

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Rivermont Historic District

Other names/site number: VA DHR File # 118-0334

2. Location

Street & number Rivermont Avenue, not for publication n/a
City or town Lynchburg vicinity _____ State
Virginia Code VA County Lynchburg (city) Code 680 Zip 24503

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>322</u>	<u>67</u>	Buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Sites
<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	Structures
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	Objects
<u>332</u>	<u>70</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure
Commerce/Trade Financial Institution, Specialty Store, Restaurant,
Social Clubhouse, Civic

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<u>Government</u>	<u>Post Office, Fire Station,</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>Religious Facility, Church-related Residence</u>
<u>Recreation and Culture</u>	<u>Theater, Sports Facility, Outdoor Recreation,</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>School, College, Library,</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>Mortuary</u>
<u>Health Care</u>	<u>Hospital, Medical business</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>Park,</u>
<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Streetcar Barn</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Financial Institution, Specialty Store, Restaurant,</u>
<u>Social</u>	<u>Clubhouse, Civic</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>Post Office,</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>Religious Facility, Church-related Residence</u>
<u>Recreation and Culture</u>	<u>Theater, Sports Facility, Outdoor Recreation,</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>School, College,</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>Mortuary</u>
<u>Health Care</u>	<u>Hospital, Medical business</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>Park,</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne; Beaux Arts; Classical Revival; Colonial Revival; Spanish Colonial Revival; Bungalow/Craftsman; Tudor Revival; Georgian Revival; Italianate; Commercial Style; Romanesque Revival; Gothic Revival;

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	<u>Brick, Concrete, Stone</u>
Roof	<u>Metal, Shingle, Slate, Ceramic Tile</u>
Walls	<u>Brick, Wood, Stucco, Concrete, Metal, Stone</u>
Other	<u>Wrought Iron, Cast Iron</u>

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

X See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Community Planning and Development
- Religion
- Education
- Commerce
- Entertainment/Recreation
- Health Care/Medicine
- Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

1890-1952

Significant Dates

see continuation sheet

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

- Edward G. Frye
- Aubrey Chesterman
- Stanhope Johnson
- Ralph Adams Cram
- William Poindexter

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Pendleton Clark
J.M.B. Lewis
Preston Craighill
Bennett Cardwell
Bryant Heard
Everette Fauber
Walter Crowe
Penrose Stout

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

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Jones Memorial Library Lynchburg, Virginia,

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 192.10 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 17 662980 4144840 2 17 663850 4143100

3 17 663250 4142960 4 17 662740 4144315

5 17 661820 4144400 6 17 661820 4144400

See continuation sheet.

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

X See continuation sheet

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

X See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Alison Stone Blanton, Architectural Historian

Organization Hill Studio, P.C. date August 2002

Street & number 120 West Campbell Avenue telephone 540-342-5263

City or town Roanoke state VA zip code 24011

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

Name See attached sheets

Street & number _____ telephone _____

City or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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7. DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The **Rivermont Historic District** is located within the northwestern section of the City of Lynchburg, which served as the major transportation, industrial, and commercial city on the James River in the lower Piedmont region of Virginia from the early 19th century through the mid-20th century. The 192.10-acre district consists of the 300-3400 blocks of Rivermont Avenue as well as Riverside Park and a few properties along side streets that face onto Rivermont Avenue. Bounded by the James River on the east and northeast, Blackwater Creek on the east and southeast, Daniel's Hill on the north and Virginia Episcopal Road and the southern end of Boonesboro Road on the northwest, the neighborhood's boundaries are defined by sharp changes in elevation with Rivermont Avenue serving as the central spine. The district is closely linked to the city's historic downtown section, located directly across Blackwater Creek and the Rivermont Bridge.

The Rivermont Historic District is significant as Lynchburg's first planned streetcar community that included a mixture of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings as well as green space and a transportation system incorporated as an integral feature of the design. Buildings represent a wide variety of building types, including single-family residences, duplexes, apartment houses, garages, commercial buildings, churches, government buildings, academic buildings, and hospitals. Other resources include parks, gardens, and several historic objects. The district contains a number of highly significant buildings dating from the late 19th and 20th centuries that represent nearly every major American architectural style of that period, including the Queen Anne, Beaux Arts, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, Gothic Revival, Tudor Revival, Bungalow, American Four Square, and Dutch Colonial. There are a number of buildings in the district that are the work of some of Lynchburg's leading architects from this period, including Stanhope Johnson, Edward G. Frye, Preston Craighill, Bennett Cardwell, Bryant Heard, Aubrey Chesterman, Pendleton Clark, Everette Fauber, and Walter Crowe, as well as Boston architect Ralph Adams Cram, Washington D.C. architect William Poindexter, and New York architect Penrose Stout. The neighborhood is a marvelously cohesive collection of buildings designed in most of the major styles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Examples of landscape design are less visible but still important, including several gardens by the noted Virginia landscape architect Charles Gillette. As Lynchburg's largest and probably most successful planned subdivision, Rivermont displays several important design features, such as a wide central avenue, parks, schools, and vistas that separate it from older parts of Lynchburg.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

The Rivermont Historic District as a whole maintains a good level of integrity. Modern intrusions in the district are relatively few in number, and the streets and landscape have retained much of their original scale and feeling. The district consists of **281 primary resources** and **103 secondary**

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resources for a total of **384 resources**. The majority of these resources (371) are buildings. Of the 384 total resources, 82% are historic, including 247 primary resources and 67 secondary resources. In contrast, only 70 resources (18%) in the district are non-contributing either due to their date of construction or loss of historic integrity through alterations. The majority of the resources in the district are considered to be in good or excellent condition. Three resources in the district -- the **Miller-Claytor House**, the **Main Hall at Randolph-Macon Women's College**, and the **Jones Memorial Library** -- are listed individually on the National Register.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT AND ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The area known today as Rivermont originally was part of Campbell County until the early 20th century. The former landholdings of the Hutter, Warwick, Scott, and Langhorne families were located to the northwest of Lynchburg in what is now known as Rivermont and are shown on historic maps of Lynchburg from the 1870s and 1890s. This land consisted primarily of small farms, probably growing tobacco and some cereal grains. Very few resources dating to this period remain in the Rivermont area., including the ca. 1845 **House, 1304 Oakwood Lane** and the **Scott Farm Carriage House (3109 Rivermont)**.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914)

Community Planning and Development

The annexation carried out in 1870 by the City of Lynchburg was the first to take in part of what is now the Rivermont area. The southeastern tip of the neighborhood, extending north two blocks from the present Jones Library building, was brought within the city limits from Campbell County. In 1890 the Rivermont Land Company was founded, one of a number of land companies in Lynchburg at the turn of the century. Although Lynchburg had grown throughout its history in a generally orderly fashion along a nearly uniform grid pattern of streets, the Rivermont neighborhood was the city's first planned development, as well as one of the first in the nation (Chambers: 1981: 303-304). The Rivermont Land Company was the largest of the many land development companies in Lynchburg during the 1890s, eventually owning more than 7,000 acres in Campbell County and the City of Lynchburg. Joined to the city by the Rivermont Bridge over Blackwater Creek and laid out on either side of curving Rivermont Avenue with its streetcar line, the area soon became an attractive venue for Lynchburg's growing population. The company platted an extensive subdivision, drawing streets, dividing lots, and dictating the size and use of lots. The subdivision was never planned as a separate city, but rather as a suburban area eventually to be absorbed by the City of Lynchburg. City services such as street paving, parks, sewer, and gas lines integrated the Rivermont area with the rest of the city. Rivermont Avenue was

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paved in the early 1900s; many side streets eventually were surfaced in the 1920s. The first two public buildings in the Rivermont neighborhood were the Rivermont School (demolished), designed by J.M.B. Lewis, and the **Lynchburg Fire Company No. 4**, both constructed in 1904. The tall brick fire station at 1210 Rivermont Avenue was designed by the architectural firm of Frye and Chesterman in the Classical-Revival style with a bell tower, pedimented gable with modillions, corner quoins and a belt course.

The architectural character of the Rivermont area was determined by several factors. The class of new homeowners building along and moving to Rivermont Avenue in the 1890s and 1900s greatly influenced the size, type and construction materials of residences. The requirements of the Rivermont Company were written into deeds of sale in Rivermont and remained in force long after the demise of the actual development company. These requirements exercised a decisive influence on the type and size of houses erected. For example, residences and buildings located on Rivermont Avenue northwest of Bedford Avenue had to observe a setback of 20 feet. It was also required that they not cost below a certain amount to build (Chambers: 1981: 304). Where these guidelines were not in effect, the result was a more tightly built up streetscape, with smaller set-backs, and sometimes a mixed-use commercial-residential appearance. This was true of Rivermont Avenue east of Belmont Street. Topography also played an important role in the design and scale of domestic architecture, as it had elsewhere in Lynchburg. Lots often sloped quite steeply away from the street facade, dictating a narrow street frontage.

Shortly after the company began to experience financial difficulties in 1891, it ceded control of the area's main thoroughfare, Rivermont Avenue, as well as the Rivermont Bridge, to the city. In 1900 an extension of the city's land area to include Rivermont took the city limits northwest from the 1870 boundary to a line across Rivermont Avenue between Fredonia and Huron Streets (Chambers: 1981: 356). In 1908 a second annexation absorbed the Rivermont area southeast of Belvedere Street, including Randolph-Macon Woman's College and the nearby area of Randolph-Macon Heights. These expansions helped to increase the city's population, which along with other annexed areas, grew from 18,891 to 29,494 between 1900 and 1910 (Chambers: 1981: 360).

Domestic Architecture

From its beginning the Rivermont neighborhood has consisted primarily of single-family detached residences, usually two stories in height, with gable or hipped roofs often covered with metal standing seam sheets or slate shingles. Houses always faced the street and had auxiliary buildings such as garages and sheds located to the rear of the yard. Building materials included both wood and brick (stone was almost never used as a construction material). Most of the buildings dating from the 1890-1910 period were of frame construction. This was true even of the houses of the wealthy—such as expansive Queen Anne-style residences like the **Jones House at 456 Rivermont Avenue**. Houses from

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this 1890-1910 period also share other characteristics, regardless of their size and degree of architectural sophistication. Most were built on raised brick basements, had prominent porches along the front, interior brick chimneys, and double-hung sash windows. Interior plans generally consisted of either a side hall or central passage plan, although the more elaborate Queen Anne style houses of this period featured the asymmetrical free-flowing plans characteristic of this style. Most houses were given some form of individuality by decorative exterior woodwork such as brackets, shingles, vents, cornices, and porch columns.

Although many houses from this period were built by local (and largely unknown) contractors using stock building patterns, many were designed by members of Lynchburg's highly talented architectural profession. Foremost among these was the architect Edward G. Frye, who excelled in designing Queen Anne style frame residences elsewhere in Lynchburg. Numerous examples of Frye's work, along with his partner Aubrey Chesterman, can be seen in the Rivermont neighborhood. Their designs range from highly individualistic and inventive frame Queen Anne-style residences to small gambrel-roofed cottages and outbuildings.

The lower end of Rivermont Avenue, which because of topography was developed as an area of smaller-scale houses and duplexes, is given added distinction by a number of Frye-designed residences. He was an especially inventive designer of residential architecture in the Queen Anne style as seen in the design for the **Jones House at 456 Rivermont**, the most whimsical and irregular Queen Anne style frame house in the city, with its turrets, wings, and semi-enclosed porches and balconies. Other examples include a house built in 1894 at **465 Rivermont Avenue**, as well as one built that same year at **471 Rivermont Avenue**. They incorporate several features so popular in Queen Anne-style architecture at that time, including such classical references as garlands and swags, patterned slate shingle roofs, and wood shingles used as exterior cladding, as well as asymmetrical towers, turrets, and semi-enclosed balconies. A feature often taken to be Frye's signature is the small triangular louvered vent on the gable ends of both his houses and outbuildings. This characteristic feature appears even on some otherwise quite plain and simple residences, such as the house at **911 Rivermont Avenue**. The house built for R. Taylor Gleaves at **1700 Rivermont Avenue** shows Frye at his most imaginative. The house, rather low-slung in comparison with the more showy and large-scale houses on either side of it, has a varied outline with a corner turret and protruding dormer hoods. It is one of the few partially stone residences in the Rivermont area.

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Aubrey Chesterman, working with Frye, and also with architect J. Bryant Heard, was of only slightly less influence than Frye in the Rivermont neighborhood at the turn of the century. The house Chesterman designed in 1901 for William A. Graves at **2102 Rivermont Avenue** is one of his best works in the city. A full-fledged Georgian Revival mansion, it relies on a profusion of classical details to make its architectural point, and is one of the few houses from this period that maintains its appearance on all four elevations, rather than giving into the facadism so often characteristic of this style. Frye and Chesterman are thought to have designed a number of notable Colonial –Revival style mansions including those at **2106 and 2144 Rivermont Avenue and 1510 Rivermont Avenue**.

The work of the other major architect practicing in Lynchburg at this time, J.M.B. Lewis, was noticeably less Victorian than Frye's in spirit and execution. The 1903 **William Christopher Ivey House at 2024 Rivermont Avenue** is Classical Revival in its architectural detail, but is reminiscent of large-scale Victorian town houses built for the nouveau riche in Richmond, Washington D.C. or Atlanta. The **George A. Kerr House at 2001 Rivermont Avenue** is English Tudor in derivation and rather dour in appearance. Built in 1909, it is one of the first instances of the period revival style house in Lynchburg, according to S. Allen Chambers, whose book *Lynchburg--An Architectural History* is the definitive work on Lynchburg's architecture and architectural profession over the last 200 years. Another residence attributed to Lewis is the Queen-Anne house located at **3024 Rivermont Avenue**, built in 1904-1905.

Commerce

Because the planned subdivision was to be linked to Lynchburg's Main Street and central business district via the Rivermont Bridge, Rivermont itself was not envisioned as a commercial center. Rather, only small business enterprises were projected to cluster along Rivermont Avenue to serve the surrounding residential community. One of the oldest buildings in the Rivermont community is the small one-story brick Store, at **400 Rivermont Avenue**. Built in 1891, it served variously as a grocery store and warehouse; it was remodeled for use as an office in 1991.

A larger commercial group developed along both sides of the 1200 block of Rivermont Avenue, east of the Rivermont Avenue Baptist Church. Many of these buildings date from the early 1900s after this area was annexed by the City of Lynchburg; builders were forced to follow previous regulations regarding setback and size of buildings. A typical store building was the former Rivermont Pharmacy (demolished) at 1208 Rivermont Avenue, a two-story frame structure dating from the early 1900s. Its original appearance is completely obscured by several later additions, including a sun porch on the second floor.

Education

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One of the most unusual features of the Rivermont neighborhood as originally planned by its developer, the Rivermont Land Company, was the provision for a private woman's college located prominently on Rivermont Avenue. This college, now known as **Randolph-Macon Woman's College**, was established in 1891, and funded both by the Rivermont Company and by private subscription. Negotiations between Dr. William Waugh Smith, president of Randolph-Macon College in Ashland and the Rivermont Company resulted in the creation of Randolph-Macon Woman's College in 1891 on 19.8 acres donated by the development company. The company pledged \$100,000 for the college with the proviso that an equal amount be raised to match the gift. Through the efforts of Dr. Smith and others in the Lynchburg community, that amount was raised in a month's time (VHLC: 1979:7).

The college's building committee chose William M. Poindexter of Washington, D.C., as its architect, and instructed him to visit other American woman's colleges, including Goucher and Vassar colleges (Chambers: 1981: 306). His observations convinced him to design a single dormitory and classroom building that could be expanded in the future. His proposed design was a picturesque yet unified Queen Anne-style brick composition adapted for the demands of a collegiate institution. This building, known today as **Main Hall**, was erected over a 20-year period between 1891 and 1911 (VHLC: 1979: 3). The central entrance tower and eastern wings were constructed between 1891 and 1893; two additional wings were added to the west in 1896. With the erection of the final wing to the west in 1899, the building was completed according to the original Poindexter plan. In 1911 an annex was added to the north of the entrance pavilion, and both East Hall (built in 1903), and West Hall (built in 1906) were connected to Main Hall by arcades.

One of the most important monuments in the intellectual and artistic history of Lynchburg is the **Jones Memorial Library (434 Rivermont Avenue)**, a gift of George M. Jones' widow, Mary Jones. Jones, one of the organizers of the Rivermont Land Company, was also instrumental in the establishment of Randolph-Macon Woman's College in 1891. By early 1900 Jones took up the cause of establishing a public library for Lynchburg with the ambition of making it one of the finest in the South. (The only other public library in Virginia at that time was one in Norfolk established by Andrew Carnegie.) Although Jones died in 1903 before the building could be started, the project was continued by his widow Mary who commissioned the local architectural firm of Frye and Chesterman to design the memorial library.

On a much smaller scale was the **Piedmont Business College (307-311 Rivermont Avenue)**, established in Lynchburg around 1888. In 1903 it moved into a handsome brick Georgian Revival-style building at the west end of the Rivermont Bridge. The school offered courses in commercial and shorthand studies, and claimed in 1913 to have educated over 11,000 students (Weaver: 1913: 29). "Thoroughly modern and practical, worthy of the confidence, esteem and patronage of the general public", the school closed at this location in the 1920s and the building was remodeled.

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Religion

With the rapid development of the Rivermont neighborhood in the 1890s and 1900s and its emergence as an area of stable, homeownership middle-class families, several older inner-city congregations established mission churches in the neighborhood. A number of these congregations eventually moved to new and larger church buildings along Rivermont Avenue, often sited at strategic corner lots or bends in the road.

After its establishment in 1880 in a small structure on Daniel's Hill, the Rivermont Methodist Church purchased a lot in 1893 on Rivermont Avenue for a new and larger structure (Wiley: 6: 1986). The Romanesque-style brick church at 1018 Rivermont Avenue was completed in 1897 to the design of local architect Edward G. Frye. Rivermont Methodist Church later merged with Centenary Methodist Church and built a new church. The 1893 building was later used by **Holy Trinity Lutheran Church** and currently is occupied by the Scottish Rite Temple.

The **Rivermont Avenue Baptist Church** had its beginning in 1886 when a mission chapel was established on Cabell Street by the Young Men's Missionary Society of First Baptist Church. A lot on the corner of Rivermont and Bedford Avenues (1301-1305 Rivermont Avenue) was purchased by the fast-growing church in 1908 (Wiley: 31-32: 1986). The design for the church was prepared by the architectural firm of McLaughlin, Pettit & Johnson, with the drawings probably prepared by the young Stanhope Johnson. The modified Gothic-style Rivermont Avenue Baptist Church is an early example of Johnson's work, executed before he settled into the Georgian Revival style as his preferred period style. The church, reputedly built at a cost of \$50,000, was completed in 1911, and enjoys an impressive site along Bedford Avenue.

The firm's design, built between 1905 and 1908 in the monumental Beaux Arts style, was an important addition to the city's literary and educational life, although it functioned as a private library for public use for most of its history. Reflecting its benefactor's hopes that it be a "temple of learning", the library featured elaborate stained-glass windows, representing the "nine grand divisions of human expression". Planned for a capacity of 50,000 books, it also contained children's rooms, open and closed stacks, as well as periodical and magazine rooms. The grounds feature a rather idealized statue of Jones wearing the uniform of a Confederate general sculpted by Solon Hannibal Borglun (1868-1922); a copy of this statue still stands on the campus of Randolph-Macon Woman's College (Chambers: 1981: 366). The Jones Memorial Library is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Social/Recreation

The **Oakwood Country Club** was founded initially as the Oakwood Gun Club (Chambers: 1981: 414). It was devoted solely to trapshooting, guns and horses. Later, a tennis club and bowling alley were added to the fifteen-acre tract on Rivermont Avenue near Rivermont Park. When members decided to build a golf course as well, they sold their property and moved to a larger 100-acre parcel at the western terminus of Rivermont Avenue (Chambers: 1981: 414). In 1914 the architect J.M.B Lewis produced designs for a large Bungalow-style frame and stucco building which still stands today with only a few alterations.

World War I-World War II (1914-1945)

Community Planning and Development

In 1926, reflecting the continued residential growth in Rivermont, with new streets laid out and built upon almost yearly, the city annexed additional areas of Rivermont, bringing the northwestern limits of the city to the Bedford County line at Clayton Avenue. With this annexation came the paving of the remaining streets in Rivermont. Although governmental building activity in the center of Lynchburg continued through the 1920s and 1930s, few public buildings were erected in the Rivermont neighborhood, reflecting the overwhelmingly residential character of the area. By 1921 population growth had put such a strain on the city's schools that a number of new buildings were dedicated and built in record time. Among these was the **Garland-Rodes Grammar School (2244 Rivermont Avenue)**, situated on a hill overlooking a bend in Rivermont Avenue near the entrance to the Riverside Park. Firmly embracing the Classical Revival style for school architecture, the school board commissioned Stanhope Johnson to design this school, which was completed in 1921 at a cost of \$130,000 (Chambers: 437). The school building now serves as the Virginia School of the Arts. Another public building constructed during this period in response to the growth of the area was a small one-story brick branch **U.S. Post Office (2485 Rivermont Avenue)** erected on Rivermont Avenue in 1941 to serve the surrounding neighborhood.

Domestic Architecture

Residential construction continued during the period between the wars. By 1914 the area of greatest growth in the Rivermont neighborhood had shifted away from the lower Rivermont area and towards the section northwest of the 1300 block of Rivermont Avenue. Topography and the building restrictions written into many deeds dictated that these houses were larger than those generally found in the lower Rivermont Avenue neighborhood. A large number of houses were built of brick, although wood, or wood covered with wood shingles or stucco continued to be popular also. Garages became much more common; they were still placed well to the rear of the property, sometimes accessed by narrow alleys running from the side streets. Although some quite notable examples of Queen Anne style-architecture

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stand in this section of the neighborhood, most dwellings show the influence of the Bungalow, American Four Square, Colonial Revival, and later, the various period revival styles --Georgian Revival, Spanish Colonial, and Tudor Revival.

As S. Allen Chambers, in his book *Lynchburg--An Architectural History* has pointed out, this period witnessed both a change in the exterior appearance of residential architecture and a change in room arrangements. Room sizes and arrangements in houses from this period varied according to their function and use and freely incorporated modern conveniences. At the same time, the exterior shell took on a more formal and axial appearance. In addition, the rise in popularity of the Georgian Revival style caused a decline in the ubiquitous front porch in favor of front or side porches and a more spread-out appearance. This feature was encouraged by the generally larger size and more level topography of lots in this part of the neighborhood, particularly west of Randolph-Macon College. Thus ended one feature so often criticized about the architecture of Lynchburg: "narrow houses with reasonably good facades, but in the rear tall, ugly things on stilts set on steep slopes" (Scruggs: 1976: 203).

While Frye had dominated the Lynchburg architectural scene at the turn of the century, architect Stanhope Johnson dominated it in the post-World War I period. Working individually, or in partnership as McLaughlin, Pettit & Johnson or Johnson and Brannan, Johnson was responsible for more public, religious and residential buildings in the Rivermont neighborhood than any other architect during this period.

Johnson's work evolved in several stages. His earliest residential designs, done as a partner in the firm of McLaughlin Pettit & Johnson, adhered basically to the Bungalow and American Four Square modes of design and was similar to the work produced by the architects Heard & Cardwell. Many homes incorporated such typically Craftsman-style features as leaded glass, diamond-pane windows, tapered brick or wood piers on the front porch and simple, wide window and door trim. A good example is the house at **2140 Rivermont Avenue**. In the mid- and late-1910s Johnson's residential work moved away from the earlier American Four Square designs towards a very individualistic classicism. Many of his residences were frame and mixed such elements as patterned wood shingles, hip-roofed dormers, and leaded glass panes with striking classical porticos and doorways. The house at **2132 Rivermont Avenue**, built circa 1915 is a good example.

