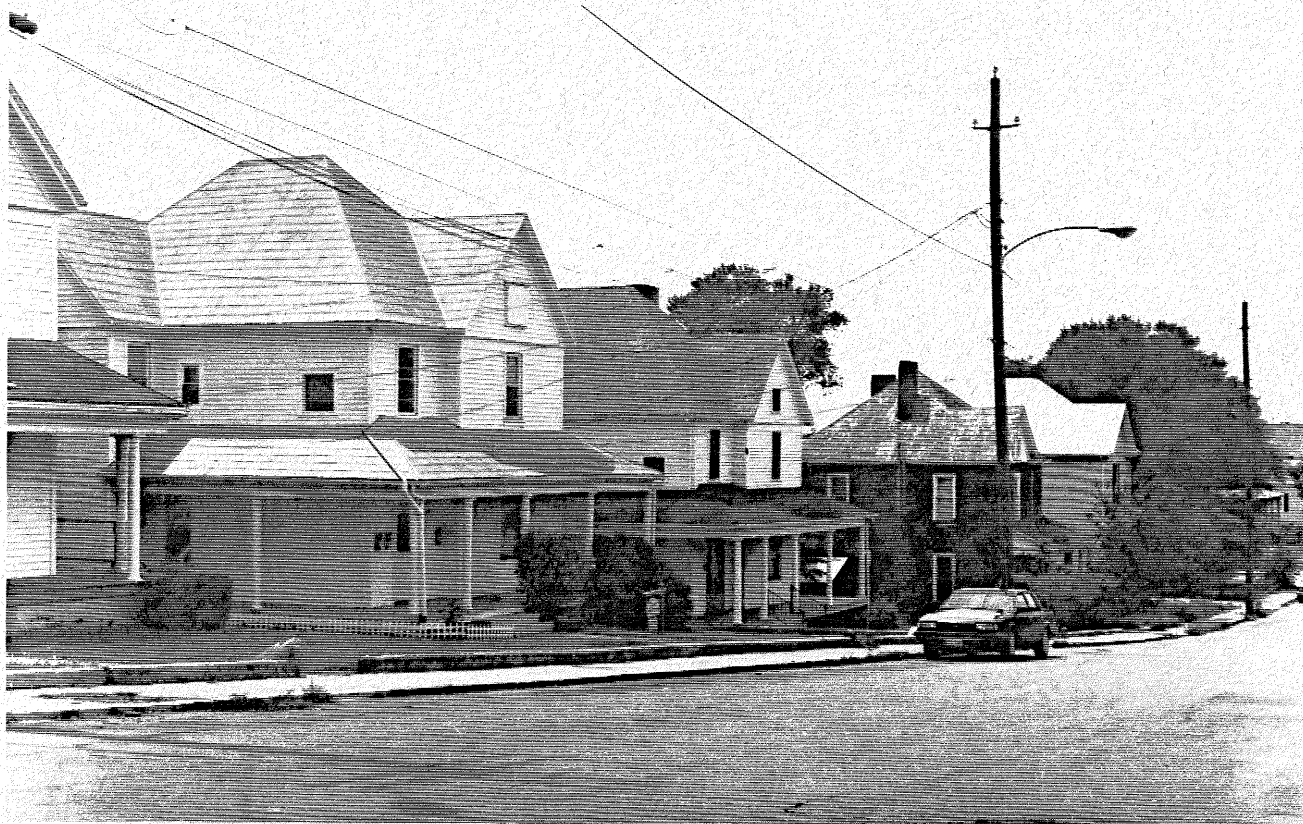


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ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT
SOLAR HILL AND VIRGINIA HILL NEIGHBORHOODS
CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA

DECEMBER, 2000

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT
SOLAR HILL AND VIRGINIA HILL NEIGHBORHOODS
BRISTOL, VIRGINIA

PREPARED BY

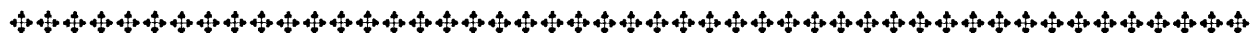
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DECEMBER, 2000

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I. ABSTRACT



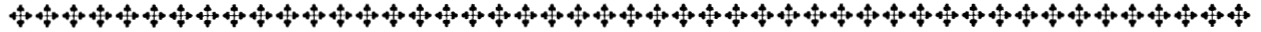
The City of Bristol straddles both Tennessee and Virginia, and in 1990 had a population of 18,426 residents. Bristol, Virginia is within Washington County which is located in the southwest part of Virginia. Two of the oldest residential areas in the city are Solar Hill and Virginia Hill. These two neighborhoods are located directly to the north of the downtown commercial area. Both neighborhoods developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as the city prospered as a rail and manufacturing center. The Solar Hill neighborhood consists primarily of two-story frame and brick dwellings constructed between ca. 1890 and ca. 1930. These dwellings reflect Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman/Bungalow styles. The Virginia Hill neighborhood also consists mainly of two-story frame dwellings built between ca. 1890 and ca. 1920. These dwellings were constructed in Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influenced styles as well as American Foursquare designs. Many dwellings are Victorian upright-and-wing forms of the late 19th and early 20th century with Queen Anne style detailing. While a number of the dwellings in these areas have been altered, the two neighborhoods retain their overall historic sense of time and place. Within these two neighborhoods a total of 235 properties were inventoried. As part of this project a nomination for the Solar Hill Historic District was prepared. An eligible historic district was also identified in the Virginia Hill neighborhood, and a nomination is to be prepared for this area under a 2000-2001 cost share project. Listing of these districts on the National Register is desired and supported by the City of Bristol to stimulate rehabilitation and redevelopment in these neighborhoods.

II. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



We would like to thank Shari Brown, Patricia Oldham, and John Heffernan of the Bristol Office of Community Development for all their support and help. Local historian and Solar Hill resident Bud Phillips donated his time to a review of our historical information. In addition, we would like to thank John Kern and Anne Beckett at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Roanoke for their help in project coordination.

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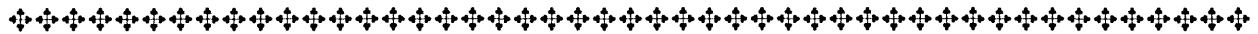
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Colony to Early National Period (1753-1830)

Bristol, Virginia, developed in the mid-19th century at the time of the construction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The line was to end at the Virginia-Tennessee state line, and visionary investors rushed to purchase the woods and farmland surrounding the proposed route, each with the intention of establishing a town. Such interests resulted in the formation of not one but three towns in two states, and Bristol's history is forever intertwined with that of Bristol, Tennessee, and Goodson, Virginia. Well before the coming of the railroad, however, the roots of Bristol's history reach to the late 18th century and the estate of Colonel James King.

James King (1752-1825) immigrated to Virginia from London at age seventeen in 1769. King adopted the colony as his new home and fought in the Revolutionary War. In 1782, he married Sarah Goodson and soon purchased several acres near what is now present-day Bristol. King erected a two-story log house on the acreage and named the homesite Holly Bend. In 1784, he established an iron works south of present day Bristol at the mouth of Steele's Creek. One of the first iron works in the region, the company hauled iron from the furnace by wagon to Kingsport, which was named in honor of Colonel King, then shipped the iron down the Holston River. King's furnace also made cannon balls for the War of 1812. In 1790, King became business partners in a nail factory with William Blount, Governor of the Territory South of the Ohio River.¹ King became one of the region's wealthiest men. King's youngest son, James King, Jr. (1791-1867), followed in his father's footsteps and also became a wealthy landowner. It was his land that became the future site of the town of Bristol.

Soon after his marriage in 1812, James King, Jr., wanted to establish a residence close to that of his father's and on September 26, 1814, he purchased 1600 acres from Issac Shelby. The land was situated in Sullivan County, Tennessee, and Washington County, Virginia, and is the present site of Bristol. King and his new wife established a large plantation on the land and chose a prominent hill on which to build their home, a two-story brick Federal style dwelling named Mountain View. This area later became the Solar Hill community, and the current 54 King Street is the site of King's home (NR 7/29/1994).²

Antebellum Period (1831-1860)

During the ante-bellum period, the Solar Hill property continued to be owned by the King family. The Kings were well known for their hospitality and hosted numerous guests, including President Andrew Jackson. Their home became a common stop on the stage coach route, and in January of 1839, a post office was established in the area with James King, Jr., appointed postmaster.

