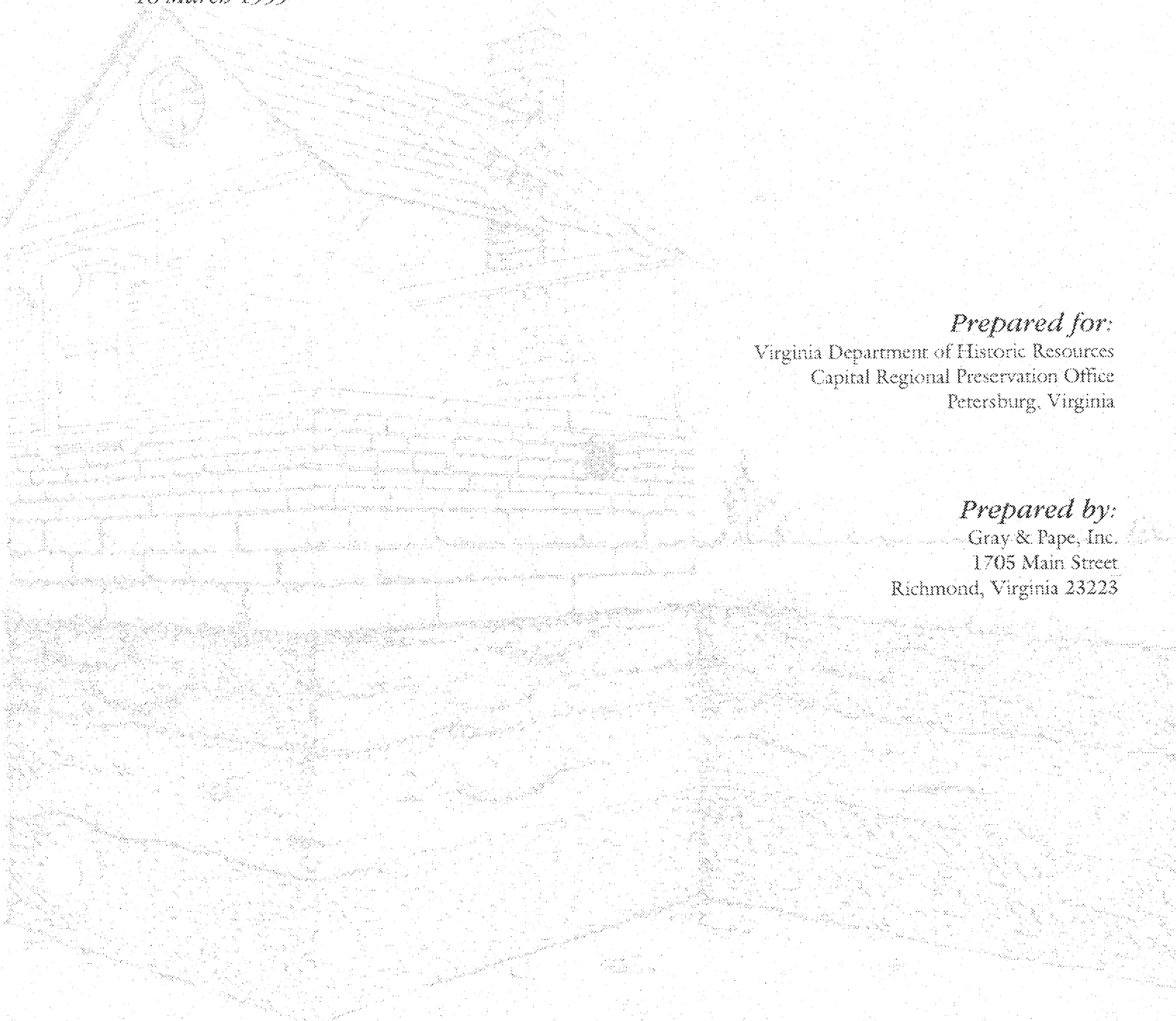


Final

*Survey of Architectural Resources for the
Folly Castle Historic District Boundary Increase,
Petersburg, Virginia*

16 March 1999



Prepared for:
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Capital Regional Preservation Office
Petersburg, Virginia

Prepared by:
Gray & Pape, Inc.
1705 Main Street
Richmond, Virginia 23223

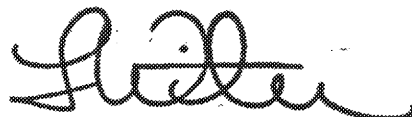
**SURVEY OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES
FOR THE
FOLLY CASTLE HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY INCREASE,
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA**

Prepared for:

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Capital Regional Preservation Office
Petersburg, Virginia**

Prepared by:

Ashley Neville



**Len E. Winter
Regional Manager**

ABSTRACT

In October 1997, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources contracted with the cultural resource management firm of Gray & Pape, Inc., Richmond, Virginia to conduct an architectural survey of an area adjacent to the existing Folly Castle Historic District in the City of Petersburg, Virginia and to prepare an amended National Register nomination to include the surveyed properties within the Folly Castle Historic District. This project was jointly funded by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the City of Petersburg.

A total of 137 properties were documented; 133 at the reconnaissance level and four at the intensive level following the Virginia Department of Historic Resources's guidelines. All resources were recorded using the Department's Integrated Preservation Software. The area surveyed encompasses a total of approximately 56 acres. A National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the Folly Castle Historic District Boundary Increase was prepared to include the surveyed properties within this historic district. A Preliminary Information Form also was prepared for the old Petersburg High School in the existing Folly Castle Historic District.

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CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

In February 1997, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) solicited proposals from local governments and planning district commissions for the purpose of entering into cost-share agreements for a broad range of survey and planning activities. Through competitive evaluation, the proposal submitted by the City of Petersburg for survey of historic resources was among those selected. The resulting project was jointly funded by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the City of Petersburg.

In October 1997, the VDHR contracted with the cultural resource management firm of Gray & Pape, Inc. (Gray & Pape) under Request for Proposals (RFP) No. 97-98-11 to conduct a survey of architectural resources in the City of Petersburg, Virginia and to prepare a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination form for a boundary increase to the existing Folly Castle Historic District. Also included in the project was the preparation of a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) for the old Petersburg High School. The consultants met with representatives from the Capital Region Office of the VDHR and Petersburg Planning Department officials to discuss the purpose and goals of the project, survey methodology, the survey time frame, and project products. A public meeting with interested residents, community groups, and city officials was also held. The architectural fieldwork was completed in May 1998 and the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) forms were submitted in March 1999. The survey report and the Folly Castle Historic District Boundary Increase National Register nomination was submitted in March 1999.

PROJECT PURPOSE AND GOALS

This survey covers an area adjacent to the existing Folly Castle Historic District and was undertaken in order to prepare an amended National Register nomination to include the newly surveyed properties in the Folly Castle Historic District. The initial Folly Castle Historic District was placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1979 and on the National Register in 1980. The Folly Castle Historic District extension was listed in the Virginia Register in 1991 and the National Register in 1992.

An approximately 16 block area located just west of the commercial heart of Petersburg was surveyed (Figure 1). It is bounded on the north by Commerce Street, on the east by the existing Folly Castle Historic District, on the south by Brown and Farmer Streets, and on the west by South and Dunlop Streets. This area encompasses a total of approximately 56 acres.

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the survey of this area of the City of Petersburg and to place the documented resources within their appropriate time frame and historic context thus providing a basis to evaluate these resource. The report also presents

recommendation for further study of this area or adjacent area, preservation planning, and educational projects.

SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work for this project included the following items:

1. An architectural survey of 137 properties; 133 at the reconnaissance level and four at the intensive level. The old Petersburg High School was one of the property surveyed at the intensive level. Each property surveyed at the intensive level included a detailed description and evaluation of the property, 10 black and white photographs that adequately documented the primary resource, any secondary resources, and the buildings's setting, a site plan and floor plan sketch of the main floor, and a map showing its location. The reconnaissance level survey documented a single property, including primary and secondary resources, provided a physical description and a brief evaluation of the property placing it in its local historical and architectural context. Photographs, a site plan, and a map locating the property were also included in the reconnaissance level survey. The survey was conducted according to the procedures established by the Secretary of the Interior's *Guidelines for A Comprehensive Reconnaissance Survey*. All properties surveyed were entered into the VDHR's Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) program.

2. The preparation of a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) for the Petersburg High School property (Appendix A).

3. The preparation of a survey report with ten bound illustrated copies of the final survey report (five copies to VDHR and five copies to the City of Petersburg), two loose-leaf copies of the final report (one to VDHR and one to the City of Petersburg), and two computer diskettes containing the report written in WordPerfect 5.1 or higher or ASCII.

4. The preparation of an amended National Register registration form to included these newly surveyed properties in an expanded Folly Castle Historic District (Appendix B).

5. The preparation of maps that show all surveyed properties.

6. The preparation of a scripted slide presentation to provide a general overview of significant surveyed properties that will be suitable for presentation to public bodies, civic organizations and schools and that may be used at the final public hearing.

7. Three general presentation which include a) a public meeting at the beginning of the project with Petersburg officials, residents of the Folly Castle neighborhood, members of the Folly Castle Civic Association or other interested participants, b) public presentation at the completion of the project to discuss the survey findings and expanded historic district nomination, and c) presentation to the VDHR National Register Evaluation Team of the expanded district and those

properties deemed to be individually eligible for listing on the National Register including the Preliminary Information Form for the Petersburg High School.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The following Gray & Pape personnel served on the project team: Marlesa A. Gray, Vice-President, served as the Project Administrator; Len Winter, Mid-Atlantic Regional Manager, served as the Project Manager; Ashley Neville served as Principal Investigator and authored the National Register nomination, PIF, and survey report; Kerri Culhane served as Research Assistant and conducted all of the reconnaissance level survey. She was ably assisted by Brian Cox, an intern with VDHR. Kerri Culhane and Ashley Neville conducted the intensive level surveys. Royce McNeal assisted with report preparation.

The consultants would like to acknowledge the assistance of Landon Wellford, Planner for the City of Petersburg in the Department of Planning and Community Development who oversaw the project for the City. We would also like to thank Dulaney Ward, also of the Petersburg Department of Planning, who provided invaluable expertise and guidance on the City's and the survey area's history and development. Thanks also goes to Scott Brooks-Miller of the Winchester Regional Preservation Office, formerly of the Capital Regional Preservation Office, and to Margaret T. Peters, Survey Coordinator for VDHR.

CHAPTER II. HISTORIC CONTEXT

OVERVIEW

Petersburg's location at the falls of the Appomattox River, like that of other fall line cities in Virginia, fostered its later development as the commercial, industrial, and transportation center of the region. It began in the mid-seventeenth century as a fort and trading center but developed in the eighteenth century as an export and processing center for agricultural products from the surrounding areas. By about 1800, some 3,500 people lived in Petersburg and by 1820 it was the state's third largest town.¹

On the eve of the Civil War, Petersburg was second in size only to Richmond in the state, was the seventh largest city in the South and was one of the more important industrial centers. During the early part of the war, an economy based on military needs of the Confederacy developed. The nine month siege of Petersburg, however, crippled its economy and damaged its infrastructure. As the city and the region struggled to recover from the war, changes in transportation networks, agricultural patterns, and competition from other areas of the country made it difficult to regain Petersburg's pre-war level of prosperity and position.

In the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, industries important to the city such as tobacco processing and cotton and flour milling declined in importance. The production of trunks and luggage, optical lenses, and fountain pens took their place. Petersburg also became less important as a wholesale and retail commercial center. The establishment nearby of Camp Lee during World War I and the industrial sites at Hopewell created a boom for the area during that period. Tourism has also played an increasing role in the economy of Petersburg with the establishment of a national park at the Petersburg Battlefield and various city museums.

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607-1750)

Petersburg began in the 1640s as Fort Henry which was erected by the colony to provide some protection for European colonists on the south side of the James River from the Native American inhabitants of the region. More importantly, it became a trading center and point of departure for expeditions to Virginia's western lands. Abraham Wood commanded Fort Henry and patented land on the Appomattox River as early as 1638. Wood either led or dispatched some of the earliest explorations of the land to the south and west. These explorations, in the 1650s and 1670s, significantly expanded England's claim to western lands. It is thought by some

¹Land and Community Associates [LCA], "Petersburg Courthouse Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1990, Section 8, p. 2.

students of Petersburg's history, that Fort Henry stood in the vicinity of West High Street and South Street, just north of the survey area.²

Bristol Parish, which encompasses Petersburg, also was established in the 1640s. As in other areas of the Virginia colony, not only did this Anglican parish attend to the ecclesiastical needs of the inhabitants, it provided quasi-governmental services such as aid to the poor and orphaned and land processioning. Ferry Chapel, one of the early chapels of Bristol Parish is thought to have stood near the train depot at the foot of Sycamore Street. In 1735-37, a brick church, which became known as Blandford Church, was built on Wells's Hill in Blandford to replace Ferry Chapel. Blandford Church was the Anglican parish or mother church in the Petersburg area until after the Revolutionary War.

Trade followed Wood's explorations into the interior and these initial lines of exploration eventually expanded into a regional network of trade with the Native American population of the region. Petersburg's location at the head of the navigation of the Appomattox River meant that it became a collection and distribution point for both buyer and seller. It was the beginnings of Petersburg's long commercial history. In the late seventeenth century, Peter Jones, son-in-law of Abraham Wood and for whom Petersburg was named, established a successful trading post here continuing Wood's tradition of trade with Native Americans. He also assumed command of Fort Henry. His trading post is thought to have stood near the intersection of North Sycamore and Old Streets.³

By 1730, a tobacco inspection station/warehouse was authorized on the land of Colonel Robert Bolling, a major land holder in the area. Two years later a second warehouse was authorized on the north side of the river beginning the development of warehouses, mills, and stores along the Appomattox River. The potential for the creation of a town in this area was recognized by many including Colonel William Byrd II of Westover who wrote that "the uppermost landing of the James and Appomattox Rivers, are naturally intended for Marts, where the Traffick of the Outer Inhabitants must Center."⁴ In 1748, both Petersburg and Blandford were created as towns.

Petersburg first developed on the relatively flat land along the banks of the Appomattox River. A 1738 map of Petersburg shows lots arranged on both sides of one street. Major landowners in what is now the downtown area included the Jones family, Colonel Robert Bolling,

²James G. Scott and Edward A. Wyatt, IV, *Petersburg's Story, A History*, (Petersburg: By the Authors, 1960), p. 6.

³Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission [Virginia Department of Historic Resources], "Petersburg Old Town Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1979, Section 8, p. 3.

⁴Scott and Wyatt, p. 16.

John Tabb, and Erasmus Gill. Bolling's property lay to the east of Sycamore Street and his use of annual ground rents affected much of the development of that area of Petersburg. Tabb, Jones, and Gill owned land west of Sycamore Street.⁵ The survey area for this project was owned by the Jones family during this period.

COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789)

Petersburg's strategic location at the falls of the Appomattox River advanced its development as a commercial, industrial and transportation center of the region. Between 1730 and the American Revolution, Petersburg was one of the leading tobacco markets in the colonies. Mills also appeared at an early date and by the end of the colonial period, Petersburg was one of the new nation's milling centers. Petersburg was probably the first town in Virginia where manufacturing played a major role and the tobacco industry was a key element of industry in the town.⁶

In 1752, a third town, named Pocahontas, was established in the area and a bridge connecting it with Petersburg was built. In 1761 Petersburg was described as "very greatly increased, and becoming a place of considerable trade."⁷ Tobacco warehouses and flour mills could be found in Petersburg and it was becoming the trading center of the surrounding farmland.

In 1758, Peter Jones V, a descendant of the Peter Jones for whom Petersburg was named, inherited a large portion of what is now central Petersburg. In 1762 he laid off 28 acres into lots.⁸ Purchasers were required to build on them within four years or they would be resold and the proceeds used to build wharves and make other improvements. A year later, in 1763, Jones built his house known as Folly Castle. The existing Folly Castle Historic District incorporates this land. At Jones's death in 1779, his niece, Sarah Newsum, inherited his Petersburg property including Folly Castle. Sarah married Erasmus Gill in 1786 and they subdivided their extensive land holdings into lots which became known as Gillfield. Although the General Assembly authorized the annexation of Gillfield into Petersburg in 1798, it seems to have been included in its boundaries by 1784.⁹ In 1784, the three existing towns of Petersburg, Blandford, and

⁵LCA, Section 8, p. 3.

⁶Lawrence L. Hartzell, "Glory Days: Petersburg in the Antebellum Era," paper delivered at the Historic Petersburg Symposium, Petersburg, Va., 10 March 1990, p. 5.

⁷Scott and Wyatt, p. 20.

⁸Diane Pierce, "Folly Castle Historic District (Boundary Increase)," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1991, Section 8, p. 2.

⁹Scott and Wyatt, p. 35.

Pocahontas and the lands of Colonel Robert Bolling, John Tabb, the land known as Ravenscroft, a small part of the land of the heirs of Peter Jones, V, and the land known as the "Subberbs" were constituted as the borough of Petersburg. Most of the present survey area, from the existing Folly Castle District west to Jones Street, was included in the 1784 town boundaries.

Education during this period was largely the responsibility of the individual and primarily the domain of the well-to-do. The Reverend George Robertson of Bristol Parish mentioned a school in the area as early as 1724.¹⁰ In 1786, the Reverend John Cameron advertised the opening of the Petersburg Academy where he and an assistant would teach "the English, Latin, and Greek languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book-Keeping, and the practical branches of the Mathematics." As befitting a clergyman, moral instruction was an important part of the curriculum.¹¹

During this period, denominations other than Anglican began to gain importance in Petersburg including the Methodists and the Presbyterians. The first Methodist church in town was built on Harrison Street in 1774. It was used as a hospital by American troops during the revolution and then was burned by the British troops. Samuel Davies, the great Presbyterian orator, is said to have preached in Petersburg about 1750 and Presbyterianism here is reflective of the number of Scottish factors and merchants that made Petersburg their home. The Baptists are believed to have held services in Petersburg in the 1790s. Two African American Baptist churches were established at an early date. The Gillfield Baptist Church descends from a congregation that existed by 1803, if not earlier, and the First Baptist Church was formed in Prince George County in 1774 and later moved to Petersburg.¹²

The British were attracted to Petersburg during the American Revolution largely because it had become a center of trade and commerce. They marched on Petersburg in April 1781 to seize public stores and destroy the large quantities of tobacco that had been stored there when export abroad became difficult because of British privateers. Although the Americans put up stiff resistance, they were eventually forced to retreat across the Appomattox River, burning the bridge behind them. The British General William Phillips made his headquarters at the Bolling home Bollingbrook. Phillips died from disease at Bollingbrook in May and is said to have been buried in the Blandford Church cemetery.

¹⁰Scott and Wyatt, p. 115.

¹¹Scott and Wyatt, p. 116.

¹²Scott and Wyatt, p. 104.

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830)

By the 1820s, Petersburg had a booming business community growing out of its eminence as a tobacco shipping port and manufacturing center. There was considerable domestic and foreign trade particularly with New York, England, France, Holland, and Germany. Tobacco warehouses, mills, stores, and small manufacturing establishments dominated the town's economy and built environment. The town had few public buildings and those were described in less than glowing terms. In 1793, a courthouse, frame like most of the buildings in town, was completed. One visitor in the early 1800s echoed the sentiments of others when he made the following comment, "I don't admire the situation of Petersburg; it is a very unpleasant looking place, but it is a very busy one, and much trade is carried on here."¹³ Most of the buildings, including houses, were concentrated in an area bounded by Old, Bollingbrook, Sycamore, Tabb, and Market streets. There were few other houses including the areas known as Gillfield, Ravenscroft, and Pride's Old Field.¹⁴ A devastating fire in 1815 destroyed two-thirds of the buildings in Petersburg. After that date, most buildings were constructed of brick to reduce the fire hazard.

To the west of the core area of Petersburg and the survey area was Pride's Field. The Pride's Field tract had been sold to William Pride about 1745 by Major Peter Jones. About 1807 to 1810, Pride's descendants, Frederick Jones Pride, Halcot Jones Pride, and Cadwalder Jones, sold the land to Samuel Christian, Donald Mackenzie, R. Maitland and William Bowden who laid out the land in lots. Until then this land had been a large farm with a few tenant houses and mills at the north end of the narrow falls of the Appomattox River. It was the mills and canal that attracted the foursome to purchase and develop this land. By 1813, few houses had been erected in this development.¹⁵ An 1830 plat shows the layout of Pride's Field including the ownership of lots, the canal, and a large "companys square" where the canal basin was located.¹⁶ Pride's Field was bounded on the east by South Street on the north by Plumb Street (now McKenzie Street), on the west by West Street and on the south by Brick House Run.

The west side of South Street and one block of West Washington Street from South Street to Dunlop Street of the survey area would have been in Pride's Field. In 1830, the lots on the north side of Washington Street in Pride's Field were owned by either William Bowden, at the eastern end of the block, or William Robertson on the western end. Samuel Christian retained ownership of the land on the south side of the street.

¹³Scott and Wyatt, p. 50.

¹⁴Scott and Wyatt, p. 51.

¹⁵Scott and Wyatt, p. 51.

¹⁶Petersburg Husting Court Deed Book [PHC DB] 8:299

Except for the block in Pride's Field, Joseph Jones owned most of the land in the extension area in the late eighteenth century which was referred to as "Joseph Jones slip of land." This land had descended from the original Peter Jones through several generations to Joseph Jones. Joseph Jones was a general in the militia and lived at Cedar Grove, located southwest of the survey area, which he had inherited through his father from Abraham Jones. Jones Street, one of the early roads in the survey area, derives its name from the Jones family and was earlier known as Jones Road or the General Jones Road.

