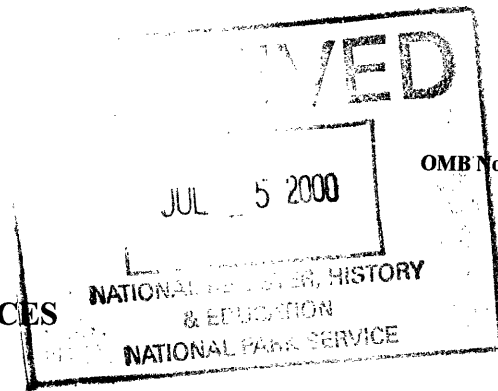


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



OMB No. 1024-0018

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Church Hill North Historic District (Boundary Increase)
other names/site number DHR File # 127-820

2. Location

street & number 800 Block N. 25th St., 700-1300 Blocks N. 26th St., 800-1300 Blocks N. 27th St., 100-1300 Block N. 28th St., 100, 1200 blocks N. 29th St., 100 Block N. 20th, 31st & 32nd Sts., 2500-2600 Blocks Cedar & O Sts., 2500-3100 blocks P St., 2600-3100 Blocks Q St. Not for publication N/A
city or town Richmond vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Richmond (Independent City) code 760 Zip 23226

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

McCauley 5/4/2000
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
✓ entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register

 other (explain): _____

Patrick Andrews
Signature of Keeper
Date of Action 8/15/00

Church Hill North (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Richmond (Independent City), VA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Contributing	Non-contributing	
265	23	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
265	23	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register
1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

SOCIAL: meeting hall

TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

SOCIAL: meeting hall

TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Italianate

Second Empire

Queen Anne

Colonial Revival

Art Deco

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

BRICK

roof OTHER: Standing Seam

other N/A

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK

RELIGION

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

1850 - 1940

Significant Dates

1884

1938

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

BLACK

Architect/Builder

Herbert Levi Cain, T. Wiley Davis,

Ethel Bailey Furman, William C. Noland,

Charles Thaddeus Russell, Edward F. Sinnott

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☒ University
- ☐ Other
- Name of repository : _____

Church Hill North (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Richmond (Independent City), VA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 37 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>286,640</u>	<u>4,156,700</u>	3	<u>18</u>	<u>286,700</u>	<u>4,156,940</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>18</u>	<u>286,640</u>	<u>4,156,860</u>	4	<u>18</u>	<u>287,130</u>	<u>4,157,360</u>
					<u>X</u>	See continuation sheet.	

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kimberly Merkel Chen

organization Kimberly M. Chen & Associates, Inc. date 28 June 1999

street & number 2701 East Broad Street telephone 804-225-9560

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23223

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name See completed Owner of Record form and attached mailing labels

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 200137127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (10240018), Washington, DC 20503.

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Church Hill North National Register Historic District, listed 5 September 1997, covers a twenty-five-block area in Richmond's east end. The district is bounded, approximately, on the north and northwest by M Street and Jefferson Avenue, on the east by North 29th Street, and on the south by the adjacent St. John's Church Historic District. The district has more than 500 buildings constructed from the mid-nineteenth to the early-twentieth century. The National Register Nomination report states, "The scale and materials used throughout Church Hill North are consistent, while the styles vary enough that no one style of architecture dominates. Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Stick, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival and Art Deco styles exist side by side in a compatible manner. The similarity of setbacks and landscaping gives a natural and harmonious rhythm to the neighborhood."¹ The district expansion continues this theme of similar building scale and materials, with a blending of architectural styles, and harmonious streetscapes. The expansion is roughly bounded on the west by North 25th Street, on the north by T Street, on the east by 32nd Street, and on the south by the adjacent Church Hill North Historic District. The boundary increase contains 288 buildings, twenty-three of which are noncontributing, and none of which have been previously listed on the National Register. The majority of the buildings, 249, are one and two-story, frame dwellings, both attached and detached, and most were built in the last two decades of the nineteenth century. In addition to the domestic buildings, the expanded district contains a train depot and trolley shed, three churches, a theater and several commercial buildings. Many of these public buildings were designed by well-known Richmond architects. The dominant architectural style is Italianate with representative examples of Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Second Empire, Art Deco and Bungalow/Craftsman-style buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The majority of the houses in the expanded district were built for working class people. Among the occupations noted in the City Directories were clerks, managers, salesmen, book keepers,

¹ "Church Hill North, City of Richmond, Virginia", National Register of Historic Places Nomination Report. Continuation Sheet. Section 7. p. 1.

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laborers, painters, bricklayers, hucksters, drivers, printers, box and trunk makers and machinists. Many of the houses as a consequence of these modest occupations, are small in scale and lacking in architectural embellishment. Stylistic influences are often limited to roof lines and modest decoration in porches and cornices.

Greek Revival (1825-1870)

Greek Revival-style was a popular building style because it was easily adapted for "people of medium as well as of great fortune."² In general, the style is typified by low-pitched gable or hipped roofs, two-part band cornices, full-width or entry porches with square or rounded columns, and doors surrounded by narrow sidelights and rectangular transom lights. Stair-stepped gables with flat or shallow pitched gable roofs were also seen in Richmond. Nationally, in the 1850s and 1860s, the style was replaced by more exuberant revival forms, but in Richmond "no style has remained popular so long or been so widely used."³

There are seven extant examples of Greek Revival-style architecture in the Church Hill North Boundary Increase. Springfield Hall, 700 North 26th Street, built circa 1850 as a lodge for the Sons of Temperance, is the oldest surviving building, public or residential, in the district. Springfield Hall is a two-story, five-course American bond brick building with doors flanking a central window. The entrances are approached by a double flight of steps. The building has a front facing stepped-parapet with a shallow gable roof. The building became part of a city government complex and a large addition was made to the west side in 1976. The oldest surviving dwelling, the James M. Thompson House located at 901 North 27th Street, was built circa 1860. An exact date of construction is unknown but the house and rear dependencies are clearly shown on the 1865 Confederate Engineer's Map of the city. The Thompson House is a two-story stuccoed-brick dwelling set on a raised basement with a central entrance and a wing to the rear. Of note is the transition from a gable roof on the north end to a gambrel roof on the south. Another example of a brick, Greek Revival-style dwelling is the house located at 2525 O Street, also built circa 1860. It is a two-story residence with a three-bay facade and a flat roof constructed of brick laid in a five-course American bond pattern. Frame examples of Greek Revival-style dwellings are found at 2608-2610 P Street, circa 1870, and the Alex M. Tomlinson House, 1000 North 26th Street, circa 1876. Both of these dwellings are gable-roofed, of two

² Mary Wingfield Scott, Houses of Old Richmond (New York: Bonanza Books, 1941), p.183.

³ Scott. Houses. p. 186.

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stories and one-story, respectively. A unique dwelling was located at 803 ½-805 North 27th Street, built circa 1870. It was a two-and-one-half-story, eight-bay wide, gable-roofed residence with an early dependency to the rear. This building has been demolished since the survey was completed, but plans are to reconstruct the building from drawings.

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements (1870-1900)

Thirty-one buildings in the district can be classified as vernacular dwellings. These are houses which display traditional building forms but are without stylistic ornamentation. All of the dwellings that fall into this category were built between 1870 and 1900 and all are of frame construction. With few exceptions, these dwellings are all two-stories in height with side-hall plans and gable roofs. Typical examples can be seen at 804 and 809 North 26th Street, 1110 North 27th Street, 1318 and 1322 North 28th Street. The houses found at 2519-2521 P Street, 1306-1308 and 1310-1312 North 27th Street are good examples of attached dwellings of this type. One-story examples of these vernacular dwellings can be observed at 1108 and 1317 North 26th Street, and 904 North 27th Street. Of note is the one-story house located at 1117 North 26th Street which has a small dependency attached at the rear. There are two hip-roofed examples located at 906 North 27th Street and 1225 North 29th Street. The dwelling, built at 906 North 27th Street, is two stories in height with a two-story hip-roofed addition to the rear. The one-story, hip-roofed dwelling at 1225 North 29th Street is unique. It is 5-bays wide with a center-hall plan. The dwelling's hipped roof extends beyond the walls of the structure forming a porch roof on three sides.

Italianate (1860-1890)

Italianate-style architecture became popular throughout the United States in the 1840s and 1850s as the result of the influential pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing. In Richmond, however, the Greek Revival-style continued to dominate domestic architecture well into the 1860s. In the Church Hill North Boundary Increase, Italianate was the dominant style from the 1860s through the 1890s and can be seen in one-hundred-sixty-eight of the two-hundred-sixty-five contributing buildings. Italianate-style embellishments are generally limited to deep cornices with brackets, often with dentils and modillion blocks, and some with plain or decorative paneled friezes. Porches, where they survive, have turned posts and turned or sawn balusters. One of the few examples of decorated window lintels can be seen at 916-916 ½ North 27th Street, built circa 1890. The 800 Block of North 26th Street, the 800 and 1200 Blocks of North 27th Street and the 2600 Block of Q Street contain many examples of attached and detached Italianate-style dwellings. These dwellings are frame-construction. Some of these structures have gable roofs

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while others have shed roofs, and most are two-stories with side-hall plans. The dwelling located at 1235-1237 North 27th Street is a very good example of a one-story Italianate-style residence. The grouping of attached-dwellings, at 2601-2603, 2605-2607, 2611-2613 O Street, were built in the 1880s. They have square projecting bays and exceptionally deep, heavily ornamented cornices.

There are several good examples of brick Italianate-style buildings located in the district. The earliest of the brick examples is a group of attached dwellings found at 2511-2523 O Street, built circa 1860. In these stretcher bond, two-story, dwellings the decorative elements are limited to Italianate-style cornices with diminutive brackets, paneled friezes, turned posts, and brackets on small entry porches. Other good examples of brick Italianate-style dwellings can be seen at 829 North 27th Street, circa 1880, and 1203-1205 North 28th Street. Another good example is the John H. Jones House, built in 1885 at 2928 P Street. A storefront was added to the front of this dwelling in the 1920s.

