

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

VLR 3/20/18  
NRHP 5/16/18

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 Jackson Ward Historic District Boundary Expansion (2008)  
other names/site number VDHR No. 127-0237

2. Location

street & number 400 blks 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Streets, 106-108 E. Marshall, 411-413 N. Adams St. not for publication N/A  
city or town Richmond vicinity N/A  
state Virginia code VA county Independent City code 760 zip code 23220

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 X nationally        statewide        locally. (       See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 2008  
Signature of certifying official Date  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

               
Signature of commenting official/Title Date  
        
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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 the Keeper         
Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

12

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

\_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

## SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 08000424

Date Listed: 5/16/2008

Property Name: Jackson Ward Historic District (Boundary Increase)

County: Richmond (Ind. City)

State: VA

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrews  
Signature of the Keeper

5/16/2008  
Date of Action

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**Amended Items in Nomination:**

This SLR is issued to make a technical correction in the number of contributing properties included in the boundary expansion. Section 5 of the form notes that there are 13 contributing buildings in the expanded area; one of these, the FOE Building at 220 E. Marshall Street (section 7, p. 4), has been previously individually listed in the National Register and should not be included in this count. The number of contributing buildings is 12, with an additional 1 building previously listed.

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The VA State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

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**DISTRIBUTION:**

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
X district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows: buildings (12, 2), sites (0, 0), structures (0, 0), objects (0, 0), Total (12, 2).

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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: Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Domestic, Social, Transportation
Sub: Specialty Store, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling, Meeting Hall, Parking Garage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Vacant-Not In Use
Sub: Specialty Store, Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Late Victorian: Italianate
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival; Classical Revival; Neoclassical Revival
Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements: Commercial Style
Early Republic: Federal
Modern Movement: Moderne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick
roof Asphalt
walls Brick
other

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**8. Statement of Significance**
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**Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

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

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

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

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
Commerce
Ethnic Heritage: Black

**Period of Significance** 1800-1926

**Significant Dates** N/A

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

**Cultural Affiliation** N/A

**Architect/Builder** Asbury and Whitehurst

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

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark

\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
Jackson Ward Historic District, Boundary Increase 2008

Richmond, Virginia

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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**10. Geographical Data**  
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**Acreage of Property** 4.5 acres

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

| Zone Easting Northing        | Zone Easting Northing        | Zone Easting Northing        | Zone Easting Northing        |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>1 18 284382E 4158088N</u> | <u>2 18 284570E 4157961N</u> | <u>3 18 284550E 4157905N</u> | <u>4 18 284362E 4158052N</u> |

x See continuation sheet.

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

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

=====  
**11. Form Prepared By**  
=====

name/title John Salmon, Janel Kausner, & Ashley Neville  
organization Ashley Neville LLC date December 14, 2007  
street & number 112 Thompson Street, B-1 telephone 804-798-2124  
city or town Ashland state VA zip code 23005

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

name \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

=====  
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

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Boundary Expansion (2008)  
Richmond, Virginia**

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**SUMMARY DESCRIPTION**

The Jackson Ward Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 and two years later in 1978 was designated a National Historic Landmark. The original district was bounded by Duval Street on the north, Third Street on the east, Marshall and Clay Streets on the south, and Gilmer Street on the west, encompassing approximately forty-two city blocks. It is predominately a residential area immediately north and west of the historic commercial center of Richmond. In 2002, additional documentation was provided that expanded the area of significance of the district to include Ethnic Heritage and the Civil Rights era. This additional documentation did not expand the boundaries of the existing historic district but did expand the period of significance from 1800 to 1970 for those buildings that had a proven association with the Civil Rights era. The boundaries of the Jackson Ward Historic District were expanded in 2005 with an amendment that incorporated both sides of the 00 block of Marshall Street. The 2005 expansion area is located immediately west of the area currently proposed for inclusion in the historic district.

The 1976 Jackson Ward Historic District nomination characterized the neighborhood as “a visually cohesive residential neighborhood of nineteenth century townhouses located in the center of Richmond.” The area included a wide range of medium-size townhouse types erected from the early nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. Most of the buildings in the district are brick row houses or buildings with common party walls, and maintain the same scale and height, generally two stories or three stories.

This boundary increase is situated in two sections. The first section includes 411-413 North Adams Street only and is designed to capture one house that was left out when the district boundaries were expanded in 2005. The second section incorporates the southern half of the 400 block of North First, Second, and Third Streets, and the north side of the 100 and 200 blocks of East Marshall Street. The north/south cross streets are predominantly commercial although remnants of earlier residences survive. The expansion area maintains the scale, massing, form, and materials of the original district with brick or masonry buildings of one, two, and three stories. Although some of the original neighborhood fabric has been lost to surface parking lots, several of these lots existed as early as 1924 and other land in the interior of the blocks appears to have always been open. The area retains sufficient integrity to convey its importance as a nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century commercial and residential neighborhood. There are only two noncontributing buildings, a commercial building on Second Street and a hot dog stand. Although the noncontributing resources use the same scale as the historic buildings, both are less than fifty years old and outside the period of significance.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

