

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site (NHS)

Other names/site number: VDHR ID# 127-0275/127-0237-0345

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: 110½, 112-114, 116-118 East Leigh Street; 600 and 602 North 2<sup>nd</sup> Street

City or town: Richmond State: VA County: N/A

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

## 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

X national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A X B X C \_\_\_ D

<u>Stephanie Stephens</u>	3/23/2022
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b> Federal Preservation Officer, National Park Service	<b>Date</b>
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	
In my opinion, the property <u>X</u> meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<u>Julie D. Sanger</u>	10/6/2021
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b> Virginia Department of Historic Resources	<b>Date</b>
<b>Title :</b> <u>DIRECTOR, SHPO</u>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

---

#### 4. 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

other (explain): Accept Additional Documentation (listed as NHS)

James Gabbert  
Signature of the Keeper

5/2/2022  
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

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 8

---

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

COMMERCIAL: Business

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND LEISURE: Museum

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

---

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

---

---

---

---

---

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; WOOD; METAL: Iron

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

---

### Summary Paragraph

The Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site (NHS) is located in the historic Jackson Ward neighborhood of Richmond, Virginia, north of the city's downtown commercial district.<sup>1</sup> The approximately 0.3-acre NHS property is located at the northwest corner of North Second Street and East Leigh Street and consists of a group of eight (8) contributing buildings and one (1) noncontributing building. The preeminent building on the NHS property is the Maggie L. Walker House<sup>2</sup> at 110½ East Leigh Street, consisting of the main two-story, four-bay, brick, Italianate-style rowhouse built in 1883 and enlarged and modernized during several building periods between 1892 and ca. 1928, and an associated two-story brick carriage house/garage, probably also built in 1883 and enlarged and modernized during the 1920s. Located immediately to the east of the Maggie L. Walker House are the two attached, two-story, three-bay, brick, Italianate-style row houses at 112 and 114 East Leigh Street, both built sometime before 1876 (based on

---

<sup>1</sup> The Jackson Ward Historic District was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) on April 20, 1976 and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)(NRIS #76002187) on May 15, 1975, with revisions and boundary increases in 2002, 2005, and 2008 and is also a National Historic Landmark (NHL).

<sup>2</sup> The Maggie L. Walker House (and carriage house/garage) was individually listed on the VLR on April 15, 1975; NRHP (NRIS #75002100) on July 30, 1976; and as an NHL on May 15, 1978.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

stylistic and documentary evidence),<sup>3</sup> along with a noncontributing concrete-block comfort station dating from 1996, located at the rear of the 112 East Leigh Street property.<sup>4</sup> The attached, two-story, three-bay, brick, Italianate-style rowhouses at 116 and 118 East Leigh Street are at the northwest corner of East Leigh and North Second Streets, and were both probably built in the early 1880s based on their stylistic features, but certainly before 1887, based on documentary evidence. Directly behind and to the north of 118 East Leigh Street is the two-story, brick, Italianate-style rowhouse at 600 North Second Street, dating from ca. 1887. The two-story, three-bay, brick, Italianate-style rowhouse with a later commercial front at 602 North Second Street also dates from ca. 1887 and is located at the intersection of North Second Street and the paved alley that defines the north boundary of the NHS.<sup>5</sup>

The Maggie L. Walker NHS is owned by the United States Department of the Interior – National Park Service (NPS) and is operated as a museum and educational center to honor the life and career of nationally prominent African American humanitarian and businesswoman Maggie L. Walker (1864-1934). The Maggie L. Walker House is maintained as a house museum and contains two parlors, dining room, library, kitchen, bathroom, and service rooms on the first floor, with bedrooms, sunroom, a second kitchen, and bathrooms on the second floor. Almost 90 percent of the furniture and fixtures date from the period the house was owned by Walker between 1904 and 1934. To the rear of the house is the contributing two-story carriage house/garage. The other six NPS-owned contributing buildings (112-114 and 116-118 East Leigh Street and 600-602 Second Street) were rehabilitated between the early 1980s and the early 2000s after they were acquired by the NPS in several transactions between 1980 and 1981 and currently house an auditorium, visitor center, gift shop, curatorial laboratory, storage rooms, and NPS staff offices.<sup>6</sup>

The Maggie L. Walker NHS is in excellent condition and maintains integrity of location, setting, association, and feeling. Integrity of materials, workmanship, and design has been mostly retained despite renovations to the interiors of the six buildings at 112-118 East Leigh Street/600-602 Second Street and the restoration of the facades and porches of these six buildings. Their exterior restorations were based on both historic photographs and archival research).<sup>7</sup>

---

<sup>3</sup> Beers, F.W. *Illustrated Atlas of the City of Richmond*, 1876.

<sup>4</sup> Virginia Department of Historic Resources. 2009.

<sup>5</sup> A historic archaeological site, (DHR ID 44HE0827), was identified at the rear of 112 East Leigh Street during a Phase I archaeological survey conducted within the Maggie L. Walker NHS in 1994 (Goodwin 1995). The site, consisting of a trash pit with architectural and domestic artifacts, was determined NRHP eligible by DHR in 1995.

<sup>6</sup> City of Richmond Real Estate Search Program: 112 East Leigh Street acquired by NPS 07-19-1980 (Deed Book 769-847); 114 East Leigh Street 03-10-1980 (Deed Book 764-1351); both 116 and 118 East Leigh Street acquired 03-19-1980 (Deed Book 765-203); 600 North Second Street 03-19-1980 (Deed Book 765-203); and 602 North Second Street 01-15-1981 (Deed Book 777-0632).

<sup>7</sup> Mickler, Margaret Pearson and John M. Dickey, F.A.I.A. *Historic Structures Report, Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site*. 1982.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
 Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
 County and State

**INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES AT  
 THE MAGGIE L. WALKER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA**

Name	Address	Type	Date	C/NC
Walker, Maggie L. House	110½ East Leigh Street	Building	1883 with 1892 and 1922-1928 additions	C
Carriage House/ Garage	110½ East Leigh Street (rear)	Building	1883	C
House	112 East Leigh Street	Building	Before 1876	C
House	114 East Leigh Street	Building	Before 1876	C
House	116 East Leigh Street	Building	Ca. 1885	C
House	118 East Leigh Street	Building	Ca. 1885	C
House	600 North Second Street	Building	Ca. 1887	C
House	602 North Second Street	Building	Ca. 1887	C
Comfort Station	N/A (Built on 112 East Leigh Street property)	Building	1996	NC

**Narrative Description**

*Location and Setting*

The Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site (NHS) is located in Richmond’s Jackson Ward neighborhood and within the boundaries of the Jackson Ward Historic District (listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register [VLR] and National Register of Historic Places [NRHP] and a National Historic Landmark [NHL]), located north of Broad Street and the downtown commercial section of Richmond, Virginia. Jackson Ward’s street plan consists of named streets (Clay, Marshall, Leigh, etc.) running roughly east-west, with numbered streets running roughly north-south. The surrounding neighborhood along both sides of the 100 block of East Leigh Street is characterized by two-story brick rowhouses dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and built in variants of the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles. Demolitions carried out during the mid- and late-twentieth century as part of either urban renewal or construction of Interstate 95 have resulted in many empty lots and parking lots throughout the immediate neighborhood of the Maggie L. Walker NHS, particularly along the east and west sides of North Second Street, north of East Leigh Street. Most of the rowhouses along East Leigh Street are separated from the sidewalk by a low curb and small front yards planted with grass or shrubs and sometimes enclosed by low fencing. Many of the buildings also have a porch or stoop, accessed by a walkway and steps.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

A paved alley runs along the north side of the NHS property west of North Second Street and provides access to the property from the north via a metal security gate, behind the rear ell of 602 North Second Street. The NHS property is also publicly accessible via a brick-paved walkway leading from the west side of North Second Street between the rear of 118 East Leigh Street and the south wall of 600 North Second Street. Both of these access points lead to a small, enclosed, brick-paved courtyard resulting from the demolition by NPS of the privacy fences that formerly separated the four 112-118 East Leigh Street properties from each other and from the Maggie L. Walker House at 110½ East Leigh Street. The courtyard is furnished with non-historic metal benches and has small brick-edged flower beds, but otherwise has minimal landscaping. The street entrances to 112-114-116-118 East Leigh Street and 600-602 North Second Street are locked to maintain site security, and public access to these buildings is only possible via the rear courtyard. The Maggie L. Walker House is accessed from its public entrance on East Leigh Street, as well as secondary entrances on the east and north.

The Maggie L. Walker NHS includes eight (8) contributing buildings and one (1) noncontributing building:

**Walker, Maggie L. House (VDHR ID# 127-275/127-0237-0345) and Carriage House/Garage,**  
**110½ East Leigh Street 1883 with additions**  
**2 Contributing Buildings (VLR listed 1975, NRHP 1976, NHL 1978)**

The Maggie L. Walker House at 110½ (sometimes referred to historically as either 110 or 110a) East Leigh Street is located on the north side of East Leigh Street and is oriented south. The narrow building lot is bounded by 110 East Leigh Street on the west, an unnamed alley on the north, and 112-114 East Leigh Street on the east, from which it is separated by a narrow passage sealed with a wood picket fence and gate. Due to several additions made over time to the original main house and the presence of a historic stable/garage at the rear of the property, both buildings now occupy nearly the whole 33-foot-by-136-foot lot. The removal of the privacy fences that formerly separated the rear yards of the row houses along East Leigh Street (110½, 112-114, and 116-118) to create the present open brick courtyard enabled access to the Maggie L. Walker House from its east side as well as from the two original south entrances. The carriage house/garage is oriented to the north.

The Maggie L. Walker House is the product of several building campaigns, alterations, and additions carried out between the dwelling's original construction in 1883 and ca. 1928, when the last major alterations to the house occurred under Maggie Walker's ownership. In 1883, African American builder George W. Boyd of Richmond designed and built the two-story, three-bay, brick, Italianate-style rowhouse on the east side of the lot for Dr. J. C. Ferguson. This original section features a raised basement; narrow one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

windows set within recessed brick panels and with segmental-arched heads topped by painted-tin label molding with a central keystone on the two east bays; and a double-leaf, paneled, wood door (and a non-original double-leaf screen door) set within a segmental-arched entrance with transom, above which is a wider one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash window, also with a segmental-arched head and decorative tin label mold. The flat roof is topped by decorative Gothic Revival-inspired, cast iron cresting. Below the molded cornice is a row of dentil molding; below this is a wide band or frieze of painted tin incised with a continuous, geometric design. Paired and painted tin brackets with foliated ends support the cornice along the front of the house. The design of any original front porch that may have been built along the façade is unknown. During a ca. 1896 renovation, a one-story, Eastlake-style, framed porch with turned posts, brackets, jig-sawn wood cornice, wood spindle decoration, and granite steps was added to shelter the façade entrance.

In 1892, during the ownership of physician Robert Jones, M.D., a one-bay, two-story, brick addition was built on the west, extending the house's footprint nearly to the west side of the lot. This addition features a raised basement, a second entrance at the building's southwest corner with a segmental-arched opening and a single-leaf wood door; one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows on both stories; and a quasi-mansard roof topped with decorative iron cresting that adjoins the cresting of the 1883 part of the house. In 1896, this addition was extended approximately five feet toward the street by adding a two-story, brick front with arched entrance forming a shallow porch; paired one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows topped by painted tin label molding identical to that used over the windows in the 1883 section; and a cross-gabled roof with a centered round window and topped by a decorative, cast iron weather vane. It is believed that Dr. Jones used this expanded area and its separate entrance for his medical practice.<sup>8</sup>

Charles Thaddeus Russell, Richmond's first licensed African American architect, designed the current Colonial Revival-style front porch in 1922 to shelter both façade entrances, replacing the wood, Eastlake-style porch built in the 1890s. He removed the separate stairways leading to each entrance and replaced them with a centered set of granite steps with brick-veneered sides. The porch stands on a raised brick base and features a tiled floor with Greek key border, fluted columns and pilasters with Ionic capitals at each corner, a classical balustrade with turned balusters and short paneled posts that frame the entrance; a dentil cornice and plain frieze; and a flat roof with balustrade and short, paneled posts at the corner.

The 1982 Historic Structures Report (HSR) for the Maggie L. Walker House includes a photograph purportedly dating to ca. 1922 which shows the one-story porch with rooftop

---

<sup>8</sup> Mickler and Dickey 1982, p. 29.



Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

balustrade and sheltered by a striped canvas awning affixed to the building façade.<sup>9</sup> The 1924 Sanborn map shows this as a two-story porch, suggesting it had been enclosed by then.<sup>10</sup> The HSR includes a photograph dated 1927 showing the porch's formerly open rooftop enclosed with fixed-light windows to create a second-floor sunroom, a roof with molded and dentil cornice, and squared Doric posts added at the corners.<sup>11</sup> The porch's second story was shaded by canvas awnings affixed to its three elevations.

Concurrent with the changes occurring on the façade, the house's other three elevations changed as several ells were added or extended, porches added and enclosed, and the building's height raised to a uniform two stories. No changes have occurred to the Maggie L. Walker House façade since the porch alterations previously described save for the non-historic window awnings that replicate those shown in the two previously cited historic photos of the Walker House.