By the mid-1840s, word began to spread throughout the region about a possible railroad line. The proposed route was to cross King's land and terminate at the Virginia-Tennessee border. In 1848, King donated an eighty-foot right of way and approximately ten acres on either side of the tracks for depot lots. Because railroads often brought with them numerous business opportunities and prosperity, the proposed railroad made conditions favorable for establishing a town along the state border. Chief among those interested in pursuing such a venture was King's new son-in-law, Joseph Rhea Anderson. A young merchant from Blountville, Tennessee, Anderson had married Melinda King June 3, 1845 and was an ambitious businessman. Anderson realized that the railroad "would provide the necessary traffic for

developing the area's great natural resources and agricultural potentials."³ In 1852 he approached James King about purchasing some of his land for the development of a town. After some persuasion from his daughter, King finally agreed and on July 10, 1852 sold one hundred acres to his son-in-law.⁴

In less than a month, Anderson had the area surveyed and divided into lots. He envisioned "the development of an important trade and industrial city," and named the town Bristol, after a manufacturing city in England.⁵ Situated in both Virginia and Tennessee, it was legally two towns. The original town plat included most of the present downtown area of Bristol, Virginia, but it did not include the King estate, which sat north of the emerging town. Lots sold quickly in the new town, and Joseph R. Anderson erected the first building in 1853. This two-story frame structure was sited at the present location of 4th and Main Streets and served as both a home and store. Several other homes soon followed, and in November of 1853, the Bristol Post Office was established. Sales of lots increased in 1854 and 1855 as anticipation of the railroad continued.⁶

While Joseph Anderson was establishing Bristol, others were also realizing the area's potential and made similar efforts. Colonel Samuel Eason Goodson, a first cousin to James King, Jr., owned over 300 acres north and east of King's land and established the town of Goodsonville alongside Anderson's Bristol. In the early 1850s, Goodson had the area surveyed and mapped with a depot as the town center. He tried to persuade the railroad to pass through his town. However, the land was near, but not on, the proposed route, and King had already donated prime land for a depot in 1848. By 1855, numerous lots sold in Goodsonville as well as in Bristol.⁷

Bristol and Goodsonville grew considerably in the expectation of the prosperity and opportunity anticipated with the coming of the railroad. In September of 1856, the track was completed, and on October 1, 1856, the first train pulled into Bristol. The town was the end of the line, but another line, that of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, was also working its way to the town. To accommodate this second route, a depot was constructed in Bristol in 1857. This track was completed and in operation by late May, 1858, with trains running from Bristol to Knoxville.⁸

As the first railroad was nearing completion, three towns surrounded it: Bristol, Virginia; Bristol, Tennessee; and Goodsonville, Virginia. To clarify the situation, Joseph Anderson pushed to combine the towns into one. However, the matter of the state line prevented the formation of one town, and a move arose to incorporate all of the Virginia side as Goodson. A bitter controversy erupted over the issue as business interests and personal loyalties clashed. A final decision was made December 17, 1855 when citizens voted to establish all of the Virginia side, consisting of both Goodsonville and the original Bristol, Virginia, as the town of Goodson. Bristol, Tennessee, moved ahead with incorporation the following February and elected Joseph Anderson as its first mayor. Goodson, Virginia, incorporated March 5, 1856, and citizens chose Austin M. Appling as their mayor.⁹

With the railroad finally a reality, Bristol and Goodson prospered. Quick and numerous lot sales coupled with the completion of the railroad instigated numerous land purchases. The town grew considerably as houses, stores, hotels, and other businesses emerged. Seeing further opportunity, many entrepreneurs became interested in the Bristol and Goodson area as a real estate investment. One of the choicest properties was that of the old King estate north of Goodson, which remained outside the city limits. A.K. Moore, an investor from Savannah, Georgia, purchased several lots in Goodson as well as several tracts of adjoining lands. In 1856, Moore purchased sixty acres of the original King estate, including the former King mansion, Mountain View. Moore's intentions were to form yet another town, named Mooresville. However, Moore overextended himself financially and was forced to turn all of his deeds over to the

Savannah firm of Scranton and Johnston, from whom he had borrowed money. In 1860, the firm sold the house and four acres to local merchant Valentine Keebler. Joseph Johnston became the sole principal of the firm and retained ownership of the remaining acreage of the King estate, which later became the Solar Hill neighborhood.¹⁰

Civil War (1861-1865)

Bristol and Goodson's growth was temporarily interrupted by the Civil War. The towns were raided several times by Federal troops, which engaged in looting and destruction of some buildings. The most severe occurrence was on December 14, 1864, when Federal troops led by General Stephen Burbage entered the town and destroyed its railroad depots.¹¹ But prosperity quickly resumed after the war ended.

Development and Early Construction in Solar Hill (1866-1890)

In 1870, practically all residences were located in the downtown area, known as Beaver Flats. Houses were crowded among stores and other businesses along Main (now State) Street, while Shelby, Broad, and Cumberland Streets were mostly residential. As the economy continued to expand, homes were demolished for new and expanding businesses. At the same time, many citizens sought to replace their first homes, which were often small and poorly built. With increased wealth, the area's most prominent citizens began to seek places to build permanent and finer homes.

The most logical and desirable spot for such a development was the hill north of the towns, which had been part of the original King estate. This area offered well drained soil and a splendid view of the town below. The spot was commonly referred to as Solar Hill because of its use as an official United States observation point of the 1869 solar eclipse. With the exception of the King mansion, the acreage was primarily pasture and woodland where townspeople had gone to cut firewood. The property was still owned by out-of-town investor Joseph Johnston, who had shown no interest in developing the area. Goodson attorney Captain J.H. Wood and his father-in-law W.W. James saw an opportunity for private development and in 1870 visited Johnston to convince him to sell the property. Johnston finally agreed, but before arrangements could be settled, the two Goodson men encountered financial difficulties and could not make the purchase. Wood, however, saw the benefit it would bring to the community and led the effort to have the town purchase the land. Voters approved the move, and in May of 1871, the town of Goodson purchased Solar Hill for \$24,937.50.¹²

The purchase of Solar Hill proved to be a great boon to Goodson. A survey and map of the area were completed by June 20, 1871, and sale of the lots took place on July 5th. The main streets in the neighborhood were named Solar, Sycamore, and Johnston (which soon transformed to Johnson). Scott Street marked the northern border and King Street honored the land's original owner. The sale was heavily advertised, and assessments of the lots were valued at no less than \$125.00. The local paper announced that "These lots are very beautiful and the soil is of excellent quality; very many of them incomparably desirable, commanding a view of the entire town and much of the vicinity. . ."¹³

The sale caused great excitement in Bristol and Goodson, and prospective buyers arrived to inspect the staked-out lots several days prior to the scheduled event. Hotels, restaurants, and saloons overflowed as people came from out of town for the sale. Hundreds turned out for the sale on a sweltering July 5, and the auction continued until sunset and flowed into the following day. The sale of the Johnston lands was deemed a success, although sixteen lots remained unsold by auction's end. Actual sales ranged from \$15 to \$605 for individual lots, and Goodson made a profit of approximately \$16,000. Despite the excitement

over the sale, the area did not develop immediately because many people purchased the land for investment and resale purposes. Those few who did buy with the intention of building began construction soon after, and in one instance work was started before the auction ended. Work on the home of W.W. James began on July 6, the second day of the auction on his newly purchased lot on Sullins Street. G.M. Whitten started construction at his house a week later at the corner of Sycamore and Solar Streets. A friendly contest developed as to who would be the first to erect a home on the new land, and the honor went to James, whose home was completed September 11, 1871. This home was razed several years ago. The Whitten home was completed a few days later and still stands at 203 Solar Street.¹⁴

Among the neighborhood's most prestigious early residents was Captain James Harvey Wood, one of the region's most respected and successful lawyers. A veteran of the Civil War, Wood returned home to Bristol to begin his practice in the late 1860s. Wood played a crucial role in the Johnston land sale, which initiated Solar Hill's development, and his two-story brick home at 214 Johnson Street completed in 1873 was one of the first in the new neighborhood. Wood also taught law and his students resided in a boarding house at 225 Johnson Street built ca. 1900. Wood's daughter Mary married Samuel G. Harris and they constructed a home at 203 Johnson Street, which also remains standing.¹⁵ Wood's son, James Wood, Jr. built a home at 210 Johnson Street which is also extant.

In response to the success of the sale, Mayor and local newspaper editor I.C. Fowler published an editorial inviting the world to come to Bristol and Goodson. In his article he pointed to the sale as proof of the area's future growth and noted the active building trends. To encourage newcomers, Fowler noted the area's manufacturing and transportation potential. He wrote:

As a point of manufacturing Bristol has advantages over any of the older cities along the line. There is a vast fortune awaiting the men, who will with energy and perseverance, commence the manufacture of improved agricultural implements at this point. Woolen and cotton goods will yield a handsome profit and a thousand articles could be made here upon which we now pay tribute to New England. . . The Cumberland Gap road will open a wide field to us and furnish the finest coal, iron and timber known to the continent. Who will step forward and reap the rich harvest sown upon this great highway by nature's bountiful hand . . .

Fowler closed by addressing various immigrant populations and occupational groups urging them to come and take advantage of what Bristol had to offer. "Whatever thy lot in life . . . we have a home for thee, and a work to do."¹⁶ Despite the great success of the land sale, Solar Hill was slow to develop. Lots bought for investment purchases continued to change hands and relatively few houses appeared until near the end of the century.

Construction Boom in Solar Hill and Virginia Hill (1890-1910)

From 1890 to 1910, the majority of the lots in Solar Hill were developed and dozens of new dwellings were built. This coincided with the incorporation of Bristol and the elimination of the town name of Goodson. From its beginning, Goodson suffered from an identity problem. Residents had grown accustomed to the name of Bristol, and the "new name was never universally accepted or used."¹⁷ Although the town was legally known as Goodson for approximately thirty-four years, it continued to be referred to as Bristol by many. Businesses gave their location as Bristol, Virginia, and often the name Bristol-Goodson or vice versa was used. Some deeds referred to the town as Bristol, and during the Civil War, the Confederacy also referred to it by that name. To complicate the matter further, the Virginia and

Tennessee Railroad refused to recognize Goodson and gave its depot location as Bristol, Virginia.¹⁸ Naturally, this caused a great deal of confusion, and by 1890 the town conceded to the common usage and citizens voted to officially rename the town Bristol on January 7, 1890. That year the town of Bristol was incorporated as a city.