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Also at this time Johnson was developing a unique building style dubbed "Spanish Georgian" by architectural writer S. Allen Chambers in his book *Lynchburg--An Architectural History*. Features of this style included a stuccoed exterior, arched windows, and Spanish tile roofs, along with more traditional Georgian features as a classical portico, doorway and a generally symmetrical exterior. Two of the best examples are seen at **3002 Rivermont Avenue**, where some even vaguely Mayan-influenced decoration is used, and the **Clinton deWitt Jr. House at 2301 Rivermont Avenue**, a slightly smaller version of the house he designed for James R. Gilliam, Sr. in Garland Hill. Other residential commissions were in the more traditional Georgian Revival style. The **Ford House**, built in 1915 at the corner of Rivermont and Norfolk Avenue, although incorporating a tile roof, is imposing and symmetrical, with a prominent portico and much Georgian-style woodwork. By the 1920s Johnson, who had left McLaughlin Pettit & Johnson by this time, had firmly established himself as a master of the Georgian Revival style.

The Georgian and Colonial Revival styles were also enthusiastically adopted by a number of other prominent architects practicing in Lynchburg during this period. One of the most prolific was architects during this period was Pendleton Clark. Two of Clark's most notable works are his own residence at **104 Lee Circle** (built 1930) and the **Pettyjohn House at 3115 Rivermont Avenue** (built 1931). The Pettyjohn House is traditional Georgian Revival at its best and is inspired by the 18th-century plantation houses along the James River. Clark's own house is more in the Virginia vernacular mode, with a more formal front facade extended to the rear by several gable-roofed additions. Other examples of Clark's work can be seen at **2233 and 2313 Rivermont Avenue**, both designed in the early 1920s.

By the 1920s a number of planned subdivisions within the Rivermont neighborhood had emerged. Among the two most prominent were those situated along **Lee Circle** and **Oakwood Place**, both at the far western edge of Rivermont Avenue. Both subdivisions are given dignity by their prominent entrance gates along Rivermont Avenue. Here the properties are even larger than those found along most of Rivermont Avenue, with consequently larger houses. The many well-to-do residents of these areas commissioned expansive homes in a wide variety of architectural styles, mostly by Lynchburg architects Stanhope Johnson, Pendleton Clark, and Craighill and Cardwell. One exception is the Norman-influenced house at 105 Lee Circle which was designed by the New York society architect Penrose Stout in 1924.

Several apartment houses were built during this period, although these were concentrated almost exclusively in the area west of the college. Stanhope Johnson's **Woodstock Apartment (2934 Rivermont Avenue)** of 1919 was among the first to be built, and was a well-executed Georgian Revival building. The **Parkmont Apartments (2910 Rivermont Avenue)** were designed in 1915 by Charles Bossom and continued the tradition of brick apartment houses. Several much larger complexes face it across the street, including the **Cavalier and Mayflower Apartments (2900 block Rivermont**

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Avenue), built in 1930 and 1931 respectively. Although, they are domestic in scale as well as in their decoration, they do not resemble the large-scale apartment houses built during this period in larger Virginia cities.

Landscape Architecture

To complement many of these houses of the 1920s and 1930s, several owners commissioned the famed Richmond landscape architect Charles Gillette to lay out their gardens. Gillette is known to have worked on nearly fifteen separate commissions in Lynchburg between the 1920s and the 1950s, including the grounds at **Kriselea at Rivermont Avenue and Langhorne Road**, the Perkins Residence at **3116 Rivermont Avenue**, and the gardens surrounding the **Miller-Claytor House**, moved to Riverside Park in 1936. He is also thought to have consulted on several planting plans for **Randolph-Macon College** during the 1930s and 1940s.

Commerce

Small-scale businesses continued to serve the Rivermont neighborhood during this period. Grocery stores, bakeries, and confectioners, occupied a number of the other buildings on the closely built up 1200 block of Rivermont, including the buildings at **1222-1226 Rivermont Avenue**, probably built in the 1920s by the architectural firm of Clarke & Crowe. Another commercial area was developed along the 2400 block of Rivermont Avenue adjacent to Randolph-Macon Woman's College. The shops in this block catered mostly to college students, faculty, and the nearby neighborhood of single-family residences and apartments. The most notable building on this block is the former **A&P Grocery/College Pharmacy at 2494-2496 Rivermont Avenue**, a handsome brick building with Georgian/Spanish Colonial Revival features designed in the late 1920s by architect Stanhope Johnson. The former **College Shop drugstore** was located to the west at 2920 Rivermont Avenue. This one-story brick building from the 1920s now serves as a restaurant.

In 1928 the former **Piedmont Business College** building at **307-311 Rivermont Avenue** was remodelled to serve as the **Fauber Funeral Home**. Its handsome portico was added at that time. It presently functions as an office building. The **W. D. Diuguid Funeral Home** is housed in a rambling Georgian-Revival style brick building at the corner of Fitzhugh Place and Rivermont Avenue, designed in 1930 by architects Clark & Crowe. The company is successor to the G.A. Diuguid Company, which established undertaking and cabinetmaking facilities in Lynchburg in 1817, making it the city's oldest continuously operating business and one of the oldest in the South. The company moved to its present location from its longtime place of business at 616 Main Street.

Education

Continued growth in both the reputation and student enrollment at **Randolph-Macon Woman's College** in the early 20th century led to the erection of other academic and residential buildings

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on the grounds of the college (Chambers: 1981: 437-438). **Smith Hall** was built at the southwest corner of the campus in 1920-1923 and marked the introduction of classical design to the college's architecture. It was designed by architect Stanhope Johnson, with the noted Boston architect Ralph Adams Cram serving as consulting architect (Cram served as the architect for Sweet Briar College in nearby Amherst County from 1901 until his death in 1942). The serenely classical **Presser Hall**, designed as a music auditorium by Stanhope Johnson in 1929-1930, stands at the southeastern edge of the campus.

Religion

The period after World War I was a period of increased church building activity in the Rivermont neighborhood, as existing religious groups outgrew their buildings and new congregations were formed. An example of the former were the two Methodist congregations which merged in 1922, retaining the name Centenary Methodist. In 1923 the congregation commissioned architect Stanhope Johnson to design its church and Sunday school buildings. The latter was completed first in 1923; the church building not completed until 1926. **Centenary United Methodist Church**, designed by Stanhope Johnson and patterned after James Gibbs' St. Martin-in-the-Field Church in London, is the most prominent church building in the neighborhood. Its belltower contains the bell formerly used at the Third Street Methodist Meeting House, the mother church of Methodism in the city. The **Rivermont Presbyterian Church (2424 Rivermont Avenue)** congregation also outgrew its building on Rivermont Avenue at Cabell Street. In the early 1920s a lot was bought on Rivermont Avenue at Quinlan Street for the purpose of erecting a new church. Completed in 1925, the Georgian Revival church building was designed by the well-known Lynchburg architectural firm of Craighill and Cardwell.

Health Care/Medicine

Another major institution that would serve as a cornerstone to the Rivermont neighborhood was established at the western end of Rivermont Avenue with the founding of the **Virginia Baptist Hospital** in 1916. The Virginia Baptist General Association named a committee in 1916 to recommend a "suitable place for the location of the **Virginia Baptist Hospital**" (Virginia Baptist Hospital: 1974: 3). Sites were considered in Lynchburg, Bedford, and Charlottesville, with the former city selected in 1919. In 1920 the hospital's first Board of Trustees purchased the 26-acre property of Walter Jones on Rivermont Avenue for \$25,000. By the 1920s the Rivermont neighborhood, although nearly fully developed, was considered an ideal location for this much-needed hospital serving Lynchburg's growing population. Its elevated location, good streetcar transportation, and lack of unhealthy industrial complexes nearby were considered important advantages. In a report by Mr. Henry A. Christian recommending the Jones property location, he imagined an "ideal hospital with extensive graded grounds of much beauty and great value to the patients. Such a hospital will not merely be a hospital, but a sanatorium and health center, a place to prevent, as well as cure sickness" (Virginia Baptist Hospital: 1974: 3) In 1921 the Board decided to consult Dr. Winford Smith, Superintendent of Johns

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Hopkins Hospital, on the design and layout of the ideal hospital. On the advice of Dr. Smith, the board decided that the style of buildings was to be

"a low rambling style, with central building four or five stories high, connected to other proposed buildings two or three stories in height by terraces or bridges. These types of buildings were particularly desirable due to the fact that in this climate the patients should be kept out of doors as much as possible, about eight months of the year" (Virginia Baptist Hospital: 1974: 3-4).

Lynchburg architect Stanhope Johnson was selected as the designer for the new hospital, with C.W. Hancock and Sons serving as building contractors. Johnson's design, somewhat altered in its final form, envisioned a series of buildings arranged on a single east-west axis. The building, like many of Johnson's architectural commissions during these years, was in the Georgian Revival style. The **Main Hall** was the first to be built and opened its doors on July 12, 1924. The hospital was soon recognized as a superior facility and was classed as A-1 standard by the American College of Surgeons.

Building activity continued throughout the 1920s. Hospital Board President O. B. Barker donated funds for the construction of a nurses' classroom and dormitory building; the **Barker Building** was completed in 1925, with Johnson again serving as architect. The first graduating class of nurses in 1927 consisted of ten girls, many of whom stayed on at the hospital. A large addition to this building was erected to the south in 1948-1949 (Virginia Baptist Hospital: 1974: 8).

The **Mundy Building**, providing 52 additional beds and other facilities in a two-story Georgian Revival-style brick building to the east of the Main Building, opened in 1926. The operating rooms of this building and the Main Building and the Mundy Building were air-conditioned in 1938, one of the first hospitals in Virginia to introduce this feature. In 1941, a maternity and obstetrical department was added.

Social/Recreation/Arts

As Lynchburg continued to grow into a modern Southern city, its need for cultural and recreational amenities also increased. In 1921 a small group met in the rooms of the Lynchburg Woman's Club to discuss the possibility of establishing a **Little Theatre** in Lynchburg (Woodson: 1928: 8). This group presented light comedies and spoken drama, rather than the more commercially popular musical numbers of the day. By 1928 the group had purchased a lot at the corner of Rivermont Avenue and Rhodes Street and obtained the donated services of the architectural firm of Clark and Crowe and landscape architect A.A. Farnham (Woodson: 1928: 9). The large brick building was completed in 1931 and has served as a theatre for small dramatic groups beside the Little Theatre, as well as the home of the Hill City Lodge of Masons.

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In 1922 Rivermont Park was closed and its Casino sold and dismantled; the surrounding area had become too valuable and was soon developed for residential use. Recognizing the need for recreational facilities to replace the one lost by the closing of Rivermont Park, the city authorized that a new facility, known as **Riverside Park**, be laid out and it opened in 1922-1923. The 47-acre tract, shown on historic maps of the area as intended for park use as early as 1891, was originally the site of the city's old smallpox hospital (Chambers: 1981: 437). Winding paved paths were constructed, along with a swimming pool, and a popular "Alpine Walk" including a rock overlook running along the bluffs overlooking the James River. In 1924 a stone bandstand and bath house were built and the park was greatly improved with ornamental shrubs and flowers (Annual Report: 1927: 66). In 1936 the Miller-Claytor House, Lynchburg's oldest dwelling, was moved to Riverside Park in honor of the city's 150th anniversary celebration.

Transportation

Transportation has played a vital role in the growth and success of the Rivermont neighborhood throughout its history. From the beginning the neighborhood has been linked to the rest of Lynchburg by a vehicular bridge, making Rivermont an integral part of Lynchburg's transportation network. Between the 1890s and the early 1940s Rivermont Avenue was served by streetcars of the Lynchburg Traction and Light Company. The only physical reminder of this era is the ca. 1927 **Lynchburg Light Traction Car Barn (401 Rivermont Avenue)**. By World War I the trolley car was sharing road space with the automobile, and during the 1920s, most of the neighborhood's streets were paved. Resources associated with the automobile include two historic gas stations. A one-story stuccoed brick gas station, for many years owned by the **Rivermont Oil and Supply Company** was built in 1926 at the west end of the present bridge at **306 Rivermont Avenue**. At **1201-1203 Rivermont Avenue** is the **Watts Super Service Station**, another stuccoed brick gas station, built in the mid-1920s with a few Art Deco and Spanish Revival architectural touches. A wing was added to this station in the 1940s; it is still in operation as an automobile repair facility.

The New Dominion (1945-present)

Domestic Architecture

Several large modern apartment complexes were built along western Rivermont Avenue in the 1960s and 1970s, replacing a number of older Queen Anne-style residences that had either deteriorated or had been converted to apartments long ago.

Commerce

The commercial areas on Rivermont Avenue have declined economically over the last 20 years and

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many of the buildings have suffered a loss of architectural integrity. Two former grocery stores at 1200 and 1300 Rivermont Avenue have been demolished in recent years. The other commercial buildings on the 2400 block are either modern or have been refaced with brick over the years, although they generally preserve the scale and setbacks of the original buildings. A small one-story Georgian Revival brick bank building across Rivermont Avenue dates from 1954 and was designed by architect Pendleton Clark.

Religion

Church construction has continued into the post World War II period in Rivermont. The **First Church of Christ-Scientist** congregation, established in Lynchburg in 1898, worshipped at the old Holy Trinity Lutheran Church on Victoria Avenue between 1920 and 1953. In 1955 they moved into a new building of Georgian Revival design at **2901 Rivermont Avenue**. A new **Holy Trinity Lutheran Church**, built of native Virginia greenstone and designed by architect Preston Craighill, was completed on Langhorne Road in 1955. **First Christian Church** was built in 1955 on the 3100 block of Rivermont Avenue.

Health Care/Medicine

Virginia Baptist Hospital continued to expand to provide hospital services to the growing city in the second half of the 20th century. Other buildings added over the years have more than tripled the size of the original 1920s complex. The Krise Building was added in 1956, the Ford Wing in 1968, and the English Building in 1978. Numerous renovations have been carried out in the older buildings as well, maintaining the hospital's reputation as a modern and up-to-date medical facility. In addition the hospital has done an excellent job of maintaining the attractive park-like appearance of the front landscaping, one of only a few significant green spaces still largely intact along Rivermont Avenue.

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INVENTORY OF SITES

Note: unless otherwise noted, all resources are buildings.

Address Site Number	Name Tax Parcel	Date Contributing
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LOWER RIVERMONT

301-303 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0001	Virginian Apartments 23-27-02,03,04	1915-1917 1 – C, 1 – NC
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Colonial Revival. A 3-story, 3-bay, 9-bay-deep, brick Georgian Revival apartment building. The long axis overlooks Blackwater Creek, with 3 bays facing Rivermont Avenue. The building features brick cornice, quoins, belt course, side dormers, and porch on the north side. William Perry Cave – Architects. Alterations 1935 – 36, added apartments in basement. Fauber and Poston – Architects. R. L. Daniel – Contractor.

Secondary: Five-bay metal building on east side of apartment building.

307-311 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0002	Old Piedmont Business College 23-27-01	1903 C
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Colonial Revival. The 2-story, 5-bay gable-roofed office building. Main block features a gable-end entrance with a 2-story pedimented portico supported by Ionic columns. Details include modillion cornice, rusticated stone quoins, and plaster belt course. A 4-bay wing faces Rivermont Avenue and features a 1-story, 3-bay shed-roofed porch. Building now serves as office space. The interior has been altered. Alteration in 1927. Converted to J. E. Fauber Funeral Home. J.M.B. Lewis-Architect. W. K. Barger – Contractor.

306 (304) Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0003	Rivermont Oil Company 23-26-01	1926 C
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Other. 1-story, 3-bay flat-roofed, stuccoed-brick gas station from the 1930s. Porte-cochere drive-through is on the south side. The garage door was bricked in. Building is now a seafood store with no evidence of gas pumps or other gas station features. Addition to side in 1940.

400 Rivermont/Victoria Avenue	Store, 400 Rivermont Avenue	1890s
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cross gable at the northeast corner with patterned shingles and a round-arched window. Other windows are 9/2. Center door has transom.

419 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0009	Leachman House 23-15-02	1909 C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed, frame house with a gable at the northeast corner. 1-story porch has Tuscan columns and balustrade and curves at the northeast corner. Central door is paneled and has a glass window and transom. Windows have 9/2 sash and there is a round-arched window in the cross gable.

421 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0110	Lynchburg Little Theatre/Hill City Lodge 23-15-01	1930 C
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Classical Revival. 1-story, 3-bay-wide, 11-bay deep, gable-roofed, brick theater building. Parapet. Central pedimented portico set in antis has smooth Ionic columns. Entrance flanked by tall 10-pane French windows flanked by engaged columns and topped by pediment. Rear portion of building is 2 stories with full basement. Clark & Crowe – Architects and Builder.

429 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0011	House, 429 Rivermont Avenue 23-14-13	1902 C
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Queen Anne. Elaborate Queen Anne-style residence with a tall, hip-roofed and projecting polygonal wings on the east and west. The polygonal corner tower at the northeast has a tall ogee roof with bracketed eaves. Projecting gable-roofed front bay has recessed porch on the second story and attic story decorated with Eastlake-style woodwork. Porch has triple colonettes on brick piers, turned balusters and spindles below the eaves. Tall chimneys are paneled and have elaborate corbel caps. Modified to 4 apartments. Not a local architect, possibly George Franklin Barber.

433 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0012	House, 433 Rivermont Avenue 23-14-12	1905 C
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Queen Anne. 2 ½-story, 3-bay-wide house with a tall hipped roof and pedimented gable-roofed bays projecting on the north and west. Front porch has Doric columns, pedimented front gable and turned balusters. Most windows have 1/2 or 2/2 sash, although there is a small Palladian window on the front gable. There is a 1-story porch on the front elevation with a pediment. In 1927 added 2 rooms on rear and converted to 3 apartments. Clark and Crowe – Architects. B.

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C. Smoot – Contractor. Now modified to be 4 apartments.

434 Rivermont Avenue	Jones Memorial Library/Patrick Henry Institute	1905
	23-16-11	C-NR

Beaux Arts. Designed by Frye and Chesterman and built between 1905 and 1908 in the monumental Beaux Arts style, was an important addition to the city's literary and educational life, although it functioned as a private library for public use for most of its history. Reflecting its benefactor's hopes that it be a "temple of learning", the library featured elaborate stained-glass windows, representing the "nine grand divisions of human expression". Planned for a capacity of 50,000 books, it also contained children's rooms, open and closed stacks, as well as periodical and magazine rooms. The series of steps and terraces was designed by Boston landscape architect Bremer Pond and was added in 1924. The Jones Memorial Library is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. (Loth, 1986:258).

439 Rivermont Avenue	House, 439 Rivermont Avenue	1897
118-0334-00013	23-14-11	C

Queen Anne. 2 ½-story, 3-bay wide frame house has tall hipped roof with metal cresting and ball finials. Projecting polygonal bay with pedimented gable and single lunette window is on the northwest corner. 1-story porch has Doric columns and turned balustrade. A 2-story porch is on the rear. Covered in vinyl siding and front dormer sealed. Modified to 4 apartments.

441-443 Rivermont Avenue	Duplex, 441-443 Rivermont Avenue	1916
118-0334-0014	23-14-10	C

Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 4-bay, hip-roofed frame duplex with separate entrances and 1-story hip-roofed porches. First story of building is stuccoed, second story covered with asbestos siding. Two hip-roofed dormers on the front elevation have been sealed up. Enclosed porches on the rear.

446 Rivermont Avenue	Carr, Anna S., House	1940
118-0334-0022	23-16-12,13	C

Colonial Revival. 1 ½-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay wide brick house. House has cross gable on the southwest corner and gable-roofed brick entrance bay. 1-story, gable-roofed screened porch on southeast elevation. J. B. Forehand – Contractor.

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447-449 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0015	Duplex, 447-449 Rivermont Avenue 23-14-09	1915 C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 4-bay wide, 2-bay deep brick duplex building with mansard roof and 3 shed-roofed, louvered dormers on the front. Each unit has separate entrance porch with Tuscan columns and turned balustrade. Most windows are 2/2 sash, although there are some diamond-pane windows on the front façade. Duplex modified to eight apartments.

451 (453) Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0016	Canada, Dr. Henry W., House 23-14-08	1902 C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay frame dwelling with wraparound porch with Tuscan columns on bases and turned balusters. Complex slate hipped roof with dormer with diamond-paned window. Projecting gable roofed bays extend on the west, east and north elevations. Picture window, double-leaf door.

455 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0017	House, 455 Rivermont Avenue 23-14-07	1909 C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, 2-bay wide, stuccoed frame, gable-roofed house with a gabled front entrance. 1-story porch has turned posts with brackets, turned balusters and spindles below the eaves. There is a 1-bay projecting wing on the east, as well as a 2-story rear porch. Remodeling in 1927 added stucco.

456 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0023	Jones House/Hurley, Jeremiah J., House 23-16-09	1895 3 – C
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Queen Anne. Highly complex and elaborate Queen Anne-style house consisting of a 2 ½-story hip-roofed core with numerous polygonal and round bays. Large projecting bay on the northwest has conical roof with gable front. 1-story wing on the southeast terminates in a whimsical 2-story round tower with filigree iron finial. House has decorative texture with fish-scale slate shingles, jig-sawn brackets, clustered chimneys, paneled cornice and Eastlake style railing along the porch. The wraparound porch has curved ends and Doric posts. Porch on the north is semi-enclosed and has 2 projecting polygonal bays. Later residence of George M. Jones and George Lupton. Converted into 4 apartments 1936 – 37. Edward G. Frye – Architect.

Secondary: Cottage: 2-story, 3-bay, hipped roof, frame with 1-story porch.
Garage: 1-story, 1-bay frame.

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465 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0018	Williams, Jehu R., House 23-14-06,21	1894 C
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Queen Anne. Large 2 ½-story, hipped roof, Queen Anne-style frame house with prominent 1-bay gabled front. First floor is sheathed with clapboard, second and attic stories are partially clad with shingles. 2-story projecting center bay contains porch and room on second story. Polygonal bays with shingle-covered parapets are on the two east corners. Modified to 4 apartments. Edward Frye – Architect. James T. McLaughlin – Contractor.

470 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0024	House, 470 Rivermont Avenue 23-16-15	1914 C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed frame house with a projecting cross gable on the southwest corner. The porch wraps around the full length of south and west sides and has Doric columns, turned balusters and dentil cornice. Most windows are 2/2 sash. An additional door is on the southeast corner and the building is now 2 apartments. Built by Mary Frances Jones as a speculative house. Frye and Chesterman – Architect.

471 (475) Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0019	Snead, R. J., House 23-14-05	1894 C
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Queen Anne. This large frame Queen Anne-style house consists of a central hipped roof with pedimented cross gable bay on north and south and projecting hip-roofed polygonal bays on east and west sides. Gable-roofed dormer features multi-paned windows and jig-sawn woodwork. Above the center window is decorative carved garland swag. 1-story porch has Doric columns and turned baluster. Windows have diamond-pane upper sash. A few windows were filled in. Modified to four apartments. Edward Frye – Architect.

477 Rivermont Avenue	Carter, Richard H., House 23-14-04	1910/1941,50 C
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Craftsman/Foursquare. 2-story, 3-bay house with flare-hipped roof with dormer and exposed rafter ends. 1-story entry porch. 4/1 windows. Architects – Heard and Cardwell.

478 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0025	House, 478 Rivermont Avenue 23-16-16	1915 C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed frame building covered with brown cedar shingles. There is a 2-story pedimented gable-roofed bay on the front. The raised 1-story porch has Tuscan columns, balustrade and steps on the south and east. Windows have Craftsman style 3/1, 4/1, and 5/1 sash.

479 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0021	House, 479 Rivermont Avenue 23-14-03	1894 C
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Folk Victorian. 2-story, 3-bay gable-roofed frame house with projecting cross gable. This bay has a lunette window and saw-toothed front edge. 1-story, 2-bay porch has turned posts with brackets and spindle cornice. Most sashes are 2/2. Modified to 3 apartments in 1941.

