

VLZ - 9/15/99
NRHP - 4/15/00

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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 LAWRENCEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number: Lawrenceville Historic District, DHR File No. 251-5001

2. Location

street & number: VARIOUS PARCELS SHOWN ON 1" = 200' SITE PLAN

not for publication: N/A

city or town: LAWRENCEVILLE

vicinity X

state: VIRGINIA code: VA county: BRUNSWICK code:

Zip: 23868

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.)


Signature of certifying official

Date

2/15/2000

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:

Signature of Keeper

 entered in the National Register

 See continuation sheet

Date of Action

 determined eligible for the
National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain):

**U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**Lawrenceville Historic District
Brunswick County, Virginia**

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing Noncontributing

<u> 326 </u>	<u> 91 </u> buildings
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 1 </u> sites
<u> 3 </u>	<u> 2 </u> structures
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 331 </u>	<u> 94 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 5 contributing resources listed as part of two register designations: Brunswick County Courthouse Square DHR 251-01 (NRHP 12-31-74); Brunswick County Courthouse (1854-55); Clerks Office (1893) St. Paul's College DHR 251-03 (NRHP 6-27-79); Memorial Chapel(1904); Saul Building(1883); Fine Arts Building (1904)

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

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic	Sub: Single dwelling
	Multiple dwelling
Commerce/Trade	Business
	Professional
	Financial
	Department Store
	Restaurant
	Warehouse
Government	Fire station
	Post office
	Courthouse
Education	School
	College
	Library
	Education related: dormitory
Religion	Church

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**Lawrenceville Historic District
Brunswick County, Virginia**

Recreation & Culture	Church related residence
Agriculture/subsistence	Sports facility: swimming pool and baseball stadium
Industry/ processing	Processing: cannery
Health care	Manufacturing facility
Transportation	Hospital: infirmary
	Railroad yard with turntable

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic	Sub: Single dwelling
	Multiple dwelling
Commerce/Trade	Business
	Professional
	Department Store
	Restaurant
	Warehouse
Government	Fire station
	Courthouse
Education	School
	College
	Library
	Education related: dormitory
Religion	Church
	Church related residence
Recreation & Culture	Sports facility: swimming pool and baseball stadium
Industry/ processing	Manufacturing facility
Health care	Hospital: infirmary
Transportation	Railroad yard with turntable

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Mid-19 th Century	Sub: Greek Revival
	Gothic Revival
Late Victorian	Gothic
	Italianate
	Second Empire
	Queen Anne
	Romanesque
	Renaissance
Late 19 th & 20 th Century Rev.	Colonial Revival
	Classical Revival
	Tudor Revival
Late 19 th & 20 th Century Am.	American 4-Square
	Commercial Style
	Bungalow/Craftsman
Modern Movement	Moderne
	International Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation:	Brick, concrete block, concrete, stone
Roof:	Standing seam tin, metal shingles, slate shingles, asphalt shingles, built up roof, metal panels
Walls:	Wood weatherboard, brick, stone, vinyl siding, mineral fiber shingles, metal panels

**U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**Lawrenceville Historic District
Brunswick County, Virginia**

Other:

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
SEE CONTINUATION SHEET, SECTION 7, PAGE 1.

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Archaeology, modern industrial
Commerce
Education
Entertainment/Recreation
Ethnic Heritage
Law/Politics/Government
Religion
Transportation

Period of Significance: 1784-1949

Significant Dates:	1781 Brunswick County Seat located at Lawrenceville site
	1784 first Lawrenceville Courthouse
	1816 Lawrenceville attains town status
	1829 Saint Andrew's Church constructed
	1854 Present Courthouse constructed

**U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**Lawrenceville Historic District
Brunswick County, Virginia**

1888 Saint Paul's College founded, Saul Building constructed
1891 Atlantic & Danville RR completed, passing through Lawrenceville

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation: Black Freedman

Architect/Builder: Robert Kirkland, builder
E. R. Turnbull, builder
Benjamin Newglass, railroad builder
Fred Hyde, contractor

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
SEE CONTINUATION SHEET, SECTION 8, PAGE 1.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)
SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 9, PAGE 1

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: Department of Historic Resources _____

10. Geographical Data

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 10, PAGE 1

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Bill Laffoon and Nat Neblett

Organization: c/o RML Architecture & Engineering

date: June 25, 1999

street & number: 303 North 19th Street

telephone: (804) 649-8068

city or town: Richmond

state: Virginia

zip code: 23223

**U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**Lawrenceville Historic District
Brunswick County, Virginia**

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 _____

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 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Lawrenceville Historic District includes a large part of the incorporated area of the county seat of Brunswick County. The district includes the historic core, the courthouse square, several commercial blocks of the late 19th and early 20th centuries lining Main and Hicks streets and residential areas with dwellings primarily from the last quarter of the 19th century through 1940. The largest concentration of domestic architecture is from the period 1890 to 1920, built principally for the labor force of the Atlantic and Danville Railroad. Among the styles of architecture represented are Federal, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Bungalow, Craftsman, American Four-Square and Colonial Revival. Public resources include a 1906 high school, a baseball diamond-swimming pool complex built by the CWA and WPA in 1934 and 1935, and a 1912 elevated water tank. Saint Paul's College, founded in 1888, occupies a large site in the northern part of the historic district.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The site of Lawrenceville is characterized by rising, rolling land, the town being centered on the crest of a hill. No parts of the town have been subjected to severe destruction by natural disasters such as flood, earthquake, tornado or cyclone. The town has never suffered the effects of a disastrous, wide spread fire.

The Tourist's Pocket Map of the State of Virginia.... published in 1836 shows one town in Brunswick County, Lawrenceville, located at the intersection of a north-south and an east-west road. "A Table of Principal Stage Routes through Virginia" on this map includes two serving Lawrenceville, one daily from

Petersburg to Warrenton, NC, (85 miles) and another thrice weekly from Lawrenceville to Halifax Courthouse (95 miles).

In Historical Collections of Virginia, published in 1846, Henry Howe describes the town:

"Lawrenceville, the county seat, is 73 miles west of south from Richmond. It is a neat village, presently situated on a branch of the Meherrin River and contains 2 churches and about 25 dwellings." One of these churches, Saint Andrew's Episcopal, and several of the dwellings remain, though all have been substantially altered. Lawrenceville has few buildings predating the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Arguably the most intact is a 19th century structure, the county courthouse, (PHOTO 1) constructed in 1854. Situated on a town block adjacent to the site of Lawrenceville's first courthouse of 1784, the Greek Revival prostyle building is tetrastyle featuring massive brick masonry Doric columns covered with rendering worked to form flutes. The two story brick masonry building is entered from the west through double doors into a stairwell with offices on the first floor. A double staircase leads to a centered door into the second floor courtroom. Above the portico straddling the gable roof is a bell tower, square in plan, with louvered sides and surmounted by a weather vane. This building is listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination was approved on 12-31-74. An addition to house offices and an elevator has been constructed across the rear (east) elevation of the building.

The courthouse square (PHOTO 2) is the site of other public buildings related to county administration. The County Clerk's Office stands adjacent the courthouse to the south. The Confederate monument, NW of the courthouse, is directly in front of the Bruce library that now houses the county museum. The old library stands on the site of Lawrenceville's first courthouse. The county jail stood for many years just

preserved, it serves as a museum. Together with the Saul Building, the Saint Paul's Memorial Chapel (PHOTO 8), a brick Gothic Revival building with attached bell tower (1904), and the Fine Arts Building, built to be the Principal's residence in 1900, were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. Other early buildings remaining in use are the Letcher Infirmary (1922), the Chicago Building (1928), Emery Hall (1930), the (PHOTO 9) Scott Administration Building (1932), and the Johnston Memorial Building (1933). To meet changing needs these buildings have been remodeled over subsequent years. Many of the earlier buildings on campus, for example, Saint Paul's Memorial Chapel, were built by student labor as a training exercise in the building trades. Since World War II the institution has attained college status and facilities have been greatly enlarged through the construction of new buildings.

The coming of the Atlantic and Danville Railroad to Lawrenceville boosted the town's economy immeasurably. The single track crosses Rose Creek on a high wood trestle on the town's eastern border, passes through a cut south of the Hicks Street business district, then follows the south edge of New Street where a leveled site was developed as the freight yard and shops. The track then passes across Belt Road and the corporate limits to the west. A passenger station, razed c. 1958, and a freight depot, razed c. 1991, stood along South Street. The railroad shops, established in the 1890s, proved to be a boon to the local economy over the years, but closed in the 1950s. Recent archaeological investigations have focused on an area in which is located subsurface evidence of the yard and shops as well as the visible remains of a large turntable and the foundation of a roundhouse. (PHOTO 10) Only one building associated with the railyard, the car repair shed, is extant. Extensively altered, it continues in service as a storage building for the Southern States Cooperative. Freight trains from Norfolk still serve Lawrenceville, but the track west of town has been abandoned and removed.

The block west of Park Street bounded by Second Avenue to the north and Third Avenue to the south, and a small branch feeding Great Creek to the west, was the seat of public education in Lawrenceville for a number of years. In 1906 the "new" high school (PHOTO 11), a substantial two-story brick building with a slate mansard roof, was constructed on the summit of a hill. Some years later a small one-story frame building was built on Third Avenue just south of the high school to serve primary grades. In 1927 a brick high school was constructed to the north at the corner of Park Street and Second Avenue. At this time the older high school became the elementary school. In the 1950s a new consolidated county high school was constructed northeast of Lawrenceville, and the 1927 building was abandoned and subsequently demolished. With the removal of the primary grades to newer facilities outside of town in 1976, the 1906 high school and the frame building remain as a learning center. No graded public school facilities remain within the town limits of Lawrenceville.

Lawrenceville's churches are scattered throughout the residential areas. Saint Andrew's Episcopal (PHOTO 12), the oldest congregation, occupies a wood-frame Gothic Revival building (1829) that has been altered since construction. The church stands at the corner of Church Street and Windsor Avenue. Lawrenceville Methodist (PHOTO 13) is located at 300 Church Street across from Saint Paul's College adjacent the downtown commercial district. The large brick building in the Tudor Gothic style results from several enlargement campaigns. Lawrenceville Baptist Church (PHOTO 14) occupies a site on the east side of South Hicks Street. Over the years, the site has been augmented by acquisition and destruction of several neighboring dwellings. The brick building (1901), a curious hybrid of Colonial and Gothic Revival, has more recent additions to the rear (east) which are closer to Colonial in style. Lawrenceville Presbyterian (PHOTO 15) occupies a small wood-frame building on a constrained site at High Street and

Second Avenue. The plain weatherboard Colonial Revival meeting house remains much as it was constructed in 1898. Modest office and church house additions have been made to the rear (west).

