United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Signature of the Keeper

Monroe Ward Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property City of Richmond, VA
County and State 99001717
NR Reference Number

Date of Action

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As the designated authority under the National Historic P	reservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X additional documentation _	_ additional documentation: name change
move removal other	
meets the documentation standards for registering propert Places and meets the procedural and professional requirer	
Aulie & Jangan	3/10/2025
Signature of Certifying Official/Title	Date of Action
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ederal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National Historic P	reservation Act, as amended,
As the designated authority under the National Historic P I hereby certify that this additional documentation move removal other	_ additional documentation: name change
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As the designated authority under the National Historic P I hereby certify that this additional documentation move removal other meets the documentation standards for registering proper Places and meets the procedural and professional requirer Signature of Certifying Official/Title	_ additional documentation: name change ies in the National Register of Historic nents set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
As the designated authority under the National Historic P I hereby certify that this additional documentation move removal other meets the documentation standards for registering proper Places and meets the procedural and professional requirer Signature of Certifying Official/Title ational Park Service Certification	_ additional documentation: name change ies in the National Register of Historic nents set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
As the designated authority under the National Historic P I hereby certify that this additional documentation move removal other meets the documentation standards for registering propert Places and meets the procedural and professional requirer Signature of Certifying Official/Title ational Park Service Certification I hereby certify that this property is:	_ additional documentation: name change ies in the National Register of Historic nents set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
As the designated authority under the National Historic P I hereby certify that this additional documentation move removal other meets the documentation standards for registering propert Places and meets the procedural and professional requirer Signature of Certifying Official/Title ational Park Service Certification I hereby certify that this property is: entered in the National Register	_ additional documentation: name change ies in the National Register of Historic nents set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
As the designated authority under the National Historic P I hereby certify that this additional documentation move removal other meets the documentation standards for registering propert Places and meets the procedural and professional requirer Signature of Certifying Official/Title ational Park Service Certification I hereby certify that this property is: entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register	_ additional documentation: name change ies in the National Register of Historic nents set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
As the designated authority under the National Historic P I hereby certify that this additional documentation move removal other meets the documentation standards for registering propert Places and meets the procedural and professional requirer Signature of Certifying Official/Title ational Park Service Certification I hereby certify that this property is: entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register determined not eligible for the National Register	_ additional documentation: name change ies in the National Register of Historic nents set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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Introduction

The Monroe Ward Historic District was originally listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) in 1999 and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 2000 under Criteria B and C as an evolved, mixed-use, urban neighborhood in the city of Richmond with significance on the local level in the areas of Social History, Literature, Engineering, Architecture, and Landscape Architecture. The period of significance for the original district begins in 1814, with the construction of the Federal style Curtis Carter House, later known as the Crozet House (127-5816-0065; NRHP 1972), and ends in 1949, the 50-year mark at the time of the 1999 nomination and when the transition to commercial and business uses had begun to characterize the district. Located immediately west of the city center and extending along Main and Cary streets between Jefferson and Third streets, the original district comprised 80 primary residential and commercial resources, including sixty-nine identified as contributing and eleven as non-contributing to the district.

The Monroe Ward Historic District 2025 Update extends the period of significance to 1967 under Criterion C with significance on the local level in the area of Architecture to encompass the continued evolution of the mixed-use, urban neighborhood from residential to primarily commercial and business use in response to trends in the development and decentralization of Richmond following World War II. This transition began in the early-20th century with the conversion of historic residences to offices and retail businesses with minimal modifications and, in some cases, storefront additions. By extending the period of significance to 1967, the nomination acknowledges the continued evolution of the neighborhood into the more recent past and recognizes the mid-century architectural trends with the design and construction of new, purpose-built commercial buildings and offices between 1950 and 1967 in the Commercial and International styles.

Updating the period of significance for the Monroe Ward Historic District will result in the reclassification of five primary resources and the addition of the International and Commercial styles as contributing architectural styles within the district. Of these reclassifications, three buildings dating to the 1960s, 7 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0020), 22-24 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0017), and 114 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0029), were less than fifty years old when the original historic district was listed in 1999/2000 and are now considered contributing historic resources within the updated period of significance. Another building at 1 East Cary Street (127-5816-0018), which was listed in the original nomination as noncontributing due to a front addition that post-dated 1949, has been reclassified as contributing as the addition now falls into the period of significance. Additionally, the incorrect date of construction in the original district nomination for the building at 5 West Cary Street (127-5816-0043) has been corrected from 1955 (which post-dated the period of significance at the time) to 1941 to include it as a contributing resource. The updated inventory also corrects the date of construction for the building at 210 E. Main Street (127-5816-0074) from ca. 1940 to 1952; however, no change is required to the contributing status of this resource given the expanded period of significance. Additionally, a number of rowhouses and double houses, which were surveyed previously as single primary resources, have been reclassified as individual resources to meet current NPS standards. This revision has resulted in an increased number of primary resources listed in the inventory. The updated inventory also includes ten recently constructed townhouses and six secondary resources not included in the 1999 survey and nomination. Four of the

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secondary resources are garages, three of which are historic and contribute to the district. The other two secondary resources are fences at the **Glasgow House** (127-5816-0077; NRHP 1972), both of which contribute to the historic significance of the district. Based on the resurvey and expanded period of significance, the Monroe Ward Historic District 2025 Update comprises a total of 101 contributing resources (99 buildings, 2 objects) and 18 non-contributing resources (all buildings). Two contributing buildings – the **Ellen Glasgow House** (NRHP 71001041) and the **Crozet House** (NRHP 72001521, DHR ID 127-5816-0065) – were listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places prior to the listing of the district and are noted in the resource count in Section 5.

The following continuation sheets for the Monroe Ward Historic District 2025 Update do not repeat information previously included in the 1999 nomination. All new information presented below is organized by section headings as listed in the current nomination form. The National Register Criteria and Areas of Significance for the historic district remain as outlined in the original nomination. The historic district boundaries have not been changed as a result of this update. However, as the significance period has been extended to 1967, all resources in the original district have been resurveyed to re-evaluate their current condition and contributing status. While no demolitions were documented in the district since the 1999 survey. The recent construction of ten new townhouses is included in the updated inventory. As a result of the expanded period of significance and the 2024 survey, an updated inventory has been generated and included in this amendment. Although the district boundaries remain the same as the 1999 nomination, the historic district map has been updated to accurately reflect the current contributing and noncontributing status of all resources within the district based on the expanded period of significance (1814-1967).

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SECTION 5: Classification

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>97</u>	<u>18</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>99</u>	<u>18</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

- Ellen Glasgow House (NRHP 71001041, DHR ID 127-5816-0077)
- Crozet House (NRHP 72001521, DHR ID 127-5816-0065)

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SECTION 7: Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.) Principal exterior materials of the property:

CONCRETE, BRICK, METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Originally listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1999 and the National Register in 2000, the approximately 18-acre Monroe Ward Historic District is located just west of downtown Richmond. Comprised primarily of early-19th to mid-20th century residential and commercial buildings extending along Cary and Main streets between Jefferson Street to the northeast and Third Street to the southwest, the district is characterized as a mixed-use urban neighborhood. The Monroe Ward Historic District largely retains its historic setting as described in the original nomination.

The 2025 Monroe Ward Historic District Update does not change the district boundaries. The proposed extension of the period of significance to end in 1967 incorporates four purpose-built commercial office buildings constructed between 1950 and 1967 and one ca. 1933 warehouse with a 1967 front retail addition as contributing resources. Based on the resurvey and expanded period of significance, the Monroe Ward Historic District 2025 Update comprises 101 contributing resources (96 primary buildings, three secondary buildings, and two objects) and eighteen non-contributing resources (seventeen primary buildings and one secondary building).