Incorporation of Bristol as a city coincided with increased residential construction between 1890 and 1910. At the turn of the century, the combined Bristol, Virginia, and Bristol, Tennessee population was just under 10,000. The population of Bristol, Virginia alone was 4,579. Main (State) Street had developed as a strong commercial district and very few homes remained located in the area. Rail service was rapidly improving and industry was growing. In the late 19th century, the Bristol Iron and Steel Company established a plant in the town. In addition, the region's coal resources were being promoted, and investors were opening mines and furnaces, which also encouraged further railroad development. These industries joined the already lucrative lumber industry that exploited forests in the surrounding Cumberland and Holston Mountains. This industrial boom spurred hopes of making Bristol the "Pittsburgh of the South" and boosted the local economy for many years.¹⁹

In 1891, the Solar Hill neighborhood was expanded with the addition of an adjacent four-acre tract of land. At this time only about eight houses lined Solar Street, and Johnson Street contained only eleven buildings. In 1900, the number of houses had increased little and many lots remained unimproved.²⁰ This situation changed dramatically over the next few years as numerous dwellings were built in Solar Hill. Sanborn Maps of the town from 1907 show that at least seventy dwellings had been constructed in the neighborhood, and only fourteen lots remained vacant. The main roads, Solar and Johnson Streets, contained nineteen and twenty-one houses, respectively, while both had only three vacant lots. Houses were also built on the cross streets of Cumberland and Sycamore, and Oak Street contained sixteen dwellings. At this time Cumberland, Solar, and Johnson Streets had been macadamized, while Sycamore remained unpaved. Also by 1907, the neighborhood also contained a public school.²¹ The two-story brick Oak Street Public School was constructed on a large lot on the west side of the 200 block of Oak Street ca. 1900. It remains standing today and has been used as office space since ca. 1975.

The Virginia Hill neighborhood also emerged in the late 1800s as Bristol was transforming from a small village to a successful town. As the population grew, residential areas expanded to the north and east of the commercial district outside the town's Virginia borders. As the majority of the lots in Solar Hill were purchased and developed, the lots in Virginia Hill became highly prized. During the 1890s, many of the lots were purchased and new two-story frame homes built. Extensive development on Moore, Russell, and Lee Streets continued into the early 1900s.

Solar Hill and Virginia Hill in the early 20th Century (1910-1950)

Bristol's positive economy and growing population spurred intensive building and development. Although various other residential lands had since been added to the city, Solar Hill and Virginia Hill remained the location of choice for Bristol's most prominent citizens and they gained the reputation as the city's most elite neighborhoods. In addition to the neighborhood's fine homes, numerous small working-class dwellings were built along the area's side streets and alleys. These were small frame homes built in vernacular forms such as gabled ell and Pyramid Square plans. Some of these workers provided domestic help in the neighborhoods while others were employed in the nearby factories along the rail line. The houses along Kings Alley, W. Lawn Street, and Central Court are reflective of this type of development.

African Americans also settled along Clinton Avenue and Buchanan Street in Virginia Hill. The African American population of Bristol was never very large but this small enclave was home to both African American professionals and domestic workers. In addition to large frame homes, these residents also constructed small Shotgun plan houses, a number of which still exist. This area continues to be associated with the city's African American community.

Both Solar Hill and Virginia Hill remained prominent neighborhoods throughout the early 20th century. Construction of new homes continued into the 1920s with many designed in the popular Bungalow or Craftsman style of the period. Dwellings in the Colonial Revival style and other revival styles were also built in the neighborhoods in these years. In addition to the dwellings, other buildings were also built in the 1920s. The Emanuel Episcopal Church was built in the Gothic Revival style around 1922 at 700 Cumberland Street in Solar Hill. This church building has been enlarged and continues to serve its congregation. Two apartment buildings were also constructed in the Solar Hill during the 1920s. The largest of these was the three-story apartment building constructed by William L. Morley at 120 Johnson Street ca. 1930. The other was the four-unit Hillcrest Apartments built ca. 1925 at 45 King Street. Both of these apartment buildings were built to meet the increasing demands for housing as Bristol's population boomed in the 1920s. In Virginia Hill two apartment buildings were constructed in the 1920s at 405 and 409 Moore Streets. As this neighborhood expanded during this decade, the Thomas Jefferson School was built on W. Mary Street.

By the early 1930s, few vacant lots remained in either Solar Hill or Virginia Hill, and the neighborhoods retained their turn-of-the-century character. Their streets were lined with houses built primarily from ca. 1890 to ca. 1925, and both continued to be preferred residential areas of the city. Little construction occurred in the neighborhoods during the Depression and the years of World War II.

The Recent Past (1950-2000)

Following World War II, Bristol experienced a housing shortage as the population continued to rise. In the post-war years, many young men were returning home, the economy was reaching new heights, and many young couples were establishing new households. Construction could not keep up with the demand for housing. As a result, many dwellings throughout Bristol, including those in the Solar Hill and Virginia Hill neighborhoods, were subdivided into apartments. This trend continued into the 1950s and 1960s as the neighborhood's wealthier residents relocated to new modern homes in the suburbs. As individual owners left the neighborhoods, investors often took advantage of the market and bought the homes to subdivide the interiors into apartments. Another result of this development was that some houses in the Solar Hill and Virginia Hill areas were razed, which occurred as homes became vacant and neglected. These lots typically remain vacant as new dwellings have not been constructed on these sites.

In recent decades, some of the large grand homes of Solar Hill have been renovated into multi-family dwellings, health care facilities, and professional business offices. One dwelling is a home for the aged, another for mentally handicapped adults, and an attorney's and a surveyor's office occupy others. Many remain subdivided into apartments. However, most of these alterations consist of solely interior changes, and the exterior of the homes remains intact. In Virginia Hill most buildings continue to be utilized for single- or multi-family dwellings. The majority of dwellings in both neighborhoods retain a high degree of their historic character and architectural integrity. In the late 1990s, the two neighborhoods were generating new interest among individual homeowners interested in preserving their historic character. Both neighborhoods maintain their residential landscape with numerous shade trees, sidewalks, and original retaining walls that give it a strong sense of time and place. The Solar Hill and Virginia Hill

neighborhoods are Bristol's most significant collection of late 19th and early 20th century dwellings.

VI. RESEARCH DESIGN



A. Objectives

The objective of this survey was to survey approximately 225 properties within the Solar Hill and Virginia Hill neighborhoods. Preliminary analysis by the VDHR indicated that an eligible historic district was located within the Solar Hill neighborhood. As part of this project, a National Register nomination for this district was also to be prepared. At the conclusion of the project, IPS inventory forms and photographs were to be completed for each surveyed property, and a National Register nomination for the Solar Hill Historic District was also to be prepared and submitted. At the conclusion of the survey and nomination, a Survey Report detailing the results of these efforts was to be produced.

B. Methods

The Consultant surveyed 235 properties within the Solar Hill and Virginia Hill neighborhoods in accordance with VDHR standards. At each property, descriptive information was gathered on architectural style, overall form and plan, architectural details, alterations, and associated outbuildings. This information was then placed into the IPS software format. Black and white photography in accordance with VDHR standards was also completed. At each property questionnaires were distributed to gather historical information from property owners. Sanborn insurance maps were used to establish approximate construction dates. The most valuable secondary source publication was *Bristol Tennessee/Virginia, A History, 1852-1900* by local historian V.N. (Bud) Phillips). This book provides extensive data on the early formation and dwellings of Solar and Virginia Hill.

C. Expected Results

The expected results for this project were to provide survey information on approximately 225 properties in the Solar Hill and Virginia Hill neighborhoods. As expected, an eligible National Register historic district was identified within the Solar Hill area, and a nomination for this district was prepared. In Virginia Hill, an eligible historic district was also identified, and a National Register nomination for this area is being prepared under a 2000/2001 cost share project.

