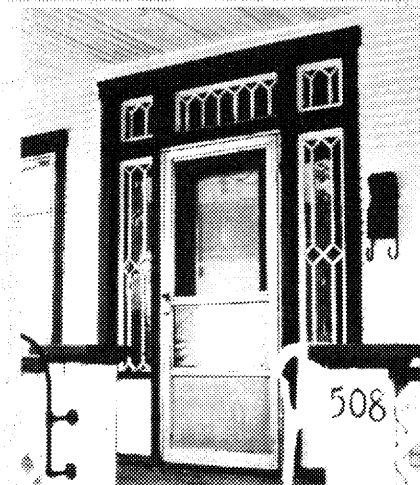
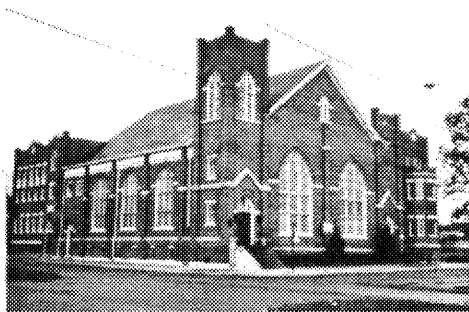
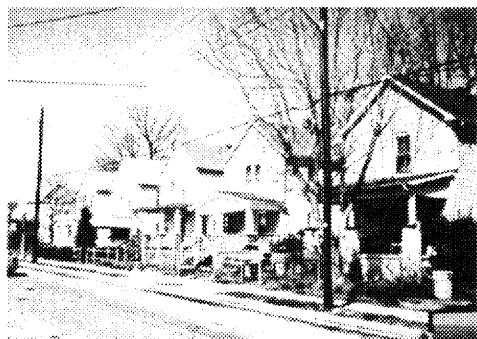


Historic Architectural Survey of the Belmont Neighborhood

Roanoke, Virginia



Prepared by:
Hill Studio, P.C.
Roanoke, Virginia

1999



**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
OF THE BELMONT NEIGHBORHOOD**

SOUTHEAST ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

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ABSTRACT

In July 1997, the City of Roanoke successfully applied for a matching grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) to conduct a Historic Architectural Survey of 125 structures in the Belmont neighborhood in Southeast Roanoke. This 344-acre area was also to be investigated through the preparation of a draft Preliminary Information Form (PIF) to determine the potential eligibility of an historic district for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In October 1997, Hill Studio, P.C. was contracted by VDHR to conduct this survey. The survey project was carried out under the general direction of Alison Blanton, architectural historian and project manager. Helen Hill, Mary Zirkle, and Stacy Marshall assisted in the documentation of the structures and the preparation of the final survey report. The city's portion of the grant was provided through a Community Development Block Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The contractual agreement specified that 125 structures were to be surveyed at the reconnaissance level. All information from the field survey and analysis was entered into the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) database managed by VDHR. The site file for each of these surveys includes an IPS-generated report with an architectural description and a significance statement as well as archival black-and-white photographs, a site plan, and a base map showing the location of each resource. In addition to those properties selected for survey, all properties determined to be fifty years or older were indicated on a base map for future survey planning. The draft PIF for the potential historic district was presented to the VDHR National Register Evaluation Team to determine its eligibility for listing on the National Register.

The final products of this project include: a survey report; site files; base maps; a draft Preliminary Information Form for the potential historic district; and, a scripted slide presentation suitable for use by local civic and school groups. The survey report, which will be available to the public at the Virginia Room of the Roanoke City Public Library, includes an overview of the history of Roanoke and the Belmont neighborhood as represented by the historic resources in the survey area as well as a thematic analysis of the surveyed structures. This report also includes an evaluation of these resources as to their potential eligibility for listing on the National Register and recommendations for their treatment. The survey report will serve as a planning document for making land-use decisions and planning for future survey, evaluation, and treatment of the historic and architectural resources within the Belmont neighborhood of Southeast Roanoke.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project could not have been completed without the generous support and cooperation of the City of Roanoke, the Roanoke Neighborhood Partnership, the Southeast Action Forum and local residents, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

The Roanoke City Department of Planning and Community Development, under the direction of Evelyn S. Lander as City Planner, contributed invaluable support to the project through their initial involvement and by providing information and assistance that expanded our knowledge of the city and its architectural and planning history. In particular, the City provided Hill Studio with copies of maps, planning documents, and other data related to the properties within the survey area. Chris Chittum of the Roanoke Neighborhood Partnership served as an invaluable liaison between Hill Studio and the Southeast Action Forum and local residents.

The Southeast Action Forum, with Richard Nichols as president, also contributed to the project with their interest, enthusiasm, and support that helped to make Hill Studio feel welcome in Southeast Roanoke. Through public meetings hosted by the Southeast Action Forum, the local residents provided information on the history and significance of the people and places in the Belmont neighborhood as well as the needs and concerns of the property owners in the area today.

We would also like to thank those people who oversee the local archival collections on Roanoke's history. In particular, Carol Tuckwiller at the Virginia Room of the Roanoke City Library, and Claire White of the Roanoke Historical Society and Museum were extremely helpful in providing information on the history of the city as well as their own insights into the significance of Southeast in the overall development of Roanoke.

In addition to co-sponsoring the project, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) also provided valuable guidance and support in completing the survey. Margaret Peters, director of the Cost-Share Program in the Richmond office, and Dr. John Kern in the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office (RRPO) supervised the administrative aspects of the project and reviewed the survey report. Anne Beckett, architectural historian at RRPO, conducted site visits with Hill Studio, reviewed all survey forms, and provided guidance in determining the boundaries of the potential historic districts.

The generosity of time and ideas offered by these people made a substantial contribution to our understanding of the historic resources of the Belmont neighborhood as reflected in the contents of this report. Hill Studio is greatly indebted to them for their interest, enthusiasm, and support.

CHAPTER 1: PROJECT BACKGROUND

Introduction

In July 1997, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) awarded a matching grant to the City of Roanoke through its Cost-Share Program to conduct an historic architectural survey of 125 structures in the Belmont neighborhood of Southeast Roanoke. This 344-acre area was also to be investigated through the preparation of a draft Preliminary Information Form (PIF) to determine the eligibility of a potential historic district for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. In October 1997, Hill Studio, P.C. was contracted by the VDHR to conduct this survey. The survey project was carried out under the general direction of Alison Blanton, architectural historian and project manager. Helen Hill, Mary Zirkle, and Stacy Marshall of Hill Studio assisted in the documentation of the structures and the preparation of the survey report. Margaret Peters, director of the Cost-Share Program at VDHR in Richmond administered the project with the assistance of Dr. John Kern and Anne Beckett of the VDHR Roanoke Regional Preservation Office (RRPO). Funding for the City's portion of the matching grant was provided through a Community Development Block Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. At the conclusion of the project, the survey findings and recommendations were presented to interested Roanoke City officials and the local residents at a public meeting of the Southeast Action Forum on March 2, 1999.

Project Description

Purpose

The purpose of this project was twofold. It was intended to provide the City of Roanoke and the VDHR with a more thorough understanding and assessment of the historic resources in the Belmont neighborhood of Southeast Roanoke. The knowledge gained from this survey will help to achieve this purpose by providing information that is necessary to make informed comprehensive planning decisions that are sensitive to the significance of these resources and that will protect them. It will also help the city and VDHR by providing preliminary information for potential federally-funded projects that would require Section 106 Review. Secondly, the project was undertaken to increase public awareness about historic resources the Belmont neighborhood and encourage citizen appreciation of their heritage.

Objectives

The primary objective of this project was to conduct a reconnaissance-level survey of 125 historic architectural structures in the Belmont neighborhood of Southeast Roanoke. In addition, the area was to be investigated to identify potential historic districts and determine their eligibility for listing on the National Register. A draft PIF for the potential historic district was to be presented to the VDHR National Register Evaluation Team to determine eligibility for listing.

Study Area

The study area for this survey encompassed an 84-block area in Southeast Roanoke bounded by Interstate 581 to the west; the Norfolk and Southern railroad tracks to the north; Seventeenth Street, S.E. to the east; and Albemarle, Highland, and Jamison Avenues to the south (Figure 1). The original study area, which was bounded by Bullitt Avenue to the south and Ninth Street S.E. to the east, was determined initially by the City based on planning needs and available funding for the project. After preliminary field work was conducted by Hill Studio, it was recommended that the study area be expanded to encompass a larger area that more closely related to the Belmont neighborhood as developed by the Belmont Land Company and other land companies in the late-19th and early-20th centuries and the sections of southeast that were annexed to the city in 1882 and 1890. This expanded area also included a number of buildings significant to the development of the neighborhood, including the **Belmont Firehouse #6 (128-0051)**, which is listed on the National Register, the commercial area along 13th Street, S.E., and several historic churches.

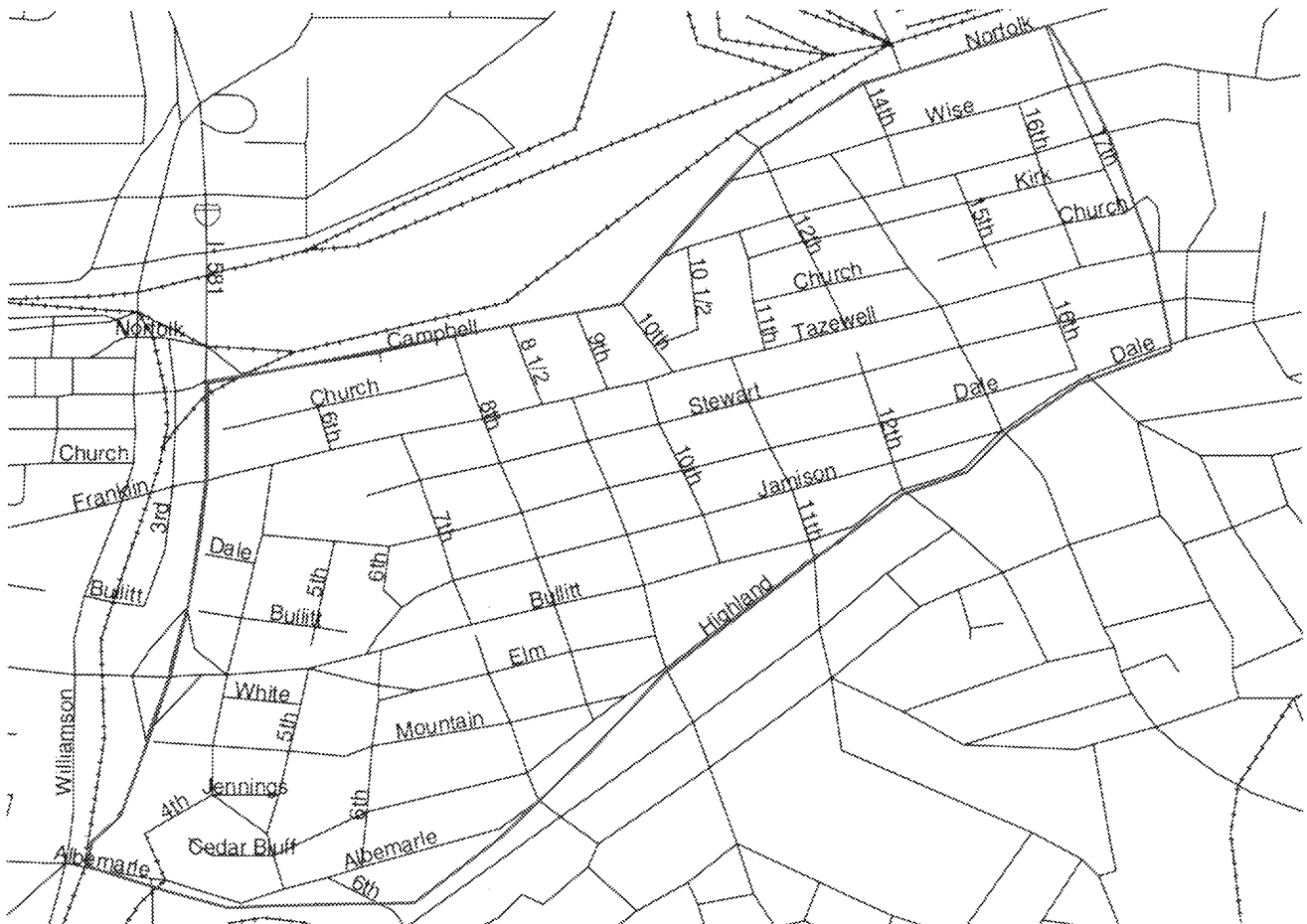


Figure 1: Belmont Survey Area

Products

The final products of this survey project include: a survey report; an Integrated Preservation System (IPS) database for the survey area; site files; base maps; a draft PIF for the potential historic district; and a scripted slide presentation suitable for use by local civic and school groups. The survey report, which will be available to the public at the Virginia Room of the Roanoke City Public Library, includes an overview of the history of Roanoke and the Belmont neighborhood as represented by the historic resources in the survey areas as well as a thematic analysis of the surveyed structures. This report also includes an evaluation of these resources as to their potential eligibility for listing on the National Register and recommendations for their treatment. The survey report is intended to serve as a planning document for making sensitive land-use decisions and planning for future survey, evaluation, and treatment of the historic architectural resources within the Belmont neighborhood. The site files, photographs, and base maps prepared from the survey will become part of the archival collection at VDHR in Richmond as well as RRPO. Copies of these materials as well as the IPS database for the survey will be given to the Office of Planning and Community Development to supplement the survey report.

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

Survey Design

In conducting the survey of the Belmont neighborhood in Southeast Roanoke, an established project methodology proved to be a critical step in the efficient and effective survey. The greatest challenge to the survey process was to determine a methodology for selecting the most appropriate 125 structures to be surveyed on the reconnaissance level. The survey methodology designed by Hill Studio was based on the following criteria: historic and/or architectural significance; rarity; integrity; threat; and geographic distribution across the study area. In order to apply these criteria, Hill Studio conducted a review of existing materials, preliminary field work, and public meetings to consult with local residents. In following this design, a historic context for the study area was developed that served to guide the survey selection as well as aid in determining the relative significance of those resources surveyed.

Literature and Records Review

Background data was reviewed prior to, during, and after completion of the fieldwork. This review of existing information included the compilation of all relevant materials on file at VDHR and the City of Roanoke, as well as a general search for published materials at local and state libraries. Resources consulted included: VDHR site files for Roanoke; city and county court records; early subdivision maps on file at the Roanoke City Engineering Department; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps; Roanoke City Directories; United States Census records; local newspapers; the vertical files of the Virginia Room at the Roanoke City Public Library; as well as relevant published works. In addition to the records research, oral histories were conducted with local citizens of the area.

Review of City and State Planning Documents

A review of local and state planning documents served to identify future projects and their potential impact on the area. The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) includes in its Six-Year Plan a project to widen and realign Thirteenth Street, S.E. between Dale Avenue and the bridge crossing the Norfolk and Southern railroad tracks to the north. This project would affect the structures on either side of Thirteenth Street S.E. The Interstate 73 project, which has not reached a final planning stage and is not yet included on the Six-Year Plan, could potentially impact the survey area as one of the corridors under study follows the route of Interstate 581. The necessary widening of this transportation corridor would greatly impact the survey area along its western edge.

The Roanoke City Comprehensive Plan, *Roanoke Vision*, integrates preservation into its overall approach to zoning within the city. The zoning ordinance states as one of its purposes:

"to protect and enhance the scale, character and stability of existing neighborhoods, and to protect against destruction of or encroachment upon areas which contribute to the character of the city
("Zoning" 1996:2887).

Due to its proximity to the railroad tracks, the survey area is currently zoned for a variety of uses, including multi-family residential (RM-1 and RM-2), commercial (D-2 and C-3), and manufacturing (LM and HM). The zoning ordinances developed for these districts encourage integration of the various land uses that is sensitive to the historic development and scale of the area.

In addition to these official public plans, the Rescue Mission, located at the corner of Tazewell Avenue and Fourth Streets, S.E. is currently developing a long-range plan for expansion in the area. Plans for constructing additional facilities in the area may pose a threat to existing historic structures.

As the survey project of 125 reconnaissance-level surveys does not provide for a comprehensive survey of the project area, the above mentioned plans and their impacts on the survey area were taken into consideration in determining which resources to select for survey.

Previous Architectural Investigations

A total of 71 structures in the Southeast section of Roanoke have been surveyed by VDHR prior to this survey project. These surveyed sites include 45 sites in the survey area. Two sites located in Southeast Roanoke have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places: **Roanoke City Firehouse No. 6 (128-0051)** and **Buena Vista (128-0001)**. A windshield survey of the sites previously surveyed revealed that 9, or 20% within the survey area are no longer standing.

Public Meetings

A public informational meeting was sponsored by the Southeast Action Forum on March 3, 1998 at the **Roanoke City Firehouse No. 6 (128-0051)**. A letter introducing Hill Studio to residents and explaining the purpose and process of the project as well as inviting them to the meeting was distributed door-to-door throughout the study area by the survey team. The meeting was also advertised in the local newspaper. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce Hill Studio to the local citizens and property owners and to explain the background, purpose, and process of the survey project. The meeting was also sponsored by the Southeast Action Forum in an effort to learn of local residents' concerns and interests in their historic resources so that these issues might be incorporated into the survey methodology. The meeting began with a slide presentation by Hill Studio detailing the survey mission of VDHR, the Cost-Share Program, VDHR's approach to analyzing historic resources through time periods and themes, the survey process, as well as the benefits and products of the project. The meeting continued with a participatory discussion on issues and concerns of the public and the location of the historic resources that are significant to the history of Belmont.

Following the public meeting, an Open House was held on March 5, 1998 at **Buena Vista (128-0001)**, a ca. 1850 National-Register listed house currently owned by the City of Roanoke that serves as a recreation center and offices for RRPO and is located just south of the project area in Southeast Roanoke. The purpose of the Open House was to conduct oral histories with the local residents and collect historic photographs and other informational materials.

A final public meeting was held at the conclusion of the project to report on the survey findings, evaluations, and recommendations. This meeting was hosted again by the Southeast Action Forum at their monthly meeting held on March 2, 1999 at the **Roanoke City Firehouse No. 6**. All interested local officials and residents were invited to attend the meeting, which was advertised in the local newspaper and the Southeast Action Forum newsletter.

On-Site Survey Methodology

The on-site planning for the survey began with a driving tour of the project area by Hill Studio and Anne Beckett of the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office, VDHR. This driving tour introduced the survey team to the study area as well as the surrounding neighborhoods of Southeast Roanoke. The next step prior to beginning the actual survey work involved a building-by-building count of the historic resources in the study area to assist in determining which resources to survey. Properties to be surveyed in this relatively intact area were determined by their architectural and/or historical significance, rarity, potential threats, and integrity. In addition to these criteria, properties were selected for survey in an attempt to achieve an even distribution over time periods, themes (building type and use), and geographic distribution within the study area. In order to determine their eligibility for National Register listing, a higher concentration of properties were surveyed in those areas identified as potential historic districts. In addition to those structures surveyed in the study area, all structures determined to be fifty years or older were indicated on a city base map for future planning purposes.

Once the resources to be surveyed were selected, fieldwork began in April 1998. Reconnaissance-level survey forms, which included an architectural description and significance statement, were completed for 125 structures. Documentation also included site plans and black-and-white photographs taken of each resource and any secondary resources. Representative color slides of the potentially-eligible historic district were taken to assist in the evaluation by the VDHR National Register Evaluation Team.

Preliminary Information Forms

The purpose of the PIF -- which is accompanied by representative black-and-white photographs, color slides and a preliminary boundary map -- is to provide the VDHR National Register Evaluation Team with sufficient preliminary information (i.e. architectural description, historical background, and areas and period of significance) to determine whether the resource is eligible for listing on the National Register and warrants more detailed documentation for nomination. The completed PIF is first evaluated by the VDHR National Register Evaluation Team. The evaluation of a property or district is based on: its rarity of type; quality, rarity, and integrity of design and workmanship; the integrity of its immediate and general surroundings; its landscape features; its archaeological potential for information; and its historical significance. If a district or intensive-level property is recommended as eligible for listing by the evaluation team, the property owners may request that the PIF be forwarded to the State Review Board for a formal determination of eligibility at their quarterly meetings.

One of the city's main goals for conducting the survey was the evaluation of potential historic districts to determine their eligibility for listing on the National Register. A draft Preliminary Information Form (PIF) was prepared for the Southeast Roanoke Historic District to determine its eligibility. Boundaries for the potential historic district were defined and justified, and photographic documentation was completed. The draft PIF was presented to the VDHR National Register Evaluation Team for their evaluation. The draft PIF prepared for the Southeast Roanoke Historic District is included in Appendix F.

VDHR Integrated Preservation Software Data Entry

The VDHR Integrated Preservation Software system (IPS) is a computer database system developed by the National Park Service and customized to meet VDHR's computer needs for storage and analytical retrieval of survey information. All of the survey information from the survey of 125 properties was entered into the VDHR-IPS system. Fields of information entered into IPS for each surveyed site include:

- VDHR site file identification number
- Property name
- Address/Location of resource (including city or county)
- USGS quadrangle name
- Site description
- Resource classification by type, including all associated secondary resources
- Date of construction
- VDHR historic context
- Physical conditions
- Threats to the property
- Primary exterior components and materials
- Architectural style
- Architectural description
- Additions or alterations description
- Secondary resources description
- Architectural and historical significance statement
- Bibliographic data
- Graphic documentation, including photographic negative numbers

This computer system allows for information to be entered into the computer and stored. The database can also be sorted and enumerated for accurate and consistent counts of survey findings as shown in Appendices A through E. Computer reports can be generated to produce frequency counts on a variety of fields, including: architectural style; chronological date or period of construction; address; associated individuals; and building materials, to name a few. The IPS database is an important component of the survey and will be a useful planning tool for Roanoke City. Diskettes containing the survey information compiled were provided to VDHR and the City. The information in the database can be updated on a continual basis and used to generate useful reports.

Expected Results

As dictated in the VDHR Request for Proposal (RFP) and the contractual agreement with Hill Studio, the project was expected to accomplish 125 reconnaissance-level surveys. In addition to the survey and documentation of the individual resources, it was expected that a draft Preliminary Information Form would be prepared for a potential historic district in the study area.

By using the historic context developed through the survey design to guide the survey process, it was anticipated that the reconnaissance-level survey would provide a comprehensive sampling of architectural resources that related to the relevant historic themes established by VDHR.

The Belmont neighborhood in Southeast Roanoke was developed as a late-19th and early 20th century residential neighborhood by several land companies that were active in the boom years of Roanoke following the location of the Norfolk & Western Railway headquarters and the Roanoke Machine Shops in the city in 1882. Located adjacent to the commercial downtown to the west and between the Norfolk & Western Machine Shops to the north and the Viscose Plant to the south, Belmont developed as a working-class residential neighborhood in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Domestic, commercial, and institutional resources, such as churches and schools, dating from the 1890s to the 1940s were anticipated in this area. Other components of urban living -- such as hospitals, department stores, office buildings, and theaters -- were not anticipated in the survey area as the neighborhood was conveniently located adjacent to downtown Roanoke where such services were located. As automobiles and urban sprawl have brought about a decline to many of the pedestrian-oriented neighborhoods like Belmont, it was expected that many of the smaller neighborhood stores in the study area would be abandoned. School consolidation in the last half century was also expected to deplete the area of its neighborhood schools which often served as the identifying element for a community.

The domestic dwellings were expected to date from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. These structures were not expected to be high-style examples, but rather vernacular in style with ready-made detailing, as many were constructed by speculators. The American Foursquare was anticipated as the dominant form due to its popularity in the early 20th century and its prevalence throughout Roanoke. The integrity of the structures was expected to be an issue as many of the buildings are rental properties and have been converted to multiple-unit dwellings. In addition, maintenance issues, such as vinyl and aluminum siding, have affected the integrity of the building stock as much of the neighborhood is an aging population on fixed incomes who use these low-maintenance means of caring for their homes.

CHAPTER 3: HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Summary

The Belmont neighborhood is located in the southeast quadrant of the City of Roanoke and is generally bounded by the Norfolk & Western Railroad tracks to the north, Seventeenth Street to the east, Albemarle, Highland and Jamison Avenues to the south, and Interstate 581 to the west. Situated in the southwest portion of the Ridge and Valley Province of Virginia, Roanoke lies in what is called the Great Valley of Virginia with the Blue Ridge Mountains to the southeast and the Allegheny Front to the west. The Roanoke River, which meanders west to east through the city, serves as the primary waterway for the region and runs just south of the study area. Located at the intersection of two early transportation routes -- the Carolina Road running north and south and the Great Road running east and west -- the development of Roanoke has always been closely associated with transportation beginning with the days of the early animal trails to the salt licks and culminating in the construction of the headquarters for the Norfolk & Western Railway in the late 19th century.

As did most of the city, Belmont developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries during a period of tremendous growth and prosperity directly associated with the merger of the Shenandoah Valley and the Norfolk & Western railways and the construction of the new headquarters in Roanoke. In response to the population boom that resulted from the intense industrial and commercial development of the city, a number of land companies were formed in the 1880s and 1890s to develop the rural land surrounding Roanoke into residential neighborhoods. The Belmont survey area in southeast Roanoke encompasses land that was annexed to the city in 1882 and 1890 and represents the developments of several land companies, including the Roanoke Land and Development Company, the Belmont Land Company, and the Oak Ridge Land Company (Figure 2).