480-482 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0026	House, 480 Rivermont Avenue 23-16-01	1908 C
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Queen Anne. Large Queen Anne-style residence with low-pitched hipped roof with patterned slate shingles and decorative cresting and finials. Front façade features 2-story projecting bays framing the central front porch. Above the porch is a multi-pane thermal window. A 1-story shed-roofed porch is on the west. Modified to 6 apartments. Built by Mary Frances Jones as a speculative house. Frye and Chesterman – Architect.

800-802 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0030	Duplex, 800-802 Rivermont Avenue 23-11-18,19	1908 C
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Colonial Revival. 2-story, 4-bay, hip-roofed frame duplex with gable-roofed projecting bays at each corner on the front façade. There is a central hip-roofed double dormer on the front façade. Porch has Doric posts, railings and pedimented cross gable. Most windows have 1/1 sash. Added stucco finish in 1925. Built by Mary Frances Jones as a speculative house. Frye and Chesterman – Architect.

804 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0031	House, 804 Rivermont Avenue 23-11-20	1914 C
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Queen Anne. 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed frame house with 2-story projecting polygonal bay with pedimented gable front. House has wide eaves and bracketed corners. 1-story porch has Doric columns and pedimented gable front. A slightly projecting pedimented gable-roofed bay is on

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the west and a 1-story wing is on the rear elevation. Addition to rear in 1938.

805-809 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0027	House, 805 Rivermont Avenue 23-12-24	1924 2 – C
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Craftsman/Bungalow. 1-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed brick bungalow dating from the 1920s. Built as rental house by A.W. Mosby.

Secondary: Smaller cottage with matching features, boarded up to the left of 805 Rivermont. Also below street grade.

806 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0032	Doss, A. Russell, House 23-11-21	1908 C
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Queen Anne. 2-story, 2-bay hip-roofed frame house with 2-story projecting polygonal bay with pedimented gable front. Each bay and all corners are marked by narrow wooden pilasters. Porch wraps around north and east sides with Tuscan columns and turned balusters. Slightly projecting gable-roofed bay is on the rear.

810 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0034	Mallan, Hannah J., (Rental) House 23-11-23	1933 C
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Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay, double-pile gable-roofed, frame house with side hall plan. 1-story shed-roofed porch on front has Tuscan columns and solid board partitions. Porch on rear is shed roofed as well. Windows are 6/1 sash. Storm windows and doors added. Hancock Construction Company, Inc. – Builder.

812 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0035	House, 812 Rivermont Avenue 23-11-24	1895 C
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Colonial Revival. 2-story, 2-bay frame house built on L-plan. 1-story porch stands on tall brick piers with plain posts. All windows replaced and asbestos siding applied.

816 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0036	House, 816 Rivermont Avenue 23-11-25	1905 C
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Queen Anne. Tall hip-roofed frame house with 2 projecting polygonal bays on the front façade and projecting gable-roofed bays on the east and south. 1-story porch has paired Doric columns

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on brick bases. A semi-enclosed porch is on the second floor beneath the roof eaves. Unusual triangular window is on the attic story and arched window as well. Covered with brick-tex siding, some windows replaced and additional door inserted on front façade.

819 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0029	House, 819 Rivermont Avenue 23-12-17	1925 C
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Craftsman/Bungalow. 1-story brick bungalow dating to the 1920s. House has gable roof and hip-roofed front porch. Windows boarded. Built as rental house by A.W. Mosby.

820 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0037	House, 820 Rivermont Avenue 23-11-26	1905 C
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Queen Anne. Tall 2 ½-story hip-roofed frame house with 2 projecting polygonal bays on the south and west. One of these is gable roofed with wide eaves and a 4/1 attic window. Semi-enclosed 1-bay porch is set beneath the wide eaves on the second story. Porch has paired Tuscan columns on wooden bases and turned balusters.

822 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0038	House, 822 Rivermont Avenue 23-11-27	1925 1 – C, 1 – NC
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Craftsman/Foursquare. 2-story, hip-roofed frame house has central, hip-roofed dormer on front façade. 1-story porch has brick base and piers with turned balusters. There is a 1-bay, 2-story wing on the rear.

Secondary: Plywood sided new garage.

824 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0039	House, 824 Rivermont Avenue 23-11-28	1923 1 – C, 1 – NC
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Craftsman/Foursquare. 2-story, 2-bay hip-roofed stuccoed frame with a hip-roofed dormer on the front. 1-story porch has Tuscan columns and vinyl baluster. 1-bay-long, 2-story wing is on the rear.

Secondary: 1-story frame plywood-sided garage.

828 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0040	House, 828 Rivermont Avenue 23-11-29	1956 2 – NC
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Ranch. Simple 1-story, brick ranch with gable, asphalt shingle roof and attached carport.

Secondary: 1-story concrete block shed at rear.

832-834 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0041	Duplex, 832-834 Rivermont Avenue 23-12-16	1910 1 – C, 1 – NC
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Colonial Revival/Craftsman. 2 ½-story, 6-bay wide, 2-bay deep, hip-roofed, frame duplex with hip-roofed dormers on all 4 elevations. Each unit has separate entrance and a porch with fluted square piers with Corinthian-like capitals. There is a small enclosed porch on the rear.

Secondary: Garage at rear.

837-843 Belmont Avenue 118-0334-0103	Row House, 837-843 Belmont Street 23-12-16, 21,22,23	1900 C
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Italianate. Rectangular, 2-story multiple dwelling with four 2-bay units. Main façade features quoined, rusticated-block and brick first story and projecting, shingled, second-story bays. Each of the 4 gable-front entrance porches are supported by Tuscan columns. Building includes 2 basement levels that rise to street level and 2 stories above street grade.

838 Rivermont Street 118-0334-0042	Lee, James B., House 23-11-04	1902 C
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Colonial Revival. Tall 2 ½-story frame with hipped roof and one gable-roofed front dormer. Two projecting bays on front, one with pedimented gable roof with shingled façade and oval window. Windows are mostly 1/1 sash but there are diamond-paned windows flanking front door and a round-arched window is on northwest elevation. Frye & Chesterman – Architect.

844 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0043	House, 844 Rivermont Avenue 23-11-03	1892 1 – C, 1 – NC
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Queen Anne. Unusual 2-story, 2-bay gambrel-roofed house with 2-story projecting gable-roofed front bay. Roof overhangs the front, creating small 1-bay porch. First story is sheathed with weatherboard, second story has shingles. Attic story has pedimented gable end, eyebrow window, louvered vent. Hip-roofed dormer on front façade. Many original shutters remain. Edward G. Frye – Architect.

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Secondary: Flat-roofed wooden frame shed with plywood and strapping.

845 Belmont Street 118-0334-0104	House, 845 Belmont Street 23-12-15	1906 C
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Queen Anne. 2-story, 4-bay hip-roofed frame with projecting polygonal bay and set on a raised brick foundation. Queen Anne details include fish-scale roof shingles and diamond-shaped window panes. 1-story, 1-bay wing is attached to the rear.

846 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0044	Harrison House 23-11-02	1900 C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed frame house built on a modified L-plan. Gable ends are pedimented and have patterned wooden shingles. Front porch has turned posts and spindles below the eaves. Large 2-story shed-roofed wing is on rear and is extended two more bays by a 1-story wing.

850 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0355	House, 850 Rivermont Avenue 23-11-01	1905 C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 2-bay frame house with steeply pitched roof covered with patterned slate shingles. Slightly projecting gable-roofed bay is on the southeast corner. 1-story porch has turned posts, balustrade and spindle cornice. Most windows have 1/1 sash although several multi-light sash are on the front façade and second floor.

860 Victoria Avenue 118-0334-0084	Barger, William K. House 23-05-38	1902 C
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Queen Anne. 2-story, 2-bay frame Queen Anne house with modified T-shaped plan. Gable-roofed polygonal bay facing street and wraparound porch with turned posts and brackets, balustrade and spindlework. Gable roof has wide eaves and corner posts. Some diamond-paned windows. W. K. Barger – Contractor.

911 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0045	House, 911 Rivermont Avenue 23-02-10	1900 C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay gable-roofed frame house built on

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modified L-plan with projecting cross gable on the northwest corner. House covered entirely with cedar shingles. 1-story porch has turned posts, balusters and spindle cornice. Attic gables have cornice returns, shingled faces and distinctive triangular louvered vents. Edward G. Frye – Architect.

1002 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0051	House, 1002 Rivermont Avenue 23-04-04	1891 C
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Queen Anne. Eastlake-Queen Anne style, tall, 2-story, gable-roofed frame house built on a T-plan with a prominent 2-story gable-roofed projecting ell on the front. Attic story of this ell is shingled and has a modified Palladian window. The 1-story wraparound porch has turned posts, balusters and a spindle cornice. A spindled arch frames the small 1-bay porch on the second story. 1-story porch on the rear. Original house designed by Edward G. Frye. Addition to rear and converted into 3 apartments in 1939.

1003 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0046	Buckingham, Edwin W., House 23-02-09	1901 1 – C, 2 – NC
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Other. 2-story, 2-bay hip-roofed frame house with 2 ½-story projecting bay with pedimented gable roof. A hip-roofed dormer is on the west elevation. 1-story front porch has turned posts and pedimented cross gable.

Secondary: Garage – wood siding, asphalt shingle roof. Shed – Metal.

1008 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0052	House, 1008 Rivermont Avenue 23-04-03	1905 C
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Queen Anne. Long, narrow 2-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed frame house with pedimented gable end and gable-roofed entrance bay. 1-story porch has dentil cornice, Tuscan columns and turned balusters. Most windows have 1/1 sash although there is a multi-pane attic window and multi-pane sidelights and transom.

1011 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0047	Lynchburg Art Club 23-02-08	1908 C
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Colonial Revival. American Foursquare, well preserved, 2 ½-story, hip-roofed frame house with hip-roofed front dormer. House has modillion cornice, 1-story porch with paired Tuscan columns and balustrade, and some original louvered shutters on the front façade. Most windows

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are 1/1 sash although some diamond-pane windows are in the dormer.

1015 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0048	House, 1015 Rivermont Avenue 23-02-07	1903 C
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Queen Anne. Tall 2-story frame with steeply pitched slate hipped roof. 2 ½-story projecting gable-roofed bays extend from northwest and southwest corners. 2-story square tower with pyramidal roof and metal finial is on the north.

1016 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0053	W.D. Diuguid Funeral Home 23-04-01	1931 C
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Colonial/Georgian Revival. 2-story gable-roofed brick with gable end entrance with double door and broken arched pediment. Secondary entrance has arched transom. 1-story gable-roofed wing on the east contains chapel. A tall 2-story brick tower with wooden balustrade is on the north. There is an attached garage on the northwest side. Windows are 6/6 sash on the upper level and 9/6 on the lower. Clark & Crowe – Architects. W.T. Jones – Contractor.

1018 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0054	Rivermont Methodist Church 23-05-01, 46	1897 1 – C, 1 – NC
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Romanesque Revival. Large Romanesque Revival-style brick church with gable roof and built on a cruciform plan. Central tower on south façade has open, arched belfry. Much decorative molded and patterned brickwork is used throughout, including a corbel cornice. Edward G. Frye – Architect. Later Holy Trinity Lutheran Church and Scottish Rite Temple.

Secondary: Building.

1019 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0049	House, 1019 Rivermont Avenue 23-02-09	1901 C
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Bungalow/Craftsman. 1-story, 3-bay wide, 3-bay long frame bungalow. 1-story hip-roofed porch has square piers and plain balusters. Windows have Craftsman-style 8/1 sash.

1023 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0050	House, 1023 Rivermont Avenue 23-02-05	1908 C
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Transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, 2-bay hip-roofed frame house with

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projecting gable roofed bays on the north and east. The one-story porch has Doric columns and turned balusters. Most windows are 2/2 sash although a multi-pane diamond window is to the left of the front door.

1103 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0056	House, 1103 Rivermont Avenue 08-01-07	1905 C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, hip-roofed frame house with 2-story polygonal bay with gable roof. 1-story porch has pedimented entrance with transom. 1/1 sash, 1 diamond-shaped window.

1105-1111 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0058/0057	Carey House (group home) 08-01-06,05	1905/1987 NC
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, 6-bay hip-roofed frame. Each unit has 1-story, 2-bay porch with modillion cornice, Tuscan columns, and turned balusters. Most sash have 9/1 panes although there are diamond-pane casement windows on the first story. Building was doubled in size by addition of 2-story, 6-bay gable-roofed wing with 3 additional units connected by 1-story hyphen.

1112 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0055	Miles Market #3 23-03-01, 05, 06	1954 NC
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Modern. Modern, non-contributing gas station. Service bay removed.

1121 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0059	House, 1121 Rivermont Avenue 08-01-04	1896 C
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Queen Anne. 1 ½-story, 2-bay frame, gambrel-roofed house has 2-story projecting cross gable on north. First story covered with clapboard, second story with patterned shingles. Roof overhangs on front to create a 1-bay recessed porch with decorative spindles. Attic front of cross gable has patterned shingles and louvered vent. Several of the 1/1 windows have original window shutters. Remolded in 1935. Edward G. Frye – Architect.

1125 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0060	House, 1125 Rivermont Avenue 08-01-03	1905 C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed frame house with projecting

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gable roofed bays on the north and east. 1-story porch has Tuscan columns and molded cornice. Door has unusual Gothic-arched design with tracery. Most windows have 2/2 sash although several 9/1 multi-pane windows are on the front elevation.

1129 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0061	House, 1127 Rivermont Avenue 08-01-01,02	1897 C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Tall 2-story, complex hip-roofed frame house with wide eaves, slate roof, and covered entirely with stucco. 2-story curved bay with conical roof forms a tower on the northwest corner. Wraparound porch has tin roof and all posts are stuccoed.

1201 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0112	Watt's Super Service Station 22-06-01	1920s C
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Early 20th-century commercial. Small, 1-story, gable-roofed, concrete corner gas station, with a porte-cochere and raised basement. Roof features Spanish-style terra cotta tiles and brick cornice and globe lights above corner columns.

1204 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0115	Laundromat, 1204 Rivermont Avenue 22-12-02	1948 C
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Early 20th-century commercial. 1-story, 3-bay concrete-block commercial building with a concrete cornice and brick veneer on the main façade. Main entrance is flanked by large display windows and is topped by a 7-light full-width transom.

1205 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0113	Rivermont Dry Cleaning & Laundry 22-06-02	1964 NC
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Modern. Post World War II period, 1-story concrete-block and glass dry cleaning plant.

1206 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0116	J. H. Hancock Storage building 22-12-18	1927 C
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Early 20th-century commercial. 1-story, 3-bay-wide, 5-bay deep, concrete-block commercial building with brick veneer on main façade and west façade. Cornice composed of brick dentils with scallop-trimmed metal hood. Main entrance is flanked by 3-light sidelights. Heard and Chesterman – Architects. Hamilton Brothers – Contractor.

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1210 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0118	Fire Station No. 4 (former) 22-12-04	1906 C
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Classical Revival. 2-story hip-roofed fire station with 2-story projecting ell on front. Ell has a pedimented gable end with modillion cornice, brick quoins at each corner and a brick belt course. Small 1-story polygonal bay with an entrance is at southeast corner; a brick tower with pyramidal roof and louvered vents is located in northwest corner. Edward G. Frye – Architect.

1214 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0120	Dalton Painters 22-12-06	1922 C
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No style. 1-story, 3-bay shed-roofed, frame commercial building. Front of building is obscured by 1-bay, shed-roofed extension covered with Formstone. Doors and windows on main façade are not original and an overhang appears to have been removed.

1216 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0121	Ligon, Howard C. Grocery 22-12-07	1917 C
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No style. 1-story, 3-bay frame commercial building clad with asbestos siding. Front includes wide cornice with brackets.

1218 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0122	Sealtite 22-12-08	1928 C
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No style. Building appears to be a post-World War II-period commercial structure built of concrete block with brick veneer.

1220 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0123	Pender's Stores (Grocery) 22-12-09	1900 C
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Early 20th-century Commercial. 2-story, 3-bay wide, 5-bay deep, gable-front brick building with a stepped parapet. Second-story windows on main façade have segmental arches (only one original sash remains.) Sides of the building feature stepped parapet walls. Ribbon windows below belt course have been painted or covered with sign board.

1221 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0114	Exxon Service Station 22-6-04,05	1980 NC
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Modern. 1-story, concrete-block service station with detached gas pump bay.

1222 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0124	Sun-Lite Bakery	1915 C
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Early 20th-century Commercial. 2-story, 3-bay gabled-roofed brick building with stepped parapet. First story includes original display windows; second story features 6/3 sash windows. Brick belt course separates first and second stories. Cinder block addition fronts rear alley. 2 of 3 windows on right side covered with siding. Clark & Crowe – possible Architects.

1224 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0125	Kennedy, Jesse A. Confectionary	1915 C
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Early 20th-century Commercial. 1-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed brick commercial building with stepped parapet. Parapet has molded wood cornice. Course of vertical (soldier) bricks are above the wood sign on front façade. 2-story, 3-bay-deep wing located at rear. Window and doors do not appear to be original. Storm door added.

1226 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0126	Rivermont Electric Shoe Repair Shop	1924 C
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Early 20th-century Commercial. 1-story, 1-bay wedge-shaped brick building has an entrance on the southwest corner. Gable-front roof includes stepped parapet with painted, concrete-block band below cornice. Narrow brick pilasters are located on the corners. Windows and large sign on front are not original. Siding has been added to top portion of plate glass windows.

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1301-1305 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0128	Rivermont Avenue Baptist Church 22-04-11,12,13	1911/25/67 C
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Gothic Revival. Large brick church with irregular massing. Main body has two crenellated towers of uneven height with tall round-arched windows. Building on south is 8-bay, 2-story brick with crenellated entrance porch. Brick addition on west in vaguely Gothic style was completed 1953. Doors on Rivermont side replaced with double wooden doors with slight ornamentation. McLaughlin , Petit & Johnson – Architects.

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1304 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0152	House, 1304 Rivermont Avenue 22-11-02	1907 C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed frame house with projecting, pedimented, gable-roofed bay on main façade. 1-story porch has Tuscan columns and plain balustrade. Shed-roofed dormer is set on front façade. Windows are 2/2 sash. 1-story projecting bay is located at rear. Vinyl siding added.

1306 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0153	House, 1306 Rivermont Avenue 22-11-03	1910 C
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Bungalow/Craftsman. 2 ½-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed brick American Foursquare with stuccoed concrete front porch. Hip-roofed dormers faced with slate shingles and multi-light casement windows are located on east and west sides. Entrance on southwest corner features sidelights and transom. House is pebble-dash with small double, 3-paneled windows in dormer. Siding was added to eaves on front porch. Some 4/1 windows replaced with 1/1 sashes. Remodeled 1932.

1310 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0154	House, 1310 Rivermont Avenue 22-11-04,24	1895 C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Tall, 2 ½-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed, frame house with projecting gable-roofed bays on north, south, west sides. Attic stories of each bay are pedimented, sheathed with shingles and feature tripartite windows. 2-story front porch includes turned posts and balusters. Upper sash of many windows have multi-lights and colored glass. Asbestos shingles covered in vinyl siding. Added beauty shop on 1st floor in 1939. Removed side porch and put on 2n front porch 1926.

1312 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0155	Baldwin, Bernard C. House 22-11-05	1912 2 – C
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Bungalow/Craftsman. 2 ½-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed American Foursquare house covered with brown wood shingles. Roof features overhanging bracketed eaves and shed-roofed dormer. 1-story raised porch is supported by clustered piers with capitals, set on raised bases. Main entrance features Craftsman-style sidelights. Porte-cochere is located west of the house. Casement windows and 7/1 sash windows were replaced with 1/1 vinyl replacement windows. Vinyl siding added to eaves and columns of house and porte-cochere. Modified to 2 apartments. Architects – Heard and Cardwell.

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Secondary: Contributing garage behind porte-cochere.

1358 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0156	House, 1358 Rivermont Avenue 22-07-01	1904 1 – C, 1 – NC
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Tall, 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed frame house with projecting gable-roofed bays on north and south facades. Wraparound porch curves at southeast corner and has Tuscan columns and plain balustrade. Most windows are 2/2 multi-pane upper sash. Front porch replaced with new boards. Storm windows added. Siding added. Brick foundation faced with Formstone-like stucco finish.

Secondary: Pre-fab building at rear of house.

1361 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0159	House, 1361 Rivermont Avenue 22-03-07	1901 2 – C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Tall, 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed frame house with two metal finials along ridge line. Gable-roofed projecting bays on 3 elevations; all are clad with shingles and have multi-pane, fixed sash windows. Partially wraparound porch has turned posts, spindles below the eaves and turned railings.

Secondary: Frame garage entered from Ruffner Place.

1362 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0157	House, 1362 Rivermont Avenue 22-07-02	1905 2 – C
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Queen Anne. Tall, 2-story, 4-bay frame Queen Anne-style with pedimented bays that project from south and east sides. Hipped roof has wide eaves and is clad with slate fish-scale shingles. Attic story is sheathed in wooden shingles. Wraparound porch has Tuscan columns and turned railings. House is trimmed with corner boards. Siding added below gables, but eaves do not have siding. Windows replaced. Metal awnings added to porch and several windows. Alteration in 1923.

Secondary: 1-story, 1-bay hip-roofed garage on Charlotte Street.

1363-1365 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0160/118-0334-0161	Duplex, 1363-1365 Rivermont Avenue 22-03-06	1903 C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed frame house with projecting gable-roofed bays on the north and east. 1-story porch has 1-bay pedimented gable. House has two front doors; both appear original. A small multi-light window is in the attic stories of the projecting bays.

1364 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0158	House, 1364 Rivermont Avenue 22-07-03	1909 C
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Queen Anne. Tall, 2-story, 4-bay frame with hipped roof covered with pressed tin in fish-scale pattern. Polygonal bay with bracketed eaves and pedimented gable end is on southeast corner. 1-story porch has clustered colonettes on wooden bases. An additional 1-bay porch is on the second story next to the projecting bay. Some of porch balusters appear to have been replaced.

1370 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0166	House, 1370 Rivermont Avenue 22-07-04	1900 C
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Queen Anne. 2 ½-story, 3-bay American Foursquare style brick with tall hipped roof and center hip-roofed dormer. 1-story porch has wide eaves, Tuscan columns and turned balusters. Some multi-light sash on east elevation. Eaves and dormer eaves sided. Modified to be duplex. Entire house brick veneered in 1933.

1371 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0162	Burns, Thomas J., House 22-03-05	1901 1 – C, 1 – NC
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Colonial Revival. Tall, 2 ½-story, 3-bay frame house with hipped roof topped with two metal finials. Projecting polygonal bay on front has pedimented gable roof. House is trimmed with modillion and dentil cornice and corner boards. 1-story porch has central pedimented cross gable with scroll-sawn decoration. Door has handsome fanlight transom. W. B. Snead – Contractor.

Secondary: Garage in rear.

1375 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0163	House, 1375 Rivermont Avenue 22-03-04	1892 C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, 2-bay gable-roofed frame with projecting cross gable on front. 1-story, hip-roofed porch has bracketed eaves and chamfered posts. 1-

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story, hipped roof ell on west side.

1310 Early Street	House, 1310 Early Street 22-08-01	1914 C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay wood frame with flared hipped roof of slate shingles and exposed rafter ends. Flared hip-roofed dormer with diamond-pane upper sash. 1-story, 3-bay porch with Doric columns and simple balustrade. Single-leaf door with transom.

1378 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0167	House, 1378 Rivermont Avenue 22-08-02	1908 C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay hip-roofed frame house with a gable-roofed projecting bay with pedimented gable end. 1-story porch has Tuscan columns and turned balustrade. Most windows have 2/2 sash. Clad with asbestos siding. Modified to 3 apartments.

1382 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0168	1382 Rivermont Avenue 22-08-03	1907 C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay Georgian Revival-style frame house with dentil cornice, three pedimented gable-roofed dormers and interior end chimneys. 1-story porch has projecting pedimented cross-gable, Tuscan columns and engaged pilasters. Door has molded surrounds, transom and sidelights. There is a Palladian window on the east. Clad with aluminum siding. Heard & Cardwell – Architects.