The commercial heart of the original historic district was located on Second Street where business and entertainment venues thrived especially during the 1940s and 1950s. “Two Street” as Second Street was also known, contained clubs, the Hippodrome Theater, restaurants and hotels that served African Americans when Richmond’s “Jim Crow” laws prevented blacks from going elsewhere. Businesses were not limited to Second Street, however, and small shops and markets were sprinkled throughout the neighborhood, especially on the cross streets of First, Second, and

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Third Streets. The expansion area is essentially an extension to the south of the commercial areas found on both First and Second Streets. These portions of North First, Second, and Third Streets were not included in the original historic district, which focused on the residential buildings that dominate Jackson Ward. Most of the buildings in the expansion area are commercial and were either constructed specifically for that purpose or were former homes that have been altered to house commercial ventures. The latter is common both in Jackson Ward and in other older neighborhoods of Richmond such as the Fan District.

The 1886 Sanborn maps show the expansion area as almost exclusively residential with two, two-and-a-half, and three-story dwellings along Marshall, First, and Second Streets. There appears to be an equal number of freestanding dwellings with narrow side yards, houses sharing common walls, and double houses. Dependencies usually were two-story kitchens in the rear yard. It appears that some of these dependencies had become attached to the house by extending the rear ell out to the kitchen. There was also a two-story stable on First Street that probably served the house on the northwest corner of Marshall and First Streets. Much of the land in the interior of the blocks was open and these areas now serve as surface parking lots. Alleys provided access to these interior spaces but did not necessarily extend the entire length of the block.

The 1895 map shows the area more densely built with more houses built on formerly open land. The only nonresidential building shown on the maps at this time was a stable for J. W. Bliley located towards Third Street in the interior of the block. The Bliley Funeral Home (demolished and outside the proposed expansion area), long an institution in Richmond, was located on the southeast corner of Third and Marshall Streets, having been founded in 1874 at this location. The stable had disappeared by 1905.

As late as the turn of the twentieth century, the expansion area continued to be residential. However, by the second decade of the twentieth century the transition from mainly residential to predominantly commercial was in full swing and the area began to take on its current appearance. By 1924, most of the dwellings had either been converted to commercial buildings, labeled stores on the maps, or had been demolished and replaced with new commercial buildings. All of the houses and dependencies located on both sides of the southern half of the 400 block of North First Street were demolished and replaced with commercial buildings. Many of the houses in the 100 block of Marshall and the south half of the 400 block of North Second Street were also demolished or converted to other uses by 1924. Surface parking lots are first shown during this period replacing the houses along Marshall. A gas station surrounded by open land appears on the west side of Second Street near the alley. The gas station no longer survives and that land is now used for surface parking and is not included in the proposed expansion area.

Several of the new commercial buildings built in the expansion area exhibit their continuity with the scale and building materials of the buildings they replaced and with the Jackson Ward Historic District. Built in the last decade of the nineteenth century, they are two stories in height and are double buildings sharing a common party wall. Good examples are located at 402 ½ and 404 North Second Street and 416 and 418 North First Street, although the storefronts on all have been altered. The buildings at 402 ½ and 404 North Second are two bays on the second floor, while 416 and 418 North First Street are three bays, and all have pilasters defining the edges and common wall. The buildings at 416 and 418 North First Street have a paneled parapet at the roof level while 402 ½ and 404

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North Second have a false mansard roof covered with slate shingles. 402 ½ housed the offices of Dr. Jesse M. Tinsley, an African American dentist who was also active in the struggle for civil rights in Richmond and the state. This building also housed the offices of the NAACP Richmond office.

The one-story commercial building located on the northwest corner of North First Street at Marshall Street is a good example of the new stores built in the expansion area in the early twentieth century. Built about 1920, the one-story height is a departure in scale from the two- and three-story dwellings that once stood in this area and characterize the existing residential areas of Jackson Ward. However, these stores continued the use of masonry as the predominant building material of the larger district. Six stores are shown in the one-story commercial block in 1924 and they housed a variety of small businesses such as shoemaker, barbershop, and cleaners, but they now house just two businesses.

The corner storefront (400 North First Street-127-0237-0875) is constructed of red brick laid in seven-course American bond. The only decoration is a recessed panel below the parapet outlined by a soldier course. It has the most intact storefront in the proposed expansion area with a single-leaf recessed central entrance flanked by angled windows. The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company (best known as A&P supermarkets) occupied this building in 1926 and it is now the home of Supreme's Barber Shop. The remainder of the one-story building (404-414 North First Street-127-0237-0876) houses two businesses: a beauty salon at 404 and Moizelle's in the remainder of the building. Moizelle's dry cleaning establishment has been here since at least 1926. The masonry building has been parged to present a unified appearance and the original storefront windows were long ago filled in with glass block.

The entire one-story commercial block features a continuous angled awning across the façade and on the Marshall Street end. The awning, providing shelter from the elements for shoppers and protecting goods in the windows from fading, was once a standard feature of commercial buildings until the mid-twentieth century. This is an excellent example of the historical use of awnings on commercial buildings.

