PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF) for HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Purpose of Evaluation
Please use the following space to explain briefly why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.

This old African American residential neighborhood is rich with history, both architecturally and sociologically.

Are you interested in applying for State and/or Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes _____ No ____ X _
Are you interested in receiving more information about DHR’s easement program? Yes _____ No ____ X _

1. General Information
   District name(s): ___Washington Park Neighborhood Historic District ___________
   DHR File # 127-8029 ___________

   Main Streets and/or Routes: ______________________________________________________
   City or Town: Richmond ___________

   Name of the Independent City or County where the property is located: __Richmond ___________

2. Physical Aspects
   Acreage: _______ 63.75 ___________

   Setting (choose only one of the following): Urban ____ Suburban _____ Town _____ Village _____ Hamlet _____ Rural _____

   Briefly describe the district’s overall setting, including any notable landscape features:

   The Washington Park neighborhood is located in the northern suburban area of the City of Richmond. Washington Park was originally known to residents as “Oak Park” and located in the Brookland(lyn) District of Henrico County, but is currently considered within Richmond city limits. The landscape is generally flat and the neighborhood abuts a fair amount of green space to the north and Forest Lawn Cemetery to the east. There are four access points into the Washington Park neighborhood; three from the south side off of North Avenue and one from the west side off of Forest Lawn Drive.
3. Architectural/Physical Description

Architectural Style(s): Vernacular; Craftsman; Colonial Revival; Minimal Traditional; Mid-Century Modern; International

If any individual properties within the district were designed by an architect, landscape architect, engineer, or other professional, please list here:

If any builders or developers are known, please list here: Fralen and Waldron, Inc.; Roy Rogers Builders; Smith-Pickford Insurance Company; Silas Omohonda

Date(s) of construction (can be approximate): Late 19th century – c. 1970
Are there any known threats to this district? Demolition; new construction

Narrative Description:
In the space below, briefly describe the general characteristics of the entire historic district, such as building patterns, types, features, and the general architectural quality of the proposed district. Include prominent materials and noteworthy building details within the district, as well as typical updates, additions, remodelings, or other alterations that characterize the district.

The Washington Park neighborhood is located in the northern suburban area of the City of Richmond. Washington Park was originally known to residents as “Oak Park” and located in the Brookland (lyn) District of Henrico County, but is currently considered within Richmond city limits. The earliest houses in the neighborhood were built in the late 19th century and the area gradually developed in the early- to mid-20th century into the community that currently exists. What was once a rural area slowly developed into a hub for African American residents with several schools, churches, shops, and service businesses to serve the neighborhood, with one school, two churches, and one shopping center remaining today. The original St. John Baptist Church (4322 North Avenue) was built from 1892-1893 but the community outgrew that building and constructed a larger buildings across the street at 4317 North Avenue in 1947. The only remaining commercial building sits at 4205 North Avenue, on the outermost edge of the neighborhood, and is a small strip of adjoined shops dating to c. 1900. The Mary Scott School at 4011 Moss Side Avenue dates to c. 1952.

The neighborhood is bounded by North Avenue on the south, Moss Side Avenue on the east, Maggie Walker and Jasper avenues on the north, and Piney Road and Cheatwood Avenue to the west. The interior streets of the irregular grid include Lincoln, Rex, Oak Park, and Moss Side avenues and Akron and Corbin streets, with Corbin Street and Moss Side Avenue oriented north to south. The neighborhood historic district boundaries follow the historic edges of the community.

The landscape is generally flat and the neighborhood abuts a fair amount of green space to the north and Forest Lawn Cemetery to the east. There are four access points into the Washington Park neighborhood; three from the south side off of North Avenue and one from the west side off of Forest Lawn Drive.

There are approximately three hundred houses in the community. The houses cover a span of at least 100 years of evolution. There are houses dating to circa 1890s-1900. Approximately one-fourth of the houses date to the 1920s and 1930s. The neighborhood grew the fastest after World War II and the dwellings from 1940 through the 1960s reflect that trend. The earliest aerial view available at the time of this PIF study dates to 1952, which shows that the neighborhood street layout has remained primarily intact, with the exception between Forest Lawn Drive and Piney Road on the west side, which was expanded in the 1970s.
Architectural Description
The neighborhood contains a variety of domestic architectural styles and forms, as well as one school, one shopping strip, and three churches (three includes the original St. John Baptist). At the height of its growth, houses ranged from the late 19th century to mid-20th century; at present, there are houses that date to the first quarter of the twentieth century but most dating to the postwar era of the neighborhood, along with a few 21st century infill houses.