Late Victorian (1870-1900)

Late Victorian-style architecture refers to a broad range of architectural expressions. In general, however, the style is marked by a movement away from traditional boxlike shapes and the addition of mass produced decorative details. There are six representative examples of Late Victorian-style houses in the expanded district. It is noteworthy that all of the sited examples, 1119 North 26th, 3005 Q and 1323-1329 North 28th streets, are diminutive, one-story, wooden cottages with cross-gable roofs. Decoration is limited to gable-end, scroll-sawn trusses and porch elements that include spindle-work friezes, slender fluted columns, turned posts and brackets.

Second Empire(1880-1900)

Next to Italianate-style, the Second-Empire-style of architecture is the most prevalent with forty-one examples, present. The single element that unites all of these buildings is a false-mansard roof line with raking molding and corbeled ends. Most of the dwellings are two-story, wood construction and side-hall plans dominate. Some have projecting bays and a wide variety of decorative embellishments are seen on porches and cornices. The three houses at 1124, 1126 and 1128 North 28th Street are the least ornamented but handsome examples of Second-Empire-style dwellings in the district. They are two-story, wooden residences with flush facades and side-hall plans. The hip-roofed porches have Doric columns and turned balustrades. The false-mansard roofs have fish scale-patterned slate shingles with a contrasting decorative pattern in

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the center. Another similar grouping of dwellings is found in the 1200 Block of North 26th Street (1201-1211). These are also flush-facade, 2-story, wood dwellings with false-mansard roofs. In this case the mansard roofs have a center gable with a four-paned, diamond-shaped window in the center. There are transoms over the double-leaf entry doors and the paired windows on the first story. The hip-roofed porches have Doric columns, turned balusters and unadorned entablatures. The porches project slightly at the entry bay. The only variation in these six buildings is that the porches at 1201 and 1211 wrap around the south and north elevations, respectively. The most exuberant examples of frame Second-Empire-style dwellings can be seen in the 900 Block of North 27th Street (909-923), built circa 1890. All of these dwellings, with the exception of 911 North 27th Street, have three-sided projecting bays. The projecting bays are crowned by pediments with sawn work trusses below three-sided mansard roofs or conical roofs with finials. In most cases these dwellings have decorative cornices with dentils and modillions. A wide variety of decoration is seen in the porches as well. Three of the buildings have porches with Doric columns, turned balustrades and plain entablatures. The porch at 917 North 27th Street has a mansard roof that follows the profile of the projecting bay, a plain entablature, and turned posts and balusters. The porch at 919 North 27th Street has Doric order square columns, a plain entablature, and turned balustrade.

There are some good illustrations of brick Second-Empire-style dwellings as well. Simple, minimally decorated residences can be found at 905 and 907 North 27th Street and 2618 Q Street. Perhaps the most articulated example is the J. M. Kloss Residence, built in 1894 at 130 North 28th Street. The two-story, stretcher-bond brick dwelling has a three bay facade with a side-hall plan and one-bay wide projecting bay on the north side. The entry door has a rectangular transom and diamond-paned side lights. The windows have stone sills and rusticated stone lintels. The hip-roofed porch wraps around the facade and the north side of the dwelling where it terminates in the projecting bay. The porch has Doric columns, a turned balustrade, and cornice with modillions and dentils. The patterned-slate mansard roof has a center gable with a circular window with radiating muntins. The mansard roof has raking moldings at the outside edge with heavy corbels at the top and bottom. The cornice has modillion blocks and dentils.

Queen Anne (1890-1910)

There are three excellent examples of Queen Anne-style architecture in the district. The two-story frame, attached dwellings at 1011-1013 North 26th Street, built circa 1890, are the most restrained examples. These dwellings have three-sided projecting bays at the outside edges. The bays are topped by gabled pediments with sawn trusses and a bracketed cornice below. The bracketed cornice and a mansard roof unite the entire composition.

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The Furman House, 3025 Q Street, was built circa 1890. This two-story, stretcher-bond brick dwelling has a round bay at the eastern end which is crowned by a slate, bell-roof with a finial at the apex. There are deep red face bricks with contrasting, single-brick quoins at the edges. The same contrasting brick is used in the corbeled brick cornice. Adding visual interest is a patterned slate mansard roof with raked pilasters and corbels at the outside edges. The windows have rusticated, stone lintels which form a continuous band over the windows of the circular bay. The wraparound porch has fluted, battered posts on rusticated block bases and turned balusters. On the roof of the porch, there is a turned balustrade with intermediate piers, which are aligned with the porch posts. Rusticated-block is used for the cheeks of the steps that approach the front porch which then transition into a low wall that extends across the front of the lot.

One of the most outstanding brick commercial buildings in the district is the Eaton Pharmacy located at 2601-2603 Q Street and built in 1906. The building has two distinct parts. There is a commercial block to the west and a residential block set back on the east. The commercial block has a first story storefront with fluted pilasters and decorated corbels at the corners. Large display windows are angled back toward paired glass entry doors. This entire composition is topped with Queen Anne-style transoms with smaller panes of colored glass surrounding larger clear glass panes. Above the storefront, the facade is divided into three bays by corbeled brick pilasters which are bridged by a brick spring course and decorative corbeled brick work. The building is crowned by a bracketed cornice with a decorated paneled frieze. The east elevation features three corbeled brick chimneys. In comparison, the residential wing is simple. The paired windows are topped with rusticated stone lintels and the entire block is topped by a slate mansard roof.

Gothic Revival (1840-1880)

The only example of Gothic Revival-style architecture in the district is Hasker Memorial M. E. Church at 2700 Q Street built in 1906. This building was designed by Albion B. Roane, an architect based in Portsmouth.⁴ The frame building has a cross-gable roof with a three-story corner entry tower. This tower has double-leaf wooden doors on each face which are topped by tracery transoms. Above the doors are two belt courses separated by paired windows with double-hung sashes divided into six panes by muntins that radiate out from the center. Topping this composition are two more belt courses separated by two louvered openings on each face.

⁴ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1997), pp. 376.

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The tower is topped by a bracketed cornice with modillions and a four-sided, peaked slate roof with a bell cast at the base. The north facade has a gable end. Two smaller tracery, stained-glass windows flank a larger, tripartite tracery window with a string course at the spring line of the window. The east elevation has an end gable roof as well. There are three paired, double-hung sash windows. The upper sashes of the windows are divided like the windows in the tower. Above the paired windows, centered in the gable is a tripartite, tracery window with a string course at the spring line. The projecting eaves of the gable ends are decorated with members simulating exposed rafters.

Neoclassical Revival (1895-1950)

The Neoclassical Revival began at a time when there were an increasing number of trained architects, and a growing movement away from the exuberance of the previous decades toward more studied architectural styles based on historic precedence. It is also interesting to note that most of the buildings in the Church Hill North, boundary increase, that were constructed during this period are designed by leading local architects and most are significant public buildings.

The earliest building in this genre is Fourth Baptist Church, built in 1884 at 2800 P Street. Fourth Baptist was designed and built by T. Wiley Davis, a Richmond architect and contractor. The church has "a distyle-in-muris portico, literally meaning two columns in between the walls."⁵ The edges of the walls flanking the columns are defined by applied pilasters. In the pediment is a date stone bearing the inscription "Fourth Baptist Church, Organized December Second, Eighteen-sixty-five, Erected Eighteen-eighty-four." Bonis and Gales make the argument that the distyle-in-muris portico and date stone are characteristic of African-American churches in Richmond. Set on a high base, and the portico is approached by a wide, sweeping staircase with four sets of ornamented cast-iron hand rails. There is a cast-iron fence across the front of the narrow yard. The six bays of the west elevation are separated by applied pilasters. The first story stained-glass windows have segmental arched heads and the second story windows have circular heads. The building terminates on the north with a basilican-form apse-end. In 1920, Charles Thaddeus Russell designed alterations for the building. In July 1962, the modern, glass

⁵ Ray Bonis and Melinda D. Gales, "First African Baptist and Fourth Baptist Church, Richmond, Virginia" (Text of paper presented at Sixth Annual Architectural History Symposium, 1998), p. 2.

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and metal Sunday School building was completed. Ernest Cook was credited as the architect,⁶ however, Ethel Bailey Furman is believed to have made the preliminary sketches for this addition.

Built two years after Fourth Baptist Church in 1888 at 1200 North 28th Street, East End Baptist Church is also a temple front building. The freestanding, fluted Doric columns support a projecting pediment. There is a lunette in the pediment. The portico is approached by a wide stair with stepped cheeks. Windows on the north elevation are two-over-two, double-hung, wood sashes with art glass panes. There is a slight projection between the raised basement and the main story. The hip-on-hip-roofed Sunday School addition to the west end was designed in 1919 by Herbert Levi Cain, a Richmond architect who specialized in church work. This addition continues the offset between the floors and the unadorned cornice around the building. The addition is six-bays deep by five-bays wide. Fenestration on the north elevation of the addition is similar to the main church.

Another example of Neoclassicism in the district is the Richmond & Rappahanock River Railway Terminal located at 1001 North 29th Street built in 1912 and designed by William Nolan. This five-course American bond brick building has a two-story, five-bay wide, center-portion with flanking one-story, three-bay wide wings. The two-story portion of the building is divided into three parts. The central part of this two-story-block projects slightly with a recessed panel that contains windows and a dentil molding at the upper edge. The first story fenestration is composed of a single, large horizontal opening. The second story has a tripartite composition that has a single stone sill and lintel, at the top and bottom, and the windows are separated by vertical brick mullions. The first and second story windows on the flanking portions of the two-story block appear to be paired windows with stone sills and lintels. There are single doors with stone lintels on the first story of the flanking portions of the two-story block as well. Banded, brick pilasters demarcate the north and south ends of the two-story portion. The first and second stories, of the two-story block, are separated by slightly recessed horizontal panels. A narrow corbeled brick band extends across the two-story facade as a stylized representation of a cornice, above which is an undecorated parapet and stone coping. The one-story wing on the north end has two sets of double doors that are separated by a brick mullion and set in a recessed panel with dentil-molding at the top. Above the doors is a flush panel with a recessed panel above. In this recessed panel are smaller, recessed rectangular panels, with corbeled edges and a stone coping above. This pattern of flush and recessed areas creates the impression of a pilaster at the outer edge. The southern wing has been obscured by a storefront addition which dates from the late nineteen-twenties or thirties.