Windsor Avenue, reaching from Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church northwest across the town limits at Windsor developed as one of the prominent residential streets. The street was named for the substantial Greek Revival summer home (PHOTO 16) built in 1848 by Dr. William Webb Wilkens, and extensively altered in 1912 by William Wingfield Meredith. The houses (PHOTO 17) which remain along the street date primarily from the 1880s to the 1930s, the period of Lawrenceville's greatest growth. Several of the town's prominent merchants built houses on this street. Dossie Barkley built the large brick Queen Anne dwelling (PHOTO 18) at 506 in 1892 while William S. Peebles occupied the two story Colonial revival house at 701. The street also attracted bankers, professional men and insurance agents who lined the street with substantial houses rather plain in detail but exhibiting a variety of architectural styles. One of the more unusual houses is located at 401 (PHOTO 19) where Windsor veers northward from Church. This house, constructed by a son of the Davie family who occupied a large frame house (razed) across Church Street, was said to have been designed to be reminiscent of his wife's remembered home in her native Norway. A large bungalow-type built c. 1901, the house is of cream colored brick with stone trim and features large fixed sash windows and a broad, sweeping roof.

Across Church Street from 401 Windsor Avenue are two houses built in the mid 1930s by two of Lawrenceville's prominent professional men. The Vaiden residence at 502 Church Street (PHOTO 20), built by a physician, is in the Tudor revival style. A prominent attorney in Lawrenceville in the 1930s, Albertis S. Harrison, Jr. built his Colonial Revival house next door at 504 Church Street before his

political career led to the governorship. These houses, both built by Fred Hyde, Lawrenceville's leading contractor at the time, remain little changed by subsequent alterations.

South Main Street, from the railroad bridge to the southern corporate limits, also developed as a prominent residential street. Frequently referred to as "Turnbull Street" the street was home to many members of that family who, around the turn of the century, built several substantial houses in the neighborhood. The two-story wood-frame house (1909) located at 508 South Main (PHOTO 21) is one which remains. The Charles May house (308 South Main, PHOTO 22), the Emory Elmore house (402 South Main) and the Robert Stark house (106 East Fourth Avenue) were built by the husbands of Turnbull sisters after their marriages. Perhaps the oldest house (c. 1810) in Lawrenceville, 202 South Main, was extensively remodeled by Dr Turnbull immediately prior to the turn of the century. Another early house, 103 South Main, located diagonally across the street, has been altered over the years but retains a duplex quarters building in the rear (west). Several merchants settled on South Main, W. T. Sledge at 210 and Morris Bloom at 306. Three members of the Peebles family also built houses in this neighborhood in the 1930-40': Marion W. Peebles, 110 East Fifth Avenue, William S. Peebles, Jr., who razed an older Turnbull house to construct "Sunnyside" (PHOTO 23) at 514 South Main Street, and C. Wesley Peebles whose house "Holly Hill" is set back across the corporate limits although the entrance gate is located at 600 Turnbull Street.

The houses along High and Park streets and along First, Second and Third avenues off Belt Road are primarily middle class and workingman's dwellings built after the advent of the railroad. Typically these were of wood frame construction supported on brick pier foundations and covered with hipped or gable

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

metal roofs. Almost invariably they featured front porches large enough to accommodate family gatherings during the hotter months.

Six houses (PHOTO 24) aligned along the south side of Third Avenue west of Park Street constitute the most intact group of "railroad houses". Although the corner house has been remodeled beyond recognition, the other five retain much of their original character on the street side. This area of town was developed by the Lawrenceville Improvement Company.

Workingman's houses are found also along Fifth Avenue west of South Hicks and along Walnut and West Fourth Avenue, in an area known as "Newtown". The proximity to the railroad shops suggests that a large percentage of the residents found employment there.

The town recreational facilities consist of a swimming pool complex and a baseball field built on a site east of Courthouse Square down the hill in the Rose Creek bottomland adjacent to the railroad track. Built during the 1930s, this public works project was intended to boost the local economy. The concrete swimming pool (PHOTO 25) was equipped with high and low diving boards, a transverse rope to demarcate the shallow and deep ends and a wide concrete apron to accommodate sunbathers. Nearby was a wading pool for toddlers and a wood frame dressing/shower/concession building. This facility now is leased to a private club for operation.

The baseball diamond (PHOTO 26) consists of a regulation minor league playing field with tiered seating behind home plate and extending towards first and third bases. The grand stand is of reinforced concrete with wood bench seating, covered with a high wood-frame roof. Dugouts are located at each end of the

seating area and a wood-frame concession stand is located north of the seating area up from third base.

This facility, now known as Sonny Wholey Field, has been maintained and continues to serve as a site for ballgames.

Lawrenceville is not characterized by industrial activity and little with staying power has developed over the years. The most thriving industry at present seems to be the ice plant, fuel and beverage distributorship developed by the Pecht family along the railroad track at Park Street. This business occupies several buildings at that site, most of which are of recent construction. Another large industrial facility is the garment factory, now vacant, located at the corner of Sharp and New Hicks Street. Other than a large tobacco warehouse and a structural steel fabricating facility, both relatively recent and both located on West Fifth Avenue between South and Park Streets, no other industrial facility of any size is found in the historic district.

LAWRENCEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

All resources are contributing unless noted NOT CONTRIBUTING.

BELT ROAD

- 507 Belt Road, 1956, 1 1/2 story, frame, single family dwelling, Colonial Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
- 508 Belt Road, 1905, 2 story, frame, duplex, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
- 509 Belt Road, 1905, 2 story, frame, duplex, Late 19th-Early 20th Century Movement.
- 601 Belt Road, 1875, 1 story, frame, single family, Victorian.
- 602 Belt Road, 1880, 1 story, frame, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century Movement.
- 603 Belt Road, 1930, 2 story, masonry, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century Movement.
- 605 Belt Road, 1973, 1 story, frame, single family, Other, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
- 608 Belt Road, 1930, 1 1/2 story, masonry, single family, Colonial Revival.

CHURCH STREET

- 104 Church Street, 1940, 1 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
- 104-A Church Street, 1956, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
- 106 Church Street, 1890, 2 story, frame, apartment, Late 19th-Early 20th Century Movement.
- 108 Church Street, 1924, 2 story, masonry, apartment, Commercial Style.
- 112 Church Street, 1948, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.

114 Church Street, 1895, 2 story, masonry, triplex, Colonial Revival.
300 Church Street, 1906, 2 story, masonry, church, Gothic Revival.
302 Church Street, 1900, 1 story, frame, single family, Late 19th- Early 20th Century American Movement.
306 Church Street, 1890, 2 story, frame, single family, Colonial Revival.
319 Church Street, 1948, 1 story, masonry, medical office, Rectangular Plan, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
402 Church Street, 1930, 1 1/2 story, masonry, single family, Late 19th Century-Early 20th Century American Movement.
405 Church Street, 1905, 2 story, frame, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
502 Church Street, 1937, 2 story, masonry, single family, Tudor Revival.
504 Church Street, 1936, 2 story, masonry, single family, Colonial Revival.

COURT STREET

216 Court Street, 1900, 2 story, masonry, office, Craftsman.
302 Court Street, 1870, 2 story, frame, duplex, mid-19th Century.

DAVIE STREET

301 Davie Street, 1934, 2 story, frame, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
305 Davie Street, 1936, 1 1/2 story, masonry, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
307 Davie Street, 1939, 1 1/2 story, frame, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
309 Davie Street, 1940, 1 1/2 story, frame, single family, Colonial Revival.
310 Davie Street, 1932, 1 story, frame, single family, No Style.
311 Davie Street, 1940, 1 1/2 story, frame, single family, Colonial Revival.
312 Davie Street, 1952, 1 1/2 story, frame, single family, Colonial Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.

GROVE AVENUE

803 Grove Avenue, 1918, 1 story, frame, single family, Bungalow/Craftsman.
806 Grove Avenue, 1924, 1 1/2 story, frame, single family, Bungalow/Craftsman.
808 Grove Avenue, 1950, 1 1/2 story, frame, single family, Colonial Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
900 Grove Avenue, 1916, 1 1/2 story, masonry, single family, Bungalow/Craftsman.

EAST HICKS STREET

102 East Hicks Street, 1910, 3 story, masonry, office, Commercial Style.
110 East Hicks Street, 1915, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
300 East Hicks Street, 1935, 1 story, frame, swim pool w/, No Style.
300 East Hicks Street, 1935, swimming pool structure, concrete, No Style.

NORTH HICKS STREET

108 North Hicks Street, 1890, 2 story, frame, store, No Style Listed.
129 North Hicks Street, 1960, 1 story, masonry, store, Modern Movement, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
0 Hicks Street, 1956, two-lane, cast in place steel reinforced bridge, concrete with Gothic railing, NOT CONTRIBUTING

SOUTH HICKS STREET

101 South Hicks Street, 1954, 1 story, masonry, motor garage, Commercial Style, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
102-4 South Hicks Street, 1924, 1 story, masonry, shop/storage, Commercial Style.
106 South Hicks Street, 1915, 2 story, masonry, office, Colonial Revival.

- 201 South Hicks Street, 1900, 2 story, frame, single family, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals.
301 South Hicks Street, 1900, 1 story, frame, single family, Other.
303 South Hicks Street, 1900, 1 story, frame, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
304 South Hicks Street, 1901, sanctuary w/ 2 story classroom/office wing, masonry, church, Late Gothic Revival.
401 South Hicks Street, 1900, 2 story, frame, single family, Other.
403 South Hicks Street, 1900, 2 story, frame, single family, Other.
405 South Hicks Street, 1900, 1 story, frame, single family, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals.
409 South Hicks Street, 1980, 1 story, masonry, Post Office, Other, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
411 South Hicks, 1942, altered 1991, 1 and 2 story, masonry, office, Other, NOT CONTRIBUTING.

WEST HICKS STREET - EVEN SIDE

- 102 West Hicks Street, 1915, 3 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
106 West Hicks Street, 1928, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
108 West Hicks Street, 1928, 1 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
112 West Hicks Street, 1930, 2 story, masonry, store, Modern Movement.
114-A West Hicks Street, 1924, 1 story, masonry, store, Modern Movement.
114-B West Hicks Street, 1914, 3 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
118 West Hicks Street, 1913, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
126 West Hicks Street, 1986, 1 story, steel, mobile home/store, Other, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
128 West Hicks Street, 1919, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
130 West Hicks Street, 1922, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
132 West Hicks Street, 1922, 2 story, masonry, store, Italian Renaissance.