The conversion of homes into businesses is frequently accomplished with a one-story addition to the front of the dwelling occupying what had been the front yard. The addition provided space for the business and over time the first floor may have been entirely devoted to the business. The house at 400 North Second Street (127-0237-0871) is an excellent example of the evolution of a house into a commercial building and it is also the earliest building in the expansion area. Built ca. 1830, it began as a Federal-style townhouse constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond.

With its brick construction, two-story height, and the three-bay façade, it is closely related to other early houses in the original Jackson Ward Historic District. According to historic maps, a two-story kitchen stood in the rear yard. By 1895, the kitchen had been converted into a dwelling. The 1919 and 1924-25 Sanborn maps show that the kitchen/dwelling had been demolished and replaced by the existing one-story rear addition. At the same time, it shows the one-story addition to the front and its use had changed from a dwelling to a store. This conversion is typical of a number of former dwellings, and other similar examples in Jackson Ward are located on both the southeast and southwest corners of Clay and First Streets.

The only surviving house in this section of the expansion area is located at 106-108 East Marshall Street. This Italianate-style, two-story, six-bay, double house is constructed of brick laid in seven-course American bond. The



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house features rusticated stone window lintels and sills, and has a handsome paneled and bracketed wooden frieze. It also retains its original full-width front porch with turned posts and brackets. Built about 1900, it replaced earlier dwellings that stood here and is typical of many residences of this period in the larger Jackson Ward Historic District.

The only other house in the expansion area is located at 414-413 North Adams Street. It was not included in the original historic district, whose southern boundary lies just across the alley to the north of this house, nor was it included in the 2005 amendment that focused on buildings that face the 00 block of Marshall Street and back up to this house. That amendment left this house surrounded by the Jackson Ward Historic District but not included in it. It is included in this expansion in order to form a more regular boundary. Built about 1915, this two-story, eight-bay, Italianate-style brick double house is clearly sympathetic with other houses in the larger Jackson Ward neighborhood. An outstanding feature of this double house is the two-story, two-level, three-bay front porch that is recessed between the projecting end bays of the building. The central, second floor windows have rusticated arched lintels while the remainder of the windows on the main block have rusticated flat lintels and sills. Each side features two semi-exterior chimneys with decorative brickwork and two-story rear ells.

The former Fraternal Order of Eagles Building (FOE), located on the northwest corner of Marshall at North Third Street, and the former Bliley Garage to its rear are located on the eastern edge of the proposed expansion area. The three-story FOE building was erected in 1914. A handsome example of the Neoclassical Revival style, it is individually listed in the National Register. The first president of the Dixie Aerie of the FOE was John B. Bliley, one of the three Bliley brothers whose funeral home stood diagonally across the street from the FOE building. The garage for the funeral home is located on North Third Street immediately to the rear of the FOE Building.

The Bliley Garage was constructed before 1921 when it appeared in the city directory. It is a two-story, five-bay brick building with an attached one-story section. The two-story section has an arched roof parapet decorated with inset geometric motifs and a corbelled cornice. The garage door openings in both sections have corbelled, soldier-course brick surrounds, although the opening in the one-story section has been infilled with brick. The sides and rear are utilitarian in character. The building appears to be vacant now.

The architecture in the 2008 expansion to the existing Jackson Ward Historic District is closely tied stylistically and in scale, massing, materials, and siting with the buildings in the original historic district. They also share the same pattern of development and use with buildings in the original district. They include the remnants of the residences that once dominated this area but succumbed to a new and growing commercial center that began in the late nineteenth century and was largely complete by the end of the period of significance.

**INVENTORY JUSTIFICATION**

In the following inventory all resources, both primary and secondary, have been considered either contributing or noncontributing based upon the areas of significance as listed under Criteria A and C as: ARCHITECTURE,

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COMMERCE, and ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK, and based upon the period of significance as 1800 through 1926. All noncontributing resources have therefore been so noted for being either constructed after 1926 or as having no integrity left to represent the period and areas of significance.

INVENTORY

North Adams Street

411-413 North Adams 127-0237-0767

ca. 1915, Italianate, 2-story, 8-bay brick double house laid in stretcher bond; false mansard roof covered in asbestos shingles, with side roof parapets; two-story, two-level porch with rectangular posts and balustrade; all doors and windows have rusticated stone sills and lintels, with rusticated arches on the two second story central window bays; all windows and door bays are covered with plywood; two rear ells laid in coursed American bond.

East Marshall Street

Northwest Corner of Marshall and North First Street 127-0237-0881 **Noncontributing Building**  
Ray's Dog House, ca. 1990, aluminum trailer with three service windows. Permanently set on corner of lot.

106-108 East Marshall Street 127-0237-0868

ca. 1895, Italianate, 2-story, 6-bay brick double house; stretcher bond façade, with 7-course American bond rear and side elevations; flat roof, decorative paneled and bracketed with dentils and pierced vents in the frieze; full-width 1-story, 3-bay front porch with hipped roof, fan brackets, denticulated cornice, turned posts, and a rectangular balustrade; double-leaf wood paneled door with single light transom; all windows have rusticated stone sills and lintels.