Henry Nollner (also spelled Nolener) acquired land on West Washington Street as early as 1812 when he purchased two lots on the south side of Washington Street from Joseph Jones in the existing Folly Castle Historic District. He also purchased land on the north side of Washington where he built a large house on his corner lot. In 1822, the Petersburg Aqueduct Company was established to take over the Petersburg water system which had been established by 1807. It furnished water to the town's residents through subterranean pipes. Among other sources, it drew part of its water from springs located on the north side of Washington Street adjacent to the Nollner property. The springs were referred to in one city history as Dr. Nollner's springs.¹⁷ In 1838, the Aqueduct Company refers to this as their reservoir lot.¹⁸

The new century witnessed a number of public improvements in addition to the water system. Bollingbrook was the main street during this period and the first to be improved and paved in 1813. One of the first projects supported by the Virginia Board of Public Works was the Manchester and Petersburg Turnpike which began operations in 1816. There were also a number of improvements made to aid the navigation of the Appomattox River. During the first decade of the nineteenth century, the Upper Appomattox Canal Company constructed a canal around the falls of the Appomattox. In time, locks were constructed along almost the entire route between Petersburg and Farmville in Prince George County funneling more trade to Petersburg. The canal basin was located at the intersection of High and South Streets just north of the survey area. As many as 125 batteaux could be found there and warehouses were built in its vicinity to store produce and goods brought into Petersburg.¹⁹ The canal lost most of its importance after the construction of the South Side Railroad in the 1850s.

The Petersburg Academy was the first school to be incorporated in the city in 1794 and in 1804 the General Assembly authorized a lottery to raise funds for the school. One of its earliest principals was John Wood, the cartographer. By 1813, the Academy had acquired the Paradise Tract on West Washington Street where the old Petersburg High School now stands from Joseph

¹⁷Scott and Wyatt, p. 60.

¹⁸PHC DB10:440.

¹⁹Scott and Wyatt, p. 88.

Jones.²⁰ It appears that it was never a unqualified success and by 1822 it was described as in a "ruinous condition and occupied by dissolute characters." In 1835, the property was transferred to the Anderson Seminary.²¹

Anderson Seminary was Petersburg's most important free school of the antebellum period. It was made possible by the bequest of David Anderson, a Scot who was a Petersburg merchant. His will, probated in 1812, left \$10,000 for the education of poor white children who were to be instructed for three years in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The city responded to this bequest by applying its share from Virginia's Literary Fund to this school. It opened in 1821 and by 1830, some 400 pupils had been enrolled.²² An 1855 photograph of the Anderson Seminary, built on the Paradise tract on West Washington Street where the old Petersburg High School now stands, shows a large, three story brick building with a crenelated tower of the same height on one side of the facade and a five story tower on the other side.²³

Organized religious groups were not as active in early Petersburg as they were in other areas of the state and travelers noted that churches were not a conspicuous feature of the town. Several accounts noted the lack of religion here. A Presbyterian minister wrote in 1812 that "religion was at a low ebb in the town and the number of communicants in any church was small." Another stated that "infidelity was a thing of fashion and a boast."²⁴ By the early 1820s, the situation improved and a new resident wrote that "sin and Satan had been broken; the town had a Bible Society, a Missionary Society, a Dorcas Society, and an orphan asylum." She also noted that "Presbyterians carry the day here."²⁵ By 1835, there were seven churches in Petersburg.

During the colonial period, the Anglican church had been the established church of the Virginia colony and Bristol Parish included the Petersburg area. After the Revolutionary War and the disestablishment of the Anglican Church, Blandford Church was used infrequently and the Episcopalians built a new church in 1803 on the approximate site of the present Courthouse. This church was free to be used by other denominations when not in use by the Episcopalians.

²⁰PHC DB 4:175.

²¹Scott and Wyatt, p. 117.

²²Scott and Wyatt, p. 118.

²³Rosy Rash, curator, "Petersburg Pupils, Education in the Cockade City", typescript of exhibit captions at Centre Hill Mansion, Petersburg Museums, Department of Tourism, Petersburg, Va., 1998.

²⁴Scott and Wyatt, p. 100-101.

²⁵Scott and Wyatt, p. 101.

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860)

The designation of Petersburg as Virginia's third city in 1850 was a recognition of its growth and potential. In that year, its population stood at 14,010 including 4,729 slaves and 2,616 free African Americans.²⁶ Transportation improvements included the construction of five railroads during this period including the South Side Railroad and the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. The Appomattox River was deepened and the city experimented with plank roads. All of these transportation improvements contributed to the city's continued growth in commerce and manufacturing.

One historian of Petersburg has noted that the city in 1860 was "first a commercial and then an industrial city."²⁷ Petersburg's commerce began with the numerous factors, many of them Scottish, who purchased agricultural products from the region's plantation owners and farmers and arranged credit and transportation to sell the products. A number specialized in overseas trading. Retail merchants also succeeded in the city. The city was the hub of a river and rail transportation system that facilitated commerce and trade.

By 1860, 67 commission merchants and 237 retailers, 159 of them grocers, operated in the city.²⁸ There were also druggists, jewelers, shoe dealers, dry goods shops, dressmakers, hardware stores, and saddleries in antebellum Petersburg. Many of wholesalers and retailers were located along North Sycamore Street, Old Street, and on adjacent cross streets.

Petersburg's manufacturing base also continued to expand. By 1835 there were six tobacco factories, six manufacturing flour mills, one brass and cast-iron foundry, two earthenware potteries, two cotton seed oil mills, four carriage factories, four cabinet makers, three brick yards, one stone cutter, two tanneries, fifteen blacksmiths, four coppersmiths and tinplate workers, and numerous mercantile stores.²⁹ In 1843, the *Niles' Register* listed eight cotton factories, three flouring mills, a paper mill, and a woolen factory. The capital investment in cotton and tobacco factories was nearly \$1,000,000 each and \$125,000 in the flour mills.³⁰ On the eve of the Civil War, Petersburg was one of the few large industrial cities in the region producing significant

²⁶Scott and Wyatt, p. 156-157.

²⁷William D. Henderson, "The Evolution of Petersburg's Economy, 1860-1900," unpublished manuscript, n.d., p. 3.

²⁸Hartzell, p.3.

²⁹Louis Ginsberg, *History of the Jews of Petersburg, 1789-1950*, (Petersburg: By the author), p. 15.

³⁰Scott and Wyatt, p. 76.

amounts of tobacco, cotton, flour, iron, and other goods.³¹

Although Petersburg had a diverse industrial base, tobacco processing dominated the city's industries. Tobacco factories were labor intensive and relied almost exclusively on slave labor, two-thirds of which were hired and not owned by the manufacturer. Since tobacco factories were not dependant on water power, they could be located away from the Appomattox River and they were located throughout the town. The Reuben Ragland tobacco factory stood on the southeast corner of Washington and Jones streets in the survey area. It was not uncommon for a manufacturer to site his factory and dwelling in the same block.

Tobacco manufacturing in Petersburg was dominated by men of Scottish descent such as Robert Leslie, Robert Watson, James Dunlop and David Tennant. Leslie opened his factory in 1818 and by 1860 there were twelve tobacco factories in the city. They accounted for almost sixty percent of the city's total value of industrial output.³²

The cotton industry was second to tobacco in Petersburg. The first cotton mill opened in Petersburg in 1827 and most others began in the late 1830s with cotton from the neighboring southside Virginia and North Carolina counties. Unlike the tobacco factories, the cotton factories relied almost entirely on white labor. They also required more machinery than tobacco with the result that their average capitalization in 1860 was about fifty percent greater.³³ Petersburg became the state's leading city in the manufacture of cotton products.³⁴ The depression of 1857 severely dampened the cotton industry in Petersburg. By 1860, there were only five companies still in production in Petersburg.³⁵ An outgrowth of the cotton industry was the cottonseed oil industry. In 1829, Francis Follet a Petersburg native, invented a machine that separated cotton seed kernels from the hulls. Cottonseed oil then could be extracted from the kernels.

Flour milling was the third major component of manufacturing in Petersburg and accounted for one-fourth of the industrial value of the city. In 1792, Petersburg, Blandford, and Pocahontas each had a flour inspector and flour milling was one of the first industries. By the 1850s, much of the city's flour was shipped to South American and Australia.³⁶

³¹Hartzell, p. 1.

³²Hartzell, p. 6.

³³Hartzell, p. 7.

³⁴Scott and Wyatt, p. 79.

³⁵Hartzell, p. 7.

³⁶Hartzell, p. 8.

Several industrial facilities were located in the area south of Washington Street between Pine Street and Brick House Run in the survey area. Henry Nollner had a slaughter house at the northern end of this section on Washington Street. Just to the south was the soap and candle factory of James Smith which probably made good use of the slaughter house by-products. James Smith & Son, which was established in 1844, produced 275,000 pounds of soap annually by 1894.³⁷ South of the Smith land was the C.R. Bishop Tobacco Factory plus a tannery and another stock yard.³⁸

Africans Americans have played a substantial role in the history of Petersburg. By 1800, fifty percent of Petersburg's population was African American and that percentage held through 1860.³⁹ A large portion of Petersburg's African American population was free. By 1810, there were over a thousand free blacks in Petersburg which was close to a third of the town's free population. By 1860, that number had increased to 3,000 which was the largest free black community of any city in Virginia.⁴⁰ Although most free African Americans lived at the bottom of the economic ladder in poverty, twenty percent of the Petersburg property owners in 1860 were free blacks - almost equally divided among men and women.⁴¹

Petersburg's African American residents worked in a number of occupations. The majority of workers in the tobacco industry were slaves who were hired out. This frequently provided the slave with the opportunity to choose his hirer and his accommodations, often with a free black family. From the 1860 census, the occupations of free black men can be identified. Laborers, tobacco workers, barbers, carpenters, railroad firemen, livery stable operators.⁴² Free women of color worked as laundresses, seamstresses, and domestics and a few ran small stores, grocery stores, and taverns. After 1820, they also worked as stemmers in tobacco factories⁴³

The African American community in antebellum Petersburg was able to establish its own institutions in the face of great obstacles. There were few educational opportunities for Africans Americans prior to the Civil War, especially those enslaved. Those free blacks that could sent

³⁷Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, *The City of Petersburg, Virginia*, 1894.

³⁸F.W. Beers, *Topographical Map of Petersburg, Dinwiddie County, Va.*, (Richmond: Southern And Southwestern Surveying and Publishing Co., 1877).

³⁹Hartzell, p. 5.

⁴⁰Suzanne Lebsock, *The Free Women of Petersburg, Status and Culture in a Southern Town, 1784-1860*, (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1984), p. 91, 93.

⁴¹Hartzell, p. 13.

⁴²Hartzell, p. 12.

⁴³Lebsock, p. 98, 99.

their children to schools in the North and in southern urban areas churches and benevolent societies established schools. Some early schools were available for the large free African American population of Petersburg. In 1820, a Boston minister organized a day school. After 1831, teaching African Americans, both free and slave, was prohibited but some secret schools operated.⁴⁴

As noted earlier, two African American Baptist churches were established in Petersburg by 1800. By 1830, they had a combined membership of over 1200 and exceeded 3500 by 1860.⁴⁵ The Union Street Methodist Church also was established when its white members decided to move to Washington Street and leave the Union Street building for its black members. One famous member of the Union Street Methodist Church was Joseph Roberts, a river boatman. Active the Liberian colonization movement which was based in Petersburg, Roberts went to Liberia in 1829 and became a teacher, businessman, and eventually commander of the Liberian army. He became governor of the colony in 1841 and after independence in 1848 was the country's first president.

Several schools were established in Petersburg during this period. The Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association established a day school for children of its members and apprentices as well as a night school. The Petersburg Classical Institute, established in 1838, was sponsored by Presbyterian laymen. Petersburg also had free schools but there was a certain stigma attached to attending a free school that was clearly labeled for the poor. They were frequently referred to as "the poor school" or "charity school". The Petersburg *Intelligencer* opined that education should be left to the individual and warned that public education would "destroy freedom of opinion, the purity of republicanism, and the advancement of a liberal system of education."⁴⁶ There were also a number of women, usually widows and spinsters, who opened schools for the "young ladies." By the 1840s, most school teachers, both male and female, were from the North.⁴⁷

Religious institutions continued to expand and some of Petersburg's most prominent churches were built during this period. In 1837, the frame Episcopal Church on Courthouse Hill was sold in order to make way for the construction of the courthouse and a new one was built on Sycamore Street. That church burned in 1854 and a new church, St. Paul's, was constructed on Union Street. Designed by architects Niernesee and Nielson of Baltimore and completed in 1857, it exemplifies antebellum church architecture in Virginia in its free interpretation of the second

⁴⁴Rash.

⁴⁵Hartzell, p. 13.

⁴⁶Scott and Wyatt, p. 119.

⁴⁷Scott and Wyatt, p. 116.

phase of the Gothic Revival style.⁴⁸ Many Confederate officers, including General Lee, worshiped here during the Petersburg siege and after the war Lee's son was married here. Grace Church, a second Episcopal church, was established in 1841 as a result of a mission.⁴⁹ Several other churches were later established as missions of Grace Church including St. John's in the survey area.

The Methodists became so strong in the Petersburg area, that the area has been called the cradle of Methodism in the South.⁵⁰ Washington Street Methodist Church was completed in 1842 and the first General Conference of the Methodist Church South was held here in 1846. It was also used as a hospital during the siege of Petersburg. The church is individually listed on the National Register. Other early Methodist churches in Petersburg were High Street (1844) and Market Street (1858).

A Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1812-1813. Tabb Street Presbyterian Church was built in 1843. Designed by Philadelphia architect Thomas U. Walter, the Greek Revival-style building features an apse fronted by a colonnade in the Tower of the Winds order (also found on the Courthouse and Petersburg High School). The Second Presbyterian Church, located on West Washington Street, is a Gothic Revival-style church that was built in 1861. Both of these Presbyterian churches are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The latter also is located in the Folly Castle Historic District.

The first white Baptist church was formed in 1817 and by 1855-1856 the congregation, also known as First Baptist Church, had built a church on West Washington Street at the site of the present First Baptist Church. The existing Neo-Classical Revival-style church was built in 1928 and is in the Folly Castle Historic District.

A Catholic Mass is known to have been celebrated as early as 1820 in Petersburg. The first St. Joseph's Catholic Church was built in 1841 at the corner of Washington and Market Streets. Confederate General P. T. G. Beauregard worshiped there during the siege. In 1894, that building was razed and the present church built.⁵¹ In 1877, St. Joseph's established a Catholic cemetery adjacent to the city-owned Blandford Cemetery on Wells's Hill.

The earliest buildings that survive in project area were probably built during this time period - most in the latter years. They are clustered on South Jones and South South Street. One house in the survey area that dates from this period is the Couch House, located at the corner of

⁴⁸LCA, Sec. 8, p. 6.

⁴⁹Scott and Wyatt, p. 103.

⁵⁰Scott and Wyatt, p. 103.

⁵¹Scott and Wyatt, p. 282.

West Washington and South South Street. It is a brick, two-story, three-bay, double-pile house that was for many years in the nineteenth century the home of Dr. Charles Couch. The remainder of the houses from this period in the survey area are frame, generally two stories, two or three-bay, with gable roofs, and several have exterior-end chimneys.

CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)

The Civil War brought tremendous changes and challenges to Petersburg. The onset of the Civil War had a significant impact on Petersburg's industries and commerce. Industries dependant on foreign trade were closed within six months of the Union naval blockade of Hampton Roads which began in April 1861. Many of the large brick tobacco factories that were put out of business were used as hospitals for the Confederate wounded during the war. The Reuben Ragland Tobacco Factory that stood on the southeast corner of West Washington and Jones Streets until the late 1870s or early 1880s served as a hospital during the siege of Petersburg. Due to its distance from the shelling in the eastern sections of the city, it remained open throughout the siege.⁵²

The Confederate government invested heavily in Petersburg which created a short wartime economy. The Confederate Navy established a ropewalk and powder mill and the army Ordnance Corps set up a lead works to make rifle bullets. Copper and zinc works produced percussion caps for army rifles and a major component of gunpowder was manufactured in the city. The Quartermaster Corps also organized a wagon wheel plant.⁵³

It was Petersburg's location as the hub of a transportation network that eventually brought the war to its doorstep. Several regional roads connected in Petersburg linking it with points in all directions. Likewise, the railroad connections made the city a strategic location. The Petersburg and Weldon Railroad provided an important link with the Confederate port of Wilmington, North Carolina and the South Side Railroad, through other connections, reached deep into the western Confederacy. It was these southern supply lines that were the focus of the Federal forces plan to overtake the Confederates entrenched in Petersburg and Richmond during 1864 and 1865. On June 9, 1864, Union forces attacked the lightly defended Dimmock Line, a line of fortifications that almost completely surrounded Petersburg. The "old men and boys," as they are known in Petersburg, who were brilliantly led by Confederate General P.T.G Beauregard, managed to keep the Federal forces at bay until Confederate reinforcements arrived. Thus began the standoff between Union and Confederate forces that continued until the Confederate army evacuated Petersburg on April 2, 1865 and the City surrendered to Federal troops in the early morning hours of April 3rd.

⁵²Edward A. Wyatt, IV, *Along the Streets of Petersburg*, (Petersburg: By the Author, 1943), p. 56.

⁵³Henderson, p. 4.

During the Siege of Petersburg, the city suffered frequent shelling by Union forces arrayed to the east. The northeastern part of the city was the most vulnerable but almost the entire city was within range. The practice of using church steeples to site by or as targets meant that most churches and public building suffered some type of damage. One report suggested that more than 800 buildings in Petersburg had been damaged.⁵⁴ The shelling caused fewer deaths and injuries than expected but it forced the abandonment of Blandford Cemetery as a place for burials. The yards of the city's churches became temporary cemeteries.

Civil War era maps show the survey area as lightly settled. There is a large open area on both sides of West Washington Street from Perry and North Folly streets on the east (within the existing Folly Castle Historic District) to Jones Street on the west. On the north side of West Washington Street, Hinton and Commerce Street were not shown from Pride's Field east to Market Street. Hazel Street, a north/south street also is not shown on the map. South of Washington Street, a number of streets do not appear on these maps. Although mentioned in deeds as early as 1812 with lots platted on both sides of the street by 1838, Pine Street's absence on Civil War Maps may indicate that nothing had been built here over twenty years after it was laid out. Also not shown on these maps are the east/west streets of Brown, Lawrence, and Lumsden. There is a street roughly in the area of today's Wythe Street.

There were few buildings along West Washington Street in the survey area east of Jones Street and there were several buildings clustered around that intersection. Washington Street, from Jones Street west had buildings located on both sides of it. There were also buildings found on both sides of South and Jones Streets both of which run in a north/south direction.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1917)

In the aftermath of the Civil War, Petersburg moved to rebuild both the city and its economy. The Common Council, frequently operating with borrowed money, rebuilt the bridges across the Appomattox that had been burned by the retreating Confederates and cleared the river of obstacles. A horse-drawn streetcar line began operation in 1883. The streets that it initially ran on included Second, River, Rock, Old, Sycamore, Washington, West, Farmer, Oak, Halifax, and Liberty. In 1888, a line was extended to the quarries near the Central Lunatic Asylum (now Central State Hospital) which was established during this same period. After 1899, the line was completely electrified and continued operating until busses were introduced.⁵⁵

The fall of the Confederacy and the destruction left from the war precipitated a steep decline in Petersburg's economy but there were a number of other factors that caused Petersburg's industries to decline. As elsewhere in the South, the freeing of the slaves was an

⁵⁴Scott and Wyatt, p. 220.

⁵⁵Scott and Wyatt, p. 255.

immediate loss of wealth for many Petersburg residents. Changes and consolidation of transportation routes that by-passed Petersburg also effected industry. Industrial growth in Petersburg after the war fell well below the national average.⁵⁶

The tobacco industry recovered rapidly after the war. Both capital invested in the industry and sales increased and factories became more efficient with the introduction of power machinery. Unfortunately, the monetary gains in this industry did not trickle down to the low paid African American workers.⁵⁷ Beginning in the 1890s, changes in the domestic tobacco market were not embraced by the city's tobacco industry and it gradually declined. The market shifted from the old-fashioned, strong, dark, Virginia fire cured tobacco to milder bright flue cured tobacco, sweetened chewing tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. This change largely relegated Petersburg's tobacco manufacturers to the export market which did not expand as quickly as did the domestic market.

In the survey area, the Seidenberg & Company, Inc. cigar factory was built around 1910. It is a three-story brick building on a raised basement with corbeled cornices and central tower on the facade. The original windows have been blocked up. It was typical of a number of Petersburg factories in that it was located in a mostly residential area. By 1954, it was part of American Tobacco Company and used to store tobacco in cases.

The production of cotton also dropped immediately after the war but the mill's situation improved in the early 1870s with six cotton mills employing 500 people.⁵⁸ Unfortunately, the depression of 1873 wiped out most gains and many mills closed for several months. The industry rebounded in the mid-1870s and by 1880 reached a post-war high. The industry began a decline after 1880 due to increased competition from other states to the south, New England, and Europe. Due to a number of circumstances, Petersburg's cotton mills were unable to modernize and continued to lose ground.

Petersburg's flour mills faced many of the same conditions as its cotton mills. Competition from the vast western wheat and corn belt killed most of the city's mills as agricultural prices dropped below production costs. By 1900, only two small mills operated in Petersburg and added little to the local economy.⁵⁹ The iron industry in Petersburg also failed to modernize and grew modestly after the war. The distance from the supply of raw materials was a major drawback. In 1860, one ironworks had made railroad steam engines. After the war, production focused on less sophisticated items and more on items of local consumption

⁵⁶Henderson, p. 12.

⁵⁷Henderson, p. 13.

⁵⁸Scott and Wyatt, p. 192.

⁵⁹Henderson, p. 16.

particularly farm machinery. Iron workers were among the highest paid factory laborers and the ironmasters could live comfortably.⁶⁰

Several other industries could be found in Petersburg. The hulling and cleaning of peanuts contributed to the city's economy. In 1915, it was the fourth leading export from Petersburg with five peanut factories. By 1960, there was only one. Fountain pens were also manufactured in the city. In 1908, the Titmus Optical Company began making prescription and wholesale lens as adjunct to a jewelry business. By 1960, it had become one of the largest independent lens companies in the country. Probably Petersburg's most important industry in the late nineteenth century and throughout the twentieth century is Seward Luggage Co. Begun in 1870 by Simon Seward and his brother-in-law, H. F. Munt, it became the largest producer of trunks in the world. Although much reduced in size, it continues to be one of Petersburg's largest employers.