Archival and historical research, examination of historic photographs, and both paint and mortar analyses conducted after acquisition of the Maggie L. Walker House by NPS in 1979 have identified at least six major periods of alteration and expansion, both before and after Walker bought the house in 1904. The original 1883 two-story, brick house was two bays deep and had two rooms on each floor connected by a staircase on the west, along with a one-story rear ell that contained the dining room. A detached frame kitchen (no longer extant) stood in the rear yard. In 1889, an integrated kitchen bay with outside access was added to the north, and the rear ell was raised to two stories, with four small rooms located on the second floor. The addition of the two-story bay on the west in 1892 created a large, linear room on each floor with an interior door cut into the bearing wall between the 1883 and 1892 sections. Walker later converted the first floor of the 1892 addition for use as a library. The ca. 1896 interior alterations consisted mostly of reducing the size of the dining room by adding a pantry on the first floor.

The 1922 building campaign was conducted both to house Walker's growing family, including her two sons, both of whom married and had children, and to make the house's interior more accessible for Walker who used a wheelchair due to diabetic paralysis in her later years until her death in 1934. The house's east and west walls were rebuilt near the limits of the property, giving these two elevations a more uniform appearance. The house was extended with an additional bay on the north end as well. These changes are also revealed on the interior, where the former brick bearing walls and exterior windows and doors were retained and incorporated into the new floor plan, along with new windows and doors added on the new exterior bearing walls to light the additional rooms. The two-story, wood-framed porch with exterior staircase on the east also dates from this period. The porch was partially enclosed on the second story to

---

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., p 51.

<sup>10</sup> Sanborn, 1924

<sup>11</sup> Mickler and Dickey, op. cit., 52.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

provide additional living space, including a kitchen. The last major alteration occurred in 1928, when a hand-operated metal elevator and shaft was added to provide mobility between the first and second floors.

The Maggie L. Walker House interior reflects this complex building history and remained virtually unaltered during the period between her death in 1934 and the property's acquisition by NPS in 1979. Most of the interior trim and woodwork, furniture, fixtures, heating elements, and wall coverings are original or are accurate reconstructions of what was present in the house during the late 1920s.

As in Walker's day, the principal entrance is the south door of the 1883 section of the house. This door leads to a small, tiled vestibule with double-doors that lead into the main stair hall containing a single-run, open-tread stair with two turned balusters per tread with a molded wood handrail. The square newel, channeled on each face, holds a high, turned pedestal that formerly included a light fixture of a draped human figure holding the lamps. This light fixture was catalogued and then removed by NPS and is now displayed in the park's visitor center. The long, narrow library is situated to the west in the 1892 addition and has symmetrically molded trim with corner blocks and a molded cornice. To the east of the stair hall is the large double parlor, which owes its appearance to the 1920s remodeling by Richmond architect Charles T. Russell. The front parlor has a rectangular projecting bay on the south, with a single drapery cornice around three sides, integrating a gilded central pier glass. The parlors are separated by a screen of Roman Doric *antae* and columns and both rooms feature tall, stained-oak cabinet mantels with mirrors in the over-mantel and ceramic tile fireplace surrounds.

Behind this front block is the original rear ell containing a dining room, as well as later additions containing the kitchen, pantry, and rear stair hall. There is a marbleized mantel with an elaborate coal grate, and pressed-tin, tray ceiling in the dining room. The kitchen features a vertical-board wainscot and chair rail, as well as an early iron stove. The 1922 addition to the north is treated with plain board trim around all window and door openings. Interior rooms served as laundry, pantry, and a bedroom for Walker's adopted daughter and caregiver Polly Anderson Payne and her husband Maurice Payne when first built. This last room later became a playroom for Walker's grandchildren.

The bedrooms on the second floor are finished similarly to the rooms below. Original, late-nineteenth-century mantels remain in what was Walker's sitting room. Her bedroom, located in the southeast corner, has an elaborate cabinet mantel and Eastlake-style wood fretwork spanning the bed alcove. A door leads from the bedroom to the glassed-in sunporch facing East Leigh Street. The alterations on the second floor carried out during the late 1920s were designed to accommodate Walker's increasing disabilities, as she used a wheelchair from the late 1920s until

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

her death in 1934. The open porch on the east was partially enclosed to include a small bedroom, kitchen, and dining area. The hand-operated elevator, accessed by two hinged doors at the north end of the house, dates from 1928.

The two-story brick carriage house/garage stands at the far north end of the 110½ East Leigh Street lot. The building may be contemporaneous with the 1883 section of the house and is depicted on the 1895 Sanborn insurance map. The Maggie Walker House HSR states that the original one-story building had an undivided interior, with a small bedroom located on the south side for the coachman.<sup>12</sup> The 1905 Sanborn map supports this and shows a one-story building with a small room outlined on the south elevation.<sup>13</sup> The first-floor interior is only roughly finished and historically housed both horse and carriage and after 1911, Mrs. Walker's automobile. The HSR further states that Maggie Walker raised the building to two stories during the 1910s (it is shown as a two-story auto garage on the 1924 Sanborn map), adding the enclosed interior staircase, room partitions, and second-story windows, suggesting the second floor was always intended for residential use.<sup>14</sup> It housed at various points Polly and Maurice Payne, Walker's chauffeur Alphonso, or male Walker family members.

The garage building is utilitarian in appearance and lacks the architectural refinement of the main house. The garage is oriented north, toward the paved alley that defines the north boundary of the NHS property. When the property was acquired by the NPS in 1979 the south elevation had almost completely fallen in, and its present condition is a restoration/reconstruction based on photographs and a materials analysis. There is a centered entrance on the north with segmental-arched head and single-leaf wood door flanked by a wide, wood, garage door on either side. The second story features a single-leaf wood door and four, double-hung, wood sash windows set within segmental-arched openings. The simple wood cornice also is not original. The east elevation has two segmental-arched window openings with metal security bars and is partially obscured by the attached one-story, non-historic comfort station for the NHS. There is an entrance with single-leaf door on the south.

**Double-House (VDHR ID# 127-0237-0347 and 127-0237-0349)**

**112-114 East Leigh Street before 1876**

**2 Contributing Buildings and 1 Non-Contributing Building (Comfort Station)**

The former duplex dwelling at 112-114 East Leigh Street is located on the north side of East Leigh Street and is oriented south. Each dwelling unit is accessed by two sets of three concrete steps from a narrow grassy area in the front that is bordered by a concrete curb. The building is bounded by the Maggie L. Walker House at 110½ East Leigh Street on the west (from which it is

<sup>12</sup> Mickler and Dickey, op. cit., pps. 61-62

<sup>13</sup> Sanborn, 1925.

<sup>14</sup> Mickler and Dickey, op. cit. p.63

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

separated by a narrow passage sealed by a wooden gate), the dwelling at 116-118 East Leigh Street (from which it is separated by a narrow passage also sealed by a wooden gate), and the rear lot line and alley that defines the north side of the Maggie L. Walker NHS. The NPS renovations included construction of a two-story “bridge” between the two buildings at 112 and 114 East Leigh Street at their north ends to include interior stair landings and an elevator.

The Italianate-style duplex consists of two clearly identifiable but attached halves. Historic maps, land tax records, and deed records suggest both buildings date from before 1876. The west half, known as 112 East Leigh Street, is two stories tall and three bays wide, with a shallow-pitched, metal-clad, hipped roof partially concealed by a low parapet. Pressed, stretcher-bond brick currently painted red is used on the façade, while rougher, variegated brick laid in seven-course bond is used on the west and north elevations. There is an interior-end brick chimney on the west.

The façade features a prominent cornice that runs continuously across both the 112 and 114 East Leigh Street halves (although only the cornice for 112 is original) and that wraps around the west and east sides of the duplex building. It consists of metal coping, below which is a molded metal cornice and plain fascia, below which is a row of dentil molding. A wide metal frieze band with an incised geometric design and raised circles runs below the cornice. A one-story, two-bay porch with brick piers, half-hipped roof, dentil-and-modillion cornice, fluted columns and pilasters with Ionic capitals, and a turned wood balustrade runs across the full width of the 112 East Leigh Street façade. This Colonial Revival-style porch dates from a 1928 remodeling. The front entrance at the southeast corner has a segmental-arched transom, a single-leaf, wood door with oval window and non-historic metal storm door, and a narrow sidelight and paneled dado to the right of the door. There are two full-height, four-over-two, double-hung, wood, sash windows set within segmental-headed openings on the first story and three two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash windows set within segmental-arched openings on the second story. There is a single segmental-arched window on each story on the west. There is a two-story brick ell on the rear (north) elevation, with a plain cornice, a single-leaf door on the west, and segmental-arched window openings with six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows on the north and west. A small enclosed “sleeping porch” on the second story is supported on slender metal posts. It has vertical siding and one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows.

The east half, known as 114 East Leigh Street, is a two-story, three-bay, brick building also with a shallow-pitched, metal-clad, hipped roof partially concealed behind a parapet. Unpainted, stretcher-bond brick is used on the façade, with rougher, variegated brick laid in seven-course bond used on the east and north elevations. There is an interior-end brick chimney on the east. The cornice is a replacement and dates from the NPS renovations of the 1980s and 1990s. The one-story, three-bay porch with half-hipped roof, dentil cornice, turned posts with paired wood

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

brackets, and jig-sawn balustrade is an NPS-designed reconstruction of the historic porch that had been removed at some point in the mid-twentieth century. The front entrance (sealed during the NPS renovations and no longer functioning as an entrance) at the southwest corner has a segmental-arched opening with soldier-bond brick and a replacement, double-leaf, paneled wood door; it also is a reconstruction of the historic door that was removed at an unknown date. There are two full-height, four-over-two, double-hung, wood sash windows set within segmental-arched openings on the first story and three two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash windows set within segmental-arched openings on the second story. The first-story windows are replacements of the non-historic picture window that was inserted here in the mid-twentieth century. There is a single segmental-arched window on each story on the east. There is a two-story brick ell on the rear (north) elevation, with a plain cornice, a single-leaf door on the west, and segmental-arched window openings with six-over six, double-hung, wood sash windows on the north and east.

Historically, both 112 and 114 East Leigh Street had mirrored floor plans, consisting of a stair hall running north-south, with two rooms on each floor accessed from the hall, and a smaller front room on the second floor. There is a single room on each floor of the rear ell, with the first floor accessed from both the main part of the dwelling and from an outside entrance. The NPS renovations at the north end of the two buildings added an elevator and interior access between the two buildings

Although the buildings at 112-114 East Leigh Street were originally residential, city directory entries indicate commercial uses for 114 East Leigh Street beginning in the 1950s. It is not known how much the interiors of 112-114 East Leigh Street were altered from their original state during their commercial use. Aside from some original trim around interior doors and simple mantel pieces in the first-floor rooms, the interiors of both halves of the duplex reflect the modernizations carried out by NPS in 2002-2003, with the museum exhibits installed in 2004-2005. The NPS renovations impact, but do not entirely negate their integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The buildings at 112-114 East Leigh Street retain their integrity of location, association, feeling, and setting and are contributing elements to the Maggie L. Walker NHS.

A one-story, one-bay, concrete-block, comfort station stands at the north end of the 112 East Leigh Street property, adjoining the carriage/house garage of the Maggie L. Walker House to the west. The building is clad with metal on its north elevation. There is a centered, single-leaf metal door on the south. Built in 1996, it stands on the site of a former garage.<sup>15</sup> A non-historic metal security gate spans the space between its east end and the west ell of the building at 602 North

---

<sup>15</sup> Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), 2009. According to VDHR Record #127-0275 for 112 East Leigh Street, the entire garage structure was demolished "due to lack of structural integrity. The garage was rebuilt on the same footprint, with an addition of one foot to the length of the building."

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

Second Street. Due to its 1996 construction date, the comfort station is a non-contributing resource.

**Double-House (VDHR ID# 127-0237-0351)**

**116-118 East Leigh Street**

**Ca. 1885**

**2 Contributing Buildings**

The former duplex dwelling at 116-118 East Leigh Street is located on the north side of East Leigh Street at its intersection with North Second Street and is oriented south toward East Leigh Street. Each dwelling unit is accessed by a set of three wooden steps from a narrow lawn area in the front that is bordered by a wood picket fence and gate constructed in 2005. The building is bounded by 112-114 East Leigh Street on the west (from which it is separated by a narrow passage sealed by a wooden gate), North Second Street on the east, and the enclosed brick courtyard and rear lot line and alley that defines the north boundary of the Maggie L. Walker NHS. The NPS renovations included construction of a two-story “bridge” between the two buildings at 116 and 118 East Leigh Street at their north ends to include interior stair landings and an elevator.

The Italianate-style duplex consists of two clearly identifiable but attached halves. Historic maps and deed records suggest both halves of the duplex date from ca. 1887. The west half, known as 116 East Leigh Street, is two stories high and three bays wide, with a shallow-pitched, metal-clad, low-pitch, half-hipped roof partially concealed by a low parapet. Pressed, stretcher-bond brick is used on the façade, while rougher, variegated brick laid in seven-course bond is used on the east, west, and north elevations. There are two interior-end brick chimneys on the east side of 116 East Leigh Street.

The south façade features a prominent cornice that runs continuously across both the 116 and 118 East Leigh Street halves and that wraps around the west and east sides of the duplex building. It consists of metal coping, below which is a molded metal cornice and plain fascia, below which is a row of dentil molding. A wide metal frieze band with an incised geometric design and raised circles runs below the cornice. The cornice is supported by paired scrolled brackets with foliated ends. Sometime in the mid-twentieth century, the original one-story, cast-iron front porch was removed and brick steps added, the two façade entrances were re-sized, and the four original windows on the first story were replaced with two plate-glass, picture windows. The present one-story, wrought-iron porch that spans both halves of the building’s façade is a 1990s reconstruction by NPS of the original porch that was based on historic photographs. This reconstructed porch has a metal-clad roof with flared eaves, metal posts and a balustrade, ironwork in both a basket-weave and grapevine design, and a wood floor supported on short brick piers. The front entrance at the southwest corner has a segmental-arched transom and a non-historic, single-leaf, wood door with four panels. There are two full-height, two-over-two, double-hung, wood, sash windows set within segmental-arched openings on the first story and

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

three two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash windows set within segmental-arched openings on the second story.