These mid-century commercial and office buildings, along with the large addition, represent the complete evolution of the neighborhood to a mixed-use district on the edge of downtown Richmond. Designed in the International and Commercial styles, these buildings embody distinct characteristics of mid-century design principles and development patterns and demonstrate the use of new materials and construction techniques that clearly convey their function as commercial and office buildings. In response to mid-20th century expectations of the workplace, the low-rise commercial and office buildings incorporate flexible

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floorplans, internal light and climate control, and on-site parking while also respecting the scale, massing, and setback of the earlier residential buildings of the neighborhood to create a diverse yet harmonious streetscape for the mixed-use district. As a whole, the district continues to embody the evolution of architectural styles, building types, and uses from the early-19th century through the present.

Narrative Description

Setting

Located just west of downtown Richmond, the setting of the Monroe Ward Historic District as described below in the 1999 nomination remains relatively unchanged.

The Monroe Ward Historic District is composed of buildings lining Main and Cary Streets between Jefferson Street on the northwest and Third Street on the southeast. As with the majority of Richmond's Central Business District, the street grid is rotated 45 degrees off north-south, continuing the city's original layout further to the east. This grid, which responded to a sharp bend in James River at the falls, has the principal thoroughfares extending east- and westward, while the (typically) numbered cross-streets intersect them at right angles leading to and from the river...On a gently rising plateau three-quarters of a mile from the James River, Monroe Ward lies between the two promontories of Gambles Hill and Oregon Hill...Main and Cary Streets stretch across the high land above the river, and the cross streets, 1st, 2nd, Foushee, Adams, and Jefferson fall precipitously between Oregon and Gambles Hills to the bottom land edging the river.

Description

As described in the 1999 nomination, the district is characterized by its evolution over time:

Monroe Ward inhabits a sector that has long played a role in the life of the city: in the first half of the 19th century as an elegant residential quarter, then beginning in the second quarter of the twentieth century as a commercial district. The neighborhood is regaining popularity for office and residential use as the century draws to its close.²

The assemblage of Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Georgian Revival, Neoclassical, and Colonial Revival-style row houses of the early-19th to early-20th century residential neighborhood continue to dominate the character of the Monroe Ward Historic District. Although many of these houses have been modified for commercial, office, or mixed-use, they still convey their historic residential character by retaining their upper-level fenestration patterns, cornices, polygonal projecting bays, rooflines, and front porches as well as their scale, massing, and setbacks. The conversion of many of these houses for adaptive reuse, which began in the second decade of the 20th century, is often credited with

¹ Mary Harding Sadler et al., "Monroe Ward Historic District National Register Nomination," (DHR File No. 127-5816, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, June 1999), sec. 7, p. 1.

² Ibid, sec. 7, p. 1.

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preserving the neighborhood just west of downtown Richmond during a period of disinvestment in the central city.

A total of four buildings and one major addition to an existing building were constructed in the Monroe Ward Historic District during the expanded period of significance (1950-1967). Of these, only one building was constructed in the 1950s. The ca. 1952 two-story commercial building at 210 E. Main Street (127-5816-0074) is a modern example of the Main Street Commercial style. Pre-cast concrete panels sheath the front elevation, while the side elevation walls are red brick. A parapet with terracotta coping along the side elevations extends above the flat roof. A flat, aluminum awning spans the front elevation above the storefront and side entrance. The asymmetrical aluminum-frame storefront, side entrance containing double-leaf, aluminum-frame doors, and flat awning illustrate the influence of the Moderne style on modest commercial buildings. The second-story window openings contain grouped three-part aluminum awning windows. Based on the photograph in the City of Richmond property card, it appears the only alteration to the building has been the replacement of the storefront windows. However, the size of the storefront opening is unchanged.



Figure 1: 210 E. Main Street, City of Richmond property card

The ca. 1965 commercial building at **7 E. Cary Street** (127-5816-0020) is another modest building influenced by the Modern style. The one-story, painted brick building with flat roofline features a large, angled, aluminum-frame storefront with an off-center entrance. The building is relatively unchanged, as only the historic entry doors and exterior signage appear to have been replaced.

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Figure 2: 7 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0020), City of Richmond property card.

Constructed in 1964 for Second and Cary Street Corp., the office building at **114 E. Cary Street** (127-5816-0029) is designed in the International Style with steel-frame construction, brick and architectural stone curtain walls, and ribbon windows. The raised two-story building is supported by piers that establish an open-air parking deck beneath the building – a feature often incorporated in International Style buildings. The parking level, which accommodated twenty-two cars, was designed so that it could be enclosed to provide another floor level of office space if demand warranted; however, the parking deck remains open. The building is in good condition and retains integrity with little to no changes to the exterior.

Constructed several years later in 1967, the raised three-story building at 22-24 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0017) also has an on-site parking area below the main floors of offices. First and Cary Corp. developed the 6,700-square-foot office building in 1967 for \$400,000.3 Local architecture firm Wright, Jones & Wilkerson designed the building in the International Style. The contractor was Conquest, Moncure & Dunn, Inc. Upon completion of construction, Wright, Jones & Wilkerson moved into the third-floor offices of the building. The steel structure is faced with brick and cast stone. Dark metal windows set between aggregate "modur" stone pilasters accentuate the façade. Recessed stone panels extend horizontally between the upper-story windows. The off-center entrance bay is recessed within the easternmost bay at the corner of First and Cary streets. The entrance and window openings above contain aluminum-frame storefront systems in a dark finish. The original lobby finishes are visible from the building's entrance. The building has a prominent presence along E. Cary Street, but appears even more striking from the rear, as an adjacent surface parking lot leaves the north elevation exposed.

³ "Firm to Build Office Building," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, February 1, 1967, p. 9.

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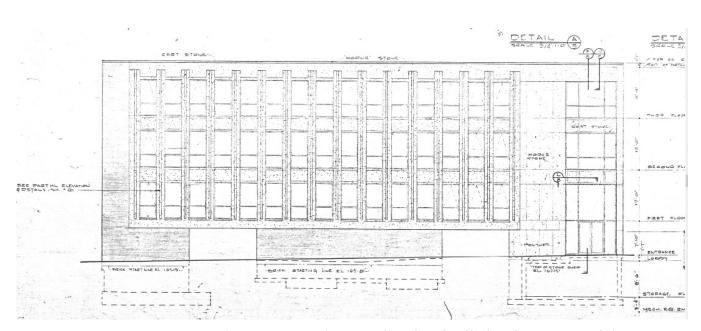


Figure 3: 22-24 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0017), 1967 elevation detail, drawing no. 5, Wright, Jones & Wilkerson, Architects, August 1967.

A large addition was constructed in 1967 to the front of the ca. 1933 building at 1 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0018) to provide a front retail section for the existing furniture warehouse at the southeast corner of Foushee and Cary streets. Zaban's Mattress & Box Spring Co built the warehouse at 1 E. Cary Street in the early 1930s and later expanded into the 1880s house at 5 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0019) during the 1940s for use as part of its manufacturing operation. However, the buildings were not connected internally until sometime between 1952 and 1961, based on city directories and Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. The one-story addition, which wraps around the front and west side elevations, dates to 1967 when the building permit card notes the "new front" and Robert M Dunville & Brothers, Inc., insulation contractors, acquired the building. New window openings added between June 2018 and July 2019 pierce the Foushee Street elevation. While the openings resemble the larger industrial windows observed in a 1933 *Richmond Times-Dispatch* photograph it is unclear whether the new windows reestablish historic masonry openings or are new openings. This modern front addition, which was incorrectly identified in the 1999 nomination as a ca. 1970 office building, has been reclassified as a contributing building as it continues the earlier trend in the district of constructing front commercial additions to earlier rowhouses.

⁴ SE Cary & Foushee, City of Richmond property card 1956-1989.

