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1940.

Gilliam Street

600 Block

142 A (Gilliam Street Extended): stone; 2 stories; gable roof. Vernacular. Ca. 1800. Fire victim.

143 613: Vacant Lot.

144 614: Parking Lot.

145 615: frame; 1 story; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, shed-roof entrance porch. Builder's speculative house. Ca. 1940.

146 618: frame; 1 story; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story entrance porch (aluminum awning). Builder's speculative house. Ca. 1955-60.

147 620: frame; 1 story; gable roof; 3 bays. Builder's speculative house. Ca. 1960. Entrance in center bay.

148 621-23: frame; 1 story; gable roof; 4 bays; 1-story porch in end bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-30. Central chimney.

149 625-27: frame; 1½ stories; gable roof with 2 gable dormers; 4 bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-30. Exterior end chimneys with 2 sets of weatherings.

150 626: Vacant Lot.

151 631: Vacant Lot.

152 633: frame; 1 story; hipped roof; 2 bays; 1-story porch to west. Vernacular. Ca. 1900.

(See continuation sheet #24)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Grove Avenue (Formerly Old Street)
Grove Avenue contains many fine examples of mid-19th-century architecture. An exceptionally fine grouping occurs along the south side of the 300 block.

200 Block

153 203: brick; 2 and 3 stories. 19th-and 20th-century Commercial (built in 4 sections). Section to east has Flemish-bond facade (ca. 1830). Center 2 sections ca. 1950. West section ca. 1855.

154 212-14: brick; 1 story; flat parapet roof. Brick facade fronts vaulted automotive building. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1970. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

155 215: yellow brick facade; corrugated tin building with curved roof on brick base; 1 story; 3 bays. Automotive building. Ca. 1950.

156 217: cinder block with ashlar-faced concrete block details; 1 story; 3 bays. Commercial. Ca. 1930.

157 219: Parking Lot.

158 232: frame; 2 stories; 3 bays; hipped roof. Italianate derivative. Ca. 1875-80.

159 235-37: brick with stucco facade; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 6 bays. Duplex. Italianate. Ca. 1865-70. Entrances in end bays. Eave brackets removed. Floor-length windows on 1st floor.

160 236: brick and cinder block; 1 story; flat roof. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1965. Does not contribute to historic character of the district.

161 239: brick; 1 story; false mansard roof. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1975. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

162 243-45: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch hipped roof; 6 bays. Duplex. Italianate. Ca. 1875. Entrances in end bays. Bracketed eave. Bricktex siding.

163 244: frame; 2 stories; gable roof. Federal. Ca. 1820. Twin chimneys to east.

(See continuation sheet # 25)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Grove Avenue (Cont'd)

164 246: brick; 1 story; gable roof; 5 bays; 1-story Italianate entrance porch in center bay. Federal. Ca. 1820-30. Flemish-bond facade to west 2 bays. East 2 bays are later addition.

165 247: brick; 2 stories on raised basement; 3 bays. Italianate. Ca. 1860. Italianate porch fronts entrance in east bay.

166 249: frame; 2 stories. Vernacular. Ca. 1880. Facade fenestration greatly altered. Asbestos siding.

167 251-253: brick; 2 stories on raised basemant; gable roof; 6 bays. Greek Revival. Ca. 1850. Entrances in end bays. Center chimney.

168 254-56: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch hipped roof. Duplex. Italianate. Ca. 1860.

169 258: frame; 2 stories. Vernacular. Mid-19th century. May have been a service building of 256 Grove.

170 259: cinder block; 1 story; flat roof. Commercial. Ca. 1965. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

171 261: cinder block; 1 story; flat roof. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1965. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

172 265: Parking Lot.

173 266: cinder block with brick facade; 1 story. Commercial. Ca. 1965. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

174 272: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch in east bay. Italianate. Ca. 1875-80. Bracketed eave. Raised basement.

175 277: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch across facade. Italianate derivative. Ca. 1885. Diamond-shaped design on frieze. Entrance with transom in east bay.

176 278: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1900.

(See continuation sheet #26)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Grove Avenue (Cont'd)

300 Block

-177 301: Vacant Lot.

-178 302-04: Vacant Lot.

(also -179 123-109) 305: frame; 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; porch recessed beneath 2nd story. Vernacular. Mid-19th century. Similar to 244 Grove Avenue.

-180 308: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch in west bay. Greek Revival. Ca. 1850.

181 313: brick; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Greek Revival. Ca. 1840. 3-bay porch recessed under 2nd story.

182 314: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 5 bays; 1-story porch across front wing. Italianate. Ca. 1875. Bracketed eave.

183 315-17: brick; 2 stories; gable roof; 6 bays; 2, 3-bay porches. Italianate derivative. Ca. 1865. 6/9 sash on 1st floor. Large eave brackets.

184 318: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Greek Revival. Ca. 1840.

185 321: brick (pressed-brick facade); 2 stories; 5 bays. Italianate. Ca. 1870-75. Central Italianate porch with turned balustrade fronts center bay. Cast-iron hood ornaments. The most imposing late 19th-century residence on the north side of Grove Avenue.

186 322: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 5 bays; 1-story porch fronts central entrance. Greek Revival. Ca. 1850. 2 chimneys at each end.

187 324: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch in center and west bays. Vernacular. Mid-19th century.

188 328: Vacant Lot.

189 329: Vacant Lot.

(See continuation sheet # 27)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Grove Avenue (Cont'd)

400 Block

190 401-03: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch gable roof; 6 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porches in end bays. Italianate derivative. Ca. 1870. Center chimneys. Bracketed eave. Asbestos shingle siding.

191 405: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Italianate derivative. Ca. 1890.

192 408: Vacant Lot.

193 409: brick; 1 story; low gable roof; 3 bays. Large Greek Revival porch in west bay. Greek Revival. Ca. 1840. Flat window heads and sills. House may have had a 2nd floor.

194 410: (LeMoine residence): frame; 1½ and 2 stories; gable roof. Vernacular. Ca. 1800; 1820. Beaded weatherboarding. Large Flemish-bond brick chimney.

195 411: brick (pressed-brick facade); 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch in west bay. Greek Revival. Ca. 1840. Flat window heads and sills.

196 414: frame; 2 stories; gable roof. Vernacular. Ca. 1870(?). May have been a kitchen for the LeMoine house at 410 Grove.

197 415: brick and cinder block; 1 story; flat roof. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1965. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

198 416: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story pedimented porch to west end. Vernacular. Ca. 1810.

199 418: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Federal. Ca. 1810.