The earlier houses, dating to c. 1900 through the 1930s, are mixed with the newer ones, dating from c. 1940-1970, with no discernable placement pattern related to age. Many of the oldest houses are paired down, late Italianate and vernacular cottages typically seen in Richmond’s urban neighborhoods of the same age. There are one-story cottages with mansard and shed roofs, with or without front porches extending the width of the façade. These modest dwellings are two to three bays wide and retain their original rooflines (716, 825 Maggie Walker Ave). These houses are typically narrow in width but extend deeper into the parcel than later one-story houses. There are also multiple two-story iterations of the side entry, two- to three-bay wide mansard roof design seen throughout the neighborhood (508 Lincoln Ave, c. 1910). Some of the two story houses have front gable roofs instead of mansard and were built with and without front porches.

There are multiple bungalows and Craftsman style houses with deep front porches, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters. Some of the houses have porch railings and columns intact, others have been replaced. There is a variety of architecture dating from the 1940s to the 1970s. Some of the earlier houses from this period are Colonial Revival but most of the houses that were built during the late 1950s to 60s building boom are Minimal Traditional. Some of the Minimal Traditional style houses, dating to the 1950s and 1960s appear to be standard plan designs. There is at least one mid-century modern house that may have been architect-designed due to its form and level of detail (4402 Corbin St., c.1961). There are some Split Level and Ranch style houses likely dating from about 1955-1970.

There have been minor changes to many houses, including replacement windows, roofing material, and/or siding replacement. There are several houses without any replacement materials, but they are typically in fair to poor condition. Most fences are chain link, which preserves the original open feeling of the neighborhood.

The stucco St. John Baptist Church, ca. 1892-93, remains intact under a layer of vinyl siding and brick veneer at the front entrance. The eclectic building contains a bracketed bell tower, wide, overhanging roof, pointed arch windows, multiple front gable sections with stained glass along the façade. When the congregation outgrew the building, a larger brick church was built directly across North Avenue.

The Mary Scott School is a one-story, flat-roofed building with rows of glass block windows across the façade, fitting with trends in school design of the 1950s. The building appears to have high integrity of design and materials, and now serves the community as a preschool.

The c. 1900 brick commercial strip of shops fronting North Avenue along the boundary of Washington Park contains multiple storefronts and appears to have had most ornamental detail removed. The storefronts are delineated by individual entrance doors and range in size and number of bays.
Discuss the district’s general setting and/or streetscapes, including current property uses (and historic uses if different), such as industrial, residential, commercial, religious, etc. For rural historic districts, please include a description of land uses.

The district is located on the north side of the City of Richmond, in an area with clusters of neighborhoods branching from major thoroughfares such as Chamberlayne and Laburnum avenues. Washington Park has more of a rural feeling in the north and east sections due to Roy West Park and Forest Lawn Cemetery abutting the neighborhood’s boundaries. There is a heavily wooded buffer and no vehicle access between Washington Park and the cemetery. Along North Avenue, the southern boundary of the neighborhood, sit two churches and a small shopping center. Other than those three buildings and the Mary Scott School located on Moss Side Avenue on the east side of the neighborhood, only single family dwellings comprise the neighborhood. In the early- to mid-twentieth century, there were multiple businesses operating within the bounds of the neighborhood – primarily small shops and a c.1912 school that has since been demolished. The streets were laid out in a predominately horizontal orientation from east to west with two vertically-laid streets in the center of the neighborhood and another on the western edge of the neighborhood that forms the outer boundary.
4. District's History and Significance

In the space below, briefly describe the history of the district, such as when it was established, how it developed over time, and significant events, persons, and/or families associated with the property. Please list all sources of information used to research the history of the property. (It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or family genealogies to this form.) Normally, only information contained on this form is forwarded to the State Review Board.

If the district is important for its architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, or other aspects of design, please include a brief explanation of this aspect.