220 East Marshall Street 127-5885

Fraternal Order of Eagles Building, ca. 1914, Designed by Asbury and Whitehurst, architects; Neoclassical Revival-style, 3-story, 3-bay, brick building laid in Flemish bond, secondary west and north elevations laid in 5-course American bond; raised brick basement laid in Flemish bond with a soldier course at the window heads and a corbelled water table above; first story rusticated façade laid in decorative 4-course American bond with a recessed header course; shed roof concealed by a stepped parapet with decorative cast-stone insets and a projecting metal cornice with modillions and dentils, corbelled cast-stone band and double soldier course below; granite steps enclosed on sides by a stepped brick cheek wall laid in Flemish bond; main entrance with glass and aluminum storefront doors, within a wooden Doric surround with an arched pediment, freestanding fluted columns and engaged fluted pilasters; multi-light wood doors with an 8-light transom flank the main entrance; first and second stories separated by a cast stone beltcourse; second and third stories laid in Flemish bond with decorative cast-stone diamonds and roundels motifs; 12/1 double-hung, wood windows with 8-light transoms on the second story, each with corbelled brick architraves with arched heads on cast stone belt course and keystones, center window with cast-stone tympanum; third story windows 12/1 double-hung wood windows with cast-stone sills supported by brackets.

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North First Street

400 North First Street      127-0237-0875

ca. 1920, 1-story, 3-bay brick commercial building; 7-course American bond with an interlocking soldier course; flat roof with parapet intersected by vertical brick piers at the edges and the center, with a recessed brick panel below the parapet; a recessed entrance with a single-leaf wood door with fixed angled windows occupy the central bay, flanked on either side by a storefront; an awning covers the storefront.

404-414 North First Street    127-0237-0876

Moizelle's, ca.1920, Moderne, 1-story, 8-bay commercial masonry building; solid poured concrete foundation; exterior brick elevations parged; flat roof with a parapet; parged pier and glass block storefront; a continuous awning runs across the width of the façade.

405-407 North First Street    127-0237-0879

ca. 1915, 2-story, 4-bay commercial brick double building with parged façade and south side; flat roof with parapet; storefront has been sheathed with white ceramic tile with pink and blue accent tiles, each storefront has a single-leaf door with single-pane transom, replacement windows on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, concrete block addition across rear.

409 North First Street      127-0237-0880

ca. 1915, 2-story, 3-bay commercial brick building, flat roof with parapet, replacement storefront window flanked by single-leaf aluminum doors, replacement windows, concrete-block addition across rear. Historic signs are visible painted on north side.

416 North First Street      127-0237-0877

ca. 1915, 2-story, 3-bay brick commercial building; with tan brick laid in stretcher bond, side red-brick elevations laid in coursed American bond; storefront altered and refaced with modern tan brick; the second story has three 1/1 aluminum, double-hung windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels; flat roof with paneled cast-iron cornice.

418 North First Street      127-0237-0878

ca. 1915, 2 story, 3-bay brick commercial building; tan brick laid in a stretcher bond, side red- brick elevations laid in coursed American bond; flat roof with paneled, cast-iron cornice; storefront altered and refaced with modern tan brick; the second story has three 1/1 aluminum double hung windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels.

North Second Street

400 North Second Street      127-0237-0871

ca.1830, Federal style, 2-story, 3-bay Flemish-bond brick dwelling with storefront addition on first story; the original building is half of a double house; gable roof with asphalt shingles; 3-bay storefront addition with brick piers on each end; storefront windows flank the central door; awning on storefront; three double-hung sash 1/1 wood windows on original house. The present rear addition, which replaced an earlier detached kitchen, was surveyed as an individual

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resource (127-0237-0869); for the purposes of this nomination these related and adjoined resources are combined. Rear addition: ca. 1920, 1-story, 3-bay commercial brick building, laid in a six-course American bond pattern; flat roof with a parapet; the center bay is a modern storefront with a single leaf aluminum storefront door with a transom and a nine-part fixed storefront window.

402 North Second Street      127-0237-0872

**Noncontributing Building**

ca. 1970, 1-story, 3-bay commercial masonry building constructed of concrete block with textured block facade; flat roof with a vertical metal cornice; the central storefront has a recessed single leaf aluminum door with a transom; there is a three part vertical storefront in the south bay and a one part horizontal storefront is in the north bay.

402 ½ North Second Street    127-0237-0873

ca. 1895, Colonial Revival style, the 2-story commercial building is the south half of a double building constructed of brick laid in 6-course American bond with common bond foundation; false mansard roof covered with slate shingles with a shed roof to the rear; a continuous cornice across both sections separates the first and second stories; the first story has a 3-bay storefront flanked by full-height brick pilasters; a recessed entrance to the south has a large single light paneled wood door; the five part storefront is divided by wood posts; the north bay has a single- leaf wood door; the second floor has two bays with a 1/1 double hung sash wood window set in a recessed brick panel with rusticated stone sills and lintels in each bay.