1450 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0173	House, 1450 Rivermont Avenue 21-05-40	1897 C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay frame house with T-shaped plan and pedimented gables at each end. 1-story polygonal bay projects from the south façade; several 1-story ells are located on north side. Hip-roofed dormer located on front façade. 1-story porch has turned posts and railings and spindles below the bracketed eaves. Porch has been altered with a section removed and partial enclosure. Modified to 2 apartments.

1452 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0174	House, 1452 Rivermont Avenue 21-05-41	1907 C
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Queen Anne. 2 ½-story, pyramidal-roofed, frame house with projecting 2-story polygonal bays

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on south and east sides. 3-story projecting tower with conical roof is on the southeast side. West façade is marked by cross gable. Rear features sun porch, now enclosed. Wraparound porch includes Tuscan columns and turned balusters. Vinyl added and slate shingles on roof removed. Modified to 3 apartments.

1456 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0175	House, 1456 Rivermont Avenue 21-05-42	1895 1-C 1-NC
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Queen Anne. 1-story, gable-roofed frame house with 2-story, 2-bay front section. This has pedimented gable end with a shingled face, Palladian window, recessed porch on the second floor with Eastlake trim and an arched window. 1-story porch has arched bays and shingled front. Double doors include transom. Modified to duplex. Rivermont Company speculative house. Edward G. Frye – Architect.

Secondary: Detached wood garage.

1458 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0176	Lovelace, C. E., House 21-05-43	1901 C
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Queen Anne. Unique, compact Queen Anne style frame house with gambrel roof, curved projecting corner bay on southeast corner and hip-roofed dormer. First story is covered with weatherboard; the second is clad with shingles. Porch is set under the roof eaves. Polygonal bays are located on east and west sides. Window treatments include 1/1, 6/6, diamond-paned and arched. Porch steps and balustrading are not original. W. B. Snead – Contractor.

1459-1461 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0169	Duplex, 1459-1461 Rivermont Avenue 21-16-04	1905 C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 4-bay gable-roofed frame house with pedimented gable ends and gable-roofed dormer on north façade. Entrances are located on north and northeast facades. Wraparound porch features narrow columns and turned balustrades. Two-story rear porch is recent addition. Edward G. Frye – Architect.

1460 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0177	House, 1460 Rivermont Avenue 21-05-44	1898 C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay hip-roofed frame house with projecting gable-roofed bays on south, east and west sides. Each has pedimented gable end and a Palladian window on attic

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story. House features modillion and dentil cornice and 1-story porch with Doric columns, turned balusters and pedimented cross gable. 2-story polygonal bay is located on front façade. Transom and sidelights on front entrance. 1-story, shed-roofed attached garage is located at the rear of the house. Addition to rear in 1939.

1463 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0170	House, 1463 Rivermont Avenue 21-16-03	1908 C
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Colonial Revival/Foursquare. 2 ½-story, 2-bay hip-roofed frame house with central hip-roofed dormer on north façade. 1-story porch has Doric columns and turned balusters. Main entrance features sidelights and transom with diamond panes. Vinyl siding added.

1465 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0171	House, 1465 Rivermont Avenue 21-16-02	1908 C
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Colonial Revival/Foursquare. 2-1/2 story, 2-bay hip-roofed frame with a central hip-roofed dormer on the north façade. 1-story porch has Doric columns and turned balusters. Transom over the front door.

1500 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0182	House, 1500 Rivermont Avenue 21-06-08	1907 2 – C
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Queen Anne. 1 ½-story, gable-roofed frame house that is irregular in both plan and appearance. Plan is closest to a modified cruciform-shaped plan. Main façade features projecting polygonal bay with steeply-pitched gable roof and 2-story entrance tower. Other projecting bays are on east and west sides. Wraparound porch has curved corners and Tuscan columns. Window treatments include Palladian, diamond pane, and 1/1. House altered for use as a duplex with stairs and balconies on east side.

Secondary: Detached wood frame garage.

1501 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0178	Centenary United Methodist Church and Sunday School Building 21-15-04	1923/26 2 – C
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Colonial Revival. Complex consists of two parts: tall, 2-story, 5-bay brick parish house (Sunday school building) and 2-story, 8-bay long church. Church has 2-story pedimented portico with Corinthian columns. Brick and wood steeple terminated in metal spire and is based

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on Renaissance designs. Doors have classical surrounds. Stanhope Johnson – Architect.

Secondary: 2-story, 5-bay Georgian Revival Sunday school building built slightly earlier than church.

1510 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0183	House, 1510 Rivermont Avenue 21-06-09	1905 C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay hip-roofed Georgian Revival-style frame house with symmetrically-placed chimneys. Roof features modillion and dentil cornice, patterned slate shingles and dormer with swan's-neck pediment and shell motif. Main entrance includes a fanlight. Window treatments include 2/2 sash, oval, and diamond panes. 1-story bays on east and west sides of house. Very large screened attached porch with asphalt shingle roof.

Secondary: Detached playhouse with shingled roof.

1511-1513 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0179	Duplex, 1511-1513 Rivermont Avenue 21-15-03	1916 C
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Craftsman. 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed frame duplex covered with stucco on first story and shingles on second story. Projecting central entrance bay has pedimented attic story, central window with segmental arched head, and two entrances. One-story front porches have plain piers and balustrade.

1515 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0180	House, 1515 Rivermont Avenue 21-15-02	1895 2 – C
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Colonial Revival. 2-story 3-bay gable-roofed house covered entirely with stucco. Roof has patterned slate shingles. 1-story porch has arches and a small balcony at the second level. Windows are 1/1 sash. Stucco may have been added to the exterior of the house after it was constructed. Originally located at 1505 Rivermont and moved in 1925 when Centenary United Methodist Church was built. Added stucco and converted to 4 apartments when moved.

Secondary: Detached garage, stucco with tin roof.

1517 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0181	Hines, Allen B., House 21-15-01	1935 2 – C
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Colonial Revival. 2-story 3-bay gable-roofed brick house with modillion cornice, gable-end chimney and 1-story gable-roofed porch at the rear. An open, 1-story porch on the west side and a 1-story wing on the east side give the house a symmetrical appearance. J. B. Mason – Contractor.

Secondary: Detached wood-frame garage.

1520 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0184	Watkins, John T., House 21-06-10	1911 1 – C, 1 – NC
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay frame house with hip-roofed, pedimented gable dormers and 1-story porches on south and east elevations. House has modillion cornice and entablature with triglyphs and metopes. Porch has clustered piers and fluted Doric columns. Door has sidelights and transom with curved muntins. Louvered shutters appear original. Front porch has metal awning. McLaughlin and Johnson – Architects.

Secondary: Detached metal shed.

1524 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0185	Lee, Coma A., House 21-06-11	1903 C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay frame with hipped roof and two gable-roofed dormers with swan's neck pediments and diamond-pane windows. Porch has Tuscan columns and broken pedimented arch. Main entrance has arched transom and curved muntins. Symmetrical fenestration with a variety of window treatments. Converted to duplex. Frye and Chesterman – Architects.

1528 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0186	Spencer, Charles H., House 21-06-12	1911 1 – C, 1 – NC
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Queen Anne. 2 ½-story, 3-bay frame with hip-roofed and projecting gable-roofed wings on all four sides. Each bay has a pedimented attic story with paired, diamond-paned windows. Polygonal tower with an octagonal roof is located on southeast corner of the house. Wraparound porch curves at the corners. Modified to 2 apartments. The last Queen Anne styled tower house to be built in Lynchburg.

Secondary: Open shed in back with metal roof.

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1534 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0187	House, 1534 Rivermont Avenue 21-06-13	1900 C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed frame with central, hip-roofed dormer and modillion and dentil cornice. 1-story porch has Ionic columns and turned balusters. Main entrance has transom and diamond-paned sidelights. Awnings added to dormer and 2nd-story windows. 3-bay hip-roofed garage addition.

1601-1603 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0188	Smith, David C., House 21-14-04	1909 2 – C
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Colonial Revival/Foursquare. 2-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed frame with modillion cornice and two gable-roofed dormers on the main façade. 1-story porch has fluted piers and simple balustrade. Window treatments include tripartite, casement, fixed-pane and sash. Modified to duplex. Heard and Cardwell – Architects.

Secondary: Detached wood-sided garage.

1605 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0189	House, 1605 Rivermont Avenue 21-14-03	1910 2 – C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, 2-bay hip-roofed frame with projecting gable-roofed bays on the north, west, south sides. Roof features dentil cornice. 1-story porch has paired Tuscan columns. Windows are 6/1, 5/1, 4/1 and Craftsman-style sash.

Secondary: Detached wood-sided garage with shingle roof.

1607 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0190	Stephens, Ralph H., House 21-14-02	1912 2 – C
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Spanish Colonial. 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed with brick cornice, belt course, door and window surrounds. Roof features terra cotta tile and brick cornice and round-headed dormers on the main façade. 1-story porch has tapered fluted Doric columns and the main entrance includes sidelights and transom. Heard and Cardwell – Architects.

Secondary: Old 2-car wood siding and shingle garage with hipped roof with asphalt shingles.

1609 Rivermont Avenue	Venable, George V., House	1912
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Addition to rear in 1939.

1800 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0198	House, 1800 Rivermont Avenue 21-02-22	1901 2 – C
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Craftsman. Large 2 ½-story, 5-bay gable-roofed frame with projecting gable-roofed bay on south. Polygonal bay is on southeast. Porch wraps around house on south and east. Windows have 9/1 sash. New wood siding and roof shingles. Originally built for Rivermont Company. Remodeled in 1920s. Edward G. Frye – Architect.

Secondary: 4-bay brick garage with hipped asphalt shingle roof.

1804-1806 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0199	Duplex, 1804-1806 Rivermont Avenue 21-02-23	1909 C
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Bungalow/Craftsman. Duplex consists of 2 2-bay units with one hipped roof and individual hip-roofed dormers. Each unit has 2-bay, hip-roofed porch. Windows have 9/1 sash. Some casement windows. Siding of cedar shingles. Edward G. Frye – Architect.

1808 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0200	House, 1808 Rivermont Avenue 21-02-25	1908 C
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Queen Anne. 2-story, hip-roofed, 4-bay frame with projecting gable-roofed bays on the south and west. Wraparound porch has Tuscan columns. Upper sash has multi-pane lights. Vinyl siding and second front door added.

1815 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0202	Greenbrier Apartments 21-12-01/9/14	1961 NC
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Contemporary. Three 3-story, multi-bay gable-roofed brick apartment houses. 80 units.

1830 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0203	House, 1830 Rivermont Avenue 21-02-29/31, 51/53	1956 3 – NC
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Modern split level. 1 and 2-story brick house with hipped and gable roof sections and projecting entrance bay.

Secondary: 2-story frame playhouse with hipped asphalt shingle roof; 2-car garage connected to

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house by breezeway.

1913 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0201	Barker, O. B., House 21-10-04	1929 C
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Tudor Revival. 1 ½-story, 3-bay brick house with steeply-pitched gable roof. Entrance bay projects at northwest corner with jerkinhead roof. Porch on front is enclosed with screens. Johnson and Brannan – Architects. W. T. Jones – Contractor.

1915 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0205	Barker, O. B., House 21-10-03	1929 C
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Colonial Revival. 1 ½-story, 3-bay brick house with gambrel roof, gable end and chimney, large 3-bay shed-roofed dormer and 1-story, 3-bay porch. Porch has thick Doric columns. Door has transom and sidelights. Johnson and Brannan – Architects. W. T. Jones – Contractor. Addition in 1936. Stanhope S. Johnson – Architect. Hamilton Brothers – Contractor.

1917 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0206	Barker, O. B., House 21-10-02	1929 1 – C, 1 – NC
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Colonial Revival. 1 ½-story, 2-bay gable-roofed brick house with 1-story porch and projecting entrance bay on the north façade. Door has pseudo-Colonial surround. Johnson and Brannan – Architects. W. T. Jones – Contractor. Addition in 1932. Johnson and Brannan – Architects. C. E. Adams – Contractor.

Secondary: Cinder block garage with asphalt shingle hipped roof.

1919 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0207	Adams, Charles Scott House/ Virginia School of the Arts 21-10-01	1907 C
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Colonial Revival. Tall 2 ½-story, 3-bay hip-roofed brick house with end chimneys, dentil and modillion cornice, and decorative brickwork over doors and windows. Two-story, flat-roofed porch has Ionic columns. Balcony extends above front entrance. Porches are on either end. One on west has additional porte-cochere.

1924 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0204	Apperson, Richard D., House 21-02-34,54	1901/1922, 50 3 – C
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Queen Anne. Tall, 2 ½-story, 3-bay hip-roofed, stone and frame house with projecting gable-roofed bays on the east and west. Corner tower on the southeast has truncated conical roof. Porte-cochere is on the east. Architect – Edward G. Frye. Extensive alterations in 1922 for J. W. Ould. Converted to apartments in 1950.

Secondary: 2-bay frame/stuccoed garage contemporary with the house. 5-bay arbor on west side of lot with Doric columns, tile roof (contributing structure).

2001 Rivermont Avenue	Kerr, George A., House	1909
118-0334-0208	Virginia School of the Arts	C
	21-09-02, 03	

Tudor Revival. Large brick with irregular massing, gable roof with crenellated roofline, clustered chimneys, and Tudor-arched doorways. Porches are on north and west. Windows are triple-hung with multi-pane sashes. Building has received large addition on west in the 1950s. Gymnasium is on the south. J. M. B. Lewis – Architect. Alterations: 1927-28.

2018 Rivermont Avenue	Ivey, Edwin C., House	1903
118-0334-0210	21-08-07	2 – C

Queen Anne. Large 2 ½-story, 4-bay frame house with complex hipped roof. Round tower is on the SW corner, 1st floor of front façade is faced with stone, and another round tower is on the east. Wraparound porch is on the east and north. Roof has highly decorative patterned slate shingles. J. M. B. Lewis – Architect. W. R. Richardson – Contractor.

Secondary: 2-car garage – wood shingle siding with side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles.

2021 Rivermont Avenue	Couch, William W., House	1913
118-0334-0209	21-09-01	2 – C

Colonial Revival. Classic, 2-story, 3-bay double-pile, hip-roofed with corner pilasters, dentil cornice, gable-roofed dormers and wood-shingled exterior. Porch has paired Corinthian columns on bases. Windows have 15/1 sash. Door has arched fanlight transom. Modified to 2 apartments. McLaughlin and Johnson – Architects. The second most expensive residence built in Lynchburg in 1913; the Gilliam Residence, 405 Madison Street was first.

Secondary: 2-car garage with wood shingle siding and hipped slate roof and lean-to of standing

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seam tin.

2024 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0211	Ivey, William Christopher, House 21-08-08	1903 2 – C
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Transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Impressive 2 ½-story, brick and stone with hipped roof, rounded projecting bays on the south and west. Porte-cochere is on the east. Large wraparound porch has curved ends, paired Corinthian columns and pedimented entrance bay. J. M. B. Lewis – Architect.

Secondary: Large 4-bay, 1-story Classical Revival-style garage with slate roof altered in the late 1910s by architect Stanhope Johnson.

2101 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0221	Dunnington, Francis M., House 20-07-08	1914 2 – C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed brick house with tile roof and overhanging eaves. Round-arched dormers, 1-story porch with fluted columns and brick piers. Modified to 3 apartments. McLaughlin and Johnson – Architects.

Secondary: 1-story brick garage with tile roof; same style as house.

2102 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0212	Graves, William E., House 20-02-07,34	1901 C
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Colonial Revival. Tall 2 ½-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed house with a widow's walk on the top story. House is trimmed with a dentil and modillion cornice and classical, fluted, corner pilasters. Many window styles and shapes are used, including oval, round, Palladian, multi-pane and double-hung sash. 1-story porch has clustered Ionic columns. Garage on Irvington Street is now a single dwelling not associated with the property. Aubrey Chesterman – Architect.

2106 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0213	House, 2106 Rivermont Avenue 20-02-08	1901 3 – C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed frame with gable-roofed dormers. 1-story porch and paired 2/2 sash windows. Vinyl and aluminum siding added. Original house probably designed by Frye and Chesterman.

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Secondary: Garage at rear is 2 stories, frame with slate and composition roof. Kitchen/potting shed is frame with metal roof.

2108 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0214	House, 2108 Rivermont Avenue 20-02-37	1962 NC
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Colonial Revival. Nice brick colonial house with dentil cornice and gable-end chimneys.

2109 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0222	Smith, Simeon H., House 20-07-07	1911 2 – C
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Spanish Colonial. 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed stuccoed brick house with tiled roof and bracketed eaves. 1-story porch has Tuscan columns. McLaughlin and Johnson – Architects. Garage built in 1913. McLaughlin and Johnson – Architects.

Secondary: 1-story frame garage in similar style to house.

2110 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0215	House, 2110 Rivermont Avenue 20-02-09	1908 C
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Colonial Revival. Tall 2 ½-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed frame with gable-roofed dormers. Large wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. Windows have 9/1 sash. Modified to 3 apartments.

2117 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0223	House, 2117 Rivermont Avenue 20-07-06	1909 2 – C
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Colonial Revival. 2 story, 3-bay, hip-roofed frame house with bracketed eaves and hip-roofed dormers. 1-story porch has paired columns and piers. Windows have 12/1 sash. Frye & Chesterman – Architects.

Secondary: 1-story frame garage.

2123 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0224	Vaughn, Garland E., House, 20-07-05	1908 2 – C
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Colonial Revival. Tall 2 ½-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed brick with gable-roofed dormers on all four elevations. House is trimmed with modillion cornice and has 1-story porch with Tuscan columns. Door has multi-pane sidelights and transom; windows have 6/2 sash. Modified to 6 apartments. Altered and remodeled 1913-1914, Stanhope Johnson-Architect. Converted to

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apartments in 1950.

Secondary: 1-story brick garage is original and matches the house but has been converted to an apartment.

2131 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0225	The Stratford Apartments 20-07-04	1938 C
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Modern. 3-story, 5-bay brick apartment house of functional design with little decoration. Center bay projects slightly and has double-door front entrance with brick steps. Windows have 6/6 or 8/8 sash. 9 apartments. George W. Fix and Company – Contractor.

2132 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0216	Boxley, P.S., House 20-02-10	1905 2 – C
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Craftsman/Foursquare. 2 ½-story, 3-bay hip-roofed frame house with cedar shingles. Porches on front and west. 1-bay wing on east. McLaughlin & Johnson – Architect.

Secondary: 1-story frame garage with composition roof.

2135 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0226	Lambert, Harry F., House 20-01-03	1913 2 – C
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Tudor Revival. 2-story, 3-bay frame gable-roofed house built on raised foundation. Two partial gable-roofed dormers are on the front. House has cedar shingles on first story, stucco and half-timbering on second story. Windows have multi-pane upper sashes. Porches have signature columns of architect Stanhope Johnson. Architects – McLaughlin and Johnson.

Secondary: 1-story frame garage at rear with cedar shingles, composition shingle roof. Same period as house.

2137 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0227	House, 2137 Rivermont Avenue 20-07-13	1911 1 – C, 1 – NC
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Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed frame house with projecting 2-story pedimented bay. 1-story front porch has clustered Tuscan columns. Door has multi-light transom. Deck added to rear. Aluminum siding covers outside.

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Secondary: 1-story, frame garage at rear is recent addition to property.

2138 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0217	House, 2138 Rivermont Avenue 20-02-11	1909 C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay frame house with unusual siding, 1-story porch and 2-story rear wing. Windows have 12/1 sash.

2139 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0228	House, 2139 Rivermont Avenue 20-07-02	1954 NC
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Minimal traditional. 1 ½-story, 3-bay gable-roofed brick house with 1-story screened side porch.

2140 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0218	Cosby, George H., House 20-02-12	1913 1 – C, 1 – NC
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Bungalow/Craftsman.. 2 ½-story, 3-bay stuccoed-brick house with 1-story porch. Porch has clustered columns. Sash has 6/6 original shutters. Hip-roofed dormers. McLaughlin and Johnson - Architects.

Secondary: 1-story frame garage with composition roof may have replaced an original garage/carriage house at rear.

2141 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0229	Berman, Hyman, House 20-07-01	1923-24 C
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Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed brick house with tile roof, wide overhanging eaves and a chimney on the west. 1-story porch has Ionic columns. 1-story semi-circular porch is on west. Architect – Stanhope Johnson.

2142 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0219	Mason, Lewis F., House 20-02-13	1913 1 – C, 1 – NC
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay stuccoed-brick house with Spanish tile roof. 1-story porch has clustered columns, balustraded rooftop and engaged pilasters. Small open porch with lattice roof is on the east. McLaughlin & Johnson – Architects.

Secondary: 1-story frame garage is at rear of house.

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2144 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0220	Wright, Sallie Cosby, House 20-02-14	1907 2 – C
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Colonial Revival. Tall 2 ½-story, 3-bay brick house with gambrel roof and gambrel-roofed cross-gable on front. House has dentil and modillion cornice, brick quoins and brick jack arches. Porch has paired columns and roof balustrade. Vertical siding added to rear porch. Attributed to Frye and Chesterman – Architects.

Secondary: Small matching gambrel-roofed garage.

2200 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0230	House, 2200 Rivermont Avenue 20-03-08	1911 C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, 2-bay hip-roofed frame with projecting gable-roofed bay. 1-story flat-roofed porch. Windows have 6/6 sash. Replacement windows added. 2-story back porch removed and replaced with 1-story back porch in the late 60s, then enclosed. Garage torn down.

2201 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0238	Kulman, Sol, House 20-06-12	1926 2 – C
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Bungalow/Craftsman. 1 ½-story, 3-bay gable-roofed brick bungalow with one-story brick porches on the front and east. Large gable-roofed dormer on the front. Windows have multi-pane upper sashes. Door has fanlight transom. L. S. Agnor – Architect. Fuqua Construction Company – Contractor.

Secondary: 1-story brick garage.

2203 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0239	House, 2203 Rivermont Avenue 20-06-11	1922 2 – C
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Bungalow/Craftsman. 1 ½-story, 3-bay house with gable roof that overhangs on front and rear. Gable-roofed dormer is on front. Two off-center entrances on front (1 may not be original) Porch is beneath eaves and has brick columns. Gable end covered with cedar shingles.

Secondary: Potting shed.

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2204 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0231	House, 2204 Rivermont Avenue 20-03-07	1909 2 – C
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Queen Anne. Tall 2-story hip-roofed frame house with projecting pedimented gable-roofed bays on north, south and east. 1-story wraparound porch has Tuscan columns and turned baluster. Door has sidelights and transom. Converted to 2 apartments in 1939.

Secondary: 1-story frame garage.

2205 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0240	House, 2205 Rivermont Avenue 20-06-10	1919 C
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Craftsman. 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed stuccoed-frame house with off-center hip-roofed dormer. 1-story porch is also off-center. Windows have multi-pane upper sash. Door has multi-pane sidelights. Date stucco was added is unknown.

2208 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0232	House, 2208 Rivermont Avenue 20-03-06	1914 C
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Bungalow/ Craftsman. 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed stuccoed-frame house with hip-roofed dormer, bracketed eaves and craftsman-style windows. Porch has clustered piers and molded cornice. Door and sidelights are set within large arch. Back deck/porch added, enlarged.

2209 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0241	Shearer, Esmond G., House 20-06-09	1919 C
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Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed frame house with 1-story porches on all four sides. 1-story hip-roofed dormer is on the front. Concrete balustrade surrounds the house on 3 sides. Windows have upper sash with multi-panes. Modified to 2 apartments.

2210 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0233	Barger, W. K., House 20-03-05	1926 C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay hip-roofed brick house with bracketed eaves, hip-roofed dormers and 1-story porch with clustered columns. Door has transom with fanlight muntins. Stanhope Johnson – Architect. W. K. Barger – Contractor.