The consolidation of railroads after the Civil War decreased the number of jobs and new routes reduced the need for trains to stop in Petersburg and directed trade away from the city. The city's port also declined as larger ships could no longer navigate the narrow and shallow Appomattox River. Ships that once transported manufactured goods directly from Petersburg now stopped at Norfolk. Petersburg's wholesale merchants suffered as a result of these transportation changes. Changes in farming practices after the war, such as sharecropping, and the rise of the county store which traded with the local farmer cut deeply into Petersburg's commission merchants. By 1900, only 27 of the prewar 67 survived.⁶¹ The poverty of the rural areas to the east, south, and west and the low wages paid by area factories cut into the buying power of the region's residents.

After the war, Petersburg's African American community built on its base of economic and civic life that had been established before the war by the largest urban free black population in Virginia. It was during this period that African Americans in Petersburg experienced a period of significant political influence and growth in its institutional life even though the city of Petersburg entered a longer period of decline. With enfranchisement, African American registered voters outnumbered white voters and exercised its new found power. In 1869, Petersburg sent two African Americans, Peter G. Morgan and George Fayerman, to the House of Delegates. Both had been free before the war. Morgan, a shoemaker, had purchased his freedom by hiring himself out to make money. He later served on the city's school board and city council. Fayerman had been born free and came to Petersburg after the war. Both were property owners.⁶² Other African Americans from Petersburg followed their lead serving in both branches of the General Assembly.

⁶⁰Henderson, p. 17.

⁶¹Henderson, p. 8.

⁶²Lawrence Hartzell, "The Exploration of Freedom in Black Petersburg, Virginia, 1865-1902," unpublished manuscript, January 15, 1990, p. 4.

During the post-war period, Petersburg's Radical-controlled city government produced a number of heretofore unknown benefits for African Americans living in the city. They provided jobs, educational opportunities, and some health care. In 1868, the city created a school system that included four elementary schools for its black children. The school system was considered the best in the state, had one of the longest school years, and paid its male teachers the highest salaries in the state. The African American community took full advantage of these new educational opportunities and by 1900, illiteracy had fallen greatly among both heads of households and children.⁶³

The height of African American political power in both the city and the state came in the 1870s with the Radical government and in the 1880s with the Readjusters. During this period, Petersburg's African Americans played key roles in the state government, had new job opportunities, and access to higher education with the founding of the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute across the Appomattox River in Ettrick. The college was the result of a campaign promise to Virginia's African Americans by General William Mahone's Readjuster Party. In Governor William E. Cameron's first address, he noted the importance of providing to the state's African American residents an avenue to high education. Both Mahone, who was a hero of the Battle of the Crater during the Petersburg siege, and Cameron were Petersburg men. The college's first president was John Mercer Langston, a native Virginian who was raised free in Ohio, and who later was elected to Congress.

African American institutions also expanded during this period. African American churches, long a mainstay of the community, flourished. Social organizations also sprang up during the late nineteenth century. There were thirteen Masonic lodges and numerous other organizations found increased support by the African American community. Denied access to the city's library, literary and library societies were formed. Militia companies and baseball teams were constituted.⁶⁴ This was a vibrant period in Petersburg's African American community although most continued to occupy the bottom of the economic ladder. Unfortunately, their hard won political rights were significantly eroded beginning in the late 1890s and Petersburg's economic fortunes continued to decline.

African Americans lived in the survey area as early as the 1870s, if not earlier, particularly along Jones Street. Between 1870 and 1890, African American home ownership increased 300 percent.⁶⁵ By 1915, when the city directories first began to list residents by street address as well

⁶³Hartzell, "The Exploration of Freedom in Black Petersburg, Virginia, 1865-1902," p. 32.

⁶⁴Hartzell, "The Exploration of Freedom in Black Petersburg, Virginia, 1865-1902," p. 9.

⁶⁵Mary Ellen Bushey, Ann Creighton-Zollar, Lucious Edwards, Jr., L. Daniel Mouer, and Robin Rider, *African Americans in Petersburg*, presented to the City of Petersburg, Department of Planning and Community Development, 1994, p. 33.

as by name, almost all occupants of Jones Street, south of West Washington Street, were African American while white residents lived on the adjacent street of Pine and the first block of South Street south of Washington Street. Washington Street and everything north of Washington Street was occupied by white residents.

This area south of West Washington Street was part of Eureka which was bounded on the north by West Washington Street, on the east by Gillfield and the existing Folly Castle Historic District, on the south of by fairgrounds, and on the west of the CSX railroad.⁶⁶ It developed as a working class neighborhood in response to the mills and factories located north and east of this area. By the time of the Civil War, there were a few free African American property owners on Shepherd, Farmer and South streets.⁶⁷ Jones Street and the lower blocks of S. South Street in the extension area appears to have been the eastern edge of a larger African American community that developed after the war and extended west of Indiana Street. From the 1870s, this African American community existed adjacent to the larger white community to the north and east until the entire extension area became predominately African American in the 1960s and 1970s when "white flight" from the city was at its height due to school integration.

In religious affairs, it was also a time of repair and growth. Petersburg had an active Jewish community. Rodef Sholem was formed in 1858 and met in a variety of places until a synagogue was built on Union Street in 1876. In 1864, the congregation purchased land for a cemetery adjacent to the Catholic cemetery in Blandford. In 1949, Rodef Sholem built a new synagogue in Walnut Hill, a residential section of the city. The Brith Achim congregation, made up of orthodox and conservative members was organized in 1908. They built a synagogue on Market Street in 1915 which still stands but has been remodeled and is now used by the Salvation Army. They also built a synagogue in Walnut Hill.⁶⁸

St. John's Episcopal Church, located in the survey area, stands on the southeast corner of West Washington and Dunlop Streets and was an outgrowth of the Washington Street Mission sponsored by Grace Church. The church was organized in 1867 and a frame chapel erected on this site in 1868. Under the leadership of W.A.R. Goodwin, who would go on to fame in the establishment of Colonial Williamsburg, the church grew and a new brick building was erected in 1897. Dr. Goodwin sent back to St. John's an early-nineteenth-century mahogany pulpit removed from Burton Parish when it was restored to its colonial appearance in 1907. It still graces St.

⁶⁶Bushey, p. 71.

⁶⁷Bushey, p. 71.

⁶⁸Scott and Wyatt, p 285.

John's today.⁶⁹ A famous communicant of this church was the actor Joseph Cotton, a Petersburg native, who was baptized here.

Between 1922 and 1928, the church purchased the adjacent two-story, brick house (123-96-144) at 842 West Washington Street for use as its rectory.⁷⁰ This house was built about 1875 and was used as the rectory until the 1960s. It continues to be owned by the church but is now used on special occasions and for storage. The church also purchased two double houses that stood east of the rectory. They were demolished for a parking lot for the church. The old chapel and 1880s house were demolished in the 1950s and a new Parish House was built in 1960.⁷¹

The second church in the survey area is the Reconciliation Fellowship Church (123-96-113). Although this is a modern church, it stands on a lot occupied by an earlier frame church that had been built between 1897 and 1915. The 1915 Sanborn map labels it as the Christian Church and by 1954 it was the Seventh Day Adventist Church.⁷²

Most of the development in the survey area took place during this period. The 1877 map continues to show open land in the northern and eastern sections of the survey area but several more streets appear on this map. On the north, Commerce Street and Hinton Street (shown as Pearl Street west of South Street) have been cut through. Hazel Street is also shown although called New Street. The block bounded by Commerce, Hazel, Hinton, and Jones streets, as well as blocks in the existing Folly Castle historic District, had been part of Sarah Gill's estate that was divided up into lots and platted in the 1870s. The 1877 Beers Map only shows one building, on the northeast corner of Hinton and Jones, on this tract.

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917-1945)

The entrance into World War I by the United States necessitated the construction of military bases through the country to house, supply, and train soldiers for the war. In Prince George County, Camp Lee opened in 1917 on approximately 8,000 acres of land. Situated just two miles away, 2,500 men were encamped there by August 1917 causing a boom in Petersburg particularly for its retail merchants. The establishment of several war-related industries in nearby Hopewell also contributed to the increased commerce in the Petersburg area during this period.

⁶⁹Haynie W. Crafton, Jr., *The History of St. John's P.E. Church, 1868-1960*, (Petersburg: by the author, 1953, revised 1960), 7-11.

⁷⁰Farber Davis, personal communication, April 1998.

⁷¹Farber Davis, personal communication, April 1998.

⁷²Sanborn Map Co., "Insurance Maps of Petersburg, Virginia," (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1915).

With the end of the war, however, all these facilities closed rapidly leaving Petersburg merchants with overstocked shelves.

Although Camp Lee was closed after the war, the land was used by the State as a game refuge. Some of it was parceled out to the National Park Service for the Battlefield Park and to the Department of Justice for a federal reformatory. After the United States entry into World War II, the camp was reactivated in January 1941. During the war it served as a reception center for new troops as well as a center for the Quartermaster Corps. After World War II, its name was changed to Fort Lee and it became a permanent military institution.

For years after the Civil War, people had come to Petersburg to visit the battlefields that had played so prominent a role in the eastern theater in the last year of the war. Of particular interest to the tourists was the Crater, the site of the explosion in an underground mine by Union troops. The establishment in 1926 of the Petersburg National Military Park was the formal beginning of the tourist industry in Petersburg.

There was also change in the manufacturing sector of Petersburg during this period. In 1930, the British American Tobacco Company, the largest employer and taxpayer in the area, closed. Fortunately, the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corp. took over the plant in 1932. In the survey area the Stuart-Keith & Company building was constructed in the first quarter of the twentieth century. In 1923, it was a shirt factory but in later years, pants were also manufactured here.⁷³ Located on the northeast corner of Pine and Brown Streets, it is a three story, brick building with large metal windows. The main block is three by nine bays with a one story, three-bay addition on the east side. The factory is now vacant.

The city continued to expand educational opportunities for the children of its residents. The Robert E. Lee Elementary School (123-96-115), located in the survey area, was built in 1911 and named for Confederate General Robert E. Lee who spent much of the last year of the Civil War in Petersburg. A massive two-story portico supported by two sets of three clustered Corinthian columns on concrete piers dominates the facade of the Neo-Classical Revival style building.

The Petersburg High School, built 1917-1918, is located in the existing Folly Castle Historic District but was surveyed at the intensive level as a part of this project. The first Petersburg public high school was initially housed in the Classical Institute building on Union Avenue but moved in 1911 to the Anderson Seminary building on West Washington Street. The large brick, Gothic Revival-style building was overcrowded by 1916 and the City Council appropriated \$140,000 for the construction of a new high school.

The Petersburg High School was designed in 1916 by architect Finlay Forbes Ferguson, Sr. of the Norfolk, Virginia firm of Ferguson, Calrow and Wrenn. Ferguson, a native of Norfolk,

⁷³Sanborn Map Co.

studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and began his architectural practice about 1890 in his native city. By 1904, he had formed a partnership with Charles J. Calrow and in 1916, Harold H. Wrenn joined the firm. This partnership was later dissolved and by 1917, Ferguson was a partner of John K. Peebles, a Petersburg native, which continued through 1934. Ferguson and his partners designed a variety of buildings including residences, banks, hotels, fire houses, stores, churches, and schools mostly in the Tidewater area but they also designed Peabody Hall at the University of Virginia.⁷⁴ It is thought they designed one other building in Petersburg, possibly a school.⁷⁵ Harwood & Moss of Newport News was awarded the contract for general contractor and the school was constructed in 1917-1918.⁷⁶ The metal cornice was fashioned by J. M. Davis & Company, a local roofing and sheet metal company.⁷⁷ When completed, the final cost for the new school was \$171,000.⁷⁸

Before the school served as an education facility, it was pressed into service as a hospital during the influenza epidemic and did not open as a school until 1919. The auditorium was not built until the new high school was occupied and the old Anderson Seminary building, located on the front section of the lot, was vacated and demolished.⁷⁹ The auditorium was completed during the spring term of 1919 and had a seating capacity of 1100.⁸⁰

THE NEW DOMINION (1945-PRESENT)

The end of World War II did not bring the drastic downsizing in nearby military and industrial facilities that had occurred at the end of World War I. Fort Lee continued to grow and modern brick buildings replaced the temporary, war-time, wooden structures. The base has continued to play a major role in the life of the Petersburg area. The Battlefield Park continued to attract tourists and the City of Petersburg opened a number of museum and historic buildings to further entice tourists.

⁷⁴John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955*, (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1997), p. 140.

⁷⁵Anonymous, "Proposal for the Adaptive Reuse of the Old Petersburg High School," (Petersburg: City of Petersburg, n.d.).

⁷⁶Ann Gilliam, ed., *The Missile*, (Petersburg: Petersburg High School, June 1919), p. 7.

⁷⁷Farber Davis, personal communication, 23 April 1998.

⁷⁸Gilliam, p. 7.

⁷⁹Anonymous, Appomattox Educational Foundation, n.d. (Typewritten).

⁸⁰Gilliam, p. 30, 14.

Public education in Petersburg during this period underwent a number of changes - the largest being racial integration. By the 1958-59 school year, Petersburg had six white elementary schools, one junior high school, and one high school with 2,688 elementary students and 912 students in the high school. There were three African American elementary schools with a new one under construction, one upper elementary school, and one senior high school. There were 3,112 African American elementary students and 561 high school students.⁸¹ A dual, racially segregated school system was maintained until 1970.

In the survey area, the Robert E. Lee Elementary School was closed in the 1960s as an elementary school but was used by the nearby high school for its expanding vocational program until that school moved to new quarters. During that period, a modern brick building was constructed behind the school and served as a machine shop for the high school. In 1969, a new vocational building associated with the high school was opened on Pine Street in the survey area. It was named for I.B. Pittman, a long time advocate of vocational education.⁸² The 1970 brought school integration to Petersburg and the Petersburg High School became the only high school in the city. Crowding increased and the 1972 annexation of parts of Prince George and Dinwiddie Counties added to the population at the school. Mobile classrooms were placed in front of and on the east and west sides of the school. A new city high school opened in 1973 and the old one was vacant for a year. In 1974, it reopened as a middle school housing all the 7th grade students in the city. By 1979, it was again vacant. Classes for alternative education later occupied the gymnasium annex but had left by 1986. The school has been vacant since that time. A number of alternative uses have been proposed for the building, such as a community and resource center, but none have succeeded. An ambitious plan is now underway to rehabilitate the school for use as a Governor's School.

In the 1950s and 1960s, as a result of zoning and school integration many of Petersburg's white residents moved to the Walnut Hill East area and across the Appomattox River to Colonial Heights. The west end of the city became predominately black neighborhoods.⁸³ Like other areas in western Petersburg, the survey area underwent these same changes and became predominately African-American during this period.

EXISTING DOCUMENTATION FOR SURVEY AREA

During the summer of 1975, Jeffery M. O'Dell surveyed many of the properties included in this survey. Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission (VHLC), Architectural-Historic Inventory Card forms were used and the original of these forms are on file in the Department of

⁸¹Scott and Wyatt, p. 267

⁸²Anonymous, Appomattox Educational Foundation, n.d. (Typewritten)

⁸³Bushey, p. 39.

Planning and Community Development for the City of Petersburg. Duplicate copies of these files could not be located in the Archives of the VDHR and it is believed no file numbers were ever assigned by VHLC. Other than these files, no documentation of buildings within the survey area exists. There are no buildings within the survey area that are individually listed on the NRHP or the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR).

CHAPTER III. RESEARCH DESIGN

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objective of this project was to document and evaluate resources in a roughly sixteen block area of Petersburg in order to determine if this area would qualify for inclusion in the existing Folly Castle Historic District by increasing the boundaries for that district and to prepare a National Register of Historic Places registration form for the boundary increase. In addition, the survey would provide up-to-date information on the buildings in this area for both the City of Petersburg and the VDHR to facilitate the recognition and protection of architectural resources in this area of the city. This survey enabled the City of Petersburg to move forward with accomplishing its long range goal of completely surveying all historic and cultural resources within the City inside or outside present historic district boundaries and incorporating eligible properties within historic districts. The completion of a Preliminary Information Form for the old Petersburg High School as a first step toward individually listing this building on the National Register and Virginia Landmarks Register was also a part of this project. The school is already in the existing Folly Castle Historic District. The preparation of a scripted slide show that depicts the proposed Folly Castle Historic District expansion area and its significance and that would be suitable for use by public bodies and various historical, educational, and civic groups was also a goal of this project.

PROJECT METHODS

All resources within the project area were surveyed and the survey report was prepared according to the U.S. National Park Service guidelines and standards as outlined in *Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (Derry et al. 1977) and *Bulletin 16A: Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms* (McClelland and Charleton 1991), and "How to Use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects" (VDHR 1992), "Guidelines for Preparing Architectural Survey Reports for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources" (VDHR March 1995), and "Historic Context Guidelines for Preparing Cultural Resource Survey Reports" (Kern 1997). One hundred thirty-three properties were recorded at the reconnaissance level with a detailed physical description of the primary and a brief description of all secondary resources for each property. Also included was a brief evaluation of the property placing it in its local historical and architectural context. In addition, four properties were recorded at the intensive level. This required a more detailed physical description and evaluation and well as in depth historical research to more fully explore the development of the property and its significance. All surveyed data was entered into the IPS format and IPS forms were produced for each property. All properties were assigned a VDHR architectural inventory number. Each property was photographed using black and white film. All photographs were labeled the file number, negative

number, date, photographer, location, description of resource. A site plan for each property was also produced.

Historical and archival research focused on developing the historic context for the survey area to provide a framework for the evaluation of the resources. Research concentrated on the development of this area and the role it played in Petersburg's history from its earliest beginnings to the present day. A series of research questions were developed to guide the research and determine how this area fits within the larger story of Petersburg. These questions included the following: what role did this area play in the development of Petersburg from its earliest beginnings to the present day?, what types of activities occurred here (residential, commercial, industrial)?, what kinds of people lived here?, what were their occupations, and what was their socio/economic status?

In order to answer the questions posed above, a number of archival institutions and both primary and secondary resources were consulted. Research was conducted at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the Library of Virginia, the Virginia Historical Society, the Petersburg City Library, the Petersburg Courthouse, the Petersburg Planning Department, and Petersburg High School. Primary resources concentrated primarily on deed book, land tax books, and maps. Maps consulted included Civil War era maps, the Beers Map, and the Sanborn Maps for Petersburg. Secondary resources included written histories of Petersburg, church histories, and papers written on various aspects of the city. Oral history was also conducted where warranted.

EXPECTED RESULTS

Based on information provided by the Planning Department of the City of Petersburg, the VDHR, and an initial observations of the survey area, it was anticipated that the survey would identify and evaluate mostly residential properties and to a lesser degree properties that fall under commercial, industrial, educational, and religious themes. It was thought that this likely would be a working class neighborhood and that, like elsewhere in the city, residential, commercial, and industrial uses would be located in close proximity to each other. Because of its distance from the early core area of Petersburg, it was further anticipated that although there would probably be buildings constructed before the Civil War in the survey area, most of the buildings would date from the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth centuries. From a drive through of the survey area and from the general economic history of the City of Petersburg in the late-twentieth century, it was anticipated that this area had undergone a number of changes in the last several decades both in relation to the condition of the resources and the socio/economic status of its residents. It was also expected that the survey would produce defensible boundaries for an extension to the existing Folly Castle Historic District.

CHAPTER IV. SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

The architectural survey of properties located with the proposed boundaries of the Folly Castle Historic District boundary increase identified 136 properties. Of this number, 120 were considered contributing resources and 16 were non-contributing. The contributing surveyed resources included 109 dwellings, one school, one church, two factories, and seven commercial buildings. All properties were recorded on reconnaissance-level IPS forms. Indices for the surveyed properties can be found in Appendix C.

The survey area for the Folly Castle Historic District second boundary increase is located southwest of the original commercial and residential heart of the city and west of the existing Folly Castle Historic District (Figure 2). It comprises a twelve block area that represents a late nineteenth-early twentieth century neighborhood typical of Petersburg. The second boundary increase, like the existing district, is an urban, predominantly residential area of fairly high density but it also includes a former elementary school, a churches, several commercial buildings, and two factories. The overwhelming majority of the houses in the extension area are frame and many have little stylistic detailing. The larger, more stylish houses, in Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles, are located on Washington Street the major thoroughfare in both this and the existing Folly Castle Historic District. A commercial node that developed in the 1930s and 1940s in this neighborhood is also located on West Washington Street. The cross streets in the extension area, particularly south of Washington Street, represent a more working class neighborhood. Some of the oldest dwellings in the boundary increase are found on these streets. The buildings in the increase area are sited on medium to small size lots, many of which are fenced. Like other areas of Petersburg, the neighborhood has evolved over the years resulting in some changes to the historic fabric of the buildings. The most predominant is the use of synthetic siding such as bricktex, aluminum, and vinyl. In some instances, original details on porches have been lost or replaced. Modern infill largely consists of modern brick and frame ranch-type dwellings. Overall, the proposed boundary increase retains an architectural integrity common to the city of Petersburg as a whole.

DOMESTIC RESOURCES

The survey area represents a middle and working class residential area with dwellings dating from the second quarter of the nineteenth century to the 1970s and 1980s. Although there are a number of pre-Civil War domestic structures, the majority were built in the two decades before and after the turn-of-the-century. The most stylish of these, represented by the Queen Anne and Italianate styles in the nineteenth century and the Colonial Revival style in the twentieth century, are located on Washington Street, a major thoroughfare through Petersburg (Plate 1).



Plate 1. West Washington Street (123-096-0141).
One of the more stylish houses on West Washington Street.