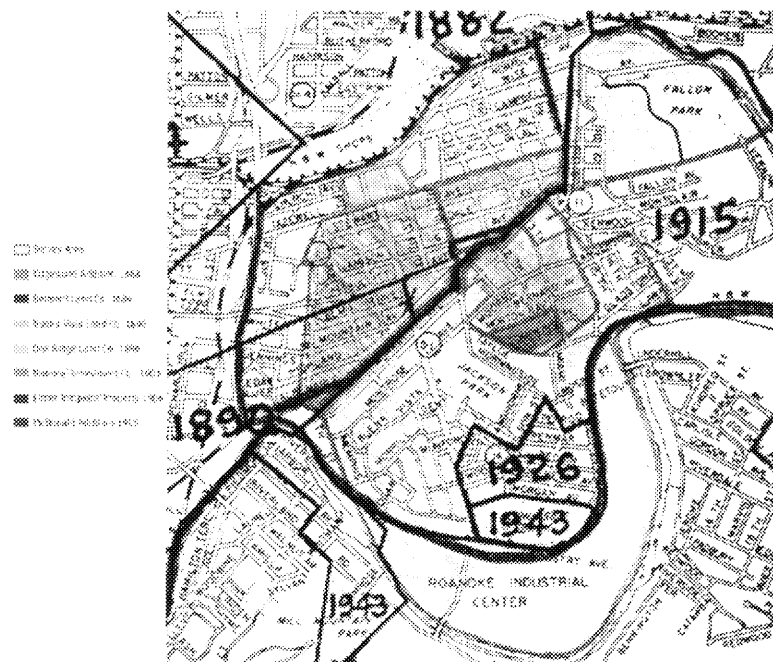


Figure 2: Annexation Map of Belmont Area

This area, adjacent to the railroad tracks and the Roanoke Machine Shops, developed rapidly to provide housing for the infusion of railroad workers. In the early 20th century, the area continued to grow with the construction of a plant by the American Viscose Corporation in 1917 along the Roanoke River at the southern edge of Southeast Roanoke. To the east, the Belmont neighborhood is bordered by Fallon Park and Fallon Park Elementary School as well as later subdivisions that developed after the area was annexed to the city in 1915.

The physical characteristics of the survey area, which encompasses approximately 344 acres and 84 city blocks, includes a number of small hills and ridges varying in elevation from approximately 900' along the railroad tracks to over 1000' above sea level along various hills and ridges. This varying topography creates a neighborhood characterized in many places by steeply-graded streets and lots bordered by stone and concrete retaining walls with steep flights of steps leading to the residences.

The primary roads of the neighborhood include the east-west routes of Campbell and Norfolk avenues, which border the railroad tracks, and Bullitt and Jamison avenues, which merge at Thirteenth Street S.E. and lead to the town of Vinton. Originally, the neighborhood was closely tied to the central downtown district through its street systems, streetcar lines, and gradual shift from residential to commercial buildings. Today, Interstate 581 interrupts this relationship and acts as the western boundary to the neighborhood (Figure 3). Campbell, Tazewell, and Bullitt avenues continue to provide a physical link the neighborhood to downtown in spite of the Interstate 581 overpasses. The primary north-south roads include Ninth Street S.E., which runs from Tazewell Avenue to the American Viscose Plant (now the Roanoke Industrial Plant) and its bridge over the Roanoke River, and Thirteenth Street S.E., which runs north to a crossing over the railroad tracks.



Figure 3: View towards Belmont with Interstate 581

Prehistoric Native American Settlement (10,000 B.C.-1,600 A.D.)

Prior to the exploration and settlement of the Roanoke Valley by the Europeans, the area that would become Roanoke was inhabited by Native Americans. The salt licks of the area attracted animals, making it a popular hunting ground. In addition, the bottom lands along the Roanoke River were fertile, providing productive croplands for the Native Americans of the Late Woodland Period, who cultivated their own food in addition to hunting and gathering. Archaeological excavations in the

late 1970s at **Buzzard Rock Archaeological Complex** along the Roanoke River (just south and east of the survey area) uncovered evidence of a permanent hamlet of huts and long houses dating to the period 900 to 1300 A.D. Based on the artifacts collected, this tribe appears to belong to the Dan River culture of Native Americans which include the Toterio and other Sioux-speaking Indian tribes (Poff, August 15, 1977). This site, which represented the last area of undisturbed land along the Roanoke River, was recognized with a Highway Marker by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in 1998.

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

Another permanent Native American settlement was noted by the first European explorers. In 1671, the party of Thomas Batts, Robert Fallam, and Thomas Wood left Fort Henry to explore west and are believed to be the first Europeans to venture into the Roanoke Valley (Barber 1991:18). Notes and maps from this expedition record the discovery of a "Toterio Town," a permanent settlement of Tutelo Indians of the Dan River culture (Barber 1991:19). This stockaded village may have been located at the site of the American Viscose Corporation plant along the Roanoke River in Southeast Roanoke. There is no archaeological evidence, however, as the site has been occupied as an industrial site since 1917.

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

It was almost 70 years after the Batts and Fallam expedition before permanent settlement of the Roanoke Valley began in the 1740s, which was then part of Orange County. The area, which was referred to in court records as "Big Lick" as early as 1746, was settled primarily by the Germans and Scotch-Irish who came south from Pennsylvania and Maryland through the Great Valley and engaged in subsistence farming (Kegley 1938:36, Barnes 1968:6). Research by Barnes and mapmaker J.R. Hildebrand indicates that the earliest patents for land in the project area were held by Thomas Tosh, with 250 acres in 1767, and Charles Campbell, with 400 acres in 1752 (Barnes 1968) (Figure 4). The Tosh parcel was only a portion of a large plantation acquired by Tosh that totaled nearly 1,000 acres by 1780 and his residence was not located in the project area (Kagey 1988:40). The Campbell land was sold immediately to David Bryan in 1753 and numerous other times during the period, making it unlikely that a permanent residence was established there. Although settlement of the Roanoke Valley was interrupted by the French and Indian War from 1754 to 1764, it resumed following the war and the increased population necessitated the formation of Botetourt County from Augusta County in 1770.

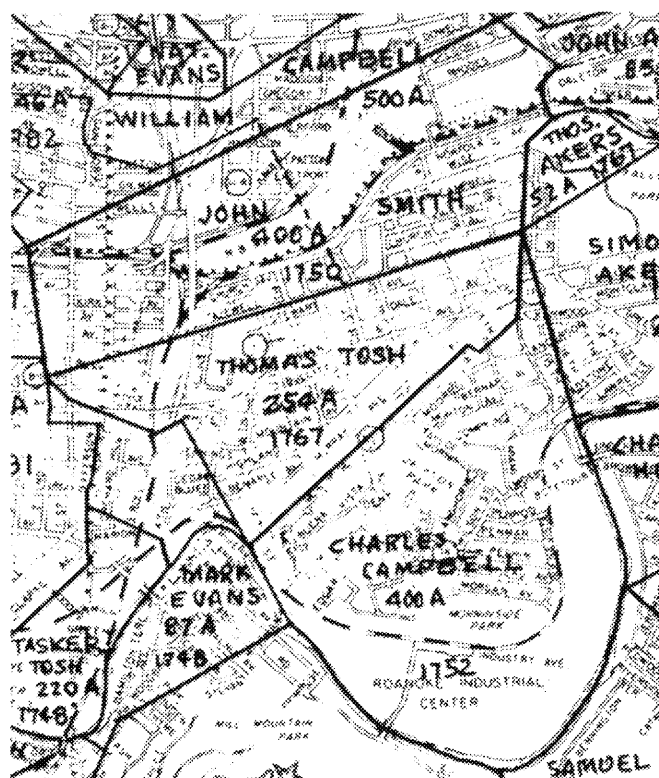


Figure 4: Hildebrand map showing original land patents

Early National Period (1789-1830)

The area continued to be settled during the late 18th and early 19th century by Germans and Scotch-Irish emigrating south through the Great Valley and by Tidewater Virginians moving westward along the Great Road through the Blue Ridge Mountains (along present-day Route 460). This settlement consisted of large tracts of land and self-sustaining farms with no settled communities in the area. Ordinaries along the main transportation routes and churches served as the primary gathering places during this period. As the project area lies to the south and east of these main routes, there is no record of such establishments in the area.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

The years prior to the Civil War marked a period of great prosperity and growth in Virginia. Settlement in the Roanoke Valley reflected this as the farms in the area became more established and the early log houses began to be replaced with substantial brick dwellings. The Hildebrand map "showing the location and ownership of farms (1825-1875)" shows the lands within the project area owned by: Benjamin Tinsley (640 acres in 1858); Emma G. Carr (199 acres in 1863); and George P. Tayloe (637 acres in 1845) (Figure 5). Court records indicated that the Tayloe property of 598 acres was purchased in 1833 from John Langhorne (Kern 1990). Census records show that Tinsley and Tayloe were prosperous men for their time, owning large, valuable tracts of land and slaves. The 1860 Census lists Benjamin Tinsley as the owner of 650 acres valued at \$41,000 (Kagey 1988:133). The same census reports George Tayloe as farming 500 acres of improved land valued at \$45,000

and owning 58 slaves (Kern 1990). The impressive, brick, Greek-Revival dwelling, **Buena Vista (NR)**, was constructed ca. 1850 and stands today as the headquarters for the Roanoke Parks and Recreation Department in Southeast Roanoke as well as the Roanoke Office of VDHR (Figure 6).

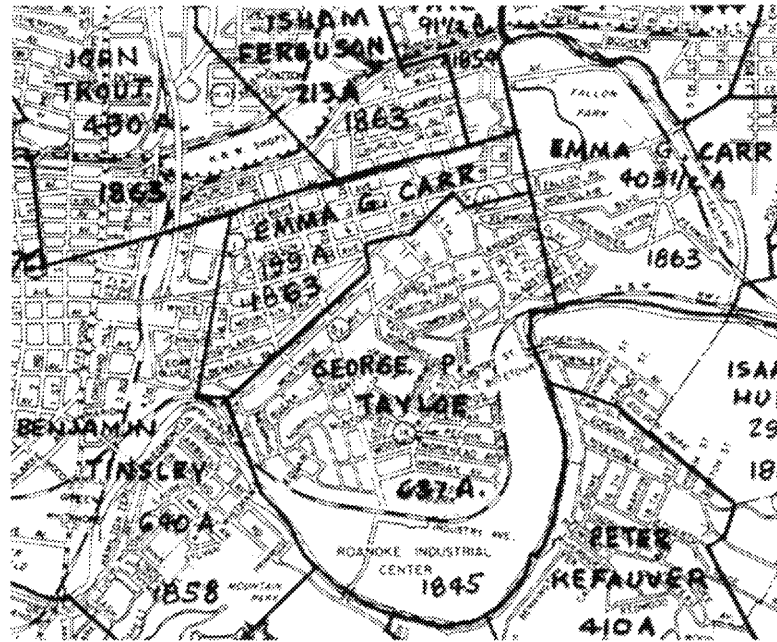


Figure 5: Hildebrand map showing location and ownership of farms



Figure 6: Buena Vista

In 1834 the community of "Big Lick" developed around John and Cornelius Pate's store, tavern and mill on the Great Road (at the intersection of present-day Interstate 581 and Orange Avenue). After William Rowland purchased the property in 1834, a town was laid out and lots were auctioned. In 1835, the town was chartered as Gainesborough, named after Rowland's partner, Major Kemp Gaines (Barber 1991:27). The area continued to grow, warranting the creation of Roanoke County in 1838.

The most significant event that would influence the immediate and future growth of Big Lick was the construction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad from Lynchburg to Bristol. With the tracks completed from Lynchburg to Big Lick in 1852, the Roanoke Valley became connected to the ports of Norfolk and the Chesapeake Bay through the various railroad lines (Jack and Jacobs 1912:27).

The few stores and businesses of Gainesborough began to move south to the Big Lick depot and the railroad tracks, the site of present-day Roanoke. By the time of the Civil War, the settlement of Big Lick consisted of approximately five commercial buildings, including a tobacco factory, and five dwellings (Jack and Jacobs 1912:27).

The Civil War (1861-1865)

During the Civil War, the presence of the railroad attracted the Union Army to the area to destroy this important supply line. The Big Lick depot was burned in 1864 and the railroad tracks were destroyed. More significant to the future of the survey area was the financial ruin brought on by the Civil War to the large property owners who relied on slave labor and Confederate currency. The financial stresses these land owners experienced after the war, followed by subsequent pressures as Roanoke grew as a rail center, laid the groundwork for these properties to be sold to land companies and developed into residential subdivisions in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

After the Civil War, Big Lick recovered quickly with the reconstruction of the railroad. In 1874, the town of Big Lick was chartered with a population totaling approximately 600 and boundaries that encompassed one square mile with the depot at the center. In 1876, the town purchased property from John Trout for the first City Cemetery on present-day Tazewell Avenue S.E. (Barnes 1968:76).

The reconstruction of the railroads after the war prompted the consolidation of many of the smaller lines. In 1881, the Shenandoah Valley Railroad from Hagerstown, Maryland announced that Big Lick would become the southern terminus of its line. With the connection in Big Lick to the east-west Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad (formerly the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad), Big Lick became a primary shipping point for the region (Jack and Jacobs 1912:27-28). In exchange for local subscriptions totaling \$10,000 to pay for right of ways for the tracks, the railroad company planned to construct the tracks, shops, a hotel, and other buildings along the tracks. By 1882, the boundaries of the town had expanded to 3.5 square miles and the population of Big Lick had soared from 600 to over 5,000. In honor of this and in anticipation of the future growth and importance of the new town as an important railroad center, the citizens elected to rename the new city. After declining offers to name the town in his honor, Frederick J. Kimball, president of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, suggested the town be named "Roanoke."

The first land company was the Roanoke Land and Development Company which was organized in 1881. A subsidiary of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad with capital from Pennsylvania financiers, the company was formed "for the purpose of acquiring these lands and improving the same by laying it out in streets, etc., the erection of houses, and also to build a hotel" (White 1982:65). Between

February 1881 and June 1882, the Roanoke Land and Improvement Company had constructed 78 frame and 60 brick houses with plans for 62 more brick dwellings. By September 1882, approximately 1000 new workers had arrived in Roanoke and the construction of another 100 dwellings had been authorized (White 1982:68). The construction of the Hotel Roanoke and the new depot in 1882 preceded expansion of the town to the east.

In Southeast Roanoke, the Roanoke Machine Shops were established in 1882 along the tracks to the east of the depot (Figure 7). Capitalized with \$5,000 from the Roanoke Land and Improvement Company, the shops initially employed 100 men and included a 22-locomotive engine house and stalls capable of producing eight to ten freight cars a day and three locomotives a month (Jack and Jacobs 1912:96, White 1982:70). In 1883, the Norfolk & Western Railway purchased the Roanoke Machine Works. The Roanoke Land and Improvement Company also owned the land just south of the shops (between Tazewell and Campbell avenues and Fourth and Eighth streets, S.E.), which they designated as a park. Woodland Park was given to the city with the condition that the city fence the land or it would revert to the land company (Barnes 1968:115). As a fire-protection measure, a water-holding tank, supplied by water pumped from Crystal Spring, was located on the hill in the park overlooking the tracks. The largest industry in the area, the Roanoke Machine Works helped to keep the local economy going during the national depression of 1884 with contracts for the construction of new freight cars (Jack and Jacobs 1912:95).

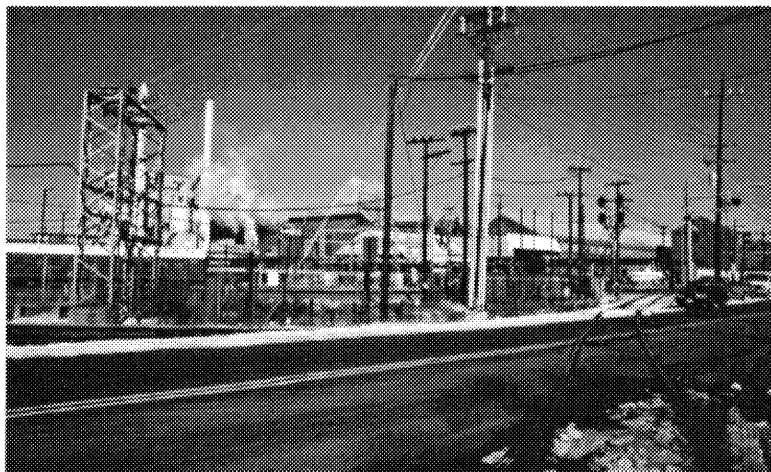


Figure 7: Roanoke Machine Shops/Norfolk and Western Machine Shops

Between 1880 and 1890, Roanoke experienced an incredible population boom, increasing 2,415% from 669 to 16,159. The city expanded its boundaries in 1882 and 1890 to accommodate this rapid growth brought on by the railroads. The infrastructure of the city improved as well during this period with the establishment of telephone and electrical service, a newspaper, a volunteer fire department, the Allegheny Institute, and the National Business College. In 1886, citizens passed a \$90,000 bond for the construction of sewers, streets, a markethouse, a courthouse, a jail, a poor house, and a school (White 1982:72). The year 1887 marked the establishment of the Roanoke Street Railway Company and the first hospital. The *Roanoke Times* reported that:

"more internal improvements are needed but so many buildings are in the

course of construction and so many houses going up in the suburbs, the streets are littered with bricks, mortar, lathes, and building debris that cannot be helped, nor can sidewalks be constructed fast enough to keep up at once with the grading of the new streets (Barnes 1968:187)."

In response to the "demand by railroad employees for dwellings near their place of work," the Belmont Land Company formed in December 1888 to develop the land of G.W. Carr and M.M. Rogers located south of the Roanoke Machine Shops, to the east of the Roanoke Land and Improvement Company land, and to the north of the Tayloe estate, Buena Vista (Barnes 1968:175, Roanoke County Deed Book S:609) (Figure 8). The Belmont Land Company -- under the direction of E.H. Stewart (president), J.A. Jamison (secretary/treasurer), H.S. Trout, Jas. Simmons, S.W. Jamison, and P.L. Terry -- received its charter in December 1888 with a capital stock of \$70,000 to be sold in shares of \$100 each (City of Roanoke Charter Book 1:182). By 1898, the Directory of the City of Roanoke listed the Belmont Land Company under incorporated companies with \$90,000 in capital. Early court records indicate the quick expansion of this speculative land company with 33 deeds granted the initial year in 1889, followed by an astonishing 139 deeds granted in 1890. Land originally sold for \$300 per lot with initial investors, including many home building associations, purchasing land in amounts of five, ten, and twenty lots. The *Roanoke Times* reported that as many as forty houses were under construction in Belmont by 1889 (Barnes 1968:187). By the early 1900s, the price of lots had decreased to approximately \$100 per lot. It appears that all of the original lots were sold by the company by 1914 as there are no further listings in the deed books under the Belmont Land Company.

Many other land companies formed during the 1890s to keep pace with the rapid growth of the city and the railroad. The Perspective Map of the City of Roanoke (1891) lists nineteen land companies in operation at that time. In Southeast Roanoke, the Belmont Land Company was quickly followed by others, including: the Oak Ridge Land Company in 1890; the Buena Vista Land Company in 1890; and the National Investment Company, Inc. in 1903. Other land along the railroad tracks owned by the Roanoke Land and Improvement Company that was subdivided included: the Edgewood Addition in 1888; the Woodland Park Tract in 1889; and the East Side Tract in 1889. The Woodland Park Tract was developed in 1889 by the Roanoke Land and Improvement Company after the water reservoir was abandoned and the park, intended to be maintained by the city, was never developed (Barnes 1968:115, 213-214). Two later additions included the Elmer Tompkins land in 1906 and the McDonald Addition in 1915 (the site of Fallon Park and Fallon Park Elementary School).



Figure 8: Belmont Land Company map of Belmont

In addition to the land companies, a number of building and loan associations and real estate investment companies also formed to participate in the rapid growth and development of Roanoke. Oftentimes, the same people were involved in these various ventures. For example, James S. Simmons, secretary-treasurer of the Belmont Land Company, was proprietor of the real estate concern James S. Simmons & Company as well as the vice president of the Buena Vista Land Company, director of the Oak Ridge Land Company and the Linwood Land Company, and an active investor in the Roanoke Land and Improvement Company. P.L. Terry, director of the Belmont Land Company, was also involved in the Roanoke Land and Improvement Company and the Clyde Land Company as well as serving as the vice-president of the Oak Ridge Land Company, the president of

the Home Building and Conveyance Company, and president of the Roanoke Trust & Safety Deposit Company. S.W. Jamison, another of Belmont's directors, served as secretary-treasurer of both the Roanoke Trust & Safety Deposit Company and the Home Building and Conveyance Company, and president of the West End Land Company and the Southern Railway. He was also involved as a director of the Oak Ridge Land Company and the Clyde Land Company as well as the president of the North Side Land Company. These examples are only a sampling of the numerous land companies and related concerns that participated in the building boom in the 1890s.

As is typical of a "real estate boom", Roanoke also suffered some "bust" years. Many of the above operations had a short life span. For example, the Belmont Land Company was listed only in the 1898 City Directory. And, as influential and successful as many of the early financiers were, they could also come and go quickly. By 1896 P.L. Terry -- builder of Roanoke's first skyscraper, the Terry Building -- and his son-in-law S.W. Jamison went broke when their bank The Roanoke Trust, Loan and Safe Deposit Company failed due to bad real estate investments (White 1982:84). By the early 20th century, the city experienced another real estate boom with a 62% increase in population in the first decade. The *Roanoke Times* reported an increase in building permits with an impressive total of 415 new houses and eighteen commercial buildings under construction in 1905 (Barnes 1968:405).

Despite the volatile nature of real estate investment in the city, the Belmont subdivision continued to develop in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as a working-class neighborhood for employees of the railroad and other nearby industries. The streets were named for many of the original investors as well as some of the Norfolk & Western executives, such as the solicitor, William C. Bullitt. In 1905, the streetcar lines extended to Belmont, running south on Third Street from downtown then east on Dale Avenue (Barnes 1968:409). This line would later extend further south along Ninth Street to the American Viscose Plant.

A number of industries and businesses were constructed along the railroad in the early 1900s and provided employment to many of the residents of Belmont. City directories and Sanborn Fire Insurance maps indicate the locations of such industries as: the **Virginia Brewing Company (128-0011, demolished)** (12th Street and Wise Avenue, S.E.); the Ice, Coal, & Cold Storage Company (13th Street and Wise Avenue S.E.); the Roanoke Groceries & Storage Co (Dale Avenue & 3rd Street, S.E.); and the Roanoke Elevator & Milling Co. (Norfolk Avenue & 3rd Street S.E.). Several industries were also located near the tracks south of Bullitt, near Albemarle Avenue and 3rd Street S.E., including: the Roanoke Knitting Mills, the Virginia Can Company, the Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, and the Roanoke Flour & Feed Company. Construction-related industries -- such as Roanoke Wood & Novelty Company (Highland & 11th), Catogni Brothers Lumber Yard (Tazewell & 3rd), the Jacob Harvey Planing Mill (Jamison & 10th), and the Roanoke Planing Mill and Lumber Company (Salem and 3rd) -- were also located in the area, due not only to the location of the railroads but also because of the building boom in the area (Figure 9). The close ties between Southeast Roanoke and the industries of the city was recognized with the erection of a monument in Woodland Park "Erected 1893 by P.L. Terry, F.J. Kimball, S.W. Jamison and Joseph H. Sands as an Industrial Monument to Mark the Progress of the City of Roanoke, Chartered 1882" (Barnes 1968:273). The monument was later moved to Elmwood Park in 1982 on the occasion of the city's

centennial (Figure 10).

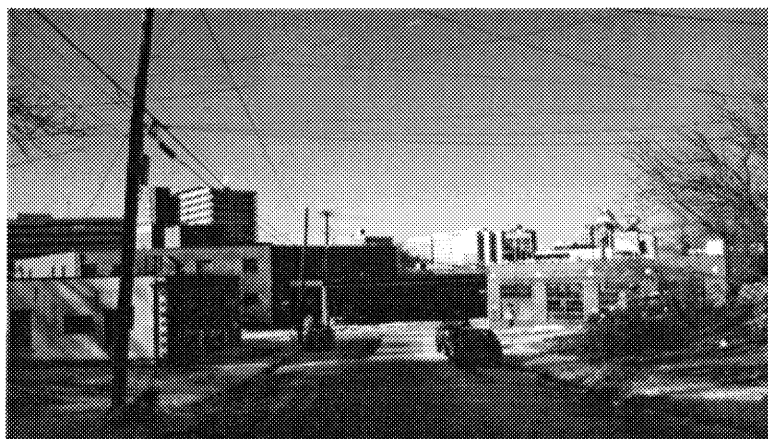


Figure 9: Industrial Area of 4th Street and Albemarle Avenue



Figure 10: Industrial Monument

The area north of Tazewell Avenue and west of Fourth Street S.E. included small businesses such as grocers, hardware stores and furniture stores that operated on the edge of the downtown commercial district. A number of saloons, restaurants, billiard halls, boarding houses, and hotels were located along the railroad tracks on Norfolk and Campbell avenues. Storage facilities and wholesale produce operations were also located near the railroad tracks.

City directories and census records indicate that the majority of the residents of Belmont worked at these various industries. Of the 213 residents listed in the 1890 City Directory, 30% were listed as working for the railroad, with 16% employed by other industries, and another 16% involved with the building trades. Only two professionals were listed as residents of the area, a doctor and a Hollins College professor. A study of the 1900 U.S. Census Schedule and the city directory indicates that this trend continued with approximately 52% of the residents working for the railroad. The next largest classification of employment continued to be laborers associated with other industries and various construction-related jobs. By 1905, Norfolk & Western employees totaled 2,307 in Roanoke with the Machine Shops payroll alone equaling \$100,000 a month (White 1982:86). According to the 1900 Census, approximately 50% of the residents owned their own homes and very few of the women were employed outside of the home. Although the majority of the residents were native Virginians, the influence of the railroads on the population can be seen in the immigration of workers from England, Scotland, Pennsylvania, as well as other surrounding states.

The area developed by the Roanoke Land and Improvement Company between First and Fourth streets and south of Tazewell Avenue S.E. included the homes of many of Roanoke's influential citizens who were proprietors or directors of many of the city's business concerns. Residents of this area included: J.H. Marsteller of the Roanoke Marbleworks at 302 Bullitt Avenue S.E.; Junius McGehee of the Roanoke Street Railway and Electric Light & Power Company at 324 Bullitt Avenue S.E.; Joseph H. Sands, general manager of Norfolk & Western and president of the Roanoke Land and Improvement Company at 526 First Street, S.E.; and Dr. C.E. Anderson at 215 Bullitt Avenue S.E. Unfortunately, due to the construction of Interstate 581 and the expansion of the downtown business district, none of these homes stand today.