Both 116 and 118 East Leigh Street dwellings have two-story, shed-roofed, brick rear ells that are shorter than the main block. Originally, there was a two-story porch with exterior staircase on the east elevation of the rear wing of 118 that was removed at an unknown date. As part of the NPS renovations, the porch was reconstructed, and the north bay of both rear ells was removed, thereby creating a wide passage and visitor entrance from North Second Street to the Maggie L. Walker NHS property. A metal security gate presently spans the entrance between the rear of 118 East Leigh Street and 602 North Second Street. Today, the two façade entrances for 116-118 East Leigh Street are used for egress only; access to these buildings is from the courtyard through the replacement single-leaf door on the north.

Although the buildings at 116-118 East Leigh Street were originally residential, according to city directories commercial uses first began to appear in the early 1950s, as local African American entrepreneurs began to operate small home-based businesses and offices along East Leigh Street. It is not known how much the interiors of 116-118 East Leigh Street were altered from their original state during their conversion to commercial use. The interior of both halves of the duplex currently contain NPS staff offices, a museum exhibit hall, and other rooms associated with the management of the NHS and reflect the modernizations carried out by NPS in 2002-2003, with the museum exhibits installed in 2004-2005. The NPS renovations impact, but do not entirely negate their integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The buildings at 116-118 East Leigh Street retain their integrity of location, association, feeling, and setting and are contributing elements to the Maggie Walker NHS.

**House (VDHR ID# 127-0237-0643)**

**600 North Second Street** **ca. 1887**

**1 Contributing Building**

The former dwelling/commercial building at 600 North Second Street is located on the west side of North Second Street north of its intersection with East Leigh Street and is oriented east towards North Second Street, with two façade entrances opening onto the sidewalk on the front. The building is bounded on the south by a brick walkway that separates it from the dwelling at 118 East Leigh Street, on the west by the rear courtyard of the Maggie L. Walker NHS complex, and on the north by the former dwelling/commercial building at 602 North Second Street. Built ca. 1887 by owner William Krug, who also owned the buildings at 116-118 Leigh Street, the Italianate-style brick building consists of two clearly identifiable sections which together form an L-shaped footprint.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

The north section is built nearly up to the sidewalk on Second Street. It is a two-story, three-bay, brick building with a shallow-pitched, metal-clad, shed roof partially hidden behind a brick parapet. Pressed, stretcher bond brick is used on the façade, with rougher, variegated brick laid in seven-course bond used on the partially visible south elevation and the west (rear) elevation. There is an interior-end brick chimney on the south. The façade features a prominent cornice consisting of metal coping, below which is a molded metal cornice and plain fascia, supported on paired, fluted metal brackets with foliated ends, similar to that seen at 116-118 Leigh Street around the corner. A wide metal frieze with an incised geometric design and a row of metal dentil molding runs between the brackets. The entrance features two stone steps, a single-leaf, replacement wood door with four raised panels, and a segmental-arched transom. The entrance is sheltered by a replacement half-hipped hood with metal roof and flashing supported on large, scrolled, wood brackets. The door and sheltering hood date from a 1980s-1990s reconstruction by NPS architects based on historic photographs. The windows on both stories have 2/2, double-hung, wood sash with wood sills and segmental-arched heads outlined in soldier bond brick.

The south section is set back from North Second Street, with a brick walkway, grassy forecourt and flagpole separating the façade from the brick sidewalk. Its present appearance reflects the removal of a mid-twentieth-century commercial front that at one time extended to the sidewalk and also covered the first story of the north section but was removed as part of the NPS renovations. This south section is two stories tall and three bays wide, with heavily repointed and repaired brick on the three visible east, south, and west elevations. The molded wood cornice with dentil molding beneath dates from the 1990s renovations, as does the one-story, three-bay, reconstructed frame front porch with metal shed roof. The porch roof is supported on slender wood posts between which runs a jig-sawn, wood balustrade. The entrance on the southeast corner has a single-leaf, paneled wood door with a three-light rectangular transom. There are two-over-two, double-hung, wood, sash windows with segmental heads on both stories, with those on the first story beneath the porch nearly full-height.

There are no window or door openings on the south elevation. The west elevation faces the small bricked courtyard of the Maggie L. Walker NHS property. Building entrances currently include the replacement, single-leaf wood door with four panels and a segmental-arched transom on the first story and an exterior wood stairway that leads to a replacement, single-leaf, wood door with four panels and a segmental headed transom on the second story. The two doors and staircase date from the NPS renovations, as does the interior. The interior floor plan consists of an open room on the first floor housing gift shop and orientation space, and NPS staff offices on the second story.

Although the buildings at 600 and 602 North Second Street were originally residential on both floors, the first floor also was used for commercial purposes at various times. According to city



Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

directory entries, there was a beauty shop operating here in 1937 and frozen custard shop during the 1950s. The most drastic alteration to the 600 North Second Street exterior occurred during its use as a laundromat during the 1970s, when the first-story façade was extended to the sidewalk. It is not known how extensively the interiors of 600 and 602 Street were altered from their original state during their various commercial uses. The current interior of 600 North Second Street reflects the modernizations carried out by NPS in 2002-2003. The NPS renovations impact, but do not entirely negate integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The building at 600 North Second Street retains its integrity of location, association, feeling, and setting and is a contributing element to the Maggie Walker NHS.

**House (VDHR ID# 127-0237-0644)**

**602 North Second Street**

**ca. 1887**

**1 Contributing Building**

The former dwelling/commercial building at 602 North Second Street stands on the west side of North Second Street and is oriented east towards the street, with the two façade entrances opening directly onto the brick sidewalk in front. The building is bounded on the south by the former dwelling at 600 North Second Street, on the west by the rear courtyard of the Maggie L. Walker NHS complex, and on the north by the paved alley that defines the north boundary of the NHS property. Built ca. 1887 by owner William Krug who owned the buildings at 116-118 East Leigh Street, it is a two-story, three-bay, Italianate-style brick building with a shallow-pitched, shed roof hidden behind a brick parapet. Pressed brick laid in a running bond and partially whitewashed at its north and south corners is used on the façade, while rougher, variegated brick laid in seven course bond is used on the other elevations. The façade features a prominent cornice consisting of metal coping, below which is a molded metal cornice and plain fascia, supported on paired, metal, fluted brackets with foliated ends. A wide metal frieze with an incised geometric design and a row of metal dentil molding runs between the brackets.

The wood-and-metal, yellow-painted storefront on the first story is flanked by narrow pilasters topped by scrolled, fluted brackets. The original storefront was added sometime after 1925, after which the building served a variety of commercial uses, including the “Yellow Front” grocery store. This storefront had been removed and the two entrances boarded over by the time NPS acquired the building in 1981, and thus the present one is an almost complete reconstruction, based on historic photographs and a materials analysis. There is a single-leaf, paneled, wood door with rectangular transom on the south, a single-leaf, paneled, wood door with a glass top half and a rectangular transom to its immediate north, and a large, two-bay display window divided into four sections by molded muntins, below which runs a paneled, wood dado. The windows on the façade’s second story have two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash with segmental-arched heads outlined with soldier-bond brick. These windows replaced six-over-six, double-hung sash windows that were present in 1980. The windows on the north elevation have 2/2, double-hung, wood sash with wood sills and segmental-arched heads outlined with soldier

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

bond brick, except for the two that light a later ell on the west. (This ell is visible on the 1905 Sanborn insurance map and was originally one-story. It was raised to two stories by 1925, as shown on the Sanborn insurance map).<sup>16</sup> These windows have 6/6, double-hung, wood sash with wood sills and segmental arches outlined in header bond brick; those on the west end have non-historic metal bars. Because the two façade entrances are no longer functional, 602 North Second Street is presently accessed by two non-historic, single-leaf, wood doors on the west side of the rear ell. A non-historic, exterior, wood staircase leads to the single-leaf wood door set within a segmental-arched opening on the second story.

The interior consists of the auditorium on the first floor of the original part of the building, with a second room located in the later rear ell. The staircase leading from the exterior south east entrance was formerly the only way to access the second story, but this area is now accessed from the exterior staircase and entrance from the rear ell. The second floor consists of three rooms, a hallway, and a communicating door between the interior spaces of 600 and 602 North Second Street.

Although the buildings at 600 and 602 North Second Street historically were residential on the second floor, the 1895 Sanborn map denotes this building as a studio.<sup>17</sup> According to city directory entries, commercial uses first began to appear in the early 1910s, and included a café, a restaurant, and for a period in the late 1920s, the Yellow Front grocery store. It is not known how extensively the interiors of 600 and 602 Street were altered from their original state during their various commercial uses. The current interior of 602 North Second Street reflects the modernizations carried out by NPS in the early 2000s. The NPS renovations impact, but do not entirely negate integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The building at 602 North Second Street retains its integrity of location, association, feeling, and setting and is a contributing element to the Maggie L. Walker NHS.

---

<sup>16</sup> Sanborn, 1905 and 1925

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., 1895

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

SOCIAL HISTORY

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1883- 1966

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1904 (date house and land purchased by Maggie L. Walker)

1934 (death of Maggie L. Walker at 110½ East Leigh Street house)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Walker, Maggie Lena

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Boyd, George W. (1883 Maggie L. Walker House)

Russell, Charles Thaddeus (1922-1928 Maggie L. Walker House additions/alterations)

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site (NHS) is significant under Criterion A on the national level in the area of Ethnic History (Black) for its association with the history and development of Richmond’s historically African American Jackson Ward neighborhood.<sup>18</sup> During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when Richmond had “powerful credentials for being a foremost black community in the nation,” Jackson Ward was the hub of black professional and entrepreneurial activities in both Richmond and Virginia.<sup>19</sup> The numerous fraternal organizations, cooperative banks, insurance companies, churches, restaurants, and social institutions in Jackson Ward were all founded and run by African Americans. “The individuals of exceptional vision and talent who nurtured these institutions – the Maggie Walkers, John Mitchells, W.W. Brownes, and Giles B. Jacksons – lived and worked in Jackson Ward.”<sup>20</sup> Most of Jackson Ward’s residential sections were developed during the late 1880s and early 1900s and consist of attached or semi-detached brick rowhouses, of which the contributing buildings at the Maggie L. Walker NHS along East Leigh and North Second streets are an integral part. The eight historic Maggie L. Walker NHS buildings are contributing resources in the Jackson Ward Historic District (listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register [VLR] and National Register of Historic Places [NRHP] and designated a National Historic Landmark [NHL]).<sup>21</sup> These historic designations recognized Jackson Ward as the birthplace of African American entrepreneurship, the so-called “Cradle of Black Capitalism.” Comprising 42 city blocks, Jackson Ward remains one of the largest NHL districts associated with African American history and culture.<sup>22</sup>

The Maggie L. Walker NHS is significant under Criterion B on the national level for its association with the life and career of Maggie Lena Walker (1864-1934). Walker, born during the last year of the Civil War, served in the top leadership role with the Independent Order of St. Luke (IOSL), a black fraternal order, between 1899 and her death in 1934. She used her position in the IOSL to become a national activist for economic independence, educational opportunities, and civil rights, particularly on behalf of women and children in the African American community.<sup>23</sup> Walker founded and served as editor of the IOSL’s newspaper, the *St. Luke Herald*, starting in 1902, and directed the building of the order’s headquarters in Richmond. In

---

<sup>18</sup> The eight (8) contributing resources in the Maggie L. Walker NHS are also contributing resources in the VLR/NRHP/NHL Jackson Ward Historic District.

<sup>19</sup> VHLC, 1976 “Jackson Ward Historic District”, page 8.1

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> The 1996 comfort station to the rear of 112 East Leigh Street is non-contributing.

<sup>22</sup> National Park Service, *Foundation Document: Maggie Walker National Historic Site*, 2017, p. 3.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

1903, Walker founded the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank, thereby becoming the only female bank executive in Richmond and the first African American woman to establish and head a bank in the United States. She successfully led the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank through the worst years of the Great Depression, eventually merging it with other black-owned banks. In addition to her position in the IOSL, Walker was active in such national African American organizations as the NAACP, the National Association of Colored Women, and the National Negro Business League. Her many books, photographs, and diaries document her close relationship with such nationally prominent African Americans as Mary McLeod Bethune, Booker T. Washington, and W.E. B. Dubois. Throughout her career with the IOSL, Walker was also a dynamic leader in Jackson Ward and throughout Virginia. She served on the board of trustees of Virginia Union University in Richmond. Walker was founder and president of the Richmond Council of Colored Women and employed her fund-raising talents to aid improved health care for African Americans, both in Virginia and nationally. In 1904, Walker purchased the 1883 Italianate-style town house at 110½ East Leigh Street in the Jackson Ward neighborhood, where she lived until her death in 1934. The Maggie Walker NHS was created by an Act of Congress in 1978 and was the first national historic site to honor an African American woman.<sup>24</sup> Collectively, the other buildings in the NHS were an integral part of Walker's life, as they include the homes of many of her close friends and IOSL co-workers.