WEST HICKS STREET - ODD SIDE

- 113 West Hicks Street, 1899, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
115 West Hicks Street, 1900, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
121 West Hicks Street, 1902, 1 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
123 West Hicks Street, 1956, 1 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
127 West Hicks Street, 1925, 1 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
129 West Hicks Street, 1928, 1 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
133 West Hicks Street, 1930, 1 story, masonry, library annex, Commercial Style.
135 West Hicks Street, 1916, 3 story, masonry, library, International Style.
137 West Hicks Street, 1941, 1 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
139 West Hicks Street, 1900, 1 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
141 West Hicks Street, 1900, 1 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.

HIGH STREET - EVEN SIDE

- 200 High Street, 1970, 1 story, masonry, storage, No Style Listed, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
304 High Street, 1956, 1 story, frame, single family, Modern Movement, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
306 High Street, 1925, 1 1/2 story, frame, single family, Bungalow/Craftsman.
308 High Street, 1924, 1 story, masonry, single family, Bungalow/Craftsman.
310 High Street, 1918, 1 1/2 story, frame, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
312 High Street, 1914, 2 story, frame, apartment, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
402 High Street, 1900, 2 story, frame, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
404 High Street, 1900, 2 story, frame, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
408 High Street, 1900, 2 story, frame, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
410 High Street, 1930, 2 story, masonry, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
414 High Street, 1990, 1 story, frame, single family, Modern Movement, NOT CONTRIBUTING.

418 High Street, 1923, 1 1/2 story, frame, single family, Bungalow/Craftsman.

HIGH STREET - ODD SIDE

305 High Street, 1950, 1 1/2 story, masonry, single family, No Style Listed, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
307 High Street, 1902, 1 1/2 story, frame, single family, Late Victorian.
311 High Street, 1905, 2 story, frame, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
313 High Street, 1898, 2 story, frame, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
315 High Street, 1902, 1 story, frame, single family, Late Victorian.
401 High Street, 1905, 2 story, frame, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
403 High Street, 1905, 2 story, frame, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
405 High Street, 1901, 2 story, frame, duplex, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
407 High Street, 1905, 2 story, frame, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
409 High Street, 1900, 2 story, frame, apartment, Italianate.
411 High Street, 1905, 2 story, frame, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
415 High Street, 1898, plain reformed meeting house, frame, church, Colonial Revival.
501 High Street, 1896, 2 story frame duplex, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
505 High Street, 1890, 1 story, frame, single family, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
507 High Street, 1930, 2 story, masonry, single family, Bungalow/Craftsman.

NORTH MAIN STREET - EVEN SIDE

102 North Main Street, 1950, 1 and 2 stories, masonry, Lodge Hall, No Style Listed, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
104 North Main Street, 1947, 1 1/2 story, frame, single family, Colonial Revival.
108 North Main Street, 1924, 1 story, masonry, warehouse, Commercial Style.
202 North Main Street, 1998, 3 story, masonry, courthouse, Classical Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
216 North Main Street, 1884, 2 story, masonry, office, Romanesque.
228 North Main Street, 1854, 2 story, masonry, courthouse, Greek Revival.
234 North Main Street, 1941, 1 1/2 story, masonry, library, Colonial Revival.
234 North Main Street, 1911 Granite Confederate Monument, object, Classical Revival.

NORTH MAIN STREET - ODD SIDE

203 North Main Street, 1890, 2 story, masonry, store, Art Deco.
205 North Main Street, 1912, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
207 North Main Street, 1885, 3 story masonry, store, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals.
209 North Main Street, 1890, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
213 North Main Street, 1890, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
215 North Main Street, 1916, 2 story, masonry, office, Commercial Style.
219 North Main Street, 1924, 2 story, masonry, office, Classical Revival.
221 North Main Street, 1900, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
225-27 North Main Street, 1930, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
229-31 North Main Street, 1850, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
233 North Main Street, 1880, 2 story, masonry, store, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals.
307 North Main Street, 1885, 3 story, masonry, store, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals.
311 North Main Street, 1895, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
313 North Main Street, 1895, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
317 North Main Street, 1895, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
319 North Main Street, 1918, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
321 North Main Street, 1930, 1 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
405-7 North Main Street, 1960, 1 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style, NOT CONTRIBUTING.

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Continuation Sheet

409-13 North Main Street, 1948, 1 and 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
417 North Main Street, 1948, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.
419 North Main Street, 1947, 1 1/2 story, masonry, duplex, Colonial Revival.
423 North Main Street, 1910, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
425 North Main Street, 1970, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Modern Movement, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
0 Main Street, 1957, two-lane, cast in place, steel reinforced concrete bridge with Gothic railing, NOT CONTRIBUTING

SOUTH MAIN STREET - EVEN SIDE

102 South Main Street, 1895, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Italianate.
104 South Main Street, 1955, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Williamsburg cottage, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
108 South Main Street, 1880, 2 story, frame, duplex, Italianate.
110 South Main Street, 1949, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Modern Movement.
202 South Main Street, 1810, 1 1/2 story enlarged to 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
206 South Main Street, 1950, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
210 South Main Street, 1890, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
304 South Main Street, 1930, 1 1/2 story, masonry, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.
306 South Main Street, 1930, 2 story, masonry, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.
308 South Main Street, 1890, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Victorian.
402 South Main Street, 1918, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.
404 South Main Street, 1936, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century Revivals.
406 South Main Street, 1936, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century Revivals.
508 South Main Street, 1909, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th- Early 20th Century Revivals.
514 South Main Street, 1941, 2 story, masonry, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.

SOUTH MAIN STREET - ODD SIDE

101 South Main Street, 1900, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.
103 South Main Street, 1835, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Mid 19th Century.
105 South Main Street, 1925, 2 story, masonry, triplex, Bungalow/Craftsman.
203 South Main Street, 1996, park SITE, Classical Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
205 South Main Street, 1968, 2 story, frame, apartment, Colonial Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
207 South Main Street, 1971, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Modern Movement, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
209 South Main Street, 1918, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Bungalow/ Craftsman.
301 South Main Street, 1875, 1 story over English basement, frame, single dwelling, Italianate.
309 South Main Street, 1900, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Mission.
401 South Main Street, 1918, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.
405 South Main Street, 1922, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.
507 South Main Street, 1972, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Modern Movement, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
509 South Main Street, 1968, 1 and 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Modern Movement, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
601 South Main Street, 1940, 1 1/2 story, masonry, single dwelling, Cotswold Cottage.

MAPLE STREET

104 Maple Street, 1910, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
504 Maple Street, 1900, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th- Early 20th Century American Movement.
508 Maple Street, 1900, 2 story, frame, duplex, Colonial Revival.
510 Maple Street, 1955, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, No Style Listed, NOT CONTRIBUTING.

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Continuation Sheet

511 Maple Street, 1910, 2 story, frame, duplex, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
512 Maple Street, 1948, 1 story, masonry, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.
514 Maple Street, 1918, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.
515 Maple Street, 1908, 2 story, frame, duplex, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
516 Maple Street, 1910, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
602 Maple Street, 1914, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
604 Maple Street, 1969, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Modern Movement, NOT CONTRIBUTING.

MEREDITH STREET

100 Meredith Street, 1924, 1 story, masonry, restaurant, Commercial Style.
200 Meredith Street, 1905, 1 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.

NEW STREET - ODD SIDE

305-7 New Street, 1950, 1 story, masonry, commercial, No Style Listed, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
309-11 New Street, 1950, 1 story, masonry, auto garage, No Style Listed, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
407 New Street, 1914, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
501 New Street, 1976, 1 story, masonry, garage, No Style Listed, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
511 New Street, 1948, 1 1/2 story, masonry, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.

NEW STREET - EVEN SIDE

310 New Street, 1950, 1 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
312 New Street, 1952, 1 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
406 New Street, 1952, 1 story, masonry, church, Commercial Style, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
506 New Street, 1965, 1 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
514 New Street, 1948, 1 story, masonry, industrial/commercial facility, No Style Listed.

NEW HICKS STREET

201 New Hicks Street, 1960, 1 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
205 New Hicks Street, 1948, 2 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style.
301-5 New Hicks Street, 1955, 1 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
302 New Hicks Street, 1958, 1 story, masonry, store, Commercial Style, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
304 New Hicks Street, 1980, 1 story, masonry, store, Modern Movement, NOT CONTRIBUTING.

PARK STREET - EVEN SIDE

304 Park Street, 1900, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, L Gable Cottage.
306 Park Street, 1930, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Cottage.
308 Park Street, 1902, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Early 20th Century American.
310 Park Street, 1900, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Early 20th Century American.
312 Park Street, 1900, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Early 20th Century American.
314 Park Street, 1900, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Early 20th Century American.
402 Park Street, 1900, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
404 Park Street, 1900, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
406 Park Street, 1950, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, "Cape Cod", 20th Century Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
408 Park Street, 1918, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Early 20th Century American.
410 Park Street, 1948, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, 20th Century Revival.
502 Park Street, 1938, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, 20th Century Revival.

504 Park Street, 1900, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
506 Park Street, 1900, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Early 20th Century American.
508 Park Street, 1900, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Early 20th Century American.
510 Park Street, 1900, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Early 20th Century American.
512 Park Street, 1946, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, 20th Century Revival.
514 Park Street, 1905, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Early 20th Century American.
516 Park Street, 1902, 2 story, frame, duplex, Early 20th Century American.

PARK STREET - ODD SIDE

301 Park Street, 1988, 1 story metal pre-engineered warehouse building, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
405 Park Street, 1906, 2 story, masonry, school, Second Empire.
517 Park Street, 1890, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.

PLANK ROAD

404 Plank Road, 1895, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th- Early 20th Century American Movement.
416 Plank Road, 1970, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Modern Movement, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
426 Plank Road, 1918, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
508 Plank Road, 1925, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.
510 Plank Road, 1925, 1 story, masonry, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.

WEST RAILROAD STREET

0 West Railroad Street, 1891, Atlantic and Danville Railroad steel rail, supported by timber ties and gravel bed
109 West Railroad Street, 1960, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.

RAILROAD STREET

107 Railroad Street, 1948, 1 1/2 story frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.
113 Railroad Street, 1947, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.
117 Railroad Street, 1939, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, No Style Listed.
119 Railroad Street, 1923, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, No Style Listed.
121 Railroad Street, 1930, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, No Style Listed.
206 Railroad Street, 1918, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
207 Railroad Street, 1910, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, No Style Listed.

RIDDICK STREET

101 Riddick Street, 1948, 2 story, masonry, commercial/bus station, Moderne.

SHARP STREET

201 Sharp Street, 1950, 1 story, masonry, factory, No Style Listed, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
206 Sharp Street, 1918, 1 story, masonry, warehouse, No Style Listed.
304 Sharp Street, 1950, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.

SOUTH STREET

100 South Street, 1950, 1 story, frame, shop, No Style Listed, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
302 South Street, 1965, 1 story, masonry, shop, No Style Listed, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
301 South Street, 1970, 1 story, frame, office, No Style Listed, NOT CONTRIBUTING.