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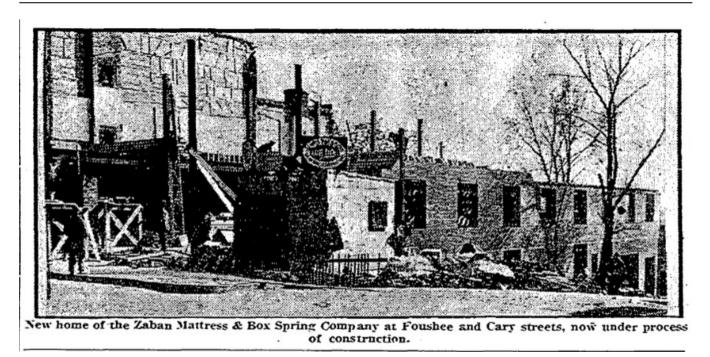


Figure 4: Construction of 1 E. Cary Street in 1933. Note window openings on Foushee Street elevation. *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, April 2, 1933, p. 10.

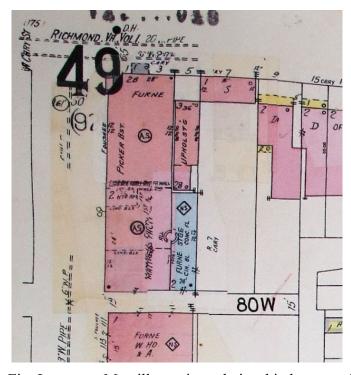


Figure 5: 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map illustrating relationship between 1-3 and 5 E. Cary Street.

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After 1967, little infill development occurred within the district for over a decade. Ten new townhouses have recently been erected on a vacant block bounded by E. Main, E. Cary, S. Foushee, and S. 1st Street. These new buildings are part of a 21-unit Foushee Mews development project. The development incorporates site features like brick sidewalks and community green spaces. The new brick townhouses are three to four stories tall, with modest brick detailing, simple entry porches, and multi-light sash windows.

Statement of Integrity

The appearance of the Monroe Ward Historic District, as described in the original nomination, remains relatively unchanged since 1999 with major elements of the historic streetscape remaining intact. Most of the resources resurveyed as part of the expanded period of significance possess integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association that reflect the development of Monroe Ward from 1950-1967. Of the 113 primary resources resurveyed, ninety-six retain sufficient integrity of original exterior features and materials to contribute to the significance of the district, as they possess the capacity to convey reliable historic information about the physical and cultural development of the Monroe Ward Historic District. Twelve primary resources postdate the extended period of significance and are therefore considered non-contributing to the district. Five additional primary resources are considered non-contributing due to extensive alterations that obscure the historic form, design, and materials. Some alterations, such as replacement windows and doors, sensitive additions, or new or modified storefronts on commercial buildings do not detract from an understanding of the buildings' historic function or the overall feeling and association of the district. There have been no demolitions within the historic district since the 1999 survey. Ten new townhouses have been constructed as part of a 21-unit new development on a vacant block bounded by E. Main, E. Cary, S. Foushee, and S. 1st streets.

Inventory

The following inventory lists the primary and secondary resources within the Monroe Ward Historic District. Generated using the Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS), the resource information is based on the original historic district survey conducted in the late 1990s. In 2024, a complete survey of the district was undertaken to expand the period of significance. Resources with construction dates between 1950 and 1967, which were previously considered to be non-contributing due to their construction date, were resurveyed, and their contributing statuses reevaluated due to the period of significance expansion. During the survey, the dates of construction for several resources were corrected. Additionally, a number of rowhouses and double houses, which were previously surveyed as a single resource, have been reclassified as individual resources to meet current NPS standards and this correction has resulted in an increased number of primary resources listed in the inventory. While no demolition of resources originally included in the district has occurred, several new buildings have been constructed since the 1999 nomination and these resources have been documented. This new historic district inventory was generated to include these updated survey records. The inventory is organized alphabetically by street name and then numerically by street number. Each entry provides the address, building name (if applicable), date of construction, architectural style, current building use, VDHR File

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Total: 1

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number, and the contributing status within the district. Whether a building is considered contributing or non-contributing was determined based on its physical integrity (intact historic materials) as it supports the historic district's significance under Criterion B (Social History, Literature, Engineering) and/or Criterion C (Architecture, Landscape Architecture) during the expanded period of significance (1814 - 1967). Resources are keyed to the Sketch Map/Photo Key by the last four digits of their 11-digit DHR inventory number (e.g., -0001, -0002, etc.).

1st Street

2 North 1st Street 127-5816-0001 Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1897 **Contributing** Total: 1 4 North 1st Street 127-5816-0085 Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1897 **Contributing** Total: 1 6 North 1st Street 127-5816-0086 Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1897 **Contributing** Total: 1 8 North 1st Street 127-5816-0087 Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1897 Contributing Total: 1 1 South 1st Street 127-5816-0003 Other DHR Id#: 127-0904 Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, 1894 **Contributing** Total: 1 127-5816-0088 3 South 1st Street Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, 1894 **Contributing** Total: 1 4 South 1st Street 127-5816-0002 Other DHR Id#: 127-0905 Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1875 **Contributing** Total: 1 5 South 1st Street 127-5816-0089 Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, 1894 **Contributing** Total: 1 7 South 1st Street 127-5816-0004 Other DHR Id#: 127-0906 Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1894

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9 South 1st Street 127-5816-0090

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1894

Contributing *Total:* 1

11 South 1st Street 127-5816-0091

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1894

Contributing *Total:* 1

15 South 1st Street 127-5816-0092

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1894

Contributing *Total:* 1

105 South 1st Street 127-5816-0005 *Other DHR Id#: 127-0907*

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Romanesque Revival/Richardsonian,

1909

Contributing *Total:* 1

107 South 1st Street 127-5816-0006 *Other DHR Id#: 127-0908*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, 1876

Contributing *Total:* 1

2nd Street

1 North 2nd Street 127-5816-0007 Other DHR Id#: 127-5252

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1880

Contributing *Total:* 1

7 North 2nd Street 127-5816-0008 Other DHR Id#: 127-5254

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, 1925

Contributing Total: 1

4 South 2nd Street 127-5816-0009 Other DHR Id#: 127-5259

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Second Empire, 1910

Contributing *Total:* 1

11 South 2nd Street 127-5816-0012 Other DHR Id#: 127-5261

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1890

Contributing *Total:* 1

12 South 2nd Street 127-5816-0010 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5260*

Primary Resource: Service Station (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, 1911

Contributing *Total:* 1

16 South 2nd Street 127-5816-0011 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5262*

Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 3, Style: Colonial Revival, 1911

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3rd Street

12 North 3rd Street 127-5816-0013 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5421*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1876

Contributing *Total:* 1

12 South 3rd Street 127-5816-0014 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5429*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Second Empire, Ca 1880

Contributing *Total:* 1

Adams Street

5 South Adams Street 127-5816-0015 Other DHR Id#: 127-5506

Primary Resource: Apartment Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1911

Contributing *Total:* 1

7 South Adams Street 127-5816-0093

Primary Resource: Apartment Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1911

Contributing *Total:* 1

9 South Adams Street 127-5816-0094

Primary Resource: Apartment Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1911

Contributing *Total:* 1

108-112 South Adams Street 127-5816-0016 Other DHR Id#: 127-5507

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1930

Contributing *Total:* 1

Cary Street

1 East Cary Street 127-5816-0018 Other DHR Id#: 127-5363

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Post Modern, 1967

Contributing *Total:* 1

5 East Cary Street 127-5816-0019 Other DHR Id#: 127-5364

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Italianate, Ca 1870

Contributing *Total:* 1

7 East Cary Street 127-5816-0020 Other DHR Id#: 127-5365

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, 1965

Contributing *Total:* 1

9 East Cary Street 127-5816-0021 Other DHR Id#: 127-5366

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1870

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15 East Cary Street 127-5816-0022 Other DHR Id#: 127-5367

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, 1902

Contributing *Total:* 1

17 East Cary Street 127-5816-0023 Other DHR Id#: 127-5368

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, 1902

Contributing *Total:* 1

22-24 East Cary Street 127-5816-0017 Other DHR Id#: 127-5369 Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 4, Style: International Style, 1967