200 419: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch to west. Italianate derivative. Ca. 1880.

(See continuation sheet # 28)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Grove Avenue (Cont'd)

201 421: brick (Flemish-bond facade); 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1830. Entrance with metal hood addition (Ca. 1960) in east bay. Raised gable parapet. Stone side walls on 1st floor. Brick cornice work.

202 424: brick; 1-story. Commercial. Ca. 1965. Possibly late 19th-century core. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

203 427: brick; 1 story. Commercial. Ca. 1975. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

204 426: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Italianate. Ca. 1875-80. Raised basement. Bracketed cornice.

205 430: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1880-90.

206 433: corrugated metal; 1 story; vaulted roof. Quonset hut. Ca. 1950. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

207 434: brick; 2 stories; gable roof. Italianate derivative. Ca. 1880. House originally fronted onto side street to east. Core of the house may date to ca. 1840.

500 Block

208 501-03: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 5 bays. Apartments. Italianate derivative. Ca. 1880-90.

209 502: Vacant lot.

210 505: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 2 bays; 1-story entrance porch in west bay. Italianate town house. Ca. 1890. 3-part bay window in east bay. Bracketed eave.

211 507: brick; 2 stories. Modern (Ca. 1965) facade hides late 19th-century core. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

(See continuation sheet #29)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Grove Avenue (Cont'd)

212 512: Vacant Lot.

213 513: aluminum; 1 story; flat roof. Mobile home. Ca. 1975. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

214 514-16: frame; 1½ stories; gable roof with 2 gable dormers; 4 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-1830. Entrances in end bays.

215 515-17: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 4 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Italianate derivative. Ca. 1880.

216 520: frame; 1 story; hipped roof; 3 bays. Vernacular. Mid- to late 19th century.

217 521: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays. Italianate derivative. Ca. 1880.

218 522: brick; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Vernacular. Mid-19th century. Similar to 421 Grove Avenue.

219 523: Vacant Lot.

220 526-28: brick; 2 stories; 3 bays. Vernacular/Italianate derivative. Ca. 1875-80.

221 530: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1850.

222 531: frame; 2½ stories; gable roof. Italianate derivative. Ca. 1880. May have an earlier core.

223 532: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays. Italianate. Ca. 1870. May have an earlier core. Center tripartite window on 2nd floor.

224 533: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1880.

225 534: frame; 1½ stories; gable roof with 2 gable dormers; 1-story porch addition. Vernacular. Ca. 1800.

(See continuation sheet # 30)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Grove Avenue (Cont'd)

226 535-539: frame; 1½ stories; gable roof with 3 gable dormers; 6 bays; pedimented entrance hoods supported by simple struts in 1st, 3rd and 6th bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-30.

227 536: Vacant Lot.

228 540: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays. Italianate derivative. Ca. 1880-90.

229 543: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof. False front addition ca. 1970. Core dates to late 19th century. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

600 Block

230 601: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof with front shingle skirt; 2 bays. Late 19th century. Extensively altered.

231 602: corrugated metal; 1 story; vaulted roof. Quonset hut. Ca. 1950. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

232 609: frame; 1 and 2 stories; gable roof. Vernacular. 1st half of 19th century.

233 614: Vacant Lot.

234 615: brick; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 2-story porch to east. Federal. Ca. 1820.

235 616: Vacant Lot.

236 617: frame; 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof; 2-story porch to east. Italianate derivative. Ca. 1880.

237 618: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Italianate. Ca. 1870.

(See continuation sheet #31)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Grove Avenue (Cont'd)

238 619: Vacant Lot.

239 621: cinder block; 1 story; flat roof. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1955. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

240 622: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch in center bay. Vernacular. Ca. 1870.

241 624-26: frame; 2 stories; 3 bays; 1-story porches in end bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1880.

242 625: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays. Vernacular. Mid-19th century.

243 627: frame; 2 stories; 3 bays; hipped roof. Vernacular. Mid-19 century.

244 629: Vacant Lot.

245 630: Vacant Lot.

246 634-36: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 4 bays; 1-story porch. Duplex. Italianate. Ca. 1880.

700 Block

247 701-03: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof. Vernacular. 3rd quarter 19th century.

248 702-04: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof. Duplex. Italianate derivative. Ca. 1880. Similar to 634-36 Grove Avenue.

249 705: frame; 1 story; gable roof. Commercial Vernacular. 20th century.

250 706: Vacant Lot.

251 710-12: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 5 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1915.

(See continuation sheet # 32)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

High Street
High Street exhibits a wide variety of 19th-century architectural styles. The street lies in the area annexed to Petersburg in the late 18th century.

200 Block

(also 123-3)
252 209-15 (Smith's Row): brick; 3 stories; gable roof; 12 bays. Greek Revival town houses. 1837-38. Each town house is 3 bays in width and follows a side-hall plan. HABS (1968), HABSI (1959). Originally five row houses.

253 216: brick; 2 stories; hipped roof. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1880.

254 217-223 (May's Row): brick; 3 stories; gable roof; 12 bays; Greek Revival/Italianate town houses. 1859-60. Each town house is 3 bays in width and follows a side-hall plan. Entrances are fronted by 1-story porches with Doric columns. Architrave window heads. HABS. (1968). Built by David May.
(also 123-75)

255 218: brick; (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Transitional Federal/Greek Revival. Ca. 1830.

256 220: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays with 2-bay ell to west. Italianate. Ca. 1860. Porch removed.

257 225: Vacant lot.

258 226-28: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 6 bays; duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1870. 1-story, 1-bay porches with full entablature.

259 230-38 (Baltimore Row): brick; 3 stories; gable roof; 15 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch additions. Italianate row houses. Ca. 1870. Each row house is 3 bays in width and follows a side-hall plan. Segmentally arched hoods over 1st- and 2nd-floor windows.

260 237: brick; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Federal. Ca. 1830.

261 239: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch addition across center and east bays. Federal. Ca. 1830.

(See continuation sheet #33)

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

High Street (Cont'd)

262 243: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Transitional Greek Revival/Italianate. Ca. 1855.

263 244: (John F. May residence): brick; 2½ stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Federal. Ca. 1810. Stone lintels. Sandblasted. Owned by James MacFarland Jr., Mayor of Petersburg in 1837.

264 246: Parking lot.

265 249: brick; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central curved pedimented dormer; 3 bays; pedimented porch in center bay. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1915.

266 253: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3-part bay window (possible addition) to east. Builder's house. Ca. 1885-90.

267 255: Vacant lot.