The Maggie L. Walker NHS is significant under Criterion C on the local level in the area of Architecture for collectively embodying the characteristics of the Italianate-style rowhouse type prevalent in Richmond's Jackson Ward neighborhood. Character-defining features of this residential building type include brick construction, two-story height, prominent decorative façade cornice with brackets, regular fenestration with segmental-arched windows and doorways, metal roof cresting, and one-story cast-iron or wood front porches. The Maggie L. Walker House at 110½ East Leigh Street also is known to be the work of two locally prominent African American builders and architects: builder George W. Boyd, who was responsible for the original 1883 dwelling and (probably) the associated carriage/house garage, and architect Charles Thaddeus Russell who designed the Colonial Revival-style front porch, as well as many interior embellishments added during the 1920s for Mrs. Walker. Russell (1875-1952) was the first African American to maintain an architectural practice in Richmond and probably the first to do so in Virginia.<sup>25</sup>

The period of significance for the Maggie L. Walker NHS begins in 1883, the documented construction date of 110½ East Leigh Street and ends in 1966, the last year of occupancy by a member of the Walker family.

---

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Thomas Tyler Potterfield, "Charles Thaddeus Russell (1875-1952)," *African American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary*. 2004, pps-510-513.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

A 1994 Phase I archaeological survey identified Site 44HE0827 behind 112 East Leigh Street as eligible for NRHP listing; the site was determined NRHP-eligible by DHR in 1995. The 1994 survey also recommended further investigations to determine if the Maggie L. Walker NHS is eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D (Goodwin 1995).

---

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

## **CRITERION A**

### *Historical Background of Jackson Ward, Richmond, Virginia*

The neighborhood historically known as Jackson Ward is located just northwest of downtown Richmond, and to the east of the Monroe campus of Virginia Commonwealth University. The neighborhood is bounded roughly by West Broad Street to the south, North Belvidere Street to the west, the I-64 and I-95 interchanges to the north, and North Third Street and the Greater Richmond Convention Center to the east.

African American historical associations with this neighborhood date from the antebellum era, when a number of free blacks had their homes in what was known as “Little Africa” around the area of West Leigh Street near Ebenezer Church, as well as in the 200-400 blocks of Duval Street.<sup>26</sup> The origin of the name “Jackson” for the neighborhood is unclear, but may trace back to Jackson’s Beer Garden located at Second and Leigh Streets beginning in the 1820s. The area also was shown as “Jackson’s Addition” on the 1835 Bates *Map of Richmond*. In 1871, the part of Richmond bounded on the north and west by the then-city limits, on the south by Clay Street, and on the east by the Eighteenth Ward, was designated as Jackson Ward, probably in honor of President Andrew Jackson (other city wards were named for Presidents Jefferson, Monroe, and Madison). Later, the revised Virginia Constitution adopted in 1902 stipulated that predominantly African American wards such as Jackson Ward be fragmented and absorbed into majority-white wards to limit black political influence and prevent black candidates from gaining a voting majority and being elected to political office.<sup>27</sup>

Despite its residents’ political disenfranchisement, Jackson Ward continued to thrive into the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as Jim Crow laws gradually segregated the city’s African Americans from white residents, thereby creating a self-sustaining economic and social unit within the rest of white-dominated Richmond.<sup>28</sup> Although Jackson Ward as a political

---

<sup>26</sup> VHLC 1976 *op cit*, page 8.1

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, pps. 8.1-8.2.

<sup>28</sup> National Trust for Historic Preservation. “America’s 11 Most Endangered Historic Places 2001- Historic Jackson Ward.”

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

subdivision only existed between 1871 and 1904, the name Jackson Ward has continued to be used to describe the area and was used to designate the historic district listed in the NRHP and VLR in 1976 (with boundary revisions in 2002, 2005, and 2008) and designated an NHL in 1978.

Like other former Confederate states, Virginia re-wrote her state constitution to ensure the political basis for both white dominance and racial segregation. The Virginia Constitution of 1902 instituted poll taxes and literary tests for voting. In 1904, legal segregation in Richmond was expanded to include travel by streetcar.<sup>29</sup> In April 1911, the Richmond City Council adopted a residential segregation ordinance. On March 12th, 1912, the Virginia General Assembly passed legislation permitting all cities and towns to adopt residential segregation ordinances. However, in 1917, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Buchanan v. Warley* that ordinances that mandated segregation were unconstitutional. Residential segregation persisted in the form of deed covenants that restricted home sales in white neighborhoods to white buyers, until these covenants also were outlawed by the US Supreme Court in 1948. Even after 1948, residential segregation in many Richmond neighborhoods was aided by such common practices as “redlining” (refusing to make mortgage loans in non-white neighborhoods) or “steering,” where real estate professionals showed only homes for sale in neighborhoods that corresponded to their clients’ race. These practices were later outlawed as part of the federal Fair Housing Act of 1968.<sup>30</sup>

Excluded from the whites-only economic system, African American communities in Richmond and elsewhere were forced to become self-reliant, and black-owned businesses in neighborhoods like Jackson Ward thrived. A distinct and identifiable black middle class emerged, helping to found and grow Jackson Ward’s self-sustaining economy. One manifestation of this self-sufficiency was the several beneficial societies allied to several Jackson Ward-based churches beginning in the antebellum period. The Burying Ground Society of the Free People of Color of the City of Richmond, dating back to circa 1815, formed the nucleus of later insurance companies for African Americans in Richmond. “As social institutions, such groups functioned to assuage the pain and fear of life – destitution, illness, loneliness – and of death.”<sup>31</sup>

Two of the more famous of these societies were the American Beneficial Company, founded by and presided over by Reverend W.F. Graham, pastor of Fifth Street Baptist Church, and the Grand Fountain of the United Order of the True Reformers, chartered in 1883 to establish a mutual benefit society. The Reverend William Washington Browne served as the True Reformers’ first president. By 1889, the True Reformers had opened a bank in Browne’s

---

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> Williams, Michael Paul. “Richmond’s Segregation is by Design.” *Richmond Times Dispatch*, April 20, 2015.

<sup>31</sup> VHLC 1976 *op cit*, page 8.1



Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

residence at 105 West Jackson Street, the first bank organized by African Americans to be chartered in the United States. Eventually, the True Reformer organization established a mercantile and industrial organization, a newspaper, a hotel, a home for the elderly, and a building and loan association. The order's headquarters stood at 604-608 North Second Street, just north of the Maggie L. Walker NHS. After the True Reformers' bank and the Order itself collapsed in 1910, its mission was partially taken up by the Southern Aid Society, formed in 1893.<sup>32</sup>

Undoubtedly the most successful of these societies was the Independent Order of St. Luke (IOSL), founded by former slave Mary Prout in Baltimore in 1867. The Order welcomed "Negro persons of good moral character" to assist one another and promote racial improvement through membership in local councils. Groups in Virginia, New York, and other states broke away from the Baltimore group; William M.T. Forrester served as the Secretary of the Virginia Group between 1869 and 1899. The group steadily lost membership under Forrester's leadership, and in 1899 Maggie L. Walker of Richmond was elected Right Worthy Grand Secretary of the IOSL. Walker, a former schoolteacher, had joined the Good Idea Council of the IOSL as early as 1881, and had thereafter quickly progressed through the Order's various offices and degrees. On her election, she quickly reorganized the IOSL, streamlining both spending and operations. In 1902, the Right Worthy Grand Council in Richmond revised the IOSL's charter and thereafter Walker led the national organization from its Richmond office at St. Luke Hall on St. James Street in Jackson Ward, increasing her importance and visibility in both Richmond and her Jackson Ward neighborhood.<sup>33</sup>

The IOSL was an economic driving force in Richmond during the first two decades of the twentieth century. During Walker's tenure, she founded the *St. Luke Herald* newspaper in 1902; headed the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank which she founded in November 1903; and the St. Luke Emporium department store which operated on Broad Street in Richmond between 1905 and 1911. These IOSL organizations emphasized economic self-help and self-sufficiency in Richmond's African American community, while at the same time promoting racial unity and a desire to work, shop, and support Jackson Ward-based businesses and organizations.<sup>34</sup>

Jackson Ward is made up primarily of Greek Revival- and late Italianate-style rowhouses built during the neighborhood's era of greatest prosperity in the late-nineteenth century and early-twentieth century. This visually and architecturally cohesive neighborhood of about 600 buildings served as the home and workplace for some of the most significant African American

---

<sup>32</sup> Ibid., page 8.2- 8.4.

<sup>33</sup> National Park Service, *Finding Aid: Right Worthy Grand Council, Independent Order of St. Luke Records, Catalog No. 9388 (Collection), pps. 4-5.*

<sup>34</sup> Ibid., p. 4.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

enterprises and personages in late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century Richmond. Located within Jackson Ward, East Leigh Street, including the houses now part of the Maggie L. Walker NHS, was known as “Quality Row” and North Second Street was known as “Black Wall Street.” “Quality Row” was used to describe the homes along the 100 block of East Leigh Street, and was so named for the many distinguished African American leaders who lived there, and “Black Wall Street” referred to the number of banking institutions and thriving African American-owned businesses found there.<sup>35</sup> The location of the Maggie L. Walker NHS at the intersection of “Quality Row” and “Black Wall Street” serves as a cultural focus for the Jackson Ward historic district, and continues to convey its significance.

Beginning in the 1950s, Jackson Ward as a whole went into a slow economic and physical decline. Between 1956 and 1968, both I-64 and I-95 were constructed through the neighborhood, resulting in the loss of many residential and commercial buildings, and the resulting isolation of the St. Luke’s Building from the rest of Jackson Ward.<sup>36</sup> The gradual integration of Richmond’s public schools during the late 1960s and 1970s and the political enfranchisement of its African American residents after the Voting Rights Act of 1965 led many white Richmonders to leave the city for the surrounding suburbs. Jackson Ward remained majority black and faced the same challenges common to many older urban neighborhoods throughout the country, with a deteriorating housing stock and a shrinking economic base. Listing of the Jackson Ward Historic District on the NRHP in 1976 and as an NHL in 1978 and the Congressional authorization of the Maggie L. Walker NHS that same year helped to start the neighborhood’s revitalization.

### *History of the Contributing Buildings in the Maggie L. Walker NHS*

East Leigh Street between North First and North Second streets has remained primarily residential in character since its earliest development. The 100 block of East Leigh Street was primarily open space until the mid-1870s, when individual lots were first identified in the 1876 Beer’s *Atlas of the City of Richmond*.<sup>37</sup> By this date, the duplex at 112-114 East Leigh Street had already been built, but ownership of the remainder of the north side of the 100 block was divided between two landowners: the Jackson estate and William B. Warwick. By the 1880s, the majority of the rest of the block was developed, including the single dwelling at 110½ East Leigh Street (Maggie L. Walker House) in 1883, and the duplex at 116-118 East Leigh Street, built before 1885, the latter according to city tax records.<sup>38</sup> These dwellings have been restored to their historic appearance during Maggie Walker’s residence at 110½, specifically the late 1920s, with single-story, cast-iron porches and uniform ten-foot setbacks from the sidewalk, with evenly

<sup>35</sup> Campbell, Alexia Fernández. “The Rise and Fall of Black Wall Street.” *The Atlantic*, August 31, 2016.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 194.

<sup>37</sup> Beers 1876

<sup>38</sup> Mickler and Dickey op cit., p. 185.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

spaced shade trees along the street. Many dwellings on the block, including 104-110 and 116-118 East Leigh Street featured elaborate cast-iron front porches; although the original porch for 116-118 Leigh Street was removed in the mid-twentieth century, this porch was reconstructed after the NPS purchased the building in 1980.<sup>39</sup>

By 1895, by which time all of the buildings within the Maggie L. Walker NHS were built, only twenty percent of the residents of East Leigh Street were African American, and the residents represented a range of income levels with jobs ranging from licensed physicians to clerks, business proprietors, and laborers. More than half of the homes on East Leigh Street operated as rental units, and the Maggie L. Walker House at 110½ East Leigh Street was the only home on Leigh Street constructed for a black, resident owner, physician John Ferguson, MD in 1883. Its second owner, Dr. Robert Emmett Jones, conducted his medical practice at 110½ East Leigh Street, expanding the building in 1892 and adding a separate entrance for his patients.<sup>40</sup> When Walker purchased 110½ East Leigh Street in 1904, half of the resident tenants on East Leigh Street were African American, working mainly in either professional or clerical positions. At this same point, Maggie Walker was head of the influential IOSL organization, and had founded both the *St. Luke Herald* newspaper and the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank, establishing her firmly at the upper strata of Jackson Ward's social and economic orders.

Based on information from Richmond city directories, residents of East Leigh Street during the first quarter of the twentieth century included the Reverend William T. Johnson at 110 East Leigh Street, the Reverend J. Bowler at 112 East Leigh Street, and Lillian Payne at 114 East Leigh Street. Other residents on the 100 block included Kate Jackson, a chiropodist, at 103 East Leigh Street; Dr. J. Mercer Ramsey, a dentist residing at 106 East Leigh Street; and Mr. John E. Harris, an insurance agent, at 115 East Leigh Street. The neighborhood was largely self-contained, with churches, banks, confectioners, a post office, grocery store, theaters, funeral homes, insurance companies, and the YMCA all within one or two blocks of the Walker home.<sup>41</sup>

The neighborhood continued to be primarily African American in composition after the Walker family moved into the house in 1905; also present was a small minority of Polish and Russian immigrant families. The 1910 US population census showed Maggie and Armistead Walker's neighbors as middle-class black and mixed-race families, with dentists living among waiters and multiple generations often living under one roof. The majority of residents owned their homes and were educated. The 1920s brought a few Armenian immigrant boarders to Quality Row, but otherwise the overall demographic character of the neighborhood had not significantly changed.