THOMAS STREET

- 404 Thomas Street, 1936, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.
410 Thomas Street, 1938, 1 story, masonry, single dwelling, Late 19th- Early 20th Century American Movement.
502 Thomas Street, 1937, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.

TOBACCO STREET

- 120 Tobacco Street, 1935, baseball stadium/structure & ball field, No Style Listed.

TRUCK STREET

- 304 Truck Street, 1909, 1 story, masonry, duplex, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.

TURNER STREET

- 118 Turner Street, 1946, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, No Style Listed.
120 Turner Street, 1994, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Modern, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
122 Turner Street, 1998, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, No Style Listed, NOT CONTRIBUTING
123 Turner Street, 1938, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, No Style Listed.
124 Turner Street, 1938, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, No Style Listed.

WALNUT STREET

- 401 Walnut Street, 1905, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
405 Walnut Street, 1905, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
407 Walnut Street, 1905, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
409 Walnut Street, 1910, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
511 Walnut Street, 1910, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
515 Walnut Street, 1905, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.

WINDSOR AVENUE - EVEN SIDE

- 400 Windsor Avenue, 1829, 1 story, mortise-and-tenon, church, Gothic Revival.
402 Windsor Avenue, 1979, 1 story, frame, Parish House, Other, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
404 Windsor Avenue, 1915, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
410 Windsor Avenue, 1972, 1 story, masonry, funeral home, Other, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
502 Windsor Avenue, 1924, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.
504 Windsor Avenue, 1952, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Other, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
506 Windsor Avenue, 1897, 2 story, masonry, single dwelling, Queen Anne.
508-10 Windsor Avenue, 1900, 2 story, frame, duplex, Colonial Revival.
512 Windsor Avenue, 1898, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
602 Windsor Avenue, 1900, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
604 Windsor Avenue, 1915, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
606 Windsor Avenue, 1900, 2 story, frame, multiple dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
608 Windsor Avenue, 1895, 2 story, frame, multiple dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
610 Windsor Avenue, 1890, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
614 Windsor Avenue, 1900, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
706 Windsor Avenue, 1913, 2 story, masonry, single dwelling, American 4 Square.
708 Windsor Avenue, 1926, 2 story, masonry, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.

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Continuation Sheet

710 Windsor Avenue, 1848, 2 story, mortise-and-tenon, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.

712 Windsor Avenue, 1935, 2 story masonry single dwelling, No style listed.

WINDSOR AVENUE - ODD SIDE

401 Windsor Avenue, 1910, 1 1/2 story, masonry, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.

403 Windsor Avenue, 1885, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.

405 Windsor Avenue, 1890, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.

409 Windsor Avenue, 1900, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Italianate.

411 Windsor Avenue, 1900, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.

601 Windsor Avenue, 1890, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.

603 Windsor Avenue, 1915, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.

607 Windsor Avenue, 1895, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.

609 Windsor Avenue, 1933, 2 story, masonry, single dwelling, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals.

611 Windsor Avenue, 1907, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.

613 Windsor Avenue, 1880, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Late Victorian.

701 Windsor Avenue, 1893, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals.

703 Windsor Avenue, 1875, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Italianate.

705 Windsor Avenue, 1910, 2 story, frame, multiple dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.

707 Windsor Avenue, 1910, 2 story, frame, multiple dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.

709 Windsor Avenue, 1890, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.

711 Windsor Avenue, 1915, 1 1/2 story, masonry, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.

WEST 1st AVENUE - EVEN SIDE

706 West 1st Avenue, 1922, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.

804 West 1st Avenue, 1945, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals.

808 West 1st Avenue, 1908, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Queen Anne.

902 West 1st Avenue, 1910, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.

908 West 1st Avenue, 1924, 1 1/2 story, masonry, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.

912 West 1st Avenue, 1930, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.

WEST 1st AVENUE - ODD SIDE

701 West 1st Avenue, 1910, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.

705 West 1st Avenue, 1910, 2 story, masonry, single dwelling, Other.

801 West 1st Avenue, 1924, 1 story, masonry, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.

803 West 1st Avenue, 1920, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.

805 West 1st Avenue, 1948, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals.

809 West 1st Avenue, 1910, 2 story, frame, multiple dwelling, Other.

901 West 1st Avenue, 1920, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.

905 West 1st Avenue, 1920, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.

909 West 1st Avenue, 1948, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals.

911 West 1st Avenue, 1930, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.

WEST 2nd AVENUE - EVEN SIDE

502 West 2nd Avenue, 1947, 1 story, frame, single dwelling/church, No Style Listed.

610 West 2nd Avenue, 1900, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.

704 West 2nd Avenue, 1910, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.

706 West 2nd Avenue, 1920, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.
802 West 2nd Avenue, 1920, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.
804 West 2nd Avenue, 1920, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.
806 West 2nd Avenue, 1920, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.

WEST 2nd AVENUE - ODD SIDE

601 West 2nd Avenue, 1890, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
603 West 2nd Avenue, 1880, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
605 West 2nd Avenue, 1922, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
707 West 2nd Avenue, 1905, 2 story, frame, multiple dwelling, Other.
803 West 2nd Avenue, 1915, 2 story, frame, multiple dwelling, Other.

WEST 3rd AVENUE - EVEN SIDE

602-4 West 3rd Avenue, 1895, 2 story, frame, multiple dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
606 West 3rd Avenue, 1895, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
608 West 3rd Avenue, 1895, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
610 West 3rd Avenue, 1895, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
612 West 3rd Avenue, 1895, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
614 West 3rd Avenue, 1895, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
616 West 3rd Avenue, 1895, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.
618 West 3rd Avenue, 1895, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.

WEST 3rd AVENUE - ODD SIDE

609 West 3rd Avenue, 1915, 1 story, frame, school, Other.
613 West 3rd Avenue, 1924, 1 story, frame, school cafeteria and shop, Other.
619 West 3rd Avenue, 1942, 1 story, frame, cooperative canning facility, Other.
705 West 3rd Avenue, 1948, 1 story, masonry, single dwelling, Modern Movement.
713 West 3rd Avenue, 1950, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Modern Movement, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
717 West 3rd Avenue, 1915, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
719 West 3rd Avenue, 1915, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
721 West 3rd Avenue, 1915, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movement.
803 West 3rd Avenue, 1915, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.

EAST 4th AVENUE

104 East 4th Avenue, 1993, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
106 East 4th Avenue, 1925, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.

WEST 4th AVENUE

418 West 4th Avenue, 1910, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
420 West 4th Avenue, 1905, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.

EAST 5th AVENUE

105 East 5th Avenue, 1950, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
109 East 5th Avenue, 1938, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.
110 East 5th Avenue, 1934, 2 story, masonry, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.

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111 East 5th Avenue, 1937, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.
202 East 5th Avenue, 1923, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Bungalow/Craftsman.
203 East 5th Avenue, 1927, 2 story, masonry, single dwelling, Tudor Revival.
207 East 5th Avenue, 1958, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.

WEST 5th AVENUE - EVEN SIDE

102 West 5th Avenue, 1962, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Modern Movement, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
104 West 5th Avenue, 1936, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.
108 West 5th Avenue, 1948, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.
128 West 5th Avenue, 1940, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.
130 West 5th Avenue, 1940, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.
204 West 5th Avenue, 1948, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Modern Movement.
206 West 5th Avenue, 1890, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Late Victorian.
208 West 5th Avenue, 1912, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
210 West 5th Avenue, 1912, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
214 West 5th Avenue, 1960, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Other, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
220 West 5th Avenue, 1970, 1 story, masonry, bank, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
304 West 5th Avenue, 1900, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
308 West 5th Avenue, 1900, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
310 West 5th Avenue, 1958, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
312 West 5th Avenue, 1979, 1 story, masonry, commercial building, Other, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
316 West 5th Avenue, 1948, 2 story, masonry, commercial building, Other.
318 West 5th Avenue, 1960, 1 story masonry commercial building, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
320 West 5th Avenue, 1975, 1 story, frame, commercial building, Other, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
402 West 5th Avenue, 1948, 1 story, masonry, church, Other.
408 West 5th Avenue, 1940, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
410 West 5th Avenue, 1910, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
414 West 5th Avenue, 1912, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
416 West 5th Avenue, 1905, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Italianate.
418 West 5th Avenue, 1910, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.

WEST 5th AVENUE - ODD SIDE

205 West 5th Avenue, 1905, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
207 West 5th Avenue, 1905, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late Victorian.
209 West 5th Avenue, 1905, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late Victorian.
211 West 5th Avenue, 1905, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
215 West 5th Avenue, 1956, 1 story, masonry, commercial building, Other, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
305 West 5th Avenue, 1975, 1 story, web, warehouse, No Style Listed, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
315 West 5th Avenue, 1980, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, No Style Listed, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
317 West 5th Avenue, 1985, 1 story, masonry, workshop, No Style Listed, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
319 West 5th Avenue, 1948, 1 story, frame, office building, Colonial Revival.
321-407 West 5th Avenue, 1891, Lawrenceville RR Yard Archaeological site, DHR No. 44-BR-0136.
409 West 5th Avenue, 1910, 1 story, mill, warehouse, Bungalow/Craftsman.
411 West 5th Avenue, 1952, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Modern Movement, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
415 West 5th Avenue, 1902, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late Victorian.
417 West 5th Avenue, 1905, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, No Style Listed.
419 West 5th Avenue, 1902, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late Victorian.

6th AVENUE - ODD SIDE

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305 6th Avenue, 1948, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival.
311 6th Avenue, 1912, 1 story, frame, church, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals.
317 6th Avenue, 1950, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
321 6th Avenue, 1915, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals.
321-A 6th Avenue, 1960, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Other, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
323 6th Avenue, 1910, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals.
403 6th Avenue, 1997, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Modern Movement, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
409 6th Avenue, 1910, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals.

6th AVENUE - EVEN SIDE

104 6th Avenue, 1938, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals.
310 6th Avenue, 1915, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
314 6th Avenue, 1910, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
318 6th Avenue, 1915, 2 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.
320 6th Avenue, 1958, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Other, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
324 6th Avenue, 1960, 1 story, masonry, single dwelling, Other, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
404 6th Avenue, 1925, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Other.