268 261: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Builder's house with bracketed details. Ca. 1890.

269 264: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays with ell additions; 1-story porch with paired columns across facade. Builder's Italianate. Ca. 1880.

270 265: frame; 2 stories on high brick basement (presently reads as 3 stories); gable roof; 5 bays; 1-story, gable-roof porch in center bay. Late Georgian/Early Federal. Ca. 1800. Local history states this building was used as a tavern during the early 19th century. In the 1820s , 265 High St. was a "Boarding House for Young Ladies."

271 268: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Builder's Italianate. Ca. 1875-80.

272 (also 123-73) 269 (Elliott House): frame; 2½ stories; mansard roof with cast-iron cresting and round-arched dormers; 2 bays; 1-story entrance porch fronts west bay. Second Empire. Ca. 1884. 3-part bay window to east. One of the best examples of Second Empire in Petersburg. HABS (1968)

(See continuation sheet #34)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

High Street (Cont'd)

273 271: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-10. 1-story addition to west.

274 272: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 2 bays. Builder's house. Ca. 1875-80.

275 275: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story pedimented porch fronts east bay. Vernacular. Ca. 1800.

276 276: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 1-story porch across west bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1875-80. Massing not unlike 257 High Street.

277 279: frame; 2 stories; gable roof. Greek Revival. Ca. 1845-60.

278 280 (Charles Leonard residence): frame; 2 stories with central belvidere: low-pitch roof; 1-story central porch. Italianate. Ca. 1870. Tripartite windows. 3-part bay window in west bay. Round-arched windows in belvidere. Bracketed cornice. Best example of high style Italianate on High Street.

279 281: frame; 2 stories with central belvidere; low-pitch roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-part porch in center bay. Italianate. Ca. 1875. Bracketed cornice. Projecting center pavilion.

300/400 Blocks

280 303: brick; 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch fronts center bay. Greek Revival. Ca. 1850-60. Central entrance. Central tripartite window on 2nd floor.

281 304: brick 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch in center bay. Greek Revival. Ca. 1850. Tripartite windows.

282 310-12: brick; 2½ stories; pyramidal/tent roof with 2 gable dormers; 6 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Duplex. Builder's house. Ca. 1890.

(See continuation sheet #35)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

High Street (Cont'd)

283 311 (Dodson's Tavern): frame; 2 stories on high brick basement; gable roof; 5 bays; 1-story porch in center bay. Modified Late Georgian. Ca. 1790. HABS. (also 123-47)

284 314: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Builder's house. Ca. 1885.

285 (also 123-70) 315: frame; 2½ stories; cross gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story "L" porch with spindle frieze and turned columns. Eastlake/Queen Anne. Ca. 1890.

286 319: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Federal. Ca. 1800. 2 chimneys on each end.

287 320 (Sterling Castle): frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 5 bays; 1-story Greek Revival porch addition in center bay. Modified Late Georgian. Ca. 1800. HABS (1936), HABSI (1959). Said to be the country home of Peter Jones II. Moved from Cox Road, eight miles from Petersburg, in the early 19th century. (also 123-27)

288 402: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 2 bays; 1-story entrance hood with ornamental scrolls in east bay. Italianate. Ca. 1880. 3-part bay window in west bay.

289 405 (John A. Gill residence): brick; 2½ stories; hipped roof intersected by gable, hipped, and conical roof projections; 1-story "L" porch across facade and west end. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900-02. The best example of high style Queen Anne on High Street.

290 406: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 2 bays; 1-story entrance porch in east bay. Builder's Italianate. Ca. 1875-80. 3-part bay window in west bay.

291 (also 123-74) 410 (John Jackson residence): brick; 2½ stories; mansard roof with 3 segmentally arched dormers; 5 bays; 1-story entrance porch fronts center bay. Second Empire. 1867. HABS (1968)

(See continuation sheet #36)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

High Street (Cont'd)

292 415: frame; 2 stories; low-hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch across facade. Vernacular. Ca. 1875-80. Bracketed cornice.

293 416 (Hinton House): brick; 2 stories; hipped roof; 5 bays; Late Georgian. Ca. 1800. End chimneys. HABS (1935). (also 123-55)

294 421: frame: 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays with 2-bay ell to rear; 1-story, 1-bay porch. Builder's Italianate. Ca. 1870.

295 434 A (Seward Luggage): brick; 3 stories; gable roof with front parapet; 3 bays. Factory. Ca. 1920. 1st-story, side-bay, arched windows filled in. 2nd-story windows rest on concrete sills and are topped by soldier course heads. 3rd-story windows similar with segmental relieving arch. Decorative concrete frieze with diamond-shaped tile inset.

296 434 B (Seward Luggage): brick; 3½ stories; flat roof; 13 bays. Factory. Ca. 1906-07. Central entrance. All wall openings segmentally arched with double rowlock heads. All original windows 9/6. Segmentally arched slat vent in attic level. Corbeled brick cornice. 3-story, 3-bay addition to east.

297 434 C (Seward Luggage): brick; 3 stories; gable roof with front parapet; 3 bays. Factory. Ca. 1925. All windows are segmentally arched. Recessed brick panels in facade attic level. 2-story enclosed aluminum bridge connects buildings B and C.

500/600 Blocks

298 501: Parking lot. Site of Grace Episcopal Church.

299 515-17: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays (east bay slightly recessed); 1 story porch across facade. Duplex. Builder's Italianate. Ca. 1875-80. Bracketed cornice.

(See continuation sheet #37)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

High Street (Cont'd)

300 523: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays (west bay recessed); 1-story porch. Vernacular. Ca. 1875-80.

301 525: frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central hipped dormer; 3 bays. Builder's/Speculative house. Ca. 1885.

302 (also 123.68) 529 (John Grammer residence): frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story Greek Revival porch addition fronts center bay. Vernacular remodeled as Greek Revival. Ca. 1800. Double weatherings on east end chimney.

303 530: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 5 bays; 1-story porch fronts center bay. Italianate. Ca. 1870. Paired brackets visually support wide cornice. Segmentally arched window heads.

304 533: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 2 bays; 1-story entrance porch fronts west bay. Builder's Italianate. Ca. 1885. Bracketed cornice. 3-part bay window in east bay.

305 537: frame; 2 stories; gable roof with central cross gable; 5 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Early 19th-century house extensively remodeled during the late 19th century. End chimneys are Flemish bond with 3 sets of weatherings.

306 538: brick; 1 story on raised basement; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch fronts center bay. Greek Revival. Ca. 1855. Tripartite windows in end bays. Original porch.