Contributing *Total:* 1

100 East Cary Street 127-5816-0024 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5370*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1899

Contributing *Total:* 1

101 East Cary Street 127-5816-0030 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5378*

Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Italian Renaissance Revival, Ca

1889

Contributing *Total:*1

102 East Cary Street 127-5816-0082 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5371*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1899

Contributing *Total:* 1

103 East Cary Street 127-5816-0031 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5379*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Italianate, Ca 1875

Contributing Total: 1

104 East Cary Street 127-5816-0083 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5372*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1899

Contributing *Total:* 1

105 East Cary Street 127-5816-0032 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5380*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 4, Style: Colonial Revival, 1854

Contributing *Total:* 1

106 East Cary Street 127-5816-0025 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5373*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1899

Contributing *Total:* 1

107 East Cary Street 127-5816-0033 *Other DHR Id#: 127-0125*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 4, Style: Greek Revival, 1853

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108 East Cary Street 127-5816-0026 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5374*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, 1867

Contributing *Total:* 1

109 East Cary Street 127-5816-0034 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5127*

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Gothic Revival, 1923

Contributing *Total:* 1

110 East Cary Street 127-5816-0027 Other DHR Id#: 127-5375

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Italianate, 1859

Contributing *Total:* 1

112 East Cary Street 127-5816-0028 Other DHR Id#: 127-5376

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Greek Revival, 1853

Contributing *Total:* 1

114 East Cary Street 127-5816-0029 Other DHR Id#: 127-5377

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 3, Style: Post Modern, 1964

Contributing *Total:* 1

117 East Cary Street 127-5816-0035 Other DHR Id#: 127-5381

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Federal/Adamesque, 1842

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-contributing

Total: 1

200 East Cary Street 127-5816-0036 Other DHR Id#: 127-5382

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Second Empire, Ca 1880

Contributing *Total:* 1

202 East Cary Street 127-5816-0095

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Second Empire, Ca 1880

Contributing *Total:* 1

206 East Cary Street 127-5816-0037 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5384*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Greek Revival, Ca 1850

Contributing *Total:* 1

208 East Cary Street 127-5816-0081 Other DHR Id#: 127-5385

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 3, Style: Italianate, Ca 1850

Contributing *Total:* 1

1 West Cary Street 127-5816-0041 Other DHR Id#: 127-5345

Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 3, Style: Other, Ca 1919

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

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2 West Cary Street 127-5816-0038 Other DHR Id#: 127-5341

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, 1876

Contributing *Total:* 1

NR Reference Number

3 West Cary Street 127-5816-0042 Other DHR Id#: 127-5346

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1866

Contributing *Total:* 1

4 West Cary Street 127-5816-0039 Other DHR Id#: 127-5342 Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from

different periods, 0), Ca 1876

Contributing *Total:* 1

5 West Cary Street 127-5816-0043 Other DHR Id#: 127-5347

Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1941

Contributing *Total:* 1

6 West Cary Street 127-5816-0103

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1910

Contributing *Total:* 1

7 West Cary Street 127-5816-0044 Other DHR Id#: 127-5348

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1911

Contributing *Total:* 1

9 West Cary Street 127-5816-0045 Other DHR Id#: 127-5349

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1978

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

10 West Cary Street 127-5816-0040 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5343*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1876

Contributing *Total:* 1

13 West Cary Street 127-5816-0046 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5350*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, 1881

Contributing *Total:* 1

15 West Cary Street 127-5816-0096

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, 1881

Contributing *Total:* 1

17 West Cary Street 127-5816-0047 Other DHR Id#: 127-5351

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1884

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Foushee Mews Walk

9 Foushee Mews Walk 127-5816-0110

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 4, Style: Colonial Revival, 2023

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

NR Reference Number

11 Foushee Mews Walk 127-5816-0111

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 4, Style: Colonial Revival, 2023

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

15 Foushee Mews Walk 127-5816-0112

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 4, Style: Colonial Revival, 2024

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

17 Foushee Mews Walk 127-5816-0113

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 4, Style: Colonial Revival, 2024

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

Foushee Street

2 South Foushee Street 127-5816-0048 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5536*

Primary Resource: Carriage House (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1880

Contributing *Total:* 1

4 South Foushee Street 127-5816-0049 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5537*

Primary Resource: Carriage House (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1880

Contributing *Total:* 1

11 South Foushee Street 127-5816-0050 Other DHR Id#: 127-5538

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, 1893

Contributing *Total:* 1

13 South Foushee Street 127-5816-0097

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, 1893

Contributing *Total:* 1

104 South Foushee Street 127-5816-0051 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5539*

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 3, Style: Other, Ca 1925

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

113 South Foushee Street 127-5816-0052

Primary Resource: Warehouse (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, 1937

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Jefferson Street

103 South Jefferson Street 127-5816-0053 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5401*

Primary Resource: Stable (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1897

Contributing *Total:* 1

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Main Street

1 East Main Street 127-5816-0104

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Colonial Revival, 2023

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

2 East Main Street 127-5816-0054 Other DHR Id#: 127-0317-0020

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Italianate, Ca 1880

Contributing *Total:* 1

3 East Main Street 127-5816-0105

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Colonial Revival, 2023

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

4-6 East Main Street 127-5816-0055 Other DHR Id#: 127-0026,

127-0317-0021

Primary Resource: Double House (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, Ca 1836

Contributing Total: 1

5 East Main Street 127-5816-0106

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Colonial Revival, 2023

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

East 7 Main Street 127-5816-0107

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Colonial Revival, 2023

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

8-10 East Main Street 127-5816-0056 Other DHR Id#: 127-0317-0022

Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1897

Contributing *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1

9 East Main Street 127-5816-0108

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Colonial Revival, 2023

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

11 East Main Street 127-5816-0109

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Colonial Revival, 2023

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

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12 East Main Street 127-5816-0057 *Other DHR Id#: 127-0317-0023*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, Ca 1837

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Carriage House (Building) Contributing Total: 1

13-15 East Main Street 127-5816-0061 Other DHR Id#: 127-5591

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1890

Contributing Total: 1

14 East Main Street 127-5816-0058

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Italianate, Ca 1880

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1

16 East Main Street 127-5816-0059 *Other DHR Id#: 127-0317-0025*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1896

Contributing Total: 1

17 East Main Street 127-5816-0062 Other DHR Id#: 127-5592

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1890

Contributing Total: 1

18 East Main Street 127-5816-0098

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1896

Contributing Total: 1

19-21 East Main Street 127-5816-0063 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5593*

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, 1900

Contributing Total: 1

20 East Main Street 127-5816-0060

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Other, Ca 1880

Contributing Total: 1

23-25 East Main Street 127-5816-0064 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5594*

Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1875

Contributing Total: 1

Crozet House

100 East Main Street 127-5816-0065 *Other DHR Id#: 127-0047*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, 1814

Contributing *Total:* 1

101 East Main Street 127-5816-0066 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5595*

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 3, Style: Italianate, Ca 1880

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103 East Main Street 127-5816-0099

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 3, Style: Italianate, Ca 1880

Contributing *Total:* 1

105 East Main Street 127-5816-0100

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 3, Style: Italianate, Ca 1880

Contributing *Total:* 1

115 East Main Street 127-5816-0067 Other DHR Id#: 127-5596

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1890

Contributing *Total:* 1

117 East Main Street 127-5816-0068 Other DHR Id#: 127-5597

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 3, Style: Italianate, Ca 1890