---

<sup>39</sup> Deed book 765, page 203 (March 19, 1980)

<sup>40</sup> Ibid., pps. 23-33.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid., p.116.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

The 1930 and 1940 censuses, taken in the last years of Walker's life and the decade after, show a uniformly African American population living along "Quality Row."

The individual buildings included within the Maggie L. Walker NHS boundary provide a microcosm of prominent and successful African Americans, as well as some small African American-owned businesses, both during Walker's residence between 1905 and 1934, and in the years thereafter.<sup>42</sup> The building at 602 North Second Street, built as a residence ca. 1885, was identified as a studio on the 1895 Sanborn map, with both Chataigne's and Hill's directories of Richmond identifying artist John P. Walker as the resident. The building later served as a restaurant, café, confectionary, and grocery store. North Second Street served as the economic backbone of the neighborhood, but by the 1950s, smaller-scale businesses and offices were spreading along East Leigh Street on either side of North Second Street: Following the example of Maggie L. Walker and the St. Luke Emporium, these businesses reflected a desire by Jackson Ward residents to patronize locally owned businesses.

The building at 116 East Leigh Street housed several employment agencies which occasionally overlapped, including the "colored branch" of ACME Employment from ca. 1956 to ca. 1970, (renamed ACE Employment in February 1958);<sup>43</sup> the Green Agency, which appears to have employed maids, from ca. 1964 to 1965;<sup>44</sup> and the Global Agency in 1965.<sup>45</sup> A few smaller businesses were housed in the building for short periods of time, including the Price Dance Studios from 1957 to 1958, and the Moody Dress shop run by seamstress Laura Moody from 1964-1970.<sup>46</sup> The earliest documented proposal to use 118 East Leigh Street for a commercial purpose dates from 1948 when a lawsuit contesting existing city pawnshop ordinances that limited the number of pawn brokers was begun because of the proposed establishment of "Provident Loan Office" at 118 East Leigh Street.<sup>47</sup> In 1955, an announcement for the opening of the office of Dr. Albert R. Graves, Chiroprapist ran in the *Richmond Times Dispatch*.<sup>48</sup> It is unclear how long the building was used for a doctor's office, but in the late 1950s, 118 East Leigh Street also served as the law offices of Hill, Martin, & Olphin (Oliver Hill, Martin CA. Martin, and James R. Olphin, notable African American civil rights attorneys).<sup>49</sup> The firm played a pivotal role in the *Brown vs. Board of Education* case, launching a suit against Prince Edward County, Virginia, that was combined with four other suits in the landmark US Supreme Court

---

<sup>42</sup> National Park Service, "Civil Rights in America." November 14, 2017.

<sup>43</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, August 3, 1956. "Employment Agencies 46-B- ACME Employment."

<sup>44</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, May 20, 1964. "Maids: Green Agency."

<sup>45</sup> NPS Staff Census and Richmond Times Dispatch Research, "116 East Leigh Street"

<sup>46</sup> Ibid.

<sup>47</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, February 26, 1948. "City Ordinance On Pawnshops Is Questioned: Broker Asks Court Ruling on Validity."

<sup>48</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, December 10, 1955. "Dr. Albert R. Graves- Chiroprapist- Foot Specialist."  
(Advertisement)

<sup>49</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, November 10, 1958. "Sale of Restaurant Equipment" and Colwell et al, *op. cit.* p. 10.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

*Brown* decision that outlawed segregated public schools.<sup>50</sup> The 600 North Second Street building hosted a frozen custard business in the 1950s<sup>51</sup> but was listed as an empty commercial property in 1969.<sup>52</sup> By the time the NPS acquired the 600 North Second Street property in 1980, the building had been retrofitted for use as a laundromat and had been used as such since ca. 1970.<sup>53</sup>

According to information contained in Richmond city directories, the building at 602 North Second Street hosted a wide variety of businesses during the twentieth century, serving as the office of B.A. Cephas, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, who provided the “best service on colored property”<sup>54</sup> and held his offices at 602 North Second Street until 1912.<sup>55</sup> In the late 1910s, a confectionery store selling cigarettes and cigars, owned by John Bazaco, was located at 602 North Second Street.<sup>56</sup> In the early 1920s, 602 North Second Street also housed a second confectionery,<sup>57</sup> while serving as headquarters of the *Richmond Voice*<sup>58</sup> before becoming the Japanese Café from ca. 1923-1924.<sup>59</sup> In 1924, 602 North Second Street is listed as the location of the Yellow Front Grocery Store,<sup>60</sup> until the grocery chain was purchased by the Sanitary Grocery Company in 1928.<sup>61</sup> The site continued to serve as the Sanitary Grocery Company until ca. 1932,<sup>62</sup> and was briefly listed as the Second Street Hardware Store and Dixie Wiping Cloth Co. in 1931.<sup>63</sup> By 1935, the site became a “negro beauty parlor”<sup>64</sup> and was listed as the Modernist Beauty Shoppe until 1940.<sup>65</sup> In 1942 and 1943, 602 North Second Street was listed as the

<sup>50</sup> Eds, Margaret. “When state Sen. Henry L. Marsh III unceremoniously shuttered the historic law firm a few weeks back, he pulled the shades on Richmond’s most consequential legal association of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.” 2011.

<sup>51</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, April 20, 1956. “Frozen Custard Business For Sale” and *Richmond Times Dispatch*, April 14, 1957. “Dairy Supreme Store Sale”

<sup>52</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, November 28, 1969. “Money Makers”

<sup>53</sup> Deed Book 765, page 203, March 19, 1980

<sup>54</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, May 8, 1910 “B.A. Cephas Ad” see also *Richmond Times Dispatch*, June 8, 1910, August 6, 1910, October 23, 1910, May 26, 1912 ads for B.A. Cephas.

<sup>55</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, August 4, 1912 “Removal Notice, B.A. Cephas.”

<sup>56</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, September 25, 1919 “Loot Second Street Store.”

<sup>57</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, April 11, 1920 “Confectionary Store for Sale.”

<sup>58</sup> *Richmond Planet*, October 2, 1920 “The Richmond Voice Advertisement.”

<sup>59</sup> Hill Directory Company. *Hill’s Richmond City Directory Richmond, Virginia*. 1923, p.55; 1924 pps. 869 and 1668.

<sup>60</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, October 30, 1924 “Piggly Wiggly Yellow Front Grocery Advertisement.” See also *Richmond Times Dispatch*, May 24, 1925 “Yellow Front Grocery Seventh Anniversary Advertisement,” *Richmond Times Dispatch* February 26, 1926 “Series of Minor Robbery Reports,” and *Richmond Times Dispatch* “Mr. Lewis W. Meador, New General Superintendent of All Piggly Wiggly and Yellow Front Stores.”

<sup>61</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, May 2, 1928 “Chain Stores Sold to Capital Concern: Piggly Wiggly and Yellow Front Organization in New Hands.”

<sup>62</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, December 30, 1932 “Sanitary Grocery Company Opens Newest Branch Today On Boulevard.”

<sup>63</sup> Hill Directory Company, *op. cit.*, 1931, pps. 466, 1581, and 1083.

<sup>64</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, November 24, 1935 “Gunman Get Over \$75 In Two Holdups Here.” Note: The holdup did not occur at 602 N 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, but Signoria Graves was interviewed, and listed as the operator of the beauty parlor.

<sup>65</sup> Hill Directory Company, *op. cit.*, 1940. p. 1619.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

Surplus Bakery Store<sup>66</sup> before becoming T.F. Jackson Dry Cleaners ca. 1948.<sup>67</sup> The building continued to operate as a dry cleaner, later named Pyron Cleaners until the late 1950s.<sup>68</sup> It was during this period that the front of 600 North Second Street was expanded to the sidewalk with a false, non-historic front, and the historic porch was removed. These alterations were removed following the building's purchase and renovation by the NPS.

## CRITERION B

### *Maggie Lena Walker (1864-1934)*

As a prominent female African American and titan of enterprise, Maggie Walker left behind a legacy of remarkable social and economic accomplishments, while at the same time enduring personal tragedies. Walker's life and career are inseparable from the history of the Independent Order of St. Luke (IOSL), where her firmly held beliefs in race pride, economic empowerment, and social justice were put into practice. The IOSL was founded in 1867 in Baltimore, Maryland, to identify and provide financial relief to African Americans, originating as a burial society and growing into a fraternal order and life insurance company.<sup>69</sup> Maggie Walker (then Maggie Mitchell) joined the Good Idea Council of the Order in 1881, at the age of 16.<sup>70</sup> The IOSL was only marginally financially successful in its early years, and by the end of the nineteenth century was faced with declining membership and imminent bankruptcy. Walker quickly progressed through various offices and degrees of the Order and was leader of a local council by 1889. In 1889, Walker was elected Right Worthy Grand Secretary, or chief executive, taking over from longtime head William M.T. Forrester. Under her leadership, she founded and edited the organization's newspaper, the *St. Luke Herald* and went on to found and serve as the president of the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank in 1903, making her the only female bank executive in Richmond, as well as the first female African American to head a US bank. After 1902, the IOSL headquarters were located in Richmond, and Walker embarked on a fundraising drive to build the Order's headquarters.<sup>71</sup> Walker also established the St. Luke Emporium, a black-owned and –patronized department store that operated on Broad Street between 1905 and 1911. In addition to her position in the IOSL, Walker held leadership positions in the NAACP, the Council of Colored Women, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Association of Colored Women, the National Association of Wage Earners, and other groups.<sup>72</sup> She also served as

<sup>66</sup> Hill Directory Company, *op. cit.*, 1942. p. 660 and 1943. p. 564.

<sup>67</sup> Richmond Times Dispatch, July 28, 1948 "Boiler Flue Falls."

<sup>68</sup> Richmond Times Dispatch, September 24, 1950 "Wanted: Wool Presser" and Richmond Times Dispatch, April 20, 1959 "Business Opportunities: Dry Cleaning Plant- Cheap."

<sup>69</sup> Museum Management Program, National Park Service. "Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site."

<sup>70</sup> National Park Service, *Finding Aid: Right Worthy Grand Council, Independent Order of St. Luke Records, Catalog No. 9388 (Collection)*.

<sup>71</sup> The St. Luke Building, 900 St. James Street, Richmond, was listed in the VLR in 1981, the NRHP in 1982, with a comprehensive update in 2017, and a boundary increase in 2018.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

trustee for the Frederick Douglass home in Washington, DC. There are several accounts of Walker's life, two of the most comprehensive of which are *Ransom for Many: A Life of Maggie Lena Walker* written by Gertrude Woodruff Marlowe in 1996 and *A Right Worthy Grand Mission: Maggie L. Walker and the Quest for Black Economic Empowerment* by G.W. Marlowe in 2003.<sup>73</sup>

#### *Early Life and Career of Maggie Walker (1864-1904)*

Maggie Lena Walker (née Maggie Lena Mitchell) was born on July 15, 1864, in the last full year of the Civil War to Elizabeth Draper, a black woman, and Eccles Cuthbert, a white Irish-American and Confederate soldier. Draper was employed in the Van Lew residence as a cook for Elizabeth Van Lew, celebrated Richmond abolitionist and Union spy.<sup>74</sup> It is unclear what the relationship between Cuthbert and Draper was, and whether he took much responsibility for his daughter.<sup>75</sup> Maggie was raised primarily by her mother and her step-father, William Mitchell. William Mitchell died eight years after his marriage to Elizabeth, who supported herself, Maggie, and a younger brother, as a laundress. Walker later wrote: "I was not born with a silver spoon in my mouth, but with a laundry basket practically on my head" to describe her modest upbringing and present her life as a rags-to-riches story.<sup>76</sup>

Walker attended the Lancasterian School, the African American Navy Hill middle school, followed by the Richmond Colored Normal School. As a child, she also attended Sunday school at First African Baptist Church.<sup>77</sup> In 1881, Walker joined the Good Idea Council #16 of the Independent Order of the Sons and Daughters of St. Luke, the youth sub-group of the IOSL. Both the education of young people and the IOSL continued to play a significant role during the rest of Walker's life.

Walker spent her early career as a teacher, a desirable job for African Americans for the steady monthly salary it provided and for the cultural emphasis on education as a tool for individual and race advancement. However, "the rule against married women teaching meant that for most women teaching was a temporary interlude between school and family or professional education."<sup>78</sup> Walker received a teaching assignment in the fall of 1883 at the Valley School, where she had previously attended elementary school. One of the first public schools in Richmond for black students, and located at 15<sup>th</sup> and Marshall streets, it was there she made

---

<sup>73</sup> Marlowe, Gertrude Woodruff. *Ransom for Many: A Life of Maggie Lena Walker*. 1996.

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 16

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 19

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 24

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 28

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, p.42

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

lifelong connections with successful black leaders, many of whom would go on to join the IOSL.<sup>79</sup>

Maggie Mitchell married Armstead Walker, Jr. (1859-1915), son of a wealthy family of brick contractors on September 14, 1886, effectively ending her teaching career. The couple had two sons, Russell (1890-1923) and Melvin (1897-1935), and also took in a distant relation of Armstead's, Margaret "Polly" Anderson (1890-1967).<sup>80</sup> In 1904, by which time Maggie Walker's career with the IOSL had become firmly established, she purchased the home at 110½ East Leigh Street in her own name for \$4,800 from Dr. Robert Emmet Jones.<sup>81</sup> Eventually, Walker's mother Elizabeth Mitchell (1848-1922); sons Russell and Melvin and their wives, Hattie (1890-1974) and Ethel (1900-1973), and their four children; and Polly's husband, Maurice Payne (d. 1925), all lived at 110½ East Leigh Street at various times.<sup>82</sup> Walker's chauffeur, Alphonso, also lived in an apartment over the carriage house/garage located at the rear of the property.