307 541: frame; 2 stories; cross gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Builder's house. Ca. 1880.

308 544: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch fronts center bay. Italianate. Ca. 1870. 1-story Greek Revival section to rear (north).

309 545: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 5 bays; 1-story entrance porch fronts center bay. Modified Late Ceorgian. Ca. 1800.

(See continuation sheet # 38)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

High Street (Cont'd)

310 548: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch fronts center bay. Early Italianate. Ca. 1865-70.

311 549: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 2 bays; 1-story porch fronts east bay. Italianate. Ca. 1875-80. Pedimented window head on 1st-floor west bay. Simple bracketed cornice.

312 555: brick; 3 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays. Italianate. Ca. 1875.

313 557: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 1-story porch addition across facade. Greek Revival. Ca. 1850-60.

314 558 (William Beasley residence): frame; 2½ stories; hipped roof with center dormer; 1-story porch across facade. Italianate. Mid-19th century. House remodeled during 2nd half of 19th century. HABS. Used by General Robert E. Lee as his headquarters during November 1864. (also 123-5)

315 (also 123-89) 561: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 1-story "U"-shaped porch. Vernacular. Ca. 1870. French door opens onto porch. Porch columns turned 45°.

316 568: frame; 1 story; gable roof; 3 bays; shed-roof porch in center bay. Vernacular. Early 19th century. Beaded siding. (also 123-54)

317 602: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays; 1-story entrance porch in east bay. Builder's Italianate. Ca. 1875-80.

318 604-06: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 4 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Builder's Italianate Duplex. Ca. 1885-90.

319 610: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Builder's house. Ca. 1880.

320 614: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 5 bays; 1-story entrance porch fronts center bay. Late Georgian. Ca. 1790-1800.

(See continuation sheet # 39)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

High Street (Cont'd)

321 615 (High Street M. E. Church): stone (1st story) and brick; 2½ stories with side towers. Greek Revival remodeled as Romanesque Revival. 1844 (rear); 1897 (facade). West tower: brick on stone base; open tower on 3rd-story level topped by tent roof and crowning finial. East tower: brick on stone base; thin, round-arched windows set diagonally to each other on 2nd- and 3rd-story levels topped by stone string course and three round-arched banded windows; tent roof with crowning finial. Nave section: 3 stone arches set at stair landing define entrance; brick 2nd floor with 3 round-arched windows topped by small cross gable with crucifix finial.

322 617: brick; 2 stories; hipped roof; 1-story porch across facade. Builder's Colonial Revival Ca. 1910.

323 618: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 2 bays; 2-story porch in east bay; 3-part bay window in west bay. Ca. 1885. Architrave window trim. Porch exhibits decorative spindle and frieze work.

324 622: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 1-story porch across facade. Builder's house. Ca. 1890.

325 625: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 5 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Italianate. Ca. 1885.

326 628: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch across center and east bays. Italianate. Ca. 1875. 3-part bay window to west. Round-arched, paired windows in center and east bays. Porch exhibits decorative spindle frieze.

327 629: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch across center and east bays. Italianate. Ca. 1875. 1-story, 3-part bay window in west bay. Paired segmentally arched windows on 2nd floor.

(See continuation sheet #40)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

High Street (Cont'd)

328 634: frame; 2½ stories; hipped/cross gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Queen Anne. Ca. 1890-1900. "T"-plan. Central projecting 3-part bay window.

329 635: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Vernacular. Ca. 1885-90. Central entrance. Paired 2nd-story windows.

330 636: Vacant lot.

331 640-42: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 4 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Duplex Builder's house. Ca. 1880.

332 641: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 5 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Italianate. Ca. 1880.

333 644: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Builder's house. Ca. 1885-90.

700 Block

334 701: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof; 3 bays. Late 19th-century commercial. 1st floor holds commercial front. 2nd floor is living quarters.

335 704-06: frame; 2 stories; gable roof with central cross gable pavilion; 6 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch fronts side bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1880.

336 709: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch across facade with square pillars and paired brackets. Italianate. Ca. 1870-75. Entrance in west bay. Later frame additions to both ends of house.

337 710: frame; 2 stories; hipped roof with cross gable in west bay; 2 bays; 1-story porch with turned columns across facade of house. Builder's Queen Anne. Entrance in east bay. Large, 3-part bay window in west bay.

338 715: brick; 2½ stories; hipped roof with central hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay hipped roof porch across facade of house. Builder's Georgian Revival. Ca. 1910-15.

(See continuation sheet #41)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

High Street (Cont'd)

339 718: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays. Early 20th-century commercial. Ca. 1900. Paired windows on 2nd floor. Decorative brick frieze work. Sandblasted.

340 719: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays. Early 20th-century commercial. Ca. 1900. Corner entrance. Segmentally arched windows on 2nd story.

341 High Street and Canal (Church of Christ): brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 7 bays; central giant order Doric portico; 1-story entrance porch with Doric columns and full entablature in end bays. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1920. 3 stained-glass windows set behind portico. Round-arched, 2nd-floor windows. This building provides a strong visual terminus to Canal Street.

342 724 (High Street Church): cinder block; 1 story; flat roof; 5 bays. Ca. 1975. Cinder block front added to late 19th-century warehouse (brick; 1 story; gable roof with front stepped parapet; side bays are slightly recessed behind brick piers).

343 High and South Streets (north of intersection): Site of Fort Henry, established 1645-46 for the defense of English settlers following the massacre of 1644.

Hurt Street

300 Block

344 315: Vacant lot.

345 316: frame; 1 story; gable roof. Vernacular. 19th century.

346 320: frame; 1 story; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, gable-roof porch with turned columns. Bungalow. Ca. 1910.

347 324: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 1-story entrance porch with square piers. Vernacular. Ca. 1890-1910.

(See continuation sheet # 42)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Hurt Street (Cont'd)

348 325: Vacant lot.

349 326-28: frame; 1½ stories; gable roof with 2 gable dormers; 4 bays; 1-story porch in end bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-30.

350 327: cinder block; 1 story; gable roof; 3 stories; 1-story gable-roof entrance porch. Builder's speculative house. Ca. 1960.

351 330: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story, shed-roof entrance porch. Vernacular. Ca. 1890-1910. Similar to 324 Hurt Street

352 331: Similar ot 327 Hurt Street.

353 334: frame; 1½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story entrance porch with turned columns and simple rails. Vernacular. 1st half of 19th century. Central chimney.