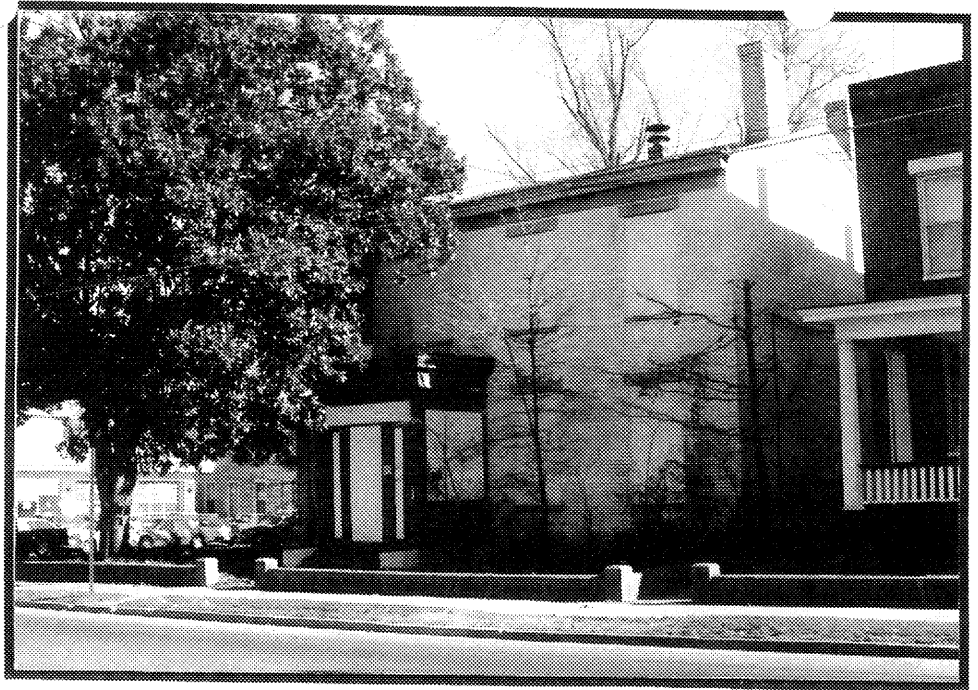


Plate 2. Dr. Couch House (123-096-0138).

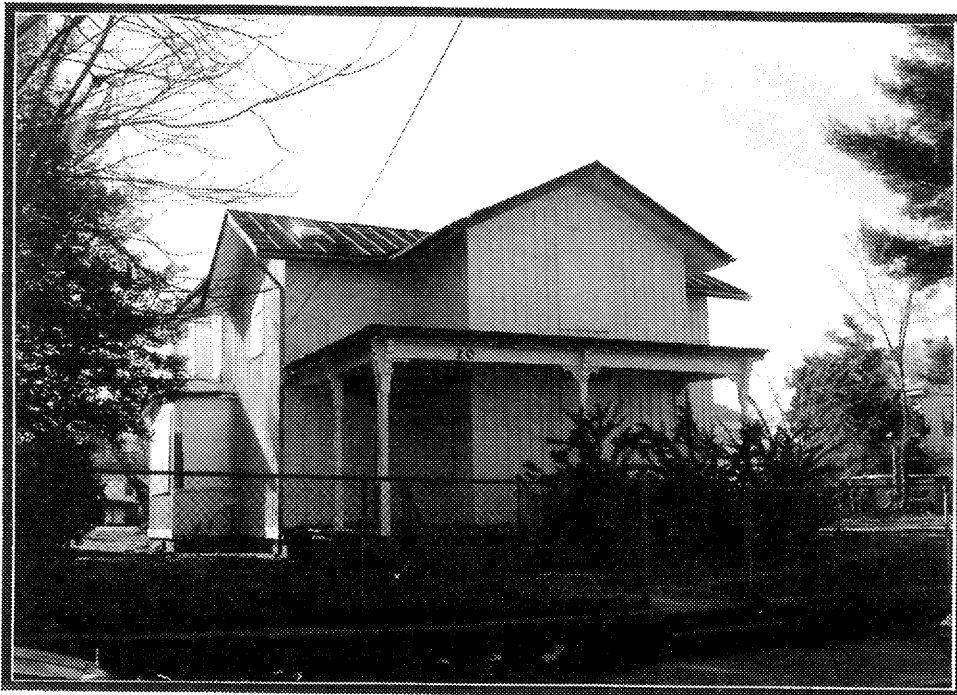


Plate 3. Italian Villa-inspired dwelling (123-096-0159) on Pine Street.

The north/south streets of Pine, Jones, and South are representative of working class residential neighborhoods in Petersburg. The earliest dwellings in the survey area are found on these blocks. These houses generally are devoid of ornamentation with the exception of turned porch posts or bracketed cornices. They present a solid, sturdy, no nonsense face to the world.

One of the earliest houses on Washington Street in the survey area is the Couch House (123-096-0138) located on the southwest corner of Washington and South streets (Plate 2). It was built in the late 1850s by Dr. Charles Couch who laid out the rest of this block between Washington and Wythe streets. Constructed of pressed brick, the two-story, three-bay, gable-roof house originally had a side-passage, double-pile plan. The house was expanded in late nineteenth century with a two-bay addition to the east end with a character more in keeping with a row house than the original detached dwelling. One of its early, if not original, dependencies survives to the rear of the house but is now a separate property. Originally the one-story, brick building (123-096-0217) may have been a carriage house/office or kitchen but in later years it was used as a cabinet shop.

A house unique in the survey area is located at 20 Pine Street (123-096-0159) (Plate 3). Built about 1855, this Italian Villa-inspired dwelling is the only house of this style in the proposed expansion area and, according to a 1975 city survey, the only one in the city. The 1877 Beers Map of Petersburg, however, indicated that its twin originally stood next door. Clad with board and batten siding, it has deep eaves, a central brick chimney, and a cruciform plan. The wrap-around porch may be a late-nineteenth century addition.

Jones Street, formerly Jones Road, is one of the oldest roads in the survey area and the oldest surviving houses are found along this street. Jones Street also appears to represent an African-American neighborhood from the period immediately after the Civil War to the present. The houses along Jones Street are more vernacular in nature and almost universally of frame construction. There are several frame houses on the east side of Jones Street in the 200 block with side-passage plans and exterior-end chimneys which are unusual in this area. These include 123-096-175, 176, and 178. They are two-story, two- or three-bay frame dwellings that date from the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century and appear to be the oldest dwellings in the expansion area. The one-story, center chimney house at 231 Jones Street (123-096-179) is atypical for this area and is the only one of its kind in the extension area. Built about 1860, it represents a type of worker's cottage more commonly found in other areas of Petersburg. Jones Street also boasts the only shotgun-type housing in the area at 105 Jones Street (123-096-0171). This diminutive, two-bay house features cornice returns on the gable-end roof. The shotgun plan is closely associated with African-American settlements in the south.⁸⁴

There are a variety of building types in the survey area although three in particular stand out; the double house, the one-story, three-bay, hip-roof cottage, and the very small, one story

⁸⁴Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic*. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), p. 45.

house. The double house is the most numerous of these three types. The double house consists of two side-passage, double-pile plan housing units placed side by side into a single building.

The double house, also called the double tenement in Petersburg, is an important house type in the city and in the survey area (Plate 4). Twenty-four were identified. They are found on most streets in the extension area with South, Jones, and Pine streets having the largest number. Only two were found on Washington Street. According to Sanborn maps, the area just south of the extension area once had numerous double houses that were demolished during urban renewal in the early 1970s. Built of both brick and frame in the survey area, they have a variety of decorative detailing or they can be very plain. They also vary in the placement of the interior passage from the gable ends of the house to the center of the house. Double houses with center passages have end-wall chimneys while those with passages on each end of the building share center chimneys.

The largest and most ornate of the doubles in the survey area stands on the southeast corner of Jones and Washington (123-096-0134) on the site of a tobacco factory that served as a hospital during the Civil War (Plate 5). Built in the late 1870s of brick, it features central doors sheltered by a canopy supported by large, triangular brackets, two-story box bay windows on the front, a heavy, bracketed cornice, and interior-end chimneys on each gable end.

One with Victorian characteristics is located at 32-34 Pine Street (123-096-0160). Unique in the expansion area because of its entry, the two, two-bay units share a three-sided central projecting bay with entrances located in the sides of the projecting bay. There are also projecting bays on each end of the building. Each unit has an individual two-bay porch with turned posts and decorative brackets. The double house at 28-30 S. South Street (123-096-219) has twin, two-bay, hip-roof porches. There is a cluster of four double houses on Wythe Street just east of Pine Street. These include 123-096-0150, 0151, and 0152. Although there have been alterations such as synthetic siding and replacement windows, they appear to be almost identical with a four-bay facade, central doors, and bracketed cornice.

Five of the one-story, three-bay, hip-roofed cottages are found in the extension area. A cluster of three are found on Hinton and North South streets (123-096-0106, 107, and 196). The other two are located on South Jones and South South streets. All appear to have been built in the last half of the nineteenth century. The house at 19 North South Street (123-096-0196) is the best preserved and features weatherboard siding with corner boards, a hip roof with two interior axial chimneys and a nicely detailed three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and turned balusters (Plate 6). The two on Hinton Street (123-096-0106 and 107) are similar with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows.

Sprinkled throughout the extension area, are several very small one-story, two-or three-bay, frame dwellings. One of the earliest, which appears to have been standing in the 1870s, is located at 640 Lumsden Street (123-096-0238). The original two-bay section has a steeply pitched gable roof and exterior-end brick chimney. 722 Commerce Street (123-096-0235) is

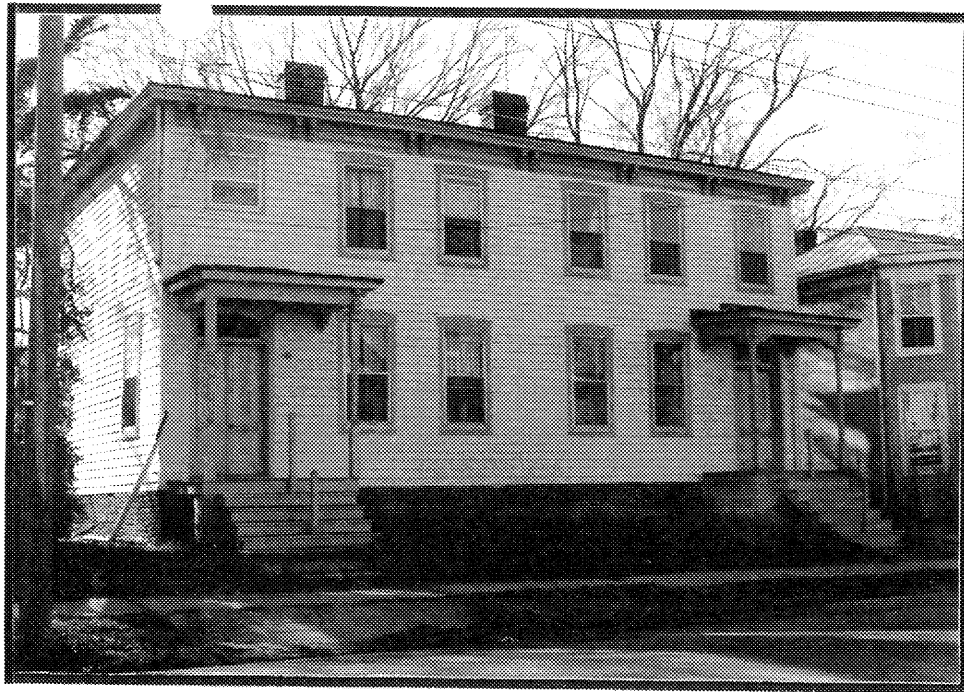


Plate 4. Double House (123-096-0222) on South South Street.



Plate 5. Double House (123-096-0134) on corner of West Washington Street and Jones Street.



Plate 6. Example of the hipped-roof cottage in survey area. This house (123-096-0196) is located on North South Street

unique among these small houses in that it has a hip roof with almost center chimney. The two houses at 654 Lawrence Street (123-096-0147) and 211 South South Street (123-096-0209) are very similar and may represent dwellings built by African Americans as they moved into the extension area in the late nineteenth century. Both of these houses have low-pitched, side-gable roofs, three-over-one light windows, and two-bay front porches. By far, the smallest of these diminutive dwellings is located at 212 Jones Street (123-096-0189). It is two bays wide with a "catslide" gable roof, interior brick chimney, and a one-bay front porch.

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Two educational buildings were surveyed for this project. Although the old Petersburg High School is not located within the boundaries of the survey area, its documentation at the intensive level was a part of this project and is discussed here. There is one contributing school in the extension area and the non-contributing modern industrial education annex to the old Petersburg High School. The Neo-Classical Revival-style Robert E. Lee Elementary School (123-096-0115) is prominently located on the north side of West Washington Street about a block from the high school. Built in 1911, it is a symmetrical, five-bay wide, H-shaped building. Clad in buff-colored bricks, a massive two-story portico supported by two sets of three-clustered cast-iron Corinthian columns dominates the facade (Plate 7). The high school, built about six years later, continued the tone of monumental architecture for educational buildings in Petersburg set by the R.E. Lee School (Plate 8). The half drum of the auditorium dominates the five-part facade of the school. Twin porticos, each with a pair of Corinthian columns in the "Tower of the Winds" order, flank the auditorium. The high school annex (123-096-0156) is a one-story brick building with narrow windows was built in 1969 to house the industrial arts departments.

RELIGIOUS RESOURCES

Like the schools, there are two churches in the extension area, one contributing and one non-contributing. St. John's Episcopal Church (123-096-0145) anchors the western end of the extension area at the corner of West Washington Street and Dunlop Street. Built in 1897 to replace an earlier church in this location, the Romanesque Revival, cruciform-plan, brick structure, features buttresses, a patterned slate gable roof on the main structure and a tall, five-stage corner tower. St. John's is a contributing resource for the district. The Reconciliation Fellowship Church (123-096-0113) at 621 West Washington Street is a modern brick church that stands on the site of an earlier church and is a non-contributing resource.

COMMERCIAL RESOURCES

West Washington Street hosts a small commercial area, mostly on the north side of the 700 block. The commercial building at 647 West Washington Street (123-096-0117), built in the 1930s or 1940s, probably as a grocery store, is a one story brick building with Colonial Revival-style details such as the concrete quoining. Next door is a one-story, gable-end entry, brick building (123-096-0118) which was constructed about the same time and like the grocery store

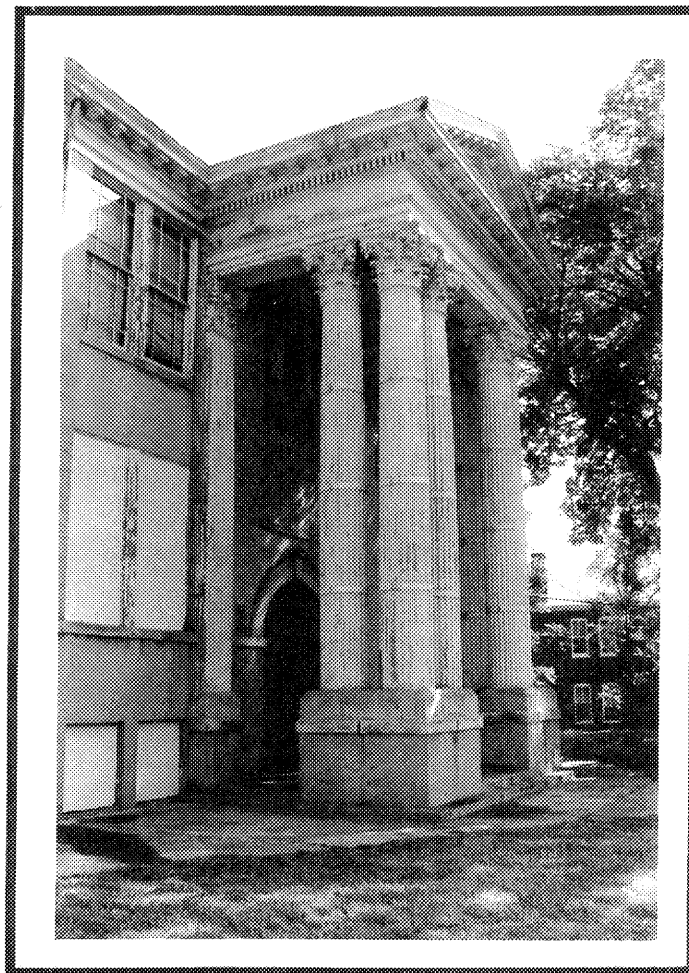


Plate 7. Neo-Classical Revival portico on the Robert E. Lee Elementary School (123-096-0115).

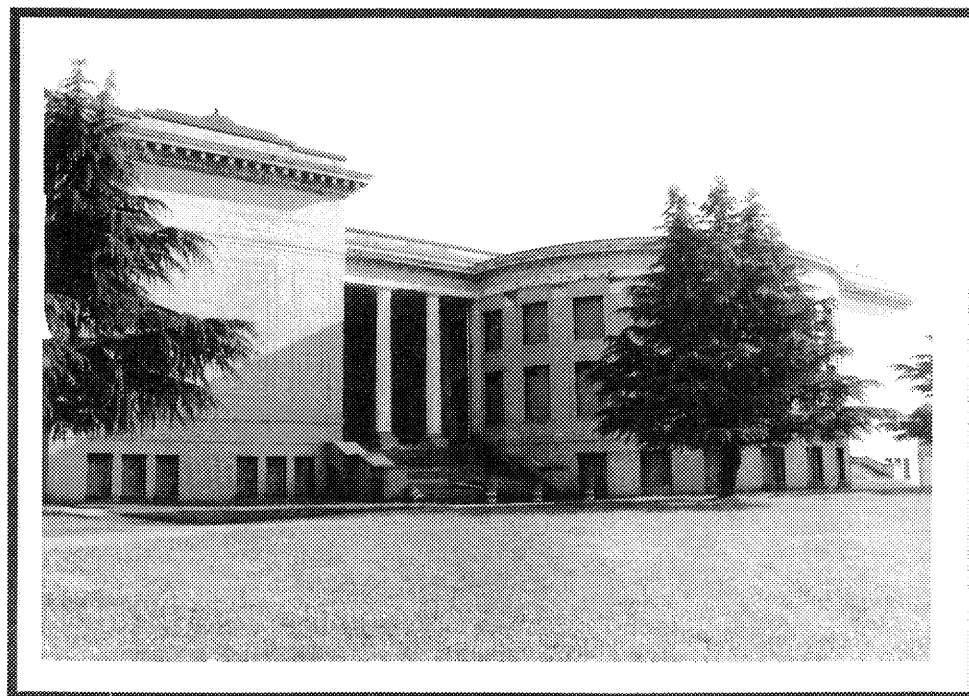


Plate 8. Petersburg High School (123-096-0086).

features revival-style detailing. The stucco in the gable end is suggestive of the Tudor Revival style. The commercial building at the corner of West Washington Street and North South Street (123-096-0120), also of the same period, is even more emphatic in its use of the Tudor Revival style with the half-timbering in the gables. The commercial building on the south side of West Washington at South Jones Street was a restaurant in the late 1930s. Its interesting mission-style parapet continues the use of revival styles for commercial buildings in this area.

There is one service station which is a contributing resource in the commercial node of the extension area. The station at 721 West Washington Street (123-096-0119) is typical of many built in the 1940s with its smooth metal cladding and three-ribbed horizontal band around the cornice. It is the only example of Art Deco commercial architecture in the district.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

The two factories in the extension area are located at opposite ends of the district. They are typical of many factories in Petersburg in that they are (or were) situated in residential neighborhoods. (The residential areas south of the Stuart-Keith factory were demolished during urban renewal in the 1970s and the land remains open and unoccupied.) The older of the two factories, the Seidenburg & Company Cigar Factory (123-096-0241), is located at the corner of South and Hinton Streets and was built in about 1906 as a cigar factory. It is a three-story brick building that occupies almost the entire end of the block. A one-story tower with recessed arches tops the slightly projecting entry bay and the entire building features corbeling at the cornice level. The multiple, arched windows have been enclosed with concrete block. The Stuart-Keith shirt factory (123-096-0240), located at the corner of Brown and Pines streets, is of more recent vintage. Built about 1920, it also is a three-story brick building with an industrial design. Its main feature is its rectangular-shaped, multi-paned windows with concrete lintels. Both factories have flat roofs and sit immediately adjacent to the sidewalk.

THREATS TO RESOURCES

The greatest threat to the resources of the survey area is deferred maintenance and disuse of the buildings. During the course of the survey fieldwork, several of the properties documented were obviously vacant, in disrepair, and threatened with vandalism, demolition, or other destructive activities. Other threats to the resources include the addition of synthetic sidings, replacement windows and alteration of historic-period porches.

CHAPTER V. EVALUATION OF RESOURCES

All resources were evaluated for its significance according to one or more of the historic themes as a representative or exemplary example of its type, according to its ability to meet the criteria established for the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places, and for its physical integrity.

CRITERIA FOR THE VIRGINIA LANDMARKS REGISTER

The Commonwealth of Virginia has established the following criteria for the Virginia Landmarks Register:

No structure or site shall be deemed to be a historic one unless it has been prominently identified with, or best represents, some major aspect of the cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the State or nation, or has had a relationship with the life of an historic personage or event representing some major aspect of, or ideals related to, the history of the State or nation. In the case of structures which are to be so designated, they shall embody the principal or unique features of an architectural style or demonstrate the style of a period of our history or method of construction, or serve as an illustration of the work of a master builder, designer or architect whose genius influenced the period in which he worked or has significance in current times. In order for a site to qualify as an archaeological site, it shall be an area from which it is reasonable to expect that artifacts, materials, and other specimens may be found which give insight to an understanding of aboriginal man or the Colonial and early history and architecture of the State or nation.

CRITERIA FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places lists properties that possess quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feel, and association, and

- A That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components

- may lack individual distinction; or
- D That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting the criteria of both the Virginia and National registers, properties must also retain integrity to be eligible for listing. A property must be able to convey its significance by retaining its character defining features that tell the story of its importance.

Official designation by the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register acknowledges the cultural and architectural significance of a resource, or group of resources in a historic district, and brings them to the attention of the local community, the state, and the nation. It is hoped that this increased public awareness will stimulate other community efforts to protect the historic and natural features of the area.

Listing on the Virginia or National Registers in no way restricts the owner's use of his or her property in any way as long as private, non-federal funds are used. It does not restrict the subdivision or sale of the property nor does it prevent the demolition of structure or structures on the property.

EVALUATION OF SURVEY AREA

Based on the architectural survey and historical research completed for this project, it is recommended that the Folly Castle Historic District boundaries be expanded to include the survey area. It is recommended that the Folly Castle Historic District boundary increase is significant under Criterion A for its local history as a neighborhood that became home to a community of African Americans who were making the transition after the Civil War from slave to economically independent free men and women. The area also is significant under Criterion C for its local architecture with the variety of its housing that ranges in styles and types from the large and stylish Queen Ann and Colonial Revival-style dwellings found along West Washington Street to the double houses and small worker's cottages found on the cross streets. Also found in the boundary increase area are buildings that represent religious, educational, commercial, and industrial themes in Petersburg.