Contributing *Total:* 1

119 East Main Street 127-5816-0069 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5598*

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1910

Contributing *Total:* 1

121 East Main Street 127-5816-0101

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1910

Contributing *Total:* 1

123 East Main Street 127-5816-0070 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5599*

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1910

Contributing *Total:* 1

125 East Main Street 127-5816-0071 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5600*

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1903

Contributing *Total:* 1

200 East Main Street 127-5816-0072 Other DHR Id#: 127-5601

Primary Resource: Restaurant (Building), Stories 3, Style: Italianate, Ca 1905

Contributing *Total:* 1

206 East Main Street 127-5816-0073

Primary Resource: Bank (Building), Stories 1, Style: Post Modern, Ca 1980

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

207-211 East Main Street 127-5816-0076 Other DHR Id#: 127-5605

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, 1910

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210 East Main Street 127-5816-0074 Other DHR Id#: 127-5602
Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1952

Contributing *Total:* 1

NR Reference Number

214-216 East Main Street 127-5816-0075 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5603*

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Italianate, Ca 1875

Contributing *Total:* 1

218 East Main Street 127-5816-0084 *Other DHR Id#: 127-5604*

Primary Resource: Restaurant (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, 1875

Contributing *Total:* 1

Ellen Glasgow House

1 West Main Street 127-5816-0077 Other DHR Id#: 127-0056

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, 1841

Secondary Resource: Fence (Object)
Secondary Resource: Wall/Fence (Object)
Contributing
Total: 1
Contributing
Total: 1
Contributing
Total: 1

9 West Main Street 127-5816-0078 Other DHR Id#: 127-5577
Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Classical Revival, Ca 1915
Non-contributing Total: 1

13 West Main Street 127-5816-0079 Other DHR Id#: 127-5579 Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Classical Revival, Ca 1915

Non-contributing *Total:* 1

15-17 West Main Street 127-5816-0080 Other DHR Id#: 127-5580 Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, 1911

Contributing *Total:* 1

19-21 West Main Street 127-5816-0102

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, 1911

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SECTION 8: Statement of Significance

Period of Significance 1814-1967

Significant Dates

1952

1964

1965

Architect/Builder

Wright, Jones & Wilkerson (architect)
Conquest, Moncure & Dunn, Inc. (contractor)

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Monroe Ward Historic District 2025 Update extends the end date of the period of significance for the district to 1967. This amendment does not change the original boundaries of the district or the areas of significance from the 1999 nomination. The Monroe Ward Historic District was listed on the National Register in 2000 as a mixed-use neighborhood that represents a microcosm of Richmond's history and the architectural styles that reflect the evolving tastes of its middle-class residents from the early-19th through the mid-20th century. The district was originally listed on the National Register under Criterion B with significance on the local level in the areas of Engineering, Social History, and Literature for its association with two important people in Richmond's history: Claudius Crozet and Ellen Glasgow. The district was also listed under Criterion C with significance on the local level in the areas of Architecture and Landscape Architecture for the range of 19th through early-20th century architectural styles, including the work of several well-known Richmond architects and landscape architects. These styles characterize the district as it evolved from an elegant early-19th through early-20th century residential neighborhood to a mixeduse urban district known as a center for design professionals and related services as well as the sale and repair of furniture and antiques. The period of significance for the district, as defined in the 1999 nomination, begins in 1814 with the construction of the Curtis Carter House, later known as the Crozet House (NRHP 72001521), and ends in 1949, which coincided with the standard 50-year cutoff at the time the nomination was prepared.

By extending the end date of the period of significance for the Monroe Ward Historic District from 1949 to 1967, this additional documentation recognizes the continued evolution of the district with the construction of four new buildings between 1950 and 1967 in the Commercial and International styles as well as a significant front addition in 1967 to an existing ca. 1933 warehouse. The expanded period of significance ends in 1967, the date of construction of the last historic building within the district; no new development would occur in the district for at least a decade following this date.

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Historical Background

Mid-20th Century Development in Richmond: White Flight and Decentralization

Throughout the second quarter of the 20th century, Richmond would significantly decentralize as commercial, residential, and industrial growth moved to the city's periphery and the suburban developments in the surrounding counties. Beginning with the expansion of the streetcar lines at the turn of the 20th century, followed by the prevalence of the automobile by mid-century, residents migrated to newer suburban neighborhoods north and west of the city's central core. In 1888, the city established an extensive electrified streetcar system, making the Richmond suburbs more accessible to downtown workers. The migration to the new streetcar suburbs of the early-20th century, many of which included racial restrictions, initiated a period known as "white flight" from the urban core that resulted in disinvestment in many of the earliest neighborhoods. Richmond's city council codified racial segregation in 1911 by passing an ordinance securing the "strict domiciliary segregation of the white and colored population."⁵ Racial segregation became further institutionalized in the 1930s as the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, a Depression-era organization intended to aid beleaguered homeowners, began evaluating residential neighborhoods based on their risk to real estate investors. Maps were created for cities around the country, including Richmond, "redlining" Black neighborhoods as places too financially risky to ensure loans to property owners. Thus, Black residents were often relegated to the older, declining neighborhoods in the city center. 6 Although Monroe Ward was not identified as a "redlined" district, many of the areas immediately adjacent to it were designated as such, and this, along with other factors contributing to "white flight," had a negative impact on its reputation as a desirable residential neighborhood.

6 Ibid.

⁵ LaToya Gray-Sparks, "Urban Renewal in Richmond," *Encyclopedia of Richmond*, Virginia Humanities, (September 19, 2024), https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/urban-renewal-in-richmond/ (accessed December 9, 2024).

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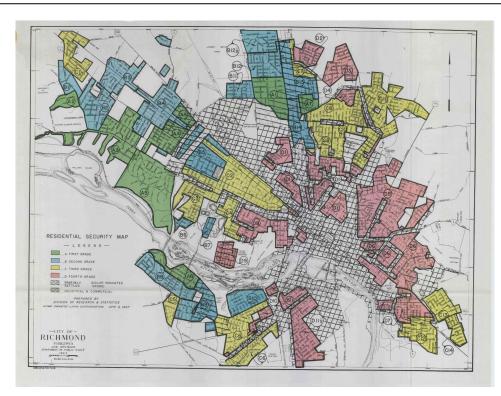


Figure 6: 1937 redlined map for the City of Richmond, https://encyclopediavirginia.org/redlined-map-of-richmond/ (accessed December 18, 2024)

After a period of stagnation following the Great Depression, Richmond entered an era of remarkable growth in the 1940s and 1950s. However, most residential, industrial, and commercial construction continued to occur north and west of Richmond, and the city's urban core remained neglected for several decades. In 1946, Richmond hired Harland Bartholomew, a noted city planner of the day, to produce a master plan for the city's redevelopment. Batholomew's plan recommended demolishing many Black inner-city neighborhoods and repurposing the land for new highways to access the downtown as well as housing and amenities to attract white residents. The demolition of these Black neighborhoods was thought to be justified as they were identified as "blighted" due to decades of disinvestment and discrimination. Bartholomew unveiled his plan as large numbers of Black industrial workers arrived after World War II, further packing already crowded inner-city neighborhoods. Ultimately, Bartholomew's plan called for:

demolishing some Black neighborhoods, such as "slum property" along 17th Street in Shockoe Bottom, to make way for a new interregional highway; proposed building a new civic center on land cleared in downtown Richmond; and suggested the formation of neighborhood associations to maintain the "integrity" of residential neighborhoods.⁸

⁷ Gray-Sparks, "Urban Renewal in Richmond."

⁸ Ibid

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Following these recommendations, Richmond began reinvesting in its downtown in the early 1950s. In 1953, the city undertook a sweeping street reconstruction program, resurfacing primary thoroughfares and removing the electric streetcar tracks around downtown. Three new construction projects in downtown Richmond were announced the next year, the first major construction activity since the 1930s. These projects included a six-story addition to the Thalhimers department store, a substantial addition to the Hotel John Marshall, and an addition to the Medical College of Virginia. Also, in 1954, the Virginia General Assembly established the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike Authority to build and control a toll road between Richmond and Petersburg, which would later become part of Interstate 95. The authority was given the power of eminent domain to erect the road, and many Black neighborhoods near downtown were demolished.