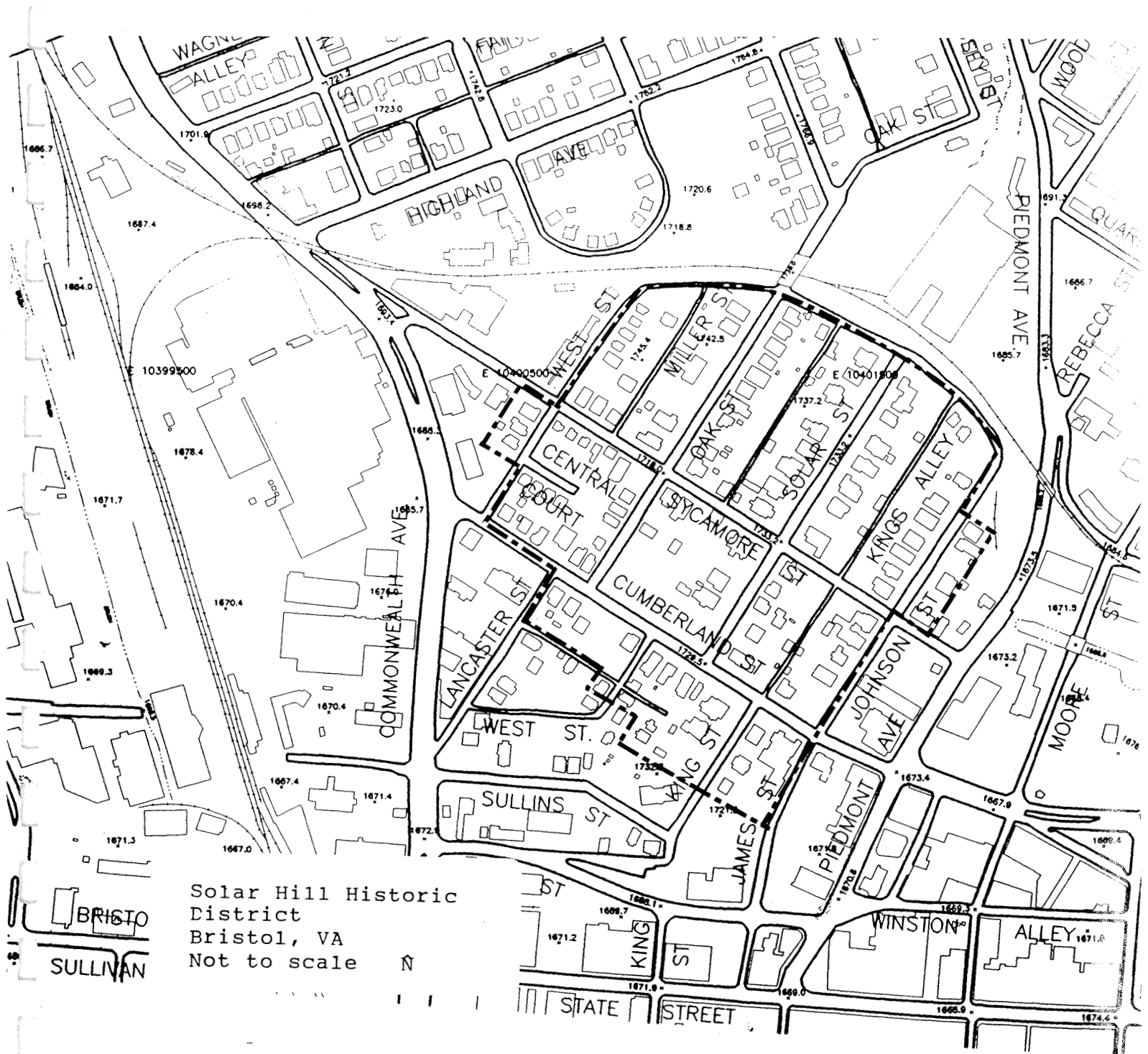
VII. SURVEY FINDINGS AND EVALUATION



The reconnaissance level survey resulted in the inventory of 235 buildings within the Solar Hill and Virginia Hill neighborhoods. The majority of these were two-story frame dwellings built between 1890 and 1920. These areas remain primarily residential in character and retain their sense of time and place as early 20th century neighborhoods. In the opinion of the Consultant both the Solar Hill and Virginia Hill neighborhoods possess large areas which qualify as National Register Historic Districts.

The proposed Solar Hill Historic District is located primarily along Johnson, Solar, West, King, Cumberland, and Sycamore Streets. This residential area is situated approximately two blocks north of the town's downtown commercial center and the Virginia-Tennessee state line. The neighborhood developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and contains primarily one- to two-story frame and brick dwellings constructed from 1871 to the 1930s. The district is characterized by wide tree-lined streets with houses sited close to streets and sidewalks. The district is located on a hillside overlooking the downtown area, and many yards are lined with original stone or concrete retaining walls. Some dwellings also have original garage and/or servants' quarters. The Solar Hill Historic District contains 117 primary buildings (115 dwellings, one school, and one church), of which 108 or 92% are considered to be contributing to the character of the district. In addition to the primary buildings there are additional contributing and non-contributing outbuildings. The Solar Hill Historic District retains much of its integrity of time and place as an early 20th century neighborhood.

The proposed Virginia Hill Historic District is located along Moore, Lee, Russell, Buckner, and W. Mary Streets, and Clinton Avenue. This residential area is located four blocks to the north of the downtown area. As in the case of the Solar Hill neighborhood, Virginia Hill developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and contains primarily one- to two-story frame and brick dwellings constructed from 1890 to the 1930s. The district is characterized by wide tree-lined streets with houses sited close to streets and sidewalks. The district is located on a hillside to the north of the downtown area. Numerous dwellings have original garage and/or servants' quarters. The Virginia Hill Historic District contains 144 primary buildings (141 dwellings, one school, and two commercial buildings), of which 132 or 92% are considered to be contributing to the character of the district. In addition to the primary buildings there are additional contributing and non-contributing outbuildings. The Virginia Hill Historic District retains much of its integrity of time and place as an early 20th century neighborhood.



Map 1. Map of the proposed Solar Hill National Register Historic District.



Figure 1: One of the oldest dwellings in the Solar Hill neighborhood is the house at 214 Johnson Street built in 1872.



Figure 2: Numerous dwellings were built in the Queen Anne style in Solar Hill such as the dwelling at 213 Solar Street.

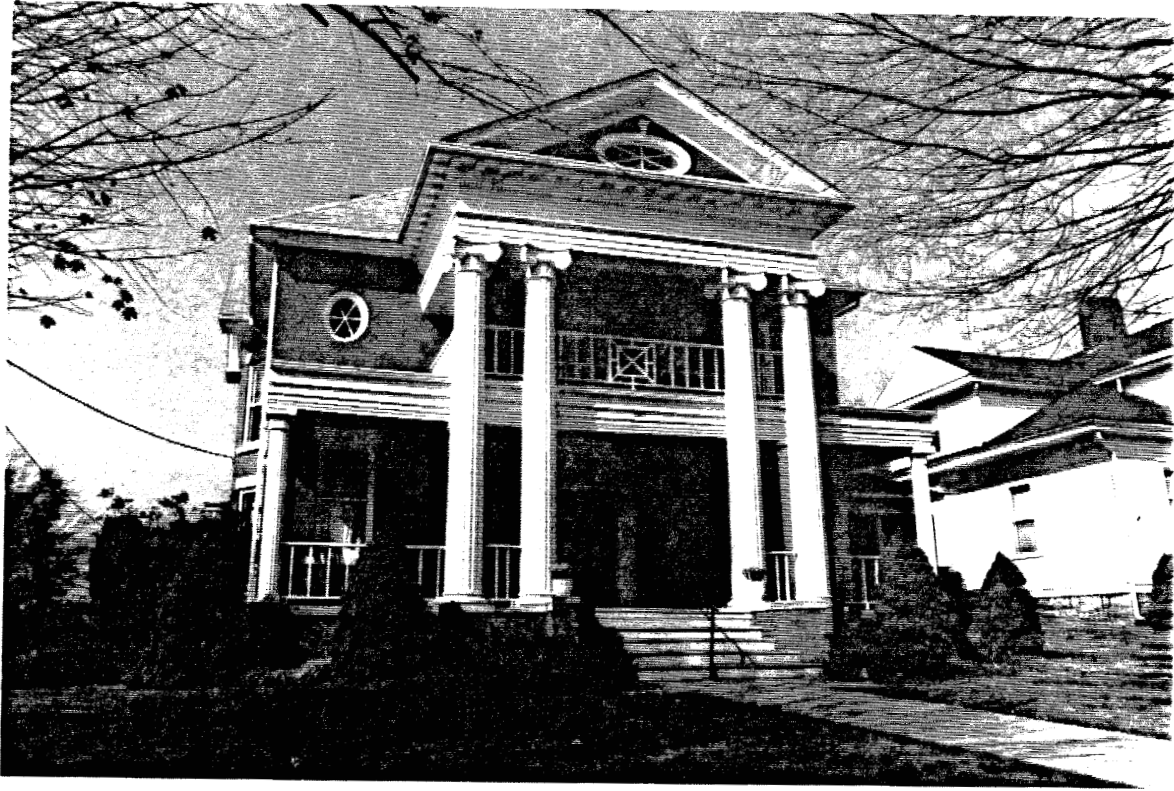
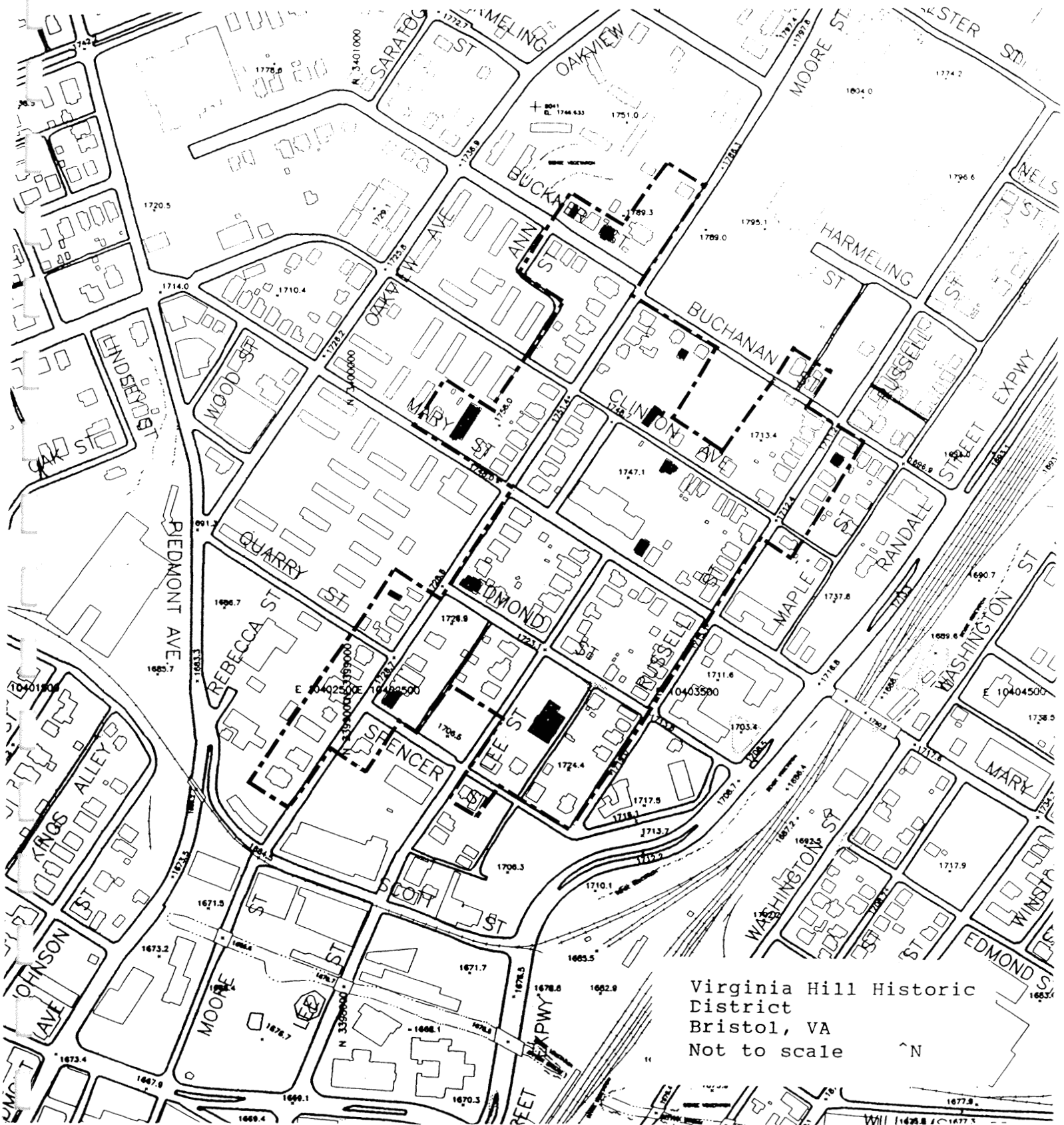