Four properties were surveyed at the intensive level for this project: Petersburg High School, Robert E. Lee Elementary School, St. John's Episcopal Church, and the Couch House. A Preliminary Information Form was prepared for Petersburg High School to be individually listed on the National Register although it is already a contributing resource within the boundaries of the existing Folly Castle Historic District. The other three properties would be included as contributing resources within the proposed boundary increase for the Folly Castle Historic District. The inclusion of these resources within the historic district appears to be the best way to manage them. In the case of the two schools, it is recommended that they would be contributing resources for a multiple property documentation nomination for all eligible public schools in Petersburg.

CHAPTER VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

One of the stated goals of the City of Petersburg, is the documentation and evaluation of all of its historic resources. Towards that end, there are several areas adjacent to or near the Folly Castle extension as well as other areas in the city that warrant survey as potential historic districts. These areas, with a variety of resources, help tell the story of Petersburg.

Immediately west of the survey area is an area known as Pride's Field that initially was laid out about 1810. This area is a good candidate for survey as a possible Pride's Field Historic District. It extended from Brick House Run on the south to McKenzie Street on the north and from South Street on the east to West Street on the west. This was primarily a residential development but like other areas of Petersburg had commercial and industrial buildings as well. If a survey and nomination of the entire Pride's Field is impracticable from an economic standpoint, then this large area could be divided into the smaller components of the Upper Appomattox Canal, West High Street/Battersea neighborhood, and the remainder of Pride's Field.

Either separately or as part of a Pride's Field survey, the Upper Appomattox Canal should be surveyed with the ultimate goal of registration. The canal played a significant transportation role in the commercial and industrial development of not only Petersburg but the region. Although the canal no longer exists, its bed can be readily be discerned and it deserves recognition. The West High Street/Battersea neighborhood, located north of the Upper Appomattox Canal, is another area that originally was a part of Pride's Field but could stand alone and be surveyed separately from the larger Pride's Field area. This area is already a local historic district.

Just east and southeast of the present survey area stand a number of large factories some of which are now vacant. These buildings which played such a vital role in the history of Petersburg should be surveyed. Historically, Petersburg was an important industrial center in the region and state and these buildings are representatives of the latter stages of industrial development in Petersburg. These factories are located in close proximity to one another and it may be possible to develop an industry-based historic district or a Multiple Property Submission.

As a part of this project, the old Petersburg High School and the Robert E. Lee Elementary School, both vacant, were surveyed. There are a number of other schools in the city that deserve survey and evaluation for eligibility to the National Register. It is recommended that the City of Petersburg consider a Multiple Property Submission for current and/or former city schools similar to that prepared for the Richmond public schools.

Several residential areas in Petersburg should be surveyed for potential historic districts. One possibility is Liberty Street. Another is the residential area south of Anna Bolling Junior

High School and west of Sycamore street, just southwest of the existing Poplar Lawn Historic District. This district would be in lieu of expanding the existing Poplar Lawn District. Blandford, which began as a town independent of Petersburg, is another area of Petersburg deserving of survey as a potential district. Blandford Cemetery, a city owned cemetery which is individually listed on the National Register, is located in the Blandford area and has been the public cemetery since 1819. Immediately adjacent to this cemetery are seven other cemeteries including a Catholic, two Jewish, and four African American cemeteries all of which deserve further study and documentation. Instead of nominating each of the cemeteries individually, thought should be given to creating a historic district that would include all of the cemeteries.

The project area is characterized by concentrations of buildings in need of repair and/or rehabilitation. Many of the houses are not owner-occupied but are rental properties. Once this area is incorporated in national and state historic districts, it will become eligible for federal and state Historic Preservation Tax Credits. Petersburg is also a Certified Local Government (CLG) and is eligible for grants and technical assistance from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the National Park Service. Education efforts in this area should focus on familiarizing property owners about the availability of all of these aspects of preservation in Petersburg but most specifically on tax credits, both national and state, to encourage rehabilitation of the buildings in the district. Information or possibly workshops on appropriate materials and repair techniques for smaller home repairs should be made available to all residents.

The city and existing civic associations should familiarize residents of the expanded district area with other organizations that may be able to provide help to them. These include the following:

City of Petersburg, Planning Department and Architectural Review Board
Historic Petersburg Foundation
Folly Castle Citizen's Organization
Virginia Department of Historic Resources - Capital Regional and Main Office

Building on the slide presentation developed with this project, other initiatives focused on the history of the area could be encouraged. An oral history program, possibly coordinated with the school system or Virginia State University, is one avenue to explore. Not only would residents learn more about their community's past, such a program may encourage greater participation in community activities and rehabilitation of properties.

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APPENDIX A

**PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM FOR
PETERSBURG HIGH SCHOOL**

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM

Individual Property

The following constitutes an application for preliminary consideration of eligibility for the nomination potential of a property to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This does not mean that a property is being nominated to the registers at this time. Rather it is being evaluated to determine if it qualifies for such listings. Applicants will be notified of the staff and the Board's actions in writing following the meeting.

Please type and use 8 1/2" X 11" paper, if additional space is needed.

All submitted materials become the property of Virginia Department of Historic Resources and cannot be returned.

1. HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY (if not known, use current name or address):

Petersburg High School

2. LOCATION: Street or Route: 512 West Washington Street

County or City Petersburg, Virginia

3. LEGAL OWNER(S) OF PROPERTY: (Include names and addresses of ALL owners and adjacent owners.) ***SEE NOTE.**

Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms. (Circle One)

Firm and/or Address: Appomattox Educational Foundation

P. O. Box 727

City / State/ Zip Code: Petersburg, Virginia 23834-0727

Daytime Telephone: Area Code (804) 526 - 0820

OWNER'S SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

***** Signature required for processing all applications. *****

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: _____

Daytime Telephone: Area Code () _____ - _____

4. GENERAL DATA:

- A. Type of property: School
- B. Date(s) of resource(s) and source:
1917-1918 City Records
- C. Outbuildings: Yes X No if yes, number of outbuildings 1
- D. Approximate acreage: 7.36
- E. Architect, carpenter or mason (if known): Finlay Forbes Ferguson, Sr.
- F. Original Use: School
- G. Present Use: Vacant

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features, additions, remodelings and any alterations to the property. Description should also address setting and any designed landscape features. Additional information may be submitted on typed, consecutively numbered 8 ½" x 11" sheets, as necessary.

The imposing Petersburg High School Building with its monumental facade was hailed as one of Virginia's most handsome high school buildings when it was built.¹ Built in 1918, it stands on a 7.36-acre tract of land on West Washington Street, Petersburg's main east/west street. The building is sited back from the street on a slight rise with a grassy lawn in front. The school lot is bounded on the north by West Washington Street, on the east by Guarantee Street, on the south by Wythe Street, and on the west by Brick House Run. Also on the school property is the only surviving dwelling on the west side of Guarantee Street, as well as two, one-story frame buildings that housed classrooms, a one-story frame building, a long, one-story concrete-block building, and a pole shed. Of the latter buildings, all but the dwelling will be removed during the renovation of the high school.

The Neo-Classical Revival-style school is three-stories on a raised basement and is constructed of yellow pressed brick laid in common bond. The semicircular auditorium dominates the five-part facade and is flanked by a pair of skylit porticos *in antis* which shelter the two front entries. Both the two-story auditorium pilasters, which separate each window bay, and the massive portico columns are Corinthian in the "Tower of the Winds" order that is also found on the Petersburg Courthouse. Massive granite steps provide access to each portico. Other decorative features include molded terra cotta tile door enframements at both the front and side entrances with the words "Petersburg High School" over the front entries. Windowless, paneled brick pavilions anchor each end of the facade. A watertable, beltcourse, denticulated modillioned cornice of pressed metal, and cast "compo" architrave and frieze unify the building. All original windows, except for the gymnasium, have been removed from the building.

The gymnasium building, situated behind the main structure, was constructed in 1939-1940 also of yellow brick. The large, arched, steel gymnasium windows are the defining feature of this section and are divided by pilasters topped with cast stone ornament. The main entrances to the gymnasium are on

¹Mary Harding Sadler, Historic Preservation Certification Application-Part 1, Petersburg High School Building.

the west end of the gym in the hyphen which connects this section with the main building. Simple hoods shelter the secondary exterior entrances on the east end which are reached by metal stairs. The east entrance into the lower level of these section features fluted pilasters surmounted by a denticulated segmental arch.

In contrast to its impressive exterior, the interior of the high school is understated. The hallways have plaster walls with picture molding and concrete floors that later were covered with tile. The stairs in the main section have simple metal pipe handrails. Classrooms feature plaster walls, also with picture molding, wooden floors, and chalkboards along two or three of the walls and a chair rail on walls without boards. Transoms top all classroom doors and most classrooms have an inset cabinet with glass doors above and paneled doors below. In contrast, the hallways of the gymnasium section have plaster walls above a glazed tile wainscot. The stairs here feature cast iron newels with plain metal balusters.

The auditorium is the major interior space in the main block of the school. The semicircular space with sloping floor has a balcony supported by metal columns. The balcony balustrade is plaster with wooden molding at the top and bottom. A fire in 1966 destroyed the auditorium interior and the rebuilt stage appears to project further into the seating area than the original. All the seats have been removed for refurbishing. The metal end panels on each row of seats feature a raised "PHS". There are exterior entrances into the auditorium off the porticos as well as interior entrances through the school.

The original section of the high school has an H-shaped plan. The school office was located on the rear side of the building opposite the auditorium. This space was reconfigured somewhat over the years and now is sheathed with modern paneling. Located over the office on the second floor and opposite the entrance to the auditorium balcony, was the library. Small by today's standards, it features two Tuscan columns which divides the main space. Originally the gymnasium was in the basement below the auditorium with girls and boys locker rooms on either side. Glass blocks in the floor of the porticos above provided light into locker rooms and steam from the showers was vented under the entry stairs. Ducts from the heating plant in the basement to each room survive and are visible where they enter the heating unit.

There is one other buildings on the school lot. Facing Guarantee Street is a Colonial Revival-style house that is the sole survivor of several houses that once stood on the west side of this street. It is a two-story, three-bay frame dwelling sheathed with weatherboards on a low brick foundation. It has a heavy modillioned cornice with dentils and decorative metal shingles in the pedimented ends of the cross-gable roof. The one-story, three-bay front porch features fluted columns and a turned balustrade. A metal fire escape has been added to the south side of the house.

Brick House Run forms the western boundary of this lot. In this area, the stream banks are lined with granite blocks. A small footbridge spans the stream about half-way down the west side of the lot.

6. HISTORY:

Briefly note any significant events, personages and/or families associated with the property. (Detailed family genealogies are not necessary.) Please list all sources of information. Only material contained on the form will be forwarded to the members of the State Review Board. Additional information may be submitted on typed, consecutively numbered 8 1/2" x 11" sheets, as necessary.

Petersburg High School stands on a tract of land known as "Paradise" that was acquired in 1813 for the Petersburg Academy. One of Petersburg's earliest schools, it was chartered in 1794.² After its decline, the property passed to the Anderson Seminary which opened in 1821. Anderson Seminary was established by a bequest of David Anderson, a Scottish merchant in Petersburg, who left money in his will in 1819 to establish a free school for the education of poor children.³ In 1868, with the aid of the Peabody Education Fund, the city of Petersburg opened its public school system two years ahead of the state system. It eventually took possession of the Anderson Seminary building, a large brick, Gothic Revival-style building.⁴ The first public high school (for whites) was housed in the former Classical Institute building that stood on Union Street across from the former U.S. Customs House, now City Hall.

In 1911, the high school moved into the Anderson Seminary building on West Washington Street.⁵ By 1916, that building was overcrowded and the heating system inadequate. In response to these problems, the City Council appropriated \$140,000 in 1916 for a new high school. F. M. Martin was Superintendent of Schools at this time and active in promoting the cause of a new high school. Hatcher Seward, a prominent Petersburg leader and member of the School Board, became chairman of the Construction Committee. His work in bringing the new high school to fruition was rewarded when the first issue of the *Missile* produced in the new school was dedicated to him.⁶ *The Missile* was the school magazine. H. D. Wolff was principal during this period.

The Petersburg High School was designed in 1916 by architect Finlay Forbes Ferguson, Sr. of the Norfolk, Virginia firm Ferguson, Calrow and Wrenn. Ferguson, a native of Norfolk, studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and began his architectural practice about 1890 in his native city. By 1904, he had formed a partnership with Charles J. Calrow and in 1916, Harold H. Wrenn joined the firm. This partnership was later dissolved and by 1917, Ferguson was a partner of John K. Peebles, a Petersburg native, which continued through 1934. Ferguson and his partners designed a variety of buildings including residences, banks, hotels, fire houses, stores, churches, and schools mostly in the Tidewater area but also included Peabody Hall at the University of Virginia.⁷ It is thought they designed one other building in Petersburg, possibly a school.⁸ Harwood & Moss of Newport News was awarded the contract for general contractor and the school was constructed in 1917-1918.⁹ The metal cornice was fashioned by J. M. Davis & Company, a local roofing and sheet metal company.¹⁰ When completed, the final cost for the new school was \$171,000.¹¹

²Edward A. Wyatt, IV, *Along the Streets of Petersburg*, (Petersburg: By the Author, 1943), p. 55.

³James G. Scott and Edward A. Wyatt, IV, *Petersburg's Story, A History*, (Petersburg: by the authors, 1960), p. 119

⁴Wyatt, p. 55.

⁵Ann Gilliam, ed., *The Missile*, (Petersburg: Petersburg High School, June 1919), p. 9.

⁶Gilliam, p. 7.

⁷John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955*, (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1997), p. 140.

⁸Anonymous, "Proposal for the Adaptive Reuse of the Old Petersburg High School," (Petersburg: City of Petersburg, n.d.).

Gilliam, p. 7.

¹⁰Farber Davis, personal communication, 23 April 1998.

¹¹Gilliam, p. 7.

Before the school served as an education facility, it was pressed into service as a hospital during the influenza epidemic and did not open as a school until 1919. The auditorium was not built until the new high school was occupied and the old Anderson Seminary building, located on the front section of the lot, was vacated and demolished.¹² The auditorium was completed during the spring term of 1919 and had a seating capacity of 1100.¹³

The various arrangements of classes and programs were given in the 1919 issue of *The Missile*. The original gymnasium was located in the basement and had a full size basketball court and indoor baseball diamond.¹⁴ After the new gymnasium was built, this space became the cafeteria. There had been two cafeterias in the basement originally, a boys and girls, with the boy's space the larger of the two. When the genders were segregated in the building, such as restrooms, locker rooms, and cafeterias, the girl's rooms were located in the eastern section of the building while the boys were in the western end. According to one source, the playgrounds were also separate at one time.¹⁵ Also located in the basement was the bookstore, the Manual Training rooms of the Industrial Arts Department, and the heating plant. The heating system was state of the art when the high school opened. Each room has a separate duct from the heating unit, which was regulated by a thermostat in the room. The principal's office was located on the main level along with the school superintendent's office and the school board room. The science rooms and laboratories were located on the third floor.¹⁶

The students were justly proud of their new school. The first issue of *The Missile* published in the new school dealt entirely with the new building. They wrote, "The Petersburg High School is keeping pace with the times in every way" and "One of the handsomest school buildings in the South is our own Petersburg High School".¹⁷

The school population at the high school continued to increase and within ten years of opening, it had become crowded. The 1927 opening of a junior high school relieved the situation.¹⁸ In 1939, a gymnasium annex was added. The architect of this section is unknown. The 1938 drawings for the addition are labeled: "Division of School Buildings, State Department of Education, Richmond, Va."¹⁹ In addition to the gym, this section also housed locker rooms and science classrooms on the lower floor.

In 1944, the house on Guarantee Street was purchased and remodeled for use by the home economics department. The entire school was renovated in 1958. It was at this time that the concrete floors in the halls were covered with tile and lower acoustical ceilings with fluorescent lighting were installed. Additional classrooms were constructed on property purchased on Guarantee Street. In the early 1960s, the vacant Robert E. Lee Elementary School, located a block away, was used by the expanding

¹²Anonymous, Appomattox Educational Foundation, n.d.

¹³Gilliam, p. 30, 14.

¹⁴Gilliam, p. 14.

¹⁵Robert C. Walker, President, Appomattox Educational Foundation, personal communication, 23 April 1998.

¹⁶Gilliam, p. 20.

¹⁷Gilliam, p. 11.

¹⁸Anonymous, Appomattox Educational Foundation, n.d. (Typewritten)

¹⁹Sadler.

vocational program and in 1966 an additional building was constructed behind that school for a machine shop. In 1969, the new vocational building was opened on Pine Street. It was named for I.B. Pittman, a long time advocate of vocational education.²⁰

The 1970s brought school integration to Petersburg and the Petersburg High School became the only high school in the city. Crowding increased and the 1972 annexation of parts of Prince George and Dinwiddie Counties added to the population at the school. Mobile classrooms were placed in front of and on the east and west sides of the school. A new city high school opened in 1973 and the old one was vacant for a year. In 1974, it reopened as a middle school housing all the 7th grade students in the city. By 1979, it was again vacant. Classes for alternative education later occupied the gymnasium annex but had left by 1986. The school has been vacant since that time.

7. REASON FOR REQUEST:

This PIF is being completed as part of the cost-share agreement between the VDHR and the City of Petersburg for the proposed Folly Castle Historic District boundary increase.

8. PHOTOGRAPHS:

At least **FOUR** black and white *exterior* photographs (North, South, East and West elevations are good) and **FOUR** black and white *interior* photographs **must** be provided. Photographs of other buildings on the property and views of the general setting are also required. The inclusion of photographs is essential to the completion of this application. *Without photographs, the application cannot be considered and will be returned.* Photographs should be labeled on the reverse **in pencil** and should **not be mounted or affixed** in any way.

9. MAP:

Please include a map showing the location of the property. A sketched map is **not** acceptable. A USGS or county map is preferred. Please note street and route numbers. Any outbuildings on the property should also be noted. Please include a "North" arrow. This form **cannot** be processed without a map showing the property's exact location.

10. Is the property income producing? Yes _____ No X If so, will the applicant seek to use the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes X No _____
Would you be interested in the easement program? Yes _____ No _____

11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

²⁰Anonymous, Appomattox Educational Foundation, n.d. (Typewritten)

12. APPLICANT INFORMATION (Individual completing form)

NAME: _____

DAYTIME TELEPHONE: Area Code () _____ - _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY / STATE / ZIP CODE: _____

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

***NOTE: FOUR (4) SETS OF LABELS OF ALL OWNERS AND ADJACENT OWNERS ARE REQUIRED OR MAY BE SUBMITTED ON DISK IN LABEL FORMAT.**

Departmental policy requires that the following officials of local jurisdiction be notified prior to any consideration of eligibility by the State Review Board. Please provide the names and addresses of those currently servicing, as applicable. This information must be provided before this form can be presented to the State Review Board for consideration.

Mayor of the City or Town:

Rosalyn R. Dance, City Hall, Room 210, 135 N. Union Street, Petersburg, Virginia 23803

Chairman of the Board of Supervisors (for county and town properties):

City or Town Manager or County Administrator:

B. David Canada, City Hall, Room 202, 135 N. Union Street, Petersburg, Virginia 23803

Director of City or Town Planning Department:

Leonard A. Muse, City Hall, Room 304, 135 N. Union Street, Petersburg, Virginia 23803

Chairman of City or County Planning Commission:

Anthony F. Gaines, City Hall, Room 304, 135 N. Union Street, Petersburg, Virginia 23803

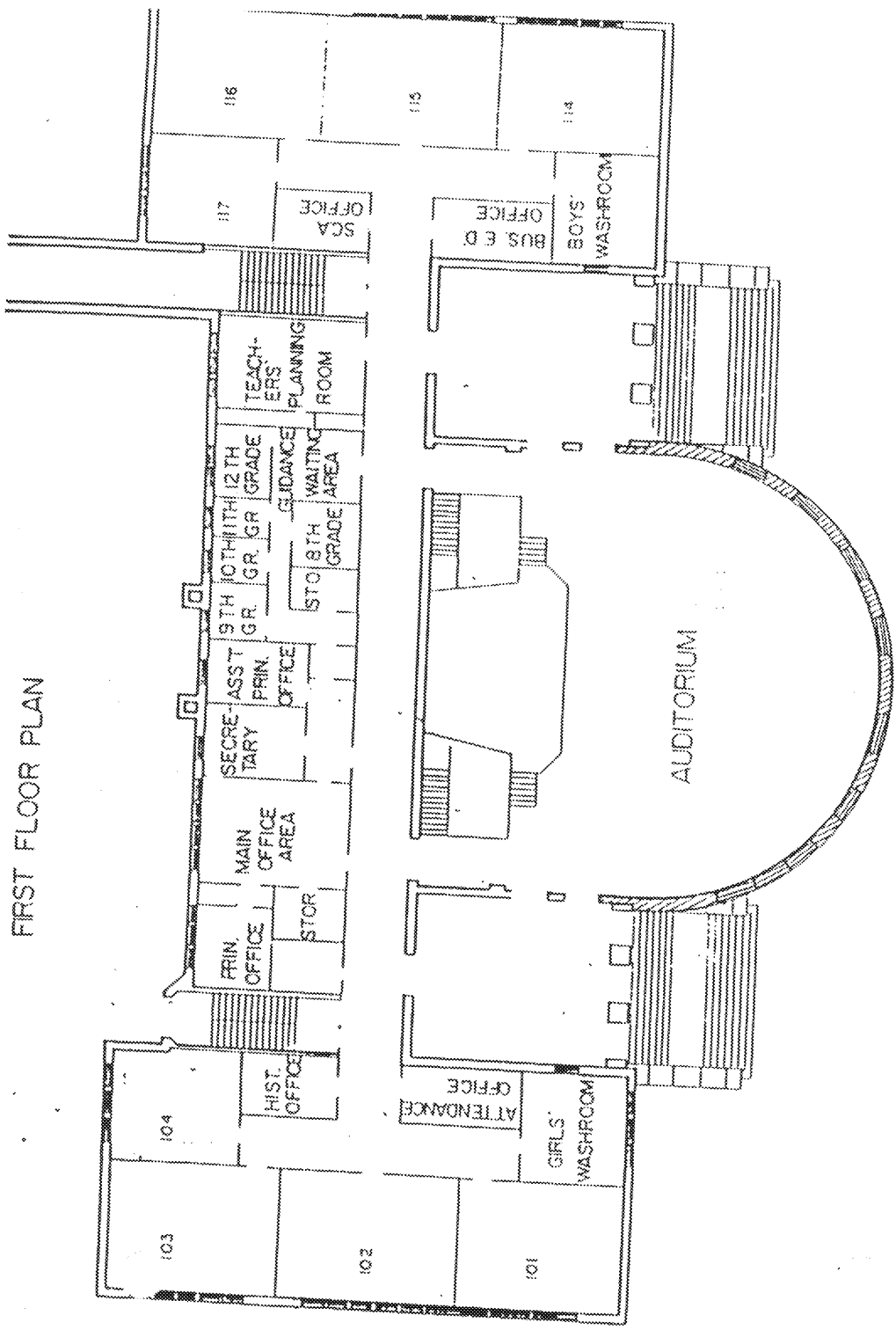
City Council member or County Supervisor in whose district the property is located:

Annie M. Mickens, City Hall, Room 210, 135 N. Union Street, Petersburg, Virginia 23803

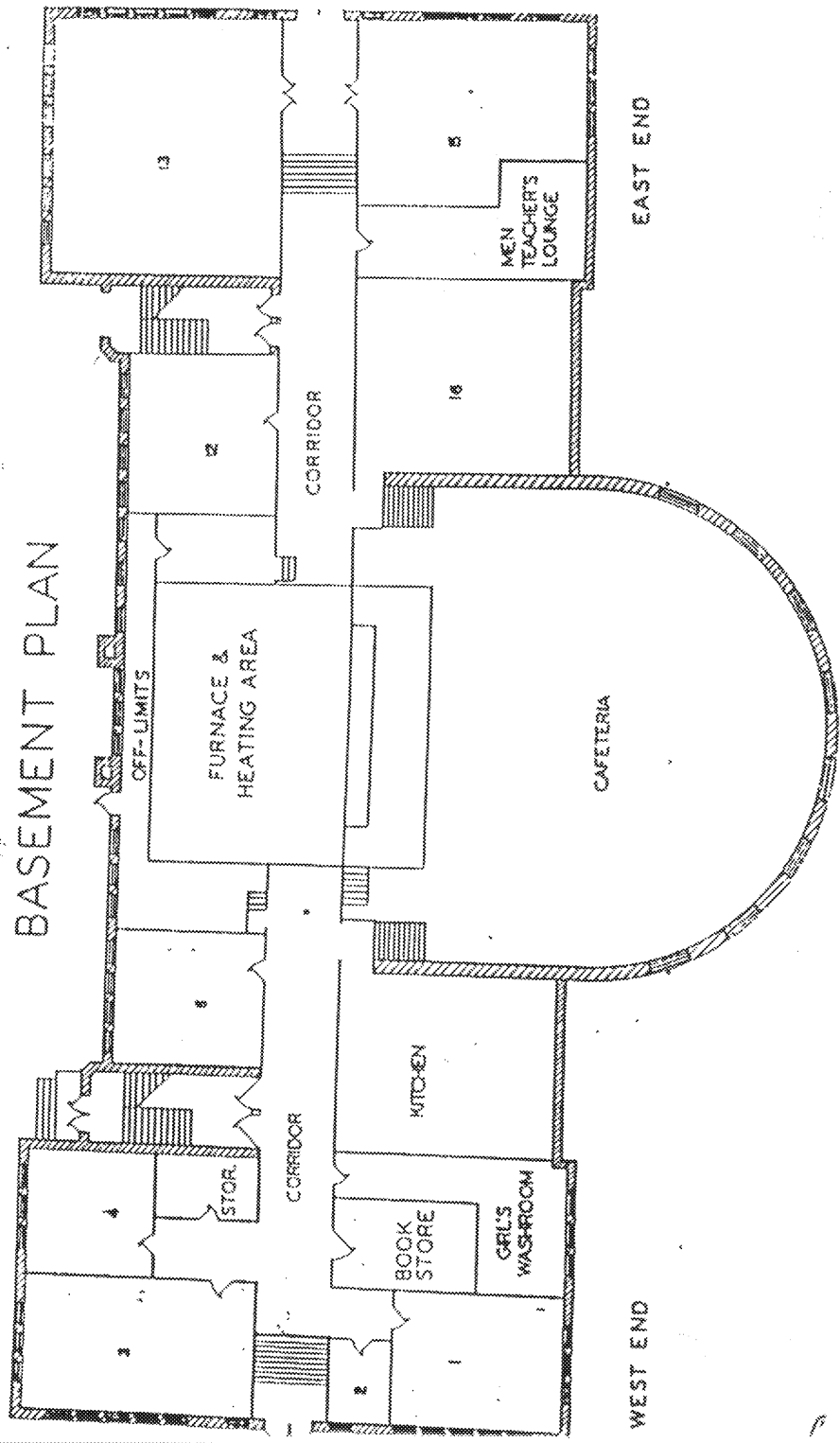
(Optional) Name and address of contact person for local historic preservation group:

Landon C. Wellford, City Hall, Room 304, 135 N. Union Street, Petersburg, Virginia 23803

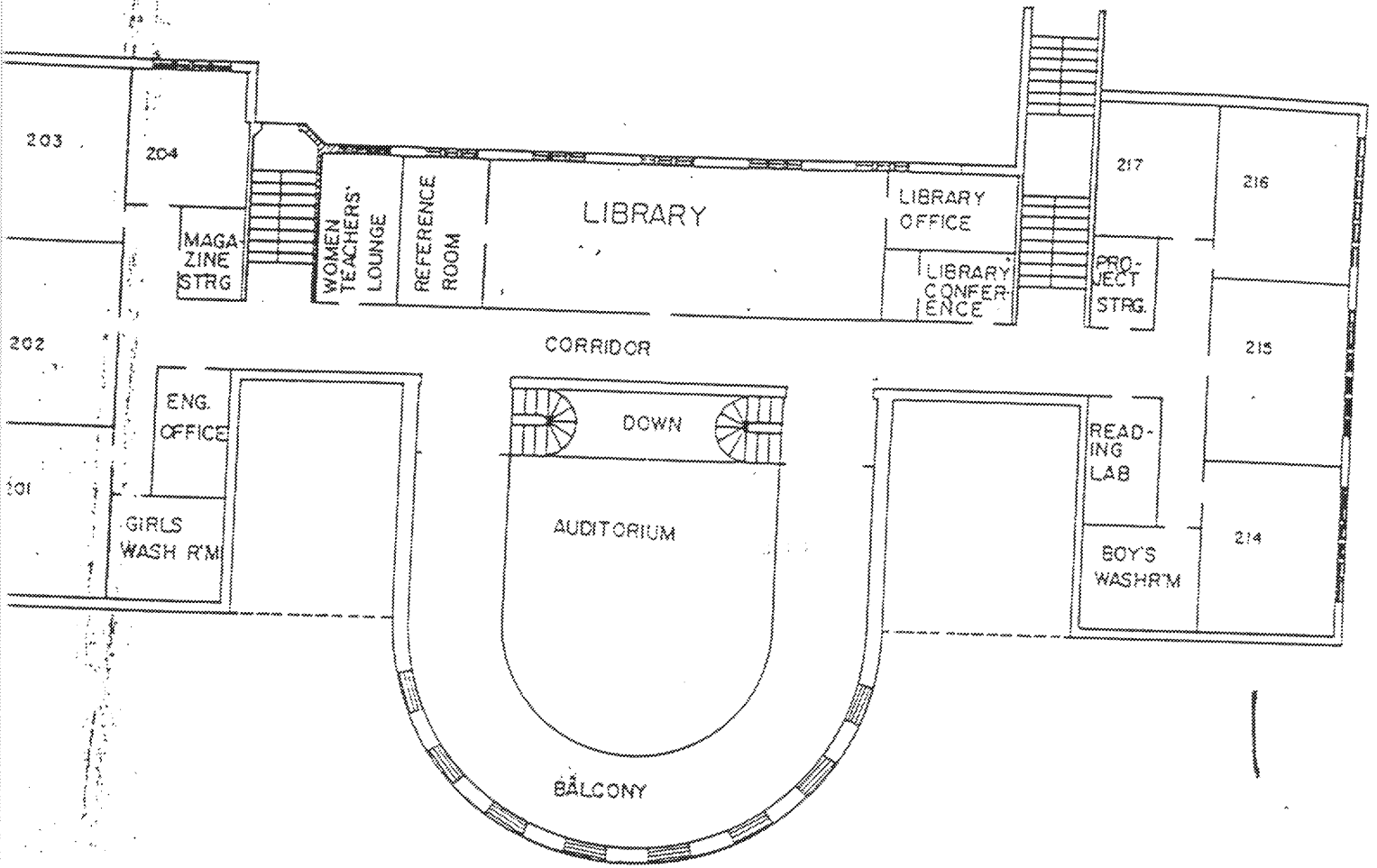
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



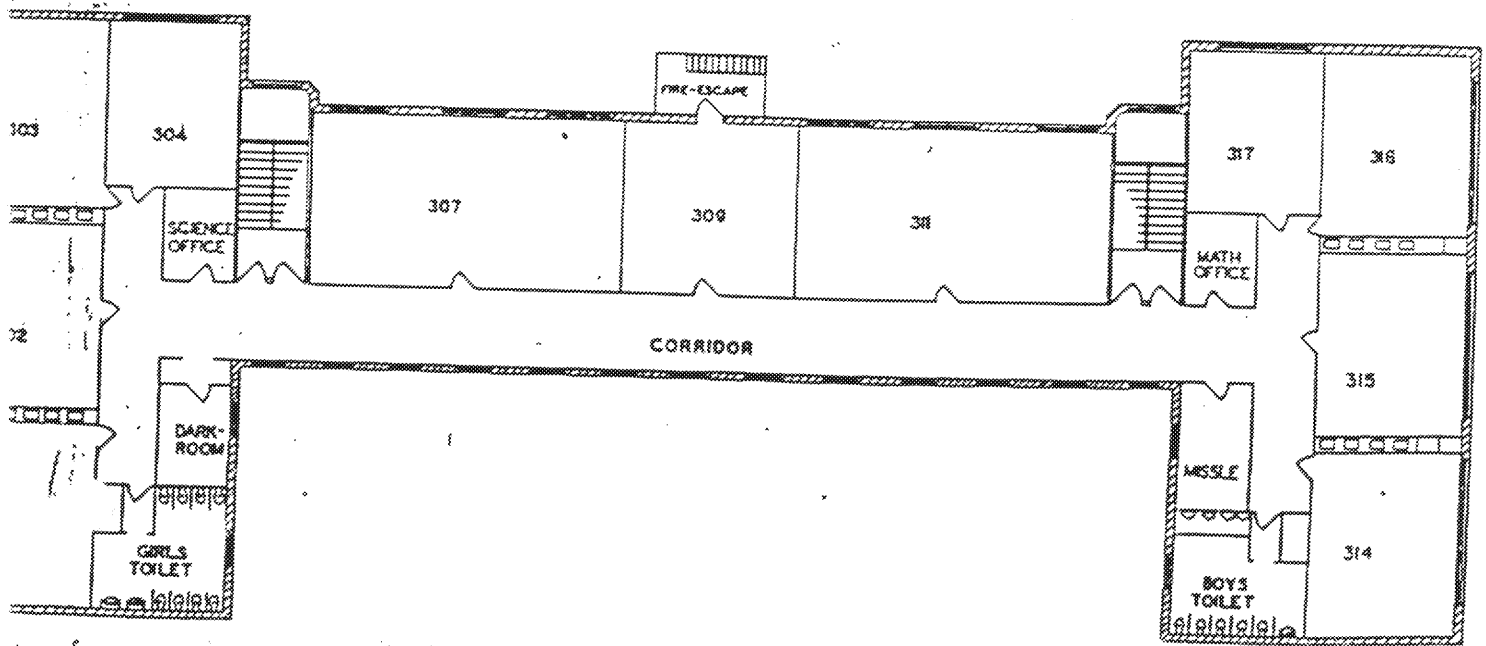
BASEMENT PLAN



SECOND FLOOR



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

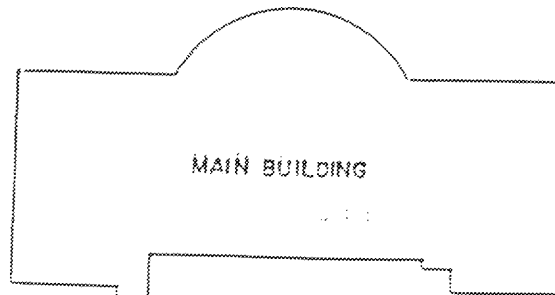


AST END

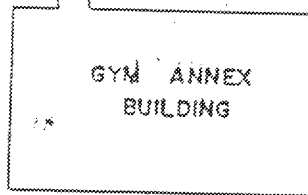
WEST END

WASHINGTON STREET

GUARANTEE STREET

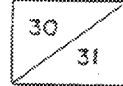


MAIN BUILDING

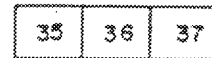
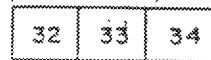


GYM ANNEX BUILDING

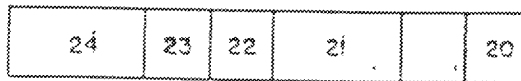
downstairs



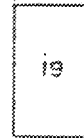
upstairs



← DRIVEWAY →



DRIVE

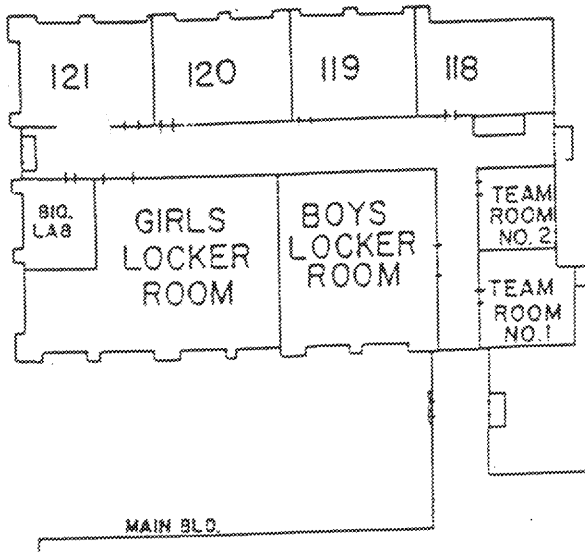


downstairs

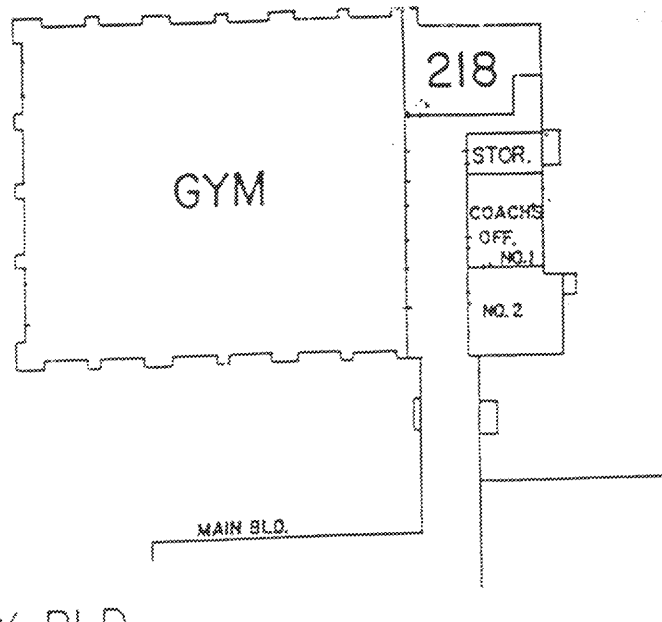


upstairs

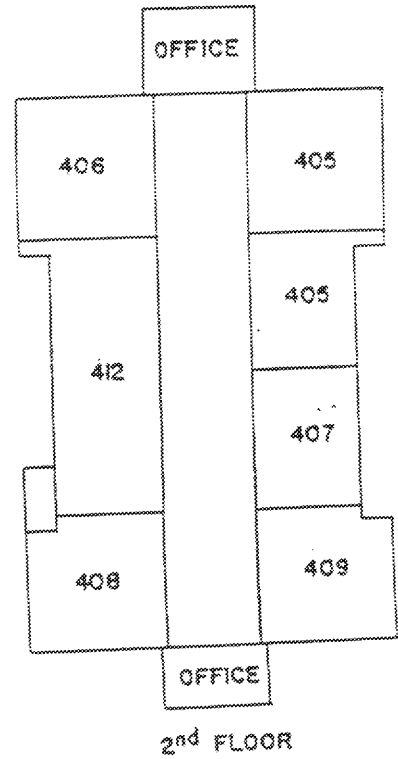
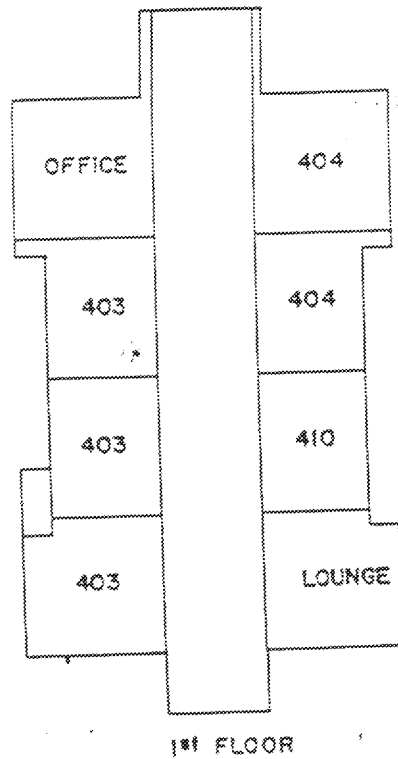
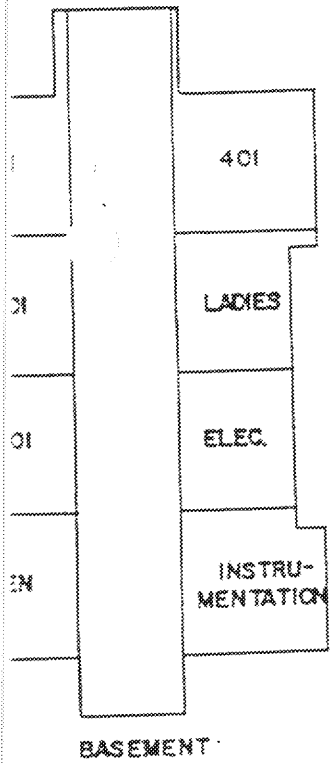
1st FLOOR



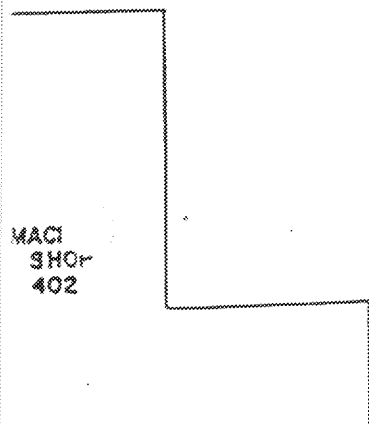
2nd FLOOR



ANNEX BLD.
PETERSBURG HIGH SCHOOL



VO-TECH CENTER





Petersburg High School
(123-096-0086)

--- Boundary of Existing National Folly Castle District
 — Boundary of Proposed Folly Castle District

APPENDIX B

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION FORM
FOR
FOLLY CASTLE HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY INCREASE**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Folly Castle Historic District (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number VDHR No. 123-096

2. Location

street & number 704-709 Hinton St., 621-847 W. Washington St., 650-655 Lawrence St., 610-630 W. Wvthe St., 15-134 Pine St., 14-236 Jones St., 11-107 N. South St., 11-228 S. South St., 640 Lumsden, Rome St. between South & Jones St.

city or town Petersburg not for publication _____
state Virginia code VA county Petersburg (City) code 730 vicinity _____
Zip _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: _____ other (explain): _____
_____ entered in the National Register
_____ See continuation sheet.
_____ determined eligible for the National Register
_____ See continuation sheet. _____ Signature of Keeper
_____ determined not eligible for the National Register
_____ removed from the National Register _____ Date of Action _____

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Folly Castle Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Petersburg, Va.

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 120 </u>	<u> 16 </u> buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 120 </u>	<u> 16 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 78

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

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> Domestic </u>	Sub: <u> Single Dwelling </u>
<u> Domestic </u>	<u> Multiple Dwelling </u>
<u> Education </u>	<u> School </u>
<u> Religion </u>	<u> Religious Facility </u>
<u> Commerce </u>	<u> Store </u>
<u> Industry </u>	<u> Manufacturing Facility </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> Domestic </u>	Sub: <u> Single Dwelling </u>
<u> Domestic </u>	<u> Multiple Dwelling </u>
<u> Education </u>	<u> School </u>
<u> Religion </u>	<u> Religious Facility </u>
<u> Commerce </u>	<u> Store </u>
<u> Industry </u>	<u> Manufacturing Facility </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Folly Castle Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Petersburg, Va.

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Italianate _____
- Queen Anne _____
- Colonial Revival _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick _____
- roof Asphalt _____
- walls Weatherboard _____
- Vinyl _____
- other Wood _____

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture _____
- Ethnic Heritage _____

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Folly Castle Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Petersburg, Va.

Period of Significance 1840-1945

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder Waite, Harrison

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 56

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
18	285500	1099450	2	285620	1099550
3	285600	1099650	4	285720	1099700

See continuation sheet.

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

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Folly Castle Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Petersburg, Va.