Washington Park is one of the older settled Black communities in Richmond, which dates to the early 1870s, where black people have continued to occupy until the present day. The first piece of land owned by blacks in the Washington Park/Oak Park area was given to a man named Ned Banks. He was given five acres of land by Ms. Eliza Burton who owned all of what was Oak Park. Oak Park consists of forty and one-fourth acres of land, which is the outer circle of Washington Park. A map dated 1887 shows the land Ned Banks lived on; it was between Piney Road and Old Brook Road. The map also shows the area owned by A.W. Shields, which is the core of the present day Washington Park and it consists of sixty and three fourths acres of land.

Washington Park was located in the Brookland(llyn) District of Henrico County. It was approximately three and one-half miles from the city of Richmond. Some of the street names have been changed since the area was first incorporated in 1914. A part of the area was incorporated along with the Ginter Park subdivision – including the lower parts of Corbin Street, Oak Park Avenue, all of North Avenue to Old Brook Road, the lower part of Piney Road, and all of Old Brook Road to Forest Lawn Drive. The second incorporation was in 1942 when all of Washington Park/Oak Park was incorporated along with the City Farm (presently John Marshall High School site) and the Pine Camp area to Azalea Road.

The following are significant dates in the development of Washington Park:
March 31, 1887 – W.H. Beveridge, Special Commissioner, sold to A.W. Shields 60.75 acres of land, which is the core of Washington Park.
June 8, 1903- N.W. Bowe, Executor of A.W. Shields estate, sold to Cornelia R. Shields 60.75 acres of land same as above.
December 12, 1905- Cornelia R. Shields sold to Annie H. Purvis 60.75 acres of land.
June 4, 1906- Annie H. Purvis sold to J.L. Cheatwood and Jon C. Cheatwood 60.75 acres
June 12, 190* - L.J. Cheatwood, Annie L. Cheatwood, and Jon C. Cheatwood sold to the Washington Land Corporation 60.75 acres, same as above.

The Washington Park Land Corporation named the area Washington Park in 1912. In 1910, James Burton commissioned Silas Omohondra to lay out the area as Oak Park, except the acreage owned by Ned Banks. In 1912, Washington Park was laid out by the same corporation who purchased it from L.J. Cheatwood. Oak Park, according to a map in deed book #167A shows the boundaries and a description of the land. The area is north of Ginter Park and its boundaries are North Avenue from one half (1/2) block east of Moss Side Avenue to Horse Swamp Creek, continue down North Avenue towards Old Brook Road, up Old Brook Road to Forrest Lawn Drive to intersect with Old Piney Road, down Piney Road to Second Avenue, (Akron Street) down Second Ave to Corbin Street, down Corbin Street back to North Avenue. Washington Park starts on the east from Corbin Street and First Avenue (Rex Avenue), down First Avenue past Moss Side Avenue, up Horse Swamp Creek to Beechwood Road, down Beechwood going west to Forrest Lawn Drive to Piney Road and south to Cheatwood Avenue, east on Cheatwood to Corbin Street. The dividing line between Washington Park and Oak Park was Second Avenue (Akron Ave) and a large drainage ditch (see map), which was filled and paved over after the city incorporated the area in 1942.
There were a large number of Blacks living in this area before the 1870s (Brook Road) and the first church was organized in 1870 and its first minister was Joe Claiborne, Sr.: Mr. Claiborne has many relatives still living in Washington Park today. A copy of the deed verified the date of the first church building; it was presented to the St. John Church congregation in 1892. There is a deed that verifies the purchase of the land and school from the Washington Park Land Corporation in 1929. The Hill’s City Directory shows a second church was formed in 1921, under the leadership of Rev. Archie Mitchell Kent, the First Baptist Church was formed. Rev. Archie Mitchell Kent organized the church after leaving St. John with his family and several deacons and their families. The first location of this church was in the home of Deacon Wesley and Mrs. Mary Eliza Davis. Other deacons who left were Deacon Marcus Coleman, Deacon Calvin Green, and Deacon Eugene Meredith. According to the Hill’s City Directory dated 1922, there was a Kent Temple Church located on Second Avenue near Piney Road and later on Second Avenue near John Street. In 1925, the Directory lists the Kent Temple as First Baptist Church due to a name change. Also, in 1925, the City Directory lists the church at the present site on Cheatwood Avenue. The present minister is Rev. Willie C. Thompson, Sr.