⁶ Richmond News Leader, "Fourth Baptist Church to Occupy Building" Saturday 7 July 1962. p. 4.

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The building at 1207 North 28th Street, erected in 1937 for H. Beckstoffer's & Sons, Lumber & Millwork is a stripped-down version of Neoclassical-style architecture. The one-story, flat roofed, building has a stepped-parapet that rises to a wide center step that frames the name of the business. The windows are single and paired, six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes. Of note is the projecting, barrel vaulted, vestibule. Narrow wooden posts support the vaulted roof, the lower portion is enclosed with raised panels, and the upper portion is glazed. The semicircular pediment over the door bears the name of the company and the designation – "office."

Art Deco (1920-1940)

There are two representative Art Deco-style buildings in the Church Hill North, expanded district. Both of these structures feature the smooth wall surfaces, vertical projections and geometric decorative motifs typical of Art Deco-style designs. These buildings also have transitional elements of the Art Moderne-style as characterized by rounded corners and horizontal bands. The Simmons Laundry located at 929 North 26th Street was built in 1924. On the City of Richmond Building Permit, C. F. Duggins is listed as the builder.⁷ C. F. Duggins is listed as the architect on another project in 1916.⁸ The Simmons Laundry building is one-story with the last two-bays on the south side two-stories. Stylistic elements are concentrated at the northeast corner. This corner is curved and the entry door centered in the curve flanked by industrial metal sash windows wrapping around the corner. Centered above the northeast entrance is a curved element that projects above the roof line. The edges of the projection are defined by stepped piers. The intermediate curved surface is divided by four horizontal bands. The remainder of the building is utilitarian in nature with undecorated brick walls and industrial windows. The Robinson Theater, built in 1937, at 2901 Q Street is a more sophisticated version of Art Deco/Moderne architecture. The City of Richmond Building Permit indicates Edward F. Sinnott as the architect.⁹ The symmetrical facade is organized into three parts. Two lower wings with curved corners are set slightly in front of a higher center block. The flanking wings have vertical, centered, corbeled elements applied to the middle third of the facade. Above these vertical elements are two horizontal bands and molded coping. The center block features a tripartite decorative element

⁷ City of Richmond, "APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT TO BUILD – Number 12295," 19 December 1923.

⁸ Wells, p. 125.

⁹ City of Richmond, "APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT TO BUILD –Number 24030." 23 February 1937.

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centered in the facade at the second story level. This composition has a corbeled base and frame at the sides and top with crossettes at the upper corners. The intermediate members project above the top framing element. The plane is divided into two parts between the vertical members. The lower portion has rectangular, recessed niches while the slightly projecting upper portion has applied ornamentation. Above this decorative element are two horizontal bands and the roof's edge. From the original architectural drawings it can be seen that box office windows in the projecting bays and other decorative elements have been removed.

INVENTORY

NORTH 25th STREET700 BLOCK

- NC 701: East District Government Center, ca. 1970, Concrete Block (8" x 8", terra cotta colored), 2-story, ribbon windows, recessed corner entrances on the east end at both the north and south sides of the building, No Style Listed, noncontributing.
- NC 719: Health Clinic (Harris Clinic), ca. 1970, Brick Veneer, 2-story, 3-bay facade, No Style Listed, noncontributing.

800 BLOCK

- 801-801 ½: Single Dwellings - Attached (Dickerson House, John H.), ca. 1872. Frame, 1-story, 4-bay facade, Hip-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- NC 803: Single Dwelling, ca. 1950. Concrete blocks, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, No Style Listed, noncontributing
- NC 807: Single Dwelling, ca. 1996. Frame, 2-story, Gable-roofed, No Style Listed, noncontributing
- 809: Single Dwelling (Figg House, Benjamin W. & Joseph P.), ca. 1885. Frame, 1-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 811-813: Single Dwellings - Attached (Dickerson House, John H.), ca. 1872. Frame, 2-story, 6-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 813-½: Single Dwelling (Flournoy House, John E.), ca. 1885. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 815: Single Dwelling, ca. 1875. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Hip-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 819: Single Dwelling, ca. 1875. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 821: Single Dwelling, ca. 1875. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, ca. 1950, 1-story, permastone storefront addition, contributing

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NORTH 26th STREET

700 BLOCK

700: Social Service Building (Springfield Hall), ca. 1850. Brick, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Stepped parapets, Gable-roofed, Greek Revival, ca. 1976 additions, contributing

800 BLOCK

800: Single Dwelling (Hughes House, William P.), ca. 1886. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Hip-roofed, Italianate, contributing

804: Single Dwelling (Pettway House, Clara C.), ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

806: Single Dwelling (Leber-Hayward House), ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

810-812: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

814: Single Dwelling (Jones House, George H. A.), ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

816-818: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 6-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

820-822: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

801: Single Dwelling (Flournoy-Howard House), ca. 1886. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Hip-roofed, Italianate, ca. 1890 Carriage House, contributing

805: Single Dwelling (Gill House, Aaron N.), ca. 1881. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

807: Single Dwelling (Pitt House, George R.), ca. 1886. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

809: Single Dwelling (Smith-Bootwright House), ca. 1888. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

811: Single Dwelling (Hayward House, W. H.), ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

813-815: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1880. Frame, 2-story, 6-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

817-823: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1880. Frame, 2-story, 8-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

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900 BLOCK

- 914: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 916-918: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 6-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 929: Commercial Building (Simmons Laundry), ca. 1924. Brick, 5-course American Bond, 1-story, 5-bay facade, Flat-roofed, Art Deco, contributing

1000 BLOCK

- 1000: Single Dwelling (Tomlinson House, Alex M.), ca. 1876. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Greek Revival, contributing
- 1004-1004 ½: Single Dwellings - Attached (Taylor House, George B.), ca. 1886. Frame, 2-story, 6-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 1006-1008: Single Dwellings - Attached (Fidler-Schnellenberg Houses), ca. 1886. Frame, 1-story, 4-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Altered (converted to church ca. 1980), contributing
- 1011-1013: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Queen Anne, contributing
- 1015-1017: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1100 BLOCK

- 1106: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 1108: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing
- 1114: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing
- 1118: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 1120: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 1-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 1122: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 1124: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 1107: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing
- 1109: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th

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and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

1117: Single Dwelling, ca. 1870. Frame, 1-story, 4-bay facade, Gable-roofed, with attached dependency, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

1119: Single Dwelling, ca. 1870. Frame, 1-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late Victorian, contributing

1200 BLOCK

1224: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gabled-roofed, Italiante, contributing

1201: Single Dwelling, ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

1203: Single Dwelling, ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

1205: Single Dwelling, ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

1207: Single Dwelling, ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

1209: Single Dwelling, ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

1211: Single Dwelling, ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

NC 1223: Single Dwelling, ca. 1960. Frame, 1-story, 5-bay facade, Gable-roofed, No Style Listed, noncontributing

1229: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italiante, contributing

1300 BLOCK

1306: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

1308: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

NC 1310: Single Dwelling, ca. 1950. Concrete Block, 1-story, Hip-roofed, Bungalow/Craftsman, noncontributing

1314: Single Dwelling, ca. 1940. Brick, Stretcher Bond, 1-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Bungalow/Craftsman, contributing

1316-1318: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 5-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

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1320: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

1301: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

1303: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1305: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Mansard-roofed Second Empire, contributing

1311: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1317: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 1-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

1321: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1323: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1325: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1327: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1329: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1331: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1333: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1337: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

NORTH 27th STREET

800 BLOCK

800: Single Dwelling (Heflebower House, Aaron), ca. 1888. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

804-810: Single Dwellings - Attached, (Brothers-Bootwright Houses), ca. 1886. Frame, 2-story, 12-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

818-820: Single Dwellings - Attached (Pearman, Figg and Allen Houses), ca. 1889.