354 335-37: frame; 2 stories; flat/low-pitch roof; 4 bays; 1-story porch in end bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1920.

355 336-350: Vacant lot.

356 341-351: Vacant lot.

400 Block

357 402-450: Vacant lot.

358 (also 123-78) 411-13 (411-13 Pig Alley): frame; 1½ stories; gable roof with 2 gable dormers; 4 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-30. Central chimney. Abandoned. In ruins. HABS (1968).

359 415-449: Vacant lot.

(See continuation sheet #43)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

W. Jones Street

200 Block

-360 210: brick; 1 story; gable roof. Vernacular industrial building. Ca. 1910.

361 211: frame; 1 story; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Greek Revival (altered). Ca. 1840-50. 2 interior chimneys. Porch added ca. 1900.

362 215-17: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porches in end bays. Builder's duplex. Ca. 1900. Central chimney.

363 221-23: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 4 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porches in end bays. Builder's duplex. Ca. 1900. Central chimney.

364 224: brick; 3 stories; low-pitch roof. Vernacular industrial building. Ca. 1910.

365 227: frame; 1 story; gable roof; 3 bays. Builder's house. Ca. 1960.

Low Street
Low Street was known briefly during the 19th century as Gladstone Street.

200 Block

366 211: frame; 1 story; gable roof. Duplex. Vernacular. Storage/industrial building. Ca. 1950. Aluminum siding may hide earlier core. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

367 215: frame; 1 story; gable roof; 3 bays; 1-story, hipped-roof porch across facade with turned columns. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Central entrance.

368 217: brick; 1 story; stepped-parapet roof. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1950. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

369 219: cinder block; 1 story; gable roof. Automotive building. Ca. 1960. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

(See continuation sheet # 44)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Low Street (Cont'd)

370 220-270: Vacant lot.

371 221: Car lot for 237 Low Street.

372 237: brick; 1 story; stepped parapet fronts gable roof; 3 bays with addition to the north. Automotive building. Ca. 1950. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

373 241: cinder block; 1 story; hipped roof. Automotive/industrial building. Ca. 1960. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

374 243: Salvage yard for 241 Low Street.

375 245: Equipment parking lot surrounded by chain-link fence.

376 272-274: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 4 bays; 1-story, shed-roof porch across center 2 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Segmentally arched windows.

377 273: cinder block; 1 story; gable roof; 2 bays. Automotive/industrial building. Ca. 1970. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

300 Block

378 300-312: Vacant lot.

379 301-03: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 4 bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Entrances in end bays.

380 305-07: Similar to 301-03 Low Street.

381 309-339: Vacant lot.

382 316-18: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 4 bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. Aluminum siding. Entrances in center 2 bays.

383 322: Similar to 316-18 Low Street. 1-story porch extends across west 2 bays.

(See continuation sheet # 45)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Low Street (Cont'd)

384 324-26: frame; 1 story; gable roof; 4 bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-30. Entrances in center bays.

385 349-355: Park with playground facilities.

386 351: cinder block and brick; 1 story; stepped parapet fronts gable roof. Vernacular. Ca. 1960. Utility building

387 362: cinder block with aluminum siding; 1 story; 3 bays; central entrance with aluminum awning supported by simple struts. Speculative/builder's house. Ca. 1960.

388 363: frame; 1 story; gable roof. Vernacular church. 1st half of the 20th century.

N. Market Street

200 Block

389 242: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof. Commercial Vernacular. Early 20th century.

390 244 (Trapezium House): brick; 3 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Federal. Ca. 1817. Flemish-bond facade. Entrance with fanlight in north bay. Soldier course window heads. House erected by Charles O'Hara in the shape of a trapezium. Tradition notes house was built without right angles to ward off evil spirits. Erected following the fire of 1815. HABS (1936), HABSI (1959).

(also 123-63)

391 246: frame; 1 story; gable roof; 2 bays. Vernacular. Early to mid-20th century.

400 Block

392 406: brick; 2 stories; gable roof; 4 bays. Federal. Ca. 1820. 1st story extensively altered.

393 410: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch roof; 4 bays. Commercial Italianate. Ca. 1870. Core may be earlier.

(See continuation sheet # 46)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

N. Market St. (Cont'd)

394 412: brick; 3 stories; gable roof with central cross gable; 4 bays. Federal remodeled as late 19th-century commercial. Ca. 1820, 1870. Bracketed window hoods.

395 414: cinder block; 1-story; flat roof. Ca. 1960. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

396 415: brick; 1 story; flat roof. Commercial. Ca. 1965.

397 (also 123-53) 41~~8~~6: brick and stone; 2½ stories; gable roof; 2 bays. Federal. Ca. 1790. Entrance in south bay. Stone side walls and cut stone quoins. Possibly one of the oldest buildings remaining in Petersburg.

398 SW Corner N. Market and Grove Avenue : brick; 1 story. Gas station. Ca. 1960. Does not contribute to the character of the district.

399 SE Corner Market and Grove Avenue: Site of Golden Ball Tavern (Mid-18th century). Demolished.

400 (also 123-37) E. Side between Grove Avenue and the Appomattox River: stone; 2 stories; gable roof; 6 bays. Vernacular warehouse. Ca. 1809. Random laid stone with flat stone jack arches over all wall openings. HABS. (1959). Popularly associated with Peter Jones's trading post.

Old Street

Petersburg's oldest street is appropriately named Old Street. Originally lying west of Market Street, Old Street was extended to Sycamore in 1798. In 1808 and 1826, fires caused extensive damage to buildings on this street.

East Old Street

00 Block

401 1: pressed brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; low-pitch roof; 5 bays. Store and warehouse. Ca. 1855. Granite doorway.

402 5: brick; 2 stories; flat roof; 7 bays. Commercial. Ca. 1950.

(See continuation sheet # 47)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

East Old Street (Cont'd)

403 7: brick; 2 stories; low-pitch gable roof; 3 bays. Store and warehouse. Ca. 1850. Cornice removed. Sandblasted.

404 (also 123-50) Northeast corner E. Old and Rock streets (Farmers' Market): pressed brick; 1½ stories; octagonal building; hipped metal roof with octagonal louvred cupola. Open shed to north. Ca. 1878-79. Ornamental ironwork. B. J. Black, architect. H. W. Williams, builder. Altered (1952). N.R., HABS (1968), HABSI (1969). This building is thought to occupy the site of Petersburg's first tobacco warehouse (ca. 1730, owned by Peter Bolling).