The Washington Park School was built around 1912 and was governed by the Brooklyn District School Board. It was a three room building on the corner of Walker and Moss Side Avenue. Later, in 1929, due to an increase in population in the Washington Park area, the Henrico County School Board purchased the school and the land, and added two more rooms to the existing building. In 1942, the Washington Park School was purchased by the City of Richmond School Board from Henrico County School Board. The Washington Park School was closed in September of 1953. Washington Park School was a five room frame building with primary through grade six. When the six grades were completed, the students were sent to Virginia Randolph High School. When the City incorporated the area in 1942, the Washington Park School had an enrollment of 114 students and the final enrollment in 1953 was 126. In October of 1953, Washington Park School was declared surplus to the City of Richmond and was demolished.

The replacement school is the present Mary Scott Elementary School on Moss Side Ave, built c. 1952. It is located between Akron and Rex Avenues. It consisted of a brick structure with more than ten classrooms. The students entered at the kindergarten level and graduated at the completion of the sixth grade.

**Area’s Economic Base**

Washington Park was a community surrounded by all “white” neighborhoods. The closest black neighborhood was Randolph Town, on the Brook Hill estate, and Providence Park, a small black community similar to Washington Park, and is bound on the west by Ladies Miles Road. As we know, segregation was a way of life in the south and small clusters of blacks in these isolated communities had to look out for each other. Washington Park was just that kind of community – the residents looked out for the young and old in the area and helped in every way to keep the area as one big family.

Stores – most stores were one story; some were two story buildings. They were all wood-framed and stucco.

1915 – Ms. Beverley Young’s store, located at the corner of Corbin Street and Rex Avenue. She sold sodas, cookies, pies, cakes, candy, and other assorted items.

1916 – Sailsbery store, located at the corner of North Avenue and Corbin Street. They sold groceries, wine, beer, vegetables, and meats. This store was “white” (Jewish) owned and catered mostly to the Ginter Park community.

1921 – Roderick R. Beard store started on Piney Road and Rex Avenue, and later moved to the corner of Piney Road and Akron Avenue. They sold vegetables, meats, and other groceries.

1938 – Jack Crabs, owned and operated by Jack Jiggetts was located at the corner of Piney Road and Akron Avenue. He sold sandwiches, sodas, and seafood. There was also a pool room located in the store for

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recreation. He later moved his store to Piney Road and Taft Street. There he sold crabs, seafood, vegetables, meats, and other groceries.

Other Services
1921 – Shoe repair located on Second Avenue near Piney Road and operated by Mr. J.J. Banks.
1926 – Laundry located on Second Avenue near the corner of John Street and was operated by Mr. Landis.
1926 – Cleaners located on the corner of First Avenue and John Street and was operated by Mr. Eddie Banks.

Postal Service
1921-1925: In the early days, all mail for the Washington Park area would be delivered to Brook Hill estate. Mr. Beard would go to Brook Hill and pick up the mail for the area and bring the mail back to his store, The people who lived in the area would pick up their mail from the store.

1925-1942: The first regular postal service in the area was at the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Corbin Street. The postmaster was Mr. Chris Williams. He would sort the mail and deposit it in the respective mail boxes which were located at the corners of Lincoln Avenue and Corbin Street. There were about forty boxes, one for each family in Washington Park. (Also a row of mailboxes at the corner of Oak Park Avenue and Corbin Street for that section)

Entertainment
1921-1972: Market Inn opened in 1921 and went on to become one of the top black-owned night clubs in the state, and was well known all over the country. I believe I can safely say Market Inn put Washington Park on the city map. It started as an ice cream stand at the corner of Booker Street and Walker Avenue. Adjacent to this was an amusement park, both owned and operated by Mr. Robert Long, Sr. Mr. Long lived on Walker Avenue just across the street from the amusement area. The house still stands today at 827 Maggie Walker Avenue. Mr. Long employed many of the locals to work the amusement park and the ice cream concessions. We cannot in good conscience mention people who were employed at Market Inn without mentioning Mr. Henry “Duce” Turner, who for many years was a valued and trusted employee. At this time in the Richmond area, most places of entertainment was off limits to blacks, except businesses that were owned and operated by blacks on Second Street. The very young school age children did not have places for outing. Bob Long would make the amusement park available for school outings. Black families would come by chartered buses to attend the park. At night, the park was opened for adult bus rides and entertainment. Later, Mr. Long began to add on to the ice cream stand and this was the start of the famous night club we knew and loved as “Market Inn”. Some of the most famous black entertainers performed at Market Inn once it became a night club.