Figure 3: The Neo-classical style was utilized for several dwellings in Solar Hill such as the house at 200 Solar Street built ca. 1910.



Figure 4: In recent years some dwellings in Solar Hill have been converted into offices such as this dwelling at 210 Johnson Street.



Map 2. Map of the proposed Virginia Hill National Register Historic District.



Figure 5: This row of Queen Anne influenced dwellings was built ca. 1900 - ca. 1910 in the 500 block of Moore Street in Virginia Hill.



Figure 6: Dwellings in the 400 block of Russell Street in the Virginia Hill neighborhood.



Figure 7: Queen Anne style dwelling at 413 Buchanan Street in Virginia Hill.



Figure 8: Neo-classical style dwelling at 401 Spencer Street in Virginia Hill.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS



The 1999/2000 architectural survey of the Solar Hill and Virginia Hill neighborhoods was completed as part of community revitalization efforts in Bristol. Both neighborhoods are comprised primarily of dwellings built prior to 1950. These two neighborhoods were originally preferred residential areas for the city's middle-class and professional families. In recent decades, both of these areas have experienced changes through conversions of dwellings into multi-family use, demolition, and overall neglect. Despite these changes, both of the neighborhoods retain significant collections of historic buildings, and interest in rehabilitation of properties is increasing. As a result of the survey two large historic districts were identified, resulting in the following recommendations:

- A National Register-eligible historic district was identified in the Solar Hill neighborhood. Funding for the preparation of a nomination for this area was included as part of this grant project. This nomination was completed in December of 2000, and the area is expected to be listed on the National Register in 2001. The Solar Hill Historic District is eligible for historic designation under National Register criterion C for its architectural significance. The district contains 115 primary buildings, of which 106 or 92% would be considered contributing to the character of the district. The Solar Hill Historic District is significant under National Register criterion C for its 19th and early 20th century architecture. Dwellings within the district date primarily from 1871 to ca. 1950. Architectural styles represented include Queen Anne, Neo-Classical, Italianate, Federal, and Bungalow designs. The district also includes many Folk Victorian house forms, two apartment buildings, a church, and one school. The district is one of Bristol's largest intact collection of contiguous turn-of-the-century dwellings. These dwellings have not been significantly altered, and the district retains a high degree of its architectural integrity.

- A National Register-eligible historic district was also identified in the Virginia Hill neighborhood. Funding for the preparation of a nomination for this area was included in a grant for 2000/2001. The preparation of this nomination is presently underway, and is expected to be completed by December of 2001. The Virginia Hill Historic District is eligible for historic designation under National Register criterion C for its architectural significance. The Virginia Hill Historic District contains 144 primary buildings (141 dwellings, one school, and two commercial buildings), of which 132 or 92% are considered to be contributing to the character of the district. In addition to the primary buildings there are additional contributing and non-contributing outbuildings. The Virginia Hill Historic District is significant under National Register criterion C for its 19th and early 20th century architecture. Dwellings within the district date primarily from ca. 1890 to ca. 1950. Architectural styles represented include Queen Anne, Neo-Classical, Colonial Revival and Bungalow designs. The district is one of Bristol's largest intact collection of contiguous turn-of-the-century dwellings. These dwellings have not been significantly altered, and the district retains a high degree of its architectural integrity.

- Listing on the National Register will qualify contributing properties in the districts for federal and state tax incentives for their rehabilitation. The City of Bristol is encouraged to take other actions towards the protection and preservation of these neighborhoods. These actions may include the enactment of protective overlays, development of design guidelines, and overall neighborhood promotion to encourage reinvestment and rehabilitation.

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APPENDIX A

LIST OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES IN SOLAR HILL

CENTRAL COURT

919 Central Court ca. 1950 102-5015-0113 **CB**

This dwelling is a one-story gable front brick dwelling built ca. 1950.

920 Central Court ca. 1925 102-5015-0101 **CB**

At this location is a one-story, brick veneer, gable front Bungalow-influenced dwelling constructed ca. 1925.

921 Central Court ca. 1945 102-5015-0102 **CB**

This one-story, brick veneer, square plan dwelling was constructed ca. 1945.

922 Central Court ca. 1925 102-5015-0100 **CB**

This one-story, brick veneer, gable front Bungalow-influenced dwelling was constructed ca. 1925.

923 Central Court ca. 1945 **NCB**

At this location is a ca. 1945, frame, square plan dwelling.

924 Central Court ca. 1925 102-5015-0099 **CB**

The dwelling at this location is a one-story, frame, gable front, Bungalow-influenced dwelling constructed ca. 1925.

925 Central Court ca. 1945 102-5015-0103 **CB**

This one-story, frame, square plan dwelling was constructed ca. 1945.

926 Central Court ca. 1925 (Storage building, ca. 1970 **NCB**) 102-5015-0098 **CB**

Located at 926 Central Court is a one-story, brick veneer, gable front, Bungalow-influenced dwelling built ca. 1925.

CUMBERLAND STREET

700 Cumberland Street, Emanuel Episcopal Church 1922 102-5015-0081 **CB**

This is a one-story, stone, Gothic Revival church built in 1922.

713 Cumberland Street ca. 1915 (Garage, ca. 1915 **CB**) 102-5015-0082 **CB**

At this location is a two-story, frame, Colonial Revival-influenced dwelling that was built ca. 1915.

804 Cumberland Street ca. 1905 (Garage ca. 1960, **NCB**) 102-5015-0009 **CB**

This two-story, frame and stone veneer dwelling was constructed ca. 1905 with influences of the Colonial Revival style.

812 Cumberland Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0010 CB

The dwelling located at 812 Cumberland Street is a two-story, frame dwelling built ca. 1905 with influences of both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles.

818 Cumberland Street 1901 102-5015-0011 CB

The dwelling located at 818 Cumberland Street is a two-story frame dwelling built in a cross gable plan in 1901.

822 Cumberland Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0012 CB

This two-story frame dwelling was built ca. 1910 and has a concrete and brick foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding.

824 Cumberland Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0075 CB

This one-and-one-half-story frame, gabled ell dwelling was constructed ca. 1905.

840 Cumberland Street ca. 1970 NCB

At this location is a ca. 1970 hipped roof brick office building.

842 Cumberland Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0076 CB

At 842 Cumberland Street is a one-and-one-half-story frame gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1905.

844 Cumberland Street ca. 1905 (Garage, ca. 1930 CB) 102-5015-0077 CB

The dwelling at this location is a one-and-one-half-story frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1905.

903 Cumberland Street ca. 1930 102-5015-0093 CB

This property is a one-and-one-half-story, brick and frame Bungalow built ca. 1930.

905 Cumberland Street ca. 1930 (Shed, ca. 1990 NCB) 102-5015-0094 CB

The dwelling located at 905 Cumberland Street is a one-and-one-half-story, frame gable end Bungalow built ca. 1930.