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Frame, 2-story, 6-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

822-826: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1880. Frame, 2-story, 9-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

828-830: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1880. Frame, 2-story, 6-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

832: Single Dwelling (Miles House, William H.), ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

801-803: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1900. Frame, 2-story, 6-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

803½-805: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1870. Frame, 2.5-story, 8-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Greek Revival, contributing

807: Single Dwelling, ca. 1870 (rear), ca. 1889 (front). Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

809-811: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1880. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

813: Single Dwelling, ca. 1865. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Hip-roofed, Greek Revival, contributing

815: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2.5-story, 8-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

819-821: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 6-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

823-825: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1880. Brick, 2-story, 8-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

827: Single Dwelling, ca. 1880. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

829: Single Dwelling, ca. 1880. Brick, Common Bond, 1-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

900 BLOCK

900: Single Dwelling (Bosher-Bennett House), ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

NC 902: Single Dwelling, ca. 1997. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, No Style Listed, noncontributing

904: Single Dwelling (Teagle-Brownell House), ca. 1881. Frame, 1-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

906: Single Dwelling, ca. 1870. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Hip-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

908: Single Dwelling (Hay House, Thomas W.), ca. 1876. Frame, 1-story, 3-bay facade,

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Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing
912: Single Dwelling (Enos-Wilkins House), ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing
914: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing
916-916 1/2: Single Dwellings -Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing
918: Single Dwelling (Jones House, Mary A.), ca. 1876. Brick, Common Bond, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
920-922: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1876. Frame, 2-story, 6-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
901: Single Dwelling (Thompson House, James M.), ca. 1860. Stuccoed Brick, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gambrel and Gable-roofed, Greek Revival, contributing
905: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Brick, 5-course American Bond, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing
907: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing
909: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing
911: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing
913: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing
915: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing
917: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing
919: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing
923: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

1000 BLOCK

- NC** 1002: Single Dwelling, ca. 1990. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, No Style Listed, noncontributing
NC 1006: Single Dwelling, ca. 1990. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, No Style Listed, noncontributing
1007-1009: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 6-bay facade,

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Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

1100 BLOCK

1108: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1110: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

1112: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1114: Single Dwelling (Puckett House, Sidney N.), ca. 1885. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1116: Single Dwelling (Puckett House, Sidney N.), ca. 1885. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1118: Single Dwelling (Lipscomb House, Newton), ca. 1885. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

NC 1120: Garage, ca. 1980. Concrete Block, 1-story, Flat-roofed, No Style Listed, noncontributing

1105-1107: Single Dwellings -Attached (Christian Houses, Robert W. and William B.), ca. 1885. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1109-1111: Single Dwellings - Attached (Farley Houses, James W.), ca. 1885. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1115: Single Dwelling (Denzler House, John W.), ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

1117-1119: Single Dwellings - Attached (Fitch Houses, John R.), ca. 1885. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1121: Single Dwelling (Stewart Houses, Joseph B.), ca. 1885. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1123: Single Dwelling (Jackson-Nelson-Randolph-Lawson Houses), ca. 1885. Frame, 1-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1125: Single Dwelling, ca. 1880. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

NC 1127: Single Dwellings, ca. 1996. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, No Style Listed, noncontributing

1200 BLOCK

1210: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

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1212: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1214-1216: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1880. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1218: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1220: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1205-1207: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1880. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1209: Single Dwelling, ca. 1880. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

NC 1211: Single Dwelling, ca. 1996. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, No Style Listed, noncontributing

NC 1213: Single Dwelling, ca. 1996. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, No Style Listed, noncontributing

1219-1221: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1223-1225: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1227-1229: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1231-1233: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1235-1237: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1880. Frame, 1-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1300 BLOCK

1306-1308: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 6-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

1310-1312: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 6-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

1318: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

NC 1301-1303: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1997. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, No Style Listed, noncontributing

1307: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

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- 1309: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 1311: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 1313: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 1315-1319: Single Dwellings -Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 6-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 1321: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 1325: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
- 1333: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

NORTH 28th STREET

1000 BLOCK

- 1013-1015: Single Dwellings -Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1100 BLOCK

- 1124: Single Dwelling, ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing
- 1126: Single Dwelling, ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing
- 1128: Single Dwelling, ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing
- 1130: Single Dwelling (Kloss House, J. M.), ca. 1894. Brick, Stretcher Bond, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, Brick Carriage House, contributing

1200 BLOCK

- 1200: Church (East End Baptist/Good Shepherd Baptist), ca. 1888. Stuccoed-brick, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Classical Revival, contributing
- 1204-1206: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1880. Frame, 2-story, 6-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

NC 1208: Warehouse (H. Beckstoffer's & Sons, Lumber Yard), ca. 1940. Brick, 1-story, No

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Church Hill North (Boundary Increase)
Richmond, VA (Independent City)

Style Listed, noncontributing

1201: Single Dwelling, ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1203-1205: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1889. Brick, Stretcher Bond, 2-story, 6-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1207: Office Building (H. Beckstoffer's & Sons), ca. 1937. Brick, 5-course American Bond, 1-story, 9-bay facade, Flat-roofed, Classical Revival, contributing

NC 1235: Fire Station (Station Number II), ca. 1970. Concrete Block, 1-story, No Style Listed, noncontributing

1300 BLOCK

1300: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1306-1308: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

NC 1312: Single Dwelling, ca. 1970. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, No Style Listed, noncontributing

1314-1316: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1318: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

1320: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1322: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

1301-1303: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 6-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1305: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1307: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1311: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

1313: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

1315: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

1317: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second

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Empire, contributing

1319: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

1321: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Classical Revival, contributing

1323: Single Dwelling, ca. 1900. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late Victorian, contributing

1325: Single Dwelling, ca. 1900. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late Victorian, contributing

1327: Single Dwelling, ca. 1900. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late Victorian, contributing

1329: Single Dwelling, ca. 1900. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late Victorian, contributing

NORTH 29th STREET

1000 BLOCK

1001: Depot (Richmond & Rappahanock River Railway Terminal), ca. 1912. Brick, 5-course American Bond, 2-story, 5-bay center block, 1-story, 3-bay flanking wings, Classical Revival, contributing

1200 BLOCK

1201: Single Dwelling, ca. 1889. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

1203-1205: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1880. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

1207-1213: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 8-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1215: Single Dwelling, ca. 1880. Frame, 1-story, 5-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

1217: Single Dwelling, ca. 1889. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

1219: Single Dwelling, ca. 1889. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

1221: Single Dwelling, ca. 1889. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

1225: Single Dwelling, ca. 1889. Frame, 1-story, 5-bay facade, Hip-roofed, Late 19th and

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Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing
1227: Single Dwelling, ca. 1889. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

NORTH 30th STREET

1000 BLOCK

1010: Service Building (Richmond Union Passenger Railway Company, Trolley Shed), ca. 1887. Brick, 5-course American Bond, 2-story, 15-bay facade, Flat-roofed, Italianate, contributing

NORTH 31st STREET

1000 BLOCK

1009: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing
1013: Commercial Building (Storefront), ca. 1890. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

NORTH 32nd STREET

1000 BLOCK

1012: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
1014: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
1016: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing
1016½-1018: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

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CEDAR STREET

2500 BLOCK

2508-2510: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 6-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

2600 BLOCK

2606: Single Dwelling, ca. 1880. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

O STREET

2500 BLOCK

2511-2523: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1860. Brick, Stretcher Bond, 2-story, 14-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

2525: Single Dwelling, ca. 1860. Brick, 5-course American Bond, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Flat-roofed, Greek Revival, contributing

2600 BLOCK

2601-2603: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1880. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

2605-2607: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1880. Frame, 2-story, 5-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

2611-2613: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1880. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

P STREET

2500 BLOCK

2519-2521: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

2523: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

2600 BLOCK

2608-2610: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1870. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Gable-

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roofed, Greek Revival, contributing

NC 2612: Single Dwelling, ca. 1990. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, No Style Listed, noncontributing

NC 2614: Single Dwelling, ca. 1990. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, No Style Listed, noncontributing

2700 BLOCK

2700: Commercial Building (Storefront), ca. 1890. Brick, 5-course American Bond, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

2702-2704: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

2706: Multiple Dwelling (Quad-plex), ca. 1920. Brick, 5-course American Bond, 2-story, 5-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Colonial Revival, contributing

2708: Multiple Dwelling (Quad-plex), ca. 1920. Brick, 5-course American Bond, 2-story, 5-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Colonial Revival, contributing

2714: Commercial Building (Storefront), ca. 1890. Brick, 5-course American Bond, 1-story, 3-bay facade, ½ Hip-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

2800 BLOCK

2800: Church (Fourth Baptist), ca. 1884. Stuccoed Brick, 3-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Classical Revival, contributing

2900 BLOCK

2920: Single Dwelling, ca. 1885. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

2922: Single Dwelling (Coleman-Walker House), ca. 1885. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

2928: Single Dwelling (Jones House, John H.), ca. 1885. Brick, 5-course American Bond, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, Storefront added ca. 1920, contributing

3000 BLOCK

3000: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

3002: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

3008-3010: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-

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roofed, Italianate, contributing

3012-3014: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3018-3020: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3022: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3024-3026: Commercial Building (Storefront), ca. 1890. Brick with Perma-stone, 2-story, 3-bay facade, 1-story, 2-bay wing, Flat-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3100 BLOCK

3100: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

3102-3104: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 5-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3108: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3110: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3112: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3114: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3122: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 1-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3124: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

Q STREET

2600 BLOCK

2600: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

2602-2604: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

2606: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

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2606½: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

2608: Single Dwelling (Hunt-Cosby House), ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

2610: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

2612: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

2614: Single Dwelling (Whitlock House, Louis R.), ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

2616: Single Dwelling (Peace House, Thomas H.), ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, Boarded-facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

2618: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Brick, 5-course American Bond, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Second Empire, contributing

2601-2603: Commercial Building (Eaton Pharmacy), ca. 1906. Brick, 5-course American Bond, 2-story, 5-bay facade, Shed and Mansard-roofed, Queen Anne, contributing

2605-2607: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

2617-2619: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

2621-2623: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

2625: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

NC 2629: Single Dwelling, ca. 1990. Frame, 1-story, 3-bay facade, Gable-roofed, No Style Listed, noncontributing

2631: Single Dwelling (Taylor House, George), ca. 1883. Frame, 1-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

2700 BLOCK

2700: Church (Hasker Memorial M. E.), ca. 1906. Frame, 2-story, 5-bay facade, Cross-gable-roofed, Corner Tower, Gothic Revival, contributing

2703: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, contributing

2709: Single Dwelling (Harrison-Clarke House), ca. 1886. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

2711-2713: Single Dwellings - Attached (Minns, Morton, Williamson, Oliver Houses), ca. 1886. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

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2800 BLOCK

2803-2805: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1870. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Gable-roofed, Italianate, contributing

NC 2823-2825: Commercial Building, ca. 1960. Concrete Block, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Gable-roofed, No Style Listed, noncontributing

NC 2829: Commercial Building (Storefront), ca. 1960. Concrete Block, 1-story, 4-bay facade, Flat-roofed, No Style Listed, noncontributing