1921-1972: Eddie’s Inn, as the locals so affectionately referred to as “Banks”, started from a cleaners in 1926, added on a store in 1928 and later an area for dancing. This also became a top entertainment spot in the area for people who wanted an outing in the country. There were many bus rides and hay rides to this spot in Washington Park during the late 1930’s and early 1940’s. The locals enjoyed going to “Banks” on Saturday and Sunday afternoons for refreshments and dancing, especially after a ball game. How many of the old-timers hear the name “Pretty Papa” and “Miss Juanita” and not think with a smile of “Banks”. Banks closed down in 1972 and is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Hunt, 720 Rex Avenue.

1947-Present: Another form of entertainment was our own local baseball club. Who can ever forget Saturday and Sunday afternoons at the ball diamond (the present site of our reunion) watching the Washington Park Blue Sox play ball. The ball club is still in existence today, operating as the Richmond Blue Sox. Who can remember the Blue Sox without remembering some of their most vocal supporters, such as Daisey Claiborne, Daisey Saunders, Raymond Creighton, Pudden Saunders, and Molly Day.
**Washington Park Blue Sox**

The Washington Park Blue Sox was formed in 1946 by Mr. Lee Thompson. He was the first manager and was assisted by Mr. Lattie Dark and Mr. Rob Thompson, followed by Mr. Otis Gains, Mr. Reynold Vaughan, and Mr. Melvin Day. The booking manager was Mr. William Day, Jr. In 1964, the name was changed to the Richmond Blue Sox. The Blue Sox have played in the Richmond Baseball League and the All-American League. The team is still playing on weekends, traveling surrounding Virginia areas and making their annual trip to New Haven, Connecticut. The Richmond Blue Sox is currently under the management of Mr. Melvin Day, Sr. and Mr. James Day, Sr.

**Mid-Century Changes**

After the 1942 incorporation of Washington Park and Oak Park, the community became placid and began to adjust to the new people who moved into the area after the builders’ postwar projects. The community began to feel like it did at the turn of the century, and places like Market Inn and Banks were in full bloom. The churches remained mainstays of the community and the schools were very good. All was well, except the city had not made any improvements since the incorporation.

Because of its separation from surrounding areas by natural boundaries, the city felt that the neighborhood was an excellent testing ground for a conservation program. In response to the study, findings, and recommendation report, the city and Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority (RRHA) began to talk about the possibility of renewal.

Next, initial contact was made with the community. The community response was favorable. The approach was to request funds to prepare a neighborhood plan. It was approved by RRHA and by the Richmond City Council in November 1966. In January 1967, an application was made to HUD for a survey and planning grant of $125,000, and for a grant reserved of approximately $5.4 million dollars under the auspices of a conventional urban renewal program.

The Washington Park Civic League’s first meeting was held on March 20, 1967. The executive director of RRHA explained the projected role of the Authority in the renewal plan. There was a committee formed as a liaison between the community and the Housing Authority. This committee was referred to as the Project Area Committee (PAC). The first meeting was held on May 6, 1967 and was composed of 12 members, later of 15 members. The committee represented a cross-section of the community.

Shortly after this initial presentation of the committee’s preliminary statement of objectives of conservation plan (October 1967), the survey and planning grant was approved by HUD. During this process, several major changes in the plan were recommended by various citizens resulted in revisions in the plan. The major elements of the program were worked out during this initial year and most of the problems resolved to everyone’s satisfaction. Community approval of the plan was given in September 1968.

The method of funding the program changed from that of a conventional urban renewal program to that of a neighborhood development program (NDP). This change was made official on October 29, 1968. An application for the funding of Washington Park as a NDP project was authorized by the commissioners on January 27, 1969.

Meanwhile, approval of the City Planning Commission (on January 27, 1969) and of the City Council (in February and April of 1969) was received for several changes in the City’s master plan that pertained to the Washington Park area. The major changes designated as the NDP area were:

1. The extension of Bellevue Avenue
2. Intersect Chamberlayne Avenue and Old Brook Road to Forest Lawn Avenue
3. Forest Lawn Avenue to eventually intersect with Azalea Avenue
4. Designation of a triangular parcel of land between Montrose Avenue, Laburnum Avenue, and North Avenue for use as a public park
5. The designation of a large plot of land north of John Marshall High School as a future Junior School site

On January 20, 1970, notification was received from the office of Congressman David Satterfield that funds had been approved for the Washington Park neighborhood development program. This marked the end of the planning phase and prepared the way for implementation of the program.