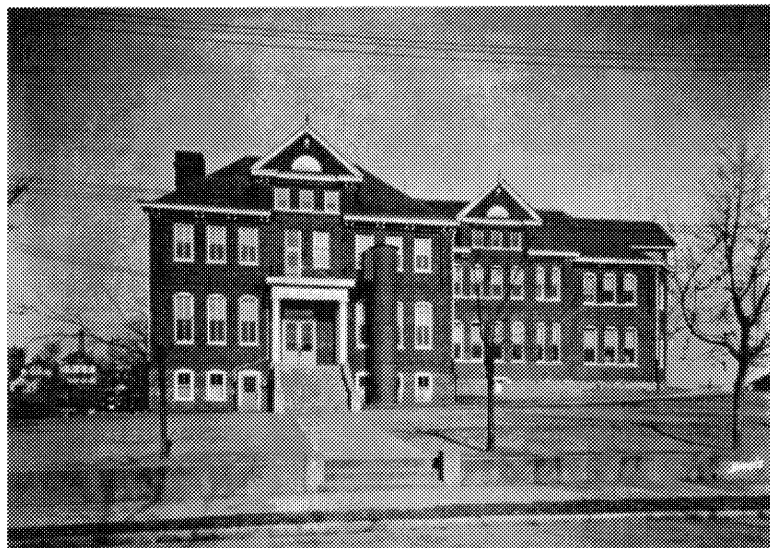


Figure 11: Belmont School

Belmont quickly developed as a neighborhood with its own identity and institutions. The Belmont School opened in January 1893 on Dale Avenue and 8th Street, S.E. (Figure 11). Constructed in 1892 with \$15,000 in bond money, the school was expanded in 1906 and again in 1952 (Andrews, 1975:16). The growing development of Southeast Roanoke warranted the construction of a second

primary school, Jamison School at Jamison Avenue and 14th Street, in 1916. In 1975, both Belmont and Jamison schools were replaced by Fallon Park Elementary School. Although Belmont School has since been demolished and is currently the site of the Salvation Army offices, a section of the ca. 1950 school cafeteria still stands. The Roanoke City Firehouse was constructed in 1911 to protect the properties in this growing community (Figure 12).



Figure 12: Belmont Fire Station Number 6 (Roanoke City Firehouse)

In 1891, the Belmont United Methodist Church organized as a mission Sunday school, with meetings first held in a store on the corner of Dale Avenue and 4th Street, S.E. By 1892, the church had moved to Cabiness Hall at 805 Bullitt Avenue. The first church, a small frame building, was constructed on the site of the present church at Jamison Avenue and 8th Street, S.E. in 1893 and the church began to hold regular services (Figure 13). A frame parsonage was constructed in 1906, reflecting the church's recognition as a primary station with the Reverend H.W. Burr as pastor. The new church was destroyed by fire in 1912, only two years after the construction of a brick church on the site in 1910. The present Gothic-Revival brick church was completed in 1921 at a cost of \$40,000. The new parsonage at 508 8th Street S.E. was also constructed at this time. The church thrived during this period with attendance equaling 1,557 in 1923, making it the largest church in its conference (Belmont United Methodist Church 1991:7-12).



Figure 13: Belmont Methodist Church Building

Following the establishment of a mission Sunday school by the First Baptist Church of Roanoke in 1898, the Belmont Baptist Church was organized in 1901. The congregation first met in the two-story frame store at 801 Bullitt Avenue S.E. In 1901, the property at the corner of Stewart Avenue and 9th Street S.E. was purchased for \$200 and the first church, a frame Gothic-Revival building with corner belfry, was constructed in 1901 at a cost of \$2,000. The church membership grew steadily with the surrounding neighborhood and by 1912 membership equaled 1,350. The present brick, Gothic-Revival church with corner bell tower was constructed in 1915. The parsonage at 812 Stewart Avenue S.E. was built in the early 1920s at a cost of \$10,000. By 1936, the church membership had grown to 3,183 members. The three-story education wing was constructed in 1956 (Belmont Baptist Church).

Other churches that were established in the neighborhood during the early 1900s include the Wise Avenue Mission at 1610 Wise Avenue S.E. and Belmont Christian Church at 1021 Jamison Avenue, S.E. By 1887, the City Cemetery on Tazewell Avenue S.E. was expanded with the purchase of additional land (Barnes 1968:166). The city erected a wrought-iron fence to enclose the cemetery in 1900 (Figure 14).

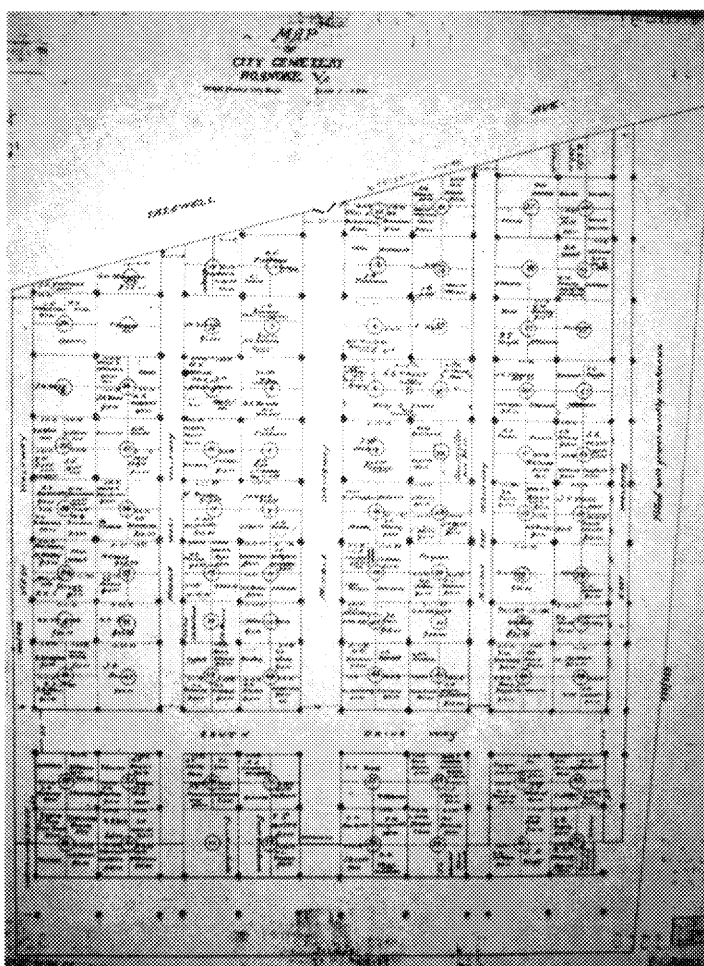


Figure 14: City Cemetery Map

In 1893, the Belmont Social Club was chartered for the purpose of "promoting Social Intercourse and maintaining a library and reading room in the City of Roanoke" (City of Roanoke Charter Book 1:204). The club, which was established with a capital of \$500 to be sold in shares of \$10 each, appointed Francis O. Boriss as president, Robert B. Page as secretary and F. F. Cooper as treasurer. The success of this venture, however, is questionable as there is no evidence of the Belmont Social Club in either the city directories or the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. With so many of the residents employed by the railroad, the Norfolk & Western Railway provided opportunities for socialization as well as employment. The Roanoke Machine Shop Band and the Roanoke Machine Shop Orchestra were popular attractions throughout the city, playing at the German Balls, gatherings at the Hotel Roanoke, and the pavilion at Mountain View Park.

Houses constructed in Belmont during the late 19th and early 20th centuries were primarily single family with a few boarding houses located near the railroad tracks. These structures were for the most part two-story, frame construction. Stylistic influences range from the Queen-Anne style to the Colonial-Revival style, with the American Foursquare representing the dominant form in the area (Figures 15, 16, 17).

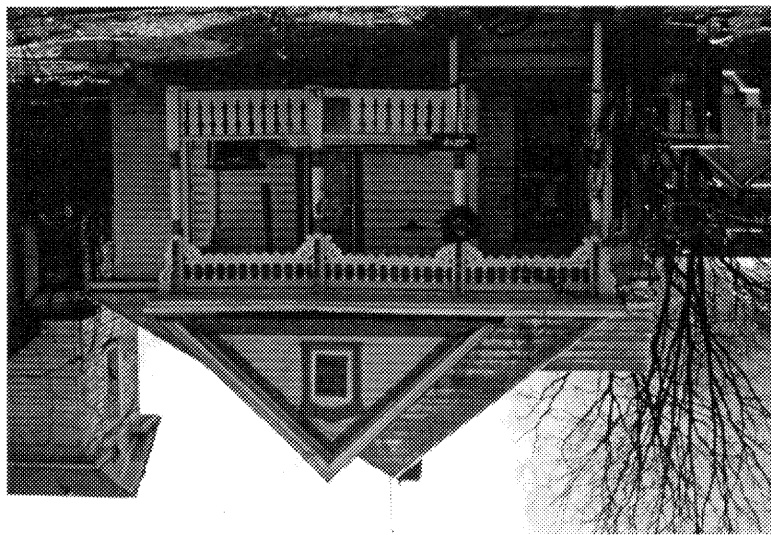


Figure 15: Example of the Queen Anne style

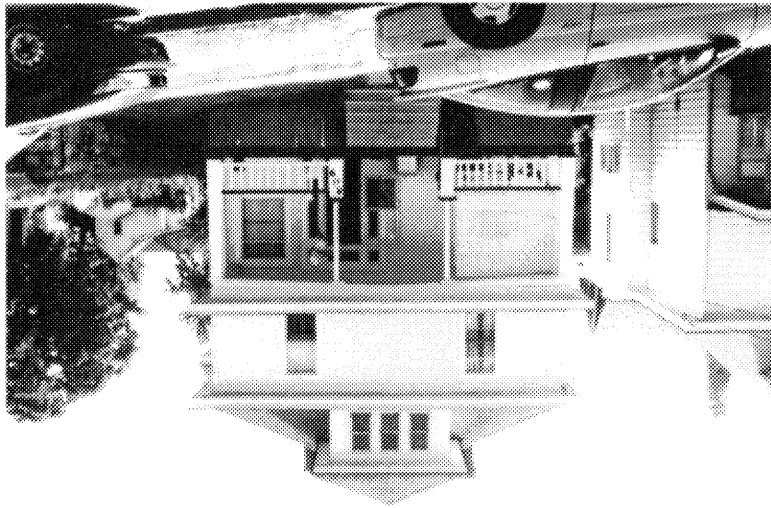


Figure 16: Example of the American Foursquare style



Figure 17: Example of the Colonial Revival style

Groups of identical houses can be found throughout the survey area, indicating their construction by a single builder as a speculative venture (Figure 18). However, as no builders were identified in the original deeds and the city's building permits were destroyed by floods in 1985, this cannot be substantiated.



Figure 18: Identical houses indicating a speculative venture

World War I and World War II (1917-1945)

The most significant development in Southeast Roanoke during this period was the annexation of the remainder of the Buena Vista Tract in 1915. This annexation led to the construction of the American Viscose Corporation Plant on 212 acres along the Roanoke River in 1917 (Figure 19). This plant, which manufactured rayon, was instrumental in supplying the war effort and was reported as the largest rayon plant in the world in 1928. With an initial employment of 1,000 that peaked to 5,000 in 1928, the location of the plant in Southeast also initiated a second building boom for the area as the city in general experienced a 45% increase in population between 1910 and 1920. In 1917, the

streetcar lines shifted from 8th to 9th street in order to serve the Viscose Plant.

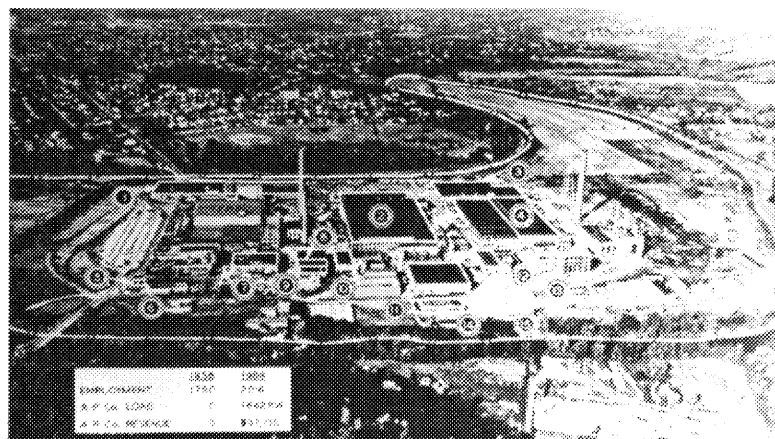


Figure 19: American Viscose Plant overview

Although the Viscose Plant itself lies outside the survey area, it had a tremendous effect on the area as it provided employment to rival Norfolk & Western. More importantly, this textile plant provided jobs for women and even constructed a women's dormitory on the property to house young girls from the rural areas surrounding Roanoke. By 1919, a second unit to the plant was under construction and employment equaled 1,700. The 1920 U.S. Census Schedule shows a greater number of women with employment. Interviews with local residents also indicated that a number of the women in Southeast began working outside the home during this period. By 1940, the census reported that the "manufacturing of chemical and allied products" ranked second to the railroad as the major industry in Roanoke and 32% of all females were in the labor force. The industrial, building, and population boom continued through the 1920s, during which time Morningside Elementary School and Jackson Junior High School were constructed in Southeast to accommodate the growing population of families in the area. During the years of the Great Depression, the population remained stagnant, with only a 1% increase in the population between 1930 and 1940, compared to the national average of 7.9%. The local economy during this time was once again bolstered by the Norfolk & Western Shops as they experienced record orders during the 1930s.

The New Dominion (1945 to Present)

The 1950s began as a prosperous time for Roanoke with post-war populations increasing by 32% during this time of general prosperity. In 1952, Roanoke was named one of eleven All-American Cities based on a host of civic improvements it had accomplished, including: four million dollars in new school construction; the establishment of Mill Mountain Zoo; a new health center; and a new sewage disposal system. In 1957, the city celebrated its Jubilee Anniversary of 75 years. However, this marked the end of the boom as the American Viscose Plant closed in 1958 resulting in the loss of 1,750 jobs. During that same year, the Norfolk & Western Railway converted from steam to diesel engines and another 2,000 jobs were lost. The closing of these two operations had a devastating effect on the Belmont neighborhood, which had originally been developed to provide housing for these workers. Statistics show that the population began to decrease after this time, leaving the neighborhood with an aging population. Many of the houses that were vacated by the

former employees have become rental properties which have brought about a decrease in the property value of the area. More recently, the Southeast Action Forum has formed and worked to bring back a sense of community to the neighborhood.

CHAPTER 4: THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES SURVEYED

Commerce/Trade Theme

This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services and commodities. Property types include: businesses; professional, organizational, and financial institutions; and specialty stores. Specific property types include office buildings, trading posts, stores, department stores, restaurants, warehouses, trade sites, market buildings, arcades, shopping centers, offices, office blocks, and banks.

Resources Surveyed:

128-5191-0006	631 Norfolk Ave.	H.L. Lawson Warehouse
128-5191-0007	829 Campbell Ave.	M.D.'s Sports Stop
128-5191-0008	845 Campbell Ave.	Blue Ridge Packing Co.
128-5191-0010	1201 Campbell Ave.	Safety Motor Transfer Corp.
128-5191-0025	729 Tazewell Ave.	Goode's Grocery
128-5191-0029	926 Tazewell Ave.	Roberts/Saleeba's Grocery
128-5191-0030	1003 Tazewell Ave.	Tinnell's Grocery
128-5191-0031	1240 Tazewell Ave.	Bartlett's Grocery
128-5191-0071	828 Jamison Ave.	Kroger Grocery/Salvation Army
128-5191-0072	904 Jamison Ave.	Eat Well Chili Shop
128-5191-0082	801 Bullitt Ave.	McGhee's Grocery
128-5191-0099	611 Albemarle Ave.	Purity Grocery Company
128-5191-0114	414 7th Street	Brumfield/Oliver/Clark Grocery
128-5191-0115	1008 7th Street	Wilrose Beauty Shop
128-5191-0119	420 9th Street	Parsell's Restaurant
128-5191-0123	108 17th Street	Argenbright's Grocery

A total of seventeen structures related to the theme of commerce and trade have been surveyed to date in the Belmont neighborhood of Southeast Roanoke. Sixteen of these structures were surveyed as part of the current survey and one property, **Southeast Auto Service, 1302 Tazewell Avenue S.E. (128-0196)** was documented in a previous survey. Ten of the seventeen commercial resources surveyed served as grocery stores with the remaining resources consisting of two warehouses, one packing company, three restaurants (two of which included service stations), and a beauty shop. These commercial buildings are located either along the main thoroughfares of Campbell, Tazewell, Jamison, Bullitt, Ninth Street, and Thirteenth Street as well as scattered individually throughout the residential neighborhood. Over half of these commercial resources were located on corners. The warehouses are conveniently located near the railroad tracks.

Ranging in date from the 1890s to the 1940s, these commercial buildings are constructed of frame, brick, and concrete block with brick veneer. They are of simple commercial design with the three-bay facade representing the most dominant form. As the neighborhood was primarily residential, seven of these resources included living space above the ground-floor store. While many of the structures and facades have been altered with the application of siding, a number of the storefronts remain intact with their original configurations. In some cases, the stores have fallen into disuse and have been boarded up. These alterations and the loss of small-scale commercial businesses in the neighborhood pose the greatest threat to the historic integrity and the survival of these buildings.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

A total of six commercial resources surveyed were constructed at the turn of the century. With the exception of **Southeast Auto Service at 1302 Tazewell Avenue, S.E. (128-0196)**, these commercial resources are located in the older section of Belmont west of Ninth Street along the major streets of Tazewell, Bullitt, and Ninth. Other than the **Blue Ridge Packing Company at 845 Campbell Avenue (128-5191-0008)**, all of these resources are two-story frame structures that include domestic space above the ground floor and are located on corners. The ca. 1895 **Robert's-Saleeba's Grocery (128-5191-0029)** at 926 Tazewell Avenue is the most typical example of a commercial building with its three-bay recessed facade, additional side entrance leading upstairs, and its gable roof with false front and heavy molded cornice (Figure 20). The three examples of the ca. 1895 **Goode's Grocery (128-5191-0025)**, the ca. 1900 **Parsell's Restaurant (128-5191-0119)** and the ca. 1905 **McGhee's Grocery (128-5191-0082)** are more domestic in their appearance with their two-story, front-gable form that includes front porches (Figure 21). The ca. 1910 **Southeast Auto Service at 1302 Tazewell Avenue (128-0196)** was originally constructed as a residence and later converted to a grocery store in the 1920s-1930s before becoming a service station in the 1940s. The **Blue Ridge Packing Company** -- with its simple, one-story, gable form -- is one of the earliest surviving examples of commercial buildings along the railroad tracks.



Figure 20: Roberts'/Saleeba's Grocery, 926 Tazewell Avenue

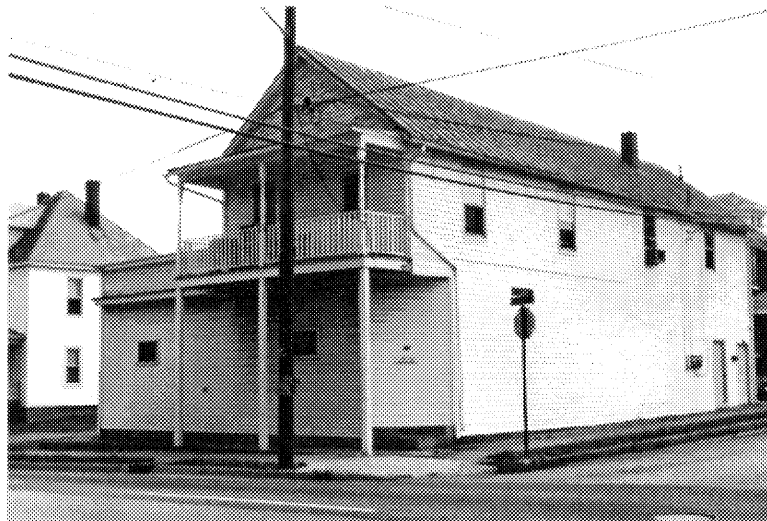


Figure 21: McGhee's Grocery, 801 Bullitt Avenue

World War I and World War II (1917-1945)

Eleven commercial resources dating to the period 1917-1945 have been surveyed. These include three of the traditional, small-scale, one-story stores with a false front and a three-bay facade with recessed entry such as the ca. 1920 **Argenbright's Grocery (128-5191-0123)** at 108 17th Street S.E. (Figure 22). This era also saw the introduction of the new, modern "supermarket" with the construction of **Tinnell's Grocery Store (128-5191-0030)** and the **Kroger Grocery Store (128-5191-0071)** in the 1920s and 1930s. Although these buildings retained the three-bay facade with recessed entry, they were larger in scale than the surrounding residences, were void

of any domestic use or form, and were constructed of brick or brick veneer with minimal detailing (Figure 23).



Figure 22: Argenbright's Grocery, 108 17th Street



Figure 23: Kroger Grocery, 828 Jamison Avenue

While the railroad continued to be a primary force in the economy of the area, with large warehouses such as the **H.L. Lawson Warehouse at 631 Campbell Avenue (128-5191-0006)** constructed near the tracks throughout Roanoke, the automobile and the trucking industry developed as a rival mode of transportation (Figure 24). The **Safety Motor Transfer Corporation (128-5191-0010)** constructed its large, one-story, concrete-block warehouse and garage in close proximity to the railroad tracks at 1201 Campbell Avenue in the 1940s. While

Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and city directories indicate that a number of service stations were located throughout the neighborhood, only two historic resources of this type survive today. Located at prominent corners in the neighborhood during the 1930s, these resources included restaurants in addition to their gasoline services. The ca. 1930 **Eat Well Chili Shop at 904 Jamison Avenue (128-5191-0072)** -- with its steeply-gabled, tiled roof and arched door surround -- is an example of the small-scale, Tudor-Revival style service station that was popular during this period (Figure 25). Similar examples exist in Martinsville and Lynchburg. The ca. 1935 **M.D.'s Sports Stop at 829 Campbell Avenue (128-5191-0007)** is a more typical example of an early 20th century filling station with its porte-cochere with hip roof surrounded by lights in the eaves and a pressed-metal ceiling. This service station and restaurant was strategically located directly across from the entrance to the Norfolk & Western Shops.



Figure 24: H. L. Lawson Warehouse, 631 Campbell Avenue



Figure 25: Eat Well Chili Shop, 904 Jamison Avenue

Domestic Theme

This theme relates broadly to the human need for shelter. Resource types include single-family dwellings, multiple-family dwellings, and mixed-use structures that include residential space.

Resources Surveyed:

128-5191-0002	1407 Wise Avenue
128-5191-0003	1511 Wise Avenue
128-5191-0004	1607 Wise Avenue
128-5191-0005	1724 Wise Avenue
128-5191-0011	1414 Campbell Avenue
128-5191-0012	1701 Campbell Avenue
128-5191-0013	1517 Kirk Avenue
128-5191-0014	407 Church Avenue
128-5191-0016	1213 Church Avenue
128-5191-0017	326 Tazewell Avenue
128-5191-0020	621 Tazewell Avenue
128-5191-0021	703 Tazewell Avenue
128-5191-0022	712 Tazewell Avenue
128-5191-0023	717 Tazewell Avenue
128-5191-0024	725 Tazewell Avenue
128-5191-0025	729 Tazewell Avenue
128-5191-0026	821 Tazewell Avenue
128-5191-0027	906 Tazewell Avenue
128-5191-0028	916 Tazewell Avenue
128-5191-0029	926 Tazewell Avenue
128-5191-0030	1003 Tazewell Avenue
128-5191-0031	1240 Tazewell Avenue
128-5191-0032	1308 Tazewell Avenue
128-5191-0033	1601 Tazewell Avenue
128-5191-0034	1617 Tazewell Avenue
128-5191-0035	609 Stewart Avenue
128-5191-0036	611 Stewart Avenue
128-5191-0037	703 Stewart Avenue
128-5191-0038	708 Stewart Avenue
128-5191-0039	806 Stewart Avenue
128-5191-0042	1002 Stewart Avenue
128-5191-0043	1202 Stewart Avenue
128-5191-0044	1207 Stewart Avenue
128-5191-0045	1307 Stewart Avenue
128-5191-0046	1310 Stewart Avenue

128-5191-0047	1318 Stewart Avenue
128-5191-0048	1602 Stewart Avenue
128-5191-0049	319 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0050	326 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0051	426 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0052	610 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0053	711 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0054	714 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0055	715 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0056	816 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0057	819 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0058	919 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0059	933 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0060	1005 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0061	1026 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0062	1123 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0063	1202 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0064	1328 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0065	1608 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0066	616 Jamison Avenue
128-5191-0067	710 Jamison Avenue
128-5191-0068	714 Jamison Avenue
128-5191-0069	728 Jamison Avenue
128-5191-0073	1020 Jamison Avenue
128-5191-0075	424 Bullitt Avenue
128-5191-0076	501 Bullitt Avenue
128-5191-0077	627 Bullitt Avenue
128-5191-0078	708 Bullitt Avenue
128-5191-0079	711 Bullitt Avenue
128-5191-0080	726 Bullitt Avenue
128-5191-0081	728 Bullitt Avenue
128-5191-0082	801 Bullitt Avenue
128-5191-0083	802 Bullitt Avenue
128-5191-0084	916 Bullitt Avenue
128-5191-0085	621 Elm Avenue
128-5191-0086	625 Elm Avenue
128-5191-0087	704 Elm Avenue
128-5191-0088	826 Elm Avenue
128-5191-0089	642 Highland Avenue
128-5191-0090	701 Highland Avenue
128-5191-0091	705 Highland Avenue
128-5191-0093	801 Highland Avenue

128-5191-0094	809 Highland Avenue
128-5191-0095	816 Highland Avenue
128-5191-0096	819 Highland Avenue
128-5191-0097	930 Highland Avenue
128-5191-0098	1037 Highland Avenue
128-5191-0099	611 Albemarle Avenue
128-5191-0100	622 Albemarle Avenue
128-5191-0101	637 Albemarle Avenue
128-5191-0102	602 4th Street
128-5191-0103	514 5th Street
128-5191-0104	521 5th Street
128-5191-0105	526 5th Street
128-5191-0106	610 5th Street
128-5191-0107	913 5th Street
128-5191-0108	501 6th Street
128-5191-0109	510 6th Street
128-5191-0110	522 6th Street
128-5191-0111	802 6th Street
128-5191-0112	821 6th Street
128-5191-0113	901 6th Street
128-5191-0116	508 8th Street
128-5191-0117	202 8 1/2 Street
128-5191-0118	206 9th Street
128-5191-0119	420 9th Street - Parsell's Confectionary
128-5191-0120	520 9th Street
128-5191-0121	111 10th Street
128-5191-0122	127 10th Street
128-5191-0124	200 17th Street
128-5191-0125	218 17th Street

A total of 146 structures relating to the domestic theme have been surveyed to date in the Belmont neighborhood of Southeast Roanoke. Of these, 104 surveys resulted from the current cost-share project with 42 domestic resources documented through previous survey work. These resources include single dwellings, multiple-unit dwellings, and mixed-use buildings with commercial space on the ground floor and residential space above.