The end of the 1950s and the beginning of the 1960s ushered in a period of rebirth for the central core of Richmond. With the construction of the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike, downtown became more accessible to Richmond professionals who had moved out to the suburbs. Construction in the city center increased, and properties close to the highways were highly sought after for office, civic, and commercial uses. Although total construction fell by \$20,000,000 in 1960, the construction industry recovered, new projects flourished, and downtown Richmond was revitalized throughout the following decade. Based on the 1946 Batholomew recommendations, plans for erecting a Civic Center in a declining area along the northeast perimeter of the downtown business zone were underway by 1960. The first building in the center to be constructed was the Federal Office Building in 1959 on a former municipal parking lot site. The Safety-Health-Welfare building was the next building downtown to begin construction and was completed in 1962. From the perspective of local businessmen, the Civic Center was a beacon of hope that the central business district would survive regardless of suburban development. In 1961, another new project, a medical education building for the Medical College of Virginia, was built for \$5,250,000 in downtown Richmond.

From 1963 to 1965, downtown building boomed, with the construction of several new office buildings, from nine to twenty-three stories tall, and a new state office building near Capitol Square. Much of the building activity clustered around lower East Main Street, in the heart of the banking district. Various smaller office buildings and high-rise apartment buildings were also built around downtown. Throughout the mid-1960s, newspaper articles heralded the rebirth of downtown and the new construction projects, including two office buildings in Monroe Ward at 114 East Cary Street (127-5816-0029) and 22-24 East Cary Street (127-5816-0017). One author noted, "There probably has never been as much visible steel and concrete in Richmond as there is this summer." In 1964, the City Assessor, Richard A. Chandler, approximated that the assessment for that year would increase by \$29,600,000 due to new

⁹ James K. Stanford, A Century of Commerce: 1867-1967, (Richmond, VA: Richmond Chamber of Commerce, 1967), p. 200.

¹⁰ Gray-Sparks, "Urban Renewal in Richmond."

¹¹ Sanford, A Century of Commerce, pp. 215-216.

¹² Ibid, p. 216.

¹³ Ibid, p. 216.

¹⁴ Conrad Lemon, "Downtown Building Boom is First Since Depression," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, March 22, 1964, p. 51; Stanford, 218-219.

¹⁵ "Skeletons in the Richmond Sky," Richmond Times-Dispatch, August 2, 1964, p. 54

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construction and improvements to existing buildings throughout the city. He noted that an estimated one-third of that increase occurred from downtown construction and referred to it as a "definite comeback in the downtown area." ¹⁶

Newspaper articles continued to tout the swift recovery of downtown. In a 1966 editorial, Ed Grimsley, noted "Since the beginning of 1960, the city has issued building permits for projects in the Central Business District alone – buildings, additions and improvements – costing more than 90 million dollars," and that "projects on the periphery of the Central Business District, officially outside of its boundaries but still within the downtown area, push the construction cost total in those six years far beyond 100 million." Grimsley also noted the rise of off-street parking facilities along with the new construction of office, civic, and institutional buildings as the urban core attempted to compete with suburban shopping centers, which offered ample parking. 18

In 1965, plans for an expressway loop around the financial district were unveiled as part of a new master plan for the city. The plan included elevated conditioned pedestrian walkways to connect office and commercial buildings with parking garages, small parks and plazas, and pedestrian-friendly streets to lure companies back downtown. The Richmond Metropolitan Authority released a plan to build a thirteen-mile expressway system in 1966. A series of interconnected expressways and parkways would be designed for safety and efficiency and to resolve traffic congestion at a proposed cost of \$95 million. The system was projected to be completed in two years and would greatly benefit downtown. By 1968, demand for parking had further increased with the City Traffic Engineer, John I. Manning, estimating that "50,000 vehicles now park in and around Richmond's central business district in the course of an average 24-hour weekday," which represented a 38% rise compared to nine years prior. As workers continued to commute downtown primarily by private automobiles, demand for real estate close to the expressway surged towards the end of the decade, with promotional materials for rental space in office buildings emphasizing proximity to the expressway. Architects also began incorporating off street parking into their designs for modern office buildings and high rises.

The Evolution of Monroe Ward from a Residential to Mixed-Use Neighborhood

As transportation improvements driven by the expansion of streetcar systems and private automobile ownership lured middle-class residents to the suburbs, the early neighborhoods adjacent to downtown Richmond began to suffer vacancies during the second quarter of the 20th century. In many cases, these inner-city neighborhoods became occupied by an increasing number of Black residents who were typically not allowed to purchase or rent property in the new suburbs. As plans were unveiled to improve access to downtown Richmond with the construction of highways in the 1950s and 1960s, the early inner-city neighborhoods occupied by Black residents were often identified as blighted areas and cleared for the new

¹⁶ "New Construction in City Up in 1964; Assessments to Rise,' Richmond Times-Dispatch, December 24, 1964, p. 2.

¹⁷ Ed Grimsley "New Buildings Mushroom," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, January 9, 1966, p. 31.

¹⁸ Ed Grimsley, "Foresight Led to Downtown Recovery, Boom," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, January 10, 1966, p. 2.

¹⁹ "Expressway Routes Disclosed: 13-Mile System Proposed," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, October 23, 1966, p. 150.

²⁰ "More Parking Spaces Sought for City's Downtown Area," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, February 16, 1968, p. 59.

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roads.

Monroe Ward, however, was able to parlay its elegant early-19th through early-20th century residences and location convenient to downtown and the expressways to evolve – and survive – as a mixed-use urban district. The 1999 nomination describes the "creeping commercialism" in the district that coincided with the aging residential buildings. Fortunately, as residents moved to modern homes in new suburban neighborhoods, small professional offices moved into many of the vacated residences in Monroe Ward. Additionally, some of the former single-family houses became rental properties, with the larger houses often subdivided into apartments. The authors of the nomination quote Mary Wingfield Scott, who stated that the neighborhood's new lower-class residents "had turned many of the big old houses into shabby and often vicious rabbit warrens." However, this decline of an older residential neighborhood adjacent to the central downtown was not unique to the Monroe Ward neighborhood, nor did it signal its demise. In fact, the conversion of the early residences to commercial and office use is credited with preserving the Monroe Ward neighborhood.

As noted in the 1999 district nomination, numerous furniture stores and repair shops, as well as antique dealers, were located in converted houses along Main Street as early as the second decade of the 20th century. 22 This evolution from a residential neighborhood continued with the 1923 Collegiate-Gothic style Dietz Press building at 109 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0034). By the mid-20th century, the 100 block of E. Cary Street became known as "Architects Row" with a concentration of small professional offices and studios occupied by design professionals. Charles Gillette, one of Virginia's best-regarded and influential landscape architects, moved his office to a converted residence at 105 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0032) in 1933, where he continued to live and practice until his death in 1969. Architect Courtenay Welton and his sons, Courtney and Francis, shared the studio with Gillette into the 1950s before moving next door to 107 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0033). Other design professionals who located their studios in converted residences in the 100 block of E. Cary Street in the 1930s included architects J. Binford Walford (103 E. Cary Street; 127-5816-0031), Alfred Garey Lambert (107 E. Cary Street; 127-5816-0033), and Edward F. Sinnott Sr. and Jr. (112 E. Cary Street; 127-5816-0028). Clarence Huff located his architecture and engineering firm at 103 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0031) in 1940 and continued to operate in the neighborhood through the 1990s. The converted house at 106 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0025) served as offices for architects Louis Ballou and Charles C. Justice from 1948 through 1980. Other design professionals who located their studios in the neighborhood included landscape architects M. Meade Palmer and J. Harvey Hartman. In 1936, the well-known interior designer J. Frank Jones located his business at 110 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0027) and expanded to 108 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0026) in 1948.²³ By the 1960s, 15 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0022) was converted to an office for two architects (John E. Whitmore and Peyton M. Chichester, Jr.), surveyor (Thaddeus T. Mudd), and an advertiser (John M. Kessler). Also in the 1960s, Architect William B VanBakergem and the engineering firm of Spartley & Vansant occupied the former residence at 100-102 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0024).