909 Cumberland Street ca. 1975 NCB

At this location is a one-story, frame and metal office building constructed ca. 1975.

915 Cumberland Street ca. 1900 102-5015-0095 CB

This one-story, frame, central hall plan dwelling was constructed ca. 1900.

919 Cumberland Street ca. 1945 (Carport, ca. 1960 NCst) 102-5015-0096 CB

The dwelling located at 919 Cumberland Street is a one-and-one-half-story, brick and frame Bungalow built ca. 1945.

923 Cumberland Street ca. 1900 (Garage, ca. 1960 NCB) 102-5015-0097 CB

This property is a two-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1900.

JOHNSON STREET

110 Johnson Street ca. 1920 102-5015-0051 **CB**

This ca. 1920, one-and-one-half-story brick Bungalow was originally owned by James Gannon, mayor of Bristol and owner of Gannon Electric.

116 Johnson Street ca. 1880 102-5015-0052 **NCB**

The dwelling at 116 Johnson Street is a one-story ca. 1880 frame dwelling that was extensively altered ca. 1990 when the building was renovated into apartments.

120 Johnson Street ca. 1930 (Garage, ca. 1930 **CB**) 102-5015-0053 **CB**

William L. Morley had this three-story apartment building built ca. 1930.

126 Johnson Street 1902 102-5015-0054 **CB**

Lemuel N. Bolton and his wife Florence were the original owners of this dwelling, which was built in 1902.

202 Johnson Street ca. 1895 (Carport, ca. 1990 **NCst**) 102-5015-0056 **CB**

The dwelling located at 202 Johnson Street is a two-and-one-half-story brick ca. 1895 Queen Anne style dwelling.

203 Johnson Street ca. 1900 102-5015-0065 **CB**

The dwelling at 203 Johnson Street is a two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne dwelling built ca. 1900 that has been renovated into apartments.

206 Johnson Street ca. 1902 102-5015-0057 **CB**

This dwelling was constructed ca. 1902 and is a Queen Anne style two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling.

210 Johnson Street 1895 (Garage, ca. 1955 **NCB**) 102-5015-0058 **CB**

Captain James H. Wood, who lived at 214 Johnson St., had this house built for his son James. The house is a two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style dwelling built in 1895.

211 Johnson Street ca. 1904 (Garage, ca. 1930 **CB**) 102-5015-0064 **CB**

This two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne dwelling was built ca. 1904.

214 Johnson Street 1872 (Carport, ca. 1955 **NCst**) 102-5015-0055 **CB**

This two-story Federal style dwelling is one of the oldest homes in the Solar Hill neighborhood. It was constructed in 1872 as the home of Captain James Harvey Wood, who lived here through the 1880s and taught law school.

220 Johnson Street ca. 1895 (Springhouse, ca. 1895 **CB**) 102-5015-0059 **CB**

The dwelling at this location is a two-and-one-half-story ca. 1895 frame Queen Anne dwelling.

221 Johnson Street ca. 1890 (Garage, ca. 1925 **CB**) 102-5015-0063 **CB**
This ca. 1890 two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling has been divided into apartments.

224 Johnson Street ca. 1895 102-5015-0060 **CB**
At this location is a two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne dwelling built ca. 1895.

225 Johnson Street ca. 1900 102-5015-0062 **NCB**
This is a ca. 1900 frame two-and-one-half-story dwelling originally constructed as a boarding house for students studying law under Captain James H. Wood, who lived across the street at 214 Johnson Street.

232 Johnson Street ca. 1890 (Shed, ca. 1990 **NCB**) 102-5015-0061 **NCB**
This one-story frame central hall plan dwelling was built ca. 1890.

KING STREET

39-43 King Street ca. 1940 102-5015-0016 **CB**
This is a two-story brick, Colonial Revival designed duplex built ca. 1940.

45 King Street ca. 1925 102-5015-0015 **CB**
The building located at 45 King Street is a two-story, brick veneer, four-unit apartment building known as the "Hillcrest."

47 King Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0014 **CB**
The dwelling located at 47 King Street is a two-story, brick veneer, gable front dwelling built ca. 1915.

54 King-Lancaster-McCoy-Mitchell Street ca. 1820/ca. 1880 (Barn, ca. 1900 **CB**, and Garage, ca. 1955 **NCB**) 102-0019 and 102-5015-0013 **CB (Individually listed on the National Register 7/29/94)**
Located at 54 King Street is a two-story, brick, Italianate style dwelling.

KINGS ALLEY

19 Kings Alley ca. 1910 102-5015-0073 **CB**
The one-story dwelling located at 19 Kings Alley was constructed ca. 1910 in a double-pen plan.

25 Kings Alley ca. 1925 102-5015-0074 **CB**
The dwelling located at 25 Kings Alley is a one-story, frame, gable front dwelling built ca. 1925.

W. LAWN STREET

6 W. Lawn Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0084 **CB**

Located at 6 W. Lawn Street is a one-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1915.

9 W. Lawn Street ca. 1925 102-5015-0085 **CB**

At this location is a one-story, frame, gable front dwelling built ca. 1925.

11 W. Lawn Street ca. 1920 102-5015-0083 **CB**

At this location is a one-story, frame dwelling built ca. 1920.

MILLER STREET

3 Miller Street ca. 1905 (Shed, ca. 1940 **CB**) 102-5015-0066 **CB**

The dwelling located at 3 Miller Street was constructed ca. 1905 in a gabled-ell influenced design.

7 Miller Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0067 **CB**

The dwelling located at 7 Miller Street is a one-story frame gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1905.

OAK STREET

102 Oak Street ca. 1915 (Shed, ca. 1915 **CB**) 102-5015-0001 **CB**

The dwelling located at 102 Oak Street was built ca. 1915 in a two-story, frame, gable front Bungalow style.

112 Oak Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0002 **CB**

This is a one-story frame Pyramid Square dwelling built ca. 1915.

114 Oak Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0003 **CB**

The one-story, frame dwelling located at 114 Oak Street was built in the Pyramid Square design ca. 1915.

117 Oak Street ca. 1925 102-5015-0005 **CB**

The dwelling located at 117 Oak Street is a one-story, frame, gable front dwelling built ca. 1925.

122 Oak Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0004 **CB**

This one-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling was constructed ca. 1910.

127 Oak Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0090 **CB**

This two-story frame dwelling was built in a Foursquare design ca. 1915.

201 Oak Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0104 **CB**

The dwelling located at 201 Oak Street is a two-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling constructed ca. 1910.

204 Oak Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0006 **CB**

This property is a two-story, brick veneer, Queen Anne-influenced dwelling built ca. 1905.

207 Oak Street ca. 1920 (Shed, ca. 1920 **CB**) 102-5015-0105 **CB**

This two-and-one-half-story, frame Foursquare was built ca. 1920.

210 Oak Street ca. 1905 (Garage, ca. 1920 altered **NCB**) 102-5015-0007 **CB**

The dwelling located at 210 Oak Street is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne-influenced dwelling that was constructed ca. 1905.

217 Oak Street ca. 1920 (Garage, ca. 1920 **CB**) 102-5015-0106 **CB**

This two-story, brick veneer Foursquare dwelling was built ca. 1920.

221 Oak Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0107 **CB**

The dwelling located at 221 Oak Street is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910.

222 Oak Street, Oak Street School ca. 1900 102-5015-0008 **CB**

The building at 222 Oak Street is a two-story brick school building constructed ca. 1900 reflecting the Colonial Revival style.

225 Oak Street ca. 1909 102-5015-0108 **CB**

This one-and-one-half-story brick veneer, gable end Bungalow was constructed ca. 1909.

227 Oak Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0109 **CB**

The dwelling located at 227 Oak Street is a one-and-one-half-story, frame Bungalow-influenced dwelling built ca. 1910.

233 Oak Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0110 **CB**

The dwelling located at 233 Oak Street is a two-and-one-half-story, frame, Foursquare built ca. 1910.

234 Oak Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0087 **CB**

Located at 234 Oak Street is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1905.

235 Oak Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0111 **CB**

This one-and-one-half-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling was built ca. 1910.

121 Solar Street ca. 1900/1999 102-5015-0020 **NCB**

The two-story frame dwelling at 121 Solar Street was originally constructed ca. 1900 and was extensively altered in 1999.

124 Solar Street 1885/ca. 1930 (Carriage House, ca. 1900 **CB**) 102-5015-0024 **CB**

The dwelling located at 124 Solar Street was constructed in 1885 in an Italianate-influenced design.

127 Solar Street ca. 1900 (102-5015-0021) **CB**

The dwelling located at 127 Solar Street is a two-story brick ca. 1900 dwelling.

200 Solar Street ca. 1910 (Servants' Quarters, ca. 1910 **CB**) 102-5015-0041 **CB**

The dwelling located at 200 Solar Street was constructed ca. 1910 and reflects the Neo-Classical style.

203 Solar Street ca. 1871 (Shed, ca. 1870 **NCB**) (102-5015-0025) **CB**

The one-story brick house at this location was built ca. 1870, and has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, four interior brick stuccoed chimneys, and a stucco exterior.

208 Solar Street ca. 1905 (Servants' Quarters, ca. 1905 **CB**) 102-5015-0039 **CB**

The two-story, frame, Neo-Classical style dwelling located at 208 Solar Street was built ca. 1905.