West Old Street

00/100 Block

405 Southwest corner W. Old and N. Sycamore Streets: Vacant lot.

406 3, 5, 7: pressed brick; 3 stories. Store and warehouse. Ca. 1860.

407 8: brick (Flemish and common bonds): 3 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Commercial Federal. Ca. 1820.

408 9: brick; 2 stories; 6 bays. Store and warehouse. Ca. 1885. Segmentally arched wall openings. Decorative brick cornice.

409 12: rock-faced concrete block; 1 story. Garage. Ca. 1920. Recently converted to small retail shops.

410 13: brick; 2 stories; 3 bays. Store and warehouse. Ca. 1880. Stone foundation. Segmentally arched wall openings.

411 15: brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Commercial Federal; Flat-arch stone lintels with beaded keystones.

(See continuation sheet # 48)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

West Old Street (Cont'd)

20-28 (Appomattox Iron Works):

412 (also 123-87)

20: pressed brick; 1 story. Ca. 1890.

22-24: brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; gable roof with 2 gable dormers. Federal with pressed-tin hood mold additions. Ca. 1830; 1870.

26-28: brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories, gable roof. Federal. Ca. 1800-10. Foundry buildings, warehouses and shops behind 20-28 W. Old Street. N.R., HAER.

413 21: Concrete block and brick; 1 story; flat roof. Commercial. Ca. 1965. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

414 23-25: brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories, gable roof (original shed-roof dormer removed with recent construction of a new roof); 6 bays. Federal. Ca. 1820.

415 102-04 (John B. Read's Row/Gilliam Row house): brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; gable roof; 6 bays. Federal. Ca. 1815-18. Stone window and door dressings and belt courses. 4 interior end chimneys. Shop fronts on ground floor. Side-hall plan on 2nd- and 3rd-floor living quarters. HABS (1935-1968), HABSI (1959). ~~(also 123-46)~~ (also 123-61)

416 106-08: brick; 3 stories; low-pitch roof; 6 bays. Commercial Italianate derivative. 1909.

417 110: 1 story. Garage. Ca. 1920.

418 112: Vacant lot.

419 118: 1 story. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1900.

420 (also 123-72) Northeast corner Old and N. Market Streets (David Dunlop Factory): brick; 4 stories; gable roof with central cross gable pavilion. Tobacco factory. 1887. HABS (1968). A unique late 19th-century industrial complex in Petersburg. Used for plug and twist tobacco. Erected on the site of the Petersburg Iron Works.

(See continuation sheet # 49)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

West Old Street (Cont'd)

421 Southeast corner W. Old and N. Market streets: Parking lot.

Pelham Street

00 Block

422 Northwest corner Pelham and 2nd streets: Vacant lot.

100 Block

423 Northwest corner Pelham and 3rd streets: cinder block and brick; 1 story. Ruins from demolition of mid-19th-century factory.

Pike Street

Pike Street is a short extension of River Street. The street is paved with granite spalls.

424 N. Side: brick; 1 story; shed roof. Freight storage building. Ca. 1860. Board-and-batten attic.

Plum Street

500 Block

425 502: Vacant lot.

426 509-11 (The Pigeon house): stone and stucco; 2 stories; hipped roof; 4 bays. Vernacular. Late 18th century. Reputed to be one of the oldest buildings in Petersburg.

427 514: Vacant lot.

428 513-15: frame; 2 stories; 1-story porch across facade. Vernacular. Ca. 1890.

429 516-18: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 4 bays; 1-story porch in end bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1900.

(See continuation sheet # 50)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Plum Street (Cont'd)

(also 123, 99) 430 519-21: frame; 1½ stories; gable roof with 2 gable dormers; 4 bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-30.

431 520-22: 2 stories; gable roof; 4 bays; 1-story porch. Vernacular. Late 19th century.

432 524-610: Vacant lot.

433 531: frame; 1 story; gable roof; 2 bays. Early 20th-century cottage.

434 535: Vacant lot.

435 539-41: Similar to houses on Crostic Alley.

600 Block

436 601: Vacant lot.

437 605-07: frame 1½ stories; gable roof with 2 gable dormers; 4 bays; 1-story porch recessed beneath 2nd story. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-30.

438 612: frame; 1 story; shed roof; 2 bays. Vernacular. 20th century.

439 613-15: frame; 1½ stories; gable roof with 2 gable dormers; 1-story porch across facade. Duplex converted to single-family residence. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-30. Fire victim.

440 617-19: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 4 bays; 1-story porch. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1890.

441 618: Vacant lot.

442 620-22: frame; 1½ stories; gable roof with 2 gable dormers; 4 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-30.

498 548 ? Plum St
"The Stone House"

(See continuation sheet # 51)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Plum Street (Cont'd)

443 621: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1900.

444 624-26: frame; 2 stories; low-pitch/gable roof; 4 bays. Vernacular. 1st half of 19th century. Altered. Chimney to west has 2 sets of weatherings.

445 629: frame; 1 story; hipped roof; 3 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Vernacular worker's cottage. Ca. 1900.

446 635-37: frame; 1-story; gable roof; 4 bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-30.

447 636: Vacant lot.

448 638-40: frame; 1½ stories; gable roof with 2 gable dormers; 4 bays. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-30.

449 639-41: Similar to 638-40 Plum Street.

450 642: Vacant lot.

451 645-7: frame; 2 stories; gable roof; 2 bays; 1-story porch across facade. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1850. Central chimney.

452 646 (Baptist Temple Church): frame; 1 story with 2-story tower; 2 bays. Vernacular. Early 20th century.

700 Block

453 701 A & B: cinder block with brick facade; 1 story; hipped roof; 4 bays. Builder's duplex. Ca. 1965.

454 (also 123-81) 702-04: frame; 1½ stories; gable roof with 2 gable dormers; 4 bays. Duplex. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-30. Mouse-tooth cornice. HABS. (1968).

455 703 A & B: Similar to 701 A & B Plum Street.

(See continuation sheet #52)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

River Street

00 Block

123-97-2 Northwest corner River and Rock streets (South Side Railroad Depot): brick; 2 stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Greek Revival/Italianate. Ca. 1853. Simple sawn brackets. Paired round-arched windows inscribed within single round arch in side bays. Greek Revival doorway. Original cupola removed.

457 Northeast corner River and Rock streets: Identical to freight storage buildings on Pike Street. Original 9/6 sash.

458 Southeast corner River Street and Cockade Alley: Vacant lot.

123-97-1 Northwest corner River and 2nd streets: textured brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof with stepped-end parapet; corrugated tin lift doors. Georgian Revival warehouse. Ca. 1910-15.