²¹ Sadler et al., "Monroe Ward Historic District," sec. 8, pp. 16-17.

²² Ibid, sec. 8, p. 18.

²³ Ibid, sec. 8, p. 17.

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In addition to the 1923 Dietz Press building, other printing services located their businesses in Monroe Ward. The Cobb Manufacturing Co. Inc. occupied 117 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0035) from the 1930s through the 1950s, and the Hauke Press occupied 6 E. Main Street (127-5816-0055) from the 1940s through at least the 1970s. William S. Shockett, owner and manager of the Capitol News Agency, constructed the building at **5 W. Cary Street** (127-5816-0043) in the early 1940s and operated his printing business at this location into the 1960s. In 1970, Virginia Reproduction & Supply Co., a blueprinting operation, moved into the building. These businesses, as well as others in the district, demonstrate that by the time the original period of significance for the Monroe Ward Historic District ended in 1949, the established residential neighborhood of the early-19th to early-20th century had already evolved into a mixed-use district.

Despite the flight of many of the former (white) residents of Monroe Ward to the suburbs during the 1950s and 1960s, the neighborhood did not suffer the high rate of building vacancies and demolitions experienced by some other inner-city neighborhoods. According to city directories and census records, most buildings in Monroe Ward remained partially or fully occupied by white residents and tenants. However, the transformation from residential to commercial or mixed-use was distinct. In 1930, thirty-thirty buildings were residential, while thirty were commercial or mixed-use. An additional five buildings were vacant. In 1940, there were twenty-four residential buildings and forty-seven commercial/mixed-use buildings, with only one building remaining vacant. In 1950, fourteen buildings remained residential, and an overwhelming fifty-nine were commercial or mixed-use. Only one building was listed as vacant. Between 1930 and 1950, city directories indicate only one Black occupant of a commercial building and three Black residents in the neighborhood. As of 1961, the area was almost entirely commercial with only seven buildings listed in the city directory as completely residential, while sixty-five were commercial or mixed-use and two were vacant. The transformation of the neighborhood, however, was limited to the use of buildings rather than the racial profile of its occupants, as only approximately fourteen Black residents or business owners were listed in the 1960 city directory.

The four buildings and one major addition constructed during the expanded period of significance between 1950 and 1967—all of which were office or commercial buildings—demonstrate the neighborhood's transition from residential to mixed-use. In 1952, a two-story commercial building was constructed at 210 E. Main Street (127-5816-0074) and occupied by the International Business Machine Corps. In 1964, Second and Cary Street Corp. developed the International Style office building at 114 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0029) as offices for the engineering firms of Austin Brockenbrough and Associates and Torrence Dreelin & Associates. This two-story raised building included a covered parking area on the ground level that could be enclosed for additional office space to meet future tenant demand. This provision of on-site parking illustrates how downtown businesses were competing with the plentiful parking offered by suburban office and retail centers. In 1965, a one-story commercial building was erected on the south side of E. Cary Street for R. R. Sharpless Co. (127-5816-0020). This blueprinting business provided services for architects and other design professionals.

In 1967, First and Cary Corp. developed the three-story International Style office building at **22-24 E.** Cary Street (127-5816-0017) for \$400,000. Designed by the local architecture firm Wright, Jones &

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Wilkerson, the third floor of the building originally served as the firm's offices. The Virginia Computer Center and offices for Thomas W. Smith and William A. Brown, both consulting engineers, occupied the remaining office spaces. ²⁴ The raised, three-story office building also included a covered parking area on the ground level. An advertisement for the building noted "its location within two blocks of entrance and exit ramps to the east-west expressway," as well as its private and covered parking spaces, air-conditioned building, and automatic elevator. ²⁵ These three new buildings constructed in the 1960s not only strengthen the commercial use of the district, but also continue the tradition of design-related firms and support services locating on E. Cary Street. The large addition constructed in 1967 to the front of the ca. 1933 furniture warehouse at 1 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0018) also follows the precedent dating to the early-20th century in the district of building front additions to provide retail space – particularly for a furniture-related business.

After 1967, little development occurred within the district for over a decade. Ten new townhouses have recently been erected on a vacant block bounded by E. Main, E. Cary, S. Foushee, and S. 1st Street. These new buildings are part of a 21-unit Foushee Mews development project.

Criterion C: Architecture

The four new buildings in the district constructed between 1950 and 1967 contribute to the district as they embody the distinctive characteristics of mid-century commercial office buildings that employ new materials and construction methods and modern amenities such as flexible floorplans, air-conditioning, and integrated parking. Designed in the International and Commercial styles, these low-rise office and commercial buildings represent the impact of mid-century aesthetics and expectations on architectural design with their simple forms and clean lines that rely on a clear expression of function, structure, and materials rather than ornamentation or complex forms and rooflines. Although a stark departure from the richly articulated styles of the early-19th to early-20th century residential buildings in the district, the four buildings constructed during the expanded period of significance not only complete the evolution of the district to a mixed-use urban district but also represent a renewed investment in the area just outside downtown Richmond.

The two small-scale office buildings at **210 E. Main Street** (127-5816-0074) and **7 E. Cary Street** (127-5816-0020), built ca. 1952 and ca. 1965 respectively, illustrate a minimal influence of the streamlined Moderne Style as these modest buildings feature asymmetrical facades, aluminum-frame storefront systems, simple awnings, and an absence of ornamentation. The larger office buildings, including the 1964 building at **114 E. Cary Street** (127-5816-0029) and the 1967 building at 22-24 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0017), reflect the popularity of the International Style with their modern steel structural systems, curtain walls of brick and stone, ribbon windows, and covered parking decks. Interior features such as open and flexible floor plans, modern HVAC systems, and florescent lighting demonstrate the impact of new materials and construction techniques following World War II that became typical for modern office buildings. The incorporation of covered parking on the ground level of the building is also an amenity

²⁴ "Firm to Build Office Building," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, February 1, 1967, p. 9.

²⁵ Advertisement for 22- 24 E. Cary Street, *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, March 10, 1968.

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often associated with the International Style, as the proliferation of automobiles following World War II created a demand for on-site parking. The design and construction of these mid-century buildings clearly responded to the post-World War II expectations for an automobile-centered lifestyle and workplace environment with their accessibility to the new interstate highways, covered parking areas, flexible floorplans, and climate-controlled interiors.

International Style

With an emphasis on function and practicality, the International Style was well suited for the design of mid-century office and commercial buildings. The style originated with a 1932 exhibit at New York's Museum of Modern Art and an accompanying book by Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson, *The* International Style. As outlined in this seminal text, the early principles of the architectural style included "architecture as volume, regularity, and avoiding application of ornament." 26 Characterized by low, horizontal massing and simple, clean lines, the style employed innovative new materials and construction techniques in lieu of extraneous ornamentation. Contrasting, textured, and colorful materials achieved visual interest and celebrated new materials while maintaining the simplicity of the style. Common exterior features included flat roofs, ribbon windows, and covered parking areas. While employed on a variety of building types over the course of several decades, the style was particularly favored for office buildings built from the 1950s through 1970s, such as the office buildings at 22-24 and 114 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0018 and 127-5816-0029, respectively). This style allowed for transparency of function, natural light, and maximum flexibility while providing rapid and economical construction. The lightweight steel frame and skeleton permitted an asymmetrical arrangement of walls and fenestration to reflect interior needs. The flexibility and adaptability in the open interior plans suited the needs of fluctuating office tenants as interior walls were no longer part of the structural system and could be more flexible in partitioning spaces.²⁷ The style often included an intermediate space between the ceiling and floors above to contain air-conditioning systems, thus adapting to modern requirements for up-to-date building systems.