The primary goal of the Washington Park project was, from the beginning, the preservation of the existing residential character and design of the neighborhood, which determined that the predominant land use of the area would be single family detached residential. Most of the single-family units that would exist in the area at the close of the project would match those that previously existed.

The idea of multi-family land use in the Washington Park area was met with considerable community resistance at the beginning of the project. However, the Authority’s planning consultants considered the area between the original right-of-way of Old Brook Road and Piney Road to be the best suited for multi-family use due to the fact that the projected high traffic volume on Old Brook Road would make the area unsuitable for single-family lots. The residents of Washington Park agreed.

The plan limited public housing construction to 25 units of elderly housing, some of which would provide replacement units for elderly persons displaced from the neighborhood. The section finally agreed upon is located in the corner of North Avenue and the former right-of-way of Old Brook Road. These units, plus the Section 236 housing, was the only planned multi-family use within the project area, except for a small group of previously existing buildings located on North Avenue, which were not expected to be acquired.

The land designated for public use in Washington Park falls mostly in the category of park land and is concentrated along Horse Swap Creek, the eastern boundary of the project area. The area immediately adjacent to the creek would be a “green belt” area since the steepness of the grade into the creek makes it unsuitable for building. This area would not be developed, but left more or less in its natural state. Maybe with a trail for walking, another area to be used as park land is located along Forest Lawn Avenue.

The original plan for the Washington Park area included a commercial site at the northwest corner of Cheatwood and Booker streets. On this site, a replacement for Jiggetts’ store, a small grocery store that had been in the neighborhood for many years, was to be built. However, many of the residents were opposed to reopening the store since they considered it to be a potentially troublesome gathering place for persons from outside the community. It was finally decided to eliminate this commercial area from the plan and to offer an alternative site on North Avenue to the owner. The owner and his family bitterly resisted this decision and refused the alternative site. In the end, Mr. Jiggetts chose to close his store entirely rather than accept a new site. Mr. Jiggetts was not the only small business to be removed from Washington Park. All of the remaining stores included Banks and Market Inn were considered incompatible with the surrounding residential use.

The only commercial property in the area is a small shopping center on North Avenue between Corbin Street and Moss Side Avenue. The community wanted a new professional building in this shopping center, however, a study done found this to be economically infeasible and the idea was dropped.

A few of the construction companies who were responsible for the building of the different types of homes in Washington Park during the revitalization were Fralen and Waldron, Inc., who developed and built the Newman Village and Senior Housing in that area. Roy Rogers Builders, Inc. constructed the cape style houses and Smith-Pitchford Ins. Construction Company built the larger ranch style homes.
In the forefront of all the community involvement was Dr. Roy A. West, the President of the Washington Park Civic League. Dr. West, a long time resident of Washington Park, went on to be elected to the Richmond City Council in 1982 and in the same year became the Mayor of the City of Richmond. He served as Mayor until 1986. He continued to serve on the City Council until July 1994.
5. Property Ownership  (Check as many categories as apply):

Private: _____ Public\Local ______ Public\State ______ Public\Federal ______

Current Legal Owner(s) of the Property (If the property has more than one owner, please list each below or on an additional sheet.)

name/title: __________________________________________
organization: __________________________________________
street & number: _______________________________________
city or town: __________________________________________
state: __________ zip code: __________
e-mail: _____________________________________ telephone: __________

Legal Owner’s Signature: ___________________________ Date: __________

** Signature required for processing all applications. **

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person:

Contact person: __________________________________________
Daytime Telephone: __________

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)

name/title: __________________________
organization: __________________________
street & number: __________________________
city or town: __________________________
state: __________________________ zip code: __________________________
e-mail: __________________________ telephone: __________________________

6. Notification

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator, City Manager, and/or Town Manager.

name/title: __________________________
locality: __________________________
street & number: __________________________
city or town: __________________________
state: __________ zip code: __________

Department of Historic Resources

1/30/2018