2900 BLOCK

2903: Theater (Robinson), ca. 1938. Brick, 5-course American Bond, 2-story, 3-bay facade, Flat-roofed, Art Deco, contributing

3000 BLOCK

3000-3000 ½: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

NC 3010: Single Dwelling, ca. 1960. Brick Veneer, 1-story, 4-bay facade, Gable-roofed, No Style Listed, noncontributing

3012-3014: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3016-3018: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3020-3022: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3024-3026: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3005: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 1-story, 3-bay facade, Cross-gable-roofed, Late Victorian, contributing

3007-3009: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3013: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 1-story, 3-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3015-3017: Single Dwellings - Attached, ca. 1890. Brick, Stretcher Bond, 2-story, 4-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3025: Single Dwelling (Furman House, Ethel Bailey), ca. 1890. Brick, Stretcher Bond, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Mansard-roofed, Queen Anne, contributing

3100 BLOCK

3100: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate,

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contributing

3102: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3104: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3106: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3108: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3110: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3114: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3116: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3118: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3101: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Brick - painted, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3103: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Brick - painted, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3105: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Brick - painted, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3107: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Brick - painted, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

3109: Single Dwelling, ca. 1890. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay facade, Shed-roofed, Italianate, contributing

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Richmond, VA

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The expanded district is distinguished from the existing district to the south by the number of public-buildings, many of which were designed by prominent Richmond architects and are tied to Richmond's African-American community. The Church Hill North (Boundary Increase) satisfies National Register Criteria A because it was the origination point of the first successful trip made by an overhead electric trolley in the United States. The district also illustrates the rise of an African-American middle class that occurred in the early decades of the twentieth century. The district meets Criteria B because of the district's association with Charles Thaddeus Russell and Ethel Bailey Furman, pioneering African-American architects. The district is also significant under Criteria C because it encompasses a fine collection of mid- to late-nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings. The working class housing found in the district represents all of the major architectural styles of this era.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The district increase takes in parts of three historic neighborhoods – Union Hill, Shed Town, and the Rutherford Tract. The boundaries for Union Hill, the oldest of the three enclaves, were originally defined by the topography of the area. Jefferson Avenue, once a deep gully running from Twentieth and Broad streets to Twenty-fifth and M streets, separated Union and Church hills on the south. The western boundary is defined by the bluffs overlooking Shockoe Valley and the northern edge is defined by Venable Street which cuts diagonally through the area connecting Mechanicsville Turnpike with North 25th Street. North of this ravine was a high ridge that leveled off toward the east where the boundary between Union Hill and Shed Town blurs. Mary Wingfield Scott describes Shed Town as “the extensive plateau north and east of Church and Union hills.”¹⁰ The area known as Shed Town is bounded by Leigh Street on the south, the alley between 27th and 28th Street on the west, Q Street or the 1867 Corporation Line on the north, and the alley between 32nd and 33rd Streets on the east. According to Michael Gold, former managing Director of the Historic Richmond Foundation, the Rutherford Tract, named for the family who owned major

¹⁰ Mary Wingfield Scott, Old Richmond Neighborhoods (Richmond, William Bryd Press. 1984). p. 18.

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Richmond, VA

portions of the neighborhood in the late-nineteenth century, is located north of the 1867 Corporation Line, approximately Q Street, and south of Nine Mile Road. North 25th and 34th Streets form the western and eastern boundaries, respectively.

From the 1865 Confederate Engineers Maps and the 1876 Beers Atlas it can be observed that the land south of Q Street was largely developed with modest size homes situated on large lots. Over the years, these large parcels were subdivided and in-filled with additional houses. North of Q Street, by 1865, the north-south streets had been laid out and a few scattered houses built, but the land was still largely undeveloped. The land between Q and T streets was platted into individual lots by 1901 and the area was annexed by the city in 1906.¹¹ The land north of T Street was not annexed until 1942. The dwellings are a mixture of cottages, bungalows, two-story houses and double workingmen's houses which are unified by scale and architectural style. In Union Hill and Shed Town a number of Federal and Greek Revival-style dwellings survive with Italianate and Second Empire-style in-fill.

A study of city directories shows that the neighborhood was populated by artisans and laborers. "Union Hill was a centre for mechanics, most of whom rented their homes, Shed Town was rather the neighborhood of small tradesmen, most of whom owned their homes."¹² The northeast portion of Shed Town, near N and P streets, was home to a large number of free African-Americans and slaves. Richmond's late antebellum prosperity was founded on a system of industrial slavery. As the economy of plantations declined, slaves were leased to factories, sometime for as much as a year at a time. Many of these industrial slaves found their own lodging often living next to free blacks, boarding-out domestic slaves and German and Irish immigrants. "Many immigrants opened grocery and clothing stores, while free blacks and slaves started small 'cookshops' where workers could purchase a quick hot meal."¹³ Many of the dwellings and businesses associated with these early African-American residents were cleared in the 1980s for the George Mason Urban Renewal Area. After the war, many newly emancipated African-Americans continued to reside in the area which grew to become a cohesive black neighborhood. The rise of a black middle class is evidenced by the construction of several landmarks, including Fourth Baptist Church and the Robinson Theater. The history of the public buildings in Church Hill North, tells

¹¹ Michael W. Gold, Survey of Neighborhoods and Structures Church Hill Area Richmond, Virginia (Richmond, Historic Richmond Foundation, 1980), p. 49.

¹² Scott, Old Richmond Neighborhoods, p. 24.

¹³ Marie Tyler Mc Graw, At The Falls: Richmond, Virginia, & its People (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1994). p. 114

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the story of the transition of the area from a racially mixed working class neighborhood to a middle class black community. It also echoes some of the major influences that shaped the city as a whole.

Springfield Hall

In the 1840s, Germans began to settle the plateau where Union Hill and Shed Town merge. They built slightly more substantial homes, opened small businesses and in 1850, built the Sons of Temperance, Springfield Lodge at the corner of 26th and M streets. The temperance movement "used an evangelical model that stressed individual conversion and responsibility."¹⁴ This model attracted skilled workers, black church members and women of both races. "An important product of evangelicalism, temperance, and benevolence was the rise of an identifiable 'respectable' black middle class."¹⁵ For a time Springfield Hall housed a regiment of Richmond's Home Guards, then from the middle of 1861 until the end of the war the building was commandeered for use as a hospital. After the war the Society of Friends, or Quakers, used Springfield Hall as a meeting house. From 1869 to 1880, it was known as the Springfield School, a two-room school for white children. W. W. Binford & Brothers and then S. E. Atkins operated grocery stores in Springfield Hall for the first forty years of the twentieth century. After 1942 several African-American congregations used the old building. In 1976 the building was acquired by the city to serve the needs of area senior citizens and was named for one of their most effective champions, Mr. Linwood Robinson.

Fourth Baptist Church

Fourth Baptist Church was founded in 1858 by blacks, both slave and free, who worshiped at Leigh Street Baptist Church. Leigh Street Baptist Church was built as a one-story building in 1854 at the corner of 25th and Leigh streets. It was a white congregation, but blacks attended the services and sat in the rear of the church. In 1858, a new story was added and the black worshipers asked permission to use the lower level for their own Sunday afternoon service. The Reverend Edward J. Willis gave them that permission and on 19 September 1858 baptized the first members of Fourth African Baptist Church – "Susan West, Mary Ann Swan, Cynthia

¹⁴ Mc Graw, p. 115.

¹⁵ Mc Graw. p. 116.

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Christian, Betsy Allen, Margaret Carter, Caroline Dolly Washington, Jennie, Jan, and Matilda."¹⁶ By 1860, the membership of Fourth African Baptist Church had grown to forty. They had achieved their own identity and were members of the Dover Baptist Association, but they were not yet allowed to have their own pastor. After the Civil War, Leigh Street Baptist requested that the thriving black church find another place to gather. So in 1867, they severed ties with the Dover Association and joined the Virginia State Baptist Association, made up of black Baptist congregation, searched for a new home and called the Reverend Scott Gwaltmeyer to be their first pastor. For a time they met in a building at Chimborazo Hospital. When that building was torn down, they salvaged the lumber and built their own church in Bloody Run, at the foot of Chimborazo Hill. In 1875, the congregation moved to 32nd and M streets. In 1879, during Sunday services, Reverend Gwaltmeyer died suddenly and the Reverend Evans Payne succeeded him. The congregation soon outgrew the building at 32nd and M streets and the current site at 28th and P streets was purchased.

In 1883, the church hired T. Wiley Davis, builder of First African Baptist Church to design and build a "commodious brick edifice."¹⁷ T. Wiley Davis began work in Richmond as a carpenter and builder in 1851. During his fifty-year career, he was responsible for the design and construction of some of the biggest and costliest buildings in the city. Among his commission were "several of the great Richmond tobacco factories, many handsome and costly residences, and a dozen or more of churches."¹⁸ Beside his design and construction business, Mr. Davis was a member of the public school board, a city councilman for eight years and a State legislator.¹⁹ T. Wiley Davis died in 1912 or 1913. Architecturally, First African and Fourth Baptist share common traits, namely the distyle-in-muris portico and the pediment stone. Bonis and Gales contend these shared elements may have been influenced by Davis' familiarity with Union Station Methodist Church which possessed these same characteristics. Union Station was built in 1854 on the southwest corner of 24th and N Streets and demolished in 1893. Davis was the builder of and a twenty-five-year member of this church. Union Station was designed by John and Samuel

¹⁶ The Reverend Akida Mensah and Joe Kyle, "St. John's and Fourth Baptist: Traveling the Common Road of Hope," Guide to Richmond's Historic East End (City of Richmond - East District Initiative), October 1994, Vol. I, No. 2, p. 2.

¹⁷ Bonis and Gales, p.5.

¹⁸ Andrew Morrison, editor, The City on the James. Richmond, Virginia. The Chamber of Commerce Book (Richmond, George W. Engelhardt, 1893) p. 163.