SAINT PAUL'S COLLEGE - COLLEGE DRIVE

21 College Drive, 1972, 2 story, masonry, classroom building, Modern Movement, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
24 College Drive, 1928, 1 story, masonry, office building, No Style Listed.
28 College Drive, 1990, 1 story, frame, workshop, No Style Listed, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
31 College Drive, 1951, 2 story, masonry, classroom building, Colonial Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
100 College Drive, 1956, 1 1/2 story, masonry, single dwelling, Colonial Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
102 College Drive, 1955, 1 1/2 story, frame, single dwelling, Colonial Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
105 College Drive, 1900, 2 story, frame, office building, Queen Anne.
106 College Drive, 1950, 2 story, masonry, office building, Colonial Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
108 College Drive, 1987, 1 story, frame, police station, No Style Listed, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
109 College Drive, 1904, 2 story, masonry, church, Gothic Revival.
111 College Drive, 1888, 2 story, frame, classroom building, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
112 College Drive, 1969, 2 story, masonry, dormitory, Modern Movement, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
115 College Drive, 1932, 2 story, masonry, office building, Colonial Revival.
118 College Drive, 1966, 1 story, column & beam, dining hall, Modern Movement, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
121 College Drive, 1933, 2 story, masonry, office building, Colonial Revival.
122 College Drive, 1929, 1 story, masonry, student union, Modern Movement.
126 College Drive, 1965, 1 story, frame, club house, Modern Movement, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
133 College Drive, 1951, 1 story, masonry, library, Colonial Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
134 College Drive, 1928, 3 1/2 story, masonry, dormitory, Colonial Revival.
136 College Drive, 1935, 1 story, frame, single dwelling, Late 19th-Early 20th Century American Movements.
138 College Drive, 1922, 2 story, masonry, hospital, Colonial Revival.

SAINT PAUL'S COLLEGE - COLLEGE VIEW DRIVE

100 College View Drive, 1992, 1 story, frame, classroom building, Classical Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
125 College View Drive, 1977, 2 story, frame, multiple dwelling, Colonial Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
129 College View Drive, 1979, 2 story, frame, multiple dwelling, Colonial Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.
133 College View Drive, 1981, 2 story, frame, multiple dwelling, Colonial Revival, NOT CONTRIBUTING.

Statement of Significance

The Lawrenceville Historic District is associated with the Town of Lawrenceville's long and notable history, covering periods of growth and decline, and shaped by outside events and ones of its own making. The historic district overlays a crossing of colonial stage roads that became the seat of Brunswick County, long before Lawrenceville was created by the Virginia General Assembly in 1814. Located strategically between Danville and Norfolk in the heart of the Virginia-Carolina tobacco country, Lawrenceville came to prominence in the last two decades of the 19th century and the first three decades of the 20th century. Lawrenceville's prosperity was directly related to the coming of Atlantic and Danville Railroad in 1891, which tied the town to the national economy, and led to major residential and commercial development in the town. In the same period, Lawrenceville became known for its association with St. Paul's College, a private black college founded by James Solomon Russell, a former slave and Episcopal minister, in 1888. The Great Depression of the 1930s dampened the prosperity that had come with the railroad and caused the failure of nearly all of the town's banks. However, Lawrenceville took advantage of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs to undertake several notable public works in 1934-35, including a baseball stadium, bath house and swimming pool for the community. Lawrenceville's ability to shape its own identity over time is especially well reflected in the town's remarkable and wide-ranging collection of late 19th and early 20th century buildings and structures. These dwellings, churches, schools, college buildings, commercial and government buildings, and recreational and railroad-related resources (including archaeological resources) represent the architectural history of the town in its period of greatest growth and prosperity.

The Lawrenceville Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A because of its association with major historical developments of the Town of Lawrenceville from 1784-1949, especially in the areas commerce, government, education, ethnic heritage, recreation, transportation and religion. The themes of education, ethnic heritage and religion are especially well represented in the district by its inclusion of the historic buildings of St. Paul's College. The district is eligible for listing under criterion C because of its well preserved collection of

19th and early 20th century commercial and residential buildings, representing a wide range of architectural styles from the Federal and Greek Revival to the Queen Anne, Bungalow, Craftsman, American Four-Square, and Colonial Revival. The district is eligible under criterion D because of its potential to yield important information about the Lawrenceville railroad yard and shops, an integral part of the town's development as a major railroad town in the period 1891-1949. Recent archaeological investigations carried out under the sponsorship of the Town and the Department of Historic Resources have revealed subsurface evidence of the Atlantic and Danville Railroad yard and shops as well as the base of a railroad turntable and the remains of a roundhouse. Remains of other railroad-related buildings, shown to exist on early 20th-century insurance maps, may also be present.

History

The site of Lawrenceville has been the seat of Brunswick County since Greensville County was split off from Brunswick in 1781. Brunswick County had been formed in 1720, bordered on the east by Surry and Isle of Wight counties, lying above the Virginia-North Carolina dividing line, south of the Nottoway River and extending westward to the Blue Ridge. As western settlement and population expanded, Brunswick would be carved into as many as twelve new counties. County seats were required to be sited as close to the center of the county as possible which led to the 1781 courthouse relocation to Lawrenceville from the mid-18th century site. The Meherrin River flowing southwest across Brunswick's boundaries was the primary natural feature that divided the county. Although the geographical center of the county was south of the Meherrin, the courthouse and county seat were placed above the north side of the river. Justices of the County Court involved themselves in selection of the site for the courthouse. A story is told of one of the justice's wives falling off her horse while crossing the river to inspect the new site and "gallantly he declared that it [the county seat] must be place above the Meherrin so she should never again suffer such an indignity." ¹

The first Lawrenceville courthouse site selected was property of Jones Williams who was required to build a prison, stock and pillory and to provide a meeting place for the court in his house until the courthouse was completed. The courthouse was built in 1784 on the courthouse square, just north of the present courthouse.² Like all county seats, there was a great deal of activity during the sessions of the court, with those having business before the justices traveling from around the county and conducting other commerce as well.

Lawrenceville, while the county seat of Brunswick since 1781, did not gain its name or town status until 1816. "On January 22, 1814, the General Assembly decreed that twenty acres of land belonging to Peggy Williams, daughter of Philip Williams, be laid off into lots." This new town would be called Lawrenceville.² Legend persists that the town was named for a race horse named Lawrence. Horse racing and wagering were popular in Virginia at the time. William Kirby who owned much property in the Lawrenceville area had built a race track toward the end of the 18th century is said to have owned Lawrence. Another story is that Lawrence was owned by Colonel William Rice. Rice had married Peggy Williams. Others say that the town may have been named for Captain James Lawrence, who died defending his ship in the War of 1812, after exclaiming "Don't give up the ship."³

Throughout its history, the town has been a crossroads. Roads and stagecoach routes were the major transportation arteries of the county and many roads, including Old Stage Road went through Lawrenceville.⁴ These roads brought traffic to the courthouse and carried the county's tobacco crop to market. Early life in Lawrenceville centered around the courthouse. The town that thrived around the courthouse was home to mostly artisans and craftsmen, laborers and domestic servants.⁵ Ordinaries were established to serve travelers. Phil Williams maintained an ordinary at the courthouse.

A Masonic Hall was built across from the courthouse square. Brunswick County's chapter, Lodge Number 52 was chartered in 1797.

A notable event occurred in Lawrenceville on August 9, 1837. Daniel Dugger, manager of the Dugger Hotel in Lawrenceville the owner and breeder of the famous racehorse Wagner, was dining with George Dromgoole and others after a dance at the Masonic Hall. General Dromgoole had served in the General Assembly and the US Congress and would soon campaign for re-election to Congress. The subject of politics had been forbidden and a political question had come up to Dugger. Dromgoole, who had consumed a liberal amount, objected with a loud outburst before Dugger could turn the question aside. The insulted Dugger quickly struck Dromgoole from his chair. The next day the two gentlemen settled their differences peacefully. However as elections were nearing the press and politics fanned the flames of the controversy by publicizing and urging a duel. The resulting duel led to Dugger's death and Dromgoole's reelection. Dromgoole, nicknamed "Old Drum" by his enemies, was later a Democratic leader in the US Congress and is perhaps the best known public figure around Lawrenceville and Brunswick in the early part of the nineteenth century.⁶

The earliest institutional building that survives in the town is St. Andrew's Church (1829). The configuration of the church has changed little except for the loss of its old tower and the relocation of its entryway. The present courthouse (NRHP, 1974) was built in 1854 by Robert Kirkland and E. R. Turnbull, the clerk, at a large sum of \$7000 and continues to serve as the centerpiece for the town. The relatively large sum spent on the building is indicative of the prosperity of the tobacco-growing county at mid century.⁷

Aside from mustering of troops and forming reserves, there was little military activity in Lawrenceville during the Civil War. One exception was Kountz's a raid on Lawrenceville and its courthouse in 1864. Edward R. Turnbull, the county clerk spread a Masonic apron over courthouse records and left before the Union troops' arrival. A Union guard returned Turnbull's apron to his home. After the raiders departure, it was discovered that nothing valuable had been destroyed and that county records from 1732 were still intact.

Following the Civil War, Brunswick County and Lawrenceville were very poor. Sharecropping was widespread. Charles E. May described Lawrenceville in 1877 as "a very small village consisting of a courthouse, a few small stores, two blacksmith shops, a shoemaker's shop and several dwellings." Henry Cofeland had a blacksmith shop, east of the courthouse at the foot of the hill above Rose Creek and next to it a small store at the corner on Church Street. On the street behind the courthouse were offices for several lawyers: WHE Meritt, Robert Turnbull, and Judge Hicks. The "Old Corner" Lewis building was at the corner of Main and Hicks Streets. On the site of the modern Nations Bank building on Main Street once stood a barroom and store and a Masonic Lodge to the rear.⁸

The end of the War brought emancipation and with it came James Solomon Russell to Lawrenceville. Russell was born a slave in the Palmer Springs area of Mecklenburg County in 1857. After the War, Russell had been encouraged by his mother and the County Superintendent of Public Education to pursue an education. He joined a neighborhood school paying tuition with eggs. Cash from a tobacco crop sent him to Hampton Institute. Returning to Mecklenburg, Russell taught school there and his interests led to becoming an Episcopal minister. Russell attended Branch Theological Seminary, Petersburg under the direction and guidance of Confederate Major Giles Cooke, rector of Saint Stephen's Church, a builder of schools for emancipated youth, and reputed to be the last surviving member of Gen. Robert E. Lee's staff.⁹ After seminary at Petersburg and ordination, Russell arrived in Lawrenceville in 1882. Russell had been sent as a new deacon for the nucleus of a black congregation at Saint Andrew's. He immediately began his work in religion and education for the black community and later organized congregations in Warfield, Palmer Springs, Diamond Grove, Bracey, Forksville and Edgerton.

Russell was determined to build a parish school in Lawrenceville. James Saul of Philadelphia contributed funds for construction of a three-room frame school, still standing, known as the Saul Building. The school opened in Lawrenceville in 1888 and later evolved into the present Saint Paul's College. The Saul Building, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is on a hill facing Church Street. The hill was once the site of a tannery.