The domestic resources of the neighborhood range in date from the 1890s through the 1940s with the majority (65%) being constructed during the first two decades of the 20th century. As these dwellings were often built on a speculative basis, the majority of them are vernacular in style, with influences from the Queen-Anne, Colonial-Revival, and Craftsman styles evident primarily in the cornice and porch detailing. The majority of the houses are two story and of frame construction. While the American Foursquare and the "stepped-bay" facade with intersecting-gable or hip-and-gable roof and wraparound porch are the predominant forms, examples of the I-house, front-gable, one-story cottages, and the bungalow forms are also found scattered throughout the area. As the area was developed by speculative land companies in the late-19th and early-20th century, rows of identical houses are found throughout the neighborhood (Figure 26). Forms and styles associated with railroad housing, such as: the one-story cottage; the two-bay, front-gable form; the 1-1/2 story, intersecting-gable with integral porch; and the scrollsawn detailing in porches and gables are prevalent in the neighborhood, particularly in the sections closest to the railroad.

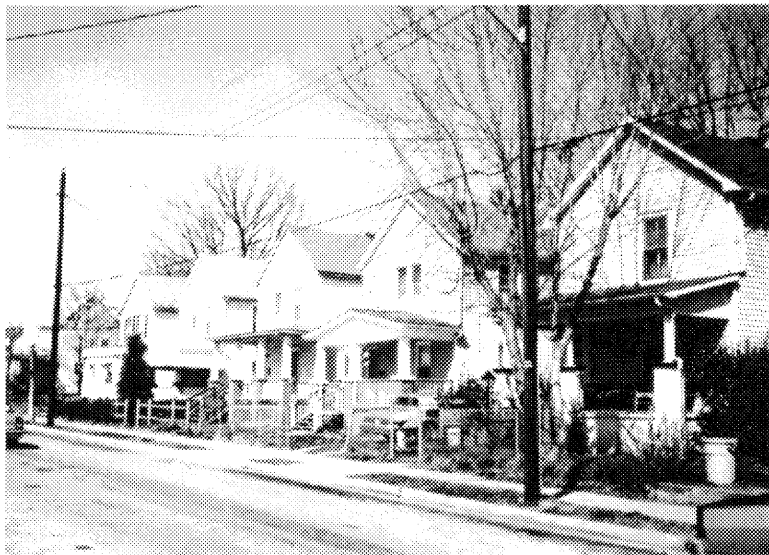


Figure 26: Stewart Avenue streetscape

Outbuildings primarily consist of garages and storage sheds. These are simple in design, typically one story with a hip or gable roof. The construction materials tended to match the materials of the main structure. Landscaping associated with these domestic resources usually consisted of hedges bordering the property and foundation plantings (Figure 27). Due to the

steep grade of many of the streets, many of the properties feature stone and concrete retaining walls along the sidewalk and steps.



Figure 27: 802 Bullitt Avenue

The majority of these dwellings that stand today survive in relatively good condition. The integrity of these residential structures varies, with many residences that have remained in the same family and survive in good condition while others stand vacant and in disrepair. A number of the dwellings, however, have become rental properties and have been converted to multiple-unit residences. In addition to the application of aluminum siding that often covers distinguishing architectural details, the replacement of porch elements with non-historic and incompatible materials threatens the integrity of these residential structures the most.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

As the Belmont neighborhood developed rapidly at the turn of the century in response to the growth of the city with the railroad industry and the construction of the Roanoke Machine Shops, the majority of the domestic resources surveyed (79%) date to this period between the Civil War and World War I. The only structure in the neighborhood that appears to predate this development is the **House, 111 10th Street (128-5191-0121)**. This 1-1/2-story structure with side-gable roof, central-ridge chimney, and uncoursed stone foundation has an unusual form for the turn-of-the-century neighborhood and may be of log construction under the vinyl and wood siding (Figure 28).

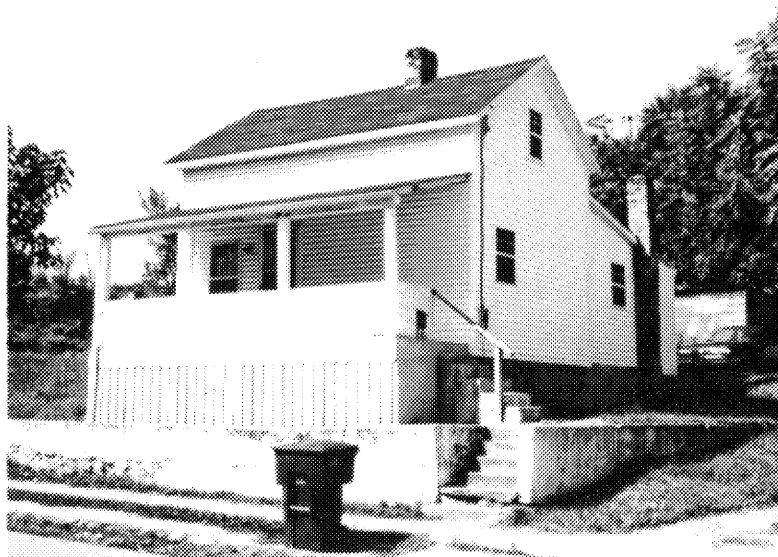


Figure 28: 111 10th Street

Developed by speculators as a residential neighborhood near the Roanoke Machine Shops and the railroad, a number of the dwellings surveyed were modest houses of vernacular design. The one-story cottage form with hip roof and full-width porch, as in the ca. 1905 **House, 1511 Wise Avenue (128-5191-0003)**, are common in the northeast section of the survey area near the railroad tracks. The **House, 1517 Kirk Avenue (128-5191-0013)**, constructed ca. 1915, is a later and more refined example of this form with a gabled dormer with paired windows and gable returns (Figure 29).



Figure 29: 1517 Kirk Avenue

The simple, one- or two-story frame dwelling with front-gable roof was another common

vernacular form of worker housing found throughout the neighborhood. The ca. 1915 **House, 930 Highland Avenue (128-5191-0097)** is a one-story example of this form with a full-width porch. The 1000 block of Stewart Avenue, including the ca. 1900 **House at 1002 Stewart Avenue (128-5191-0042)**, consists of a relatively intact row of five houses with this identical two-story form. Wraparound porches embellish the examples at the ca. 1905 **House, 1607 Wise Avenue (128-5191-0004)** and the ca. 1910 **House, 705 Highland Avenue (128-5191-0091)**. The ca. 1895 **House, 426 Dale Avenue (128-5191-0051)** is an earlier example of the front-gable form featuring a Queen-Anne style porch with scrollsawn brackets, spindlework frieze, and turned columns and balustrade (Figure 30). The ca. 1895 **House, 319 Dale Avenue (128-5191-0049)** is a more elaborate, Queen-Anne style version with a secondary front gable projecting with scrollsawn brackets over a polygonal front bay. The simple, two-story structure with front-gable roof was also the prevalent form for many of the early-20th century corner stores that included residential space above, such as **Goode's Store at 729 Tazewell Avenue (128-5191-0025)**.



Figure 30: 426 Dale Avenue

Another common vernacular form of domestic architecture that is common to the neighborhood is the two-story, three-bay I-house with side-gable roof and its one-story equivalent. The one-story examples of this form, such as the **House, 637 Albemarle Avenue (128-5191-0101)** and the **House, 1617 Tazewell Avenue (128-5191-0034)**, typically feature a central peak and a full-width porch. A Queen-Anne style porch with scrollsawn brackets, spindlework frieze, and turned columns embellishes the simple, ca. 1895 structure at **206 9th Street (128-5191-0118)** (Figure 31). The ca. 1905 **House, 1307 Stewart Avenue (128-5191-0045)** is the best example of an I-house in the neighborhood with its simple two-story, three-bay form with side-gable roof and end chimneys. A central peak is added to the example at **801 Highland Avenue (128-5191-**

0093), which also features a full-width Victorian porch. Further influences from the Queen-Anne style on this form are evident in the ca. 1895 **House, 1005 Dale Avenue (128-5191-0060)** with its double peaks and two-story polygonal side bay and the ca. 1905 **House, 609 Stewart Avenue (128-5191-0035)** with its paired cornice brackets and projecting front bay (Figure 32).



Figure 31: 206 9th Street



Figure 32: 609 Stewart Avenue

Of the 116 dwellings dating to this period, nearly half (42%) feature the intersecting-gable or intersecting-hip-and-gable form with stepped facade. The simplest examples of this form include the one-story, vernacular frame dwellings at **1207 Stewart Avenue (128-5191-0044)** and **711 Bullitt Avenue (128-5191-0079)**. The 600 block of 4th Street, including the ca. 1905 **E.E. Young House at 602 4th Street (128-5191-102)**, features a row of two-story frame houses in

this prevalent form with wraparound porches and minimal detailing.

Influences from the Queen-Anne style often enhance this simple form with the addition of polygonal bays, wraparound porches and gables with scrollsawn detailing, and complex roof forms. The ca. 1915, one-story **House, 821 6th Street (128-5191-0112)** is an example where a polygonal bay in the projecting gable end embellishes this simple form (Figure 33). The two-story dwellings at **703 Tazewell (128-5191-0021)** and **717 Tazewell Avenue (128-5191-0023)**, both constructed ca. 1895, retain this simple intersecting-gable form with the addition of a polygonal front bay (sometimes two-stories in height) and a two-story porch with scrollsawn detailing. The gable end also provided an opportunity for elaboration, as seen in the scrollsawn brackets at the ca. 1900 **House, 520 9th Street (128-5191-0120)** (Figure 34) and the decorative truss work at the ca. 1895 **House, 821 Tazewell Avenue (128-5191-0026)**. The ca. 1895 **House at 521 5th Street (128-5191-0104)** is an excellent example of this form with an intact wraparound porch that features scrollsawn brackets, turned columns, and a scrollsawn balustrade.



Figure 33: 821 6th Street



Figure 34: 520 9th Street

The best examples of the Queen-Anne style that incorporate all of these decorative features in form and detailing are the one-story, ca. 1900 **House, 725 Tazewell Avenue (128-5191-0024)** and the two-story, ca. 1895 **House, 621 Tazewell Avenue (128-5191-0020)** With their intersecting-hip-and-gable roof, decorative shingles in the gable ends, and wraparound porch with scrollsawn brackets, spindlework frieze, and turned columns with scrollsawn and turned balustrade (Figures 35 and 36).



Figure 35: 725 Tazewell Avenue



Figure 36: 621 Tazewell Avenue

The row of ca. 1900 dwellings in the **700 block of Bullitt Avenue (128-5191-0078, 0080, 0081)** represent a slight deviation from the simple intersecting-gable form (Figure 37). These 1-1/2 story frame dwellings with their steeply-pitched gables with cross-timber detailing and integral porch appear to borrow from the medieval roots of the Queen-Anne style. The six structures that remain of a block that originally contained nine similar dwellings are very similar in form and detailing to railroad and worker housing that has been surveyed in the towns of Crewe and Saltville, Virginia.

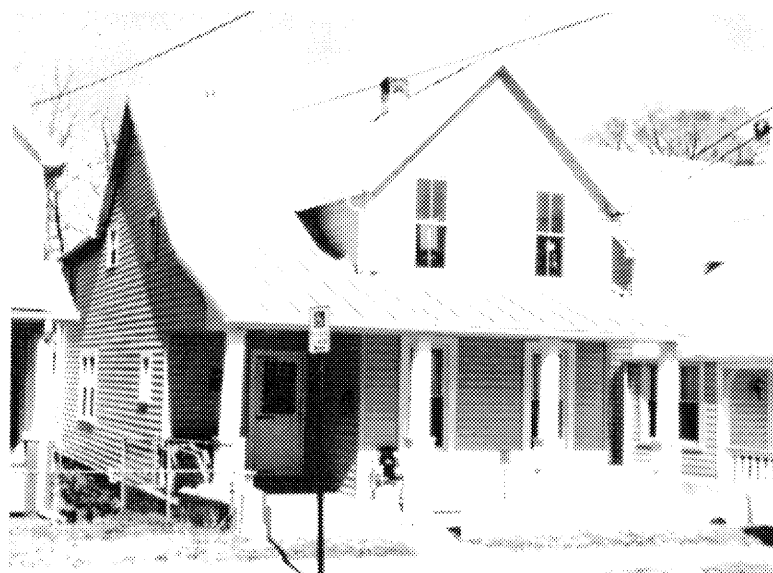


Figure 37: 726 Bullitt Avenue

One of the more elaborate examples of the Queen-Anne style is the large dwelling at **326 Dale Avenue (128-5191-0050)**. This ca. 1895 frame dwelling features a complex form with an intersecting-hip-and-gable roof with a central pyramidal turret. Scalloped slate shingles cover the roof and a decorative finial tops the turret. Other features include decorative shingles in the gable ends, bracketed eaves over the canted bays, and a wraparound porch (Figure 38). The transition from the Queen-Anne style to the Colonial-Revival style is illustrated in the large, ca. 1905 corner dwelling at **701 Highland Avenue (128-5191-0090)** with its pedimented gables and curved wraparound porch with corner entrance accented by a pedimented gable.

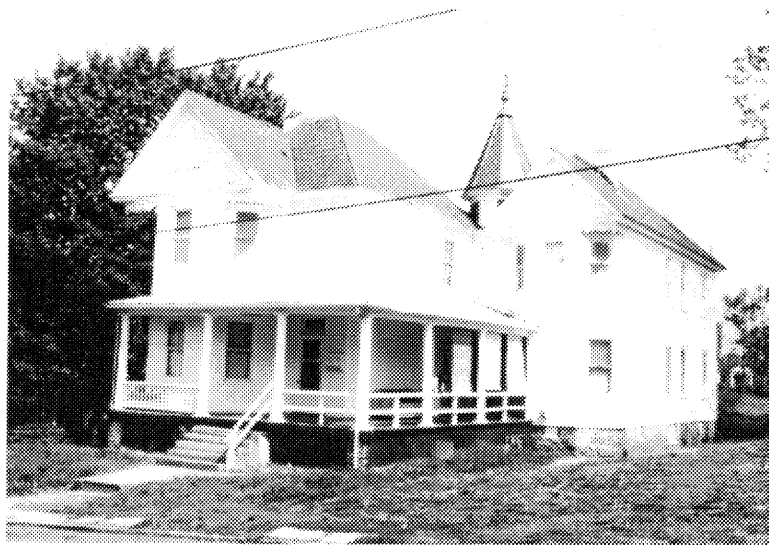


Figure 38: 326 Dale Avenue

The ca. 1895 **J.J. McGehee House, 424 Bullitt Avenue (128-5191-0075)** is also complex in form with influence from the Gothic-Revival style evident in its steeply-pitched gables, peaked bay, and paired windows (Figure 39). Elements of the Italianate style are incorporated into the design of the **Charles Ludwick House at 906 Tazewell Avenue (128-5191-0027)**. This ca. 1900 dwelling features an intersecting-gable form with a heavy molded cornice, decorative brackets, and gable returns. The bracketed cornice extends across both stories of the two-story polygonal front bay and the porch. Decorative hoods top the window and door openings and the porch features ornately carved posts, brackets, and pendants (Figure 40). The influence of the Italianate style is also evident in the bracketed cornice of the ca. 1915 **Duplex, 1026 Dale Avenue (128-5191-0061)**. The best example of the Classical-Revival style is seen in the ca. 1910 **House at 326 Tazewell Avenue (128-5191-0017)** with its two-story portico that features a pedimented gable with lunette window supported by colossal, fluted Corinthian columns.



Figure 39: 424 Bullitt Avenue



Figure 40: 906 Tazewell Avenue

The Colonial-Revival style influenced both large and small-scale domestic structures throughout the neighborhood. The ca. 1915 **House at 501 Bullitt Avenue (128-5191-0076)** is a large, two-story structure with hip roof, a gabled dormer with Palladian-style window, and a two-story portico over a full-width porch. Smaller examples of the Colonial-Revival are found in a number of 1-1/2 story frame dwellings with side-gable roof and gabled dormers as in the **House at 616 Jamison Avenue (128-5191-0066)**. This ca. 1915 dwelling features a molded cornice with gable returns, tripartite Palladian-style windows in the dormers, and slender Doric columns on the

porch (Figure 41). Evidence of the Dutch-Colonial style is seen in the gambrel roof of the 1-1/2 story frame dwelling at **826 Elm Avenue (128-5191-0088)**.

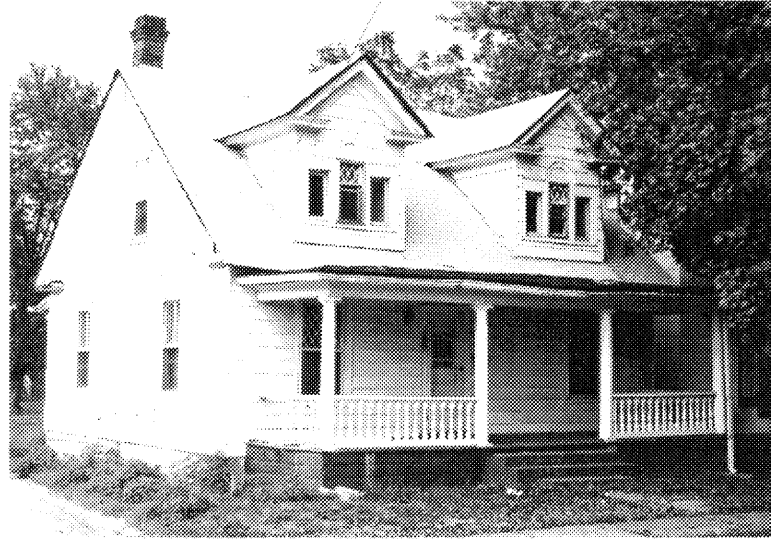


Figure 41: 616 Jamison Avenue

The second most prominent domestic building form in Belmont dating to the early 20th century is the American Foursquare. Simple examples of this two-story, two-bay form with hip roof and full-width porch can be found at **913 5th Street (128-5191-0107)** and **1414 Campbell Avenue (128-5191-0011)**, both of which were constructed ca. 1915. The influence of the Colonial-Revival style on this building form appears in the use of pedimented gables or gable returns in the dormers and the introduction of the three-part Palladian-style window in the dormer, as seen in the ca. 1915 **House at 508 8th Street (128-5191-0116)** (Figure 42). The ca. 1905 **House, 916 Bullitt Avenue (128-5191-0084)** is another example of an American Foursquare with Colonial-Revival detailing as well as influences from the Craftsman style evident in the remodeled porch with its battered columns on brick piers and low-arched brick walls. The Craftsman style is further integrated in the designs of the ca. 1915 American Foursquares found at **621 Elm Avenue (128-5191-0085)** and **819 Highland Avenue (128-5191-0096)** with their shingled upper floor, arched porch bays, and multi-light upper sashes (Figure 43).



Figure 42: 508 8th Street



Figure 43: 819 Highland Avenue

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

The neighborhood of Belmont continued to develop with the establishment of the American Viscose Corporation Plant in 1917. This influx of workers as well as management resulted in the construction of houses on the remaining lots available in the early subdivisions as well as the annexation and development of lands south to the Roanoke River. Small, vernacular houses such as the one-story cottage form at **919 Dale Avenue (128-5191-0058)** continued to be built in the northeast section of the study area. The simple, one-story Craftsman-style dwelling with front

gable roof and exposed rafters, as seen in **1308 Tazewell Avenue (128-5191-0032)** (Figure 44) and **1328 Dale Avenue (128-5191-0064)**, was another common form in the area during the 1920s and 1930s.



Figure 44: 1308 Tazewell Avenue

The Colonial-Revival style remains popular during this period. Several examples were surveyed that included gambrel roofs with dormers, as in the ca. 1940 **House at 1601 Tazewell Avenue (128-5191-0033)** (Figure 45).

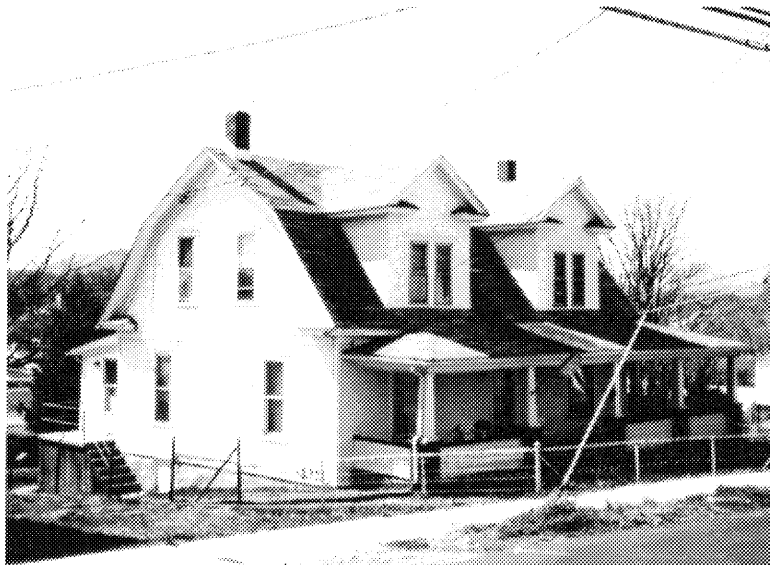


Figure 45: 1601 Tazewell Avenue

The American Foursquare continued as a popular form with typical examples found at **933 Dale**

Avenue (128-5191-0059) (Figure 46) and **501 6th Street (128-5191-0108)**. This same form at **516 6th Street (128-5191-0109)** shows the influence of the Prairie and Craftsman styles with its low-pitched, gabled porch roof extending across the facade and exposed rafter tails.



Figure 46: 933 Dale Avenue

The influence of the Craftsman style is further evident in the number of 1-1/2 story bungalows constructed during this period. Typical features of this style include the low roof with exposed rafters, integral porch supported by battered columns on brick piers, and multi-light sashes on windows and doors. This style of dwelling typically occurs in two forms: the intersecting-gable and the side-gable form with shed roof dormer. Examples of the first type are found in the houses at **710 Jamison Avenue (128-5191-0067)** (Figure 47) and **1037 Highland Avenue (128-5191-0098)**. The ca. 1930 house at **806 Stewart Avenue (128-5191-0039)** is a good example of the side-gable form with shed-roof dormer (Figure 48).



Figure 47: 710 Jamison Avenue



Figure 48: 806 Stewart Avenue

One of the latest styles to become popular during this period was the Tudor-Revival style. Approximately one dozen examples of small-scale houses constructed during the 1940s are located in the northeast section of the study area. These houses, such as the example at **200 17th Street (128-5191-0124)**, are designed in the rustic style of the Tudor-Revival using uncoursed stone veneer, an intersecting-gable roof with cross-timber detailing, casement windows, pent roofs, and integral porches (Figure 49).



Figure 49: 200 17th Street

Funerary Theme

This theme relates to the investigation of burial sites. Property types include cemeteries, graves and funeral homes.

Resources Surveyed:

128-5191-0019 Tazewell Ave. City Cemetery

The City Cemetery, which was purchased from the Trout and Terry families in 1869, remains a well-known landmark on Tazewell Avenue with its wrought-iron fence and central gate with Queen Victoria posts (Figure 50). A chain-link fence bounds the property on the remaining three sides. Driveways of dirt and gravel bisect the cemetery with its undulating topography. Throughout the cemetery, individual and family plots are marked by a variety of materials, including wrought-iron fences, stone and concrete walls, and hedges. While there is no overall landscaping scheme, ornamental plantings accenting the various plots include American and English boxwoods, dogwoods, cedars, juniper, Norway spruces, maples, red oaks, and ivy.

The cemetery contains a number of historic graves, ranging in date from 1863 through the first two decades of the 20th century. Among those buried in the City Cemetery are many of the early citizens of Roanoke who were prominent in the development of the city. Although the cemetery has suffered from vandalism, vagrancy, and neglect over the years, efforts are underway by the city and local citizens to secure the cemetery and preserve its artistic and historic integrity.



Figure 50: City Cemetery, Tazewell Avenue

Industry/Processing/Extraction Theme

This theme relates to the technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services. Property types include quarries, mills, factories, distilleries, shipyards, mines, forges and furnaces, kilns, laboratories, power plants, dams, tanneries, village shops, and other small craft and industrial sites.