2211 Rivermont Avenue	House, 2211 Rivermont Avenue	1926
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Secondary: 1-story, 2-bay frame, hip-roofed garage to rear. Multi-pane lights in double-leaf doors.

2233 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0244	Oppleman, Joseph, House 20-06-07	1922 C
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Spanish Colonial. 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed stuccoed Georgian Revival-style with two interior chimneys. French doors flank the center entrance and have arched heads. Porch has paired columns, bracketed eaves and balcony. Windows have 6/6 sash. Pendleton S. Clark – Architect.

2236 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0237	House, 2236 Rivermont Avenue 20-03-01	1911 2 – C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, 2-bay with complex hip-roofed and gable-roofed bays on 3 sides. Porch wraps around the southeast corner and has Tuscan columns.

Secondary: 1-story, 2-car frame garage with hipped roof.

2237 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0245	House, 2237 Rivermont Avenue 20-06-05, 06	1912 2 – C
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Colonial Revival. 2 1/2-story, 3-bay-wide, 5-bay-deep, hipped roof, brick with complex roof line. Polygonal bays project on the east and west. 1-story porch has Tuscan columns. Front door has arched head, windows are 6/1 sash. Brick façade over clapboard in the late 1920s. Converted to 4 apartments in 1937. Now converted to 7 apartments. Clapboard removed, house brick veneered in 1930. W. K. Barger – Contractor.

Secondary: 1-story frame garage.

2239 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0246	House, 2239 Rivermont Avenue 20-06-04	1922 2 – C
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Bungalow/ Craftsman. 1½-story, 3-bay gable-roofed house with overhanging eaves. 1-story, gable-roofed porch has stuccoed brick piers and wood railing. Shed-roofed dormer on the front. Date when stucco applied is not known. Wooden steps to second level on west are not original.

Secondary: 1-story frame garage.

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2240 Rivermont Avenue	Riverside Park	1922
2200 Miller-Claytor Lane	Miller-Claytor House	1790s/1936
118-0334-0264/0265	20-01-01	1-C Site 1-C/NR 1-C 2-C Structures 4-NC Structures 2-NC Sites 1-NC Objects

Structures No style. In addition to the 47-acre park as a contributing site, Riverside Park contains an additional 11 resources: the 1924 stone bandstand (C structure) and bathhouse (C building); the 1790s Miller-Claytor House, which was moved to the park in 1936 with a small garden designed by Gillette (National Register of Historic Places); the rusted hull of the 1861 packet boat (C structure) the "John Marshall" which was placed in the park in the 1920s; two ca. 1970s picnic shelters (NC buildings); the steam train made up of cars from the C&O, the N&W, and the Southern Railroads that was placed in the park in the 1960s (NC structure); and the Fink Truss Bridge (NC structure). In addition to these resources, numerous trails and overlooks extend throughout the park. The 2-story frame Miller-Claytor House, which is listed individually on the National Register, was erected in 1791 as a tavern and stands as Lynchburg's only surviving 18th century structure. It originally stood at the corner of Church and 8th streets before being moved to the park in 1936 to protect it from demolition (Loth, 1986:258). More recent additions to the park include tennis courts (NC site), a playground (NC site) and a statue (NC Object) honoring Dr. Robert Walter Johnson, a pioneering African-American doctor in Lynchburg who worked to promote the sport of tennis to youth of all races.

2241 Rivermont Avenue	House, 2241 Rivermont Avenue	1922
118-0334-0247	20-06-03	C

Bungalow/Craftsman. 1 ½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed frame house with wide overhanging eaves. 1-story, shed-roofed porch has plain posts and railings. Prominent gable-roofed dormer is on the front. Shed-roofed bay window is on the east. Modified to 4 apartments. Addition to rear in 1938.

2243 Rivermont Avenue	House, 2243 Rivermont Avenue	1922
118-0334-0248	20-06-02	C

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Bungalow/Craftsman. 2-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed frame house with second story covered with shingles. Hipped dormer is on the front. 1-story porch has brick piers. Door has Craftsman-style sidelights and transom. Modified to 3 apartments.

2244 Rivermont Avenue	Garland-Rhodes School	1921
	20-01-02	C

Colonial Revival. 3-story school building of yellow brick with classical cornice, pilasters, and projecting end wings. Stanhope Johnson – Architect.

2245-2247 Rivermont Avenue	Duplex, 2245-2247 Rivermont Avenue	1923
118-0334-0260	20-06-01	2 – C

Colonial Revival/Craftsman. 2-story, 4-bay, stuccoed-frame duplex with hipped-roof, front dormers and 1-story gable-roofed front porches. Most windows have 4/1 sash; some are paired.

Secondary: 1-story frame 2-car garage.

2300 Rivermont Avenue	House 2300 Rivermont Avenue	1954
118-0334-0266	20-05-02	2 – NC

Ranch. 1-story brick ranch-style house with two front entrances. House extends several bays to the rear.

Secondary: Storage shed.

2301 Rivermont Avenue	Dewitt, Clinton, House	1912
118-0334-0269	20-11-01	C

Spanish Colonial. Large, 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed, stuccoed brick house. Dentil cornice and bracketed eaves, tile roof and molded trim. 1-story porch has paired square piers, paneled balustrade on roof and lone flight of steps. Second porch on west side. Now a commercial enterprise. McLaughlin and Johnson – Architects.

2303 Rivermont Avenue	House, 2303 Rivermont Avenue	1923
118-0334-0270	20-11-26	1 – C, 1 – NC

Spanish Colonial. Large, 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed, stuccoed brick house. Recessed entrance has arched head and is flanked by French doors. Arched porch on side has metal gate with

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grillework. Wall runs along the north and east enclosing a garden with swimming pool.

Secondary: Non-contributing building at rear.

2306 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0267	House, 2306 Rivermont Avenue 20-05-04	1924 2 – C
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Modified Spanish Eclectic. 2-story, 2-bay brick house with front-gabled roof. Front door has arched inset with French doors above on second floor with a projecting gable roof. Brick foundation and interior brick chimney. Johnson & Brannon – Architect.

Secondary: 2-car stuccoed garage in rear with flat roof with tile border.

2307 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0271	House, 2307 Rivermont Avenue 20-11-25	1925 C
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Bungalow/Craftsman. 2 ½-story, 2-bay brick American Foursquare house with 1-story front porch. Porch has 3 arches covered with stucco. Tapered wood piers on brick bases were removed. Hip-roofed dormer is on the front. Door has Craftsman-style sidelights and window. Front of house has been stuccoed. The front roof is tile and the side and rear roofs are slate painted to match the tile. Garage demolished in 2001.

2308 Rivermont Avenue	Atwood, Mrs. J. R., House 20-05-05	1922 2 – C
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Colonial Revival. Brick. 2-story, 3-bay brick house with hip roof with Spanish tile. House has 1-story front porch, one enclosed side porch and a raised porch on the west side. Front windows on 1st story have plastered arch and keystones. Stanhope Johnson – Architect.

Secondary: 1-car garage in rear with a hip roof covered with roll roofing.

2311 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0272	House, 2311 Rivermont Avenue 20-11-24	1920 C
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Bungalow/Craftsman. 2 ½-story, 3-bay hip-roofed frame house with 1-story porch on front with Doric columns and 1-story porte-cochere on the east. Hip-roofed dormers are on all elevations. House has full basement in rear. Screened porch on west side with flat roof matching roof on east side over porte-cochere.

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2312 Rivermont Avenue Schaefer, Edmond, House 1921
118-0224-0278 20-12-05 2 – C

Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed brick house with stucco. 1-story side porch is arched and has balustrade. Front door has arched hood with Doric columns. Tall French doors are on south and east elevations. Craighill & Cardwell – Architects.

Secondary: 3-car garage with stucco and hipped shingle roof.

2313 Rivermont Avenue Wells, Herbert A., House 1920
118-0224-0273 20-12-23 C

Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed brick house has 1-story porch with Doric columns. Entrance flanked by engaged pilasters and has 3-light transom. Most windows have 4/1 sash. Sided with vinyl. Pendleton Clark – Architect.

2315 Rivermont Avenue House, 2315 Rivermont Avenue 1914
118-0224-0274 20-12-22 2 – C

Bungalow/Craftsman. 2-story, 3-bay frame house with complex hipped roof. House has wide overhanging eaves and hip-roofed front dormer. 1-story, 2-bay porch has paired square posts. Center door has stained-glass sidelights and transom. Small 1-story wing on east was added in 1950. Modified to 3 apartments.

Secondary: 1-story, 2-car frame garage.

2317 Rivermont Avenue House, 2317 Rivermont Avenue 1920
118-0224-0275 20-12-21 2 – C

Dutch Colonial. 1 ½-story, 3-bay frame house with tall gable roof and long 3-bay shed dormer on the front and back elevations. 1-story porch is set within the overhanging eaves. Windows have 4/1 sash. Door has multi-pane sidelights. House covered with aluminum siding, has stucco foundation and new wooden deck on the rear. Modified to 3 apartments.

Secondary: 1-story, 1-car gable-roofed frame garage with stucco.

2319 Rivermont Avenue House, 2319 Rivermont Avenue 1923

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Queen Anne. 2-story, 4-bay frame house with tall hipped roof and projecting pedimented polygonal bay on the front. 1-story hip-roofed porch has Doric columns and pediment over entrance bay. Some windows on second floor have lozenge-shaped panes. Vinyl siding added to house.

2442 Rivermont Avenue 118-0224-0284	House, 2442 Rivermont Avenue 20-12-11	1911 2 – C
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Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed frame house with 1-story hip-roofed porch. Porch has Doric columns and turned balusters. Small hip-roofed dormer is on the front. Central door has transom and sidelights. 2-story, 1-bay wing is on the rear elevation.

Secondary: 2-car frame garage clad in weatherboard.

UPPER RIVERMONT

2450 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0285	Gish House 20-12-12	1907 C
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Eclectic/Foursquare. 2 ½-story, 3-bay hip-roofed frame house with Queen Anne features and rusticated red sandstone walls. House has quoins and beltcourse of contrasting stone. 1-story porch has paired stone columns and stone balustrade. A 1-story, wood-shingled sleeping porch is on the west. A 2-story bay is located on the east with a hipped roof and three windows on each story. Alteration – 1930-31. Craighill and Cardwell – Architects. W. K. Barger – Contractor.

2455 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0288	Apartments, 2455 Rivermont Avenue 20-17-01	1947 C
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International. 3-story, L-shaped International-style brick apartment building with several setbacks and a flat roof. International elements include corner windows, brick banding around banks of windows, and minimal ornamentation. Some decorative metal grillework, greenstone and brickwork at main entrance. There are three entrances on the side and front of the building.

2460 Rivermont Avenue 118-0224-0286	RMWC Presidents House 20-12-13	1915 2 – C
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Bungalow/Craftsman. 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed, stuccoed brick house with Spanish tile roof and

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wide overhanging eaves. Windows are tripartite, some with 8/1 sash. Small bracketed hood is over central door. Enclosed porch is on east side. McLaughlin and Johnson – Architects.

Secondary: Garage with Spanish tile roof, stucco and wood walls dates to the same period as the house.

2461 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0289	House, 2461 Rivermont Avenue 20-17-19	1907 C
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Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay double-pile frame house with a weatherboarded first floor and shingle-clad second story and two interior chimneys. Porch features modillion cornice and Tuscan columns and the main entrance includes transom and sidelights. Cross gable features Palladian-like window. Modified to 2 apartments in 1944.

200-202 Cleveland Avenue 118-0334-0290	Windsor Apartments 20-17-18	1966 NC
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Colonial Revival. 2-story, 8-bay gable-roofed brick apartment building with two main entrances on Cleveland Avenue.

2470 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0287	House, 2470 Rivermont Avenue 20-12-14	1910 2 – C
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Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, 2-bay frame house with complex hipped roof and projecting gable-roofed bays on south and east. Front (south) bay is polygonal. Wraparound porch has Doric columns and turned balusters. Windows have 1/1 sash.

Secondary: 1-car, wood frame garage with asbestos shingle roof.

2473 Rivermont Avenue	House, 2473 Rivermont Avenue 20-20-01	1895 C
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Transitional Queen-Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story frame house with intersecting gable and gambrel roof. Hip-roofed dormer. Porch altered with cast iron supports. 6/6 sash windows. Edward G. Frye – Architect..

2472-2474 Rivermont Avenue 1180334-0297	Magnolia Foods 20-12-16	1929 C
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Commercial. 1-story, 2-bay-wide, concrete block commercial building with a brick veneer. Raised brick detailing at cornice. Multi-light transoms. There are metal canopies over the windows and doors. Several windows have been filled in with brick.

2477 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0291	BB & T Bank 20-19-02	1954 NC
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Colonial Revival. 1-story, gable-roofed brick bank with a central cupola, pedimented entrance on the north and a classical portico serving as a drive-through deposit area. Pendleton Clark – Architect.

2480 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0297	Anderson's Piggly Wiggly/RMWC Bookstore 20-12-16	1920s C
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Commercial. One-story, three-bay concrete block commercial building with brick veneer. Central projecting bay. Corbel brickwork along cornice. Multi-light transoms over store windows. Recently remodeled. Stanhope Johnson-Architect.

2482 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0298	Duckhead Shoes 20-12-17	1953 NC
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Colonial Revival. One-story brick commercial building with flat roof. Enclosed vestibule with mansard roof, bay window and single-leaf entrance.

2484-2488 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0299	Commercial Bldgs, 2484-2488 Rivermont 20-12-18	1915 NC
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Commercial/No Style. 2-story, 6-bay brick office/retail building. An arcade is on the front of the west 3 bays, a restaurant in the east 2 bays. Metal canopies are over the bays of the arcade. Second part of complex is 2-story, 3-bay brick office building with two ground-floor businesses.

2485 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0293	Rivermont Post Office 20-19-01	1941 C
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Colonial Revival. 1-story, 3-bay wide, 8-bay deep brick post office building with a parapet gable running across the front of the building. Entrance has a classical surround with broken pediment flanked by tall plate glass windows. Windows on the side elevations have metal bars.

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J. B. Mason – Contractor.

2490-2496 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0300	T.C. Trotter's Restaurant 20-12-20, 21	1927 C
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Colonial Revival. 1-story, 6-bay-wide, 7-bay deep brick commercial building with a stepped parapet on front façade. Building has wide classical entablature below a tiled pent roof and corners are marked by 2 fluted pilasters and 3 brick pilasters. West façade has arched windows alternating with pilasters. C.H. ;Hinnart – Architect.

2500 Rivermont Avenue	Randolph-Macon Woman's College 41-04-05	1891-1920s
118-0149	Main Hall (1891-1911)	1-C/NR
118-0334-0301	Presser Hall (1929)	1 - C
	Martin Science Building (1920s)	1 - C
	Lipscomb Library (1929)	1 - C
	Macon Book Shop (1940s)	1 - C
	Moore Residence Hall (East Hall 1904)	1 - C
	Pavillion (1920s)	1 - C Structure
	Phychology Building (1906)	1 - C
	Thoresen Hall (1906)	1 - C
	West Residence Hall (1906)	1 - C
	Wright Residence Hall (New Hall 1909)	1 - C
118-0334-0301	Smith Hall (1920)	1 - C
118-0334-0417	Wall (1915)	1 - C Object
	Gazebo (1900s)	1 - C Structure

Queen Anne and Classical Revival styles. Large women's college campus. Main Hall designed by Washington, D.C. architect William M. Poindexter as a picturesque yet unified Queen Anne-style brick composition adapted for the demands of a collegiate institution. This building, known today as **Main Hall**, was erected over a 20-year period between 1891 and 1911 (VHLC: 1979: 3). The central entrance tower and eastern wings were constructed between 1891 and 1893; two additional wings were added to the west in 1896. With the erection of the final wing to the west in 1899, the building was completed according to the original Poindexter plan. In 1911 an annex was added to the north of the entrance pavilion, and both East Hall (built in 1903), and West Hall (built in 1906) were connected to Main Hall by arcades. The huge structure appears as a large range of connecting buildings stretched along a ridge. It stands as the state's most ambitious and probably most

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successful example of the Queen Anne style of the late 19th century with its use of red brick, white trim, towers, turrets, classical detailing, and a multiplicity of window types closely relating it to contemporary Queen Anne-style academic buildings in Great Britain (Loth, 1986:260).

Presser Hall: Georgian Revival. 2-story brick consisting of 3-bay central block with 5-bay wings. Center section has hipped roof and is topped by Baroque domed cupola. Door has elaborate limestone surround with engaged columns, broken arched pediment and central cartouche with date stones, and semi-circular transom. Windows have 12/12 sash with segmental arches, some are arched windows. Wings have wooden balustrade.

Wall: Other. Brick wall runs along north side of Rivermont Avenue and continues on Norfolk Avenue and North Princeton. Wall has paneled sides and rounded top and is marked by brick piers. No special treatment is given the entrances to the college on Rivermont Avenue. Wall is approximately 4-feet high.

Smith Memorial Student Bldg: 3 to 3 ½-story, T- or I-shaped brick academic building on a raised basement with classical and Old English design elements. The front and rear porches are supported by colossal columns set on brick piers. Four gable-roofed wall dormers on the front, rear, and gable ends of the building feature oculi. Oriel windows are located on the west end of the building. Other details include stone beltcourses and decorative brickwork.

2501 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0294	Gallery 720 20-18-03	1890 C
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Queen Anne. 2-story, 2-bay hip-roofed frame house with projecting gable-roofed bays on east and north. Gable ends have shingles and Palladian window. Wraparound porch has elaborate jig-sawn balustrade with chamfered posts.

2507 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0295	Taylor, Daniel L., House 20-18-02	1922 C
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Modified Craftsman. 2 ½-story, 3-bay gable-roofed building covered with stucco. Three hip-roofed dormers are on the front. Central door has multi-pane sidelights and transom and is flanked by French doors. 1-story porch has Tuscan columns. Windows have 9/1 sash. Addition to the rear in 1926.

2525 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0296	Sharp, R. H., House 20-18-01	1904 C
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Queen Anne. Tall 2 ½-story, 3-bay hip-roofed frame building with projecting gable-roofed wings on the west and south. Polygonal bay is on the east. House has dentil cornice, fish-scale slate roof and corbel chimneys. Wraparound porch has Tuscan columns, turned balusters and pedimented gable with center raised decorative motif over entrance bay. Windows have lozenge-shaped panes on upper sash. Attributed to Burnham and Lewis – Architects. Addition in the rear 1935. C. L. Lewis – Contractor.

2601 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0303	Ford, Ella H., House 19-05-03	1915 C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay double-pile dwelling with hipped roof, four exterior end chimneys and dormers on all sides. Elaborate front and side porches and porte-cochere feature Roman Doric columns, tryglyph and metope frieze and dentil cornice. Tripartite window above main entrance, which features leaded-glass transom and sidelights. Non-contributing sheds at rear were removed. Stanhope Johnson – Architect.

2615 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0304	McGehee, Grover C., House 19-05-01,02	1926 C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay gable-roofed brick Georgian Colonial with 1-story enclosed porch on the east, and 2-bay gable-roofed wing on the rear. House has dentil and modillion cornice with gable-end returns. Door surround has engaged Doric columns and a broken-arch pediment with finials. 1-story side porch has paired Doric columns. Stanhope Johnson – Architect. W. K. Barger – Contractor.

2665-2667 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0305	DuMont Apartments 19-04-01/3	1929 3 – C
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Colonial Revival. Two similar apartment buildings laid out facing one another on a court opening on to Rivermont Avenue. Buildings are 3-story, rectangular brick structures with raised basement, parapet roofs and heavy molded cornices. Brickwork includes flat arches and beltcourses. There are engaged porches on the northwest corner. Palladian windows over stair entrances on the east, west and north (rear). Clark and Crowe – Architects. J. A. Fix and Sons – Contractor.

Secondary: 1-story, 3-bay, shed-roofed brick garage with standing seam tin roof is located south of apartment complex.

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2701 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0306	Barger, William K., House 19-03-02	1915 2 – C
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Colonial Revival. Georgian Revival-style 2 ½-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed, brick house covered with Spanish-style tile roof. 1-story porch has bracketed cornice, fluted columns, octagonal columns, and paneled pilasters. Door has sidelights and segmental-arched fanlight. Windows have 8/1 sash and segmental heads with keystones. Additional porch is on the east. Modified to apartments. Vinyl added to the eaves. Stanhope Johnson – Architect. W. K. Barger – Contractor. Converted into apartments in 1939.

Secondary: 1-story brick garage is original.

2703 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0307	Harriss, Mrs. Samuel, House 19-03-19	1933 C
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Dutch Colonial. 1 ½-story gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial-style frame house with attached apartment (1955). Historic landscaping intact. Everette Fauber – Architect.

2705 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0308	Evans, David, House 19-03-01	1924 1 – C, 1 – NC
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Modified Craftsman. 2-story, 2-bay-wide, 4-bay-deep house with jerkin-head roof and projecting gable-roofed bays on the north and south. 1-story gable-roofed porch is screened. Most windows have 9/1 sash. Door has blind arch above the lintel.

Secondary: Garage about to collapse.

2711 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0309	The Columns 19-02-03,04	1895 C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay double-pile dwelling with a complex side-gable jerkin-head roof with a projecting bay and overhanging gable end. Shingle used in gable ends. Façade was rebuilt in the 1940s in the Colonial Revival style with a 2-story portico supported by 4 large wood posts. House mostly clad in aluminum siding. Extensive alteration in 1940. Pendleton S. Clark – Architect. C. W. Hancock and Sons – Contractor.

2715-2717 Rivermont Avenue	Grosvenor Apartments	1970
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118-0334-0310

19-02-02/22

2 – NC

Ersatz Colonial Revival. Two 2-story, rectangular brick apartment buildings with a gable roof and brick quoins. Each is a 4-unit building. The second similar building is set farther back on the lot.

2721 Rivermont Avenue
118-0334-0311

Armstrong, Joseph L., House
19-02-01

1893
C

Queen Anne. 2 ½-story, gable-roofed frame Queen Anne-style house with central projecting bay and 2-story rear wing. Attic story of gable ends are covered with patterned wood shingles. Wraparound porch has Eastlake-style trim, chamfered posts, and turned balusters. Most windows have 1/1 sash. May have been designed by Walter P. Tinsley. This may not be an Edward G. Frye house.

2800 Rivermont Avenue
118-0334-0315

House, 2800 Rivermont Avenue
41-06-07

1924
C

Transition Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2-story, 7-bay, hip-roofed frame house with projecting pedimented bays on the south, east and north. Door is recessed and flanked by tall sidelights. Additional entrances on the side. Some windows appear recent. Building is now used for apartments. Converted to 4 apartments. 1929 addition. Clarence H. Hinnant – Architect. C. L. Lewis – Contractor.

2807 Rivermont Avenue
118-0334-0312

Baughan, Robert V., House
19-01-03

1912
C

Bungalow/Craftsman. 2 ½-story, 3-bay stuccoed brick house with wide overhanging eaves, hip-roofed dormers and 1-story porch with paired stuccoed brick piers. House has numerous architectural touches suggesting Stanhope Johnson—pyramidal dentils, Craftsman-style sidelights and transom, matching shutters and porch balustrade design. Date of application of stucco is uncertain. McLaughlin and Johnson – Architects. Converted into 2 apartments in 1931. Addition to the rear and added 1 more apartment in 1941. 1931 – Fred B. Fuqua – Builder. 1941 – J. B. Mason – Builder. Modified to 5 apartments.

2808-2810 Rivermont Avenue
118-0334-0316

House, 2808 Rivermont Avenue
41-06-08,09

1895
C

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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay gable-roofed house with modillion cornice and pedimented gable end. Wraparound porch has Tuscan columns and pedimented gable over entrance bay. Polygonal bay on second story of southeast corner. Dormers have arched windows. Rear wing may incorporate original garage. Entire house clad in aluminum siding. Modified to 2 apartments. Alterations: C. H. Hinnant – Architect.