Northwest corner River and 2nd streets (west from Railway Agency): brick and glass block; 2 stories; flat roof. Offices and storage. International Style derivation. Ca. 1940-50.

42: cinder block and stucco; 1 story; gable roof. Automotive building. Ca. 1955-60.

50: cinder block; 1 story; flat roof. Automotive building. Ca. 1955-60.

100 Block

460 Northeast corner River and 2nd streets (N & W Railroad Terminal and REA Buildings): brick; 1 story; hipped tin roof; central pedimented portico. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1900-10.

461 Northeast corner River and 2nd streets --northwest of terminal (Railway Agency): pressed brick; 1 story; hipped tin roof. Georgian Revival. Ca. 1900-10.

(See continuation sheet #53)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

River Street (Cont'd)

462 100 (Robert Fortner Brewing Company): pressed-brick facade; 2 stories; flat roof; 8 bays. Ca. 1880-90. Corner entrance. Coursed ashlar base. Cornice removed.

463 102: Originally part of 100 River Street. Only walls remain.

464 104: brick; 1 story; gable roof. Warehouse. Ca. 1890.

465 Southwest corner River and 3rd streets: Vacant lot.

466 Southeast corner River and 3rd streets: Vacant lot.

South Street

200 Block

467 208: brick; 1 story; flat roof. Warehouse. Mid-20th century.

468 215 (E.E. Titus Foundry Machine Shops): brick; 1-story; gable roof; 11 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1910. 2-story, flat-roof wing to north.

469 217: brick; 1 story; gable roof. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1910.

470 218: brick; 1 story; flat roof; 3 bays. Former Gas Station. Ca. 1940.

471 225: brick; 2 stories; gable roof; 5 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1890-1910. Segmentally arched windows with eyebrow hoods. End stepped parapet with corbeled brickwork. 2-story brick additions to north and south.

(See continuation sheet #54)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Squaw Alley

500 Block

472 509: Vacant lot.

473 510: frame; 1½ stories; gable roof; 3 bays. Vernacular. 1st half of the 20th century.

474 514: Fenced vacant lot.

475 515: frame; 1½ stories; gable roof with 2 gable dormers; 4 bays; 1-story porch. Double house. Vernacular. Ca. 1800-30. 1- and 2-story wing additions. Central chimney

600 Block

476 600: 1- and 2-story aluminum Quonset huts. Ca. 1950.

N. Sycamore Street

200 Block (See Continuation Sheet ~~56~~ 57 for additional entries)

477 (also 123-52) 254: Vacant lot. Site of Wm. H. Bowers House (Federal. 1828-29). N.R. (1977). HABS (1968). Considered one of the finest Federal residences in Virginia. Demolished 1977.

300/400 Block

478 302-04: pressed brick; 3 stories; low-pitch roof. Commercial Italianate. Ca. 1870. Cast-iron hood molds.

479 305-13: brick; 2,3 and 3½ stories; gable roof with gable dormers; commercial row; each building 3 bays. Row of 5 buildings possibly erected as Commercial Federal following the fire of 1815. Facades rebuilt on 305 and 307. 1st story extensively altered on 305-13. 3rd story removed from 313.

(See continuation sheet #55)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

N. Sycamore Street (Cont'd)

480 308: brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; gable roof; 4 bays. Commercial Federal. Ca. 1820. Probably built at the same time as 312 and 314 N. Sycamore Street.

481 312: brick (Flemish bond); 3 stories; gable roof; 4 bays. Commercial Federal. Ca. 1820.

482 314: brick; 3 stories; gable roof; 4 bays. Commercial. Ca. 1820. New facade 1917. Originally similar to 306-310 and 312 N. Sycamore Street.

483 Northeast corner N. Sycamore and Bollingbrook streets: Parking lot.

484 400: brick and stucco; 3 and 4 stories; 6 buildings dating from 1850 to 1920 lie behind the present facade (ca. 1955).

485 412: pressed-brick facade; 3 stories; 5 bays. Early 20th-century hotel. Ca. 1910. Cornice removed.

486 414: brick; 3 stories; 3 bays. Commercial Federal remodeled as Commercial Italianate. Ca. 1820; 1870.

487 416: brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories. Commercial Federal. Ca. 1820. 1st floor altered. 3rd floor removed.

3rd Street
Street car tracks leading to the train station are still visible along portions of 3rd Street.

400 Block

488 417: cement; 2 stories; flat roof; 3 bays. Commercial. Ca. 1920. Cement corner piers with recessed panels. Tile insets.

(See continuation sheet # 56)

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

3rd Street (Cont'd)

489 423-27: brick; 1 and 2 stories. Industrial building. Ca. 1860 with additions from ca. 1890 and ca. 1920. Site of the J. B. Worth Co., ice manufacturers, organized in 1890 and incorporated May 1893.

490 429: (_____? Factory No. 3): brick; 4 stories; gable roof; 4 bays. Factory. Ca. 1860. Granite storefront. Segmentally arched windows.

Southwest corner 3rd and River Streets: Vacant lot.

4th Street

300 Block

491 315 (Petersburg Fire Department): brick; 2 stories; flat roof; 4 bays. 1952. Raleigh C. Powell, architect. 1-story, 4-bay wing (for fire trucks) to north.

Bridges

492 Second Street Viaduct Bridge or Appomattox Bridge: continuous concrete T-beam bridge; simple span; massive double piers. Decorative concrete work on side rails. Pedestrian ramp to Second Street. Concrete lamp poles. Carries two traffic lanes and ramp to Pocahontas. J. E. Grenier & Co. (Baltimore, Md.), engineers. 1925. Rebuilt 1950-51.

493 Seaboard Air Line Railroad Bridge: steel, deck-plate girder, viaduct bridge. 10 bays. 1930-31. Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company and the American Bridge Company (New York).

INVENTORY CREDIT: JY & BNZ

(See Continuation Sheet #57)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

Petersburg Old Town Historic District, Petersburg, Virginia

2. LOCATION

continuing W along the rear property lines of the 00-100 block of W. Bank Street and the 200 block of High Street and then continuing W along Seaboard Coast Line tracks; and on the W by the Seaboard Coast Line tracks and Seaboard RR bridge.

7. DESCRIPTION - Inventory

Johnson Alley

494 N.W. of north end of Johnson Alley: brick and stucco; 2 stories; flat roof. Storage building. Ca. 1950. Electric power station.

N. Market Street

495 SE corner N. Market and W. Bank streets: brick; 1 story; gable roof; 9 bays. Automotive building. Ca. 1920. Segmentally arched windows in south 4 bays.