#### *Maggie Walker and the Independent Order of St. Luke*

Walker was elected Right Worthy Grand Secretary (later Right Worthy Grand Secretary – Treasurer) of the IOSL in 1899 and led the national organization from its Richmond headquarters in St. Luke Hall until her death in 1934. "Walker's strategy for dealing with the conditions that she saw facing women and African Americans was economical. There was no question in her mind that money was the key to the culture... As she said, St. Luke 'believes in prayer... but has greater faith in the prayer which has a dollar to enforce the petition.'<sup>83</sup> It was under Walker's leadership that the IOSL reached its peak national influence and membership. Her efforts included the expansion of membership, in part from the 1915 "Every Member Campaign" which added 7,038 new members. During the early 1920s, the Order's newspaper had 6,000 subscribers and a sales force of 39. By 1924, through the efforts of Walker's national campaign and public speaking, the IOSL documented a presence in 24 states of 80,000 adult members and 20,000 youth members.<sup>84</sup> During Walker's leadership, the treasury of the IOSL greatly increased due to her focus on creating businesses that offered employment, particularly to African American women. That business emphasis was intended to uplift black women, and thus black families and communities, while providing much-needed services to the Jackson Ward community, Richmond, and beyond, producing a self-sufficient model of black entrepreneurship." The St. Luke's Emporium, in operation on Broad Street between 1905 and 1911, put these theories into

---

<sup>79</sup> Ibid.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid., p.44

<sup>81</sup> Ibid., p. 124

<sup>82</sup> Museum Management Program, *op. cit.*

<sup>83</sup> Marlowe, *op. cit.*, p.67

<sup>84</sup> Museum Management Program, *op. cit.*



Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

practice, providing quality products to Richmond's African American population and employing many young African American women.<sup>85</sup>

Under Walker's leadership, the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank merged with two other African American banks (Second Street Savings Bank in 1930 and the Commercial Bank and Trust Company in 1931) during the depths of the Great Depression to become the Consolidated Bank and Trust Company. Walker's bank survived the economic hard times and prospered, becoming the nation's longest running African American-run bank.<sup>86</sup>

Several members of Walker's family were members of the IOSL at various points. Both sons Russell and Melvin Walker worked as teller and clerks at the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank. Her daughter-in-law Hattie Walker served on the Order's Board of Trustees. After Maggie Walker's death in 1934, Hattie Walker was elected Right Worthy Grand Secretary in 1937 and headed the Order until she retired in 1957.<sup>87</sup>

#### *Maggie Walker and 110½ East Leigh Street (1904-1934)*

Soon after the purchase of her new home, Walker significantly upgraded several elements of the 110½ East Leigh Street building. Armstead Walker was also responsible for a few early key improvements to their home, including constructing the fireplace mantels. The house was outfitted with the latest technology, including converting gas fixtures to electricity, adding central heating, and converting what was formerly Dr. Robert Jones' medical office into an elaborate library, the walls of which were later covered with photos of prominent African American leaders. These changes signaled Walker's ascent into an increasingly higher strata of early-twentieth-century Richmond's African American society. Records suggest that although Walker maintained her offices at the IOSL building, she conducted much of her business from home, where she met with other black leaders from across the country.<sup>88</sup>

Beginning in 1922, Walker planned several substantial changes to her home to house her growing family. She hired prominent African American architect Charles Thaddeus Russell of Richmond to renovate the sitting room and dining room into a place to entertain business associates and guests. Other designs resulted in the building's more architecturally coherent and fashionable façade, including the addition of the present Colonial Revival-style front porch; expansion and enclosure of exterior porches on the east side of the house; and adding a second story to previously one-story portions of the building. As Walker's health declined due to

---

<sup>85</sup> Marlowe, *op. cit.*, pps. 68-69.

<sup>86</sup> National Park Service 2017, *op. cit.*, p. 3.

<sup>87</sup> National Park Service, *Finding Aid: Maggie Lena Walker Family Papers, 1854-1970 (bulk dates 1900-1935)*, Catalog No. MAWA 99, pps. 2-7.

<sup>88</sup> Mickler et al, *op. cit.*, p. 14.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

diabetes and she began to use to a wheelchair, a second series of interior alterations in 1928 included the addition of an elevator to provide access between the first and second floors. She had originally intended to take her meals in the new kitchen and dining area on the second floor apart from the rest of the family, but reportedly that arrangement lasted only a short time.<sup>89</sup> From 1928 until her death, Walker's work never slowed down; however, she spent increasing amounts of time on the second story of her home. At this time, the hallway leading to the second-floor rooms was widened to accommodate Walker's wheelchair.

Maggie Lena Walker died on December 15, 1934, at her home at 110½ East Leigh Street due to complications from diabetes. The *Richmond Times Dispatch* front-page article announcing her death called her a “noted leader of negroes” and “Richmond’s most distinguished Negro citizen” before remarking that she was “acclaimed by many the greatest Negro race leader since Booker T. Washington.”<sup>90</sup> Today, two schools—the prestigious Maggie L. Walker Governor’s School for Government and International Studies in Richmond and a middle school in Brooklyn, New York, as well as two streets in Richmond and Newport News, Virginia, carry her name. Other sites associated with the life and legacy of Maggie L. Walker include the Maggie L. Walker Memorial Plaza and her statue at the intersection of Broad and Adams Street and dedicated in 2017; Walker’s burial plot in Richmond’s Evergreen Cemetery, the 1903 St. Luke Building at 900 St. James Street; and the site of the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank which stood at the southeast corner of First and Marshall Streets between 1911 and 1974.

*Post-1934 Maggie Walker House History and Establishment of Maggie L. Walker NHS (1934-1979)*

After Walker’s death in 1934, the house at 110½ East Leigh Street was passed down to her son Melvin who died in 1935, then to her daughter-in-law, Hattie N. F. Walker, and then her granddaughter, Dr. Maggie Lewis, who sold the home to the National Park Service in 1979.<sup>91</sup> Hattie was the wife of Russell Walker, and it is said that Walker arranged the marriage herself as she was very close, life-long friends with Hattie’s mother, Laura Stewart Frazier.<sup>92</sup> Hattie was a successful typist, stenographer, and “real estate dealer” upon her marriage to Russell Walker in 1912, and continued her career with the IOSL and W.E.B. Du Bois’ *The Crisis* during their marriage.<sup>93</sup> The couple had a daughter in 1918, Maggie Laura, who inherited the house and continued to preserve it in her grandmother’s memory.

---

<sup>89</sup> Oral History Volume I, p.54.

<sup>90</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, “Maggie L. Walker, Noted Leader Of Negroes, Dies At Home Here,” December 16, 1934.

<sup>91</sup> Mickler, *op. cit* 1982.

<sup>92</sup> Marlowe, *op. cit.*, p. 128.

<sup>93</sup> Maggie L. Walker Oral History Project, *op. cit.*, p. 53.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

Maggie Laura Walker graduated Magna Cum Laude from Virginia Union University before leaving her grandmother's home around 1937 to attend medical school at the University of Michigan. In 1941, she became only the third African American woman to receive a medical degree from the University of Michigan. After her marriage to John Lewis in 1942, she settled in Chicago, and was eventually joined by her mother, Hattie, and Polly Payne. She went on to work as a pediatrician at Provident Hospital, and after her mother's death in 1974 she became the owner of 110½ East Leigh Street. She decided to sell the Walker House to the National Park Service and attended the opening ceremonies of the Maggie L. Walker NHS museum in 1985 just one year before her death.

The establishment of the Maggie L. Walker NHS on November 10, 1978 (Public Law 95-625, sec. 51) cemented Walker's legacy in both Jackson Ward and Richmond. At the time, it was the first National Park Service site to be dedicated to an African American woman, and only preceded as a women's history site by the Clara Barton NHS in Glen Echo, Maryland, dedicated in 1974 and the Eleanor Roosevelt NHS, in Hyde Park, New York, dedicated in 1977.

## **CRITERION C**

### *Architectural Significance of the Maggie L. Walker NHS*

The contributing buildings in the Maggie L. Walker NHS are all two-story brick attached or semi-detached rowhouses, with Italianate and Victorian/Eclectic details, and are built almost to the sidewalk, with long, narrow rear yards. Their brick construction, attached one-story front porches, and detailed cornices are character-defining features of the rowhouse type built throughout both Jackson Ward and the rest of Richmond during the late nineteenth century.

Rowhouse construction is found in various regional iterations across the United States. The density the building type affords often translated to urban centers. Nationally, the period of rowhouse construction during the 1880s and 1890s is marked by the use of Victorian and Italianate styles. Colonial Revival-style elements began to be incorporated around the turn of the twentieth century, reflecting surviving brick Federal rowhouses. Richmond's rowhouses have not been as thoroughly studied and defined as those of other urban centers. Jackson Ward is dominated by simple brick (rather than frame) rowhouses, and ninety percent of its houses date to the nineteenth century.<sup>94</sup> Porches are a common architectural feature, often with elaborate ironwork supported by fluted columns with Ionic capitals (like 112 East Leigh Street), or built in a Victorian, Eastlake-inspired style, as was true of the Maggie L. Walker House before the present porch was constructed ca. 1922.<sup>95</sup> The vast majority of housing was built to accommodate middle-class families, so the rowhouses of Jackson Ward are often more modest,

---

<sup>94</sup> Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, *op. cit.*

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

vernacular interpretations of established styles, while the homes along East Leigh Street or “Quality Row” were more refined.

The Maggie L. Walker House is an Italianate-style house with a mix of stylistic elements that date to its many alterations made over time. The house was constructed in 1883, and further expanded in 1889, 1892, and between 1922 and 1928. The home at 110½ East Leigh Street and the other buildings in the NHS have been restored to their ca. 1928 exterior appearance based on evidence in historic photographs. The house was preserved by Maggie L. Walker’s daughter-in-law and then her granddaughter, and later alterations from the period of National Park Service stewardship have focused on restoring the building to its Walker-ownership appearance. Typical Italianate-style elements include the elaborate corbels and heavily decorated cornice, the detailed brickwork, and the two-story front porch with turned balustrades. The materials and construction of the building stand apart from the other residential properties on the block.

*George W. Boyd, Builder of 110 ½ East Leigh Street*

George W. Boyd is responsible for constructing the home at 110½ East Leigh Street in 1883 for Dr. Ferguson. Ferguson had purchased the property in an unimproved state from the estate of Joseph Jackson in 1882.<sup>96</sup>The construction was announced in *The Virginia Star* on November 18, 1882.<sup>97</sup>

*“Mr. George W. Boyd, one of our most enterprising colored builders, is building a very handsome brick house on Leigh Street between First and Second. The house is two stories high, stock brick front and will contain some nine or ten rooms and be furnished with all the modern improvements. The style of the house is very attractive, and it will be an ornament to the neighborhood. It is being built for Dr. J. C. A. Ferguson, Assistant Superintendent of the Central Lunatic Asylum.”*

Boyd is best known for the construction of the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church in Richmond in 1887.<sup>98</sup> Relatively little is known about his life and contributions aside from these two buildings. Boyd was first listed in Richmond city directories in 1876 as a builder and carpenter, and he was listed as living and working at 914 North Third Street through 1915.<sup>99</sup> In the 1910 US population census, Boyd was listed as living at the 914 North Third Street address with his wife, Ellen D.

<sup>96</sup> City of Richmond Land Record, Deed Book 121, page 2.

<sup>97</sup> *The Virginia Star*, “Announcement: Building on Leigh Street.” November 18, 1882.

<sup>98</sup> Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, “Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church.”

<sup>99</sup> Chataigne & Gillis, *Richmond Street Directory*, 1877 page 297; 1881 p. 423; 1882-1883 p. 520. *Bow Richmond Directory*, 1876 p. 246; 1888 p. 162; 1911 p.253; 1915 p.372.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

Boyd, to whom he had been married for 44 years, and his adult daughter and son, Melvina Boyd and Arthur F. Boyd. It appears that Arthur worked with his father as a builder, and that Ellen and Melvina worked as nurses. The Boyds owned their home, and George was listed as “mulatto,” 64 years of age, and born ca. 1846.<sup>100</sup> The couple appears to have had nine children, of whom five survived. In 1922, Boyd appears to have moved his building practice to nearby 908 North Third Street.<sup>101</sup>

*Charles Thaddeus Russell, Architect*

Charles Thaddeus Russell (1875-1952) was a professor of architecture at Virginia Union University at the time that Walker commissioned him in 1922 to design expansions and alterations to her house.<sup>102</sup> Russell was a Jackson Ward native and lived there for much of his life.<sup>103</sup> Russell was educated at Hampton Institute, graduating in the class of 1899 with both his academic diploma and a certificate in carpentry.<sup>104</sup> He went on to become the supervisor of the Carpentry Division at Tuskegee Institute, before serving a dual appointment as instructor in manual training and superintendent of grounds at Virginia Union University in 1907.<sup>105</sup> Russell was intimately tied to the IOSL, and was commissioned by Walker to design the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank building at First and Marshall Streets, his first commission, which was completed in 1910.<sup>106</sup> This commission established Russell as the leading architect for Richmond’s African American community. Russell was known to employ mostly black contractors and artisans.<sup>107</sup>

Russell is known for a variety of building commissions over a long, rich career, including a number of houses, churches, and multi-use commercial buildings.<sup>108</sup> His work significantly contributed to the architectural character of his native Jackson Ward, although many of his buildings were destroyed when both I-64 and I-95 was constructed through the neighborhood in in the 1950s and 1960s.<sup>109</sup>

Through the 1910s, Russell continued to work on commissions for large public buildings, and in particular churches. He completed the Riverside Baptist Church and Rectory in 1914 in Richmond, collaborated with Harvey Nathaniel Johnson on the First Baptist Church in

---

<sup>100</sup> United States Federal Census, 1910. Richmond Monroe Ward, Richmond Virginia. Supervisor District no. 304, Enumeration District no. 145, Sheet no. 19B.