Russell slowly acquired land to expand the school's campus, purchasing the Rose Creek Plantation, once owned by John Heartwell Cocke, an absentee landlord from Powhatan County. In Russell's writings he noted that Rose Creek Plantation was "sort of a supply station for the breeding and training of slaves, from whence they were sent to other plantations as needed." Rose Creek Plantation had log homes for overseers and mud houses for slaves. These mud houses, often whitewashed, were still standing in the 1930s.¹⁰

In 1893 the school was incorporated. Education at St. Paul's emphasized training for trades. Although the famous Booker T. Washington-W. E. B. Du Bois controversy did not surface until 1903, Russell added an academic department in the 1890-91 school session.¹¹ The Saint Paul's Memorial Chapel was built in 1904. Saint Paul's students built the entire building, including making the bricks. Prior to the building of the Chapel, all buildings were of frame construction. In the early years of the college, Saint Paul's buildings would be built, wholly or in part, by its students. The buildings erected by 1912 include the Saul Building (1888), Webster Hall (1888), The Long Island Building (1892), Saint Paul's Memorial Chapel (1906), First Union Trade Building (1907) and The Science Laboratory (1908).¹² All these buildings form an integral part of the Lawrenceville Historic District.

By the turn of the century Lawrenceville began to grow and prosper.¹³ New jobs were opening up. All this resulted from the coming of the railroads to the county.¹⁴ Saint Paul's students provided man power and skills learned at the school for building expansion that came with the growth of the town. James Solomon Russell, in his book, Adventure in Faith reviewed an article from the Richmond Times-Dispatch that read, "Because they will work at any honest job, the students of Saint Paul's have the good will of Lawrenceville. Nowhere is there better understanding between the races. For nine years, Saint Paul's did all the wiring in Lawrenceville and furnished the ice and electric current to the town."

The Atlantic & Danville Railroad was chartered in 1882, authorizing construction of a railroad connecting a deep water port on the James River with the City of Danville, to the west. The A&D came to the county

in 1889, running through Belfield (later renamed Emporia) to Edgerton, just east of Lawrenceville.

Railroad building west of Lawrenceville proceeded at a faster pace. All along the way new towns were established. South Hill, now west of Lawrenceville, was laid out and surveyed by the railroad financiers.¹⁵ The biggest boost to the town came with the completion of the Atlantic and Danville line, extending to Danville 1891.

The A&D line was built by Benjamin Newgass, an Englishman. The terminal shops and offices were located in Lawrenceville, the mid-point between Pinner's Point, Norfolk and Danville where the trains would turn around. The remains of a large turntable and the foundations of an impressive roundhouse survive just under the surface of an open field beside the railroad tracks. Mr. Newgass contracted with laborers in Lawrenceville to lay much of the track. Originally there were two depots, terminal shops, an 8-stall engine house, and carpentry and car shops. By the turn of the century, Lawrenceville had become a railroad town. Open and operating until 1952, the railroad shops in Lawrenceville served as a significant boost to the economic well being of the town. The car repair shop is now used as a warehouse by Southern States Cooperative.

Newgass also bought land west of Lawrenceville between Windsor Avenue and High Street. He laid out streets, sectioned it into lots and developed it as a residential part of town. This development was essential for housing since the railroad operation in Lawrenceville eventually employed over 200 residents. Most of the dwellings in the historic district date from the period 1890 to 1920. The change in the town's population mirrors the period of greatest growth. In 1890, Lawrenceville's population was 305 residents. That number would increase to 760 in 1900 and to 1,733 residents in 1910.

A corollary to the railroad activity was increased commerce in Lawrenceville. Before the railroad had even recorded its first deed, P.I. Bostwick of South Carolina bought a large parcel of land along Main Street across from the courthouse. This area became the commercial area for the town, with banks, shops,

and service buildings. Many of the commercial structures along Main Street date from the period 1900 to 1930. Florist shops, jewelry stores, drugstores and grocery establishments thrived.

Bostick built the first brick building in Lawrenceville in 1880 (other than the courthouse and clerk's office) and it is still in use today at 233 North Main Street by Brunswick Insurance Agency. Sledge and Barkley, 307 North Main Street, built the second brick building nearby. Change and growth were evident in the town by 1910. Buildings had sprung up the length of Main Street and had spread west down Hicks Street. The building at 321 North Main Street(Perry's Clothing), formerly served as a meat market that was widely patronized and owned and operated by one of Lawrenceville's most prosperous black citizens. Next to the meat market was Heather & Prince Drug Store, then Osborne & Son, Groceries next to Sledge & Barkley. Thomas Hardware began at the current Peebles location, then moved across the street to the present Helig-Myers building in 1911 and Peebles Dry Goods moved into the corner of Main and Hicks. In 1910 the sidewalks were still wooden. The Thomas Hardware-Furniture building was the first building with electric lights in Lawrenceville.¹⁶

In 1906 Lawrenceville's citizens awoke to their civic duty and built a new high school at 405 Park Street. An election was held approving a bond issue to raise money for the school. Trustees personally raised the money, and built the school, before the bond issue was voted. In 1907 the enrollment was 300 students and seven teachers. I. E. Spatig, a member of the County Board of Supervisors, described the school as a magnificent pile in a fine oak grove, on an eminence that would stand for generations as a monument to civic pride.¹⁷

Churches kept pace during this period, with congregations building to meet the spiritual needs of the growing community. The county is often referred to as the birthplace of Methodism as the first Methodist circuit in Virginia was founded in Brunswick County in 1774. Richard Sharp gave a parcel of land, site of the present Lawrenceville United Methodist Church, to a young Methodist congregation in 1847 and a church at 300 Church Street, facing Main Street was built. In 1906 it was replaced with the present

church, a larger structure of brick facing Church Street. The congregation grew steadily over the years, reaching a membership of 500 in 1975.¹⁸

Baptist congregations had organized in the county before 1804. Mrs. Ida Britt and Mrs. Anna Shell raised money for a Baptist Church that was built near Diamond Grove Farm, east of Lawrenceville in 1887. That congregation later voted to move to Lawrenceville. A new brick Lawrenceville Baptist Church, at 304 South Hicks Street, was dedicated in July 1901, and with additions and remodeling, is still in use today.¹⁹

The first Presbyterian church was formed in the county in 1826. Lawrenceville Presbyterian, a frame church at 415 High Street, remains largely as it was constructed in 1898. The congregation is still active.

By 1912 Lawrenceville built its own electric generating plant. The kerosene streetlights were converted to electricity and a few homes and stores led the trend to this new means of illuminating buildings. The town of Lawrenceville in 1912 had put through a bond issue for \$60,000 to build a water filtration plant, a gravity sewage system, three miles of trunk sewer line, two and one-half miles of cast iron pipe, and an electric generating plant with distribution and street lighting. A few homes and businesses obtained lighting and water prior to 1912 by tapping into the system at Saint Paul's School. The school had a private generator and pump. In 1924 Lawrenceville received state and federal monies and paved the streets in the town.

Perhaps the greatest evidence of the depression in Lawrenceville was the failure of the four banks in Lawrenceville. The First National Bank had merged with the Brunswick County State Bank, and the Bank of Lawrenceville merged with the Brunswick Bank and Trust in efforts to stay open. The Brunswick Bank and Trust remained open the longer of the two, until 1936, but then failed. The Farmers and Merchants Bank of Brodnax had opened a branch in Lawrenceville in 1933 with Frank Newsom as president, and remained solvent throughout the depression.²⁰

The Town responded most directly to the crisis of the Great Depression by initiating several notable public works projects. New Deal undertakings in the town included paving of many streets, curb and gutter improvements on all the streets, and the construction of a community swimming pool, bath house and an impressive baseball stadium.²¹

The baseball stadium, a CWA project was dedicated in September 1934 , with reports in the local papers that Frank Newsom and Robert Pecht were forming a Lawrenceville baseball club. By 1935 the Lawrenceville Green Sox, relying on local talent, would begin play as a minor league independent team. Competition was mainly from the Virginia League, local clubs and Carolina teams. Lawrenceville refused to join a league as games were scheduled on Saturday and Sunday. The town's businesses closed Wednesday afternoons with all day Saturday devoted to brisk business. By 1939, Larry Williams reorganized the Lawrenceville "Greenies" and joined the Southside Virginia League. The team featured "ringers" from college baseball teams in search of a path to the major leagues. Contracts were signed with players. Opening day in May 1939 found 1,800 spectators at the Lawrenceville stadium.²²

Following WWII, the Lawrenceville club would be reorganized in 1948 as a farm team of the St. Louis Cardinals organization for two seasons of play in the Virginia League. Branch Rickey, often referred to as baseball's greatest revolutionary , is credited with creating baseball's farm system as president and general manager of the St. Louis Cardinals in 1917. When Rickey took over, the Cardinals were a weak team with little cash. Rather than buy stars, Rickey decided to grow his own. Through his farm system, Rickey amassed 800 players under contract on 32 teams, keeping St. Louis atop the standings most every year, with four world-series championships, from 1919 until 1942.²³

The Lawrenceville Cardinals completed the 1948 season at the bottom of the Virginia League standings with a record of 39 wins, 98 losses. The team name was changed to the Robins. In the final 1949 season the Lawrenceville Robins were once again at the bottom of the standings with an improved record of 45 wins, 76 losses. Walter "Sonny" Wholey had joined the team as a manager in 1949.²⁴ Wholey remained in

Lawrenceville as an educator and youth sports coach. The Lawrenceville baseball stadium and field has been named in his honor.

In 1935 a local land surveyor, Brooks Price prepared plans for the swimming pool and bath house. Constructed as a WPA project, it opened on the 4th of July, 1936. Construction of the pool seems to have been supervised by most everyone in the Town, and commonly referred to as the "pond." There were claims of a 300,000 gallon pool, including diving boards, with a filter system providing "purified water" constantly recirculated. The baseball stadium and pool with ancillary buildings are rare surviving structures, still in use today although the pool's original filter system is not in operation.

Soon after the railroad was in operation at the turn of the century, a gleaming red roadster arrived in Lawrenceville on a railroad flat car. Dr. W H Lewis had purchased the first automobile in the town. A large group of townspeople had gathered at the railroad siding. Dr. Lewis, not knowing how to drive, found the instruction manual, got into the car, and amid cheers from the townspeople, drove it down the ramp on to his home on Windsor Avenue.²⁵ The train and car were both powerful symbols of the era. The railroad would bring growth and prosperity to the town early. The automobile, in the future, would unknowingly reverse the effect.

After World War II, Lawrenceville's prosperity began to wane. The automobile and associated highway building programs gave easier access to businesses across the region. Lawrenceville was "by-passed" in 1961. US Highway 58 from Norfolk, running east to west, parallel to the A&D Railroad line, across the state through Danville and Bristol, skirted around the south side of the town. Merchants complained that the town's businesses would be isolated from most through-county traffic. This isolation from the new preferred means of transportation, the automobile and new highways, allowed Lawrenceville's historic resources to remain intact, with development patterns relatively unchanged.