N. Sycamore Street

496 246-48 (? Hotel): brick; 3½ stories; low-pitch roof with false mansard front; 2, 2-bay wall dormers; 3 hipped-roof dormers; 7 bays. Romanesque Revival. Ca. 1885. Cast-iron, 1st-floor commercial front with "fluted" pilasters. Granite sills on 2nd- and 3rd-story windows. Granite heads and 1-light transom over 2nd-story windows. 3rd-story windows with round-arch transoms. 3-part bay window with upper deck in 5th and 6th bays of 2nd story. Cast-iron front locally manufactured by E. E. Titus.

497 250: brick; 3 stories; low-pitch roof; 3 bays. Commercial Vernacular. Ca. 1890. Patterned brick window molds.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

I 18 285560 4123210
J 18 286720 4123560

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

to N side of E. Bank Street; thence extending W along N side of E. Bank to NW corner of W. Bank and N. Sycamore streets; thence extending about 160' S, crossing W. Bank and continuing along W side of N. Sycamore; thence extending about 170' WSW, then about 180' SSE, then about 600' W along Brickhouse Run to E side of N. Market Street, then about 40' N along said side, thus extending along the rear property lines of the 00/100 block of S side of W. Bank; thence extending about 160' W, crossing N. Market, then 50' S, then 60' W, then 40' NW, then 130' SW, then 40' SE, then 460' SW, then 260' SE to SCL tracks, thus following along the rear property lines of S. side of 200 block of High Street; thence

(See Continuation Sheet #58)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

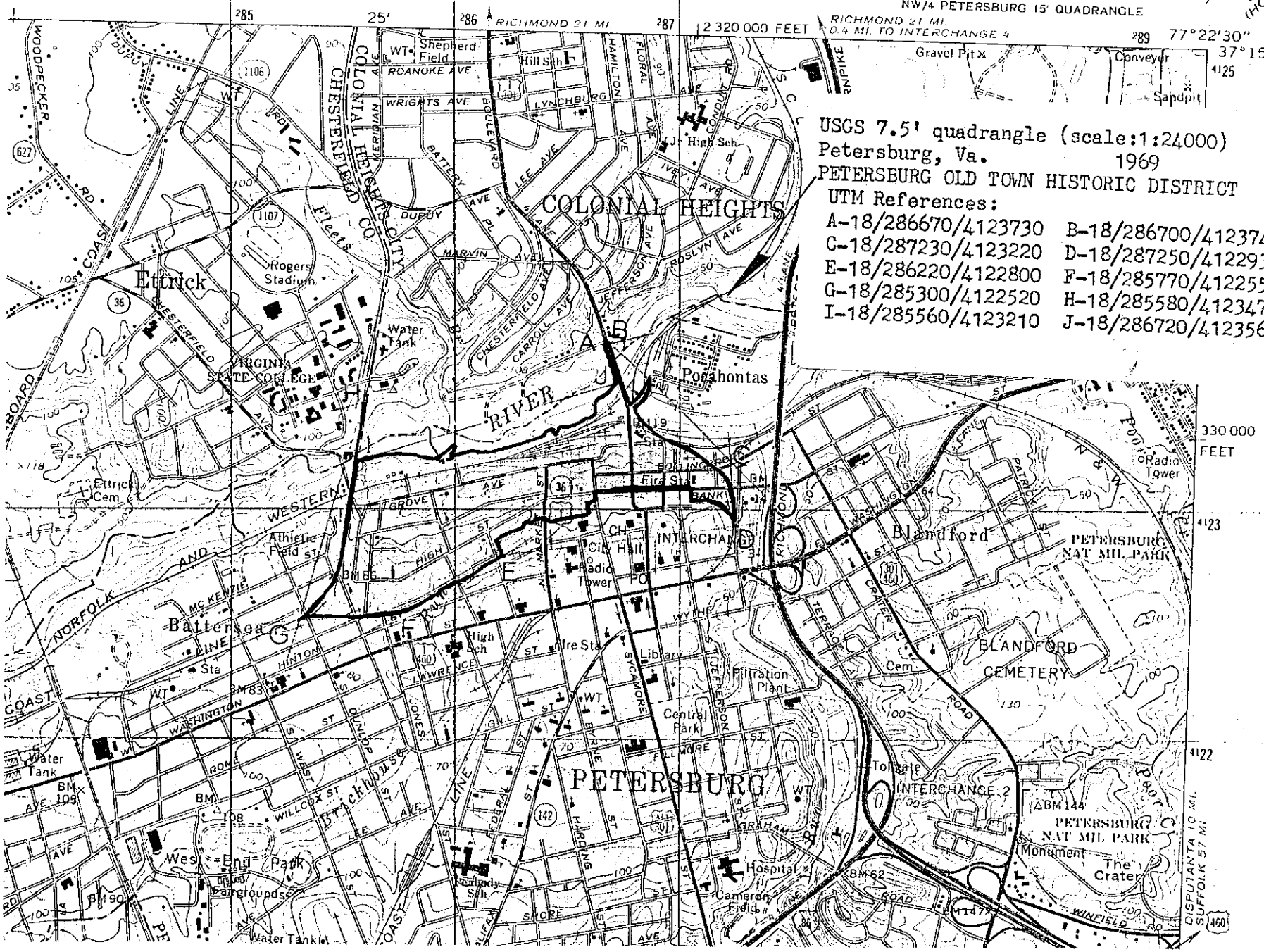
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (continued)

extending about 3500' W along SCL tracts to convergence with tracks at Dunlop Street; thence extending about 3700' NE along SCL stracks, thus crossing Appomattox River and continuing along W side of railroad bridge; thence extending E to E side of said bridge and continuing about 800' S along said side of point where bridge crosses over S bank of said river, thus emcompassing said railroad bridge; thence extending about 4500' NE along S bank of Appomattox River to point of Appomattox Bridge crossover; thence extending about 600' NNW along W side of Appomattox Bridge, then crossing over to E side of said bridge to point of origin.

BZ

PETERSBURG QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NW/4 PETERSBURG 15' QUADRANGLE

5558 IV SE (HOPEWELL)



USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale:1:24000)
Petersburg, Va. 1969
PETERSBURG OLD TOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
UTM References:

A-18/286670/4123730	B-18/286700/4123740
C-18/287230/4123220	D-18/287250/4122930
E-18/286220/4122800	F-18/285770/4122550
G-18/285300/4122520	H-18/285580/4123470
I-18/285560/4123210	J-18/286720/4123560