Resources Surveyed:

128-0011	1100	Campbell Ave.	Virginia Brewery Stables (demolished)
128-5191-0001	1302	Wise Ave.	Ice Plant
128-5191-0009	1001	Campbell Ave.	AEP Substation Building
128-5191-0015	728	Church Ave.	Ideal Laundry

Southeast Roanoke, bounded by the Norfolk & Western railroad tracks and the Roanoke River, developed in the late 19th and early 20th century as a residential neighborhood for workers employed at the railroad shops and other industries associated with the railroad. The Norfolk & Western Machine Shops and the American Viscose Plant, which are the largest industrial resources in the area and employed the greatest number of people at one time, stand outside of the survey area. Within the survey area, a number of industrial buildings are located along the railroad tracks that bound the neighborhood to the north and the west. A total of four resources relating to the theme of industry/processing/extraction have been surveyed to date in the Belmont neighborhood of Southeast Roanoke. These resources include a section of a ca. 1900 ice plant, a ca. 1925 electrical substation, a ca. 1920 laundry facility, and the stables associated with a late-19th century brewery. One of these resources, the **Virginia Brewery Stables (128-0011)** is no longer standing. In addition to the resources documented in the current survey, a number of industry-related buildings along Interstate 581 in the southwest section of the neighborhood are currently being surveyed by the Virginia Department of Transportation as part of the Interstate 73 Corridor Study.

These buildings, although they vary in function and construction date, were typically utilitarian in design and construction, with steel, brick, and concrete serving as the primary materials. The late-19th century **Virginia Brewery Stables (128-0011)**, which is now demolished, featured brick construction with a stepped parapet at each end and segmental arches over the window and door openings. The ca. 1900 section of the **Consolidated Ice Company Plant (128-5181-0001)** also features brick construction with a flat parapet roof and segmental-arched door opening. Corbelled brickwork forms the cornice. Detailing is limited to patterned or raised brickwork. The **Ideal Laundry Factory (128-5191-0015)** represents a ca. 1920 example of the typical industrial form with its brick construction, rectangular plan, and gable roof with stepped parapet at the ends (Figure 51). A large, brick incinerator stack distinguishes this resource. Most distinctive of these industrial resources is the ca. 1925 **AEP Substation Plant (128-6191-0009)** at 1001 Campbell Avenue. This one-story brick structure with flat roof with parapet features Classical-Revival detailing in its molded cornice of cast concrete and pilastered walls with cast-concrete bases and caps (Figure 52).

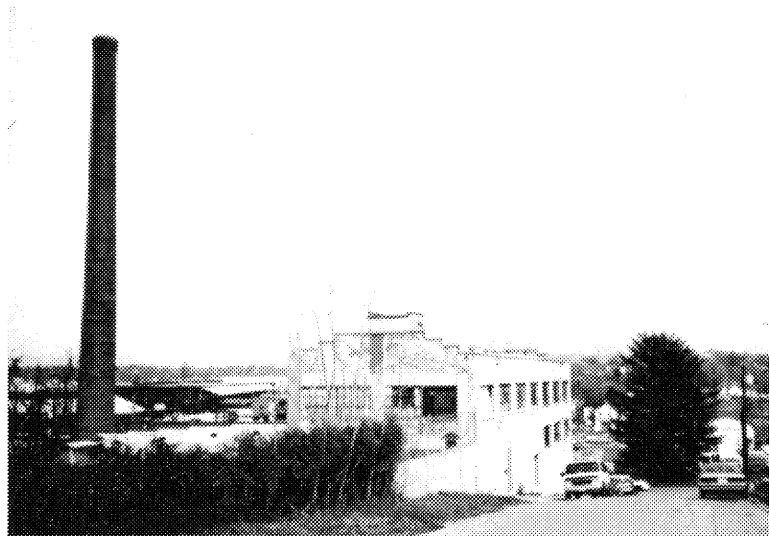


Figure 51: Ideal Laundry, 728 Church Avenue

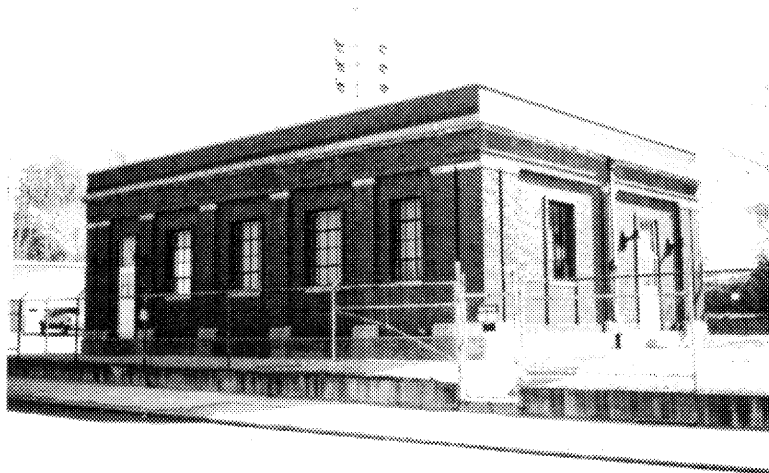


Figure 52: AEP Substation, 1001 Campbell Avenue

Religion Theme

This theme relates to the system of beliefs, practices, traditions, and settings of rituals relating to the expression of faith. Property types include religious structures, ceremonial sites, church schools and church-related residences.

Resources Surveyed:

128-5191-0018	407	Tazewell Ave.	First Methodist Church (North)
128-5191-0040	825	Stewart Ave.	Belmont Baptist Church
128-5191-0041	1001	Stewart Ave.	Belmont Church of God
128-5191-0070	816	Jamison Ave.	Belmont Methodist Church
128-5191-0074	1101	Jamison Ave.	Belmont Christian Church
128-5191-0092	728	Highland Ave.	First Church of the Nazarene

A total of six resources relating to the theme of religion have been surveyed to date in the Belmont neighborhood. Prominently located on corners, these institutions are important cornerstones of the social and architectural framework of the neighborhood. Of these six churches, five remain in use by congregations and one has been converted to secular use as a homeless shelter with a large addition. The biggest threat to the architectural integrity of these resources is the large, modern Sunday School additions, which ironically also represents the survival and ongoing vitality of these institutions and their congregations.

Typically, these churches organized at the turn of the century as the population of Southeast Roanoke exploded and the neighborhood developed. These early congregations usually began by meeting in stores or other borrowed space before constructing a modest frame church. The current structures are typically the second or third structure associated with the church. The present church buildings, all of which were constructed in the early-to-mid 20th century, are typically designed in the Gothic-Revival and Colonial-revival styles that were popular for ecclesiastical architecture during the period. With the exception of the stone-vener **Belmont Church of God (128-5191-0041)**, these structures are constructed of brick or brick veneer. The simple nave plan with one or more corner towers is the dominant form.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

Two of the six churches surveyed date to the Reconstruction Period. Built ca. 1915, these two resources are located in the original section of Belmont, bounded by 9th Street to the east. The **First Methodist Church (North) at 407 Tazewell Avenue (128-5191-0018)**, also known as Tazewell Methodist Church and currently serves as the Rescue Mission, is the only example of the Colonial-Revival style among the churches surveyed. Similar to the other churches with its simple nave plan and corner tower, it is distinguished by its pedimented gable, heavy molded cornice, and round-arched windows with spring blocks (Figure 53). **Belmont Baptist Church (128-5191-0040)**, at the corner of Stewart and 9th Street, takes the same form and plan and interprets it in the Gothic-Revival style with a steeply-pitched gable, a taller tower with crenellated parapet, and pointed-arch windows of stained glass (Figure 54). The ca. 1929 three-story Sunday School addition, which wraps around the south (rear) and west sides of the church, is notable for its compatible design in the Gothic-Revival style with a secondary tower, stepped parapet roof, and projecting two-story bay with casement windows. A larger side addition has since been added that does not respect this original design.



Figure 53: First Methodist Church, 407 Tazewell Avenue



Figure 54: Belmont Baptist Church, 825 Stewart Avenue

World War I and World War II (1917-1945)

Three churches, all designed in the Gothic-Revival style, date to this period. The largest and most prominent of these is the **Belmont Methodist Church (128-5191-0070)**, constructed in 1921 at the corner of Jamison Avenue and 8th Street (Figure 55). This large, brick structure features a cruciform plan with an intersecting-hip-and-gable roof and crenellated corner towers of varying heights. Large, pointed-arch windows of stained glass pierce each gable end. Cast-concrete detailing accentuates the complexity of the building's design with cornices and copings outlining the various rooflines; belt courses, lintels, and sills connecting the numerous windows; and weatherings topping the pilasters and corner buttresses.



Figure 55: Belmont Methodist Church, 806 Jamison Avenue

Two smaller churches located just east of 9th Street were constructed during the 1930s in the Gothic-Revival style. The **Belmont Christian Church (128-5191-0074)** at Jamison Avenue and 11th Street features shallow cruciform plan with an intersecting-gable roof with parapet and corner buttresses, large pointed-arch windows of stained glass in the gable ends, and a crenellated side tower (Figure 56). This design features a projecting, one-story entrance vestibule with three arched entrances surrounded by cast-concrete quoins. A large, modern wing has been added to the east side with a hyphen connecting to the side tower. The ca. 1935 **Belmont Church of God (128-5191-0041)** at the corner of Stewart Avenue and 10th Street differs in its use of stone veneer as well as its paired corner towers that dominate the facade and the deeply recessed entrance (Figure 57).



Figure 56: Belmont Christian Church, 1101 Jamison Avenue

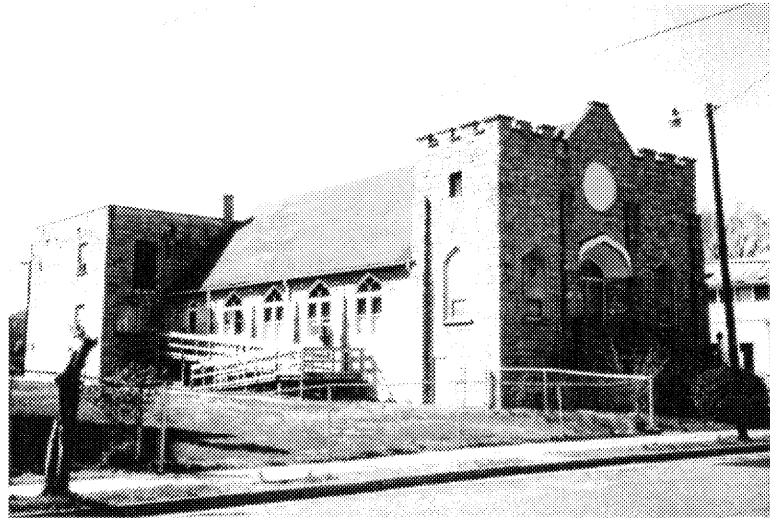


Figure 57: Belmont Church of God, 1001 Stewart Avenue

The New Dominion (1945 to present)

The one church surveyed during this period illustrates the continuing popularity of the Gothic-Revival style and the persistence of the simple nave plan with corner tower. The **First Church of the Nazarene (128-5191-0092)** was organized in 1928 with the present building constructed ca. 1950 on the site of a previous 1930s building (Figure 58). This church is designed in the Gothic-Revival style with a steeply-pitched gable roof, parapeted corner tower, and ogee-arched window and door openings with stained glass. A large educational wing was added to the rear in 1976. Located to the south of Bullitt Avenue on the corner of Highland Avenue and 8th Street, this church illustrates the expansion of the neighborhood to the south with the construction of the American Viscose Plant.

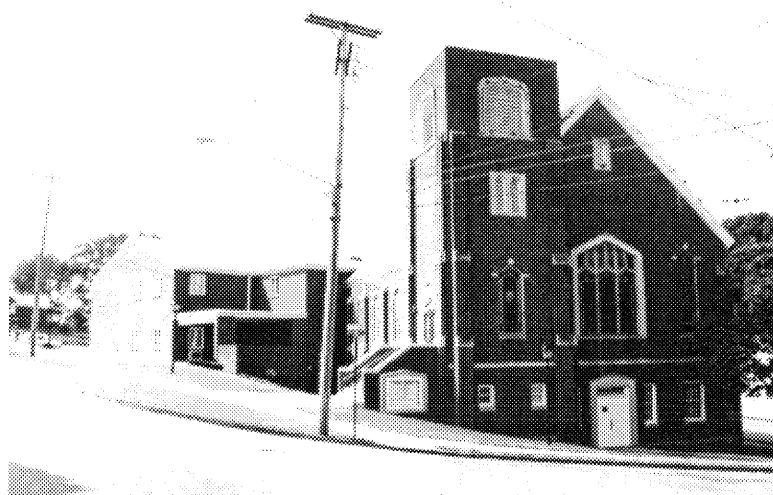


Figure 58: First Church of the Nazarene, 728 Highland Avenue

CHAPTER 5: SURVEY FINDINGS

IPS Database

The IPS database for Roanoke City contains a total of 808 records. Of these, 196 are located in Southeast Roanoke with 125 resulting from this project. IPS file numbers have been assigned to every surveyed property. These file numbers consist of two parts: the primary number identifies the city or county in which the resource is located (128 refers to Roanoke) and the secondary number identifies the individual resource (5191 refers to Belmont). In the case of potential historic districts, the secondary number refers to the potential district and a tertiary number identifies the individual resource. Properties surveyed for the Belmont Survey were assigned the prefix **128-5191** to identify the area as a potential historic district and to reference the survey project.

Statistical information based upon the survey findings can be produced by running computer-generated reports. Some of this information is factual, based upon numbers collected from the survey, while other information is evaluative, based upon Hill Studio's understanding and evaluation of architectural and historical information collected during the survey. The computer-generated reports represent both factual and evaluative information and provide statistics on important trends and aspects of the history and development of Belmont. The following summary and analysis has been prepared by architectural historians and preservation planners at Hill Studio and reflects their professional understanding of the resources surveyed within the context of the city's history. The information presented attempts to address the needs and concerns of the Roanoke City Office of Planning and Community Development, the neighborhood and the Southeast Action Forum, as well as VDHR. Other types of statistical reports may be of interest to particular groups, such as property owners, community groups, the historical society, or school groups, and can be generated from the IPS database.

Summary of Survey Findings

A total of 170 sites, including one National-Register listed property, have been surveyed to date in the Belmont neighborhood of Southeast Roanoke. In addition, the survey revealed that of the 170 structures surveyed in Belmont to date, nine structures, or 5%, are no longer standing.

As expected in the urban setting of Roanoke, the Belmont survey is represented nearly 100% by buildings, rather than sites, structures or objects. The one exception to this is the **City Cemetery** on Tazewell Avenue (**128-5191-0019**). Of the buildings surveyed, 104 or 83% were domestic dwellings, including one multiple-unit dwelling and seven structures of mixed use with commercial space on the ground level and residential space above. The remainder of the survey consisted of six churches, three commercial buildings, two service stations, and one warehouse. As mentioned in the expected results, the majority of the commercial and other services typical of an urban setting were located in the adjacent downtown district. Blatantly missing from the historic resources of the neighborhood is Belmont School, which has been demolished.

The majority of the buildings surveyed (72%) were constructed during the period between 1890 and

1917, with 39% built during the first decade of the 20th century. These structures were typically vernacular in style with detailing in the porches and gables reflecting the popular styles of the period. The survey recorded the following distribution of styles:

Other (mostly American Foursquare)	63	50%
Queen Anne	22	18%
Colonial Revival	10	8%
Bungalow/Craftsman	9	7%
Commercial	6	5%
Gothic Revival	5	4%
Tudor Revival	5	4%
Dutch Colonial	2	2%
Classical Revival	1	>1%
Italianate	1	>1%
Gothic	1	>1%

The majority of the buildings are of frame construction with the American Foursquare and the Intersecting-Gable or Hip-and-Gable with stepped facade dominating the form of the domestic buildings. The Gothic-Revival was the style of choice for the church structures, which were typically of brick construction.

An evaluation of each resource's condition was conducted through the field survey. This evaluation was based on the resource's general condition, including its structural condition as well as its historic integrity. For example, a building that stands in good structural condition may be determined "Good-Excellent", "Good-Fair", or "Remodeled" based on the integrity of its historic fabric. The rating of "Good-Excellent" was typically reserved for resources that have been restored. The terms "Deteriorated" and "Ruinous" refer primarily to the structural condition of the resource. These evaluations are conducted as part of the field survey, however, they are not intended to represent the expert opinion of a trained building inspector or structural engineer. The overall condition of the structures surveyed were recorded in the IPS database as follows:

Good	74	59%
Fair	16	13%
Excellent	12	10%
Good-Excellent	10	8%
Good-Fair	7	6%
Deteriorated	3	2%
Poor	2	1%
Remodeled	1	>1%

The loss of historic elements and the reconstruction of the porches as well as the application of siding which covers decorative elements constitutes the majority of the alterations to the buildings and represent the greatest effect on their condition and integrity. Many of the domestic structures

have been converted to multi-unit dwellings for rental purposes and the addition of multiple entrances has impacted their integrity. The small commercial buildings have also suffered alterations to their storefronts. The most significant impact to the Belmont neighborhood has been the intrusion of modern road systems, such as the construction of Interstate 581 and the widening and re-routing of Bullitt and Jamison avenues. The modern thoroughfares have introduced unnatural divisions within the neighborhood, increased the speed and density of traffic, and separated the neighborhood from the adjacent downtown.

In addition to the condition of the structure, potential threats were also recorded. These threats as recorded are defined by VDHR as "the type(s) of negative impact present or anticipated to affect the condition and/or continuing existence of a resource over the next five years." This evaluation is based on field observations of the condition of the structure as well as plans for the site as known. City land-use plans and the VDOT Six-Year Plan were used in determining these threats. The term "Demolition" was only applied to buildings that have been slated by the city for demolition or repair. The terms "Deterioration" and "Neglect" are assigned to those structures that are in varying degrees of disrepair that may lead eventually to demolition but have not been formally cited by building inspectors. The term "Vacant" is based on field observations rather than certificates of occupancy and was used when there was no evidence of daily or periodic human use. The terms "Major Alteration" and "Development" refer primarily to perceived threats based on the condition, use, and location of the property. In addition to these recorded threats, plans for the future alignment of Interstate 73 include the western edge of the survey area in its study area as one of the study corridors currently under consideration follows the route of Interstate 581. As the final corridor has not been determined, this threat has not been recorded in the survey but should be noted. The following threats to surveyed structures were recorded in the IPS database as follows:

None Known	106	85%
Deterioration	6	5%
Demolition	6	5%
Neglect	3	2%
Development	2	1%
Vacant	1	>1%
Major Alteration	1	>1%

Survey Matrix

The following table of information includes all resources surveyed to date as part of this cost-share project in the Belmont section of Southeast Roanoke. It is prepared using information from the IPS database and is intended to provide a summary of the survey findings.

Key to "Theme" designation

C/T =	Commerce/Trade
D =	Domestic
F =	Funerary
I =	Industry
R =	Religion

Key to "Style" designation

A4 =	American Foursquare
B/C =	Bungalow/Craftsman
Clas Rev =	Classical Revival
Col Rev =	Colonial Revival
Com =	Commercial
Dutch Col =	Dutch Colonial
Goth Rev =	Gothic Revival
Ital =	Italianate
TR =	Tudor Revival
QA =	Queen Anne

Site Number	Address/Name	Date Built	Condition	Threats	Significance	Theme	Style
128-5191-0001	1302 Wise Avenue	c 1900	Fair	None Known	Not Eligible	I	other
128-5191-0002	1407 Wise Avenue	c 1900	Fair	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0003	1511 Wise Avenue	c 1905	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0004	1607 Wise Avenue	c 1905	Fair	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0005	1724 Wise Avenue	c 1925	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	B/C
128-5191-0006	631 Campbell Avenue	c 1935	Good-Fair	None Known	Not Eligible	C/T	other
128-5191-0007	829 Campbell Avenue	c 1935	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	C/T	other
128-5191-0008	845 Campbell Avenue	c 1915	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	C/T	other
128-5191-0009	1001 Campbell Avenue	c 1925	Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	I	other
128-5191-0010	1201 Campbell Avenue	c 1940	Good-Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	C/T	other
128-5191-0011	1414 Campbell Avenue	c 1915	Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	D	A4
128-5191-0012	1701 Campbell Avenue	c 1900	Deteriorated	Demolition	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0013	1517 Kirk Avenue	c 1915	Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0014	407 Church Avenue	c 1910	Good	Development	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0015	720-730 Church Avenue	c 1920	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	I	other
128-5191-0016	1213 Church Avenue	c 1925	Good-Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	D	Dutch Col
128-5191-0017	326 Tazewell Avenue	c 1910	Good-Excellent/ Remodeled	None Known	Not Eligible	D	Clas Rev
128-5191-0018	407 Tazewell Avenue	c 1925	Good	Development	Not Eligible	R	Col Rev
128-5191-0019	City Cemetery	c 1870	Fair	Neglect	Not Eligible	F	n/a
128-5191-0020	621 Tazewell Avenue	c 1895	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0021	703 Tazewell Avenue	c 1895	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0022	712 Tazewell Avenue	c 1925	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	B/C
128-5191-0023	717 Tazewell Avenue	c 1895	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0024	725 Tazewell Avenue	c 1900	Good	Deteriorated	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0025	729 Tazewell Avenue	c 1895	Good	Neglect	Not Eligible	C/T - D	other
128-5191-0026	821 Tazewell Avenue	c 1895	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0027	906 Tazewell Avenue	c 1900	Good-Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	D	Ital
128-5191-0028	916 Tazewell Avenue	c 1915	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0029	926 Tazewell Avenue	c 1895	Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	C/T - D	other
128-5191-0030	1003 Tazewell Avenue	c 1920	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	C/T	Comm
128-5191-0031	1240 Tazewell Avenue	c 1920	Fair	Vacant	Not Eligible	C/T - D	other
128-5191-0032	1308 Tazewell Avenue	c 1920	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	B/C
128-5191-0033	1601 Tazewell Avenue	c 1940	Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	D	Col Rev
128-5191-0034	1617 Tazewell Avenue	c 1915	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0035	609 Stewart Avenue	c 1905	Good-Fair	Deterioration	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0036	611 Stewart Avenue	c 1895	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0037	703 Stewart Avenue	c 1905	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0038	708 Stewart Avenue	c 1900	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0039	806 Stewart Avenue	c 1930	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	B/C
128-5191-0040	825 Stewart Avenue - Belmont Baptist	c 1915	Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	R	Goth Rev
128-5191-0041	1001 Stewart Avenue	c 1935	Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	R	Goth Rev
128-5191-0042	1002 Stewart Avenue	c 1900	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other

Site Number	Address/Name	Date Built	Condition	Threats	Significance	Theme	Style
128-5191-0043	1202 Stewart Avenue	c 1915	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	A4
128-5191-0044	1207 Stewart Avenue	c 1910	Good-Fair	Deterioration	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0045	1307 Stewart Avenue	c 1905	Good-Fair	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0046	1310 Stewart Avenue	c 1915	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0047	1318 Stewart Avenue	c 1915	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	B/C
128-5191-0048	1602 Stewart Avenue	c 1915	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0049	319 Dale Avenue	c 1895	Fair	Demolition Vacant Development	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0050	326 Dale Avenue	c 1895	Fair	Remodeled Neglect	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0051	426 Dale Avenue	c 1895	Fair	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0052	610 Dale Avenue	c 1895	Fair	None Known	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0053	711 Dale Avenue	c 1900	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0054	714 Dale Avenue	c 1906	Good- Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0055	715 Dale Avenue	c 1910	Fair	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0056	816 Dale Avenue	c 1900	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0057	819 Dale Avenue	c 1900	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0058	919 Dale Avenue	c 1920	Fair	None Known	Not Eligible	D	B/C
128-5191-0059	933 Dale Avenue	c 1920	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0060	1005 Dale Avenue	c 1895	Fair	Demolition	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0061	1026 Dale Avenue	c 1915	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0062	1123 Dale Avenue	c 1910	Good- Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0063	1202 Dale Avenue	c 1905	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0064	1328 Dale Avenue	c 1930	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	B/C
128-5191-0065	1608 Dale Avenue	c 1910	Fair	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0066	616 Jamison Avenue	c 1930	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	Col Rev
128-5191-0067	710 Jamison Avenue	c 1905	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	B/C
128-5191-0068	714 Jamison Avenue	c 1905	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0069	728 Jamison Avenue	c 1905	Fair	Deterioration	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0070	806 Jamison Avenue - Belmont Methodist	c 1921	Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	R	Goth Rev
128-5191-0071	828 Jamison Avenue	c 1930	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	C/T	Com
128-5191-0072	904 Jamison Avenue	c 1930	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	C/T	TR
128-5191-0073	1020 Jamison Avenue	c 1920	Good-Fair	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0074	1101 Jamison Avenue - Belmont Christian Church	c 1935	Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	R	Goth Rev
128-5191-0075	424 Bullitt Avenue	c 1895	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	Gothic
128-5191-0076	501 Bullitt Avenue	c 1915	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	Col Rev
128-5191-0077	627 Bullitt Avenue	c 1905	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0078	708 Bullitt Avenue	c 1895	Deteriorated	Demolition	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0079	711 Bullitt Avenue	c 1900	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0080	726 Bullitt Avenue	c 1900	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	QA

Site Number	Address/Name	Date Built	Condition	Threats	Significance	Theme	Style
128-5191-0081	728 Bullitt Avenue	c 1890	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0082	801 Bullitt Avenue	c 1905	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	C/T - D	other
128-5191-0083	802 Bullitt Avenue	c 1900	Good-Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0084	916 Bullitt Avenue	c 1905	Fair	Neglect Deterioration	Not Eligible	D	Col Rev
128-5191-0085	621 Elm Avenue	c 1915	Good-Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0086	625 Elm Avenue	c 1910	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0087	704 Elm Avenue	c 1910	Fair	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0088	826 Elm Avenue	c 1915	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	Dutch Col
128-5191-0089	642 Highland Avenue	c 1910	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0090	701 Highland Avenue	c 1905	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	QA - Col Rev
128-5191-0091	705 Highland Avenue	c 1910	Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0092	728 Highland Avenue - First Church of the Nazarene	c 1950	Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	R	Goth Rev
128-5191-0093	801 Highland Avenue	c 1905	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0094	809 Highland Avenue	c 1915	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	A4
128-5191-0095	816 Highland Avenue	c 1915	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	Col Rev
128-5191-0096	819 Highland Avenue	c 1915	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0097	930 Highland Avenue	c 1915	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0098	1037 Highland Avenue	c 1925	Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	D	B/C
128-5191-0099	611 Albemarle Avenue	c 1910	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	C/T - D	other
128-5191-0100	622 Albemarle Avenue	c 1910	Good-Fair	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0101	637 Albemarle Avenue	c 1910	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0102	602 4th Street	c 1905	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0103	514 5th Street	c 1900	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0104	521 5th Street	c 1895	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0105	526 5th Street	c 1900	Poor	Demolition	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0106	610 5th Street	c 1900	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0107	913 5th Street	c 1915	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0108	501 6th Street	c 1925	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	Col Rev
128-5191-0109	510 6th Street	c 1925	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	Col Rev
128-5191-0110	522 6th Street	c 1920	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	Col Rev
128-5191-0111	802 6th Street	c 1920	Good-Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	D	Col Rev
128-5191-0112	821 6th Street	c 1915	Good-Excellent	None Known	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0113	901 6th Street	c 1900	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0114	414 7th Street	c 1930	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	C/T	Com
128-5191-0115	1008 7th Street	c 1920	Good-	None Known	Not Eligible	C/T	Com

Site Number	Address/Name	Date Built	Condition	Threats	Significance	Theme	Style
			Excellent				
128-5191-0116	508 8th Street	c 1915	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	Col Rev
128-5191-0117	202 8 1/2 Street	c 1890	Poor	Demolition	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0118	206 9th Street	c 1895	Deteriorated	Deterioration	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0119	420 9th Street - Parsell's Confectionary	c 1900	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	C/T - D	Com
128-5191-0120	520 9th Street	c 1900	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	QA
128-5191-0121	111 10th Street	c 1890	Good	None Known	Further Study	D	other
128-5191-0122	127 10th Street	c 1895	Good-Fair	Deterioration	Not Eligible	D	other
128-5191-0123	108 17th Street	c 1920	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	C/T	other
128-5191-0124	200 17th Street	c 1940	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	TR
128-5191-0125	218 17th Street	c 1940	Good	None Known	Not Eligible	D	TR

CHAPTER 6: EVALUATION

Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places Criteria

Each surveyed property was evaluated according to the criteria of the National Park Service through the National Register Criteria for Evaluation administered by the Virginia Landmarks and National Registers. These criteria are outlined in National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and were used by Hill Studio to determine a property's relation to defined historic contexts, its period and areas of significance, as well as its level of integrity. In order to qualify for listing on the Virginia Landmarks and National Register (NRHP), a property or district must be determined to be significant through its association with an important historic context and it must retain its historic integrity. Based on this evaluation, a statement of significance is included in each site file.