Brunswick Ice & Coal, along the railroad track, erected a new "Quonset hut" warehouse on New Street, just after the end of the WWII. That business, still operated by the founding Pecht family, is the largest private industrial enterprise in the town today. Recently company facilities have expanded for beverage warehousing and purified ice plant operations.

WS Peebles & Co continued to expand its department and grocery stores in Virginia and North Carolina after WWII. The department stores concentrated on clothing under the "Peebles" name and grocery stores operated as "Star Value". The department store continued to operate at 203 North Main Street. A new Star Value grocery was built in 1955 at 301-5 New Hicks Street. The old Peebles Garment Building at 135 West Hicks Street was remodeled for the company's new headquarters. The headquarters moved to South Hill, adjacent to Interstate 85 in the early 1980s and the garment building was again remodeled for a new library in 1985. The old library on the courthouse square now serves as a museum for the County Historical Society.

Albertis S Harrison practiced law in Lawrenceville from 1928 until 1957, serving as county Commonwealth Attorney for 14 years before election to the State senate. His law offices were located on the 2nd floor the bank annex, conveniently located across the street from the old courthouse. He was elected Attorney General in 1957. Harrison moved from his home at 504 Church Street to Richmond after being elected Governor of Virginia in 1961. Harrison later served on the State Supreme Court, one of the few, if not the only person to serve in Virginia's three branches of government. The old jail site is beneath the new Albertis S. Harrison Courthouse, built in 1998 as a prominent new landmark on the historic courthouse square.

In the 1930s Saint Paul's College provided facilities for black students attending high school in the county. James Solomon Russell High School, north of town, was built in 1950 to serve as the county's black high school. The white county high schools were consolidated with a new Brunswick County High School, built east of town in 1955. The old Lawrenceville High School became the Lawrenceville

Elementary until it was closed in 1964 and town students moved to Totaro Elementary, outside of the town.

The town had long catered to the farm business. Wooden tobacco warehouses occupying lots on the east side of Court Street were all demolished by the 1970s with most new warehouses being constructed outside of town along the Lawrenceville Bypass. As the central trading center for a county whose main crop has long been tobacco, the large Planters Warehouse at 305 West 5th Avenue recalls the heyday of the tobacco economy in the southside county that remains active in Lawrenceville today.

After World War II, residential building in the town came as infill on vacant lots, or on lots created by the extension of the town's streets. Frame construction was the dominant construction for residential buildings during Lawrenceville's greatest period of growth at the turn of the century. Lawrenceville Brick & Tile Corporation expanded after WWII and brick became the most popular residential construction material. Brick Colonial Revival and Williamsburg style homes were built as infill and on the town's extended streets. Al Clary, a grading and excavation contractor was instrumental in building Lawrenceville Hills, a residential development south of the town. The demand for residential building in the town would diminish.

Commerating the Nation's bicentennial in 1976, the county's only traffic light was installed at the corner of North Main and Church streets. New town office and fire station at 400 North Main were built in 1976. The Nations Bank building at 300 North Main was built in 1977. The County courthouse and Clerk's Office were remodeled and expanded in 1975. William Moseley was the architect for the bank, municipal building and the courthouse. Moseley had grown up in Lawrenceville at 601 South Main Street. The old jail at the southeast corner of the Courthouse Square went out of use in the 1970s and a new jail was built across from the square at 114-20 East Hicks Street in 1990.

Two natives of Brunswick County, Bill Lafoon and Nat Neblett, of the firm of RML Architects and Engineers undertook an architectural survey of the Town of Lawrenceville in 1997-1999, under the joint sponsorship of the Town of Lawrenceville and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. That survey provided the basis for the nomination of the Lawrenceville Historic District for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The survey included an archaeological component, a Phase I archaeological survey of the Lawrenceville railroad yard, conducted by Douglas McLearen of the firm of Cultural Resources, Inc. The survey revealed portions of side tracks and spurs, remains of the brick foundations of a roundhouse and machine shop, the base of a turntable, and an extant car repair shed with modern shed additions. The focus of the field work was identification of the location and size of the turntable, which were photographed and carefully mapped. Based on the fieldwork and detailed map analysis, the survey revealed the remains of a roundhouse and attached machine shop, dating to the period ca. 1907. Comparison of feature dimensions and with those of the Sanborn maps indicates that pieces of brick foundation that form a curving line about 140 feet long is the south end of the roundhouse.

The Town of Lawrenceville today is an outstanding example of a well-preserved turn of the century county seat. The streets, development patterns and the architectural character of residential, commercial, government, religious, educational and recreational structures remain intact. The new county courthouse remains on the original courthouse square. The railroad continues to serve industry. Saint Paul's College continues to educate and grow. Churches and congregations are still active. Residential dwellings from the turn of the century are occupied and maintained. Although downtown business has waned, the commercial blocks with a variety of storefronts are still intact. All that remains provided a valuable resource contributing to the town's future.

¹ Gay Neale, Brunswick Countv. Virginia, 1720-1975-. (Brunswick County Bicentennial Committee, 1975), page 122.

² Gay Neale, Brunswick Countv. Virginia, 1720-1975-. (Brunswick County Bicentennial Committee, 1975), page 123.

² Bell and Heartwell, Brunswick Story, page 43.

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- ³ Gay Neale, Brunswick Countv. Virginia, 1720-1975-. (Brunswick County Bicentennial Committee, 1975), page 124.
- ⁴ Gay Neale, Brunswick Countv. Virginia, 1720-1975-. (Brunswick County Bicentennial Committee, 1975), page 119.
- ⁵ Gay Neale, Brunswick Countv. Virginia, 1720-1975-. (Brunswick County Bicentennial Committee, 1975), page 124.
- ⁶ Gay Neale, Brunswick Countv. Virginia, 1720-1975-. (Brunswick County Bicentennial Committee, 1975), page 128-133.
- ⁷ John O. and Margaret T. Peters, Virginia's Historic Courthouses, (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1995), page 98.
- ⁸ Gay Neale, Brunswick Countv. Virginia, 1720-1975-. (Brunswick County Bicentennial Committee, 1975), page 231.
- ⁹ James Solomon Russell, Adventure in Faith, Morehouse Publishing, New York 1936, page 17.
- ¹⁰ James Solomon Russell, Adventure in Faith, Morehouse Publishing, New York 1936, page 38.
- ¹¹ Frances Ashton Thurman, History of Saint Paul's College, Howard University Dissertation 1978, page page 65.
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- ¹³ Gay Neale, Brunswick Countv. Virginia, 1720-1975-. (Brunswick County Bicentennial Committee, 1975), page 230.
- ¹⁴ Gay Neale, Brunswick Countv. Virginia, 1720-1975-. (Brunswick County Bicentennial Committee, 1975), page 248.
- ¹⁵ William E. Griffin, The Altantic & Danville Railway Company, Carter Printing Co 1987, page 8.
- ¹⁶ Gay Neale, Brunswick Countv. Virginia, 1720-1975-. (Brunswick County Bicentennial Committee, 1975), page 252.
- ¹⁷ I. E. Spatig, Hand Book Brunswick County, Virginia, Williams Printing, Richmond, 1907, page 30
- ¹⁸ Gay Neale, Brunswick Countv. Virginia, 1720-1975-. (Brunswick County Bicentennial Committee, 1975), page 242.
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- ²⁰ Gay Neale, Brunswick Countv. Virginia, 1720-1975-. (Brunswick County Bicentennial Committee, 1975), page 262-3.
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- ²² Brunswick Times -Gazette
- ²³ Geoff Ward & Ken Burns, Baseball Illustrated History, Alfred Knopf, New York, 1994, page 127 & 179
- ²⁴ Lloyd Johnson & Miles Wolff, The Encyclopedia of Minor League Baseball, Baseball America, 1997, page 387
- ²⁵ Gay Neale, Brunswick Countv. Virginia, 1720-1975-. (Brunswick County Bicentennial

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

Acreage of Property: 285 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing		
18	245090	4072340	18	245640	4072370		
3	18	246210	4071750	4	18	246200	4070980
5	18	246880	4070840	6	18	245910	4071170
7	18	244760	4071850				

Verbal Boundary Description

SEE 1" = 200' MAP OF HISTORIC DISTRICT

Boundary Justification

The Lawrenceville Historic District boundary is drawn to include the largest concentration of historic resources within the corporate limits of the Town of Lawrenceville, the county seat of Brunswick County. The corporate boundaries of the town were largely fixed by the early 19th century. Contributing resources include the courthouse, the courthouse square, the major public works projects of the New Deal era and the historic commercial district concentrated at the center of town, at the crossroads formed by Windsor Avenue from the north, North Main Street from the east, South Main Street from the south and South Hicks Street from the southwest. Other earlier residential dwellings and churches, found along these roads, within the corporate limits, are included in the district. Historic railroad resources along the Atlantic & Danville Railroad line, which runs east-west through the town and cuts the town in two, as well as related historic residential development west of the town center, both north and south of the railroad, are included within the boundaries of the historic district. To the north of the courthouse square, the district includes the historic educational, residential and religious buildings of St. Paul's College, the campus of which has been linked to the history of the town since St. Pauls' founding and largely contained within the town's corporate limits. Undeveloped areas of the town, and infill building after 1949 are excluded from the historic district.