<sup>101</sup> Ibid.; Hill Directory Company, *op. cit.*, 1922. p.277.

<sup>102</sup> Mickler et al, *op. cit.*, p. 142.

<sup>103</sup> Wilson, Dreck Spurlock. *African American Architects: A Bibliographical Dictionary: 1856- 1945* 2004. “Charles Thaddeus Russell” p.510-513.

<sup>104</sup> Kollatz, Harry Jr. “Russell House Revival: Richmond’s First African American Architect Built a Legacy in Jackson Ward” Richmond Magazine, December 5, 2016.

<sup>105</sup> Ibid.

<sup>106</sup> Ibid.

<sup>107</sup> Kollatz, *op cit.*

<sup>108</sup> National Trust for Historic Preservation, “Four More African American Architects You Should Know About.”

<sup>109</sup> Campbell, *op cit.*, p. 154.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

Portsmouth in 1919, and renovated Sixth Mount Zion Baptist (originally constructed by George W. Boyd) in 1925.<sup>110</sup> Russell's work expanded to residential commissions, including faculty houses at Virginia Union University, a Georgian Revival-style home for Dr. W.H. Hughes in 1915, and a combination residence and apartment building for attorney J. Thomas Hewin.<sup>111</sup>

Russell's work at Walker's home coincided with the period of his greatest influence. His contributions to the Maggie L. Walker house between 1922 and 1928 include the removal of the nineteenth-century front porches and their replacement with an imposing one-story Colonial Revival-style porch and its enclosure on the second floor to create a sun room, the expansion of the home to the rear, the installation of an elevator to provide access between the first and second floors, and the alteration of the two front parlors by the addition of a Neo-Classical screen between the two rooms.<sup>112</sup>

Russell's final major architectural project was the Belgian Friendship Complex, constructed in collaboration with Belgian architects for the New York World's Fair in 1939. Russell served as assistant architect to Hugo Van Kuyck, and the International-style building was moved to Richmond after the fair closed. After the project completed, Russell retired, concluding a 33-year career as an architect. He died in 1952 in Jackson Ward.<sup>113</sup>

---

<sup>110</sup> Ibid.

<sup>111</sup> Ibid.

<sup>112</sup> Mickler et al, *op cit.*, pps. 49-57.

<sup>113</sup> Wilson, Dreck Spurlock. *African American Architects: A Bibliographical Dictionary: 1856- 1945* 2004. "Charles Thaddeus Russell" p.510-513.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Beers, F.W.

1876 and 1887 *Illustrated Atlas of the City of Richmond, VA*. Accessed online April 2019 at <https://www.loca.gov/item/2005630891/>

Baist, G.W.

1889 *Atlas of the City of Richmond, Virginia and Vicinity*. 1889. Accessed online April 2019 at <https://digital.library.vcu.edu/digital/collection/bai>

Bow Richmond Directory, 1876, 1888, 1911, 1915.

Campbell, Benjamin

2012 *Richmond's Unhealed History*. Richmond, VA: Brandylane Publishers Inc.

Chataigne & Gillis

1877, 1881, 1882, and 1883. Richmond Street Directory, Richmond, Virginia

City of Richmond Real Estate Search Program. Accessed online November 29, 2019 at

<https://apps.richmondgov.com/applications/propertysearch/default.aspx>

Colwell, Kathryn; J. Hill; S. Horner; K. Lucia; and M. Sadler, Sadler and Whitehead Architects. 2002 "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Jackson Ward Historic District (Additional Documentation)." 2002.

Eds, Margaret

2011 "When state Sen. Henry L. Marsh III unceremoniously shuttered the historic law firm a few weeks back, he pulled the shades on Richmond's most consequential legal association of the 20<sup>th</sup> century." *Style Weekly*, 2011. Accessed online in April 2019 at <https://www.styleweekly.com/richmond/closing-statement/Content?oid=1646015>

Ferguson, D.A.

1907 *Souvenir Views: Negro Enterprises & Residences, Richmond, Va*. 1907. Accessed online in April 2019 via Library of Congress at <https://www.loca.gov/resource/lhcbcb.82181/?sp=55>

Goodwin, R.C. and Assoc.

1995 *Archaeological Investigations at the Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site, Richmond, Virginia*.

Hill Directory Company. *Hill's Richmond City Directory*. Richmond, Virginia 1923, 1924, 1931, 1942, and 1943.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

Kollatz, Harry Jr.

2016 “Russell House Revival: Richmond’s First African American Architect Built a Legacy in Jackson Ward” *Richmond Magazine*, December 5 2016. Accessed online in April 2019 at <https://richmondmagazine.com/home/special-addresses/russell-house-revival/>.

Kraus, Nancy.

2005 “National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Jackson Ward Historic District (Boundary Increase).” March, 2005.

Marlowe, Gertrude Woodruff

1996 *Ransom for Many: A Life of Maggie Lena Walker*, 1996.

Museum Management Program, National Park Service. “Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site.” Accessed online in April 2019 at [https://www.nps.gov/museum/exhibits/maggie\\_walker/index.html](https://www.nps.gov/museum/exhibits/maggie_walker/index.html)

Mickler, Margaret Pearson and John M. Dickey, F.A.I.A.

1982 *Historic Structures Report, Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site*. 1982.

National Trust for Historic Preservation.

2001 “America’s 11 Most Endangered Historic Places 2001- Historic Jackson Ward.”

2000 “Four More African American Architects You Should Know About.” Accessed online in April 2019 at <https://savingplaces.org/stories/four-more-African-American-architects-you-should-know>

National Park Service, Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site, Richmond, VA

1981 Maggie L. Walker Oral History Project: Interviews with Mr. Anthony J. Binga, Mrs. Mamie Evelyn Walker Crawford, Mrs. Bernetta Young Plummer, Dr. Maggie Laura Walker Lewis, Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell Walker Randolph, and Mr. Armistead Walker, 1981. Volumes I and II. Accessed on-site at MAWA Archives.

2017 *Foundation Document: Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site, Virginia*. June, 2017.

n.d. “Census and Richmond Times Dispatch Research, 116 East Leigh Street.” Accessed on-site at MAWA Archives.

n.d (a) *Finding Aid: Right Worthy Grand Council, Independent Order of St. Luke Records, Catalog No. 9388 (Collection)*.

n.d. (b) *Finding Aid: Maggie Lena Walker Family Papers, 1854-1970 (bulk dates 1900-1935), Catalog No. MAWA 99 (Collection)*

National Park Service, Subject Guides. “Civil Rights in America” November 14, 2017.

Accessed online in May 2019 at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/civilrights/index.htm>

*Richmond Planet* archives, accessed via newspapers.com. April 2019.

*Richmond Times Dispatch* archives, accessed via newspapers.com. April 2019.



Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

Richmond (City) Recorder of Deeds

1979 Deed of Sale, June 29, 1979 from Maggie Laura Walker Lewis and John Lewis to the United States of America. Deed Book 754, page 1325.

Salmon, John; J. Kausner; and A. Neville

2007 "Jackson Ward Historic District Boundary Expansion." National Register Nomination. December 7, 2007.

Sanborn Map Company

1895 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Richmond, Independent Cities, Virginia*. 1895, 1905, 1924, and 1925. Accessed online in April 2019 at [https://www.loca.gov/item/sanborn09064\\_003/](https://www.loca.gov/item/sanborn09064_003/).

Sanders, Suzanne (RC Goodwin & Assoc.)

1994 Archaeological Site Record for DHR File Number 44HE0827, Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site, Richmond, Virginia

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

2009 "House, 112 East Leigh Street, DHR # 127-0237-0347 and 127-0275.

Virginia Foundation for the Humanities

n.d. "Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church." Accessed online in April 2019 at <http://www.aahistoricsitesva.org/items/show/389?tour=11&index=34>.

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

1976 "Jackson Ward Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: 1976.

Virginia Museum of History and Culture

n.d. "Jim Crow to Civil Rights in Virginia." Accessed online in April 2019 at <https://www.virginiahistory.org/collections-and-resources/virginia-history-explorerer/jim-crow-civil-rights-virginia>.

Williams, Michael Paul

2015 "Richmond's Segregation is by Design." *Richmond Times Dispatch*, April 20, 2015. Accessed online in April 2019 at [https://www.richmond.com/news/local/michael-paul-williams/williams-richmond-s-segregation-is-by-design/article\\_7539dea6-9142-515a-9d56-c0adcd5f3fd1.html](https://www.richmond.com/news/local/michael-paul-williams/williams-richmond-s-segregation-is-by-design/article_7539dea6-9142-515a-9d56-c0adcd5f3fd1.html).

Wilson, Dreck Spurlock, editor

2004 *African American Architects: A Bibliographical Dictionary: 1856- 1945*.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

---

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  
 previously listed in the National Register (Maggie Walker House, 110½ E. Leigh St.)  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark (Maggie Walker House, 110½ E. Leigh St.)  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency (Maggie L. Walker NHS, 110½ East Leigh Street, Richmond, VA)  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

---

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 0.372948 Acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Or**  
**UTM References**

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: 18N (s) Easting: 284671 Northing: 4158441

**Verbal Boundary Description<sup>114</sup>** (Describe the boundaries of the property).

The boundary of the Maggie L. Walker NHS, owned and operated by the United States Department of the Interior – National Park Service is as follows: The west lot line of 110½ East Leigh Street on the west; the south lot lines of 110½ through 118 East Leigh Street on the south; the east lot lines of 118 East Leigh Street and 600-602 North Second Street, and the north lot lines of 602 North Second Street and 110½ through 118 East Leigh Street on the north.

Note: The above-described boundary is for the Maggie L. Walker NHS that is presently owned and managed by the National Park Service as a museum and educational center. The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 authorized a somewhat larger area, although NPS ownership does not presently extend to properties east of North Second Street

Section 511 of the 1978 Act states:

- a) “The Secretary is authorized to establish the Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "historic site") in the city of Richmond, Virginia.
- (b) The historic site shall comprise the area extending east from the western boundary of the Maggie L. Walker House at 113 (*sic*) East Leigh Street in Richmond, Virginia, to Third Street and extending north from an east-west line which coincides with the front property line of such house to an east-west line which coincides with the north side of the alleyway immediately at the rear of such house. Following timely notice in writing to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate of his intention to do so, the Secretary may make minor revisions in the boundaries of the historic site by publication of a map or other revised boundary description in the Federal Register.
- (c) Within the boundaries of the historic site, the Secretary may acquire lands and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from any other Federal agency. Any property within such boundaries owned by the State of Virginia or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.”

<sup>114</sup> The boundary of the NRHP-listed/NHL Maggie L. Walker House does not change.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

Source: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-92/pdf/STATUTE-92-Pg3467.pdf>

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected).

The boundaries of the Maggie L. Walker NHS include the NRHP/VLR/NHL-listed Maggie L. Walker House (and carriage house/garage) at 110½ East Leigh Street as well as all other buildings within the NHS that are owned, operated, and interpreted as a museum by the National Park Service. As noted above, the 1978 National Parks and Recreation Act authorized a somewhat larger area for the NHS, although National Park Service ownership does not currently extend to properties located east of North Second Street.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Geoffrey B. Henry, Senior Architectural Historian  
organization: AECOM  
street & number: 12420 Milestone Center Drive, Suite 150  
city or town: Germantown state: MD zip code: 20876  
e-mail Geoffrey.Henry@acem.com  
date: January 10, 2021

---

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Figure 1: Site Location Map

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
 Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
 County and State



Figure 2: Maggie L. Walker NHS, NRHP Boundary and Exterior Photo Location Map

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Source: Margaret Pearson Mickler and John M. Dickey, F.A.I.A. Historic Structures Report, Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site. 1982.





<b>AECOM</b>	 Photo Location	N
<b>Interior Photo Locations</b> Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site Richmond, VA		
		 

Figure 3: Interior Photo Location Map of the Maggie Walker House at 110 1/2 East Leigh Street  
Sections 9-end page 47

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

**Photographs**

**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site  
City or Vicinity: Richmond  
County: 760 State: VA

Photographer: Unless otherwise credited, photography by Geoffrey Henry, AECOM.  
Photographs 18, 19, 20, and 24 are by Frank Ruggles (June 27, 2008) and used courtesy of the Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site.

Date Photographed: February 11-14, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0001

View: Overall view of the Maggie L. Walker NHS as seen from the intersection of East Leigh Street and North Second Street, camera facing north.

Photo 2 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0002

View: A view of the southwest façades of 110½ (Maggie Walker House), 112, 114, 116, and 118 East Leigh Street, camera facing east.

Photo 3 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0003

View: A view of southwest facades of 110½ (Maggie Walker House), 112, 114, 116, and 118 East Leigh Street, camera facing north.

Photo 4 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0004

View: A view of the southeast elevation of 118 East Leigh Street, the public entrance to the NHS, and the southeast corner of 600 North Second Street, camera facing southwest.