¹⁹ The City on the James. p. 163-164.

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Freeman. Further, Bonis and Gales also hypothesize that the use of portrait memorial windows is unique to African-American churches. One such window, which is dedicated to the memory of Reverend Scott Gwaltmey, was designed by Woody Art glass Studio of Richmond in 1934, and can be seen in Fourth Baptist Church.²⁰

The old frame structure at 32nd and M streets was destroyed by fire, in August 1885, and the new building was placed in service. In 1920, Charles Thaddeus Russell was engaged to make certain alterations to Fourth Baptist Church. Russell, a native of Richmond, was born in Jackson Ward in 1875. He received no formal training as an architect but in 1909 was licensed to practice architecture in the city becoming one of Virginia's first black architects. In 1899, he received a trade certificate in carpentry from Hampton Institute and in 1901 became the supervisor of the Carpentry Division at Tuskegee Institute. While at Tuskegee, "Russell taught carpentry and supervised the carpentry work on all campus building projects. He worked with architects on the Tuskegee staff and honed his mechanical drawing skills, effectively serving an architectural apprenticeship."²¹ Russell returned to Richmond in 1907 when he received an appointment as an instructor in manual training as well as Superintendent of Grounds at Virginia Union University. Richmond's African-American leaders were ready to support an African-American architect to design and build replacements for outdated facilities, and thus began Russell's thirty-year career in architecture. His first major commission was the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank, which were soon followed by Johnson's Hall and the Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company. In addition to large and small commercial buildings, he designed a few churches and residences. His last major architectural endeavor was acting as the assistant architect to Hugo Van Kuyck, the supervising architect who moved the Belgian Friendship Complex, an International Style building designed by a group of for the New York World's Fair of 1939, to Richmond. Shortly after the completion of this project, Charles Russell retired. He passed away in 1952.

In 1962, Ethel Bailey Furman (1893-1976), an active member of Fourth Baptist Church, was responsible for the preliminary designs for the educational wing. "The high modernist facade of aluminum and glass appears incompatible with the existing temple-in-antis church. Nevertheless, it reveals Furman's familiarity with international aesthetics such as the modernism of Walter

²⁰ Bonis and Gales, p.8.

²¹ Thomas Tyler Potterfield, Jr., "Charles T. Russell (1875-1952) Virginia's Pioneer African-American Architect", Abstracts of the 1994 Architectural History Symposium: The Architecture of Virginia, New Findings from Virginia Commonwealth University (Richmond: Eve in Hand. 1994). p.21.

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Gropius's famed Bauhaus of 1926."²² Ethel Bailey Furman was the first female architect in Virginia and the first documented African-American woman to practice in America. Furman was born in Richmond on 6 July 1893, the daughter of Madison and Margaret Jones Bailey. Madison J. Bailey was one of the earliest licensed black contractors in the city of Richmond, who practiced from the mid 1800s through the early 1940s. He built their family home at 3025 Q Street which also served as his office. Ethel Bailey Furman returned to this residence to raise her family and practice architecture. By accompanying her father to job sites, she received on-the-job-training and learned methods of construction and architectural terminology. She also undertook some drafting work for her father's construction company. In the early 1920s, after graduating from High School, she continued her formal training in architecture in New York under a private tutor for two to three years. "Furman's early training is indicative of the 19th century model of education through apprenticeship and work-site experience. As academic programs became more accessible to the public, formal education through and accredited institution became the accepted method of architectural training."²³ She received a two-year degree in architectural drafting from the Chicago Technical Institute, in 1946. During her fifty-year career she completed an estimated 200 projects, including dwellings, many churches and two built in Liberia. In addition to her career she was a devoted wife and mother. She married first at the age of nineteen on October 12, 1912, William H. Carter in New Jersey. They had two children, Madison Carter and Thelma Carter Henderson. By 1918 she had divorced and married Joseph D. Furman, they had one son, J. Livingston Furman. She was also very active in several philanthropic, civic and political activities. She received numerous community honors for her tireless contributions to the community including the East end Civic League's Walter Manning Citizenship Award, 1954, for outstanding community leadership and achievement. In 1985, the park behind George Mason Elementary School was named in her honor. She died 27 February 1976 at the age of 82.²⁴

East End Baptist Church (Good Shepherd Baptist Church)

East End Baptist Church was established in 1887 with members coming from Leigh Street and Venable Street Baptist Churches. Leigh Street Baptist Church was built in 1853 on the southeast corner of North 25th and East Leigh streets, strategically located at the juncture of Church Hill,

²² Breeden, p. 7.

²³ Jessica Breeden, "Ethel Bailey Furman" (AIA Lecture, 16 April 1997), p. 5.

²⁴ "Ethel Bailey Furman - Obituary", Richmond News Leader, 27 February 1976.

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Union Hill and Shed Town. This magnificent Greek temple form church was designed by Samuel Sloan, a well-known Philadelphian architect. Venable Street Baptist Church was designed by Marion J. Dimmock, "the dean of Richmond architects,"²⁵ and built by T. Wiley Davis in the 1880s. The architect for the East End Baptist Church building at 28th and R Streets is unknown. While much smaller in scale and not executed with the same level of sophistication, the reference to Leigh Street's raised foundation and pedimented portico is evident. A Sunday School building was added to the western end of the church in 1919. The hip-roofed addition was designed by Herbert Levi Cain. Born in Harrington, Delaware in 1888, Cain studied architecture through International Correspondence School courses. He served as a draftsman in the offices of John D. Allen & Company of Philadelphia and Charles G. Fisher of Milford, Delaware. In 1908, he was employed by Scarborough & Howell of Richmond and a year later was an associate of D. Wiley Anderson. The firm of Anderson, Cain & Shepherd was established in 1911. In 1912 he opened an independent practice and maintained an office through the 1950s. After 1927, his practice was restricted to church work.²⁶

Good Shepherd Church was organized in 1918 as the result of an unpleasant split with Thirty-first Street Baptist Church. The Reverend Robert C. Williams and a group of followers left to form a new congregation. It took another two years for the church to gain formal recognition and in 1920 they became affiliated with the Virginia Baptist convention. The congregation built a sanctuary at 32nd and O streets in 1922. The Reverend Williams resigned in 1925 and was succeeded in 1927 by the Reverend Andrew David Smith. Reverend Smith served the congregation for thirty-two years until his retirement in 1960. During this period, the congregation outgrew the 32nd and O street location. In December 1945, the white congregation of East End Baptist Church sold their building to the African-American, Good Shepherd Baptist Church congregation for \$20,000. Good Shepherd Baptist church still owns the building but has a new sanctuary across the street on the southeast corner of R and 28th Streets.²⁷

Hasker Memorial M. E. Church (St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church/Asbury Methodist Church/St. Beulah Holiness Church)

St. Paul's Methodist Sunday school was organized in the summer of 1891 by a committee

²⁵ Wells and Dalton, p. 119.

²⁶ Wells and Dalton, p. 61.

²⁷ Good Shepherd Baptist Church. "Historical Sketch." p. 3-5.

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appointed by Union Station Methodist Church. In the spring of 1892, the school moved into an old building at the corner of 27th and Q streets. "This house was formerly a powder house during the Civil War, and known as the 'Old Fish House' at that time."²⁸ A year later, they moved across the street into the chapel on Q Street, between 27th and 28th streets. In October 1895, Union Station Chapel was established and sixty-eight members came from Union Station to help in the organization. At the end of the year the church reported one-hundred-nine members. The first pastor was the Reverend F. B. McSparran. The Reverend W. P. Constable, who became the second pastor in 1898, changed the name of the chapel to Hasker Memorial M. E. Church. The Reverend Kenneth M. Mears, the sixth pastor, came to the church in 1903. The church outgrew its quarters and moved into the present building in 1906. In 1911, the name was changed to St. Paul's Methodist Church. In 1944, the white congregation of St. Paul's Church voted to merge with Maple Grove Church, located at Mechanicsville Turnpike and Monticello Avenue.²⁹ The architect for Hasker Memorial church was Albion B. Roane. Roane's practice was based in Portsmouth and he appears to have designed all nature of buildings both residential and commercial. For several projects in 1914, he is listed as both architect and contractor.³⁰

In 1943, the African-American congregation of Asbury Methodist Church moved into St. Paul's Church building. The history of Asbury Methodist Church is similar to that of Fourth Baptist Church. In 1843, a white Methodist Church, first called Union Hill Chapel, and later Asbury Chapel, was founded on 25th Street between N and O streets. Their first building was a converted carriage-house that is still standing at 812 North 25th Street.³¹ The gallery of this building was reserved as the worship place for blacks, both slave and freed. In 1855, a new white church was built on 24th and N Streets and called Union Station Methodist Church. The black members of the congregation continued to worship at the former site with white ministers until 1865. In that year, the white congregation at Union Station asked that they find a new place to worship. The African-American congregation, now known as Asbury chapel, moved to a tobacco factory on 16th Street. Three years later, in 1868, Union Station deeded the 25th Street property to Asbury chapel. By 1870, the congregation had increased from eighteen members to fifty. They

²⁸ "Anniversary Celebration Is Arranged: Fiftieth Birthday Of Sunday School," Richmond News Leader, 26 July 1941.

²⁹ "St. Paul's Church Approves Merger With Maple Grove," Richmond News Leader, 1 October 1944.

³⁰ Wells and Dalton, p. 376.

³¹ Scott. Old Richmond Neighborhoods. p. 51.

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continued to worship at this location until 1943 when they moved to St. Paul's where the congregation stayed until 1956. In that year, the congregation moved to their present location at 29th and Marshall streets.³² The current occupants of the old St. Paul's building, St. Beulah Holiness Church, moved into the building in 1957.