213 Solar Street 1890 (Servants' Quarters, 1890 **CB**) 102-5015-0026 **CB**

The dwelling at 213 Solar Street was constructed in 1890 and is a two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style house.

214 Solar Street, Gautnier-Mahoney House 1900 (Carriage House, 1900 **CB**) 102-5015-0038 **CB**

Constructed in 1900, this two-story brick veneer dwelling reflects both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles.

217 Solar Street ca. 1880 (garage, ca. 1925, altered **NCB**) 102-5015-0027 **CB**

The dwelling at this location is a ca. 1880 two-story brick Victorian gabled ell with Italianate influences.

218 Solar Street ca. 1900 102-5015-0037 **CB**

This is a two-and-one-half-story frame ca. 1900 Queen Anne dwelling that is now divided into apartments.

224 Solar Street ca. 1900 102-5015-0036 **CB**

This dwelling is a two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne-influenced dwelling built ca. 1900.

225 Solar Street 1902 102-5015-0028 CB

This two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian style dwelling was constructed in 1902.

227 Solar Street 1904 (Carport, ca. 1995 NCst) 102-5015-0029 CB

This two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne dwelling was built in 1904.

234 Solar Street ca. 1900 (Garage, ca. 1930 CB, and Servants' Quarters, ca. 1900 CB) 102-5015-0035 CB

This two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling was built in the Queen Anne style ca. 1900.

235 Solar Street, Adams-Arronhime-Johnson House 1904 (Garage, ca. 1960 NCB) 102-5015-0030 CB

This dwelling was built in 1904 and is a two-and-one-half-story, gable front, frame dwelling with a gable asphalt shingle roof, a brick foundation, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of aluminum siding.

237 Solar Street, Caldwell House 1906 102-5015-0031 CB

This two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne-influenced dwelling was built in 1906 and was originally owned by the Caldwell family.

238 Solar Street ca. 1905 (Garage, ca. 1930 CB) 102-5015-0034 CB

This is a ca. 1905 one-and-one-half-story frame Dutch Colonial style dwelling. age.

244 Solar Street ca. 1905 (Servants' Quarters, ca. 1905 CB) 102-5015-0033 CB

This two-and-one-half-story, gable front, frame dwelling was built ca. 1905.

245 Solar Street ca. 1880 102-5015-0032 CB

The dwelling located at 245 Solar Street is a one-story, frame, central hall plan dwelling built ca. 1880.

SYCAMORE STREET

815 Sycamore Street, ca. 1910 (102-5015-0115) CB

The dwelling at 815 Sycamore Street is a one-story frame, Pyramid Square house form built ca. 1910.

820 Sycamore Street ca. 1925 102-5015-0086 CB

The dwelling located at 820 Sycamore Street is a one-story frame Bungalow built ca. 1925.

908 Sycamore Street 1911 102-5015-0050 CB

The dwelling at this location was built in 1911 in the Dutch Colonial style.

910 Sycamore Street ca. 1900 102-5015-0042 CB

The dwelling located at 910 Sycamore Street was constructed in a double-pen plan ca. 1900.

911 Sycamore Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0049 CB

This one-and-one-half-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling was built ca. 1905.

913 Sycamore Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0048 CB

The dwelling located at 913 Sycamore Street is a one-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling constructed ca. 1905.

914 Sycamore Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0043 CB

This two-story, frame, Dutch Colonial-influenced dwelling was built ca. 1915.

918 Sycamore Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0044 CB

A two-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling is located at 918 Sycamore Street which was built ca. 1915.

922 Sycamore Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0045 CB

The dwelling located at 922 Sycamore Street was constructed in a gabled ell design ca. 1915.

925 Sycamore Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0047 CB

This one-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling was built ca. 1905.

926 Sycamore Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0046 CB

The dwelling located at 926 Sycamore Street is a two-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling constructed ca. 1915.

1000 Sycamore Street ca. 1930 102-5015-0080 CB

The dwelling located at 1000 Sycamore Street was built ca. 1930 by an Italian builder named Rainero, and was used as his family's residence.

WEST STREET

104 West Street, Rainero House ca. 1930 102-5015-0078 CB

The dwelling located at 104 West Street was built ca. 1930 by an Italian builder named Rainero. It is a one-story, frame and stucco, gable front, Spanish Colonial-influenced dwelling.

106 West Street ca. 1930 102-5015-0079 CB

The house at this location was built by a local Italian builder named Rainero and is a one-story, frame and stucco dwelling built ca. 1930 with Spanish Colonial influences.

213 West Street ca. 1905 102-5015-0068 CB

At this location is a one-story frame, gabled ell dwelling constructed ca. 1905.

219 West Street ca. 1910 102-5015-0069 CB

The one-story frame gable front dwelling located at 219 West Street was built ca. 1910.

221 West Street ca. 1920 102-5015-0070 CB

The dwelling located at 221 West Street is a one-story frame, gable front Bungalow, constructed ca. 1920.

225 West Street ca. 1915 102-5015-0071 CB

This one-story frame, gable front dwelling was constructed ca. 1915.

229 West Street ca. 1920 102-5015-0072 CB

This one-story, frame, gable front Bungalow was constructed ca. 1920.

APPENDIX B

LIST OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES IN VIRGINIA HILL

BUCHANAN STREET

409 Buchanan Street, ca. 1905, 102-5016-0050 CB

This is a one-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1905.

413 Buchanan Street, ca. 1890, 102-5016-0051, CB

This is a two-story frame Queen anne influenced dwelling built in 1890.

416 Buchanan Street, ca. 1930, 102-5016-0052 CB

This is a one-story frame garage built ca. 1930.

500 Buchanan Street, ca. 1940, 102-5016-0117 CB

This is a one-story, frame, gable front dwelling built ca. 1940.

508 Buchanan Street, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0064 CB

This is a one-story frame pyramid square plan dwelling built ca. 1910.

BUCKNER STREET

614 Buckner Street, ca. 1920, 102-5016-0038 CB

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, gable front Bungalow built ca. 1920.

618 Buckner Street, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0039 CB

This is a one-story, frame, pyramid square dwelling built ca. 1910.

619 Buckner Street, ca. 1905, 102-5016-0042 CB

This is a one- and one-half story frame gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1905.

620 Buckner Street, ca. 1925, 102-5016-0040 CB

This is a one-story, frame Bungalow built ca. 1925.

621 Buckner Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0041 NCB

This two-story, frame, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style dwelling has been extensively remodeled with vinyl siding, new doors, and new windows.

623 Buckner Street, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0043 CB

This is a two-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910.

CLINTON AVENUE

408 Clinton Avenue, ca. 1920, 102-5016-0088 CB

This is a two-story, frame dwelling built ca. 1920.

412 Clinton Avenue, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0089 CB

This is a one-story frame, ca. 1900 gabled ell dwelling.

414 Clinton Avenue, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0090 CB

This is a one-story, frame, ca. 1910 gable front dwelling with a gable asphalt shingle roof, vinyl siding exterior, and a concrete block foundation.

417 Clinton Avenue, ca. 1920, 102-5016-0047 CB

This is a one-story, frame, hall and parlor plan dwelling built ca. 1920.

418 Clinton Avenue, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0046 CB

This is a one-story, frame, gable front dwelling built ca. 1910.

420 Clinton Avenue, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0045 CB

This is a one-story, frame shotgun plan dwelling built ca. 1910.

421 Clinton Avenue, ca. 1920, 102-5016-0048 CB

This is a two-story, frame, American Foursquare dwelling constructed ca. 1920.

422 Clinton Avenue, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0044 CB

This is a one-story, frame, shotgun plan dwelling built ca. 1910.

429 Clinton Avenue, ca. 1915, 102-5016-0049 CB

This is a one-story, frame, gable front dwelling, built ca. 1915.

EDMOND STREET

410 Edmond Street, ca. 1890, 102-5016-0119 CB

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1890.

410 1/2 Edmond Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0120 CB

This is a one-story, gabled ell, frame dwelling built ca. 1900.

411 Edmond Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0118 CB

This is a two-story, gable ell dwelling built ca. 1900.

509 Edmond Street, ca. , 102-5016-0024 CB

This is a one- and one-half story, frame dwelling built ca. 1915.

LEE STREET

403 Lee Street, ca 1900, 102-5016-0095 CB

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne style dwelling constructed ca. 1900.

416 Lee Street, ca. 1920 102-5016-0001 CB

This is a two-story brick veneer Craftsman style dwelling built ca. 1920.

422 Lee Street, ca. 1905 102-5016-0002 CB

This is a two-story frame, Colonial Revival influenced dwelling built ca. 1905.

428 Lee Street, ca. 1900 102-5016-0003 CB

This is a two-story frame, Queen Anne style dwelling built ca. 1900.

502 Lee Street, ca. 1905, 102-5016-0004 CB

This is a two-story, brick veneer Queen Anne style dwelling built ca. 1905.

503 Lee Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0013 CB

This is a two-story brick veneer Queen Anne/Colonial Revival influenced dwelling built ca. 1900.

508 Lee Street, ca. 1905, 102-5016-0005, CB

This is a two-story brick veneer Colonial Revival influenced dwelling built ca. 1905.

509 Lee Street, ca. 1940, 102-5016-0012 CB

This is a two-story brick veneer, Tudor revival style dwelling built ca. 1940.