Significance

In order for a property or district to be considered for National Register listing, it must be shown to be significant for one or more of the four NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. Significance of a property or district is determined through its association with an important historic context (historical pattern). Historic contexts relate to the 18 historic themes developed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) as follows: architecture/landscape architecture/community planning, commerce/trade, domestic, education, ethnicity/immigration, funerary, government/law/political, health care/medicine, industry/processing/extraction, landscape, military/defense, recreation/the arts, religion, social, settlement patterns, subsistence/agriculture, technology/engineering and transportation/communication. Properties and districts can be determined to be significant within more than one historic context. These could also be deemed significant on one or more geographic levels, that is, local, state and national.

Criteria

The Criteria describe how properties or districts are significant for their association with important event or persons (Criteria A or B, respectively), for their importance in design or construction (Criterion C) or for their potential to provide information (Criterion D) (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991). The following is a brief description of each of the four NRHP Criterion for Evaluation (excerpted from National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"):

Criterion A: Event

Properties can be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Types of events:

A specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history. A pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a

state or a nation.

Association of the Property with the Event:

The property must be documented to have existed at the time of the event or pattern of events and to have been associated with those events. A property is not eligible if its associations are speculative.

Significance of the Association:

Mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A. The property's specific association must be considered important as well.

Criterion B: Person:

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Significance of the Individual:

The persons associated with the property must be individually significant within an historic context. A property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group. It must be shown that the person gained importance within his or her profession or group during the time period associated with the property.

Association with the Property:

Properties eligible under Criterion B are usually those associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he or she achieved significance. The individual's association with the property must be documented. Speculative associations are not acceptable. Properties associated with living persons are usually not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Criterion C: Design/Construction:

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they 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. Resources that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, such as districts, are defined within the context of this criterion. Districts must be a unified entity and possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991: 5).

Distinctive Characteristics of Types, Periods and Methods of Construction:

To be eligible under this portion of Criterion C, a property must clearly illustrate, through "distinctive characteristics", the following:

- The pattern of features common to a particular class of resources;
- The individuality or variation of features that occur within the class;
- The evolution of that class; or
- The transition between classes of resources.

Work of a Master:

A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in a field, a known craftsman of consummate skill, or an anonymous craftsman whose work is distinguishable from others by its characteristic style and quality. The property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft. A property is not eligible as the work of a master, however, simply because it was designed by a prominent architect.

Properties Possessing High Artistic Values:

High artistic values may be expressed in many ways, including areas as diverse as community design or planning, engineering and sculpture. A property is eligible for its high artistic values if it so fully articulates a particular concept of design that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. A property is not eligible, however, if it does not express aesthetic ideals or design concepts more fully than other properties of its type.

Criterion D: Information Potential

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Archaeological Sites:

Criterion D most commonly applies to properties that contain or are likely to contain information bearing on an important archaeological research question.

Buildings, Structures and Objects:

Criterion D can also apply to buildings, structures and objects that contain important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information.

Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property or district to convey its significance. To be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a property or district must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register Criteria, but it also must have integrity. The Criteria recognize seven aspects that define integrity as follows: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991). The following is a brief description of each of the seven aspects of integrity (excerpted from the National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"):

Location:

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design:

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a

property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation and materials.

Setting:

Setting is the physical environment of an historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historic role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

Materials:

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form an historic property.

Workmanship:

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling:

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

Association:

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and an historic property.

Properties Listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places

Roanoke City Firehouse No. 6 (128-0051)

Properties Determined Eligible for National Register Listing

Southeast Roanoke Historic District

A Draft Preliminary Information Form (PIF) was prepared for the potential Southeast Roanoke Historic District and presented for a determination of eligibility by the VDHR Evaluation Team (See Appendix F). Based on their evaluation, the Southeast Roanoke Historic District is not recommended as eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks and National Register of Historic Places.

CHAPTER 7: RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the survey and evaluation of 125 properties in the Belmont neighborhood of Southeast Roanoke, Hill Studio, P.C. recommends that the following actions be taken in planning for future survey work and the stewardship of the historic resources already identified.

National Register Listing

- The American Viscose Corporation Plant has been determined eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks and National Register of Historic Places as an historic district under Criteria A. A nomination should be prepared for this complex as it played a significant role in the development of Southeast Roanoke.
- A Multiple Property Submission Form for all railroad-related structures in Roanoke, including the Roanoke Machine Shops, should be developed to aid in determining their eligibility for listing on the Virginia Landmarks and National Register.

Further Survey Work

The survey of the Belmont neighborhood was intended to provide an overall general understanding of the historical and architectural growth of Southeast Roanoke as well as its social history. The properties surveyed were selected to represent the variety of building types, forms, and styles as well as the socio-economic character and the chronological development of the area. Further survey work should be conducted in other areas of the city to gain a comprehensive knowledge of all historic neighborhoods and resources in Roanoke.

Sensitive Areas Surveys:

Areas of the city which are the focus of, or will in the future be the focus of, development or federally-funded rehabilitation should be surveyed to determine the significance and eligibility for National Register listing of either the individual buildings or districts. The city receives Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires recipients of federal funds to take into account historic properties. VDHR reviews and comments on projects that are funded with CDBG funds. Without adequate survey data and the development of a historic context, it has been difficult to determine, on a case-by-case basis, which properties being rehabilitated with CDBG funds are significant individually or are contributing elements to a potential historic district. Further, if the identified neighborhoods were determined potentially eligible for listing on the National Register as historic districts, a completed nomination form would identify all structures in the district as either contributing or non-contributing. Such determination and registration would streamline VDHR and the city's involvement in each of the federally-funded rehabilitation cases. Hill Studio recommends that the following areas should be surveyed:

- Gainsboro
- Gilmer

- Loudon/Melrose
- Norwich

Within the Belmont survey area, properties that may be threatened by demolition due to the expansion of transportation corridors or other development projects should be considered for relocation to vacant lots to restore the cohesiveness of the historic streetscapes of the neighborhood.

Potentially-Eligible Areas:

In addition to the survey of those areas determined eligible for listing on the National Register and those needing survey due to federally-funded projects, other neighborhoods in the city that have been identified as potentially eligible for listing should be surveyed. In conjunction with the survey work, PIFs should be prepared to determine their eligibility as an historic district. Based on our knowledge of Roanoke gained during the survey, Hill Studio recommends that the following neighborhoods be surveyed and investigated as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register:

- Gainsboro
- Gilmer
- Loudon/Melrose
- Norwich
- Downtown Roanoke Commercial District
- Grandin Road Commercial District

As the scope of this project was confined to the specified study areas and did not include an investigation into the historic resources of the city at large, a number of other potentially-eligible areas may exist and should be surveyed as well.

Documentation

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Survey (HAER):

It is recommended that all threatened properties and properties whose significance is particularly associated with their construction techniques or means of operation should be documented with measured drawings by HABS or HAER. Any industrial buildings or complexes that retain their original machinery should be documented in this manner. In particular, the Roanoke Machine Shops and the American Viscose Corporation Plant are recommended for this level of documentation.

Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF):

The Multiple Property Submission Form is a method of nominating groups of properties that are related by one or more common historic themes. The Multiple Property format is an effective way of organizing information collected in surveys of potentially eligible properties for registration purposes and in preservation planning. The format provides for properties to be evaluated as part of historic themes and patterns. The thematic approach allows the preservation specialist to address more than the unique resources, but to deal with resources having like characteristics and associations. It makes possible a comparative basis for examining a group of related resources to determine the relative importance among members of the group. For National Register registration,

the multiple property submission streamlines the nomination and designation of groups of eligible properties (National Register Bulletin 16 B).

The MPDF could provide an effective preservation tool for Roanoke to protect individual properties and groups of properties. Based on the survey of the project area, multiple property submissions are recommended for the following thematic groups:

- Railroad-related resources: The history of Roanoke is closely related to the development of the railroad as it provided the economic basis for the city. A MPDF of the city's railroad-related structures would be particularly beneficial to the city as it attempts to preserve its railroad heritage.
- School Buildings
- Fire Stations

Preservation Action

The following actions are recommended as ways to foster good stewardship of resources through a general awareness, understanding and appreciation of Belmont's history by its residents. It is important to realize that although Southeast Roanoke was not determined eligible for listing on the National Register as an historic district, the strong cultural history of this historic neighborhood should be recognized and celebrated. These actions are also recommended to help integrate the historic resources that have been identified by the survey into the revitalization of the neighborhood, thereby promoting Belmont as a unique community in which to live and work.

The City should be commended on several programs that are currently active in Southeast Roanoke. These programs, which include the Roanoke Neighborhood Partnership, the Rental Inspection Program, Operation Paintbrush, and the City Action Team, are actively working to promote the preservation of the historic fabric and community of Southeast Roanoke and should be continued. The inventory of vacant properties, a former program developed by the City to aid in advertising and selling these properties for rehabilitation, should be resumed.

A number of local organizations which have formed on private initiative to address the needs of the community should also be commended. As a member of one of these organizations explained:

"Communities thrive on family, neighbors and churches. But those connections are lost when people are struggling with bills, rent, child care and substandard rental housing ("The Invisible Inner City, p. 62.)

The Presbyterian Community Center is working with local residents towards solutions to these problems through its programs that include emergency financial assistance, student tutoring, parenting and literacy classes, and a free health clinic. Recently, the Center expanded its efforts by joining with local churches in the area to form the Southeast Roanoke Christian Coalition Partnership. Another agency, the Rescue Mission on Tazewell Avenue and Fourth Street, serves as a

community gathering place for many residents who eat meals at the mission. The Southeast Action Forum, which at one time enjoyed a large membership, is working to attract new, younger members and develop active leadership within the community. This organization is a member of the Roanoke Neighborhood Partnership and serves as an advocate to the city for the needs of the community.

Preservation Planning:

As the needs of Belmont and Southeast Roanoke vary in nature from the preservation of historic structures to the improvement of public infrastructure to the social problems of crime, health care, and unemployment, Hill Studio's primary recommendation is the development of a neighborhood plan for the area. The creation of such a plan would involve the City working directly with the residents to identify their immediate needs as well as their vision for the neighborhood's future. The plan would develop guidelines for future growth and development as well as recommend immediate actions and tools for addressing present-day concerns. Issues would be addressed on a comprehensive level that would serve to revitalize the historic community and to promote Southeast as a unique place to live and work in Roanoke. The City has recently initiated the development of a neighborhood plan for the Raleigh Court area and residents of Southeast should follow the progress of this plan and request the City to conduct a similar program in their neighborhood.

Preservation Tools:

As the significance of Belmont and Southeast lies in its development as a neighborhood of working-class residents, the primary recommendation is to maintain and stabilize the existing historic housing stock. Financial incentives at the local, state, and federal level should be developed and promoted to encourage local property owners to preserve, maintain, and adaptively reuse their historic properties in accordance with the goals of the City's Comprehensive Plan. Tools on the federal and state level include the tax-credit programs, the Virginia Housing Partnership Fund, and Community Development Block Grants. On the local level, tools such as tax abatements, local historic district designation, or a neighborhood design district to guide new construction would also contribute to the preservation efforts. On the community level, local banks should be approached to provide low-interest loans or to assist in establishing revolving funds and a Southeast Community Development Corporation should be formed. Local volunteer initiatives, such as Habitat for Humanity and the new "Christmas In April" program should be explored as tools for helping the elderly and those who are financially or physically disabled maintain their historic homes. While no single program is the complete solution to the financial challenges of preservation, by making as many tools as possible available to the property owners, the cumulative effect of these programs makes preservation and adaptive reuse more feasible and appealing.

Adaptive Reuse of Historic Structures:

Southeast Roanoke has a number of vacant and abandoned buildings in the area. The inventory program once conducted by the City to advertise vacant properties should be resumed as an effective method of rehabilitating these properties rather than citations that lead to condemnation and demolition. Where possible, compatible uses should be found for these buildings. In particular, the small-scale neighborhood stores have been abandoned in many cases and suitable new businesses should be found for them that would provide goods and services to the local community. In those cases where the original use is no longer a viable option, adaptive reuse would promote the retention

of the historic fabric of the city while allowing for new uses that correspond more directly with current market needs. Adaptive reuse is the preferred alternative to demolition. In particular, many of the industrial buildings located adjacent to the railroad tracks should be targeted for adaptive re-use.

The large American Viscose Corporation Plant, which currently exists under private ownership as the Roanoke Industrial Park, is a large industrial complex that provides great opportunities for adaptive reuse. As a National-Register eligible district, the rehabilitation expenses for the property would be eligible for state and federal tax credits once it is listed. Development of this industrial complex, which could include job-training sites, would provide a great source of employment for the working-class neighborhood of Southeast.

In addition to the vacancy problem, the conversion of many of the larger residences to multi-family units has resulted in the inappropriate rehabilitation of many of these properties. Changes in the zoning to allow for mixed commercial and/or residential use of some of these larger residences, as has occurred in Old Southwest, may promote a more sensitive approach to their rehabilitation and reuse.

Public Education

An understanding and appreciation of the neighborhood's historic resources gained through education and awareness is the key to promoting responsible stewardship of these resources and the heritage they represent. Belmont is fortunate to have an active citizen's group in the Southeast Action Forum. Their efforts to preserve and promote a sense of community in Southeast can be furthered by the following actions:

- Develop an oral history program to collect the knowledge of places, times and events as recalled by the older residents of the area. In particular, groups that have not previously been included in recorded histories of the city should be recognized and documented, such as the workers involved with the railroad and various industries that were so important to Roanoke's history, should be interviewed. While several oral interviews were conducted as part of this survey, this effort should be greatly expanded. A wealth of information on the social history of the community exists in the memories of many of the older residents and these memories are not a replenishable resource.
- Develop a video that would integrate the scripted slide show prepared for this survey with oral histories and historic photographs. This mixed-media documentation would bring to life the story of the development of Southeast Roanoke as a working-class neighborhood that was so closely tied to the development of Roanoke. The video, which would be available to local civic and school groups, would serve to promote an awareness of and an appreciation for the history of Southeast Roanoke as well as a sense of pride in the community today. The Virginia Foundation for the Humanities may provide a source of funding for this and the oral history project.
- Work with the Virginia Museum of Transportation to develop an exhibit that would document the history of the local Norfolk & Western Railway labor force. This exhibit, which would complement

the current exhibit on the African-American railroad worker, would promote an awareness and appreciation for this large work force that was so influential in the development of Roanoke.

- Preserve and promote the City Cemetery as an educational resource for the city at large with a guide and markers explaining the accomplishments of many of the early citizens buried there. Local groups, such as the churches, scout troops, 4-H clubs, and the Roanoke Valley Preservation League should work together with the City to maintain the cemetery property on a regular basis.

- Promote community gatherings such as the Harvest Festival sponsored by the Southeast Roanoke Christian Coalition Partnership. The traditional social structure which revolved around one's place of work, worship, and education should be revived through church socials or bazaars, school reunions, and social clubs to recapture the sense of community and heritage that once characterized the area.

GLOSSARY

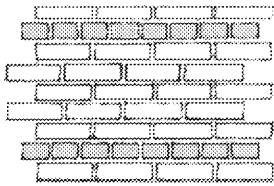
Styles

- Craftsman*** The Craftsman style became popular in the early-20th century as an American extension of the British Arts and Crafts movement that was a reaction against the mass-production associated with the Industrial Revolution. It championed traditional handcraftsmanship and natural materials. It was typically applied as detailing to the 1-1/2 story bungalow house form. Characteristics of the style include: a mixture of natural materials, such as stone, wood shingles, stucco, and cobblestones; gently-pitched broad gable roofs with dormers and exposed rafters; porches supported by battered columns on piers; and multi-paned window and door glazing in a variety of geometric shapes.
- Colonial Revival*** The Colonial Revival refers to several different interpretations of colonial forms. Developed in the late 19th and 20th century, it was inspired by the nation's awareness of an interest in American history following the Centennial Celebration of 1876. Features from English, Dutch, French and Spanish colonial prototypes were often copies or combined.
- Italianate*** The Italianate style was introduced to America through pattern books in the 1830s and dominated architectural design through the mid-19th century. It can be picturesque like an Italian villa with towers and cupolas, or classically restrained as an urban Italian palazzo. Features include wide, overhanging eaves with cornice brackets, arched window and door openings with ornate hoods or surrounds, and grouped windows.
- Queen-Anne*** The Queen-Anne style became popular in the late-19th century and is closely associated with the development of the railroad as it made the mass-produced, scroll-sawn detail elements of the style widely available. This style is characterized by an asymmetrical composition with a variety of forms, textures, materials, and colors. This is achieved through the use of towers, turrets, bays, tall chimneys, and wrap-around porches. Contrasting materials, decorative brickwork or wood siding and colored glass in the windows add to the texture. Scroll-sawn detailing, particularly in the porches, are a trademark of this style. In the "free-classic" interpretation of the style, classical detailing such as columns with capitals, dentils, Palladian-motif window and door openings were added to the asymmetrical Queen-Anne form.
- Vernacular*** Refers to local building practices as traditions, function, materials, and craftsmanship guide the construction of buildings. Although such buildings are not designed in the academic styles, they are often influenced by the popularity of these styles. Typically, buildings that are vernacular in form may feature detailing that reflects a current style.

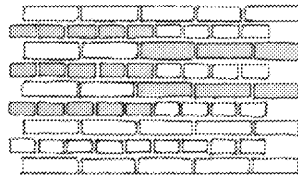
Detailing

<i>Christian Doors</i>	Six-panel doors whose pattern is said to depict a cross over an open Bible.
<i>Corbelling</i>	Brick or masonry work in courses built with one row projecting slightly beyond the other to create a stacked effect, like a series of corbels.
<i>Cornice</i>	In classical architecture, the upper projecting section of an entablature. The projecting ornamental molding along the top of a building at the roof-to-wall juncture.
<i>Denticulated</i>	Detailing consisting of dentils, small square blocks used in a row in classical cornices.
<i>Entablature</i>	In classical architecture, the part of a structure between the column capital and the roof, comprising the architrave, frieze, and cornice.
<i>Frieze</i>	The middle division of an entablature, between the cornice and the architrave. The decorated band along the upper part of a wall below the cornice.
<i>Modillions</i>	An ornamental bracket used in series under the cornice in classical entablatures.
<i>Oriel Window</i>	A bay window on the upper floor only.
<i>Palladian Window</i>	A tripartite window opening with a large arched central light and flanking rectangular side lights.
<i>Portico</i>	A major porch, sometimes two stories in height. Typically it has a pedimented roof supported by classical columns.
<i>Quatrefoil</i>	Four-leaf tracery of Gothic windows.
<i>Transom</i>	A horizontal light above a window or door.
<i>Vergeboard</i>	A board, often ornately carved, attached to the end gables of a roof. Also called a "bargeboard."

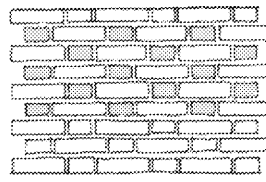
Brick and Stone Patterns



American Bond

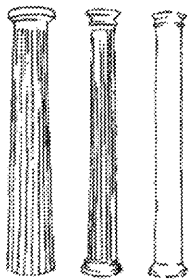


English Bond

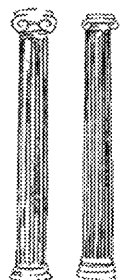


Flemish Bond

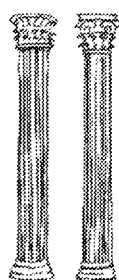
Column Styles



Doric



Ionic



Corinthian

Roof Forms

Front-Gabled Roof The entrance to the structure is on the gable end of the house.



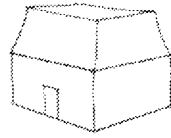
Gambrel Roof A roof that has two slopes on two sides.



Jerkin-Head/Clipped Gable Roof A gable roof with the gable end clipped back at the ridgeline.



Mansard Roof A roof that has two slopes on all four sides.



Pedimented Gable A pediment formed at the gable end of the roof by a wide band of trim around all three sides of the gable, which continues around the other three sides of the building.

Side-Gabled Roof The entrance to the structure is on the non-gable of the structure.



Building Forms

Bungalow Form A side-gable house with central dormer. The porch extends across the width of the house and is covered by an extension of the roof.

I-House A two-story, single-pile, side-gable house with three bays and a central passage.