404 North Second Street      127-0237-0874

ca. 1895 Colonial Revival style, the 2-story, 3-bay commercial building is the north half of a double building constructed of brick laid in 6-course American bond with a common bond foundation; false mansard roof covered with slate shingles with a shed roof to the rear; a continuous cornice across both sections separates the first and second stories; the first story has a 3-bay storefront flanked by full-height pilasters; central replacement store window flanked by single-leaf paneled wood doors; original storefront panels have been replaced with flat metal sheets; the second floor has two bays, each with a 1/1 double hung sash wood window set in a recessed brick panel with rusticated stone sills and lintels.

North Third Street

410 North Third Street      127-0237-0882

ca. 1921, 2-story, 5-bay brick building with an attached 1-story, 4-bay section, laid entirely in coursed American bond; flat roof; the two-story section with an arched parapet decorated with inset geometric motifs, and a corbelled cornice; garage door openings in both sections have corbelled, soldier-course brick surrounds although the opening in the one-story section has been infilled with brick; utilitarian sides and rear.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Jackson Ward Historic District Boundary Increase (2008) includes buildings adjoining the southeastern boundary of the original district listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976, as well as buildings adjoining the eastern edge of the Jackson Ward Historic District Boundary Increase of 2005, which was listed on the National Register that year. The buildings were constructed during Jackson Ward's period of significance (1800–1926) and retain their architectural integrity. The 1976 nomination, which focused on Jackson Ward as a “residential neighborhood,” omitted them because most were commercial buildings rather than dwellings. They were omitted from the 2005 boundary expansion because that nomination was limited to the 00 block of East Marshall Street, although the Jackson Ward Historic District Boundary Increase (2008) retains equal integrity and is equally cohesive. The buildings in the Jackson Ward Historic District Boundary Increase (2008) area illustrate the demographic shift that occurred there in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, from a community of first- and second- generation European immigrants to a predominantly African American neighborhood.

JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

The Jackson Ward Historic District Boundary Increase (2008) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the changing commercial and residential history of Jackson Ward's racially and ethnically diverse population. It is also eligible under Criterion C because it contains a collection of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century commercial and residential buildings constructed in the same styles and during the same period as those elsewhere in the Jackson Ward Historic District. The Jackson Ward Historic District Boundary Increase (2008) area retains the integrity of its historic location, association, setting, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The history of Jackson Ward has been well described by the authors of the National Register of Historic Places nomination of 1976, the Jackson Ward Historic District (Additional Documentation) nomination of 2002, and the Jackson Ward Historic District Boundary Increase of 2005. Jackson Ward is justly identified with its predominantly African American residents and their accomplishments in commerce, the arts, and the Civil Rights Movement. The area, however, was also for much of the period of significance (1800–1926) home to a diverse population of immigrants, including German, Irish, and other nationalities, as well as Jews from several European countries.

During the antebellum period, part of present-day Jackson Ward became a neighborhood of free blacks, many of whom flocked to Richmond as well as other large cities. They often chose to congregate in their own communities or neighborhoods within the cities, where they could live and work relatively free of white oversight. A review of the 1850 and 1860 censuses, for example, reveals several such highly concentrated free-black neighborhoods in Petersburg and Richmond. In Petersburg, Pocahontas Island was the largest such sanctuary for free blacks; in

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Richmond, they lived in smaller pockets throughout the city, including Jackson Ward.

After the Civil War, freedmen settled in large numbers in Jackson Ward, and it soon became a predominantly African American section of Richmond. As the numbers of blacks increased, the white population—heavily German and with many European Jews as well—moved away to other areas of the city. By late in the nineteenth century, Jackson Ward was a vibrant African American community, bustling with business and black culture, and in the first decades of the twentieth century it became known as the “Harlem of the South.” The history of the buildings in the Jackson Ward Historic District Boundary Increase (2008) area, as described below, illustrate this demographic shift in Jackson Ward in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Jackson Ward Historic District Boundary Increase (2008) includes buildings at 411-413 North Adams Street, 400-418 North First Street, 405-409 North First Street, 106-108 East Marshall Street, 400-404 North Second Street, 220 East Marshall Street, and 408-412 North Third Street. The buildings are concentrated in three areas: the Adams Street building, the buildings on First and Second Streets and in the 100 block of Marshall Street, and the buildings at 220 East Marshall Street and on Third Street.

The double house at 411-413 North Adams Street was constructed between 1905 and 1915, according to Sanborn Insurance Company maps and Richmond city directories. It replaced several structures that according to the 1905 Sanborn map stood on three lots at the corner of North Adams Street and the alley that bisects the block between Marshall and Clay Streets. In 1915, Isadore Cohen resided at 411 North Adams Street, while Wolfe Miller, president of Miller Supply Company, lived next door at 413. In 1921, Cohen, identified in the city directory as a baker, still lived at 411, as did Samuel Miller, a confectioner. Frank Rochkind, a “driver,” and Joseph Wasserstein, resided at 413. Cohen occupied 411 in 1926 with Jacob Goldfine, a pipe fitter, while D. J. Davidson, a clerk, lived in 413. The 400 block of North Adams Street had one African American resident in 1915, four in 1921, and six in 1926; when the next city directory was published in 1931, all of the block’s residents were African American. The building is located just south of the 1976 historic district boundary. It also adjoins the Jackson Ward Historic District Boundary Increase of 2005, which included only buildings with 00 East Marshall Street addresses.