The office building at **114 E. Cary Street** (127-5816-0029) features a flat roof, brick and architectural stone curtain walls, and vertically aligned ribbon windows. Concrete piers support the upper two floors and create an open-air parking area surrounding an entrance vestibule. The parking area was designed to accommodate twenty-two cars and could be converted into another floor of office space if demand was high enough. The office building at **22-24 E. Cary Street** (127-5816-0017) is also a raised three-story building above a covered parking deck. Designed by Wright, Jones & Wilkerson and constructed by Conquest, Moncure & Dunn, Inc., the building's exterior walls feature the contrasting colors and textures of brick and aggregate "modur" stone. The verticality of the building is emphasized by stone pilasters separating the metal hopper windows. The asymmetrical façade comprises a recessed, full-height entry bay at the southeast corner of the building, featuring aluminum-frame and glass systems separated horizontally by recessed stone panels.

²⁶ Virginia Savage McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, (New York, NW: Alfred A. Knopf, 2014), p. 617.

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²⁷ Virginia Savage McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, p. 19.

²⁸ "Office Unit to be Built..."

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Wright, Jones & Wilkerson

The local architectural firm of Wright, Jones & Wilkerson designed the office building at 22-24 E. Cary Street (127-5816-0017) in 1967 and then moved its offices to the third floor. The firm's partners were Oscar Pendleton Wright, Hubert Lefebvre Jones, and Charles Edward Wilkerson. Formed from the firm Walford & Wright in 1961, Wright, Jones & Wilkerson specialized in designing collegiate buildings for schools around the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Wright, a locally prominent architect who died in 1965, before this building was completed, was the brother of notable Richmond architect, Marcellus Wright, Sr. He matriculated at Virginia Mechanics Institute and completed correspondence courses in advanced mathematics and structural engineering. He began his career as a draftsman at Noland & Baskerville (1901-196) and a draftsman-designer at Carneal & Johnston (1916-1928). In 1928, he became a partner at the firm, and it was renamed Carneal, Johnston & Wright. In 1946, he became a partner at Walford and Wright, partnering with another noted local architect, J. Binford Walford. He spent his final working years as a partner at the firm of Wright, Jones & Wilkerson, which was formed in 1961. Wright was the first president of the Richmond division of the Virginia chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA). He also served as a member of the Commonwealth Club and chaired the judiciary committee of the Middle Atlantic region of the AIA from 1961 to 1962.²⁹

Hubert Lefebvre Jones was born in 1921, graduated from the Virginia Mechanical Institute, and worked for many years as a draftsman for various Richmond architects. Jones served in the Army during World War II. He became the chief draftsman for J. Binford Walford and O. Pendleton Wright in 1947 and was promoted to associate at the firm in 1955. He was one of the three original partners at Wright, Jones & Wilkerson. Jones was a member of the Commonwealth Club and AIA.³⁰

Charles Edward Wilkerson, born in 1921, graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1943 with an architecture degree. He served in the Army's Corps of Engineers upon graduation in the Philippine Islands and then in the occupation forces in Japan. Wilkerson moved back to Richmond in 1955 and became a partner at Walford & Wright Architects that same year. He was a managing partner at the successor firm Wright, Jones & Wilkerson.³¹

²⁹ "O. Pendleton Wright Architect, Succumbs," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, January 11, 1964, p. 4; John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects'* 1835-1955. (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1987), p. 493.

³⁰ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects' 1835-1955*. (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1987), p. 231; "Hubert Jones Obituary," https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/timesdispatch/name/hubert-jones-obituary?id=5382143, accessed December 10, 2024.

³¹ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects' 1835-1955*. (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1987), p. 479; "Charles Wilkerson Obituary," https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/newsobserver/name/charles-wilkerson-obituary?id=9233333, accessed December 10, 2024.

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SECTION 9: Major Bibliographical References

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SECTION 10: Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 18.17

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A. Latitude: 37.543465 Longitude: -77.443955

B. Latitude: 37.541874 Longitude: -77.441386

C. Latitude: 37.540577 Longitude: -77.442625

D. Latitude: 37.540698 Longitude: -77.443880

E. Latitude: 37.542634 Longitude: -77.447536

F. Latitude: 37.543530 Longitude: -77.445270

SECTION 11: Form Prepared By

name/title: Kate Kronau & Alison S. Blanton

organization: Hill Studio, PC

street & number: 120 Campbell Avenue SW

city or town: Roanoke state: Virginia zip code: 24011

e-mail: kkronau@hillstudio.com

telephone: <u>540-342-5263</u> date: November 18, 2024

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Additional Documentation

Photographs

Photo Log

Name of Property: Monroe Ward Historic District (Additional Documentation)

City or Vicinity: Richmond (Independent City)

State: Virginia

Photographer: Kate Kronau

Date Photographed: October 2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of

camera:

Photo 1 of 10: 22-24 E. Cary Street, view north Photo 2 of 10: 22-24 E. Cary Street, view SW Photo 3 of 10: 7 E. Cary Street, view SW Photo 4 of 10: 1 E. Cary Street, view south Photo 5 of 10: 1 E. Cary Street, view NE Photo 6 of 10: 114 E. Cary Street, view north Photo 7 of 10: 114 E. Cary Street, view NE Photo 8 of 10: 210 E. Main Street, view NE Photo 9 of 10: 210 E. Main Street, view north

Photo 10 of 10: 5 W. Cary Street, view SW

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Tier 1 - 60-100 hours Tier 2 - 120 hours Tier 3 - 230 hours Tier 4 - 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

Legend

Digital Location Map

Monroe Ward Historic District (2025 Update) Richmond, VA VDHR ID# 127-5816

A. Latitude: 37.543465 Longitude: -77.443955

B. Latitude: 37.541874 Longitude: -77.441386

C. Latitude: 37.540577 Longitude: -77.442625

D. Latitude: 37.540698 Longitude: -77.443880

E. Latitude: 37.542634 Longitude: -77.447536

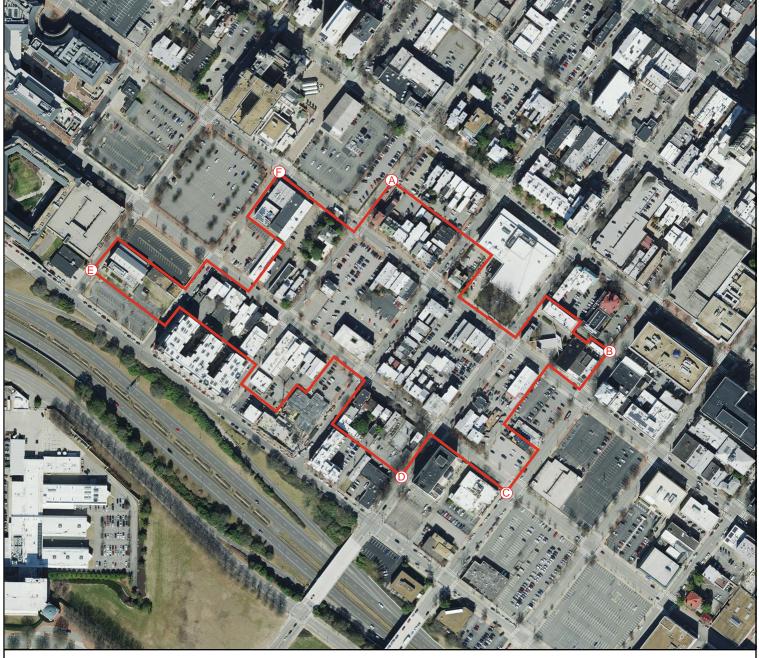
F. Latitude: 37.543530 Longitude: -77.445270

WGS84

Map Source: VCRIS



100 200 300 400 1:5,000 / 1"=417 Feet



Title: Monroe Ward Historic District (2025 Update)

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Date: 12/10/2024

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