2809 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0313	DeMott, Charles L., House 19-01-02	1911 C
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Bungalow/Craftsman. 1 ½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed Craftsman-style dwelling that contains one full story and a raised basement below street level. The side-gable roof features bands of casement windows in two shed-roofed dormers. The transom above the door includes leaded glass. Engaged porches are located on the front and rear facades. The interior may have been altered when the building was converted into a duplex. No exterior alterations apparent.

2811 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0314	Warwick Apartments 19-01-01	1916 NC
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Craftsman. Although historic, this 2-story, 3-bay brick apartment building has been defaced by clumsy aluminum siding, compromising its integrity. S. Preston Craighill – Architect.

2812 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0317	House, 2812 Rivermont Avenue 41-06-10	1910 2 – C
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Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay double-pile dwelling with a hipped roof, front and rear gables, and broad overhanging eaves. It also features front and rear porches and two interior chimneys. Heard & Cardwell – Architect.

Secondary: Garage.

2820 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0318	House, 2820 Rivermont Avenue 41-06-11	1911 C
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Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed frame house with modillion cornice. 1-story porch has paired Doric columns and turned railings. Some windows have multi-light diamond pane upper sash; most have 1/1 sash. Nice original screen door. 2-story porch is on the rear. Sided with aluminum.

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2822 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0319	House, 2822 Rivermont Avenue 41-06-12	1907 C
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Colonial Revival/Foursquare. 2-story, 3-bay double-pile American Foursquare, with two gable-roofed dormers and three interior chimneys. It features a 1-bay Doric-columned front porch and a Tuscan-columned side entry porch. House is clad in aluminum siding and aluminum awning was added to the front porch. Heard & Cardwell – possible Architects. 1930 addition designed by C. J. Hinnart.

2900 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0321	House, 2900 Rivermont Avenue 40-02-15	1912 C
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Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay gable-roofed frame house with gable-roofed dormers on the front. Pedimented portico has Doric columns and modillion cornice. House has dentil cornice with gable end returns. Windows have 16/16 or 12/12 sash. 2-story porch is enclosed on the second story. Asbestos siding added. Exterior shutters removed. Heard & Cardwell – Architects.

2901 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0320	First Church of Christ Scientist 39-02-01	1955 NC
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Georgian Revival. Very nice Georgian Revival-style brick church with classical portico and wooden cupola. Preston Craighill – Architect.

2904 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0322	House, 2904 Rivermont Avenue 40-02-16	1912 C
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Craftsman/Foursquare. 2 ½-story, 3-bay hip-roofed frame house clad with cedar shingles. Hip-roofed dormers are on all four elevations. House has wide bracketed eaves. 1-story porch has Tuscan columns and bracketed eaves. Many window styles and sash sizes: 12/12, 6/6 and casement. 2-story porch on brick piers on the rear. Dormer window replaced with vinyl window. New doors; part of rear porch enclosed. Heard & Cardwell – Architects.

2907 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0331	Stevens, Ocie J., House 39-01-08	1935 C
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Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay double-pile brick house with 2 flanking slant-roofed wings. Main entrance features a broken pediment, fanlight, and 2 Tuscan pilasters. Hinnant and Smith

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– Architects. O. J. Bryant – Contractor.

2910 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0323	Parkmont Apartments 40-11-15	1915 C
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Colonial Revival. 3-story, 16-bay Colonial-style brick apartment building. Roofline enlivened by concrete capitals with urns. 3-story enclosed entrance pavilion is stuccoed, has an arched entry and corner pilasters. There are 1/1, 6/6 and casement windows, some with segmental-arched heads. Evidence of glass skylight on roof. Some of the front windows and third floor windows look new, 1/1 vinyl/wood replacement windows. Alfred C. Bossom – Architect.

2915 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0332	Thaxton Dental Office 39-01-07	1952 NC
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1-story brick ranch-style house now used as a dentist's office.

2920-2922 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0324	College Shop Drugstore/Cavalier Store 40-02-18	1928 C
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Early 20th Century Commercial. 1-story, 2-bay brick commercial building. Concrete cornice, decorative header brick trim and classical molding strip above door and windows. Windows and doors are probably replacements. Sign looks old but may not be original. Block glass added to front. Old building that was on this site destroyed by fire; new building completed in February 1929.

2921 (2923) Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0333	Mayflower Apartments 39-01-06	1930 C
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Colonial Revival. 3 ½-story, 6-bay gable-roofed brick apartment house built on a U-plan surrounding a small courtyard on the front. Building trimmed with a molded cornice and brick quoins. Two entrances on the north have classical surround and swan's-neck pediment. Windows mostly have 6/6 sash although there are 9-pane dormers and Palladian windows too. Two exterior stairs are on the south elevation. E. A. White – Architect. Blue Ridge Apartment Building Corp. – Contractors.

2924 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0325	House, 2924 Rivermont Avenue 40-02-19	1919 C
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Foursquare. 2-story, 4-bay hip-roofed stuccoed frame building now used as apartments. Building has dentil cornice and hip-roofed center dormer. 2-story porch has square stuccoed piers with turned railings. Doors have multi-paned transoms and sidelights. A porch is on the rear as well.

2925-2933 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0334	Cavalier Apartments 39-01-05	1930 C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 15-bay, U-shaped apartment building with a center gable-front pavilion and two forward-extending wings, which create a front courtyard. Brick wall encloses front (fourth side) of the courtyard. Colonial Revival details include Palladian windows, hip-roofed dormers, brick quoins, and door surrounds with curved, broken pediments. Everlyn A. White – Architect (Roanoke). Blue Ridge Apartment and Building Corp. – Contractors.

2934 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0327	Woodstock Apartments 40-12-03	1917 C
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Georgian Revival. Tall 3-story, 13-bay brick apartment house built on H-plan with a central entrance. Tall parapet runs along roofline. Building trimmed with wall-of-troy cornice, brick quoins and corner pilasters. Central entrance flanked by Doric columns and topped by tripartite window with segmented arch. Some windows have blind arches with keystones. Stanhope Johnson – Architect.

2934A Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0326	House, 2934A Rivermont Avenue	1940 C
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Other. 1 ½-story, 3-bay frame garage/caretaker's residence. Three-car garage occupies the first level; dwelling quarters are located in the half-story above. It has a side-gable roof, full-width dormer, interior chimney and small porch on the northeast corner.

2935-2949 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0335	Rivermont Park Apartments 39-01-04	1939 2 – C
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Colonial Revival. Large, 3-story gable-roofed brick apartment building consisting of a central 9-bay brick section joined by 3-bay hyphens to two 9-bay wings on either side. Building has a wide molded cornice, pedimented gable ends and gable dormers. Doors have classical surrounds and pediments. Mostly tripartite windows with 6/6 sash. Stanhope Johnson – Architect.

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Secondary: Structure in rear is very large and appears to be an open garage for maintenance. Brick walls and treated wood doors, open on top.

2936 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0328	Howard, Volney E., House 40-02-23	1904 C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay double-pile dwelling with two interior chimneys and two gable-roofed dormers. Gable-roofed entrance portico features Roman Doric columns, pendant cornice, and circle-in-square motif in the entablature. A fanlight is located above the door. 1-story, 2-bay gable-roofed wing added to north side of building and a 2-story porch was added to the east side. Modified to duplex.

2940 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0329	Heritage Condominiums 40-09-33	1967 6 – NC
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Colonial Revival. Six 2- and 3-story, gable-roofed brick apartment buildings.

2950 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0330	Chelsea House Apartments 40-08-11	1980 2 – NC
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Other. Two 2-story, gable-roofed brick apartment house building.

3000 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0336	Rivermont Condominiums 40-10-13	1966 3 – NC
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Colonial Revival. Three 2-story, 9-bay, gable-roofed brick buildings with recessed center entrances.

3002 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0337	Duerson, Marcellus K., House 40-07-10	1912 C
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Spanish Colonial. 2-story, 3-bay double-pile with a terra cotta hipped roof and open cornice. Main block is flanked by 1-story arcaded porches. Center bay features a Doric pergola and arched bull's eye windows. Many decorative masonry and wood details. McLaughlin and Johnson – Architects.

3004 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0338	The Avenue Apartments 40-07-11	1988 NC
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Colonial Revival. Nice 2 ½-story brick apartment house built in the Colonial Williamsburg manner.

3020 Rivermont Avenue	Gay, Samuel R., House 40-07,12,13,14	1937 C
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Two-story brick Tudor Revival-style dwelling with intersecting gable roof, front exterior chimney and projecting vestibule with gable roof. Attached side garage. S. R. Gay – Contractor.

3021 Rivermont Avenue	Kriselea/Villa Maria 39-01-01	1911 2 – C, 2 – NC
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Georgian. House has a 2 ½-story, 5-bay hip-roofed center section with flanking wings and large hipped roof wing at the rear. Façade features tall, 2-story portico with balustrade and deck at the attic level half story with triple dormer windows on all 4 elevations and central roof-top balustrade. Portico is made up of Ionic-style columns and pilasters, with an elaborately detailed entablature. Large front entrance includes a fanlight transom over a pair of doors capped by a broken swan-neck pediment. A second, but almost as impressive, entrance is located on the left side of the house, and includes a large gabled veranda and arched fanlight transom with double door. The right side of the house features a columned veranda at the first story, with an enclosed glassed-in porch and flat roof. A main floor level patio connects the side wing verandas and the main façade portico entrance. All of the windows are capped with flush stone jack arches, and all have paneled/louvered wood shutters. Aubrey Chesterman – Architect. Charles Gillette-Landscape Architect.

Secondary: Carriage house (1911, contributing): 1 ½-story, 5-bay with gambrel-roofed center section with one flanking wing at the left side. Center section has a transverse flush gambrel roof and deep decorative cornices with large dentil block detailing. All of the door and window masonry openings feature segmental brick arches with heavy wood sills at the windows.

School and dormitory (1953, non-contributing) and Gymnasium wing (1971, non-contributing): Brick veneer (common bond with 6th course headers), cast stone parapets and decorative treatments, fixed and awning type metal windows, flat roofs with roof mounted mechanical equipment.

Barn (ND, non-contributing): wood framed structure with gambrel shingle roof, horizontal

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wood clapboard siding.

3024 Rivermont Avenue	Winfree, W. Russell, House	1904/1930
118-0334-0340	Wedgewood Apartments 40-07-15	2 – C

Queen Anne. 2 ½-story, 6-bay massive brick house with dormers, towers, a wraparound porch, and five interior chimneys. Decorative details include terra cotta garland swags on the main façade, heavy dentil cornice, and roof cresting. 2-story gable-roofed wing was added on the northwest side. Modified to apartments in 1930. Architects – Burnham and Lewis. Built room over present garage ca. 1930. Converted garage to room and alternate dwelling in 1938.

Secondary: 1-story frame garage/tenant house now used as a separate apartment.

3101 Rivermont Avenue	House, 3101 Rivermont Avenue	1949
118-0334-0341	38-06-11,12	C

Colonial Revival. 2-story, 9-bay gable-roofed brick house with center section with flanking wings. House has projecting gable-roofed pavilion and modillion cornice. Door surround has fluted pilasters, decorative transom and is topped by metal balcony. Windows have 6/6 sash. Although basically a classical house, it has Tudor touches, such as half timbered front gable and crenellated roofline on the wings.

3104 Rivermont Avenue	Yoder, Edward E., House	1923
118-0334-0345	69-09-12,13	C

Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay double-pile brick house with front and rear gable-roofed dormers. Full basement level features 3-car garage. Main entrance includes Corinthian columns and pilasters supporting the porch and sidelights and fanlight surrounding the door. Craighill and Cardwell – Architects. Sun-parlor and garage added in 1927.

3105 Rivermont Avenue	Fontaine, Scott, House	1948
118-0334-0342	38-06-10	2 - C

Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay gable-roofed brick house with gable-end chimneys. 1-story porch has turned posts. Windows have 8/8 sash. 1-story frame and brick wing on rear has a hipped roof. Asphalt shingle roof replaces slate shingle. C.D. Morrison – Contractor.

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Secondary: Hip-roofed garage to rear.

3106 Rivermont Avenue	Carrington, Mrs. Elise C., House 69-06-13	1936 C
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Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay frame with asphalt-shingled gable roof. Two-bay wing added to left side has gable-roofed dormers. Exterior end chimneys with corbel caps. Door features modified fanlight transom and sidelights. 8/8 sash windows. Appears to be clad in aluminum or vinyl siding. Pendleton S. Clark – Architect. J. A. Fix and Sons – Builder.

3109 Rivermont Avenue	Scott Farm Carriage House	1900ca
	Disciples of Christ Church	1957
118-0334-0344	38-06-08,091957	C-1 NC-1

Scott Farm Carriage House (on property of Disciples of Christ Church.) Other. 1-story, 1-bay hip-roofed frame carriage house. Corners marked by paneled pilasters with caps and bases. Door on west and window are original. Original garage openings have been boarded up. All that remains of the large Scott Family estate. The main house was a 2-story, hip-roofed house with 2-story wraparound porch.

Gothic Revival church built by C.W. Hancock and Sons (1957 NC).

3112 Rivermont Avenue	Adkerson, Dr. W. Clyde, House	1936
118-0334-0347	69-06-14	2 – C

Tudor Revival. 1 ½-story, 3-bay gable-roofed brick house with corbel cornice and roof line that rises slightly at gable ends covered with fish-scale slate shingles. Center cross-gable contains arched entry. Projecting gable on east has 1-story polygonal bay window. 1-story screened porch is on the east. S. Preston Craighill – Architect. J. A. Fix and Sons – Builder.

Secondary: Garage is approached by drive on the west.

3115 Rivermont Avenue	Pettyjohn, C. Raine, House	1930
118-0334-0349	38-06-07	2 – C

Georgian Revival. 2 ½-story, 5-bay hip-roofed, Georgian-style brick with 1-bay side porch and 5-bay gable/hip-roofed brick wing with garages and brick arcade. Entrance surround has

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Corinthian pilasters, classical entablature, archway with paneled reveals. Four chimneys like Shirley plantation. Porch has Corinthian columns. Rear façade has polygonal bays flanking an arched entrance. Clark and Crowe – Architects. J. P. Pettyjohn and Company – Contractor.

Secondary: 1-story, 2-bay hip-roofed brick garage with louvered wooden cupola is attached to the house by a breezeway.

3116 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0348	Perkins/Shumate, Charles R., House 39-06-34	1919 2 – C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story frame house, with 9 bays laid out in a 3-part plan with a 5-bay center section and two side wings. The side-gable roof features 3 gable-roofed dormers with pilasters and round-head windows. Elaborate modillion cornice includes gutae and a Greek fret motif. Main entrance features Corinthian columns, sidelights, transom and elaborate entablature. Stanhope S. Johnson – Architect. 1946 Renovation by Everette Fauber. Charles Gillette – Landscape Architect.

Secondary: 1-story, 4-bay brick garage with molded cornice beneath parapet.

3120 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-351	Fleet, Paul, House 68-05-05	1922 C
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Colonial Revival. Tall 2 ½-story brick house, 5-bay gable-roofed center block with 2-story, 1-bay side wings. Front bay of wings consist of 1-story enclosed porches. Three pedimented dormers with 9-pane sash are on the front. Door surround has Tuscan pilasters, sidelights and is topped by metal railing. Windows have 6/6 sash with original shutters. Aubrey Chesterman – Architect.

3122 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0352	Morton, Monroe D., House 69-05-06	1922 C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed brick house with 2-story, gable-roofed wing on the west. House has molded cornice and concrete belt course. Door surround has broken-arched pediment with turned finial and fluted pilasters. Pedimented dormer windows have 9/9 sash; most others have 6/6. West bay of house has open, arched first story. Aubrey Chesterman – Architect. Alteration 1936 – New wing / Chesterman and C. W. Hancock and Sons. Addition 1940 – John P. Pettyjohn and Company.

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3125 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0350	Carrington, Edward J., House 38-06-01	1941 C
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Colonial Revival. 2-story, 5-bay brick house with a 3-bay main block flanked by 1-story, flat-roofed wings. Main entrance features a Doric portico. 1 ½-story rear ell serves as a garage. C. L. Lewis – Contractor.

3128 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0354	Jones, George M., House 69-05-07	1894 3 – C
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Classical Revival. Tall 2-story, 4-bay brick house with asymmetrical plan and appearance. Hipped roof has patterned slate shingles. Porch on west 3 bays has 2-story Tuscan columns with classical entablature. Windows have 1/1, 2/2 and multi-light sash. 2-story porch on east is enclosed on second story. Gable-roofed wing is on the rear. Extensive alterations changes this from a Queen Anne-style house to a Classical Revival style. George Franklin Barber – Architect. Extensive alterations – July – October, 1940. Pendleton S. Clark – Architect. C. W. Hancock and Sons – Contractor. W. S. Mundy – Owner at time of alterations.

Secondary: Garage: gable-roofed frame garage. Shed: 1-story, gable-roofed frame shed.

104 Lee Circle 118-0334-0376	House, 104 Lee Circle 69-05-08	1930 C
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Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay sprawling brick Colonial-Revival house with several 2-story rear ells and 5 exterior chimneys. Although designed to appear as though it were built over time, the house was probably built at one time. Pendleton Clark – Architect.

Rivermont Ave. and Lee Circle 118-0334-0418	Lee Circle Entrance Gate	1925 C-Object
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No style. Pair of free-standing stone piers measuring approximately 2 feet square and 10 feet tall. Each pier has a poured-concrete cap and a concrete cove molding. The stone (vener) is uncoursed and rock-faced with beaded mortar joints.

3204 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0356	Suhling House 69-05-14,15	1924 2 – C
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Colonial Revival. Tall, 2 ½-story, 3-bay gable-roofed stuccoed brick with 1-story, 3-bay wing

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on the west. House has modillion cornice. 1-story semi-circular portico has fluted Corinthian columns. Center dormer is pedimented with Corinthian pilasters and arched window. Windows have 8/8 sash with louvered shutters. Long 1-story, gable-roofed wing is on the rear. Alteration in 1929. Enclosed side porch for sun parlor. Preston Craighill – Architects. J. A. Fix and Sons – Contractors.

Secondary: 1-story, gable-roofed garage.

3206 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0357	House, 3206 Rivermont Avenue 69-05-16	1914 2 – C
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Tudor Revival. 2-story, 3-bay, brick-and-stone dwelling with a complex, steeply-pitched gable roof. Main entrance features sidelights and is flanked by a massive, battered brick-and-stone chimney. Wooden roof shingles replaced in 1970s with asbestos shingle and restored to original material of cedar shingles by present owner.

Secondary: 1 ½-story, 1-bay garage at the rear of the house with a steeply-pitched, gable-front roof.

3222 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0358	House, 3222 Rivermont Avenue 69-05-18	1950 C
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Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay gable-roofed frame with slate roof, modillion cornice, 1-story pedimented portico and gable-end chimneys. 1-story, gable-roofed wing is on the west. Windows have 6/6 sash and door has 6 panels. 1-story, gable-roofed porch is on the east.

3224 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0359	Mosby, Alexander W., House 69-05-01	1942 C
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Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay gable-roofed brick with slate roof, dentil and modillion cornice and 1-story, 1-bay pedimented wooden porch. 1-story, gable-roofed wing has buttressed-end chimney. Rear wing is two stories with shed roof. Windows have 8/8 sash with molded trim. Additional 2-story frame and brick wing is on the rear. O. J. Bryant – Contractor.

3226 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0360	Anderson, Jeanie H., House 69-03-19	1937 C
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Colonial Revival. 1 ½-story, 5-bay, split-level brick Colonial Revival with hipped and gable

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slate roof, dormers, and 2 exterior chimneys. Main entrance features a paneled door jamb, pilasters and fanlight. Stone retaining walls in the front and rear yards are original to the house. Garage on southeast side of the house was enclosed, a fireplace was added and it converted to a family room. Pendleton S. Clark – Architect. C. W. Hancock and Sons – Contractor.

102 Oakwood Place 118-0334-0361	Carroll, John, House 69-03-01	1924 2 – C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 3-bay gable-roofed brick laid in Flemish bond. House has molded cornice, concrete belt course, and concrete jack arches over windows. Segmental-arched portico frames a classical composition of urns and vines and is flanked by Ionic columns. 2-story porch on south has enclosed first story, open on the second. Double porches were recently added to rear connecting to side in front and back.

Secondary: 1-story brick garage building.

3200 block Rivermont 118-0334-0419	Oakwood Place Entrance Gate	1920 C-Object
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No style. Pair of stone entrance gateposts framing the entrance to Oakwood Place. Each one consists of a tall stone pier joined to smaller pier by curved concrete coping and topped by a concrete ball on brackets. An additional pier stands on the far side of each sidewalk.

3231 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0367	Barker Building, Virginia Baptist Hospital 38-01-01/08	1925 C
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Colonial Revival. 2 ½-story, 7-bay, gable-roofed brick building built in 1924 for School of Nursing. 1-story porch has paired columns. Paired chimneys are at ends of middle section. Windows have 9/9 sash. Large 13-bay, 2 ½-story wing was added to the south circa 1948. Stanhope Johnson – Architect.

3231 Rivermont Avenue 118-0334-0366	Main Hall, Virginia Baptist Hospital 38-01-01/08	1924 C
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Colonial Revival. Tall 3 ½-story, 15-bay brick building with pedimented entrance portico, central octagonal cupola and paired gable-end chimneys. Windows have 12/12 sash. Entrance has classical surround. Extensive additions have occurred on the south elevation, including garages, new wings and medical facilities. Porches on east and west have been removed.

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Stanhope Johnson – Architect.

3231 Rivermont Avenue	Mundy Memorial Bldg, Virginia Baptist Hospital	1926
118-0334-0368	38-01-01/08	C

Colonial Revival. 3-story main block of this building has its gable end turned toward the street and has two chimneys at either gable end joined by a short curtain wall. The 2-story classical surround on the gable end around the front door has a broken-arched pediment at the top. Windows are topped by small keystones and brick jack arches. Alterations have occurred to the rear of this building, most notably in 1948 when a long 11-bay addition was built.

1304 Oak Lane	House, 1304 Oak Lane	1845
	37-02-26,27	1 –C, 1 -NC

Other. House originally fronted onto Rivermont Avenue before turnpike was re-aligned. Two-story, three-bay frame house with hipped roof and interior brick chimneys. Three-bay entrance porch features Gothic-Revival columns and brackets.

Secondary: one-story frame garage

3305 Rivermont Avenue	Nathan, Elmer J., House	1939
118-0334-0365	37-02-28,29	1 –C, 1 – NC

Colonial Revival. 1 ½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed brick with gable-end chimneys and enclosed porch on the west. Front door has classical surround with fluted pilasters. Windows have 6/6 sash. 1-story hyphen connects house to gable-roofed rear wing. C. W. Womack – Contractor.

Secondary: 2-bay brick garage is later addition to this property.

3400 Rivermont Avenue	House, 3400 Rivermont Avenue	1962
118-0334-0362	69-02-01	2 – NC

Colonial Revival ranch. 1-story, 7-bay ranch-style brick dwelling with Colonial Revival details.

Secondary: 1-story garage located at rear.

3401 Rivermont Avenue	Dawson, Edward M., Jr., House	1949
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118-0334-0364

37-02-03

C

Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay double-pile with walls laid in Flemish bond and a hipped roof with interior chimneys. House features front and rear porches and a pedimented door surround with fluted pilasters and triglyph and metope entablature. Pendleton S. Clark – Architect.

3405 Rivermont Avenue
118-0334-0363

House, 3405 Rivermont Avenue
37-02-13

1944
C

Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay double-pile brick house, with gable roof, gable-end chimney and modillion cornice. 1-story porches on the north and east have square posts and roof balustrade.