According to the Sanborn Insurance Company map of 1919, the store buildings at 400-414, 416, and 418 North First Street had been constructed by that date; most were completed by 1915, as reported in the city directory. They replaced a dwelling that stood at the corner of East Marshall and North First Streets (20 East Marshall Street) as well as outbuildings and a double house that stood at the corner of North First Street and the alley that bisects the block between Marshall and Clay Streets. These buildings appeared on the Sanborn maps of 1886 and 1895, although the numbering system was different. They adjoin the Jackson Ward Historic District Boundary Increase of 2005.

Mrs. B. C. Goodson and W. T. Garthright lived in the double house at 408-410 (now 416-418) North First Street in 1902. In 1915, African American shoemaker Fleming J. Goodman operated his shop at 404 (the only black on either side of the block), A. B. Bragg had a grocery store at 406, Humbert Alluisi had opened a barbershop at 408, where Manuel Derderian operated a “cleaning and pressing” service, Rabbi Morris Medvedoff was at 410, and

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Vincent Ray sold fruit at 412. By 1921, six African Americans occupied the 400 block of North First Street. Daniel Lewis, a black, had taken over Goodman's shoe shop at 404, and James Watts, another African American, occupied 406. Nuccilli and D'Adamo occupied 408 and Miss Estelle Moyle was in 408A; Pietsch Brothers was at 410, and W. E. Gilman, a clerk, occupied 412. In 1926, there were nine African Americans in the 400 block. The Great A & P Tea Company occupied 400 North First Street, Morris Goshen had a shoe repair shop at 402, the Virginia Towel Company was in 404, W. T. Payne, an African American, operated a pool hall at 406, Moizelles was in 408 while 408A-C were vacant, the Butterworth Brothers furniture store occupied 410, and Henry Drummond was in 412.

The stores located at 405-409 North First Street were completed before 1915. They replaced a double house at 407-409 North First Street that had been constructed before 1886. In 1902, Mrs. G. A. Pitts and Mrs. B. V. Hoxie resided at 407-409. In 1915, the Greater Richmond Cleaning and Pressing Company occupied 405 and Adolph Vanni, a confectioner, was in 405A, while Gillman and Tiller, general contractors, and J. R. Jones, were in 407. Adolph Vanni also occupied 409, perhaps then still a residence. In 1921, N. V. Coleman, a dealer in butter, and Mrs. Rose Wilson occupied 405 and 405A respectively. O. T. Gillman was in 407. Two African Americans, W. B. Smith and Frank Mason (a cook), occupied 409 and 409A. A bakery occupied 409 North First Street in 1924. In 1926, 405 and 407 were vacant, L. T. Phelps (an insurance agent) was located in 405A, Estelle Moyle lived at 407A, and George Pollard, a "helper," occupied 409A. These buildings adjoin the southern boundary of the Jackson Ward Historic District of 1976.

The building at 106-108 East Marshall Street was constructed before 1895 as a double house. It replaced a single dwelling on the lot that had been erected before 1886. In 1902, A. H. Felthaus, who dealt in shoes, occupied 106, while Levi Hexter was in 108. John W. Carmody, a bartender, lived in 106, and M. J. Duggan, a member of the police force, occupied 108 in 1915. In 1921, Duggan was living in 106 with William G. Winter, a plumber, while James S. Reese, an African American porter, resided in 108. Shirley Johnson, a porter, and John Coleman, a laborer, lived in 106 and 108 respectively in 1926. Both were African Americans. The 100 block of East Marshall Street had no African American residents listed in the city directories until 1921, when there were two; eight blacks lived on the block in 1926. This building adjoins the northern boundary of the Broad Street Commercial Historic District Boundary Expansion of 2007.

The buildings now located at 400-404 North Second Street were in place by 1919 and served as stores and a restaurant. They replaced dwellings that had been constructed earlier on the same lots. According to the Sanborn maps, three dwellings occupied the lots by 1886, and a fourth was added before 1895. In 1902, Miss E. N. Keiley lived at 400 North Second Street, Mrs. M. C. Perkins at 402, Miss M. K. Morris at 402 1/2, and Mrs. E. C. Belote at 404. Harry Rohm, a shoe repairman, occupied 400 in 1915, while Mrs. Perkins, a widow, continued to live at 402. Both 402 1/2 and 404 were vacant that year. In 1921, the first year that the city directory reported any African Americans (nine) living in the 400 block, Connie Malston, a black laundress, resided at 400, while black laborer Herman Crawford lived at 402, Mrs. Adelina Landi operated a lunchroom at 402 1/2, and Victory Billiard and Pool Parlor occupied 404. Six black residents lived in the 400 block in 1926. The Recreational Billiard Parlor occupied 400, Feitig Auto Supply Company, under Lewis Axel was at 402 (Axel himself occupied 402 1/2), and Homer Furniture Company was at 404. Later, as described in the Jackson Ward Historic District (Additional

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Documentation) nomination of 2002, 402 1/2 North Second Street served as the dental office of Dr. Jesse M. Tinsley. Tinsley was president of the Richmond branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for fifteen years and then president of the state NAACP for twenty years. His office also served as the headquarters of the Richmond branch. These buildings adjoin the northern boundary of the Broad Street Historic District Boundary Expansion of 2007.