***L-Shape/
Intersecting Gable*** An intersecting gable house with a partial porch inset in the L (ell).

***Side-Gable,
Central Peak*** A side-gable house with a small gable centered over the porch.

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APPENDIX A:
LIST OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES
BY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
128-5191-0001	Ice Plant, 1302 Wise Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0002	House, 1407 Wise Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0003	House, 1511 Wise Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0004	House, 1607 Wise Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0005	House, 1724 Wise Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0006	H.L. Lawson and Son, Inc.	ROANOKE
128-5191-0007	M.D.'s Sports Stop	ROANOKE
128-5191-0008	Blue Ridge Packing Company Tri-City Towing	ROANOKE
128-5191-0009	AEP Substation Building	ROANOKE
128-5191-0010	Safety Motor Transfer Corp. Garage H. L. Lawson Warehouse	ROANOKE
128-5191-0011	House, 1414 Campbell Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0012	House, 1701 Campbell Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0013	House, 1517 Kirk Avenue	ROANOKE
128-5191-0014	House, 407 Church Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0015	Ideal Laundry Factory	ROANOKE
128-5191-0016	House, 1213 Church Avenue	ROANOKE
128-5191-0017	Gusler House Time Technologies	ROANOKE
128-5191-0018	First Methodist Church Tazewell Methodist Church Rescue Mission	ROANOKE
128-5191-0019	City Cemetery	ROANOKE
128-5191-0020	House, 621 Tazewell Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0021	House, 703 Tazewell Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0022	House, 712 Tazewell Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0023	House, 717 Tazewell Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0024	House, 725 Tazewell Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0025	Goode's Grocery	ROANOKE
128-5191-0026	House, 821 Tazewell Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0027	Ludwick, Charles P., House House, 906 Tazewell Avenue	ROANOKE
128-5191-0028	House, 916 Tazewell Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0029	Saleeba's Grocery Roberts' Grocery	ROANOKE
128-5191-0030	Tinnell's Grocery Norm's Garage	ROANOKE
128-5191-0031	Bartlett's Store	ROANOKE
128-5191-0032	House, 1308 Tazewell Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0033	House, 1601 Tazewell Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0034	House, 1617 Tazewell Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0035	House, 609 Stewart Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0036	House, 611 Stewart Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0037	House, 703 Stewart Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0038	House, 708 Stewart Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0039	House, 806 Stewart Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0040	Belmont Baptist Church	ROANOKE
128-5191-0041	Belmont Church of God Harvest Baptist Church	ROANOKE
128-5191-0042	House, 1002 Stewart Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0043	House, 1202 Stewart Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0044	House, 1207 Stewart Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0045	House, 1307 Stewart Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0046	House, 1310 Stewart Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0047	House, 1318 Stewart Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0048	Graham, W. D., House	ROANOKE
128-5191-0049	House, 319 Dale Avenue, SE	ROANOKE

128-5191-0050	House, 326 Dale Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0051	House, 426 Dale Avenue	ROANOKE
128-5191-0052	House, 610 Dale Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0053	House, 711 Dale Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0054	Belmont Methodist Parsonage House, 714 Dale Avenue	ROANOKE
128-5191-0055	House, 715 Dale Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0056	House, 816 Dale Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0057	House, 819 Dale Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0058	House, 919 Dale Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0059	House, 933 Dale Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0060	House, 1005 Dale Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0061	Duplex, 1026 Dale Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0062	House, 1123 Dale Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0063	House, 1202 Dale Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0064	House, 1328 Dale Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0065	House, 1608 Dale Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0066	House, 616 Jamison Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0067	House, 710 Jamison Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0068	House, 714 Jamison Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0069	House, 728 Jamison Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0070	Belmont Methodist Episcopal Church Belmont Methodist Church Belmont United Methodist Church	ROANOKE
128-5191-0071	Kroger Grocery Salvation Army Thrift Store	ROANOKE
128-5191-0072	Eat Well Chili Shop	ROANOKE
128-5191-0073	House, 1020 Jamison Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0074	Belmont Christian Church	ROANOKE
128-5191-0075	McGeehee, J.J. House	ROANOKE
128-5191-0076	House, 501 Bullitt Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0077	House, 627 Bullitt Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0078	House, 708 Bullitt Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0079	House, 711 Bullitt Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0080	House, 726 Bullitt Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0081	House, 728 Bullitt Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0082	Star Valley Building Supply Apartments, 801 Bullitt Avenue McGhee's Grocery Store	ROANOKE
128-5191-0083	Allison, W.F., House House, 802 Bullitt Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0084	House, 916 Bullitt Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0085	House, 621 Elm Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0086	House, 625 Elm Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0087	House, 720 Elm Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0088	House, 826 Elm Avenue	ROANOKE
128-5191-0089	House, 642 Highland Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0090	House, 701 Highland Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0091	House, 705 Highland Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0092	First Church of the Nazarene	ROANOKE
128-5191-0093	House, 801 Highland Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0094	House, 809 Highland Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0095	House, 816 Highland Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0096	House, 819 Highland Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0097	House, 930 Highland Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0098	Belcher, William, House House, 1037 Highland Avenue	ROANOKE
128-5191-0099	Purity Grocery Co./Hannabass Grocery	ROANOKE
128-5191-0100	House, 622 Albemarle Avenue, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0101	House, 637 Albemarle Avenue	ROANOKE
128-5191-0102	House, 602 4th Street, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0103	House, 514 5th Street, SE House, 414 5th Street, SE	ROANOKE

128-5191-0104	House, 521 5th Street, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0105	House, 526 Fifth Street, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0106	House, 610 5th Street, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0107	House, 913 5th Street SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0108	House, 501 6th Street, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0109	House, 510 6th Street, SE C.A.R.R. Co.	ROANOKE
128-5191-0110	House, 522 6th Street, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0111	House, 802 6th Street	ROANOKE
128-5191-0112	House, 821 6th Street	ROANOKE
128-5191-0113	House, 901 6th Street, SE	ROANOKE
	House, 801 6th Street, SE	
128-5191-0114	Brumfield's/Oliver's/Clark's Grocery Apartment, 414 7th Street	ROANOKE
128-5191-0115	Happy Hair Beauty Salon	ROANOKE
128-5191-0116	House, 508 8th Street, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0117	House, 202 8 1/2 Street, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0118	Campbell, Victor Wayne, House House, 206 9th Street, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0119	Parsell's Restaurant Parsell's Confectionary Candy Shack Grocery	ROANOKE
128-5191-0120	House, 520 9th Street, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0121	House, 111 10th Street, SE House, 17 10th Street, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0122	House, 127 10th Street, SE	ROANOKE
128-5191-0123	Argenbright's Grocery	ROANOKE
128-5191-0124	House, 1701 Kirk Avenue	ROANOKE
128-5191-0125	House, 218 17th Street	ROANOKE

125 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

APPENDIX B:
LIST OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES
BY HISTORIC CONTEXT

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
128-5191-0019	1875	ca City Cemetery
128-5191-0061	1890	ca Duplex, 1026 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0117	1890	ca House, 202 8 1/2 Street, SE
128-5191-0081	1890	ca House, 728 Bullitt Avenue, SE
128-5191-0118	1895	ca Campbell, Victor Wayne, House House, 206 9th Street, SE
128-5191-0025	1895	ca Goode's Grocery
128-5191-0060	1895	ca House, 1005 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0121	1895	ca House, 111 10th Street, SE House, 17 10th Street, SE
128-5191-0122	1895	ca House, 127 10th Street, SE
128-5191-0049	1895	ca House, 319 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0050	1895	ca House, 326 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0051	1895	ca House, 426 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0104	1895	ca House, 521 5th Street, SE
128-5191-0052	1895	ca House, 610 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0036	1895	ca House, 611 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0020	1895	ca House, 621 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0021	1895	ca House, 703 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0078	1895	ca House, 708 Bullitt Avenue, SE
128-5191-0023	1895	ca House, 717 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0026	1895	ca House, 821 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0028	1895	ca House, 916 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0075	1895	ca McGeehee, J.J. House
128-5191-0029	1895	ca Saleeba's Grocery Roberts' Grocery
128-5191-0083	1900	ca Allison, W.F., House House, 802 Bullitt Avenue, SE
128-5191-0042	1900	ca House, 1002 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0002	1900	ca House, 1407 Wise Avenue, SE
128-5191-0012	1900	ca House, 1701 Campbell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0103	1900	ca House, 514 5th Street, SE House, 414 5th Street, SE
128-5191-0120	1900	ca House, 520 9th Street, SE
128-5191-0105	1900	ca House, 526 Fifth Street, SE
128-5191-0038	1900	ca House, 708 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0079	1900	ca House, 711 Bullitt Avenue, SE
128-5191-0053	1900	ca House, 711 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0024	1900	ca House, 725 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0080	1900	ca House, 726 Bullitt Avenue, SE
128-5191-0056	1900	ca House, 816 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0057	1900	ca House, 819 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0113	1900	ca House, 901 6th Street, SE House, 801 6th Street, SE
128-5191-0001	1900	ca Ice Plant, 1302 Wise Avenue, SE
128-5191-0027	1900	ca Ludwick, Charles P., House House, 906 Tazewell Avenue
128-5191-0119	1900	ca Parsell's Restaurant Parsell's Confectionary Candy Shack Grocery
128-5191-0063	1905	ca House, 1202 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0045	1905	ca House, 1307 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0003	1905	ca House, 1511 Wise Avenue, SE
128-5191-0004	1905	ca House, 1607 Wise Avenue, SE
128-5191-0076	1905	ca House, 501 Bullitt Avenue, SE
128-5191-0102	1905	ca House, 602 4th Street, SE
128-5191-0035	1905	ca House, 609 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0077	1905	ca House, 627 Bullitt Avenue, SE

128-5191-0090	1905	ca House, 701 Highland Avenue, SE
128-5191-0037	1905	ca House, 703 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0068	1905	ca House, 714 Jamison Avenue, SE
128-5191-0069	1905	ca House, 728 Jamison Avenue, SE
128-5191-0093	1905	ca House, 801 Highland Avenue, SE
128-5191-0084	1905	ca House, 916 Bullitt Avenue, SE
128-5191-0082	1905	ca Star Valley Building Supply Apartments, 801 Bullitt Avenue McGhee's Grocery Store
128-5191-0054	1906	Belmont Methodist Parsonage House, 714 Dale Avenue
128-5191-0017	1910	ca Gusler House Time Technologies
128-5191-0062	1910	ca House, 1123 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0044	1910	ca House, 1207 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0065	1910	ca House, 1608 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0034	1910-1915	House, 1617 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0014	1910	ca House, 407 Church Avenue, SE
128-5191-0106	1910	ca House, 610 5th Street, SE
128-5191-0100	1910	ca House, 622 Albemarle Avenue, SE
128-5191-0086	1910	ca House, 625 Elm Avenue, SE
128-5191-0101	1910	ca House, 637 Albemarle Avenue
128-5191-0089	1910	ca House, 642 Highland Avenue, SE
128-5191-0091	1910	ca House, 705 Highland Avenue, SE
128-5191-0055	1910	ca House, 715 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0087	1910	ca House, 720 Elm Avenue, SE
128-5191-0099	1910	ca Purity Grocery Co./Hannabass Grocery
128-5191-0040	1915	ca Belmont Baptist Church
128-5191-0008	1915	ca Blue Ridge Packing Company Tri-City Towing
128-5191-0048	1915	ca Graham, W. D., House
128-5191-0043	1915	ca House, 1202 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0046	1915	ca House, 1310 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0047	1915	ca House, 1318 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0011	1915	ca House, 1414 Campbell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0013	1915	ca House, 1517 Kirk Avenue
128-5191-0116	1915	ca House, 508 8th Street, SE
128-5191-0066	1915	ca House, 616 Jamison Avenue, SE
128-5191-0085	1915	ca House, 621 Elm Avenue, SE
128-5191-0094	1915	ca House, 809 Highland Avenue, SE
128-5191-0095	1915	ca House, 816 Highland Avenue, SE
128-5191-0096	1915	ca House, 819 Highland Avenue, SE
128-5191-0112	1915	ca House, 821 6th Street
128-5191-0088	1915	ca House, 826 Elm Avenue
128-5191-0107	1915	ca House, 913 5th Street SE
128-5191-0097	1915	ca House, 930 Highland Avenue, SE
128-5191-0015	1915-1920	Ideal Laundry Factory
128-5191-0123	1920	ca Argenbright's Grocery
128-5191-0031	1920	ca Bartlett's Store
128-5191-0115	1920	ca Happy Hair Beauty Salon
128-5191-0073	1920	ca House, 1020 Jamison Avenue, SE
128-5191-0032	1920	ca House, 1308 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0110	1920-1925	House, 522 6th Street, SE
128-5191-0111	1920	ca House, 802 6th Street
128-5191-0058	1920	ca House, 919 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0059	1920	ca House, 933 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0070	1921	ca Belmont Methodist Episcopal Church Belmont Methodist Church Belmont United Methodist Church
128-5191-0009	1925	ca AEP Substation Building
128-5191-0098	1925	ca Belcher, William, House House, 1037 Highland Avenue
128-5191-0018	1925	ca First Methodist Church Tazewell Methodist Church

		Rescue Mission
128-5191-0016	1925	ca House, 1213 Church Avenue
128-5191-0005	1925	ca House, 1724 Wise Avenue, SE
128-5191-0108	1925	ca House, 501 6th Street, SE
128-5191-0109	1925	ca House, 510 6th Street, SE
		C.A.R.R. Co.
128-5191-0022	1925	ca House, 712 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0114	1930	ca Brumfield's/Oliver's/Clark's Grocery
		Apartment, 414 7th Street
128-5191-0072	1930	ca Eat Well Chili Shop
128-5191-0064	1930	ca House, 1328 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0067	1930	ca House, 710 Jamison Avenue, SE
128-5191-0039	1930	ca House, 806 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0071	1930	ca Kroger Grocery
		Salvation Army Thrift Store
128-5191-0074	1935	ca Belmont Christian Church
128-5191-0041	1935	ca Belmont Church of God
		Harvest Baptist Church
128-5191-0006	1935	ca H.L. Lawson and Son, Inc.
128-5191-0007	1935	ca M.D.'s Sports Stop
128-5191-0030	1935	ca Tinnell's Grocery
		Norm's Garage
128-5191-0092	1937	ca First Church of the Nazarene
128-5191-0033	1940	ca House, 1601 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0124	1940	ca House, 1701 Kirk Avenue
128-5191-0125	1940	ca House, 218 17th Street
128-5191-0010	1940	ca Safety Motor Transfer Corp. Garage
		H. L. Lawson Warehouse

125 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

APPENDIX C:
LIST OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES
BY CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

WUZIT REPORT

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
128-5191-0001	Ice Plant, 1302 Wise Avenue, SE	Commercial Building
128-5191-0002	House, 1407 Wise Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0003	House, 1511 Wise Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0004	House, 1607 Wise Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0005	House, 1724 Wise Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0006	H.L. Lawson and Son, Inc.	Warehouse
128-5191-0007	M.D.'s Sports Stop	Service Station
128-5191-0008	Blue Ridge Packing Company Tri-City Towing	Other
128-5191-0009	AEP Substation Building	Power Station
128-5191-0010	Safety Motor Transfer Corp. Garage H. L. Lawson Warehouse	Garage
128-5191-0011	House, 1414 Campbell Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0012	House, 1701 Campbell Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling Garage
128-5191-0013	House, 1517 Kirk Avenue	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0014	House, 407 Church Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling Service Station Garage
128-5191-0015	Ideal Laundry Factory	Factory
128-5191-0016	House, 1213 Church Avenue	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0017	Gusler House Time Technologies	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0018	First Methodist Church Tazewell Methodist Church Rescue Mission	Church
128-5191-0019	City Cemetery	Cemetery
128-5191-0020	House, 621 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0021	House, 703 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0022	House, 712 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0023	House, 717 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling Garage
128-5191-0024	House, 725 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling Shed
128-5191-0025	Goode's Grocery	Mixed:Commerc/Domest Garage
128-5191-0026	House, 821 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0027	Ludwick, Charles P., House House, 906 Tazewell Avenue	Single Dwelling Garage
128-5191-0028	House, 916 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0029	Saleeba's Grocery Roberts' Grocery	Mixed:Commerc/Domest Garage
128-5191-0030	Tinnell's Grocery Norm's Garage	Commercial Building
128-5191-0031	Bartlett's Store	Commercial Building
128-5191-0032	House, 1308 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0033	House, 1601 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0034	House, 1617 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0035	House, 609 Stewart Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0036	House, 611 Stewart Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0037	House, 703 Stewart Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0038	House, 708 Stewart Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling Garage
128-5191-0039	House, 806 Stewart Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling Mixed Use: Other
128-5191-0040	Belmont Baptist Church	Church
128-5191-0041	Belmont Church of God Harvest Baptist Church	Church

128-5191-0087	House, 720 Elm Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0088	House, 826 Elm Avenue	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0089	House, 642 Highland Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0090	House, 701 Highland Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0091	House, 705 Highland Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0092	First Church of the Nazarene	Church
128-5191-0093	House, 801 Highland Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling Garage
128-5191-0094	House, 809 Highland Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0095	House, 816 Highland Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0096	House, 819 Highland Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0097	House, 930 Highland Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0098	Belcher, William, House House, 1037 Highland Avenue	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0099	Purity Grocery Co./Hannabass Grocery	Mixed:Commerc/Domest Garage
128-5191-0100	House, 622 Albemarle Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0101	House, 637 Albemarle Avenue	Single Dwelling Garage
128-5191-0102	House, 602 4th Street, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0103	House, 514 5th Street, SE House, 414 5th Street, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0104	House, 521 5th Street, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0105	House, 526 Fifth Street, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0106	House, 610 5th Street, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0107	House, 913 5th Street SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0108	House, 501 6th Street, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0109	House, 510 6th Street, SE C.A.R.R. Co.	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0110	House, 522 6th Street, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0111	House, 802 6th Street	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0112	House, 821 6th Street	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0113	House, 901 6th Street, SE House, 801 6th Street, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0114	Brumfield's/Oliver's/Clark's Grocery Apartment, 414 7th Street	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0115	Happy Hair Beauty Salon	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0116	House, 508 8th Street, SE	Single Dwelling Garage
128-5191-0117	House, 202 8 1/2 Street, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0118	Campbell, Victor Wayne, House House, 206 9th Street, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0119	Parsell's Restaurant Parsell's Confectionary Candy Shack Grocery	Mixed:Commerc/Domest
128-5191-0120	House, 520 9th Street, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0121	House, 111 10th Street, SE House, 17 10th Street, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0122	House, 127 10th Street, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0123	Argenbright's Grocery	Commercial Building
128-5191-0124	House, 1701 Kirk Avenue	Single Dwelling Garage
128-5191-0125	House, 218 17th Street	Single Dwelling

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128-5191-0042	House, 1002 Stewart Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0043	House, 1202 Stewart Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0044	House, 1207 Stewart Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0045	House, 1307 Stewart Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0046	House, 1310 Stewart Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0047	House, 1318 Stewart Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling Garage
128-5191-0048	Graham, W. D., House	Single Dwelling Workshop
128-5191-0049	House, 319 Dale Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0050	House, 326 Dale Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0051	House, 426 Dale Avenue	Single Dwelling Garage
128-5191-0052	House, 610 Dale Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0053	House, 711 Dale Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0054	Belmont Methodist Parsonage House, 714 Dale Avenue	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0055	House, 715 Dale Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0056	House, 816 Dale Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0057	House, 819 Dale Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling Garage
128-5191-0058	House, 919 Dale Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0059	House, 933 Dale Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling Garage
128-5191-0060	House, 1005 Dale Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling Garage
128-5191-0061	Duplex, 1026 Dale Avenue, SE	Multiple dwelling Garage
128-5191-0062	House, 1123 Dale Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling Garage
128-5191-0063	House, 1202 Dale Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling Garage Other
128-5191-0064	House, 1328 Dale Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0065	House, 1608 Dale Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0066	House, 616 Jamison Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0067	House, 710 Jamison Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0068	House, 714 Jamison Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0069	House, 728 Jamison Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling Garage
128-5191-0070	Belmont Methodist Episcopal Church Belmont Methodist Church Belmont United Methodist Church	Church
128-5191-0071	Kroger Grocery Salvation Army Thrift Store	Commercial Building
128-5191-0072	Eat Well Chili Shop	Service Station
128-5191-0073	House, 1020 Jamison Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0074	Belmont Christian Church	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0075	McGeehee, J.J. House	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0076	House, 501 Bullitt Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0077	House, 627 Bullitt Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0078	House, 708 Bullitt Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0079	House, 711 Bullitt Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0080	House, 726 Bullitt Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0081	House, 728 Bullitt Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0082	Star Valley Building Supply Apartments, 801 Bullitt Avenue McGhee's Grocery Store	Mixed:Commerc/Domest Garage
128-5191-0083	Allison, W.F., House House, 802 Bullitt Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0084	House, 916 Bullitt Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling Garage
128-5191-0085	House, 621 Elm Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling
128-5191-0086	House, 625 Elm Avenue, SE	Single Dwelling

APPENDIX D:

LIST OF SURVEYED

PROPERTIES BY WUZIT USE

ADDRESS REPORT

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS
128-5191-0102	House, 602 4th Street, SE	602 4th Street, SE
128-5191-0103	House, 514 5th Street, SE	414 5th Street, SE
	House, 414 5th Street, SE	514 5th Street
128-5191-0103	House, 514 5th Street, SE	414 5th Street, SE
	House, 414 5th Street, SE	514 5th Street
128-5191-0106	House, 610 5th Street, SE	610 5th Street, SE
128-5191-0104	House, 521 5th Street, SE	521 5th Street, SE
128-5191-0107	House, 913 5th Street SE	913 5th Street, SE
128-5191-0113	House, 901 6th Street, SE	801 6th Street, SE
	House, 801 6th Street, SE	901 6th Street
128-5191-0111	House, 802 6th Street	802 6th Street
128-5191-0113	House, 901 6th Street, SE	801 6th Street, SE
	House, 801 6th Street, SE	901 6th Street
128-5191-0109	House, 510 6th Street, SE	510 6th Street, SE
	C.A.R.R. Co.	
128-5191-0110	House, 522 6th Street, SE	522 6th Street, SE
128-5191-0108	House, 501 6th Street, SE	501 6th Street, SE
128-5191-0112	House, 821 6th Street	821 6th Street, SE
128-5191-0115	Happy Hair Beauty Salon	1008 7th Street, SE
128-5191-0114	Brumfield's/Oliver's/Clark's	414 7th Street, SE
	Grocery	
	Apartment, 414 7th Street	
128-5191-0117	House, 202 8 1/2 Street, SE	202 8 1/2 Street, SE
128-5191-0116	House, 508 8th Street, SE	508 8th Street, SE
128-5191-0119	Parsell's Restaurant	420 9th Street, SE
	Parsell's Confectionary	
	Candy Shack Grocery	
128-5191-0120	House, 520 9th Street, SE	520 9th Street, SE

ADDRESS REPORT

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS
128-5191-0118	Campbell, Victor Wayne, House House, 206 9th Street, SE	206 9th Street, SE
128-5191-0121	House, 111 10th Street, SE House, 17 10th Street, SE	17 10th Street 111 10th Street, SE
128-5191-0121	House, 111 10th Street, SE House, 17 10th Street, SE	17 10th Street 111 10th Street, SE
128-5191-0122	House, 127 10th Street, SE	127 10th Street, SE
128-5191-0125	House, 218 17th Street	218 17th Street, SE
128-5191-0123	Argenbright's Grocery	108 17th Street, SE
128-5191-0099	Purity Grocery Co./Hannabass Grocery	611 Albemarle Avenue, SE
128-5191-0101	House, 637 Albemarle Avenue	637 Albemarle Avenue, SE
128-5191-0100	House, 622 Albemarle Avenue, SE	622 Albemarle Avenue, SE
128-5191-0081	House, 728 Bullitt Avenue, SE	728 Bullitt Avenue
128-5191-0075	McGeehee, J.J. House	424 Bullitt Avenue, SE
128-5191-0076	House, 501 Bullitt Avenue, SE	501 Bullitt Avenue, SE
128-5191-0079	House, 711 Bullitt Avenue, SE	711 Bullitt Avenue, SE
128-5191-0082	Star Valley Building Supply Apartments, 801 Bullitt Avenue McGhee's Grocery Store	801 Bullitt Avenue, SE
128-5191-0078	House, 708 Bullitt Avenue, SE	708 Bullitt Avenue, SE
128-5191-0077	House, 627 Bullitt Avenue, SE	627 Bullitt Avenue, SE
128-5191-0083	Allison, W.F., House House, 802 Bullitt Avenue, SE	802 Bullitt Avenue, SE
128-5191-0080	House, 726 Bullitt Avenue, SE	726 Bullitt Avenue, SE
128-5191-0084	House, 916 Bullitt Avenue, SE	916 Bullitt Avenue, SE
128-5191-0012	House, 1701 Campbell Avenue, SE	1701 Campbell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0006	H.L. Lawson and Son, Inc.	631 Campbell Avenue, SE

ADDRESS REPORT

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS
128-5191-0007	M.D.'s Sports Stop	829 Campbell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0008	Blue Ridge Packing Company Tri-City Towing	845 Campbell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0009	AEP Substation Building	1001 Campbell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0010	Safety Motor Transfer Corp. Garage H. L. Lawson Warehouse	1201 Campbell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0011	House, 1414 Campbell Avenue, SE	1414 Campbell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0014	House, 407 Church Avenue, SE	407 Church Avenue, SE
128-5191-0015	Ideal Laundry Factory	728 Church Avenue, SE
128-5191-0016	House, 1213 Church Avenue	1213 Church Avenue, SE
128-5191-0059	House, 933 Dale Avenue, SE	933 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0052	House, 610 Dale Avenue, SE	610 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0051	House, 426 Dale Avenue	426 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0056	House, 816 Dale Avenue, SE	816 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0057	House, 819 Dale Avenue, SE	819 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0060	House, 1005 Dale Avenue, SE	1005 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0061	Duplex, 1026 Dale Avenue, SE	1026 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0063	House, 1202 Dale Avenue, SE	1202 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0055	House, 715 Dale Avenue, SE	715 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0058	House, 919 Dale Avenue, SE	919 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0065	House, 1608 Dale Avenue, SE	1608 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0053	House, 711 Dale Avenue, SE	711 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0062	House, 1123 Dale Avenue, SE	1123 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0049	House, 319 Dale Avenue, SE	319 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0064	House, 1328 Dale Avenue, SE	1328 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0050	House, 326 Dale Avenue, SE	326 Dale Avenue, SE
128-5191-0054	Belmont Methodist Parsonage House, 714 Dale Avenue	714 Dale Avenue, SE

ADDRESS REPORT

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS
128-5191-0088	House, 826 Elm Avenue	826 Elm Avenue, SE
128-5191-0085	House, 621 Elm Avenue, SE	621 Elm Avenue, SE
128-5191-0086	House, 625 Elm Avenue, SE	625 Elm Avenue, SE
128-5191-0087	House, 720 Elm Avenue, SE	720 Elm Avenue, SE
128-5191-0105	House, 526 Fifth Street, SE	526 Fifth Street, SE
128-5191-0096	House, 819 Highland Avenue, SE	819 Highland Avenue, SE
128-5191-0095	House, 816 Highland Avenue, SE	816 Highland Avenue, SE
128-5191-0094	House, 809 Highland Avenue, SE	809 Highland Avenue, SE
128-5191-0093	House, 801 Highland Avenue, SE	801 Highland Avenue, SE
128-5191-0090	House, 701 Highland Avenue, SE	701 Highland Avenue, SE
128-5191-0097	House, 930 Highland Avenue, SE	930 Highland Avenue, SE
128-5191-0089	House, 642 Highland Avenue, SE	642 Highland Avenue, SE
128-5191-0092	First Church of the Nazarene	728 Highland Avenue, SE
128-5191-0098	Belcher, William, House House, 1037 Highland Avenue	1037 Highland Avenue, SE
128-5191-0091	House, 705 Highland Avenue, SE	705 Highland Avenue, SE
128-5191-0074	Belmont Christian Church	1101 Jamison Avenue
128-5191-0071	Kroger Grocery Salvation Army Thrift Store	828 Jamison Avenue, SE
128-5191-0073	House, 1020 Jamison Avenue, SE	1020 Jamison Avenue, SE
128-5191-0072	Eat Well Chili Shop	904 Jamison Avenue, SE
128-5191-0069	House, 728 Jamison Avenue, SE	728 Jamison Avenue, SE
128-5191-0068	House, 714 Jamison Avenue, SE	714 Jamison Avenue, SE
128-5191-0067	House, 710 Jamison Avenue, SE	710 Jamison Avenue, SE
128-5191-0066	House, 616 Jamison Avenue, SE	616 Jamison Avenue, SE
128-5191-0070	Belmont Methodist Episcopal Church Belmont Methodist Church Belmont United Methodist Church	806 Jamison Avenue, SE

ADDRESS REPORT

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS
128-5191-0124	House, 1701 Kirk Avenue	1701 Kirk Avenue
		200 17th Street
128-5191-0013	House, 1517 Kirk Avenue	1517 Kirk Avenue, SE
128-5191-0035	House, 609 Stewart Avenue, SE	609 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0036	House, 611 Stewart Avenue, SE	611 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0037	House, 703 Stewart Avenue, SE	703 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0038	House, 708 Stewart Avenue, SE	708 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0039	House, 806 Stewart Avenue, SE	806 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0043	House, 1202 Stewart Avenue, SE	1202 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0044	House, 1207 Stewart Avenue, SE	1207 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0045	House, 1307 Stewart Avenue, SE	1307 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0046	House, 1310 Stewart Avenue, SE	1310 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0047	House, 1318 Stewart Avenue, SE	1318 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0048	Graham, W. D., House	1602 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0041	Belmont Church of God	1001 Stewart Avenue, SE
	Harvest Baptist Church	
128-5191-0040	Belmont Baptist Church	825 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0042	House, 1002 Stewart Avenue, SE	1002 Stewart Avenue, SE
128-5191-0032	House, 1308 Tazewell Avenue, SE	1308 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0026	House, 821 Tazewell Avenue, SE	821 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0025	Goode's Grocery	721 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0024	House, 725 Tazewell Avenue, SE	728 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0021	House, 703 Tazewell Avenue, SE	703 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0020	House, 621 Tazewell Avenue, SE	621 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0017	Gusler House	326 Tazewell Avenue, SE
	Time Technologies	
128-5191-0029	Saleeba's Grocery	926 Tazewell Avenue, SE
	Roberts' Grocery	