513 Lee Street, ca. 1882, 102-5016-0011 CB

This is a two-story, frame, I-House built in 1882.

514 Lee Street, ca. 1900,102-5016-0006, CB

This is a two-story frame Queen Anne style residence built ca. 1900.

518 Lee Street, ca.1920, 102-5016-0007 CB

This is a one- and one-half story brick veneer Bungalow built ca. 1920.

519 Lee Street, ca. 1890, 102-5016-0010 CB

This is a two-story brick apartment building constructed ca. 1890.

521 Lee Street, ca. 1905, 102-5016-0009 CB

This is a two-story brick veneer, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1905.

522 Lee Street, ca. 1880, 102-5016-0008 CB

This is a two-story frame, central hall plan I-House built ca. 1880.

W. MARY STREET

400 Block, W. Mary Street, Thomas Jefferson School, ca. 1925, 102-5016-0053 CB

This is a three-story, concrete, steel, and brick school building.

401 West Mary Street, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0093 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910.

406 West Mary Street, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0054 CB

This is a one-story, gabled ell dwelling of rock faced hollow core concrete built ca. 1910.

408 West Mary Street, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0094 CB

This is a one-story gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910.

409 West Mary Street, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0092 CB

This is a two-story, brick gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910.

412 West Mary Street, ca. 1930, 102-5016-0055 CB

This is a two-story rectangular plan garage built ca. 1930.

419 West Mary Street, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0091 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne influenced dwelling built ca. 1910.

609 West Mary Street, ca. 1925, 102-5016-0087 CB

This is a two-story, frame, Dutch Colonial style dwelling built ca. 1925.

MOORE STREET

314-316 Moore Street, ca. 1905, 102-5016-0014 CB This is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne style dwelling built as a duplex ca.1905.

322 Moore Street, ca. 1890, 102-5016-0015 CB

This is a two-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1890.

330 Moore Street, ca.1910, 102-5016-0016 CB

This is a two-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910.

333 Moore Street, ca. 1920, 102-5016-0017 CB

This is a two-story, brick veneer, Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1920.

334 Moore Street, ca. 1930, 102-5016-0018 CB

This is a two-story, brick veneer dwelling built ca. 1930.

342 Moore Street, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0067 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, brick veneer Colonial Revival/American Foursquare dwelling built in 1905.

348 Moore Street, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0066 CB

This is a one- and one-half story, frame Queen Anne style dwelling built ca. 1910.

352 Moore Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0065 CB

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne influenced dwelling.

402 Moore Street, ca. 1925, 102-5016-0022 CB

This is a two-story, brick veneer and frame dwelling built ca. 1925.

406 Moore Street, ca. 1915, 102-5016-0023 CB

This is a two-story, brick veneer apartment building constructed ca. 1915.

405 Moore Street, ca. 1925, 102-5016-0019 CB

This is a two-story, brick veneer, four-plex apartment building constructed ca. 1925.

409 Moore Street, ca. 1925, 102-5016-0020 CB

This is a two-story, brick veneer four-plex apartment building constructed ca. 1925.

410 Moore Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0071 CB

This is a two-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1900.

414 Moore Street, ca. 1925, 102-5016-0070 CB

This is a two-story, frame, Dutch Colonial style dwelling built ca. 1925.

415 Moore Street, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0068 CB

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910.

421 Moore Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0069 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne influenced dwelling built ca. 1900.

501 Moore Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0025 NCB

This two-story, frame, Queen Anne style dwelling has been extensively altered through the application of vinyl siding, vinyl clad windows, enclosed front porch and replacement doors.

507 Moore Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0026 CB

This is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1900.

513 Moore Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0074 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne influenced dwelling built ca. 1900.

517 Moore Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0073 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne influenced dwelling built ca. 1900.

523 Moore Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0072 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne style dwelling built ca. 1900.

600 Moore Street, ca. 1925, 102-5016-0027 CB

This is a one- and one-half story brick veneer Bungalow built ca. 1925.

601 Moore Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0075 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne influenced dwelling built ca. 1900.

604 Moore Street, ca. 1925, 102-5016-0028 CB

This is a one- and one-half story brick veneer Bungalow built ca. 1925.

607 Moore Street, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0076 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, American Foursquare/Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1910.

608 Moore Street, ca. 1895, 102-5016-0029 CB

This is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1895.

611 Moore Street, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0077 CB

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910.

614 Moore Street, ca. 1905, 102-5016-0030 CB

This is a one- and one-half story frame pyramid square dwelling built ca. 1905.

617 Moore Street, ca. 1920, 102-5016-0078 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, American Foursquare/Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1920.

618 Moore Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0031 CB

This is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1900.

621 Moore Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0079 CB

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, Folk Victorian style dwelling built ca. 1900.

624 Moore Street, ca. 1905, 102-5016-0032 CB

This is a two-story frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1905.

625 Moore Street, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0080 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, gable front dwelling built ca. 1910.

702 Moore Street, ca. 1905, 102-5016-0033 CB

This is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1905.

707 Moore Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0081 CB

This is a one-story, frame, hall and parlor dwelling built ca. 1900.

708 Moore Street, ca. 1905, 102-5016-0034 CB

This is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1905.

714 Moore Street, ca. 1905, 102-5016-0035 CB

This is a two-story frame dwelling built ca. 1905.

715 Moore Street, ca. 1930, 102-5016-0082 CB

This is a two-story, brick veneer, Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1930.

718 Moore Street, ca. 1905, 102-5016-0036 CB

This is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival influenced dwelling built ca. 1905.

719 Moore Street, ca. 1912, 102-5016-0083 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, American Foursquare built ca. 1912.

724 Moore Street, ca. 1905, 102-5016-0037 CB

This is a two-story, frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1905.

725 Moore Street, ca. 1920, 102-5016-0084 CB

This is a two-and one-half story, frame, American Foursquare dwelling.

808 Moore Street, ca. 1920, 102-5016-0085 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, Colonial Revival style dwelling.

820 Moore Street, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0086 CB

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, Folk Victorian dwelling built ca. 1910.

QUARRY STREET

611 Quarry Street, ca. 1925, 102-5016-0021 CB

This is a two-story, brick veneer, American Foursquare built ca. 1925.

RUSSELL STREET

410 Russell Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0100 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, brick veneer, Neoclassical style dwelling built ca. 1900.

418 Russell Street, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0101 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell style dwelling built ca. 1910.

424 Russell Street, ca. 1890, 102-5016-0102 CB

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, Gothic Revival style dwelling built ca. 1890.

426 Russell Street, ca. 1940, 102-5016-0103 CB

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, gable front dwelling built ca. 1940 with a gable asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, concrete block foundation, and an exterior of asbestos siding.

430 Russell Street, ca. 1920, 102-5016-0104 CB

This is a frame, one- and one-half story commercial building erected ca. 1920.

500 Russell Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0105 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1900.

504 Russell Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0106 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1900.

508 Russell Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0107 CB

This is a two-story, frame I-House built ca. 1900.

510 Russell Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0108 CB

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1900.

514 Russell Street, ca. 1890, 102-5016-0109 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne influenced dwelling with Greek Revival detailing.

608 Russell Street, ca. 1930, 102-5016-0110 CB

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, gable end Bungalow built ca. 1930.

612 Russell Street, ca. 1930, 102-5016-0111 CB

This is a one- and one-half story, frame gable end Bungalow with asbestos siding, concrete foundation, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles.

616 Russell Street, ca. 1905, 102-5016-0058 CB

This is a one-story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1905.

622 Russell Street, ca. 1905, 102-5016-0057 CB

This is a two-story frame gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1905.

625 Russell Street, ca. 1920, 102-5016-0056 CB

This is a one-story, gable front Bungalow built ca. 1920.

700 Russell Street, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0112 CB

This is a two- and one-half story frame gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910.

705 Russell Street, ca. 1925, 102-5016-0059 CB

This is a one- and one-half story brick veneer Bungalow influenced dwelling built ca. 1925.

708 Russell Street, ca. 1920, 102-5016-0113 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne influenced dwelling built ca. 1920.

709 Russell Street, ca. 1906, 102-5016-0060 CB

This is a one-story, frame, gable front Bungalow built ca. 1925.

712 Russell Street, ca. 1910, 102-5016-0114 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1910.

713 Russell Street, ca. 1925, 102-5016-0061 CB

This is a one- and one-half story, frame Bungalow built ca. 1925.

716 Russell Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0115 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1900.

720 Russell Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0116 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1900.

724 Russell Street, ca. 1905, 102-5016-0063 CB

This is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival influenced dwelling built ca. 1905.

725 Russell Street, ca. 1925, 102-5016-0062 CB

This is a one-story, frame Bungalow built ca. 1925.

SPENCER STREET

401 Spencer Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0100 CB

Two-story brick, Neo-classical style dwelling built ca. 1900.

411 Spencer Street, ca. 1900, 102-5016-0099 CB

This is a two- and one-half story, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1900.

416 Spencer Street, ca. 1928, 102-5016-0097 CB

This is a two-story brick Dutch Colonial style dwelling built in 1928.

417 Spencer Street, ca. 1880, 102-5016-0098 CB

One-story frame dwelling built ca. 1880.

420 Spencer Street, ca. 1928, 102-5016-0096 CB

This is a one- and one-half story brick veneer gable end Bungalow built in 1928.