Richmond Union Passenger Railway Company

On March 23, 1887, City Council adopted an ordinance granting a transit franchise to the Richmond Union Passenger Railway Company and authorized the use of electric power to operate a street railway system in the city. The Sprague Electric & Motor Company of New York was contracted to build the new transportation system, including a generating plant, an overhead current system for twelve miles of track and forty streetcars with two motors each. Frank Julian Sprague, a young electrical engineer who had been associated with Mr. Thomas Edison. He left New York and came to Richmond to personally supervise the project. "Although Richmond was not the first city to experiment with trolley cars – Baltimore installed the earliest battery-operated car, and Chicago and New York had instituted cable cars – it pioneered the use of overhead trolleys powered from a central station."³³ The first successful trip, in the United States, made by an overhead powered trolley system had its start on Church Hill. "On January 9, 1888, with Walter Eubank, the conductor, and P.N. Grant, the motorman, car number 28 pulled out of the yard at 29th and P Streets at 6:00 A.M., completed the run to Hancock and Clay Streets one half-hour later."³⁴ In the same year, the Richmond City Railway Company, the operators of the city's horse and mule driven rail car system, received permission to electrify its four and one-half miles of track. The two companies merged in 1890. The Richmond Traction Company, organized in 1895, operated electric street cars on Broad Street from Chimborazo Hill to Reservoir Park (Byrd Park). In 1902, it merged with several other streetcar lines to form the Virginia Passenger and Power Company. On 25 November 1949, the last streetcar completed its final run on the Hull Street-Highland Park line and in December all of the trolleys were burned to remove the wood from the steel frames, and the metal was sold for scrap.

³² "Asbury," Richmond Afro-American, 27 March 1982.

³³ Harry M. Ward, Richmond: An Illustrated History (Northridge, Ca.: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1985), p. 169.

³⁴ Mary Thompson Parks, Forget Me Nots: Memories of Rio vista Virginia, (Richmond: Old Dominion Press. Inc. 1972). Chapter 10. p. 2.

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Transportation improvements were one part of a reordering taking place in American cities to make them more livable. "New city plans included parks, suburban development, the expansion of public water and sewers, and the expansion of new public services like electricity and telephones."³⁵ Streetcar companies bought suburban tracts and placed amusement parks at the end of the trolley lines as an inducement to purchasers. Ginter Park was reached by the Lakeside line, the Northside Land Company built a streetcar viaduct across Bacon Quarter Ravine, one of the last obstacles to northern growth, and the Richmond, Manchester and Woodland Heights Line built Forest Hill Park, the most popular amusement park in the city. The suburbs offered the middle class clean air and larger lots. Houses were no longer constrained by small urban lots. They could have wings and porches, and sunrooms opening onto gardens on all sides. "Fares of a nickel, still too high for many workers, made the streetcar the transportation system of an enlarged middle class."³⁶

In the early 1900s, the electric streetcar became the focus of labor and race struggles. In 1902, motormen and conductors went on strike seeking higher wages and the following year the car men struck. In an attempt to break the union, the transit company called on city businesses to break the union. The strike erupted in violence and the mayor called in the state militia. The year after the streetcar strike, Virginia passed a law permitting the segregation of streetcar lines. John Mitchell called for a streetcar boycott. The boycott lasted for almost a year and in 1906, the Virginia General Assembly passed a law requiring the segregation of streetcars. It can be said that the electric streetcar system, which accelerated the growth of the suburbs, did much to sort the city out by race and economic status – effectively, locking African-Americans, working and middle class, and working class whites into the inner city.

Richmond & Rappahannock River Railway Terminal

The Richmond & Rappahannock River Railway had its beginnings in the Richmond City and Seven Pines Railway. The Richmond City and Seven Pines Railway, founded around 1893, operated from a small building on the northwest corner of Q and 26th streets. The tracks ran north along 26th Street then northeast along Nine Mile Road where they terminated at the site of the Seven Days battles which are now a Sunday afternoon resort and picnic area. The establishment of the rail line came three years after the dedication of the Lee Monument, and two years after the founding of the Confederate Memorial Institute. "The closer Richmond moved toward the twentieth century, the more it seemed both a city of archives and icons, the 'holy city' of the

³⁵ Mc Graw, p. 202.

³⁶ Mc Graw. p. 205.

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Confederacy, and an American industrial city, reflecting the prosperity and problems of mass production. The Lost Cause as a form of civil religion for the South was especially evocative in Richmond. Yet the political influence of the Lost Cause zealots was probably not as great as its acolytes imagined. Both politicians and businessmen found the Lost Cause to be a malleable concept, adaptable to new circumstances."³⁷

In 1914, this dual and flexible thinking is reflected in the marketing for the new terminal of the Richmond & Rappahannock River Railway located at 29th and P streets. The company offered, easy access to the battlefields along two lines. "The Seven Pines line, equipped with smooth riding electric trains, makes the cinderless trip to Fair Oaks in thirty-minutes and to Seven Pines in thirty-five. Cars on the main line are operated by a gas-electric equipment of unusual construction and of interest to many persons."³⁸ The main line crossed the Chickahominy River, passed through the battlefields of Gaines' Mill, Cold Harbor, by Old Church and then to the Pamunkey River. The entire trip being made in sixty minutes. Besides the Civil War tourism opportunities offered the railway enticed industrial enterprises to relocate along the tracks by offering free sites and side tracks for industrial plants, cheap electric current and an abundant labor force. The railway touted agricultural advantages by creating an avenue for marketing the farm produce grown along the main line and it opened the surrounding country to hunters and fishermen. Further, representative of this duality is the fact that the railway offered employment opportunities within the community but maintained segregated waiting rooms.

The new terminal building was designed by William C. Noland. Noland was a native of Hanover County and received a private school education in Ashland and Richmond. After studying abroad, Noland worked with Cope & Stewardson of Philadelphia. He worked for a time in Roanoke and in 1893 established his practice in Richmond. He worked in the office of Marion J. Dimmock before opening his own office. From 1897 to 1917, Noland worked in partnership with Henry Baskervill, and until 1940 he worked independently. William Nolan died 18 August 1951. "William Noland was regarded as an architect of great talent and played a major design role in the Baskerville firm while he was a partner. His style was sophisticated and literate; his buildings were both well designed and detailed."³⁹

³⁷ Mc Graw, p. 210.

³⁸ Richmond & Rappahannock River Railway, "Battlefields Around Richmond,"
p. 5.

³⁹ Wells and Dalton. p. 328.

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Robinson Theater

The final icon of the transformation of this section of Church Hill into a middle class African-American neighborhood is the Robinson Theater. The Robinson Theater was built in 1936 at 2903 Q Street by the Hill Amusement Corporation as a "colored" theater. The builders were James Fox and Sons and the architect was Edward F. Sinnott. Sinnott had no formal architectural training but he worked for several Richmond firms before securing his registration in 1925. After 1925, he was associated with W. Duncan Lee and later with Luther P. Hartsook. He established his independent practice by 1930 and specialized in school and institutional design and restoration work.⁴⁰

The new theater was named for Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, a native son, born in Jackson Ward on 25 May 1878. His parents died when he was a young child and he was raised by his paternal grandmother. He was already dancing for a living at the age of six and by the age of twelve had joined a traveling company. Over the next twenty-five years he became the toast of Broadway, dazzling audiences with his remarkable footwork. In 1908, he began a solo nightclub for which he earned a reported \$3,500 per week. He also started in "Blackbirds of 1928," a black revue for white audiences. Although the popularity of black revues had waned by 1930, Bill Robinson remained in vogue with white audiences. Over the next decade he made fourteen motion pictures and in 1939 he returned to the stage. Bill "Bojangles" Robinson died in New York in 1949. The turn out for his funeral was so large that it had to be moved to the armory in Harlem.

In an interview, made on 30 September 1982 as part of the Church Hill Oral History Project, James S. Christian, Jr. recalled meeting Bill Robinson on two occasions. Once when he was a student at Armstrong High School, Mr. Robinson had come to Richmond for the dedication of the traffic lights he had given up Adam and Leigh Streets. Prior to the dedication, the students had put on a show and Mr. Robinson taught a group of students how to tap dance. The second occasion was the dedication of the Robinson Theater. Part of the dedication ceremony included Mr. Robinson leaving his footprint in a section of wet concrete. When asked to describe Bill Robinson, Mr. Christian replied, "(He was) a man very much interested in the community and the people. Those days we did not have as much emphasis on the black perspective as we have now. He was a kind hearted individual who had a great deal of interest in the people."

At Bill "Bojangles" Robinson's funeral the Reverend Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. had the following to say:

⁴⁰ Wells and Dalton. p. 412.

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"He was a legend because, though he was an artist, he never missed an opportunity, whether seeing a little boy on the corner or Shirley Temple in Hollywood, of teaching part of his artistry to someone on the way up. And that's greatness, too.