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

II. Form Prepared By

name/title: A. Neville

Organization: Gray & Pape, Inc. date 3/1999

street & number: 1705 E. Main Street telephone 804-644-0656

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23223

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Architectural Classification:

Romanesque Revival
Classical Revival
No Style

7. Summary Description:

The area of the Folly Castle Historic District second boundary increase is located in Petersburg, a major city in southside Virginia that lies about thirty miles south of the state capital, Richmond. The boundary increase is southwest of the original commercial and residential heart of the city and west of the existing Folly Castle Historic District. It comprises a twelve block area that represents a late nineteenth-early twentieth century neighborhood typical of Petersburg. The second boundary increase, like the existing district, is an urban, predominantly residential area of fairly high density but it also includes a former elementary school, a churches, several commercial buildings, and two factories. The overwhelming majority of the houses in the extension area are frame and many have little stylistic detailing. The larger, more stylish houses, in Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles, are located on Washington Street the major thoroughfare in both this and the existing Folly Castle Historic District. A commercial node that developed in the 1930s and 1940s in this neighborhood is also located on West Washington Street. The cross streets in the extension area, particularly south of Washington Street, represent a more working class neighborhood. Some of the oldest dwellings in the boundary increase are found on these streets. The buildings in the increase area are sited on medium to small size lots, many of which are fenced. Like other areas of Petersburg, the neighborhood has evolved over the years resulting in some changes to the historic fabric of the buildings. The most predominant is the use of synthetic siding such as bricktex, aluminum, and vinyl. In some instances original details on porches have been lost or replaced. Modern infill largely consists of modern brick and frame ranch-type dwellings. Overall, the proposed boundary increase retains an architectural integrity common to the city of Petersburg as a whole.

There are 120 contributing and 16 non-contributing buildings in the second boundary increase. The contributing resources include 109 dwellings, one school, one church, two factories, and seven commercial buildings. Also found in the district are landscape elements such as Brick House Run, sidewalks, stone and concrete curbing, and fences.

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replacement windows, they appear to be almost identical with a four-bay facade, central doors, and bracketed cornice.

Five of the one-story, three-bay, hip-roofed cottages are found in the extension area. A cluster of three is found on Hinton and North South streets (123-096-0106, 107, and 196). The other two are located on South Jones and South South streets. All appear to have been built in the last half of the nineteenth century. The house at 19 North South Street (123-096-0196) is the best preserved and features weatherboard siding with corner boards, a hip roof with two interior axial chimneys and a nicely detailed three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and turned balusters. The two on Hinton Street (123-096-0106 and 107) are similar with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows.

Sprinkled throughout the extension area, are several very small one-story, two-or three-bay, frame dwellings. One of the earliest, which appears to have been standing in the 1870s, is located at 640 Lumsden Street (123-096-0238). The original two-bay section has a steeply pitched gable roof and exterior-end brick chimney. 722 Commerce Street (123-096-0235) is unique among these small houses in that it has a hip roof with almost center chimney. The two houses at 654 Lawrence Street (123-096-0147) and 211 South South Street (123-096-0209) are very similar and may represent dwellings built by African Americans as they moved into the extension area in the late nineteenth century. Both of these houses have low-pitched, side-gable roofs, three-over-one light windows, and two-bay front porches. By far the smallest of these diminutive dwellings is located at 212 Jones Street (123-096-0189). It is two bays wide with a "catslide" gable roof, interior brick chimney, and a one-bay front porch.

There is one contributing school in the extension area and the non-contributing modern industrial education annex to the old Petersburg High School. The Neo-Classical Revival-style Robert E. Lee Elementary School (123-096-0115) is prominently located on the north side of West Washington Street about a block from the high school. Built in 1911, it is a symmetrical, five-bay wide, H-shaped building. Clad in buff-colored bricks, a massive two-story portico supported by two sets of three-clustered cast-iron Corinthian columns dominates the facade. The high school, built about six years later, continued the tone of monumental architecture for educational buildings in Petersburg set by the R.E. Lee School. The high school annex (123-096-0156) is a one-story brick building with narrow windows was built in 1969 to house the industrial arts departments.

Like the schools, there are two churches in the extension area, one contributing and one non-

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contributing. St. John's Episcopal Church (123-096-0145) anchors the western end of the extension area at the corner of West Washington Street and Dunlop Street. Built in 1897 to replace an earlier church in this location, the Romanesque Revival, cruciform-plan, brick structure, features buttresses, a patterned slate gable roof on the main structure and a tall, five-stage corner tower. St. John's is a contributing resource for the district. The Reconciliation Fellowship Church (123-096-0113) at 621 West Washington Street is a modern brick church that stands on the site of an earlier church and is a non-contributing resource.

West Washington Street hosts a small commercial area, mostly on the north side of the 700 block. The commercial building at 647 West Washington Street (123-096-0117), built in the 1930s or 1940s, probably as a grocery store, is a one story brick building with Colonial Revival-style details such as the concrete quoining. Next door is a one-story, gable-end entry, brick building (123-096-0118) which was constructed about the same time and like the grocery store features revival-style detailing. The stucco in the gable end is suggestive of the Tudor Revival style. The commercial building at the corner of West Washington Street and North South Street (123-096-0120), also of the same period, is even more emphatic in its use of the Tudor Revival style with the half-timbering in the gables. The commercial building on the south side of West Washington at South Jones Street was a restaurant in the late 1930s. Its interesting mission-style parapet continues the use of revival styles for commercial buildings in this area.

There is one service station in the commercial node of the extension area which is a contributing resource. The station at 721 West Washington Street (123-096-0119) is typical of many built in the 1940s with its smooth metal cladding and three-ribbed horizontal band around the cornice. It is the only example of Art Deco commercial architecture in the district.

The two factories in the extension area are located at opposite ends of the district. They are typical of many factories in Petersburg in that they are (or were) situated in residential neighborhoods. (The residential areas south of the Stuart-Keith factory were demolished during urban renewal in the 1970s and the land remains open and unoccupied.) The older of the two factories, the Seidenburg & Company Cigar Factory (123-096-0241), is located at the corner of South and Hinton Streets and was built in about 1906 as a cigar factory. It is a three-story brick building that occupies almost the entire end of the block. A one-story tower with recessed arches tops the slightly projecting entry bay and the entire building features corbeling at the cornice level. The multiple, arched windows have been enclosed with concrete block. The Stuart-Keith shirt factory (123-096-0240), located at the

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religious, industrial, and commercial resources. The area retains much of its historic fabric and conveys the sense of a nineteenth and early twentieth century community.

FOLLY CASTLE HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY INCREASE (1998) INVENTORY

Commerce Street

702 Commerce Street, 1850-1880, one-and-a-half-story side gable vernacular frame former double house, converted to single dwelling, two gabled dormers in half-story, vinyl siding, 20C picture window in first floor

704-1/2 Commerce Street, 1900-1910, two-story, two-bay side-gable early 20C vernacular frame dwelling, 6/6 sash windows on first floor, 1/1 wood sash windows at second floor, shed extension to gable roof at rear, one-story, three-bay porch with shed roof, vertical wood sheathing on house

706-708 Commerce Street, ca. 1900, two-story, four-bay wide side gable vernacular frame double house, converted to single dwelling, central brick chimney with corbeled cap, 1/1 wood sash windows, metal awning around modern shed-roofed porch, new porch railing and balusters, vinyl siding

714 Commerce Street, ca. 1900, two-story, four-bay-wide side gable vernacular frame double house, converted to single dwelling, gable roof with shed extension to rear, box cornice across facade, one-story, three-bay flat-roof porch on tapered wood posts atop brick piers, stone-textured asphalt siding

722 Commerce Street, 1880-1910, diminutive one-story, two-bay vernacular frame house, hip roof of standing seam metal, central ridge chimney, one-story, two bay shed-roofed porch with asphalt shingles, square wooden Tuscan posts, modern flush door

Hazel Street

18-20 Hazel St., 1930s, one-story gable front vernacular frame double house/cottage, one-story, two-bay porch enclosed in wood lattice, asbestos siding

Hinton Street

604 Hinton St., 1930s, one-story, three-bay gable-front vernacular frame cottage, one-story, two-bay hipped-roof porch enclosed in plastic sheeting, vinyl siding

608-610 Hinton St., 1930s, one-story, six-bay side-gable vernacular frame double house, 6/1 wood sash windows, central interior slope chimney, masonite siding

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624 Hinton St., 1935-1945, 1.5 story Cape Cod-style masonry house with brick veneer, two gable dormers, gable portico on square wood posts

704 Hinton St., Bibleway Christian Church/The Auto Repair Center, ca 1970, one-story metal and concrete block warehouse and garage (NC)

709 Hinton St., ca 1880 -1910, one-story, three-bay by two-bay frame and weatherboard vernacular cottage, hipped roof clad in standing seam metal, two symmetrical interior slope corbeled-cap brick chimneys, three-bay porch supported on four square wood posts

711 Hinton St., ca 1880-1910, one-story, three-bay by two-bay frame and weatherboard vernacular cottage, hip roof clad in standing seam metal, front porch enclosed with screen

801-803 Hinton Street, Seidenberg & Company, Inc., Cigar Factory/American Suppliers, Inc., a branch of American Tobacco, 1880-1900, three-story, sixteen-bay-deep brick factory/warehouse on raised basement, three-bay front with four-story central projecting entry bay flanked by two recessed bays, three three-story round-arch window openings, fourth story block with blind arcade, corbeling and flat roof with terra cotta coping, corbeling at cornice, window openings filled with concrete block, two one-story additions, brick with low-pitched shed roof and concrete block and brick with a flat roof and metal casement windows, currently Engine City

Jones Street

14-16 Jones St., ca. 1905, two-story, five-bay-wide, vernacular frame double house, three-bay north unit, two-bay south unit, porches with turned wood posts, aluminum siding

20 Jones St., 1880-1900, two-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed vernacular frame house, bracketed cornice, interior end chimneys, 2/2 wood sash windows, single-leaf door with transom, one-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch, turned wood posts, stone textured asphalt shingle siding

24 Jones St., 1880-1910, two-story, two-bay, hip-roofed vernacular frame and weatherboard dwelling, one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch, turned wood posts

27 Jones St., ca. 1900, two-story, two-bay frame house, side gable roof with shed roof extension at rear, one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch, square wood posts, replacement metal sash windows, synthetic siding, dilapidated 20C concrete-block garage to northeast

32 Jones St., 1960, one-story, four-bay frame side gable house with aluminum siding (NC)

36-38 Jones St., 1900-1920, two-story, four-bay-wide low-pitched side-gable double house, central (ridge) brick chimney, 6/6 wood sash windows, one-story, four-bay-wide hipped roof porch with square wood posts, wide horizontal asbestos or masonite siding, one-story gable front early-mid-20C concrete block and wood garage to southwest

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103 Jones St., 1880-1910, one-story, three-bay-wide U-shaped hip-roofed frame bungalow, two hipped wings extending back perpendicular to ridge of main roof, vertical wood sheathing and mid-20C shutters, modern one-story, one-bay shed porch with wrought iron supports

105 Jones St., ca. 1910, one-story, two-bay frame shotgun house, gable front with cornice returns, weatherboard in gable, one-story, one-bay hip-roofed porch, tar paper across facade and aluminum siding on south elevation

119 Jones St., 1950s, one-story low-pitched catslide-roofed brick and frame house. mid 20C gambrel roof wood frame shed at rear of property (NC)

122 Jones St., 1970-1980, one-story, four-bay brick house, gable roof with extended shed roof (NC)

128 Jones St., 1950-1960, one-story, three-bay hip-roofed frame and aluminum siding house (NC)

203 Jones St., 1980s, one-story, four-bay, gable-roofed frame house, vinyl siding (NC)

211 Jones St., ca. 1900, two-story, two-bay, side-gable with shed extension, vernacular frame house, one-story, two-bay flat-roof porch on square wood piers, metal sash windows, modern flush wood door with diamond-shaped lights

204-206 Jones St., 1880-1910, two-story, four-bay-wide symmetrical vernacular frame double house converted to single dwelling, hip roof with central chimney, one-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed porch with turned wood supports, Brick-tex siding

210 Jones St., 1880-1910, two-story, two-bay wide vernacular frame house, hip-roofed with deep eaves and simple cornice, interior slope stretcher bond brick chimney, asphalt or asbestos shingles over original weatherboards, one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch ghost, openings boarded over

212 Jones St., ca. 1910, one-story, two-bay vernacular frame house, low-pitched catslide roof, one-story, one-bay flat-roofed porch with thin square wood posts, Brick-tex siding, wooden handicap access ramp

214-216 S. Jones St., 1890-1915, two-story, four-bay side-gable vernacular frame double house, central corbeled chimney, masonry piers clad in textured aluminum, modern four-bay, one-story shed roof porch on square wood posts, Brick-tex or asphalt brick textured siding, metal awnings over second floor windows and around porch

215 Jones St., 1850-1870, two-story, two-bay-wide vernacular frame house, side gable main roof with shed extension to rear, 7-course American bond shouldered exterior end chimney on south elevation, aluminum siding

217-219 Jones St., 1840-1910, mid-19C vernacular two-story, two-bay wide frame side-hall house with exterior side chimney on the south elevation, one-story, one-bay flat roof portico with square wood posts and brick piers, asphalt siding, ca. 1910 one-story, two-bay frame addition to south elevation, side gable roof with an extended shed roof at the rear,

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vertical wood sheathing

221 Jones St., 1910-1950, ca. 1910, one-story, two-bay side gable vernacular frame cottage with extended shed roof at rear, one-bay, one-story flat roof portico with turned posts, cross gable with ca. 1930-50, two-bay, two-story projecting front gable addition, asbestos siding

222-224 S. Jones St., 1880-1910, two-story, four-bay-wide vernacular frame double house converted to single dwelling, hipped standing seam metal clad roof, deep eaves and simple cornice, central corbeled chimney, one-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed porch, turned wood posts, two styles of asphalt/Brick-tex siding

226 South Jones St., 1880-1900, two-story, two-bay-wide hip-roofed frame house, one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch, three Doric columns, two interior [slope] corbeled-cap chimneys, multi-colored fabric awnings on second-floor windows and around porch, aluminum siding

227 South Jones St., 1825-1840, two-story, three-bay-wide, side-hall plan frame house with [rebuilt] exterior side chimney, one-story, one-bay hip-roofed portico, square posts, L19C one-story, one-bay side gable addition to north end, aluminum siding, all windows and doors have been boarded over

231 South Jones St., 1865-1880, one-story asymmetrical three-bay frame and weatherboard dwelling, side-gable roof, central brick chimney laid in stretcher bond, corbeled cap, 6/6 wood sash windows, one-story frame addition under construction on the east and southeast corner of house

232 South Jones St., 1890-1915, two-story, four-bay-wide, one-bay deep side-gable frame double house, corbeled central brick chimney, first-floor 1/1 sash windows replace original 6/6 wood sashes, beaded vinyl siding over weatherboards

234-236 S. Jones St., 1915-1940, one-story, five-bay-wide low-pitched side-gable frame double house, solid concrete block foundation, 6/6 wood sash windows, pair of "twisted" interior slope chimneys not laid square with house, two one-story, one-bay shed roof porches with wrought iron supports, aluminum siding

Lawrence Street

650 Lawrence St., ca. 1900, two-story, two-bay hip-roofed vernacular frame house, two-bay, one-story hip-roofed porch with Tuscan posts

654 Lawrence St., ca. 1900-1930, one-story, three-bay side-gable vernacular frame and weatherboard cottage, gable ell, stuccoed masonry interior slope chimney, one-story, two-bay flat-roofed porch with square wood posts, gable-roofed frame and vertical siding outbuilding

655 Lawrence St., ca. 1900-1910, two-story, two-bay hip-roofed vernacular frame and weatherboard house, 2/2 wood sash windows, central corbeled brick chimney

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Lumsden Street

640 Lumsden St., ca. 1870-1920, one-story, two-bay frame side-gable cottage, one-story, one-bay addition to east, interior masonry chimney, one-story, two-bay porch on wrought-iron posts, standing seam metal roof, aluminum siding

Pine Street

15 Pine St., ca. 1900, two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide asymmetrical Georgian Revival-inspired frame house, hip roof clad in asphalt shingles, one-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with four unfluted columns, capitals obscured by awnings, three hip-roofed dormers

20 Pine St., ca. 1855, two-story cruciform Italian Villa-style frame and board & batten house, deep eaves, central chimney, one-story wrap-around porch with turned wooden posts

21 Pine St., ca. 1900, two-story, two-bay-wide vernacular frame house with vinyl siding, one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch with four unfluted wooden columns

27 A-B Pine St., ca. 1880-1900, two-story, two-bay-wide frame and weatherboard house with late Victorian/Queen Anne influences, cross gable roof with polygonal projecting bays, cornice returns, paterae louvered vent on front gable, one-story, four-bay hip- and shed-roofed porch on square wooden posts

28 Pine St., ca. 1890-1910, two-and-one-half-story, two-bay-wide Colonial Revival frame house clad in synthetic siding, hip roof, central hip dormer, one-story wraparound porch with Tuscan columns spans two forward bays and abuts recessed bay.

32-34 Pine St., ca. 1890-1910, two-story transitional/vernacular frame and weatherboard double house, central three-sided projecting bay contains entrances to two, two-bay units each with one-story, two-bay, hip roof porches, turned posts, sawn brackets

33-47 Pine St., I.B. Pittman Technical Annex, ca. 1969, one-story, 25-bay flat-roofed brick and masonry institutional building (NC)

40 Pine St., ca. 1980s, one-story, four-bay brick-faced side gable dwelling, built by the students of Pittman Tech, across the street (NC)

44 Pine St., ca. 1915, two-story, two-bay brick row house, flat roof with parapet side walls, false flared shed roof clad in slate, one-story, one-bay shed roof porch with square Doric posts, gable-roofed frame and vertical siding E20C outbuilding to rear

46 Pine St., ca. 1915, two-story, two-bay brick row house, flat roof with parapet side walls, false shed roof clad in slate, one-story porch enclosed in brick addition, low-pitched gable-roofed frame and vertical siding outbuilding to rear

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porch with flat roof on square posts, pitched balustrade and turned newel posts separate entrances

19 N. South St. ca. 1880-1910, one-story, three-bay hip-roofed vernacular frame and weatherboard cottage, two hip-roofed wings perpendicular to ridge of main roof, one-story, three-bay porch with Tuscan posts

20 N. South St., ca. 1940, one-story, three-bay, gable-front brick house, one-story, two-bay porch with Tuscan posts aligned to southern bays

22 N. South St., Washington, ca. 1930-1940, one-story commercial corner building, entrance located on clipped/diagonal corner of the building, N. South Street elevation with black and white tile mosaic spelling "Washington", three-step parapet side wall plus eared pediment bay at northwest elevation, possible former lunch counter

107 N. South St., ca. 1960s, one-story concrete block and plate glass service station, stone texture around plate glass windows, two large garage bays, currently Williams Auto & Truck Tire (NC)

South South Street

Dan's Foreign Car Repair 11 S. South St., ca. 1970s, one-story concrete block, brick veneer service station, false deck roof, inset gable, two garage bays, office area with plate glass windows (NC)

12 S. South St., one-story, two-bay, side gable roof with shed extension, vernacular brick building built in two stages, 7-course American bond on southern end, combination of stretcher and common bonds on north end, former outbuilding to 804 W. Washington Street, former cabinet shop

13-15 S. South St., ca. 1880-1900, two-story, four-bay hip-roofed vernacular frame and weatherboard double house, one-story, six-bay hip-roofed porch with attenuated Tuscan columns

18 S. South St., ca. 1880-1900, two-story, two-bay, hip-roofed vernacular frame house, one-story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with turned posts

23 S. South St., ca. 1880, two-story Queen Anne/vernacular hip-roofed frame house, projecting three-sided polygonal bay, recessed two-story single bay with entry door, cornice brackets, wraparound porch with spindlework, Brick-tex siding, the mirrored twin of 831 W. Washington Street

27 S. South St., ca. 1880-1900, two-story, two-bay-wide, hip-roofed vernacular frame house, one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch with wooden columns, obscured by awning, aluminum siding

28-30 S. South St., ca. 1850-1860, two-story, five-bay-wide hip-roofed Greek Revival/vernacular frame double house (four original bays with early one-bay addition on the south end of the facade), one-story, two-bay south porch, one-story, one-bay portico on north end, square posts with simplified Tuscan posts

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29-31 S. South St., ca. 1870-1890, two-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed frame and weatherboard house, one-story, three-bay porch with wood posts.

108 S. South St., ca. 1880-1910, one-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed vernacular frame cottage, one-story, three-bay porch with square wooden posts, asbestos siding

112 S. South St., ca. 1845-1865, two-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed mid 19C frame house with Greek Revival detailing, Greek Revival portico with Doric posts and entablature, L19C projecting polygonal bay, asbestos siding

115 S. South St., ca., 1865-1890, two-story, three-bay vernacular frame and wide weatherboard multiple dwelling, two two story porches with square posts and gable roofs, cornice returns, cornice brackets, reeded soffits one-story, one-bay portico with cornice returns, square posts in central bay

116-118 S. South St., 1870-1885, two-story, six-bay-wide, hip-roofed frame and weatherboard double house with elaborate Italianate details, incised window hoods, cornice brackets, two one-story, one-bay hip-roof porticos with turned posts

117-119 S. South St., ca. 1880-1900, two-story, four-bay vernacular frame and weatherboard double house, two two-bay units under hip roof, one-story, six-bay porch with square posts

124 S. South St., ca. 1865-1880, two-story, three-bay-wide symmetrical vernacular frame house, hip roof, two interior end brick chimneys, paired cornice brackets, aluminum siding with some original weatherboards showing through

125 S. South St., ca. 1970-1980, one-story brick ranch (NC)

201-203 S. South St., ca. 1870, two-story, four-bay vernacular frame side-gable house, central chimney, asbestos siding

202 S. South St., ca. 1970-1980, one-story brick house, hip roof (NC)

205 S. South St., ca. 1950-1970, one-story frame house, vinyl siding (NC)

206 S. South St., ca. 1945, one-and-a-half-story, two-bay side-gabled transitional/Late Colonial Revival frame house, full-width, two-bay shed dormer, one-story, one-bay gable front portico on wrought iron posts, aluminum siding

209 S. South St., ca. 1910, one-story, two-bay vernacular frame cottage, low pitched side gable roof with shed extension, shed porch with raking eaves, turned wood posts, Bricktex siding

210 S. South St., ca. 1880-1900, two-story, three-bay, vernacular frame house with standing seam metal hip roof, one-story, three-bay porch, one bay porch with Doric columns, asbestos siding

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211 S. South St., ca. 1915-1930, one-story, two-bay, low-pitched side-gable house, one-story, two-bay porch connected to main roof by small shingled deck roof, vinyl siding.