3409 Rivermont Avenue

Oakwood Country Club
37-02-01

1914
C

Bungalow/Craftsman. Large 1-1/2 story Bungalow-style frame clubhouse and stucco building with hooded dormers and overhanging hip roof. J. M. B. Lewis – Architect.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

Significant Dates : Rivermont Land Company: 1890
Rivermont Bridge: 1891
Annexation: 1900, 1908, 1926
Lynchburg-Rivermont Street Railway Co.: 1891
Randolph-Macon Women's College: 1891, 1921, 1929
Jones Memorial Library: 1905-1908
Rivermont School: 1904
Lynchburg Fire Station No. 4:1904
Garland-Rhodes School: 1921
Oakwood Country Club: 1914
Virginia Baptist Hospital: 1916, 1924, 1926
Rivermont Baptist Church: 1911
Centenary United Methodist Church: 1923, 1926
Rivermont Presbyterian Church: 1925

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Rivermont Historic District is significant as Lynchburg's first planned streetcar community that included a mixture of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings as well as green space and a transportation system incorporated as an integral feature of the design. Developed at the end of the 19th century by the Rivermont Land Company, the neighborhood is closely linked to downtown Lynchburg by the Rivermont Bridge over Blackwater Creek and reflects the city's growth and prosperity from the turn of the century through the mid-20th century. The district includes a wide variety of building types, including single-family residences, duplexes, apartment houses, garages, commercial buildings, churches, government buildings, academic buildings, and hospitals as well as parks and gardens that represent nearly every major American architectural style of that period. A number of the resources in the district are the work of some of Lynchburg's leading architects from this period, including Stanhope Johnson, Edward G. Frye, Preston Craighill, Bryant Heard, Aubrey Chesterman, Bennet Cardwell, Pendleton Clark, Everette Fauber, and Walter Crowe, as well as Boston architect Ralph Adams Cram, Washington D.C. architect William Poindexter, and New York architect Penrose Stout. With resources important in the areas of domestic and religious architecture, landscape architecture, commerce, health/medicine, education, and recreation/arts dating from the 1890s through the 1950s, the Rivermont Historic District is eligible on the local level for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Settlement to Society (1607-1750); Colony to Nation (1750-1789); Early National Period (1789-1830); Antebellum Period 1830-1861

In the early 18th century, the first English colonists moving west from the Tidewater region entered the Lynchburg area, some of them crossing the James River at what was known as the Horseford, located to the west of the present Rivermont neighborhood. In addition, Scottish Presbyterians from Pennsylvania and Maryland moving up the Valley of Virginia crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains at several points and settled in the Lynchburg area around 1742. Settlement by Quakers moving to the Lynchburg area from Tidewater Virginia and Pennsylvania dates from the 1750s.

The Quaker merchant John Lynch (1740-1820) founded a river settlement at the site of present-day Lynchburg in 1757. In addition to operating a ferry across the James River near the Horseford, he also built a tavern, tobacco warehouse and several dwellings, as well as a tobacco warehouse across the river at Madison Heights. In 1786 forty-five acres of Lynch's property lying to the east of Blackwater Creek and the present Rivermont neighborhood were laid off into building lots and established as the town of Lynchburg.

In 1805 the town was incorporated and its boundaries extended in several directions, the first of numerous extensions of the city's limits by annexation. Most development in Lynchburg during the 19th century occurred east and south of the riverfront settlement area. The area currently comprising the Rivermont neighborhood was not incorporated into Lynchburg until 1900 and was largely undeveloped farmland during the 19th century. During the early and mid -19th century Lynchburg was known chiefly as a center of the tobacco industry and was at one time the largest tobacco inspection station in the U.S. It also developed as an important transportation center, especially after the James River and Kanawha Canal reached the city in 1840. The profits from the tobacco trade and its related industries were so enormous that by 1851 Lynchburg ranked second only to New Bedford, Massachusetts as the wealthiest city per capita in the country. The railroad arrived in 1854 when the east-west Virginia and Tennessee Railroad opened. In 1860 a north-south rail route was opened up by the Orange & Alexandria Railroad.

The antebellum years were a period of steady population growth in the town, and a number of new neighborhoods, including College Hill, Diamond Hill, Garland Hill, and Daniel's Hill, were partially laid

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out and subdivided into building lots, although none of these was formally annexed by the city until the 1870s. Daniel's Hill was the only neighborhood north of Blackwater Creek to experience much development during this period, with most of Lynchburg's growth directed towards the south.

The area known today as Rivermont originally was part of Campbell County, although a small part of its southeastern tip was incorporated by the City of Lynchburg after its annexation of Daniel's Hill in 1870. At that time, the surrounding area was made up of small-scale farms.

Civil War (1860-1865)

There was little military activity in and around Lynchburg during the Civil War, despite its importance as a transportation and manufacturing center. A number of earthen defenses were built around Lynchburg in 1864, with the so-called "outer defenses" built to the west and outside of the then-corporate limits of the city in Campbell County, in the present Rivermont neighborhood.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914)

Into this bucolic environment came the Rivermont Land Company, one of a number of late-19th-century land development companies in Lynchburg that hoped to capitalize on the state-wide speculative boom in real estate. Formed in April 1890, the company included many of Lynchburg's leading citizens on its board. It purchased nearly 7,000 acres to the northwest of the city in the first year of its operation. The tract was surveyed and platted by Edward S. Hutter, whose nearby home, "Rivermont", in Daniel's Hill gave its name to the new development (Chambers: 1981: 302).

The Rivermont development was planned primarily as a residential community, although it was also envisioned that commercial enterprises and even light industry would locate in the Rivermont neighborhood. Both a hotel and a woman's college (later Randolph-Macon Woman's College), along with a park and a streetcar line operated by the land company, were also part of the original plan for the subdivision. Rivermont is significant as one of the nation's first planned communities, with a number of different building types, green space, and a transportation system incorporated as an integral feature of the design. Rivermont was not planned as a separate city, however, but as a suburb of the City of Lynchburg. Thus, its connection to the city was vital to the subdivision's success and the construction of a bridge spanning Blackwater Creek between Rivermont and the downtown/Lower Basin area was its first order of business. The bridge, considered an engineering marvel for its day, was completed with much fanfare and civic celebration in April 1891 (Chambers: 1981: 303).

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Although the development seemed to possess several potential advantages, the Rivermont Land Company faced financial difficulties almost from the beginning, made worse by the uncertain business and financial climate of the 1890s in Virginia. In 1891 the company pledged \$100,000 towards the establishment of **Randolph-Macon Woman's College**, with an equal amount raised from wealthy local citizens. The hotel initially planned by the Rivermont Land Company was never built. By June of that year, the company's stock was already selling at a discount and it divested itself of the streetcar system, which was reorganized and renamed the Lynchburg and Rivermont Street Railway Company. In 1893 the company became insolvent (Chambers: 1981: 306). By 1894 the land company sold off the Rivermont Park to a private company which operated it as an amusement park for a number of years. A casino was built that featured theatrical and vaudeville productions as well as dancing.

The financial problems of the Rivermont Land Company appeared to have little effect on the rapid development of the Rivermont community, however. Construction of residences along the development's main thoroughfare, Rivermont Avenue, as well as on numerous side streets began almost immediately. The area soon attracted a middle- and upper-middle class segment of the city's population who enjoyed the ease of streetcar transportation, such amenities as the park and playground, and larger building lots than often were found in the rest of Lynchburg. Numerous impressive Queen Anne- and Colonial Revival-style residences were built by some of Lynchburg's wealthiest families, often employing such architects as Edward G. Frye, Aubrey Chesterman and J.M.B Lewis.

The annexations carried out by the city in 1900 and 1908 added that part of Rivermont east of Belvedere Street. By that time Rivermont had acquired several urban amenities. Among the largest was the **Jones Memorial Library**, a privately endowed library situated near the foot of the Rivermont Bridge on Rivermont Avenue. Financed by the widow of philanthropist George M. Jones as a memorial to him, and built by the architectural firm of Frye and Chesterman, the library was one of the finest in Virginia. The **Fire Station No. 4** was built on Rivermont Avenue in 1904, also designed by the architect Edward G. Frye.

Religious activity occurred rapidly in the Rivermont neighborhood during the years between 1890 and the First World War. A number of older congregations in downtown Lynchburg or Daniel's Hill, including the Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists established mission churches in the area, all of which grew to full-fledged status within a few years. The entire history of the Lutheran Church in Lynchburg can be traced in the Rivermont area. In 1907 the congregation built its first church in the city on Victoria Street, moving to the former Rivermont Methodist Church on Fitzhugh

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Place in 1920. One of the largest churches built during this period in Rivermont was the **Rivermont Avenue Baptist Church** at the intersection of Rivermont and Bedford Avenues, designed by the architectural firm of McLaughlin, Pettit & Johnson.

World War I to World War II (1914-1945)

The 1910s and 1920s were periods of great physical growth and expansion in the Rivermont area. Although the neighborhood is primarily residential in character, most of its churches, school and commercial buildings date from this period. The **Centenary United Methodist Church**, the **Rivermont Presbyterian Church**, and **St. John's Episcopal Church** were built in the 1920s. Both Centenary and St. John's were designed by the architect Stanhope Johnson, who emerged during this period as Lynchburg's premier designer of residential, religious, and institutional buildings.

Randolph-Macon Woman's College entered a period of stability and undertook a large physical expansion. **Smith Hall** was completed in 1921 and **Presser Hall** in 1929; both buildings were designed by Stanhope Johnson, with Boston architect Ralph Adams Cram serving as consulting architect for the design of Smith Hall. These buildings injected a note of classicism on Rivermont Avenue. The **Garland-Rodes Grammar School** was built on Rivermont Avenue in 1921 to alleviate crowding at the old Rivermont School on Ruffner Place. During this period the **Piedmont Business College**, founded in Lynchburg in 1888, closed its doors at the building located at the foot of Rivermont bridge at 311 Rivermont Avenue; the building was remodelled with a classical portico and reopened in 1928 as the **Fauber Funeral Home**.

Most of the streets in the Rivermont neighborhood were paved during the 1920s. Development continued unabated with the new Randolph-Macon Heights subdivision created during this period. Lee Circle and Oakwood Place were also developed in the late 1910s and 1920s as exclusive neighborhoods at the west end of Rivermont Avenue. Most of the residences in these two neighborhoods were designed by Stanhope Johnson, or his chief rival, the firm of Craighill & Cardwell.

The **Virginia Baptist Hospital** was founded in 1916 and the first building, Main Hall, was erected in 1924. The hospital soon became Lynchburg's leading medical institution and was accredited by the American Society of Surgeons. Most of the buildings on the grounds of the hospital, including the Mundy and Barker Buildings, were designed by Johnson, and followed his traditional Georgian Revival precedents.

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Commercial buildings in Rivermont were mostly confined to small, discrete commercial blocks along Rivermont Avenue. A number of grocery stores, laundries, and bakeries were built in the 1920s along the 1200 block of Rivermont Avenue. The 2900 block also contains some commercial buildings from this period, including the handsome Georgian/Spanish Colonial Revival building formerly housing the **College Pharmacy** at 2496 Rivermont Avenue. The influence of the automobile is seen in two gas stations from this period erected along Rivermont Avenue. **Diuguid Funeral Home**, one of Lynchburg's oldest businesses, relocated its operations from Main Street to a handsome Georgian Revival-style building on Rivermont Avenue building in 1931.

Cultural and recreational amenities flourished during this period as well. **Riverside Park** was opened in 1922-1923 and in the mid-1920s received a number of improvements, including a pool, bandstand, and nature paths. The old Rivermont Park was dismantled and redeveloped during the 1920s and 1930s, with Riverside Park becoming the principal open green space in the neighborhood. Lynchburg's **Little Theatre** opened in a new building on Rivermont Avenue at its intersection with Rhodes Street in 1930. The **Lynchburg Arts Club** was also housed in a building on Rivermont Avenue.

Among the changes to the transportation system in Rivermont during the inter-war years was the construction of a concrete casing for the old metal Rivermont Bridge in 1926-1927 and the gradual decline of the city's trolley system which ceased operation around World War II. This bridge was replaced by the present reinforced concrete bridge in 1972, thus replacing an important historic resource linking the two sections of Lynchburg.

By the 1930s Rivermont had reached a mature stage of its development. While a number of houses were built at the far western edge of Rivermont Avenue, most subsequent building activity was in the form of apartment houses, such as the **Mayflower and Cavalier Apartments**. The **Rivermont Post Office** was erected in 1941 and improvements were made to **Riverside Park**.

The New Dominion (1945 to Present)

Today Rivermont remains a desirable neighborhood and has seen continued preservation and restoration efforts. New construction has been relatively limited and generally unobtrusive. Several apartment buildings were constructed between 1960 and 1980 in the area around Randolph-Macon College, but these are in a compatible Georgian or Colonial Revival style.

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Commercial buildings have also been built in the Rivermont neighborhood over the last twenty years. A few brick commercial buildings stand along the 2400 block of Rivermont Avenue, but are two-story in height and of brick construction, thus blending in with the surrounding architecture. Growth has also occurred at both the **Virginia Baptist Hospital** and at **Randolph-Macon Woman's College**, but significantly, this growth has respected the wide green space each facility has along the front of Rivermont Avenue.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The majority of the text for this nomination was taken from the *Historic Architectural Survey: Rivermont Avenue Neighborhood, Lynchburg, Virginia*. Final Report prepared by Dames & Moore. for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the City of Lynchburg in August 1995.

The author would also like to thank the Friends of Rivermont for their sponsorship of this nomination and invaluable assistance in its preparation. In particular, Marilyn Martin and Annie Massie helped a great deal with research and preparation of materials. Other members volunteered to assist in the field verification of the 1995 survey. William Inge shared his extensive research and historic materials on buildings in the area. S. Allen Chambers graciously provided a tour of the neighborhood and reviewed the final nomination. Annette Chenault and Stephen Lester of the City of Lynchburg Department of Community Planning and Development provided base maps and property owner information.

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Section 10 Page 91

10. Geographical Data

UTM References (continued)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
7 <u>17 660040 4145020</u>	8 <u>17 660800 4145080</u>
9 <u>17 661920 4144760</u>	10 <u>17 662280 4145260</u>

Verbal Boundary Description

The solid black line on the accompanying City of Lynchburg tax parcel map indicates the boundaries of the Rivermont Historic District.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Rivermont Historic District encompasses all properties facing Rivermont Avenue between the Rivermont Bridge and Virginia Episcopal School Road as the primary thoroughfare of the Rivermont neighborhood as it developed between 1890 and the mid-20th century. Rivermont Avenue served as the historic spine of the neighborhood, including the institutional and commercial buildings as well as the route of the streetcar line that made this early suburb possible. The lots facing Rivermont Avenue are typically larger than those of adjacent side streets and tended to develop on the grand scale that characterizes the neighborhood.

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Section Photographs Page 92

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are of:

Property Name: Rivermont Historic District
Location: Lynchburg, Virginia
Date: August 2002
VDHR File: #118-0334
Photographer: Alison Stone Blanton
Negative #: 20076
Negatives Filed: VDHR Collection
Virginia State Library and Archives

FIGURE 1 of 20

View: 300 block of Rivermont Avenue, south side
Rivermont Bridge and Fauber Funeral Home

FIGURE 2 of 20

View: Jones Memorial Library, 434 Rivermont Avenue

FIGURE 3 of 20

View: 400 block of Rivermont Avenue, south side

FIGURE 4 of 20

View: 1000 block of Rivermont Avenue, north side
W.B. Diuguid Funeral Home

FIGURE 5 of 20

View: 1200 block of Rivermont Avenue, north side
Lynchburg Fire Company No. 4

FIGURE 6 of 20

View: Rivermont Avenue Baptist Church, 1301-1305 Rivermont Avenue

FIGURE 7 of 20

View: Centenary United Methodist Church, 1501 Rivermont Avenue

FIGURE 8 of 20

View: 1500 block of Rivermont Avenue, north side

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FIGURE 9 of 20

View: 2100 block of Rivermont Avenue, north side

FIGURE 10 of 20

View: Riverside Park - Bandstand
2240 Rivermont Avenue

FIGURE 11 of 20

View: Riverside Park - Miller-Claytor House,
2200 Miller-Claytor Lane

FIGURE 12 of 20

View: Garland-Rodes School, 2244 Rivermont Avenue

FIGURE 13 of 20

View: 2200 block of Rivermont, south side

FIGURE 14 of 20

View: 2400 block of Rivermont Avenue, north side

FIGURE 15 of 20

View: 2400 block of Rivermont Avenue, south side

FIGURE 16 of 20

View: Randolph-Macon Women's College – Wall
2500 Rivermont Avenue

FIGURE 17 of 20

View: Randolph-Macon Women's College – Smith Hall
2500 Rivermont Avenue

FIGURE 18 of 20

View: Woodstock Apartments
2934 Rivermont Avenue

FIGURE 19 of 20

View: Virginia Baptist Hospital
3231 Rivermont Avenue

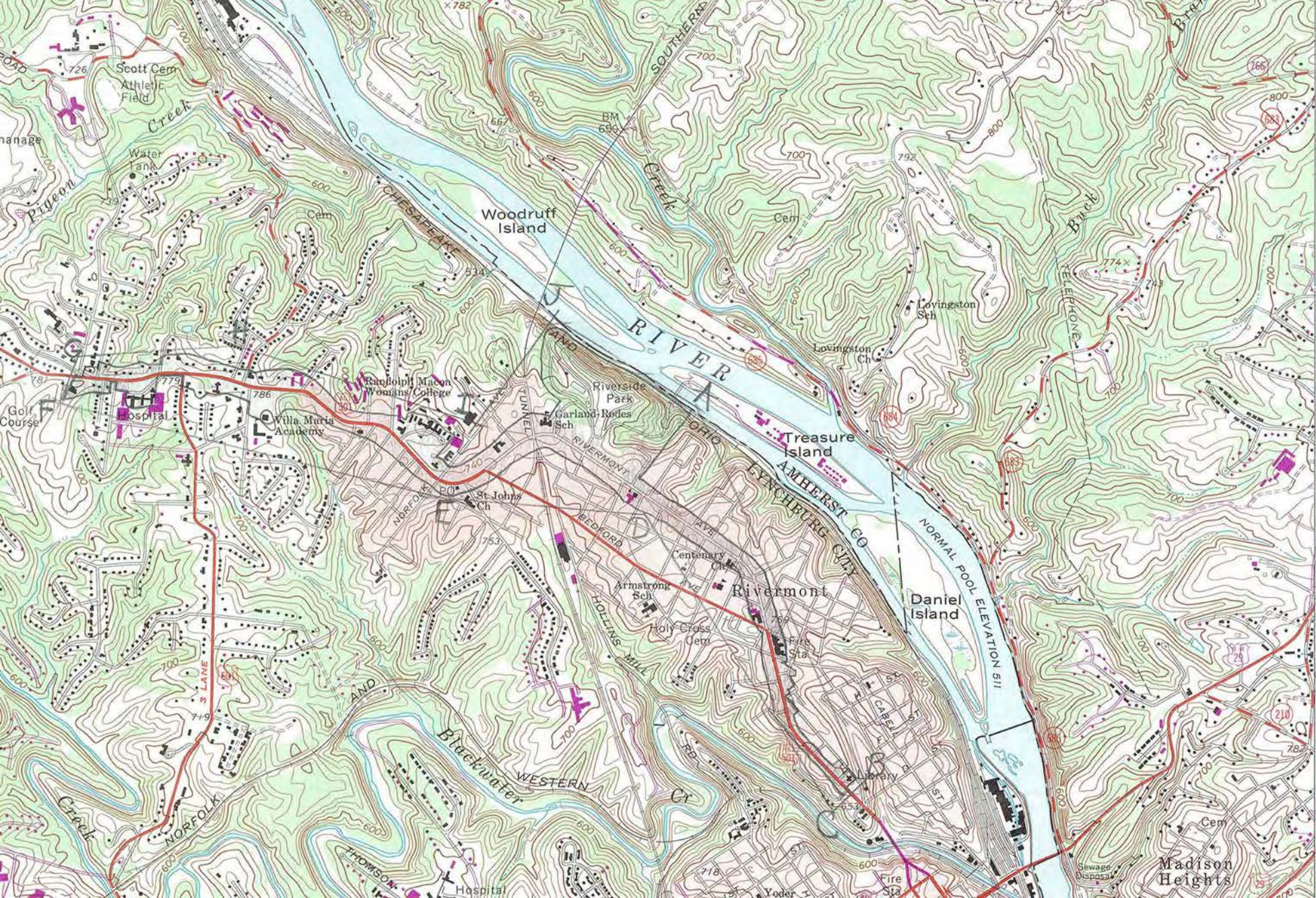
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FIGURE 20 of 20

View: Oakwood Country Club
3409 Rivermont Avenue



Rivermont HD
Lynchburg, VA

4146 118-0334

A 17662980 4144840

B 17663850 4143100

C 17663250 4142960

D 17662740 4144315

4145

(KELLY)
51581 NE

E 1766820 4144400

F 17659960 4144800

G 17660040 4145020

H 17660800 4145380

4144



I 17661920 4144760

J 17662280 4145260

AMHERST 14 MI.
LYNCHBURG
QUAD



Legend

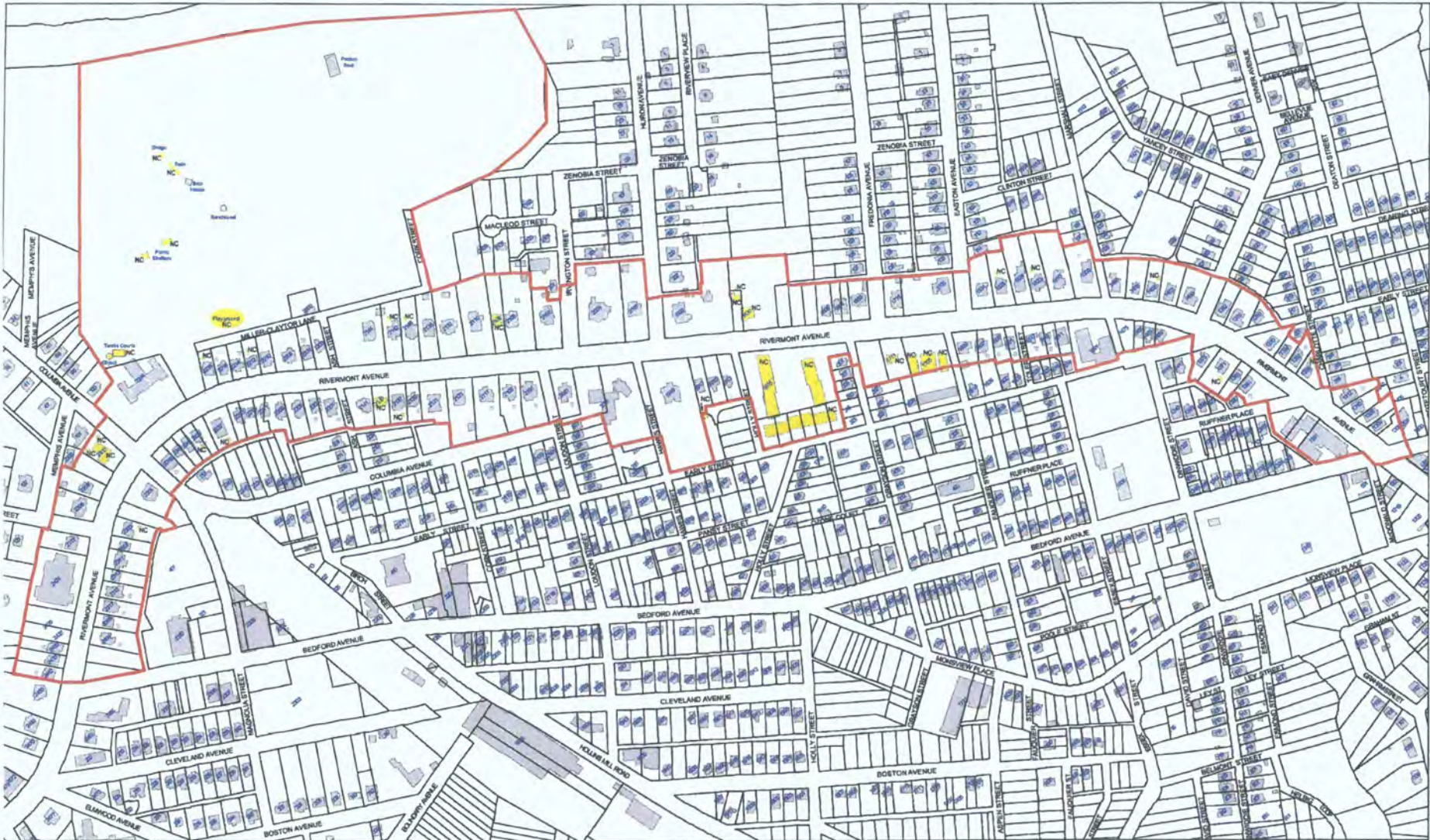
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-  Non-Contributing