He was a legend because he was raceless. Bill wasn't a credit to his race, meaning the Negro race, Bill was a credit to the human race. No Protestant ever appeared at more benefits for Catholics than Bill Robinson. No gentile ever appeared at more benefits for Jews than Bill Robinson. He was raceless. He was not a great Negro dancer, he was the world's greatest dancer."⁴¹

⁴¹ Jim Haskins and N. R. Mitgang, Mr. Bojangles, Chapter One "Everything is Copasetic." p.3.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References

5	<u>18</u>	<u>287,340</u>	<u>4,157,190</u>	7	<u>18</u>	<u>287,320</u>	<u>4,156,600</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
6	<u>18</u>	<u>287,420</u>	<u>4,156,720</u>	8	<u>18</u>	<u>286,820</u>	<u>4,156,700</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The Church Hill North (Boundary Increase) begins at the intersection of the center line of the alley between North 27th and North 28th Streets and the center line of N Street (the northeast corner of the current district boundary) and proceeds west to the center line of North 26th Street. The boundary follows the center line of 26th Street to the center line of M Street where it turns west and follows the center line of M Street to the center line of 25th Street. Up to this point the described boundary is the same as the northern edges of the existing Church Hill North District. At this juncture the boundary turns north, following the center line of North 25th Street to the center line of O Street where the boundary turns east and goes to the center line of the alley between North 26th and North 27th Streets. The boundary proceeds north along the alley to the southern edge of parcel number E000-0431-031 and follows this edge to the west to a point in the center line of North 26th Street where it turns south until it intersects with a line extended from the southern edge of parcel number E000-0430-009. The boundary follows the southern line of this parcel to the center line of the alley between North 25th and North 26th Streets. The boundary proceeds north and crosses P Street, continuing in the center line of the alley to the northern edge of parcel number E000-0474-013. The boundary follows the northern edge of said parcel to the center line of North 26th Street where it turns north and follows the center line of the street to a line extended from the southern edge of parcel number E000-0519-010. It follows this line to the center line of the alley between North 25th and North 26th Streets and turns north following the center line of the alley to the center line of R Street where it turns to the east. The

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boundary follows the center line of R Street to a point in the center of North 26th Street where the boundary turns to the north and proceeds along the center line of North 26th Street to the center line of S Street. The boundary then turns west and follows the center line of S Street to a point in the center line of the alley between North 25th and North 26th Streets. The boundary proceeds north along the center line of the alley to the center line of Nine Mile Road where it turns northeast and follows the center line of the road to the center line of T Street. The boundary proceeds to the east following the center line of T Street to the center line of the alley between North 28th and North 29th Streets. The boundary turns south and follows the center line of the alley to the center line of S Street where it turns to the east and follows the center line of the street to the center line of the alley between North 29th and North 30th Streets. The boundary proceeds south to the center line of R Street where it turns west and continues to the center line of 28th Street and turns south to the center line of the alley that runs along the north side of the parcels facing Q Street in the 2700 block. The boundary follows the center line of the alley to a line extended from the east edge of parcel number E000-0521-022. The boundary follows this line south to the center line of Q Street and turns east. It continues east along the center line of Q Street to the center line of North 29th Street and turns to the north. The boundary continues to the north to its intersection with a line extended from the north edge of parcel number E000-0568-022. The boundary continues to the east following the north edge of parcels numbered E000-0568-022, -021, -019 and -014 where it crosses North 30th Street and continues east along the north edge of parcels numbered E000-0627-017, -025, -028, -029, -031 and -032. Continuing to the east, the boundary crosses North 31st Street and follows the north edge of parcels numbered E000-0722-016 through -025 to the center line of North 32nd Street. The boundary turns south and follows the center line of North 32nd Street to the center line of P Street where it turns to the west and follows the center line of P Street to the center line of the alley between North 27th and North 28th Streets. The boundary follows the center line of the alley back to the beginning at the center line of N Street.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the Church Hill North (Boundary Increase) were formulated after careful study of the historical and architectural development of the neighborhood. The primary criteria for inclusion were those properties which were similar in age, scale, materials, and architectural style to the buildings located in the current district. An initial survey was made of the area east of North 25th Street that was contained within the 1867 Corporation Line for the City of Richmond and not included in the Church Hill North District. In 1867, the northern limit of the City was the alley

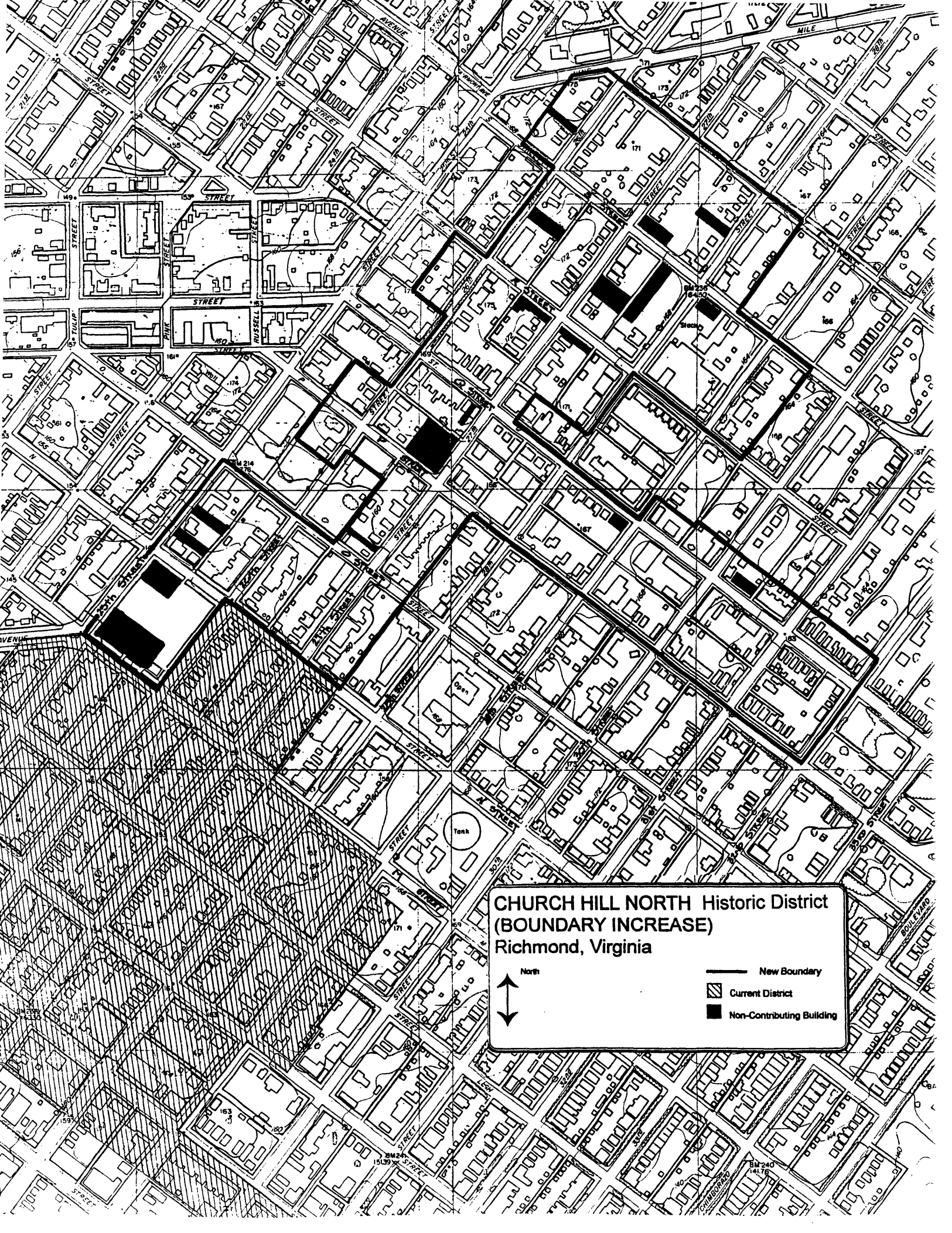
**United States Department of the Interior
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**Church Hill North Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Richmond, VA**

between Q and R Streets and the alley between North 31st and North 32nd Streets established the eastern confines of the city. The George Mason Redevelopment Area, a large fourteen-block expanse which is bounded by the alley between North 27th and North 28th Streets on the east, the center line of P Street on the north, the center line of North 32nd Street on the west, and M Street on the south, set the eastern and southern boundary for the district expansion. North 25th Street was set as the western boundary because of the commercial nature of the street and the loss of integrity on the east side of the street. The west side of North 25th Street still contains a great many residences, small shops and churches characteristic of the street's early development and should be included in a future Union Hill National Register District. Between North 25th and North 28th Streets the southern boundary for the district expansion was established by the northern boundary of the Church Hill North National Register District. The northern boundary was set by the architectural character and integrity of the blocks north of the 1867 Corporation Line.



**CHURCH HILL NORTH Historic District
(BOUNDARY INCREASE)**
Richmond, Virginia

- North
↑
↓
- New Boundary
- ▨ Current District
- Non-Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 00000887

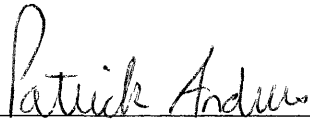
Date Listed: 8/16/2000

Property Name: Church Hill North Historic District (B.I.)
VA

County: Richmond State:

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper



Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

This boundary increase to the Church Hill North Historic District is amended to enter Charles Thaddeus Russell and Ethel Bailey Furman to the Significant Person(s) section of the Statement of Significance.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Photo List Page 47

Church Hill North Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Richmond, VA (Independent City)

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Property: Church Hill North Historic District (Boundary Extension)
Location: City of Richmond, VA
Date of Photographs: June 1999
Photographer: M. Kimberly Chen
Negative Number: 17604
Negatives archived at: Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Photo 1 of 15
View: 900 block of North 27th Street

Photo 2 of 15
View: 2500 block of O Street

Photo 3 of 15
View: Eaton Pharmacy (1906)
2601-2603 Q Street

Photo 4 of 15
Kloss House (1894)
130 N. 28th Street

Photo 5 of 15
East End Baptist Church (1888)
1200 N. 28th Street

Photo 6 of 15
View: Hasker Memorial M.E. Church (1906)
2700 Q Street

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Photo List Page 48

**Church Hill North Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Richmond, VA (Independent City)**

Photo 7 of 15

View: Springfield Hall (ca. 1850)
700 N. 26th Street

Photo 8 of 15

View: Furman House (1890)
3025 Q Street

Photo 9 of 15

View: Fourth Baptist Church (1884)
2800 P Street

Photo 10 of 15

View: Simmons Laundry (1924)
929 N. 26th Street

Photo 11 of 15

View: Robinson Theater (1937)
2901 Q Street

Photo 12 of 15

View: Union Passenger Railway Office & Trolley Barn

Photo 13 of 15

View: Southwest Corner of 29th and Q Streets

Photo 14 of 15

View: 800 block of North 26th Street, looking Northwest

Photo 15 of 15

View: Richmond & Rappahannock Railway Terminal (1912)
1001 North 29th Street