215 S. South St., ca. 1905, two-story transitional frame house, hip roof, aluminum siding, early 20C Georgian Revival door surround

216 S. South St., ca. 1860-1880, one-story, three-bay vernacular frame and weatherboard hip-roofed bungalow, one-story, one-bay porch with wooden posts

220 S. South St., ca. 1880, two-story, four-bay frame and weatherboard double house, hip roof, one-story, four-bay porch with wooden posts.

224 S. South St., ca. 1885-1910, two-story, three-bay-wide hip-roofed vernacular frame and weatherboard house, one story, three-bay hip-roofed porch with Doric posts set on brick piers.

225 S. South St., ca. 1920-1940, one-story gable roof frame store with stepped parapet facade, combination of German siding (original) and masonite, painted Pepsi log and "Little Supermarket" on south elevation, most recently The Little Supermarket

228 S. South St., ca. 1880-1890, two-story, four-bay-wide, hip-roofed vernacular frame house, wood weatherboards, one-story, bay porch with sawn brackets and turned posts

West Washington Street

621 W. Washington St., The Reconciliation Fellowship Church, 1954, one-story brick gable-front church with attenuated wooden steeple (NC)

625 W. Washington St., ca. 1900, two story, hipped roof brick double house, asymmetrical facade, three-bay, one story hipped porch with Tuscan square wood posts, two single leaf entry doors in east bay, four interior side and end chimneys, brick bond is five rows of stretcher for one row of Flemish bond

633 W. Washington St., Robert E. Lee Elementary School/Petersburg Schools Pre-Vocational Technical Center, 1911, symmetrical, two-story, five-bay-wide institutional building on raised basement with "H" footprint, clad in buff brick and stuccoed masonry, two-story portico supported by a colossal order of clustered fluted wooden columns with cast iron Corinthian capitals, wood sash geometric pane windows, roof of hipped segments joined together along a central ridge

636 W. Washington St., ca. 1885, two-story frame Queen Anne-style house, two-bay gable front with one bay deep intersecting gable on east end, one story wraparound porch with turned posts, spindlework, and brackets, front gable and projecting bay with pressed metal imbrication.

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829 W. Washington St., ca. 1880-1885, two-story vernacular frame and weatherboard house consisting of main hipped block and forward projecting two-story section, one-story, one-bay flat roof porch with simplified Tuscan square wood post

830 W. Washington St., ca. 1870-1880, Three bay wide, single pile two story vernacular frame structure. Roof is low pitched hipped clad in standing seam metal. Two interior ridge chimneys near center of roof. First floor window are floor length. Three bay, one story hipped roof porch is supported on square posts. Paired brackets at corners.

831 W. Washington St., ca. 1880, two-story Queen Anne/vernacular hip-roofed frame and weatherboard house, projecting three-sided polygonal bay, recessed two-story single bay with entry door, cornice brackets, wraparound porch with spindlework. the mirrored twin of the house at 23 S. South Street

842 W. Washington St., ca. 1875-1885, Real House, two-story Italianate/Victorian brick dwelling, single bay paired with projecting polygonal bay, one-story, one-bay porch with flared deck roof and Victorianized Tuscan posts with scroll work, incised window hoods, elaborate bracketed cornice

845-847 W. Washington St., ca. 1880-1890, symmetrical two-story, four-bay vernacular frame double house, one-story, four-bay porch with combination hipped and false-Mansard roof, three sets of paired Queen Anne sash windows at second floor.

846 W. Washington St., 1897, St. John's Episcopal Church, cruciform gable-front brick Romanesque Revival church, five-stage tower with pyramidal roof, transept with gable parapets, engaged brick buttresses, figural and geometric stained and leaded glass windows

849 W. Washington St., ca 1970, Pharmacy, one-story brick structure with wood-shingled deck roof (NC)

West Wythe Street

610-612 W. Wythe St., ca. 1880-1910, two-story, four-bay-wide vernacular frame house, irregular projecting bays on the west side, one-story, four-bay porch with wrought iron supports and square wood posts, vertical metal sheathing and Bricktex siding

620-622 W. Wythe St., ca. 1880-1910, two-story, four-bay-wide shed-roofed vernacular frame double house, one-story, four-bay porch with turned posts, simple cornice brackets across the facade

624-626 W. Wythe St., ca. 1880-1910, two-story, four-bay-wide shed-roofed vernacular frame double house, one-story, four-bay porch with turned posts, simple cornice brackets across the facade, stone-textured asphalt siding with turned posts, simple cornice brackets across the facade

628-630 W. Wythe St., ca. 1880-1910, two-story, four-bay-wide shed-roofed vernacular frame double house, one-story, four-bay porch with turned posts, simple cornice brackets across the facade, stone-textured asphalt siding (KC)

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8. Statement of Significance

The Folly Castle Historic District second boundary increase represents a largely middle and working class neighborhood that developed as the population of Petersburg increased and the city expanded outward from the old city center. Residential, religious, educational, commercial, and industrial themes are represented by buildings in the boundary increase area and, typical of the city of Petersburg, this array of building types is located in close proximity to one another. A variety of building and house types and styles are found in the boundary increase area from small worker's cottages to the larger more stylish houses located along West Washington Street. A portion of the increase area also represents an African American neighborhood that developed after the Civil War as former slaves made the transition to freedom. This section of the expanded boundary increase area was juxtaposed with the larger white community from the late 1870s until the late 1950s and 1960s when the entire community became a predominately African American neighborhood in the face of "white flight" from urban areas.

The Folly Castle Historic District boundary increase is significant under Criterion A for its local history as a neighborhood that became home to a community of African Americans who were making the transition after the Civil War from slave to economically independent free men and women. The area also is significant under Criterion C for its local architecture that represents a variety of its buildings that range in styles and types from the large and stylish Queen Ann and Colonial Revival-style dwellings found along West Washington Street to the plain double houses and small worker's cottages found on the cross streets as well as the Neo-Classical, Romanesque and Colonial Revival-style buildings that represent religious, educational, commercial, and industrial themes in Petersburg.

Historical Background

The Jones family, who figured prominently in the establishment of Petersburg, owned the land in the area of the proposed extension to the Folly Castle Historic District as well as in the original district. The heart of the proposed extension area lay between two developments of the Jones family. On its south and east was Gillfield and New Gillfield and to the west lay Pride's Field.

Peter Jones, who laid out New Town in 1762 and built Folly Castle in 1763, left his property including his mansion to his niece Sarah Newsum at his death in 1779. Sarah married Erasmus Gill

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tobacconists and business associates who had purchased these lots for speculation and development.

At the time of the Civil War, Jones's "slip of land" continued to be relatively undeveloped. Although Petersburg reserved land as early as the 1840s in order to extend Commerce Street through the extension area, it is not shown on the Civil War era maps of the city.¹³ Maps from that period show several buildings at the intersection of Jones and Washington streets such as the Ragland tobacco factory and houses lining Jones Road. There were a number of houses on the east side of S. South Street and Dr. Couch's house and dependencies on the southwest corner of Washington and South are also visible. The block of Washington between South and Dunlop has several houses but it not as populated as Jones Road.

Significant changes occurred in the proposed extension area during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. West Washington Street, the major east/west thoroughfare in the extension area, became the preeminent street of the district. Joseph Jones "slip of land" between the existing Folly Castle Historic District and Pride's Field began to develop as many of the existing large houses along Washington Street were built during this period and supplanted the industry that had been found here as late as the 1890s. The Ruben Ragland tobacco factory, which was standing in 1877 when it appeared on the Beers Map, was torn down and replaced with an impressive brick double house (123-096-0134) by the early 1880s. In 1915, J. W. Friend, an insurance agent, lived here. The McIlwaine House (123-096-0116), a large Queen Anne-style house on the northeast corner of Washington and Jones Street, was built about 1889 by William B. McIlwaine, a prominent Petersburg attorney. The house was featured in the 1903 *Art Work of Petersburg* as one of the grand houses along Washington Street.¹⁴ Others, who lived on West Washington Street in the 1870s through 1890s, when most of these houses were built, included William H. Tappey, co-owner of an iron foundry and machine shop. His house and lot stood on the southwest corner of Washington and Pine but is no longer extant. Several men involved with the tobacco industry also has houses on Washington Street including J. W. Williamson of 665 W. Washington and Charles W. Spicer of 636 W. Washington (123-096-0132).¹⁵ Commission merchants and salesmen, an important aspect of Petersburg's economy, lived also on Washington Street.

¹³PHC DB 23:711; 11:370.

¹⁴*Art Work of Petersburg*, (Chicago: Gravure Illustration Co., 1903).

¹⁵J. Chataigne, *Chataigne's Petersburg Directory, 1876-77; 1882-1883*.

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Occupations for residents on South South included grocers, salesmen, a baker, a minister, several music teachers, as well as laborers, porters, and painters. African Americans living on Jones Street had similar occupations including carpenters, laborers, and paperhangers.²⁹ The Robert E. Lee Elementary School was built in 1911 on Washington Street and in the 1920s to 1940s a small commercial area developed on Washington Street between Jones and South streets to serve the community. About 1835, a grocery store was built. The Tudor Revival-style building on the southwest corner of West Washington Street and South Street opened about 1931 as the Blackwell Smith Drug Store. Blackwell Smith was a prominent Petersburg resident whose two sons went on to become President of the Medical College of Virginia and serve in the Virginia House of Delegates.³⁰ A drug store had stood on one corner of this intersection since 1886 when Joseph M. Burke, a pharmacist, open one here.³¹

The extension area has continued to evolve. A number of the larger houses along Washington Street were converted to multi-family units such as the McIlwaine House (123-096-0116) which was subdivided into apartments about 1952. Other large houses became boarding houses. A few of these dwellings have been demolished and in some cases were replaced by modern commercial buildings. The north south streets, however, have continued largely as single family housing. These changes here have been more superficial with the original material covered with synthetic siding and replacement windows. The widening and realignment of Wythe Street necessitated the removal of several houses on South South, Jones, and Pine Streets. The extension area, however, has not suffered the large-scale demolition associated with urban renewal projects in the 1970s that claimed the neighborhood immediately to the south. It is a typical neighborhood of urban Petersburg and continues to convey the sense of a middle and working class neighborhood.

²⁹*Petersburg, Virginia Directory 1915-1916*, (Petersburg: Hill Directory Co., Inc, 1915); *Hill's Petersburg (Dinwiddie County, Va.) City Directory*, Vol. XXII, (Richmond: Hill Directory Company, Inc., 1935).

³⁰*Pictures of the Past*, (Fort Henry Branch, Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, 1989), p. 19.

³¹Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, *The City of Petersburg, Virginia*, 1894.

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(Folly Castle Historic District Boundary Increase)
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that was not included in the existing district. They were also drawn to include the commercial node of the community on West Washington Street as well as the factories at each corner of the district but exclude vacant lots where possible. After further study, the district may warrant further expansion to the west and/or north or the creation of a new district but due to financial and time constraints the study area could not be further expanded.

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(Folly Castle Historic District Boundary Increase)
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11. Seidenburg & Company Cigar Factory, view looking northeast; Ashley Neville, photographer. March 1999. (VDHR Negative No. 17440).

Boundary of Existing National Folly Castle District

Boundary of Proposed Folly Castle District



Survey Area and Proposed Boundaries for Folly Castle Historic District Expansion

APPENDIX C

INDICES FOR SURVEYED PROPERTIES

**NUMERICAL INDEX
ALPHABETICAL INDEX
CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX**

SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
123-096-0106	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0107	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0108	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0109	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0110	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0111	Bibleway Christian Church/The Auto Repair Center	PETERSBURG
123-096-0112	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0113	Reconciliation Fellowship Church	PETERSBURG
123-096-0114	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0115	Robert E. Lee Elementary School Petersburg Schools Pre-Technical Vocational School	PETERSBURG
123-096-0116	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0117	Petersburg Plumbing and Heating	PETERSBURG
123-096-0118	AAA Appliance	PETERSBURG
123-096-0119	Eagle Gas	PETERSBURG
123-096-0120	Bob's Laundromat Blackwell Smith Drugs	PETERSBURG
123-096-0121	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0122	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0123	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0124	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0125	Store and Residence House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0126	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0127	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0128	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0129	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0130	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0131	Pharmacy	PETERSBURG
123-096-0132	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0133	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0134	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0135	O.K Convenience Mart	PETERSBURG
123-096-0136	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0137	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0138	Couch House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0139	House	PETERSBURG

123-096-0140	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0141	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0142	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0143	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0144	Real House House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0145	St. John's Episcopal Church	PETERSBURG
123-096-0146	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0147	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0148	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0149	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0150	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0151	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0152	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0153	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0154	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0155	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0156	I.B. Pittman Technical Annex Petersburg High School Vocational Center	PETERSBURG
123-096-0157	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0158	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0159	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0160	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0161	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0162	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0163	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0164	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0165	Double House House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0166	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0167	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0168	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0169	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0170	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0171	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0172	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0173	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0174	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0175	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0176	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0177	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0178	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0179	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0180	Double House	PETERSBURG

123-096-0181	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0182	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0183	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0184	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0185	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0186	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0187	Double House House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0188	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0189	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0190	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0191	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0192	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0193	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0194	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0195	Williams Auto & Truck Tires	PETERSBURG
123-096-0196	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0197	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0198	Dan's Foreign Car Repair	PETERSBURG
123-096-0199	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0200	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0201	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0202	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0203	Apartment House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0204	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0205	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0206	House Hobbs Grocery	PETERSBURG
123-096-0207	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0208	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0209	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0210	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0211	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0212	The Little Supermarket	PETERSBURG
123-096-0213	Washington J+L Snack Bar	PETERSBURG
123-096-0214	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0215	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0216	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0217	Couch Office House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0218	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0219	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0220	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0221	House	PETERSBURG

123-096-0222	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0223	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0224	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0225	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0226	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0227	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0228	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0229	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0230	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0231	Double House House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0232	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0233	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0234	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0235	House Shed	PETERSBURG
123-096-0236	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0237	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0238	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0239	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0240	Stuart-Keith Manufacturing	PETERSBURG
123-096-0241	Seidenberg & Company, Inc. Cigar Factory American Suppliers, Inc., a branch of American Tobacco Engine City	PETERSBURG

SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
123-096-0118	AAA Appliance	PETERSBURG
123-096-0203	Apartment House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0111	Bibleway Christian Church/The Auto Repair Center	PETERSBURG
123-096-0120	Bob's Laundromat Blackwell Smith Drugs	PETERSBURG
123-096-0138	Couch House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0217	Couch Office House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0198	Dan's Foreign Car Repair	PETERSBURG
123-096-0109	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0114	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0130	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0134	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0149	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0150	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0152	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0151	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0157	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0161	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0167	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0168	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0165	Double House House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0180	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0184	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0187	Double House House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0190	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0191	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0193	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0194	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0197	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0199	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0204	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0211	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0219	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0222	Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0228	Double House	PETERSBURG

123-096-0231 Double House House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0233 Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0234 Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0236 Double House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0119 Eagle Gas	PETERSBURG
123-096-0106 House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0107 House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0108 House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0110 House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0112 House	PETERSBURG
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123-096-0128 House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0126 House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0129 House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0132 House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0133 House	PETERSBURG
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123-096-0200	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0201	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0202	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0205	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0206	House	PETERSBURG
	Hobbs Grocery	
123-096-0207	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0208	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0209	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0210	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0215	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0214	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0216	House	PETERSBURG
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123-096-0227	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0229	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0230	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0232	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0235	House	PETERSBURG
	Shed	
123-096-0237	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0238	House	PETERSBURG

123-096-0239	House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0156	I.B. Pittman Technical Annex Petersburg High School Vocational Center	PETERSBURG
123-096-0135	O.K. Convenience Mart	PETERSBURG
123-096-0117	Petersburg Plumbing and Heating	PETERSBURG
123-096-0131	Pharmacy	PETERSBURG
123-096-0144	Real House House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0113	Reconciliation Fellowship Church	PETERSBURG
123-096-0115	Robert E. Lee Elementary School Petersburg Schools Pre-Technical Vocational School	PETERSBURG
123-096-0241	Seidenberg & Company, Inc. Cigar Factory American Suppliers, Inc., a branch of American Tobacco Engine City	PETERSBURG
123-096-0145	St. John's Episcopal Church	PETERSBURG
123-096-0125	Store and Residence House	PETERSBURG
123-096-0240	Stuart-Keith Manufacturing	PETERSBURG
123-096-0212	The Little Supermarket	PETERSBURG
123-096-0213	Washington J+L Snack Bar	PETERSBURG
123-096-0195	Williams Auto & Truck Tires	PETERSBURG

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
123-096-0178	1825-1840	House
123-096-0176	1840-1910	House
123-096-0221	1845-1865	House
123-096-0219	1850-1860	Double House
123-096-0231	1850-1880	Double House
		House
123-096-0175	1850-1970	House
123-096-0138	1853 ca	Couch House
123-096-0159	1855 ca	House
123-096-0217	1860-1880	Couch Office
123-096-0227	1860-1880	House
123-096-0203	1865-1890	Apartment House
123-096-0179	1865-1880	House
123-096-0223	1865-1880	House
123-096-0165	1870-1885	Double House
123-096-0222	1870-1885	Double House
123-096-0141	1870-1880	House
123-096-0143	1870-1880	House
123-096-0202	1870-1890	House
123-096-0206	1870 ca	House
		Hobbs Grocery
123-096-0125	1870-1890	Store and Residence
123-096-0238	1875-1920	House
123-096-0144	1875-1885	Real House
123-096-0130	1880-1890	Double House
123-096-0134	1880 ca	Double House
123-096-0149	1880-1910	Double House
123-096-0150	1880-1910	Double House
123-096-0151	1880-1910	Double House
123-096-0152	1880-1910	Double House
123-096-0157	1880 ca	Double House
123-096-0187	1880-1910	Double House
123-096-0191	1880-1910	Double House
123-096-0199	1880-1900	Double House
123-096-0204	1880-1900	Double House
123-096-0211	1880-1900	Double House
123-096-0228	1880 ca	Double House
123-096-0106	1880-1910	House
123-096-0107	1880-1910	House

123-096-0123	1880-1900	House
123-096-0126	1880-1890	House
123-096-0127	1880-1890	House
123-096-0128	1880-1895	House
123-096-0129	1880 ca	House
123-096-0133	1880 ca	House
123-096-0136	1880-1890	House
123-096-0140	1880-1890	House
123-096-0142	1880-1890	House
123-096-0155	1880-1900	House
123-096-0158	1880-1900	House
123-096-0164	1880-1910	House
123-096-0170	1880-1910	House
123-096-0181	1880-1900	House
123-096-0182	1880-1910	House
123-096-0188	1880-1900	House
123-096-0192	1880-1900	House
123-096-0196	1880-1910	House
123-096-0200	1880 ca	House
123-096-0201	1880-1900	House
123-096-0216	1880-1900	House
123-096-0218	1880-1900	House
123-096-0220	1880-1910	House
123-096-0226	1880-1900	House
123-096-0230	1880-1890	House
123-096-0235	1880-1910	House
123-096-0241	1880-1900 Seidenberg & Company, Inc. Cigar Factory American Suppliers, Inc., a branch of American Tobacco Engine City	
123-096-0132	1885 ca	House
123-096-0229	1885-1910	House
123-096-0137	1889 ca	House
123-096-0161	1890-1900	Double House
123-096-0190	1890-1915	Double House
123-096-0193	1890-1915	Double House
123-096-0116	1890s	House
123-096-0124	1890-1905	House
123-096-0160	1890-1910	House
123-096-0166	1890-1910	House
123-096-0215	1890-1910	House
123-096-0239	1890 ca	House
123-096-0145	1897	St. John's Episcopal Church
123-096-0114	1900 ca	Double House
123-096-0167	1900 ca	Double House
123-096-0168	1900 ca	Double House

123-096-0184	1900-1920	Double House
123-096-0233	1900 ca	Double House
123-096-0234	1900 ca	Double House
123-096-0146	1900 ca	House
123-096-0147	1900-1924	House
123-096-0148	1900-1910	House
123-096-0153	1900 ca	House
123-096-0154	1900 ca	House
123-096-0169	1900 ca	House
123-096-0174	1900 ca	House
123-096-0232	1900-1910	House
123-096-0180	1905 ca	Double House
123-096-0197	1905-1920	Double House
123-096-0210	1905 ca	House
123-096-0139	1910-1920	House
123-096-0171	1910 ca	House
123-096-0177	1910-1950	House
123-096-0189	1910 ca	House
123-096-0208	1910 ca	House
123-096-0115	1911	Robert E. Lee Elementary School Petersburg Schools Pre-Technical Vocational School
123-096-0194	1915-1940	Double House
123-096-0121	1915 ca	House
123-096-0122	1915 ca	House
123-096-0162	1915 ca	House
123-096-0163	1915 ca	House
123-096-0209	1915-1930	House
123-096-0118	1920-1937	AAA Appliance
123-096-0120	1920-1937	Bob's Laundromat Blackwell Smith Drugs
123-096-0240	1920 ca	Stuart-Keith Manufacturing
123-096-0212	1920-1940	The Little Supermarket
123-096-0109	1930-1940	Double House
123-096-0236	1930-1940	Double House
123-096-0119	1930-1940	Eagle Gas
123-096-0108	1930s	House
123-096-0135	1930-1945	O.K Convenience Mart
123-096-0213	1930-1940	Washington J+L Snack Bar
123-096-0110	1935-1945	House
123-096-0117	1935 ca	Petersburg Plumbing and Heating
123-096-0112	1950s	House
123-096-0214	1940 ca	House
123-096-0225	1945 ca	House

123-096-0172	1950s	House
123-096-0186	1950 ca	House
123-096-0207	1950-1970	House
123-096-0113	1954 ca	Reconciliation Fellowship Church
123-096-0183	1960 ca	House
123-096-0195	1960s	Williams Auto & Truck Tires
123-096-0156	1969	I.B. Pittman Technical Annex
		Petersburg High School Vocational Center
123-096-0111	1970 ca	Bibleway Christian Church/The Auto Repair Center
		Center
123-096-0198	1970s	Dan's Foreign Car Repair
123-096-0185	1970-1980	House
123-096-0205	1970-1980	House
123-096-0224	1970-1980	House
123-096-0131	1970s	Pharmacy
123-096-0173	1980s	House
123-096-0237	1980s	House