In 1905, the north side of the 200 block of East Marshall Street contained a drugstore on the western corner at First Street, and dwellings filled the rest of the block east to Third Street. On the corner of East Marshall and Third Streets stands the former Fraternal Order of Eagles Building (220 East Marshall Street), occupying two lots that in 1905 contained dwellings. Theater owners founded the organization in Seattle, Washington, in 1898, which was “dedicated to the ideas of democracy and brotherhood.” It also financed medical care for its members and their families. Several chapters, called aeries, were later formed in other cities; Richmond’s “Dixie Aerie No. 338” was established on March 22, 1903. Constructed in 1914, the aerie’s Neoclassical Revival–style building stood vacant for years after the fraternal organization moved out in the 1980s, then was renovated for apartments in 2005. It was listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places on May 3, 2006.

The garage located at 408-412 North Third Street, north of the Eagles Building, was constructed before 1921, when it appeared in the city directory as Bliley’s Garage. In 1905, the lots it occupied contained a dwelling and the Woman’s Central League Hospital and Training School (Colored). In 1926, the city directory listed the garage under John B. Bliley and Sons. John Bliley, a brother of Joseph W. Bliley, was a co-owner of Joseph W. Bliley Funeral Home, which stood at the southeastern corner of North Third and East Marshall Streets, diagonally across the streets from the Eagles Building, and was used by the funeral home. The garage is located adjacent to the Eagles Building and adjoins the southern boundary of the Jackson Ward Historic District of 1976.

By the 1920s, Jackson Ward had been transformed. Beginning in the antebellum period and accelerating after the Civil War, demographic changes occurred that altered the neighborhood dramatically. What had been an area occupied by various European ethnic groups, including Germans, Irish, and other nationalities as well as Jews, had evolved from a pocket of free blacks and freedmen into a large and vibrant African American community. The buildings in the Jackson Ward Historic District Boundary Increase (2008) area illustrate well the dynamics of the demographic evolution of Jackson Ward.

The architecture in this boundary expansion of Jackson Ward is the same as that in other parts of the existing historic district, with examples of the Federal, Italianate, Neoclassical Revival, and Moderne styles. The resources maintain the same scale of one-, two-, and three-story buildings and continue the tradition of use of brick or concrete building materials. The former dwelling located at 400 North Second Street is not only the oldest building in the expansion area, having been built in the 1830s as part of a Federal-style double house, but it also illustrates the ways in which the buildings in the historic district have evolved as this area in particular changed from residential to commercial. The only architect-designed building in the expansion area is the individually listed Fraternal Order of Eagles that was designed by the architectural firm of Asbury and Whitehurst. Otis K. Asbury and Herbert C. Whitehurst were associated from 1911 to 1919 with offices at 110 North Seventh Street in Richmond. They



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generally designed apartment buildings and residences and several of their designs were located on Monument Avenue and in the Fan District. The Fraternal Order of Eagles Building appears to be their only commercial building design. The Neoclassical Revival-style building was a significant departure from the smaller-scale residential and commercial buildings in Jackson Ward.

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**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

UTM Continued

UTM for 411-413 North Adams is: 18 284265E 4158179N

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION FOR LARGE SECTION**

The large adjacent section of the Jackson Ward Historic District Boundary Expansion (2008) area includes all of the parcels on the east and west sides of North First and Second Streets between East Marshall Street and the alley on the north; on the west side of North Third Street (408-412 North Third Street); the north side of the 100 and 200 block of East Marshall Street and 411-413 North Adams Streets and consists of the following tax parcel reference numbers: N0000061023, N0000038015, N0000038017, N0000038025, N0000061016, N0000061016, N0000061018, N0000061019, N0000061020, N0000061021, N0000061030, N0000061032, N0000077028, N0000077029, N0000077030, N0000077030 as noted on the City of Richmond GIS mapping system. See detailed tax parcel map for boundary lines.

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION FOR 411-413 NORTH ADAMS STREET**

The boundary for this property include the rear (north) portion of tax parcel reference number N0000077056 as noted on the City of Richmond GIS mapping system. See detailed tax parcel map for boundary lines.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundaries for the nominated Jackson Ward Historic District Boundary Expansion (2008) are two separate areas. The first area encompasses only 411-413 North Adams Street, which as a result of the 2005 boundary expansion is now completely surrounded by the Jackson Ward Historic District but was not incorporated into the previous nominations. The second section includes those properties on the southern half of the 400 block of North First, Second, and Third Streets, and on the north side of the 100 and 200 block of East Marshall Street that were not included in the initial Jackson Ward Historic District because that nomination concentrated on the residential areas of the neighborhood. They were not included in the 2005 expansion because that nomination included only the 00 block of Marshall Street. Much of the area now used for surface parking was historically open service areas behind the buildings that faced the streets. They retain sufficient integrity to impart their significance as a commercial area that served the residential areas and is equally cohesive as the 2005 boundary increase.