Photo 5 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0005

View: A view of the Maggie L. Walker NHS entrance through to the interior courtyard, and the southeast façade of 600 North Second Street, camera facing northwest.



Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

Photo 6 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0006

View: A view of the southeast façades of 600 (left) and 602 North Second Street (right), camera facing northwest.

Photo 7 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0007

View: A view of the North Second Street entrance to the Maggie L. Walker NHS, camera facing west.

Photo 8 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0008

View: A view of the buildings along North Second Street, including the southeast façades of 602 and 600 North Second Street (foreground), and the southeast elevation of 118 East Leigh Street (background), camera facing southwest.

Photo 9 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0009

View: A view of the northeast elevations of 602 North Second Street (foreground), the comfort station, and the façade of the carriage house (rear) behind the Maggie Walker House, along the alley behind the Maggie L. Walker NHS, camera facing northwest.

Photo 10 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0010

View: A view of the courtyard in the center of the Maggie L. Walker NHS, camera facing southwest.

Photo 11 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0011

View: The southwest elevation of the Maggie Walker House, 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing northeast.

Photo 12 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0012

View: Detail view of the cornice and decorative lintels at the Maggie Walker House, 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing north.

Photo 13 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0013

View: The porch and enclosed second-story porch at the Maggie Walker House, 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing east.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

Photo 14 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0014

View: Detail of the porch and Maggie L. Walker NHS sign, Maggie Walker House, 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing east.

Photo 15 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0015

View: Detail of the two south entrances to the Maggie Walker House, 110½ East Leigh Street, with the former entrance to Dr. Jones' medical practice on the left, camera facing northeast.

Photo 16 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0016

View: View of the interior courtyard, showing the southeast (rear) elevations of 110½ East Leigh Street and of the associated carriage house/garage, camera facing northwest.

Photo 17 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0017

View: Northeast façade of the carriage house/garage behind 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing west.

Photo 18 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0018

View: Interior view of the Maggie Walker House at 110 ½ East Leigh Street, showing the parlor and alterations/additions made by architect Charles T. Russell, camera facing southwest.

Photo 19 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0019

View: Interior view of the library of the Maggie Walker House, 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing east.

Photo 20 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0020

View: Interior view of corridor in the enclosed side porch of the Maggie Walker House, 110 ½ East Leigh Street, camera facing southwest.

Photo 21 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0021

View: Interior view of the Maggie Walker House kitchen, camera facing east.

Photo 22 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0022

View: Interior view of the dining room, Maggie Walker House, 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing northeast.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

Photo 23 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0023

View: Detail view of the tin ceiling Maggie Walker House dining room, camera facing west.

Photo 24 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0024

View: Interior view of Maggie Walker's second-floor bedroom, Maggie Walker House, 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing southwest.

Photo 25 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0025

View: Detail of fireplace and mantle in Maggie Walker's second-floor bedroom, Maggie Walker House, 110 ½ East Leigh Street, camera facing southeast.

Photo 26 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0026

View: Interior view of fireplace and mantle in a second-story bedroom, Maggie Walker House, 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing northeast.

Photo 27 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0027

View: An interior view of the elevator installed by architect Charles T. Russell, Maggie Walker House 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing northeast.

Photo 28 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0028

View: The southwest façades of the double house at 112 East Leigh Street (left) and 114 East Leigh Street (right), camera facing northeast.

Photo 29 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0029

View: A view along the porch of 112 East Leigh Street toward Maggie Walker House (110½ East Leigh Street), with porch and entry details, camera facing northwest.

Photo 30 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0030

View: Oblique of the 112 East Leigh Street porch, camera facing north.

Photo 31 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0031

View: Interior view of courtyard looking toward the southeast elevation of 110½ East Leigh Street and the southwest elevation of 112 East Leigh Street, camera facing west.

Photo 32 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0032

View: Detail view of the reconstructed porch at 114 East Leigh Street, camera facing northeast.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

Photo 33 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0032

View: View of the southwest façades of 116 and 118 East Leigh Street, camera facing east.

Photo 34 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0034

View: Detail view of the entry and porch of 116 East Leigh Street.

Photo 35 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0035

View: A view of the southeast elevations of 118 East Leigh Street (left), and the façades of 600 and 602 North Second Street (right), camera facing north.

Photo 36 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0036

View: Detail view of the reconstructed porch along the southeast elevation of 118 East Leigh Street, camera facing north.

Photo 37 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0037

View: View of the northwest (rear) elevation of 602 North Second Street, camera facing north.

Photo 38 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0038

View: A view of the southwest façade of the comfort station from the courtyard of the NHS, camera facing north.

**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.A. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 CA. Street, NW, Washington, DCA.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 1 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0001

View: Overall view of the NHS as seen from the intersection of East Leigh Street and North Second Street, camera facing north.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 2 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0002

View: A view of the southwest façades of 110½ (Maggie Walker House), 112, 114, 116, and 118 East Leigh Street, camera facing east.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 3 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0003

View: A view of southwest facades of 110½ (Maggie Walker House), 112, 114, 116, and 118 East Leigh Street, camera facing north.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 4 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0004

View: A view of the southeast elevation of 118 East Leigh Street, the public entrance to the NHS, and the southeast corner of 600 North Second Street, camera facing southwest.



Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 5 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0005

View: A view of the NHS entrance through to the interior courtyard, and the southeast façade of 600 North Second Street, camera facing northwest.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 6 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0006

View: A view of the southeast façades of 600 (left) and 602 North Second Street (right), camera facing northwest.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 7 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0007

View: A view of the North Second Street entrance to the Maggie L. Walker NHS, camera facing west.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 8 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0008

View: A view of the buildings along North Second Street, including the southeast façades of 602 and 600 North Second Street (foreground), and the southeast elevation of 118 East Leigh Street (background), camera facing southwest.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 9 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0009

View: A view of the northeast elevations of 602 North Second Street (foreground), the carriage house (rear) behind the Maggie Walker House, and the façade of the carriage house (rear) behind the Maggie Walker House, along the alley behind the Maggie L. Walker NHS, camera facing northwest.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 10 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0010

View: A view of the courtyard in the center of the Maggie L. Walker NHS, camera facing southwest.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 11 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0011

View: The southwest elevation of the Maggie Walker House, 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing northeast.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 12 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0012

View: Detail view of the cornice and decorative lintels at the Maggie Walker House, 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing north.



Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 13 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0013

View: The porch and enclosed second-story porch at the Maggie Walker House, 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing east.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 14 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0014

View: A detail of the porch and Maggie L. Walker NHS sign, Maggie Walker House, 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing east.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 15 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0015

View: Detail of the two south entrances to the Maggie Walker House, 110½ East Leigh Street, with the former entrance to Dr. Jones' medical practice on the left, camera facing northeast.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 16 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0016

View: A view of the interior courtyard, showing the southeast (rear) elevations of 110½ East Leigh Street and of the associated carriage house, camera facing northwest.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 17 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0017

View: Northeast façade of the carriage house/garage behind 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing west.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 18 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0018

View: Interior view of the Maggie Walker House at 110 ½ East Leigh Street, showing the parlor and alterations/additions made by architect Charles T. Russell, camera facing southwest.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 19 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0019

View: Interior view of the library of the Maggie Walker House, 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing east.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 20 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0020

View: Interior view of corridor in the enclosed side porch of the Maggie Walker House, 110 ½ East Leigh Street, camera facing southwest.



Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 21 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0021

View: Interior view of the Maggie Walker House kitchen, camera facing east.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 22 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0022

View: Interior view of the dining room, Maggie Walker House, 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing northeast.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 23 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0023

View: Detail view of the tin ceiling Maggie Walker House dining room, camera facing west.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State

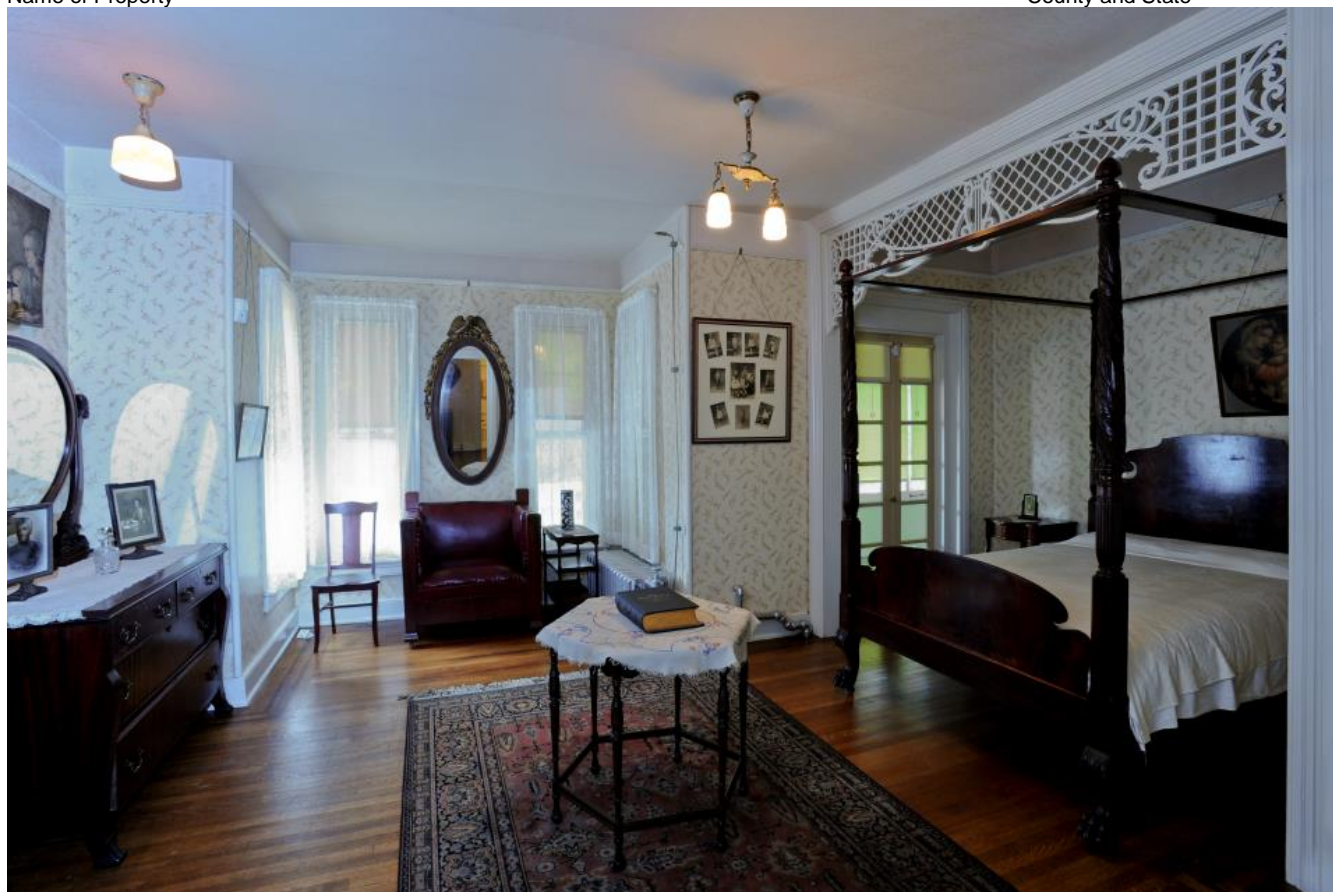


Photo 24 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0024

View: An interior view of Maggie Walker's second-floor bedroom, Maggie Walker House, 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing southwest.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 25 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0025

View: Detail of fireplace and mantle in Maggie Walker's second-floor bedroom, Maggie Walker House, 110 ½ East Leigh Street, camera facing southeast.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 26 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0026

View: Interior view of fireplace and mantel in a second-story bedroom, Maggie Walker House, 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing northeast.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 27 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0027

View: An interior view of the elevator installed by architect Charles T. Russell, Maggie Walker House 110½ East Leigh Street, camera facing northeast.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 28 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0028

View: The southwest façades of the double house at 112 East Leigh Street (left) and 114 East Leigh Street (right), camera facing northeast.



Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 29 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0029

View: A view along the porch of 112 East Leigh Street toward Maggie Walker House (110½ East Leigh Street), with porch and entry details, camera facing northwest.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 30 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0030

View: Oblique view of the 112 East Leigh Street porch, camera facing north.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 31 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0031

View: Interior view of courtyard looking toward the southeast elevation of 110½ East Leigh Street and the southwest elevation of 112 East Leigh Street, camera facing west.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 32 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0032

View: Detail view of the reconstructed porch at 114 East Leigh Street, camera facing northeast.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 33 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0032

View: View of the southwest façades of 116 and 118 East Leigh Street, camera facing east.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 34 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0034

View: Detail view of the entry and reconstructed porch of 116 East Leigh Street.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 35 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0035

View: A view of the southeast elevations of 118 East Leigh Street (left), and the façades of 600 and 602 North Second Street (right), camera facing north.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 36 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0036

View: Detail view of the reconstructed porch along the southeast elevation of 118 East Leigh Street, camera facing north.



Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 37 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0037

View: View of the northwest (rear) elevation of 602 North Second Street, camera facing north.

Walker, Maggie L. National Historic Site  
Name of Property

Richmond (City), Virginia  
County and State



Photo 38 of 38: VA\_RichmondIndependentCity\_MaggieLWalkerNHS\_0038

View: A view of the southwest façade of the comfort station from the courtyard of the NHS, camera facing north.