Form No. 31.300 (Rev. 10.74) VLR - 12/16/75 NRHP- 5/17/76

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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CITY, TOWN

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ATTONAL REGISTER OF HISTORY INVENTORY NOMINATION	ICPLACES	EIVED EENTERED MAY 17	1976
SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T	O COMPLETE NATIO	NAL REGISTER FORM	S
TYPE ALL ENTRIES	COMPLETE APPLICAL	BLE SECTIONS	
HISTORIC Blues Armory			
AND/OR COMMON			
LOCATION			
STREET & NUMBER Northeast corner of	f Sixth and Marsha		
CITY, TOWN	m	NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DIST	
Richmond	VICINITY OF . 1	hird (David E. Sat	cooe
Virginia	51	(In City)	760
CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY OWNERSHIP	STATUS		SENT USE
-,DISTRICT X PUBLIC	X_occupied (partial		MUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S)PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTUREBOTHSITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC
_OBJECT N PROCESS	ACCESSIBLE XYES: RESTRICTED	ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT	RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC
∴BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
	·NO	MILITARY	OTH <u>ER:</u>
OWNER OF PROPERTY			
NAME City of Richmond			
STREET & NUMBER			
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LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION		
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC Richmond City Ha	all	ō	
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REPRESENTATION IN EXIST	INGSURVEYS		
TITLE None previously recorded			
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DEPOSITORY FOR SUBVEY RECORDS			



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

_EXCELLENT

X.FAIR

__DETERIORATED

_UNEXPOSED

XXUNALTERED

__ALTERED

XX ORIGINAL SITE

__GOOD . __RUINS

MOVED DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Blues Armory is a massive red brick structure located on the northeast corner of Sixth and Marshall Streets in the heart of downtown Richmond. It forms an important visual element in the approach to the Richmond Coliseum. The building is in a somewhat severe castellated style; only the south and west sides are treated with architectural embellishment; the north and east sides are plain, as they abut adjacent properties. A distinctive feature of the building is its projection over the sidewalks so that the public right-of-way is through an open arcade on the ground floor. The arcade has five bays on the south or Marshall Street side and seven bays on the west or Sixth Street side. The arches are rusticated and have stone keystones. The center bay on Sixth Street is enriched with rough-hewn stone blocks. Both of the principal sides are decorated with crenelated bartizans: larger ones extending from the top of the arcade frame the center bays and mark each corner and smaller ones extending from the machicolated upper story are placed between the intermediate bays.

The first-floor openings are sheltered by the arcade and have no special architectural treatment, being merely large glass windows to light the ground floor. The second-floor windows are grouped in threes in each bay and are topped by small square windows which light the mezzanines. The top-level windows are very small, being placed between each of the machicolations. Surrounding the top of the building is a crenelated parapet. On the Marshall Street side the gable of the roof rises above the parapet, following the curve of the trusses.

The whole of the armory's ground floor was originally given over to a food market. In recent years, the northwest corner of the ground floor has been converted into a fire station. The upper levels are reached by a single stair approached through the center bay of the Sixth Street side. Another entrance, intended for the movement of munitions, is located on the east side. The second floor is divided into suites for the individual military companies. Each suite (there are approximately six) is reached from a wide center hall and consists of a high-ceilinged meeting lounge, officer's quarters, and a mezzanine containing lockers for uniform storage. Also on the second floor is a large reception hall, a kitchen, and a latrine. The munitions room is located in a separate area off the second floor and is lined with steel plate. The entire top level is a vast wooden-floored drill hall covered by a curved, exposed steel-truss roof. The ceiling was originally pierced by skylights, but they have been closed. On the walls at either end of the hall are crude murals depicting the Richmond Blues on ceremonial occasions. The west side of the hall is lined with a spectators' gallery.

The entire building is constructed of reinforced concrete. The huge, steel floor joists are encased in concrete and are expressed in the reception hall ceiling. The upper floors have not been occupied for over ten years and are in deteriorated condition. All the rooms are very plain, having no architectural embellishment of consequence. The basic structural system is sound.

Plans have been made to convert the ground and second floors into a shopping mall. It is also planned eventually to convert the top floor into a theatre. The architectural integrity of the exterior is to be maintained.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
-PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION	
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE	
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE	
1600_1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	XMILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER	
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION	
X1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

1910

BUXINER/ARCHITECT Averill and Hall, Washington, D.C.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The castellated-style Blues Armory is a key architectural element in the heart of the Richmond commercial area. The massive red brick structure with its turreted walls and arcaded base serves as a picturesque foil to the many modern structures in the vicinity. With its martial air, it is a characteristic example of the style employed for the large armories erected in cities throughout the nation from the 1870s to the 1920s.

The building was designed by the Washington, D. C. architectural firm of Averill and Hall and was completed in 1910. The engineers were Marshall and Marshall, also of Washington. Typical of armories of the period, it is of especially solid construction, designed to withstand assault by mobs or rioters. Another design feature providing security is the complete separation of the ground floor from the upper floors. The ground floor, being more vulnerable, was designed to be a food market; the upper floors, used by the military unit, are reached by a single inconspicuous and easily guarded entrance. Also, like most armories, the building was given a central location so that the guard could conveniently handle any disturbance in the downtown area.

The armory was built as the headquarters of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, one of the nation's most historic military units. The Blues were formally organized as a company in 1789. Their uniforms originally were red, but the association of that color with the former enemy, the British, caused the color to be changed to blue, with the unit acquiring its name accordingly. The dress uniform evolved to its final form just after the Civil War. The famous uniform was a familiar sight in parades and official functions for many years and, according to Thomas Nelson Page, was patterned after the uniform of the Swiss Guard of Marie Antoinette.

The Blues were first called to service to deal with the insurrection led by the slave Gabriel in 1800. They served in every major conflict from the War of 1812 to World War II. During the War between the States they were part of the Army of Northern Virginia and were nearly wiped out at the Battle of Roanoke Island in 1861. For many years it was a great social distinction to be in the Blues. Until 1930 one actually had to be elected to membership, and one negative vote was sufficient for exclusion. One of the last official functions of the Blues was to participate in the inaugural parade of President John F. Kennedy.

The Blues were formed into a battalion in 1894. Following World War II, they were incorporated into a National Guard regiment. They remained headquarterd at the armory on Sixth Street until the early 1960s when a new armory was erected. By 1968 the Blues were the oldest continuous military organization in the country, but reorganization of the National Guard in that year caused the unit to cease to exist as an identifiable unit. Plans are underway to remodel the armory interior into a shopping area.

MAJOR BIBLI	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ht Tofontwo Plugg	Richmond: 1934.
Cutchins, John A. Richmond News Lead	A Famous Command	article by Marie I	ht Infantry Blues.	Kicimond: 1934.
Richmond News Lead	er. June 27, 1975	column of Charles	Houston.	
Richmond Times-Dis	patch, January 16	i, 1970.		
Richmond Times-Dis	patch, December 1	19, 1959.	•	
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