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PHOTO LIST

The following is the same for all photographs:

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Richmond, Virginia

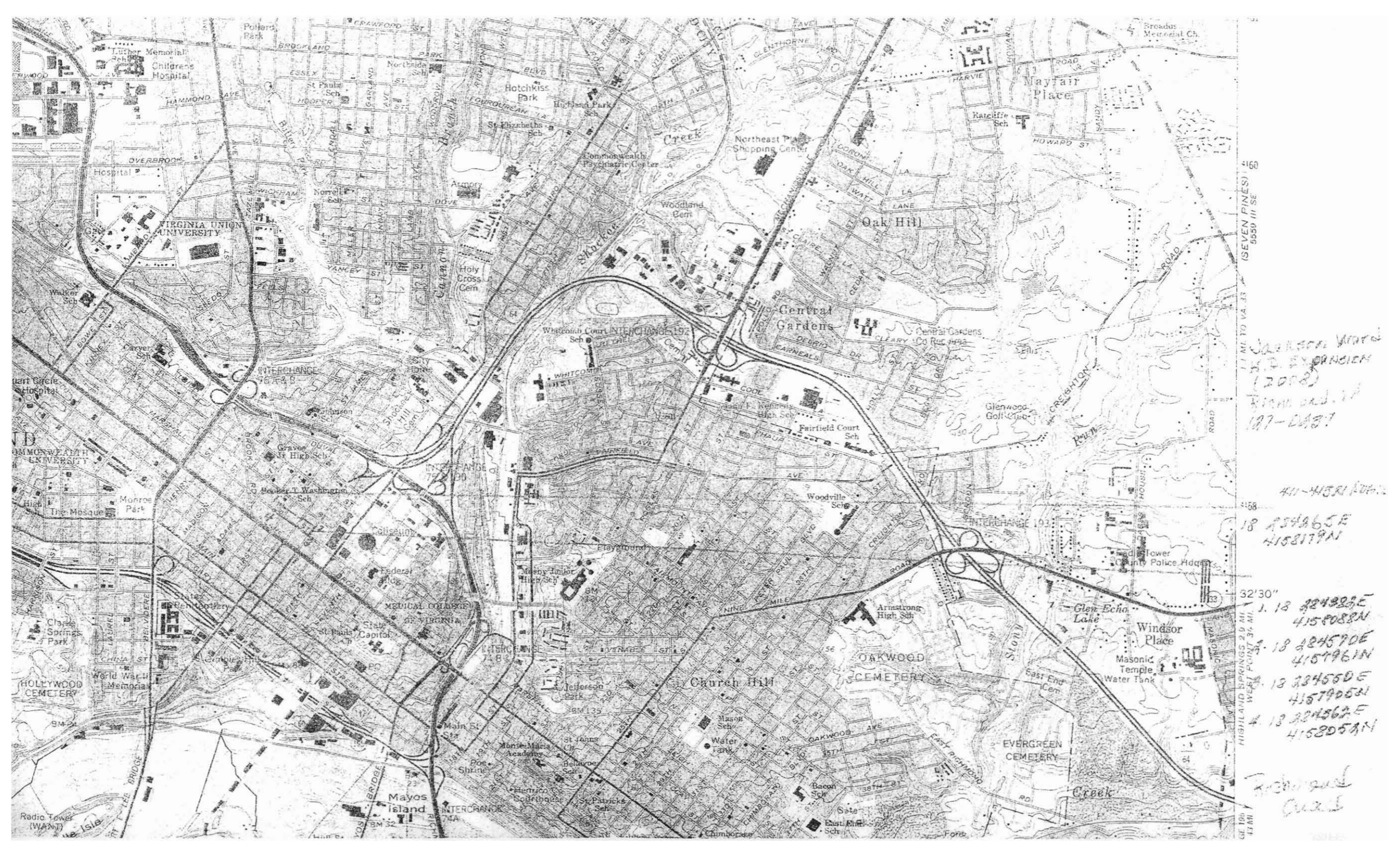
The photographs were taken by Janel Crist Kausner, December 2007

The negatives are stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

| <u>NUMBER</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u>   | <u>DIRECTION</u> | <u>NEG NO</u> |
|---------------|--|------------------|---------------|
| No. 1         | 411-413 North Adams Street                                   | South            | 23770         |
| No. 2         | 106-108 East Marshall Street/Rear of 400 North Second Street | East             | 23770         |
| No. 3         | West side of 400 block of North Second Street                | North            | 23770         |
| No. 4         | West side of 400 block of North First Street                 | West             | 23770         |
| No. 5         | Former Bliley's Garage                                       | Northwest        | 23771         |

# Jackson Ward Historic District Boundary Expansion (2008) (127-0237)





160  
(SEVEN PINES)  
5550 III SE

11 MI. TO VA. 35  
JACKSON ROAD  
S.E. EXPANSION  
(2002)  
RICHMOND VA  
187-0437

411-4301 ADAMS  
18 254965E  
4158179N

32'30"  
1. 18 224922E  
4154082N  
2. 18 224570E  
4157961N  
3. 18 224580E  
4157905N  
4. 18 224562E  
4152059N

Richmond  
Creek

GE 100  
45 AM