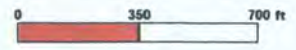
LOWER RIVERMONT HISTORIC DISTRICT

Lynchburg, VA

MAP PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT



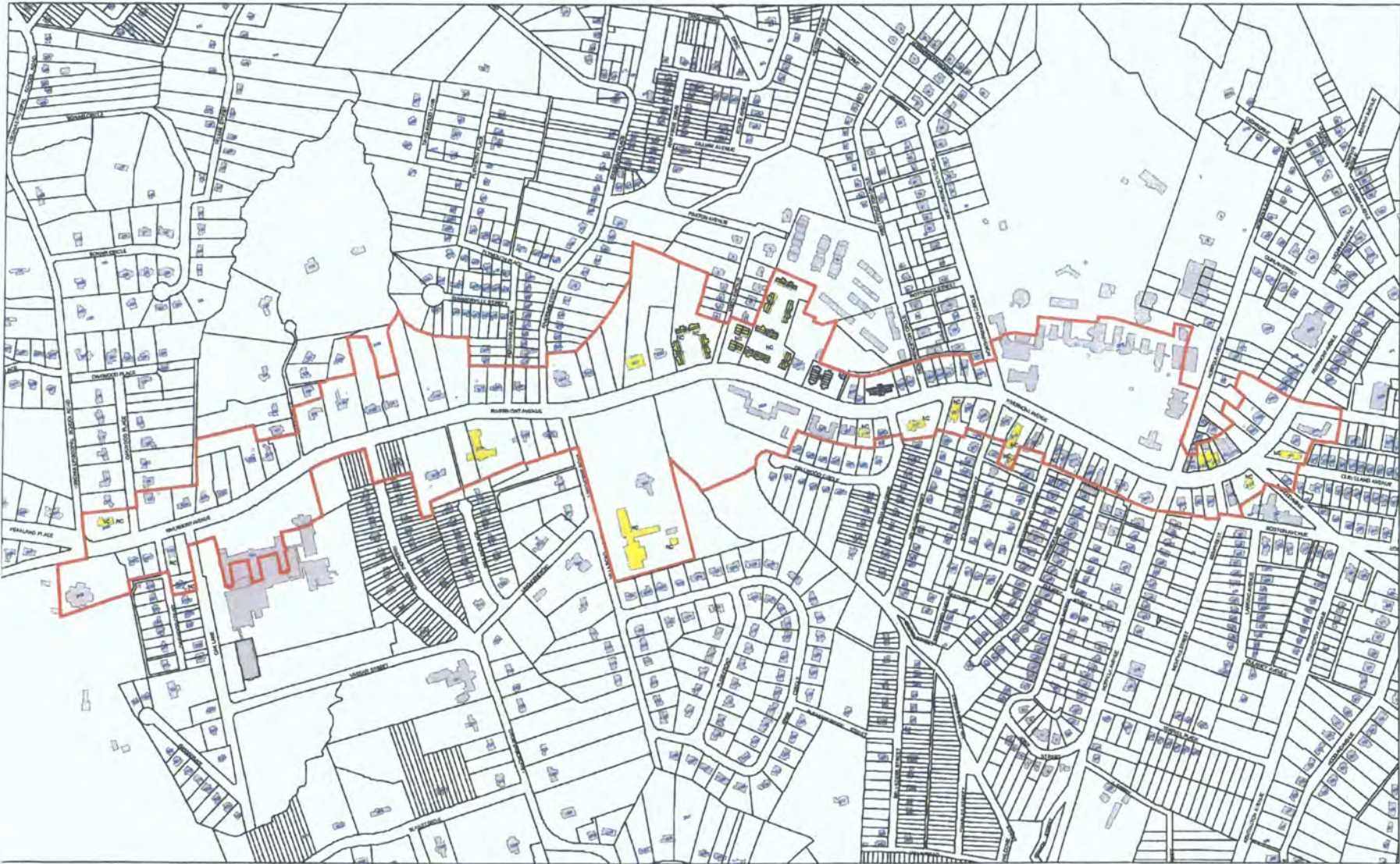
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MIDDLE RIVERMONT HISTORIC DISTRICT

Lynchburg, VA

MAP PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
 COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT



Legend

Contributing

MC Non-Contributing



UPPER RIVERMONT HISTORIC DISTRICT

Lynchburg, VA

MAP PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Rivermont Historic District (2020 Update)
Name of Property
City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State
03000224
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation Page 1

State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this additional documentation move removal
 name change (additional documentation) other

meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.


Signature of Certifying Official/Title:

7-21-2020
Date of Action

National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- additional documentation accepted
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Rivermont Historic District (2020 Update)
Name of Property
City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State
03000224
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation Page 2

Rivermont Historic District, located in the City of Lynchburg, Virginia, was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register in 2002 and the National Register of Historic Places in 2003. The property was listed under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning & Development, Religion, Education, Commerce, Entertainment/Recreation, and Health Care/ Medicine and under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Landscape Architecture with a period of significance of 1890-1952.

In the original nomination’s Section 8, a list of architects is provided that includes Stanhope S. Johnson. Research conducted by Carolyn Gills Frazier, author of *Stanhope, Chronologically: The Work of Stanhope Spencer Johnson, AIA, 1881-1973* (privately published, 2018), has identified Stanhope S. Johnson as the architect for two properties within the historic district. Frazier also discovered that another property was erroneously attributed to Johnson. For the project, Frazier consulted the Lynchburg Architectural Archive at Jones Memorial Library in Lynchburg, where most of Johnson’s plans and papers are held.

In the original nomination, no architect is identified for the dwelling at 1605 Rivermont Avenue. At the Lynchburg Architectural Archives, plans by Stanhope Johnson demonstrate that he designed the house (Figure 1). The plans are cataloged under the call number LAA1105.

The original nomination also speculates that Stanhope Johnson designed the residence at 2807 Rivermont Avenue. Plans found at the Lynchburg Architectural Archives demonstrate that Johnson designed the house (Figure 2). The plans are cataloged under the call number LAA1121.

Meanwhile, the dwelling at 2308 Rivermont Avenue is erroneously attributed to Stanhope S. Johnson. Plans found at the Lynchburg Architectural Archives demonstrate that Pen Clark designed the house (Figure 3). The plans are cataloged under the call number LAA1272.

The dwelling at 2460 Rivermont Avenue also may be erroneously attributed to Johnson’s architectural firm, McLaughlin & Johnson. Frazier was not able to locate plans or correspondence concerning the dwelling at the Lynchburg Architectural Archives. In *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary*, by John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton (Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997), credit for the house’s design is assigned to Heard & Cardwell (Figure 4). Principals in the firm included John Bryant Heard and Bennett Cardwell. The property then was known as the president’s house for Randolph Macon Woman’s College.

At the Lynchburg Architectural Archives, Frazier could not locate plans or correspondence concerning three houses in the 2200 block of Rivermont Avenue that are attribute to Stanhope Johnson. The dwellings at 2210, 2212, and 2214 Rivermont Avenue may instead be the work of builder W. K. Barger. Johnson designed Barger’s personal residence at 2701 Rivermont Avenue in 1915, and its architectural drawings are at the Lynchburg Architectural Archives. Barger also is known to have built houses in Rivermont’s 2200 block. It is plausible that he built the houses in a style complementary to the older houses along the avenue, including his own, without using plans prepared by an architect.

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Continuation Sheet

Rivermont Historic District (2020 Update)
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03000224
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation Page 3

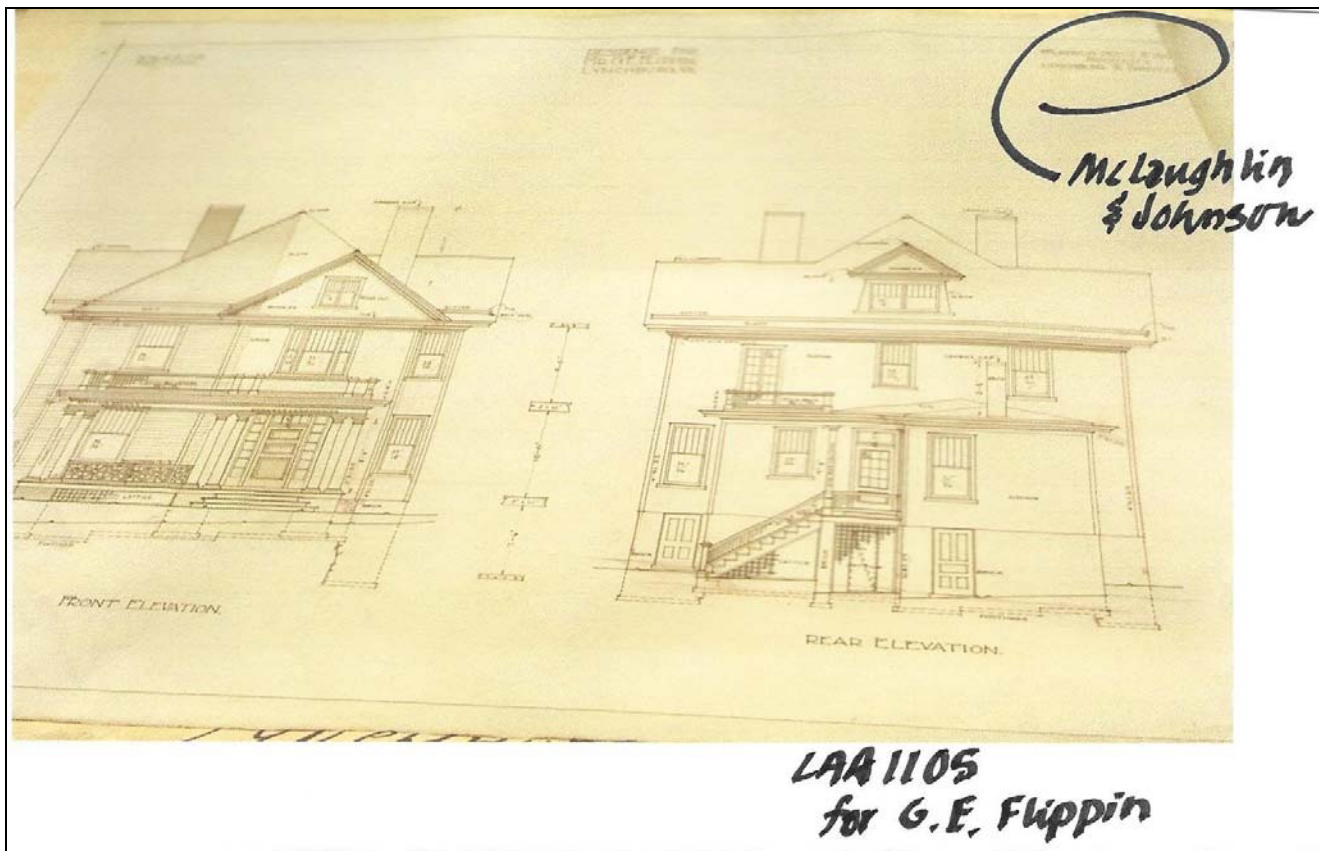


Figure 1. Architectural Drawings of Dwelling at 1605 Rivermont Avenue by Stanhope S. Johnson (original drawings held at the Lynchburg Architectural Archive, Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Virginia)

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Continuation Sheet

Rivermont Historic District (2020
Update)

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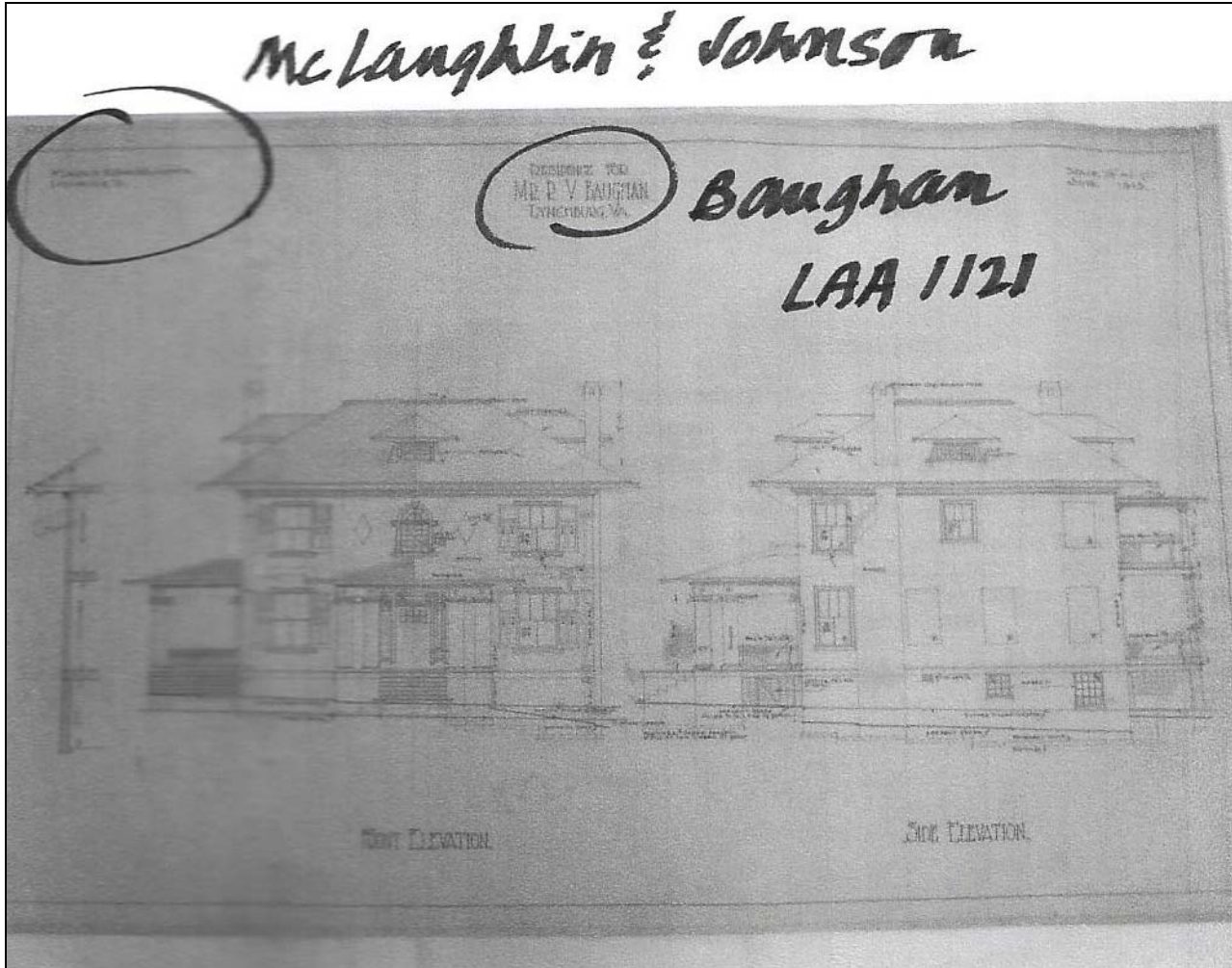


Figure 2. Architectural Drawings of Dwelling at 2807 Rivermont Avenue by Stanhope S. Johnson (original drawings held at the Lynchburg Architectural Archive, Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Virginia)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Rivermont Historic District (2020
Update)

Name of Property
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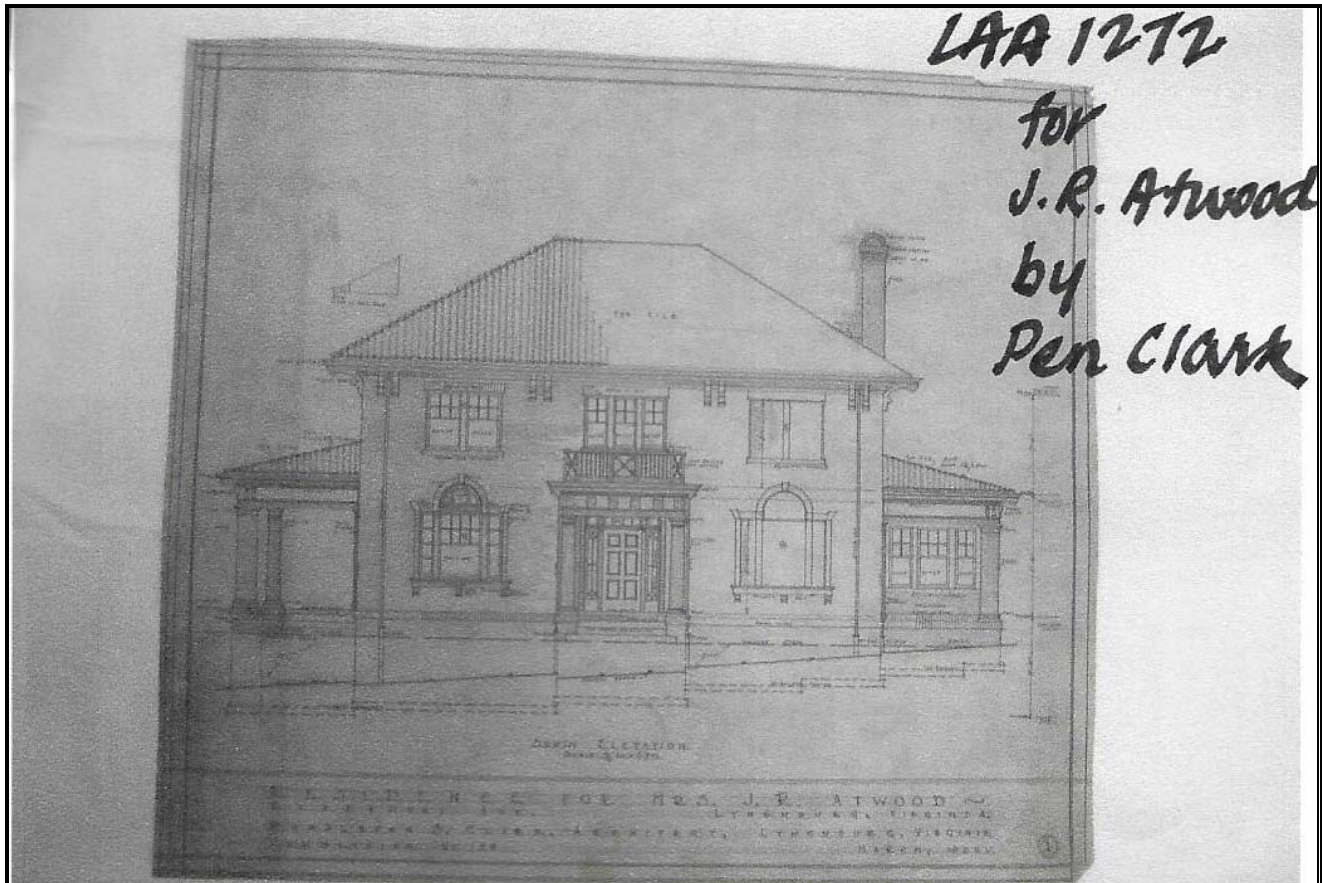


Figure 3. Architectural Drawings of Dwelling at 2308 Rivermont Avenue by Pen Clark (original drawings held at the Lynchburg Architectural Archive, Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Virginia)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Rivermont Historic District (2020
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Name of Property
City of Lynchburg, VA

County and State
03000224

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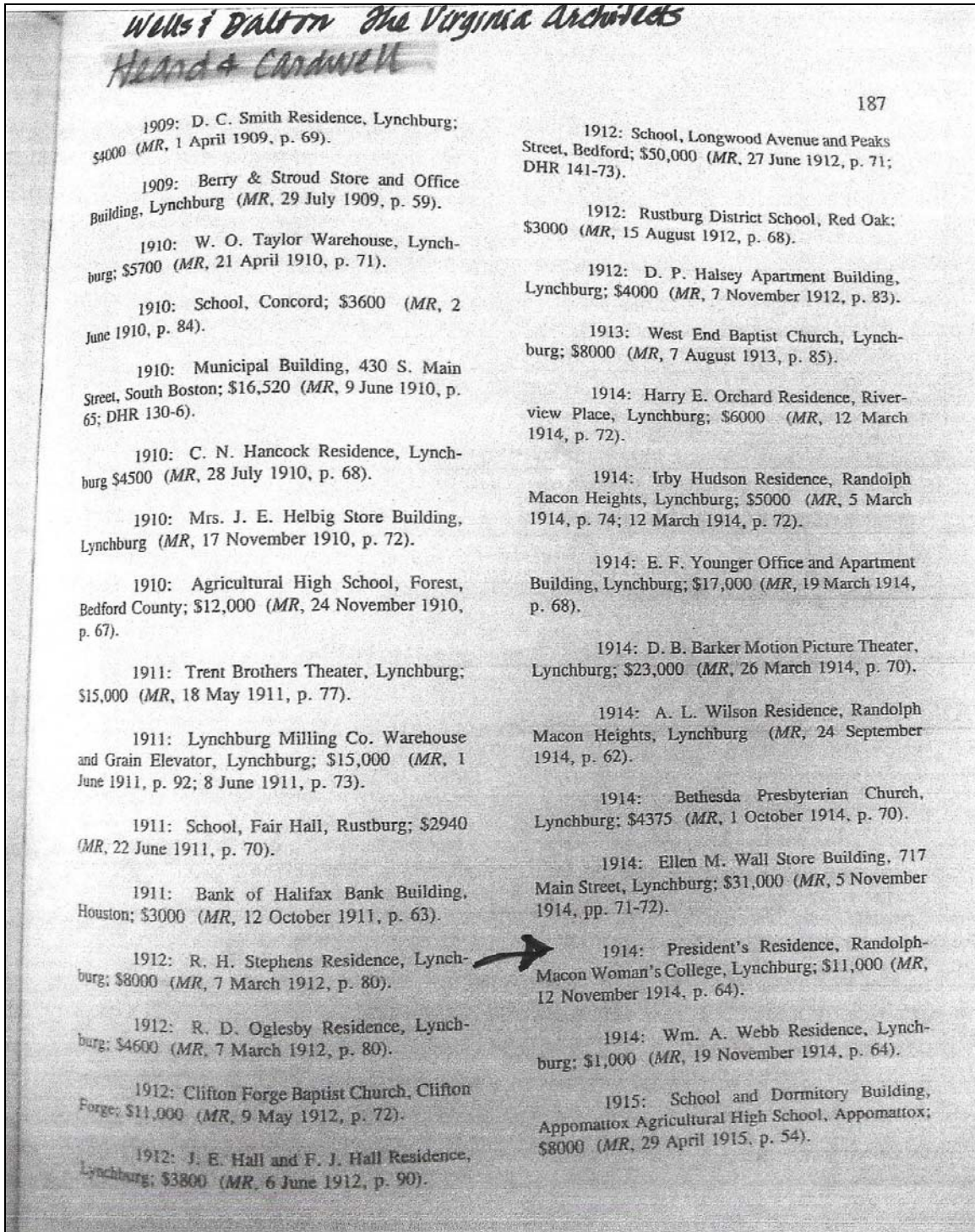


Figure 4. Page 187 from *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary*, by John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton (Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997), assigning credit for 2460 Rivermont Avenue (aka the President's Residence at Randolph Macon Woman's College)