ADDRESS REPORT

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS
128-5191-0022	House, 712 Tazewell Avenue, SE	712 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0028	House, 916 Tazewell Avenue, SE	916 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0023	House, 717 Tazewell Avenue, SE	717 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0030	Tinnell's Grocery Norm's Garage	1003 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0033	House, 1601 Tazewell Avenue, SE	1601 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0018	First Methodist Church Tazewell Methodist Church Rescue Mission	407 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0019	City Cemetery	Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0031	Bartlett's Store	1240 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0027	Ludwick, Charles P., House House, 906 Tazewell Avenue	906 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0034	House, 1617 Tazewell Avenue, SE	1617 Tazewell Avenue, SE
128-5191-0005	House, 1724 Wise Avenue, SE	1724 Wise Avenue, SE
128-5191-0004	House, 1607 Wise Avenue, SE	1607 Wise Avenue, SE
128-5191-0003	House, 1511 Wise Avenue, SE	1511 Wise Avenue, SE
128-5191-0002	House, 1407 Wise Avenue, SE	1407 Wise Avenue, SE
128-5191-0001	Ice Plant, 1302 Wise Avenue, SE	1302 Wise Avenue, SE

APPENDIX E:

**LIST OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES BY
ALPHABETICAL ADDRESS**

HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
128-5191-0001	1900	ca Ice Plant, 1302 Wise Avenue, SE	Industry/Processing/Extraction
128-5191-0002	1900	ca House, 1407 Wise Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0003	1905	ca House, 1511 Wise Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0004	1905	ca House, 1607 Wise Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0005	1925	ca House, 1724 Wise Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0006	1935	ca H.L. Lawson and Son, Inc.	Commerce/Trade
128-5191-0007	1935	ca M.D.'s Sports Stop	Commerce/Trade
128-5191-0008	1915	ca Blue Ridge Packing Company Tri-City Towing	Commerce/Trade
128-5191-0009	1925	ca AEP Substation Building	Industry/Processing/Extraction
128-5191-0010	1940	ca Safety Motor Transfer Corp. Garage H. L. Lawson Warehouse	Commerce/Trade
128-5191-0011	1915	ca House, 1414 Campbell Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0012	1900	ca House, 1701 Campbell Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0013	1915	ca House, 1517 Kirk Avenue	Domestic
128-5191-0014	1910	ca House, 407 Church Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0015	1915-1920	Ideal Laundry Factory	Industry/Processing/Extraction
128-5191-0016	1925	ca House, 1213 Church Avenue	Domestic
128-5191-0017	1910	ca Gusler House Time Technologies	Domestic
128-5191-0018	1925	ca First Methodist Church	Religion

Tazewell Methodist Church

Rescue Mission

128-5191-0019	1875	ca City Cemetery	Funerary
128-5191-0020	1895	ca House, 621 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
128-5191-0021	1895	ca House, 703 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0022	1925	ca House, 712 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0023	1895	ca House, 717 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0024	1900	ca House, 725 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
128-5191-0025	1895	ca Goode's Grocery	Commerce/Trade Domestic
128-5191-0026	1895	ca House, 821 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0027	1900	ca Ludwick, Charles P., House House, 906 Tazewell Avenue	Domestic
128-5191-0028	1895	ca House, 916 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0029	1895	ca Saleeba's Grocery Roberts' Grocery	Commerce/Trade Domestic
128-5191-0030	1935	ca Tinnell's Grocery Norm's Garage	Commerce/Trade
128-5191-0031	1920	ca Bartlett's Store	Commerce/Trade
128-5191-0032	1920	ca House, 1308 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Domestic

128-5191-0033	1940	ca House, 1601 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0034	1910-1915	House, 1617 Tazewell Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0035	1905	ca House, 609 Stewart Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0036	1895	ca House, 611 Stewart Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0037	1905	ca House, 703 Stewart Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0038	1900	ca House, 708 Stewart Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0039	1930	ca House, 806 Stewart Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0040	1915	ca Belmont Baptist Church	Architecture/Community Planning Religion
128-5191-0041	1935	ca Belmont Church of God Harvest Baptist Church	Religion
128-5191-0042	1900	ca House, 1002 Stewart Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0043	1915	ca House, 1202 Stewart Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0044	1910	ca House, 1207 Stewart Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0045	1905	ca House, 1307 Stewart Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0046	1915	ca House, 1310 Stewart Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0047	1915	ca House, 1318 Stewart Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0048	1915	ca Graham, W. D., House	Domestic

128-5191-0049	1895	ca House, 319 Dale Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0050	1895	ca House, 326 Dale Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0051	1895	ca House, 426 Dale Avenue	Domestic
128-5191-0052	1895	ca House, 610 Dale Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0053	1900	ca House, 711 Dale Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0054	1906	Belmont Methodist Parsonage House, 714 Dale Avenue	Domestic
128-5191-0055	1910	ca House, 715 Dale Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0056	1900	ca House, 816 Dale Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0057	1900	ca House, 819 Dale Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0058	1920	ca House, 919 Dale Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0059	1920	ca House, 933 Dale Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0060	1895	ca House, 1005 Dale Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0061	1890	ca Duplex, 1026 Dale Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0062	1910	ca House, 1123 Dale Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0063	1905	ca House, 1202 Dale Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0064	1930	ca House, 1328 Dale Avenue, SE	Domestic

128-5191-0065	1910	ca House, 1608 Dale Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0066	1915	ca House, 616 Jamison Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0067	1930	ca House, 710 Jamison Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0068	1905	ca House, 714 Jamison Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0069	1905	ca House, 728 Jamison Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0070	1921	ca Belmont Methodist Episcopal Church Belmont Methodist Church Belmont United Methodist Church	Architecture/Community Planning Religion
128-5191-0071	1930	ca Kroger Grocery Salvation Army Thrift Store	Commerce/Trade
128-5191-0072	1930	ca Eat Well Chili Shop	Commerce/Trade Transportation/Communication
128-5191-0073	1920	ca House, 1020 Jamison Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0074	1935	ca Belmont Christian Church	Religion
128-5191-0075	1895	ca McGeehee, J.J. House	Domestic
128-5191-0076	1905	ca House, 501 Bullitt Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0077	1905	ca House, 627 Bullitt Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0078	1895	ca House, 708 Bullitt Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0079	1900	ca House, 711 Bullitt Avenue, SE	Domestic

128-5191-0080	1900	ca House, 726 Bullitt Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0081	1890	ca House, 728 Bullitt Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0082	1905	ca Star Valley Building Supply Apartments, 801 Bullitt Avenue McGhee's Grocery Store	Commerce/Trade Domestic
128-5191-0083	1900	ca Allison, W.F., House House, 802 Bullitt Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0084	1905	ca House, 916 Bullitt Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0085	1915	ca House, 621 Elm Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0086	1910	ca House, 625 Elm Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0087	1910	ca House, 720 Elm Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0088	1915	ca House, 826 Elm Avenue	Domestic
128-5191-0089	1910	ca House, 642 Highland Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0090	1905	ca House, 701 Highland Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0091	1910	ca House, 705 Highland Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0092	1937	ca First Church of the Nazarene	Religion
128-5191-0093	1905	ca House, 801 Highland Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0094	1915	ca House, 809 Highland Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0095	1915	ca House, 816 Highland Avenue, SE	Domestic

128-5191-0096	1915	ca House, 819 Highland Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0097	1915	ca House, 930 Highland Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0098	1925	ca Belcher, William, House House, 1037 Highland Avenue	Domestic
128-5191-0099	1910	ca Purity Grocery Co./Hannabass Grocery	Commerce/Trade
128-5191-0100	1910	ca House, 622 Albemarle Avenue, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0101	1910	ca House, 637 Albemarle Avenue	Domestic
128-5191-0102	1905	ca House, 602 4th Street, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0103	1900	ca House, 514 5th Street, SE House, 414 5th Street, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0104	1895	ca House, 521 5th Street, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0105	1900	ca House, 526 Fifth Street, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0106	1910	ca House, 610 5th Street, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0107	1915	ca House, 913 5th Street SE	Domestic
128-5191-0108	1925	ca House, 501 6th Street, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0109	1925	ca House, 510 6th Street, SE C.A.R.R. Co.	Domestic
128-5191-0110	1920-1925	House, 522 6th Street, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0111	1920	ca House, 802 6th Street	Domestic
128-5191-0112	1915	ca House, 821 6th Street	Domestic
128-5191-0113	1900	ca House, 901 6th Street, SE House, 801 6th Street, SE	Domestic
128-5191-0114	1930	ca Brumfield's/Oliver's/Clar k's Grocery	Commerce/Trade

Apartment, 414 7th Street

128-5191-0115 1920 ca Happy Hair Beauty Salon Commerce/Trade

128-5191-0116 1915 ca House, 508 8th Street, SE Domestic

128-5191-0117 1890 ca House, 202 8 1/2 Street, Domestic

SE

128-5191-0118 1895 ca Campbell, Victor Wayne, Domestic

House

House, 206 9th Street, SE

128-5191-0119 1900 ca Parsell's Restaurant Commerce/Trade

Parsell's Confectionary Domestic

Candy Shack Grocery

128-5191-0120 1900 ca House, 520 9th Street, SE Domestic

128-5191-0121 1895 ca House, 111 10th Street, Domestic

SE

House, 17 10th Street, SE

128-5191-0122 1895 ca House, 127 10th Street, Domestic

SE

128-5191-0123 1920 ca Argenbright's Grocery Commerce/Trade

128-5191-0124 1940 ca House, 1701 Kirk Avenue Domestic

128-5191-0125 1940 ca House, 218 17th Street Domestic

125 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

APPENDIX F:

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM FOR

BELMONT HISTORIC DISTRICT

DRAFT PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM
HISTORIC DISTRICT

The following is an application to determine if an historic district is eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Before an historic district is nominated to the registers a determination of eligibility must be made by the State Review Board.

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

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

1. NAME CHOSEN FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT (for example: Smithfield Historic District (town); Rosemont Historic District (neighborhood); Pulaski Commercial Historic District (predominant building type):

Southeast Roanoke Historic District

2. LOCATION

A. City or County Roanoke, Virginia

B. General Boundaries of district (for example: 300-600 blocks of Broad Street; area bounded by Main, Green, Locust, and Water streets)

area bounded by: the Norfolk Southern railroad tracks to the north; 18th and 13th streets S.E. to the east; the Roanoke River to the south; and I-581 to the west.

3. LEGAL PROPERTY OWNERS. In order to notify each property owner of the proposed historic district, we must have the names and addresses of all property owners (not tenants) within the historic district. In case of corporate ownership (offices, churches, etc.), the name of the appropriate contact person must be given. Please attach additional sheets of paper to record this information.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION - continued

including fast-food restaurants, that do not respect the scale or the streetscape of the historic commercial development. The intersection of 13th Street and Jamison Avenue suffers this same loss of integrity. While the north side of Jamison survives intact as a continuous stretch of one-story, ca. 1940, brick commercial structures, the south side of the block is open with a gas station situated in the middle of the triangle where the drugstore once stood. Although there are some examples of independent, small-scale neighborhood businesses that survive, such as the one-story, three-bay frame store with a "false-front" parapet at 1008 7th Street, the majority of these have been extensively altered and typically have been boarded up and stand vacant.

The institutional buildings of the neighborhood perhaps serve best to identify the area as a community. Of these, the churches are the most prominent and retain the highest level of integrity as they remain in use today. These religious institutions of Gothic-Revival design, including the Belmont Baptist Church (1915), the Belmont Methodist Church (1921), and the Belmont Christian Church (1920s), are prominently located along either 9th Street or Jamison Avenue, two of the main thoroughfares of the neighborhood. The City Cemetery, which was purchased from the Trout family in the 1870s, remains a well-known landmark on Tazewell Avenue with its wrought-iron fence and historic gravestones. Although the cemetery has suffered from vandalism, vagrancy, and neglect in recent years efforts are underway by the city and local citizens to secure the cemetery and preserve its artistic and historic integrity.

Civic institutions in the neighborhood included at one time two elementary schools (Belmont and Jamison), one junior high school (Jackson Middle School), and the fire station. Of these, only the Belmont Fire Station #6 stands today as the two elementary schools have been demolished and the Jackson Middle School has been replaced with a new school building.

The industrial buildings that gave rise to the neighborhood's development and provided employment to the majority of its residents still survive in most cases. The Roanoke Machine Works were first constructed in 1882 by the Roanoke Land and Improvement Company and later sold to the Norfolk & Western Railway. By 1905, the shops had expanded and employment totaled over 2,300. After a fire destroyed the shops in 1925, Norfolk & Western invested \$250,000 in replacing the shops. This large complex with its gabled-roof brick buildings continues in operation today along the northern boundary of the neighborhood. The American Viscose Corporation constructed its first plant along the Roanoke River at the southern edge of the area in 1917 and was soon expanded in 1919. This operation, which initially employed 1,000 workers (many of which were young women) reached its peak in 1928 as the largest rayon plant in the world with an

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION - continued

additional four units constructed and employment equaling 5,000. Although some notable buildings, such as the women's dormitory, no longer exist, many of the brick buildings and the smokestacks are still standing as the complex operates today as the Roanoke Industrial Park. Other smaller industrial buildings and warehouses dating to the early 20th century are located near the railroad tracks in the area around Albemarle Avenue and 5th Street S.E. to the west and along Campbell and Norfolk avenues S.E. to the north of the neighborhood.

6. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Please explain why this area is significant in relation to local or state history. Are there any significant historical events, persons, or families that are associated with the proposed district? Does the district's architecture represent certain themes (commerce, transportation, industry, architecture, etc.) or historical periods that are important to the community's history and development? You might cite or include copies of bibliographic materials that strengthen your argument for historical significance.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY

The proposed Southeast Roanoke Historic District is considered potentially eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A and C with local significance in the areas of industry, transportation, commerce, religion, and architecture for the period ca. 1890 to 1949. This primarily residential neighborhood developed rapidly in the late 19th century and early 20th century by speculative land companies to provide housing for the infusion of workers related to the location of the Norfolk & Western Railway terminal in Roanoke and the construction of the Roanoke Machine Shops in 1882. Following population and building booms at the turn of the century, the area of southeast Roanoke established itself as a working-class neighborhood with community institutions such as neighborhood churches, schools, stores, and a fire station. Industries were located along the railroad tracks and the Roanoke River and continued to provide employment to the residents of the area through the mid-20th century.

While much of the housing stock and historic church buildings remain intact, the intrusion of new circulation systems (Interstate 581 and the realignment of Bullitt and Jamison avenues) has introduced non-historic divisions within the area. The commercial area centered around Ninth Street and Bullitt and Jamison avenues has lost its historic scale with the construction of new businesses, including "fast-food" restaurants surrounded by parking lots. In addition, the two historic elementary schools in the neighborhood (Belmont and Jamison) have been demolished and the Jackson Middle School has been replaced with a new school building.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

As did most of the city, southeast Roanoke developed in the late 19th and early 20th century during a period of tremendous growth and prosperity directly associated with the merger of the

6. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE - continued

Shenandoah Valley and the Norfolk & Western railways and the construction of the new headquarters in Roanoke. In response to the population boom that resulted from the intense industrial and commercial development of the city, a number of land companies were formed in the 1880s and 1890s to develop the rural land surrounding Roanoke into residential neighborhoods. The area of southeast Roanoke was annexed to the city in 1882, 1890, 1915, 1923, and 1943. Land companies such as the Roanoke Land and Improvement Company (a subsidiary of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad), the Belmont Land Company, the Oak Ridge Land Company, and the Buena Vista Land Company quickly purchased the land on speculation. Located adjacent to the railroad tracks and the Roanoke Machine Shops, the neighborhood developed rapidly to provide housing for the infusion of railroad and other industrial workers. In the early 20th century, the area continued to grow with the construction of a plant by the American Viscose Corporation in 1917 along the Roanoke River at the southern edge of the area.

Despite the volatile nature of real estate investment in the city, the southeast section continued to develop in the late 19th and early 20th century as a working-class neighborhood for employees of the railroad and other nearby industries. The streets were named for many of the original investors of the Belmont Land Company as well as some of the Norfolk & Western executives, such as the solicitor, William C. Bullitt. In 1905, the streetcar lines extended to southeast, running south on Third Street from downtown then east on Dale Avenue (Barnes 1968:409). This line would later extend further south along Ninth Street to the American Viscose Plant.

A number of industries and businesses were constructed along the railroad in the early 1900s and provided employment to many of the residents of southeast. City directories and Sanborn Fire Insurance maps indicate the locations of such industries as: the Virginia Brewing Company (12th Street and Wise Avenue, S.E.); the Ice, Coal, & Cold Storage Company (13th Street and Wise Avenue S.E.); the Roanoke Groceries & Storage Co (Dale Avenue & 3rd Street, S.E.); and the Roanoke Elevator & Milling Co. (Norfolk Avenue & 3rd Street S.E.). Several industries were also located near the tracks south of Bullitt, near Albemarle Avenue and 3rd Street S.E., including: the Roanoke Knitting Mills, the Virginia Can Company, the Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, and the Roanoke Flour & Feed Company. Construction-related industries -- such as Roanoke Wood & Novelty Company (Highland & 11th), Catogni Brothers Lumber Yard (Tazewell & 3rd), the Jacob Harvey Planing Mill (Jamison & 10th), and the Roanoke Planing Mill and Lumber Company (Salem * 3rd) -- were also located in the area, due not only to the location of the railroads but also because of the building boom in the area. The close ties between southeast Roanoke and the industries of the city was recognized with the erection of a monument in Woodland Park "Erected 1893 by P.L.

6. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE - continued

Terry, F.J. Kimball, S.W. Jamison and Joseph H. Sands as an Industrial Monument to Mark the Progress of the City of Roanoke, Chartered 1882. (Barnes 1968:273). The monument was later moved to Elmwood Park in 1982 on the occasion of the city's centennial.

City directories and census records indicate that the majority of the residents of southeast worked at these various industries. Of the 213 residents listed in the 1890 City Directory, 30% were listed as working for the railroad, with 16% employed by other industries, and another 16% involved with the building trades. Only two professionals were listed as residents of the area, a doctor and a Hollins College professor. A study of the 1900 U.S. Census Schedule and the city directory indicates that this trend continued with approximately 52% of the residents working for the railroad. The next largest classification of employment continued to be laborers associated with other industries and various construction-related jobs. By 1905, Norfolk & Western employees totaled 2,307 in Roanoke with the Machine Shops payroll alone equaling \$100,000 a month (White 1982:86). According to the 1900 Census, approximately 50% of the residents owned their own homes and very few of the women were employed outside of the home at the beginning of the 20th century. Although the majority of the residents were native Virginians, the influence of the railroads on the population can be seen in the immigration of workers from Pennsylvania, England, and Scotland, as well as other surrounding states.

Southeast Roanoke quickly developed as a neighborhood with its own identity and institutions. The Belmont School opened in January 1893 on Dale Avenue and 8th Street, S.E. Constructed in 1892 with \$15,000 in bond money, the school was expanded in 1906 and again in 1952 (Andrews, 1975:16). The growing development of Southeast Roanoke warranted the construction of a second primary school, Jamison School at Jamison Avenue and 14th Street, in 1916. In 1975, both Belmont and Jamison schools were replaced by Fallon Park Elementary School. Although Belmont School has since been demolished and is currently the site of the Salvation Army offices, a section of the ca. 1950 school cafeteria still stands.

In 1891, the Belmont United Methodist Church organized as a mission Sunday School, with meetings first held in a store on the corner of Dale Avenue and 4th Street, S.E. The first church, a small frame building, was constructed on the site of the present church at Jamison Avenue and 8th Street, S.E. in 1893 and the church began to hold regular services. The present Gothic-Revival brick church was completed in 1921 at a cost of \$40,000 (Belmont United Methodist Church 1991:7-12).

Following the establishment of a mission Sunday School by the First Baptist Church of Roanoke in 1898, the Belmont Baptist Church was organized in 1901. The congregation first met in the two-story frame store at 801 Bullitt Avenue S.E. In 1901, the

6. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE - continued

property at the corner of Stewart Avenue and 9th Street S.E. was purchased for \$200 and the first church, a frame Gothic-Revival building with corner belfry, was constructed in 1901 at a cost of \$2,000. The church membership grew steadily with the surrounding neighborhood and by 1912 membership equaled 1,350. The present brick, Gothic-Revival church with corner bell tower was constructed in 1915 (Belmont Baptist Church).

Other churches that were established in the neighborhood during the early 1900s include the Wise Avenue Mission at 1610 Wise Avenue S.E. and Belmont Christian Church at 1021 Jamison Avenue, S.E. By 1887, the City Cemetery on Tazewell Avenue S.E. was expanded with the purchase of additional land (Barnes 1968:166). The city erected a wrought-iron fence to enclose the cemetery in 1900.

In 1893, the Belmont Social Club was chartered for the purpose of "promoting Social Intercourse and the maintaining a library and reading room in the City of Roanoke" (City of Roanoke Charter Book 1:204). The club, which was established with a capital of \$500 to be sold in shares of \$10 each, appointed Francis O. Boriss as president, Robert B. Page as secretary and F. F. Cooper as treasurer. The success of this venture, however, is questionable as there is no evidence of the Belmont Social Club in either the city directories or the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. With so many of the residents employed by the railroad, the Norfolk & Western Railway provided opportunities for socialization as well as employment. The Roanoke Machine Shop Band and the Roanoke Machine Shop Orchestra were popular attractions throughout the city, playing at the German Balls, gatherings at the Hotel Roanoke, and the pavilion at Mountain View Park.

The most significant development in southeast Roanoke during the period of World War I was the construction of the American Viscose Corporation Plant on 212 acres of the Buena Vista Tract along the Roanoke River in 1917. This plant, which manufactured rayon, was instrumental in supplying the war effort and was reported as the largest rayon plant in the world in 1928. With an initial employment of 1,000 that peaked to 5,000 in 1928, the location of the plant in Southeast also initiated a second building boom for the area. The city expanded its boundaries again in 1915 to accommodate the 45% increase in population between 1910 and 1920. In 1917, the streetcar lines shifted from 8th to 9th street in order to serve the Viscose Plant.

In addition to the general growth in the area, this textile plant provided jobs for women and constructed a women's dormitory on the property to house young girls from the rural areas surrounding Roanoke. By 1919, a second unit to the plant was under construction and employment equaled 1,700. The 1920 U.S. Census Schedule shows a greater number of women with employment.

6. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE - continued

Interviews with local residents also indicated that a number of the women in southeast began working outside the home during this period. By 1940, the census reported that the "manufacturing of chemical and allied products" ranked second to the railroad as the major industry in Roanoke and 32% of all females were in the labor force. The industrial, building, and population boom continued through the 1920s. During the years of the Great Depression, the local economy once again bolstered by the Norfolk & Western Shops as they experienced record orders during the 1930s.

The 1950s began as a prosperous time for Roanoke with post-war populations increasing by 32% during this time of general prosperity. In 1952, Roanoke was named one of eleven All-American Cities based on a host of civic improvements it had accomplished, including: four million dollars in new school construction; the establishment of Mill Mountain Zoo; a new health center; and a new sewage disposal system. In 1957, the city celebrated its Jubilee Anniversary of 75 years. However, this period also marked the end of the boom in southeast as the American Viscose Plant closed in 1958 resulting in the loss of 1,750 jobs. During that same year, the Norfolk & Western Railway converted from steam to diesel engines and another 2,000 jobs were lost. The closing of these two operations had a devastating effect on the neighborhoods of southeast, which had originally been developed to provide housing for these workers. Statistics show that the population began to decrease after this time, leaving the neighborhood with an aging population. Many of the houses that were vacated by the former employees have become rental properties which have brought about a decrease in the property value of the area. More recently, the Southeast Action Forum has formed and worked to bring back a sense of community to the neighborhood.

6. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE - continued

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6. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE - continued

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7. PHOTOGRAPHS

Black-and-white photographs and color slides of general views and streetscapes (photo showing buildings along one side of a block or portion of block) must be provided. Photographs of significant individual buildings, structures, objects, and sites within the proposed district should also be included. The inclusion of photographs is essential to the completion of this application.

8. MAP

Please include a map showing the location and boundaries of the proposed historic district. A sketch map is acceptable if street names, route numbers, addresses, buildings, prominent geographic features, and a north arrow are clearly indicated.

9. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

The Southeast Roanoke Historic District as proposed extends beyond the boundaries of the study area for the Belmont Neighborhood Survey as conducted by Hill Studio, P.C. The survey attempted to identify smaller areas within the study area, such as commercial districts, railroad housing, or tracts of housing associated with a specific builder, that might qualify as eligible for listing on the National Register. However, due to either the loss of integrity due to new construction or the lack of distinguishing characteristics or documentation to associate a group of houses with either a specific builder or type of residency, no potentially-eligible areas were identified. As the larger area of southeast Roanoke developed so quickly, there were no distinct boundaries -- such as a change in street patterns, periods of development, or architectural styles of buildings -- to distinguish between the different subdivisions developed by the various land companies. The identity and significance of southeast Roanoke relates to its development as a working-class neighborhood for the employees of various industries located near the railroads, including Norfolk & Western and the American Viscose Corporation. For this reason, Hill Studio proposes that the entire southeast section of Roanoke, including the Norfolk & Western Shops and the American Viscose Corporation Plant should be evaluated to determine its eligibility for listing on the National Register as an historic district.

10. APPLICANT INFORMATION

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY/STATE

SIGNATURE

TELEPHONE

ZIP CODE

DATE