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PHOTO LIST page 1

Photos are of the Lawrenceville Historic District, Lawrenceville, Virginia

VDHR File Number: 251-5001

Negative Number: 17461

Photographs taken March 1999 by Bill Laffoon

Photo 1 of 26

Brunswick County Courthouse

View of Courthouse from North Main Street

Photo 2 of 26

Brunswick County Courthouse Square

View of the Clerk's Office, the Courthouse and the Confederate Monument (seen in Courthouse portico) from the south

Photo 3 of 26

Commercial buildings in the 200 block of North Main Street

View of the west side of North Main Street from the southwest corner of the Courthouse Square

Photo 4 of 26

Commercial buildings in the 100 block of West Hicks Street

View of 102 through 132, south side of West Hicks Street & 203 North Main Street (corner of North Main & West Hicks) from the southwest corner of the Courthouse Square

Photo 5 of 26

Commercial buildings in the 200 & 300 block of North Main Street

View of 207 through 317, west side of North Main Street from the northwest corner of the Courthouse Square

Photo 6 of 26

Commercial buildings in the 200 block of North Main Street and the 100 block of east Hicks Street

View of 203 through 209 North Main Street (right in photo) and 102 through 110 East Hicks Street (left in photo) from the west side of the Courthouse Square

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CONTINUATION SHEET

PHOTO LIST page 2

Photo 7 of 26

Part of Saint Paul's College Campus
View of part of the campus from Church Street

Photo 8 of 26

Saint Paul's College: Memorial Chapel, The Saul Building and the Principal's Residence
View from the south

Photo 9 of 26

Saint Paul's College: William Scott Building
View from the west

Photo 10 of 26

A&D Railway, Lawrenceville RR Yard
View from the east showing footprint of old turntable and old railcar repair shed in distance behind

Photo 11 of 26

Old Lawrenceville High School, 405 Park Street
View of old school from the east

Photo 12 of 26

Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church, 400 Windsor Avenue
View of church from the west

Photo 13 of 26

Lawrenceville United Methodist Church, 300 Church Street
View of church from the north

Photo 14 of 26

Lawrenceville Baptist Church, 304 South Hicks Street
View of church from the west

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PHOTO LIST page 3

Photo 15 of 26
Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church, 415 High Street
View of church from the east

Photo 16 of 26
"Windsor" house, 710 Windsor Avenue
View of the house from the northwest

Photo 17 of 26
Windsor Avenue houses, 601, 603 & 607 Windsor Avenue
View of the west side of Windsor Avenue from the south

Photo 18 of 26
The "Barkley" house, 506 Windsor Avenue
View of the house from the southwest

Photo 19 of 26
The "Davie" house, 401 Windsor Avenue
View of the house from the north

Photo 20 of 26
The "Vaden" house, 502 Church Street
View of the house from the north

Photo 21 of 26
The "Turnbull" house, 508 South Main Street
View of the house from the northwest

Photo 22 of 26
The "May" house, 308 South Main Street
View of the house from the west

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CONTINUATION SHEET

PHOTO LIST page 4

Photo 23 of 26

"Sunnyside" house, 514 South Main Street
View of the house from the northwest

Photo 24 of 26

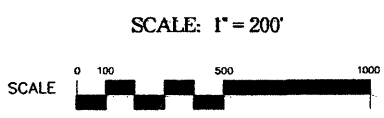
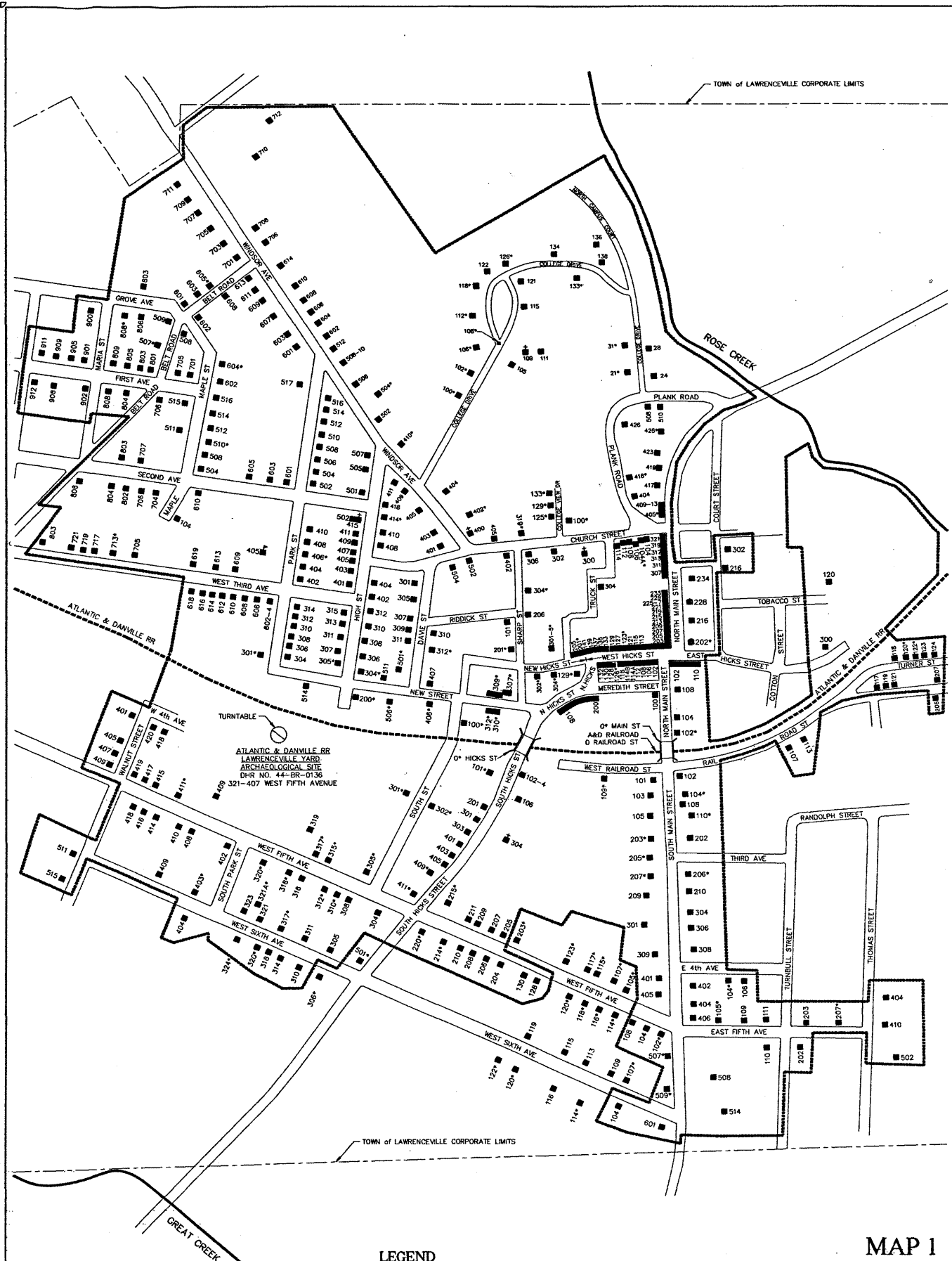
Railroad houses at 602 through 612 West 3rd Avenue
View of houses from the northeast

Photo 25 of 26

Swimming pool and bath house, 300 East Hicks Street
View of pool and bath house from the east

Photo 26 of 26

Lawrenceville baseball stadium and ball field
View of stadium and field from the east



- LEGEND**
- 605* ■ NOT HISTORIC plus ADDRESS NUMBER
 - 603 ■ HISTORIC plus ADDRESS NUMBER
 - PUBLIC SCHOOL
 - CHURCH
 - COURTHOUSE
 - BRIDGE OVER RAILROAD
 - PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
 - ATLANTIC & DANVILLE RAILROAD

MAP 1

LAWRENCEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PROPOSED STATE & NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

TOWN OF LAWRENCEVILLE &

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES PROJECT

LAWRENCEVILLE, VIRGINIA 23868

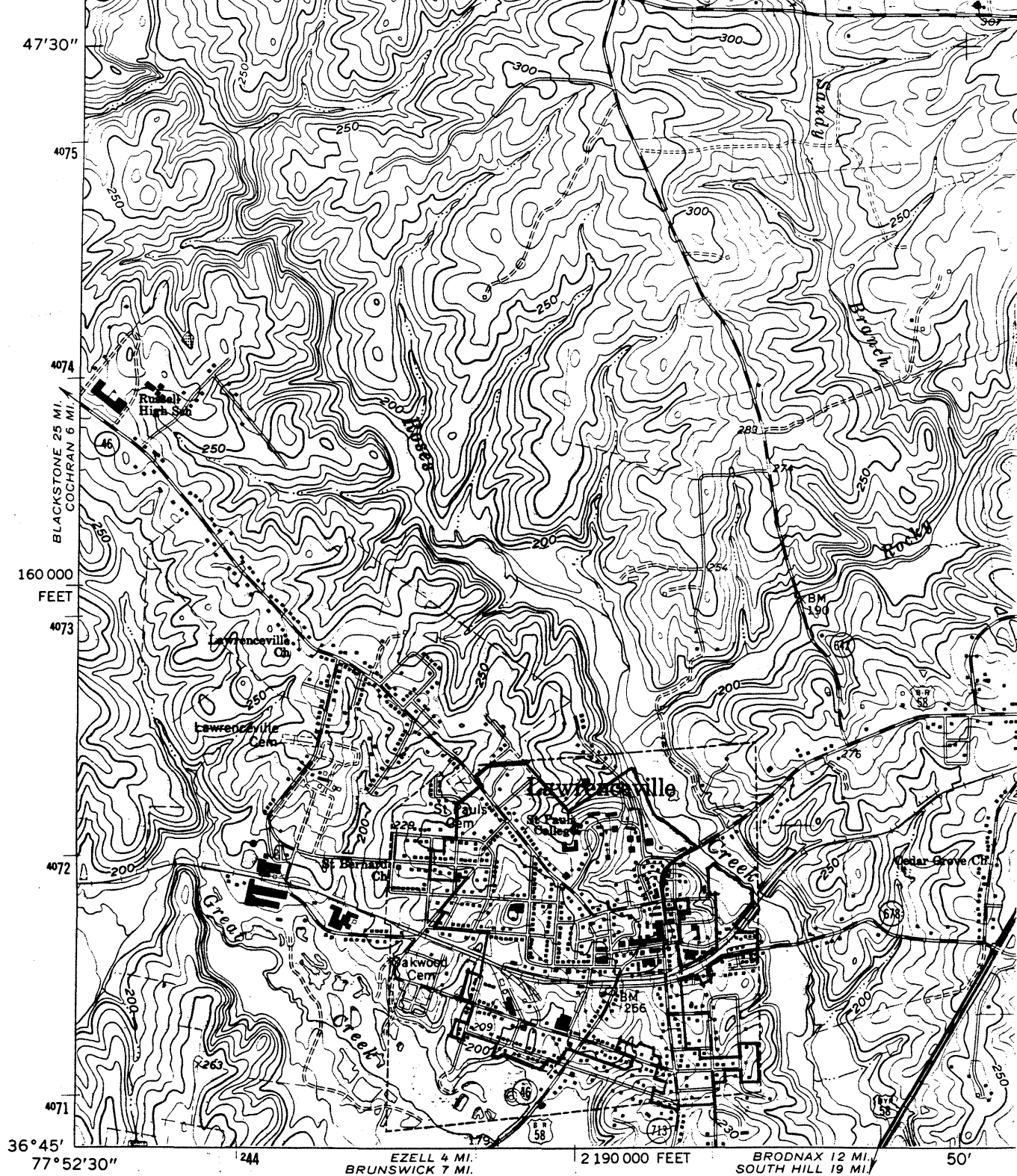
JUNE 25, 1999

RML Architecture & Engineering

303 North 19th Street

Richmond, Virginia 23223

(804) 645-8068



WHITE PLAINS
5457 III NW

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

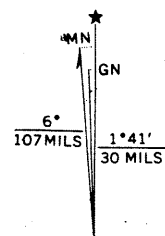
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1961. Field checked 1963.

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1973. This information not field checked



UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET