

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.

VLR Listed: 12/12/2019
NRHP Listed: 2/27/2020

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Christ and Grace Episcopal Church

Other names/site number: DHR No. 123-5506

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: 1545 South Sycamore Street

City or town: Petersburg State: VA County: Independent City

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B XC D

<p>Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Title :</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/religious facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; STONE: Slate; GLASS

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

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church is a substantial brick Gothic Revival church in Petersburg, Virginia. It was built in two sections. The first, known as Grace Church Chapel, was the parish house for a future church complex. It was built in 1925 and served, from 1928 to 1953, as the home of Christ Episcopal Church. The parish received its current name in 1953 after it merged with Grace Church. The nave and chancel of the completed complex were added in 1955 and the church opened in 1957 for the merged congregation. Since that time, the building has seen no further additions. The property occupies a prominent location on the edge of a historic early twentieth-century suburb. The complex consists of a large, seven-bay nave with a steep gable roof carried on exposed hammer head trusses, with a tall vestibule projecting to the west and a short choir and chancel extending to the east. The nave is connected to a two-story parish hall building to the south by a recessed hyphen forming a west-facing courtyard. The overall building is characterized by steep slate roofs, tall, arched windows in bays defined by pier buttresses, stone trim, quoins, and weatherings, and a well-preserved interior focused on a carved stone altar and reredos in the east end of the chancel. Contributing resources consist of the 1925/1955 church/parish hall building and a c. 1900 brick wall. Noncontributing resources are a 2005 picnic shelter, a 1973 bell tower, and a 2008 labyrinth, all of which postdate the property's period of significance. The complex is in very good condition and possesses high levels of historic integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It has seen very little change since it was constructed.

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

Narrative Description

Setting

The church property is located on a parcel of combined lots on the northeastern corner of the City of Petersburg's early twentieth-century streetcar suburb of Walnut Hill, on the east side of Sycamore Street, a principal north-south route through the city. The parcel slopes down from a flat area at the center to the east and west. Parking is located just behind the church, on a lower lot to the east, and on a former residential lot to the north. The former residential lot is surrounded by a low brick wall built of Arts-and-Crafts-era clinker brick. Other site features include a small, separate bell tower structure to the south of the Parish House and a stone-paved labyrinth garden to the north of the church installed in 2008.

Church Section - Exterior

The site slopes from the east towards Sycamore Street, so that the basement story is aboveground at the south side and west front of the parish hall, facing the street and underground at the rear. The building is made up of two parts, both largely unchanged since construction: the three-story parish house and the hyphen that extends from it, built in 1925, and the church itself, which opened in 1957. The church consists of a Gothic Revival nave with a projecting chancel located, in keeping with medieval practice, at the east end. Together, the church and parish house sections form an open quadrangle facing Sycamore Street, which has in recent decades been developed as a memorial garden. While there is a fully finished basement under the Parish House, the area under the church is only partially finished to contain a choir room in the front and a boiler room at the rear. The two sections each have separate, adjoining and interconnected boiler rooms.

The church section consists of an impressive seven-bay nave with eight-course American-bond brick walls, stone trim, and a steeply pitched slate roof with copper-colored gutters and downspouts. Stone door and window trim are, in most cases, flanked by regular stone quoins. The gable ends are faced with brick parapets topped by stone copings. All of the windows are filled with stained glass dating from the late nineteenth to the late twentieth centuries. Of the side windows lighting the nave, all but one of the north windows are filled with stone tracery. The large east and west windows are also filled with tracery. These windows have Gothic Revival-style stained glass made by the Willet Studio of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as do the smaller windows in the chancel, balcony stairs, and the adjoining vestibules and passages. The westernmost window on the north side and all of the south windows do not feature tracery, but are instead filled with late nineteenth-century memorial windows retrieved from old Grace Church.

The side bays are separated by pier buttresses topped with gablets, each with a single set of angled stone shoulders just below. The end buttresses also extend up to small gablets which provide an architectonic support to the roof parapets. A small vestibule projects from the north at the east end of the nave. It is detailed to match the rest of the church, with a shed roof, buttresses, and a stone door surround.

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

The main entry projects from the west end of the nave under the main roof. This section contains the narthex, which is located below a gallery, flanked by the two stairs leading to the upper level. This gabled section, which is narrower than the body of the nave, is ornamented with horizontal stone belt courses, a Celtic cross at the apex, and a pair of massive buttresses flanking the entry. Each of these is distinguished by two sets of angled stone weatherings and a stone gablet at the top. The entry bay serves to give the entire building the slender appearance of a Gothic church and conceals the bulk of the actual nave, which is four feet wider and considerably less tall than the original 1925 parish hall section. An increased sense of height is provided by depressing the floor of the narthex (and with it the main entry door) three steps below the nave.

The projecting lower wall containing the entry door is topped by a sloping stone coping with a raised center. The double-leaf wood door is deeply set in a molded stone Gothic arch opening, surrounded by a narrow label mold, and flanked by irregular stone quoins. It is located at the top of a flight of stone steps. Two carved stone ornaments representing Christ and God's Grace, symbolizing the contributions of both Christ Church and Grace Church, are located to each side of the entry. Above the door, a large, tripartite west window filled with tracery illuminates the west end of the church.

A matching chancel, narrower and lower than the nave, projects to the east. The three-bay wing features small buttresses and paired arched windows. Due to the intersection with the parish house on the south side of the chancel, only one window lights the interior on that side. A large tripartite east window, filled with stone tracery, is placed high in the east end. It features stained glass depicting Christ the King ruling over heaven and earth and surrounded by the heavenly host. A small buttressed ambulatory projects from the chancel on the north side to aid in circulation on the interior.

Interior

The interior of the church is simply detailed and characterized by roughly textured plaster walls. An impressive series of hammer beam trusses conceals an internal steel structure. Pointed-arch openings lead to the chancel and the balcony. The otherwise plain narthex is distinguished by three internal stone steps leading up to the church and terra cotta Art-and-Crafts style floor tiles. The balcony above is fronted by a line of flush panels. The rafters are carried on widely spaced purlins. The entire roof structure was, from the start, painted "Carolina Blue" at the direction of rector Boston M. Lackey, who was a native of North Carolina. The nave contains blond-finished slip pews, carpeted aisles to the center and each side, and large, cylindrical pendant light fixtures. The relative simplicity of the nave guarantees that the eye will be immediately drawn to the stone altar and its carved reredos at the east end.

The choir portion of the chancel is separated from the nave by an arched stone opening. It is reached by three steps flanked by flat paneled rails. The pulpit, first used at Christ Church when it was located in the parish house wing, features carved tracery at the head of the flat paneled sides. It is located on the left side. A revolving lectern and baptismal font are aligned along the opposite side. Gothic hymn boards are placed to each side of the chancel arch. Some of the church furnishings were brought to the building from the old Grace Church, such as the marble

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

font and brass railings. Reading desks for the daily office are just behind. Choir seating is placed to each side of the central aisle, screened by continuous paneled desks. The organ console is placed behind the pulpit. The aisle is paved with sections of handmade, terra cotta, Arts-and-Crafts style floor tiles. Plain tiles are interspersed with tiles with incised ornament and surrounded by borders of cream colored tiles

The sanctuary, raised one step above the choir, occupies the easternmost bay of the chancel. The sanctuary walls are lined with ashlar stone wainscot panels. A high-backed bishop's throne, matching the rest of the church furnishings, is located to the north side of the altar, while the south is filled with clergy seats. The sanctuary is floored with panels of Arts-and-Crafts style tiles bordered with cream-colored tiles that are interspersed with tiles depicting religious symbols. The central altar, raised on three steps, is linked to the window above by means of a carved stone reredos. The reredos is topped by a carved stone cornice. It features an applied wooden cross with the outer quadrants occupied by stone carvings representing the four evangelists. The outer edge is lined with a stone band carrying smaller carved shields bearing the symbols of the twelve apostles. It is flanked by recessed square-topped niches topped with filigree trim. The exposed portions of a pipe organ, most of which is concealed in a second-floor chamber to the south of the chancel, are located on a deep shelf extending from the south wall over the choir stalls.

Parish House Section – Exterior

The adjoining parish house section is built of eight-course American bond brick and is sheltered beneath a steeply sloping slate roof. It was designed to serve as a free-standing interim church building, entered by a segmentally arched doorway centered on the west end of the lower level. This level has always housed a double row of Sunday school rooms. The west elevation is characterized by a narrow three-story front flanked by paired buttresses. Narrow two-story, transept-like projections to each side feature short cross gable roofs. The southern projection contains a broad wooden staircase that gives access to the main hall on the floor above. Another similar projection, located toward the east end of the south wall, adds architectural interest to the south front. Windows in the central part of the east end were infilled in 1955 when the main room was adapted to serve as a parish hall. In recent years, structural problems in the side walls forced the parish to add tie rods attached to horizontal steel bars on the exterior at both the top of the walls and the first-floor levels.

The three window bays that illuminate the side walls of the main hall are divided by brick buttresses, each with angled cast-stone shoulders. Almost all of the original metal casement windows were recently replaced. The small casements and the windows on the west front have not been replaced. The slate-covered gable roof is concealed behind a stone-coped western parapet topped by a stone cross. A delicate metal-clad Gothic Revival miniature domed belfry rises at the center of the roof, inspired by medieval prototypes.

Interior

The original social hall, adapted in 1925 to serve as a chapel, now serves its original purpose. It has an arched ceiling which conceals the scissors trusses that actually support the roof. There are

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

three windows on each side and a balcony at the west end with a lightweight turned baluster rail. Two small openings to the south side of the balcony opening originally served motion picture projectors in a small projection room that is fire-proofed with sheet metal. The main staircase from the basement entry leads to a small narthex in the west end. Like the other staircase in the parish house, the front stair has a closed stringer; narrow, closely set verticals, and square newel posts. The narthex is lit by a tripartite metal casement window with cast-stone tracery heads on the interior. The parish house interior incorporates simple architrave molding, transoms over the doors, and six-panel doors.

A wing or hyphen projecting from the east end of the north side of the 1925 parish house links it to the 1955 church section. This hyphen contains the church offices and other support functions. A staircase is located adjoining Lackey Hall in the hyphen. Weekday entry to the church office is provided by an arched door at grade that opens onto the stairway midway between stories. A service entry to the rear is located opposite it. The service entry, served by a short handicapped ramp, was given a new brick porch with arched opening in recent decades. The first floor contains the Rector's Office, equipped with a fireplace, and other support rooms. A large women's "guild room," now the library, is located on the second floor of this section. It is lit by three large wall dormers facing west.

Inventory of Secondary Resources

Clinker Brick Wall (contributing structure, c. 1900)

The site includes a lot to the north of the church that was formerly the site of an early twentieth-century house. The lot, which now contains a parking lot, is surrounded by an unusual brick wall made of the kinds of clinker brick with deliberately distorted forms that was popular within the Arts-and-Crafts movement in the early twentieth century. The wall is made of regular red brick with frequently placed, randomly distributed clinker bricks projecting from the face of the wall. The wall is stabilized by tall brick piers with corbelled brick caps placed at the ends of the straight and curved runs. A coping is formed by a course of very irregular bricks placed vertically along the top of the wall and the piers. The wall runs around substantial sections of the north, west, and south sides of the tract. A curving section of the wall that borders a former alley located just north of the church appears to be the western half of a vehicle gate to the property.

Bell Tower (noncontributing structure, 1973)

A small, modern, brick bell tower is located to the south of the parish house. The structure consists of two interlocking planes of brick with a central pointed arch, from which the original Grace Church bell hangs. It was built in 1973 in memory of Ada Crass Pollard.

Picnic Shelter (noncontributing structure, 2005)

The open picnic shelter consists of six bays of treated wood posts and manufactured trusses supporting a shallow asphalt shingle gable roof. It has a concrete slab floor. It was given in 2005 by Maureen F. and Phillip H. McClure in memory of Mildred H. and H.M. McClure.

Labyrinth Garden (noncontributing object, 2008)

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

A landscaped, stone-paved labyrinth garden stands to the northeast of the church. It was built in 2008.

Integrity

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church has excellent integrity of location and setting as the building occupies its original site and the property overall remains in a suburban setting characterized by early to mid-twentieth century dwellings on large lots with mature landscaping. The church/parish house building has high integrity of design, workmanship, and materials, as few alterations have occurred to the building since it was completed in 1957. As noted above, the metal casement windows on the side elevations of the parish house section recently were replaced. All other major elements of the building's exterior materials, however, are intact. Character-defining features of the Late Gothic Revival style are abundant and range from the building's orientation and placement of the chancel to the stone tracery and stained glass windows, steeply sloping slated-covered roof, entrances with stone embellishments, and interior finishes that include plaster, Arts-and-Crafts decorative tiles, and ashlar stone. The sanctuary's vaulted ceiling, still painted the original "Carolina Blue" is a major design element on the interior, as is the historic chancel. The property's integrity of association is clearly evidenced by the architectural style, the materials and workmanship that combine mid-twentieth century modern materials such as a steel frame with more traditional brick, stone, and plaster, and the suburban setting. Likewise, Christ and Grace Episcopal Church has integrity of feeling as a suburban congregation's house of worship that was designed to evoke historic symbolism of the Episcopal denomination while meeting the needs of a modern congregation.

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
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

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1925-1960

Significant Dates

1925

1957

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Watson, Frank Rushmore

Thompson, William Heyl

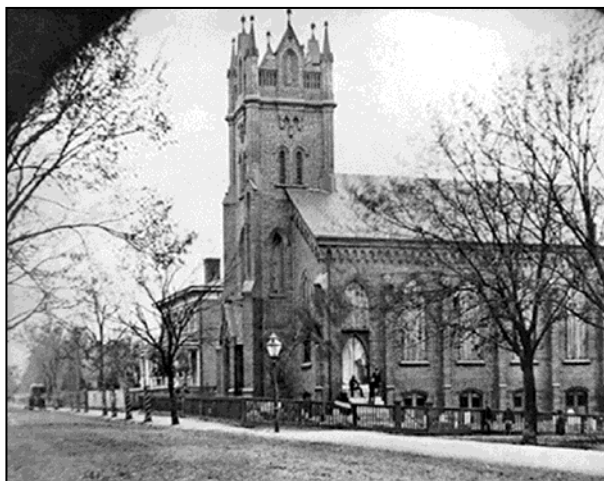
Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
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.)

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, with a period of significance from 1925 to 1960, which covers the first phase of construction and the building's ultimate completion in the late 1950s. It is an outstanding example of the kinds of architectural designs that were commissioned by parishes of the Protestant Episcopal denomination in the first decades of the twentieth century, when the Gothic Revival movement was at its height. It is the only example in the Petersburg locality of the late Gothic Revival, and closely related to similar churches across the region. The church, which draws on Early English Gothic precedents, is also significant as a late example of the continued use of Gothic Revival detailing in the mid-twentieth century and as the passing on of work between members of a highly respected ecclesiastical single firm over a thirty-year period. The original architect, Frank Watson, is recognized as a leading proponent of the movement and his successor, William Heyl Thompson, adapted his design to the reduced expectations of the post-World War II era. The church building is also unusual due to its unaltered condition. Very few changes have been made since its two sections were completed in 1925 and 1957, respectively. The property meets Criteria Consideration A for religious properties as its significance pertains to its architectural design.

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



1. Grace Episcopal Church, begun in 1859, completed in 1870.

In the period leading up to the Civil War, St. Paul's Church, located in the center of Petersburg, was the only Episcopal church serving the city's growing population. Grace Church, Petersburg's second Episcopal church, was founded in 1841-1842 as a mission on Piamingo Street in the older, working-class section of town along Old Street (now Grove Avenue). That church building was replaced by a brick edifice on Old Street, completed in 1851. The

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

congregation, having experienced substantial growth, left the Old Street neighborhood and began construction of a new Gothic Revival-style church on fashionable High Street just before the beginning of the Civil War. The church basement was occupied in 1861, but due to the economic devastation resulting from the Civil War, the building was not completed until 1870.¹

By the third decade of the twentieth century, the demographic makeup of the city's population had undergone significant change. A large portion of the membership of the church had relocated their homes from the older part of the city to the new suburb of Walnut Hill to the south. A number of members wished to build a new church in that neighborhood. The parish's new rector, Rev. Dr. Edwin R. Carter, thought that the move was a good idea and promoted it. In 1923, the membership voted to purchase a site on Sycamore Street in Walnut Hill and build a new church. The church would eventually stand on two original lots of the Walnut Hill subdivision plus two adjoining parcels.

The parish employed the renowned ecclesiastical architect Frank Rushmore Watson to design the new building, which was to begin as a mission called Grace Church Chapel. The first phase of a planned full-scale church was begun in 1925 with the opening of the parish house wing furnished and equipped to serve as a chapel. A portion of the Grace Church parishioners began to the worship in the new location.² The proposed main church section differed in detail but not in substance from what was built thirty years later: it was substantially taller and more delicate in detail. Both naves were seven bays long and both buildings featured narrow three-bay chancels. The original had a pair of doors on the front and slender twin buttress to each side.



2. Preliminary Sketch of Grace Church Chapel by Frank R. Watson of Watson, Edkins, and Thompson, 9 August 1924 [collection of Christ and Grace Episcopal Church]. Only the portions at the center and to the right were built as designed [Christ and Grace Episcopal Church].

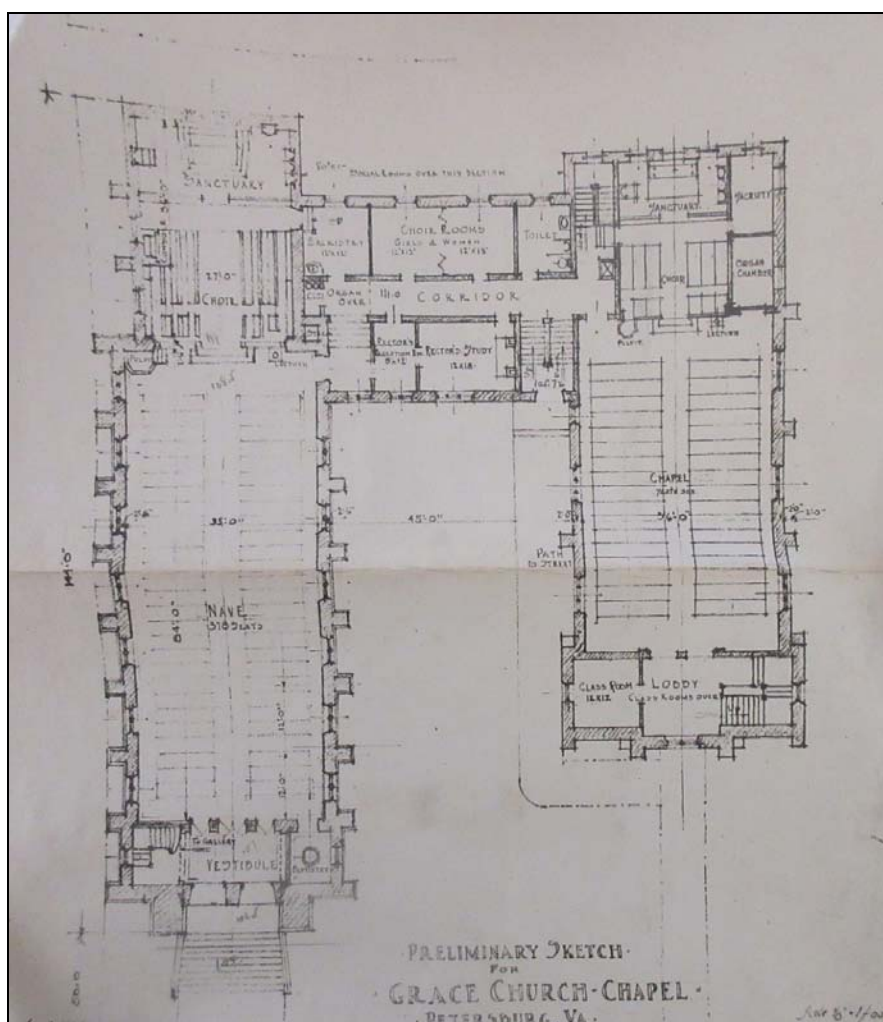
¹ "Grace Protestant Episcopal Church in Petersburg, Diocese of Southern Virginia, 1841-1941." Commemorative booklet, Christ and Grace Episcopal Church, 1941.

² "Grace Protestant Episcopal Church in Petersburg," 1941.

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

Frank R. Watson (1859-1940), was a talented ecclesiastical architect and the designer of many Catholic, Lutheran, and Episcopal churches in the mid-Atlantic region, including Christ and St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Norfolk (1910) and St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Richmond (1928). Frank R. Watson began designing Catholic churches in 1887 with the firm of Edwin F. Durang. He set up his own firm in 1883, partnering with Samuel Huckel in 1902. Huckel died in 1917 and in 1922 Watson established in association with George E. Edkins and William Heyl Thompson (1892-1974). After Watson's death in 1940, Thompson continued the firm on his own, designing mostly churches, including St. James Episcopal Church in Newport, Delaware (1949) and Calvary Episcopal Church in Wilmington, Delaware (1946).³ It was natural for Rector Boston M. Lackey to return to the original architectural design and the successor architectural firm of the original architect.



3. Frank R. Watson of Watson, Edkins, and Thompson. Preliminary Sketch for Grace Church Chapel. 9 August 1924 [collection of Christ and Grace Episcopal Church].

³ Online Resource: Philadelphia Architects and Buildings Project, Philadelphia Athenaeum.

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

The L-shaped parish house was built in 1925 as designed by Watson, Edkins, and Thompson. The main room (labelled “Chapel” on the preliminary drawings but clearly intended to become the parish hall after the main church was built) served as the sanctuary for the next thirty years. It contained a small, but fully equipped divided chancel, including antiphonal (divided into two facing sections) choir seating. Sunday school rooms were located on the lower level, as they still are. The north wing contained a boiler room and children’s choir room on the basement level, a rector’s office and choir room on the first floor, and a women’s guild room on the second floor. Both the rector’s office and guild room incorporated fireplaces. The building was known as Grace Church Chapel.



4. The chancel of Christ Church when it was located in the Parish House [left, collection of Christ and Grace Episcopal Church].
5. Christ Church, 1953 [right, collection of Christ and Grace Episcopal Church].

When the time came for the entire congregation to make the move to the new location, many members decided that they did not want to leave their old home. The rector and about 150 members left and moved to the new location. Grace Church Chapel became a separate parish in 1928 and took the name of Christ Church at its new location. The original Grace Church continued operation on High Street. It did not, however, prosper in its old location due to Petersburg’s changing demographics.

The young Rev. Boston M. Lackey, Jr. was called as rector of Christ Church in 1952. By that time, the Grace Church congregation recognized that only fourteen of its less than 100 members were under the age of seventy. The two parishes merged in 1953 under the leadership of Dr. Lackey as Christ and Grace Church. A vigorous building campaign raised \$135,000 to begin the building process, based on the 1925 rendering of the church.⁴ The enlarged congregation was able to fulfil the vision first articulated in 1924 and open a complete modern parish church in 1957. Many of the fittings and ornaments of old Grace Church were moved to the new church, including a set of seven nineteenth-century stained glass windows, one of which is thought to have been manufactured by Tiffany Studios. Most of the remaining stained glass windows were executed by the Willet Stained Glass Studio of Philadelphia.⁵ The old church was rented for five

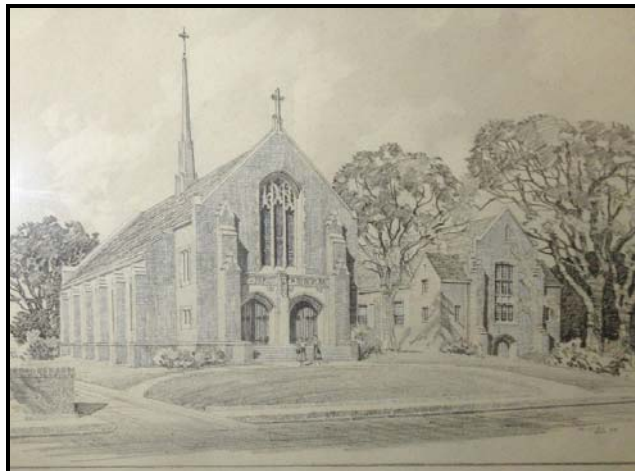
⁴ Lackey, *Christ and Grace Church History*.

⁵ Juanita Teschner, Juanita and Kenneth Norman. *Windows of Our Faith: Stained Glass Windows and Symbols at Christ and Grace Episcopal Church*. Brochure, Christ and Grace Episcopal Church, 2016.

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

years to another denomination, then sold to the nearby Seward Luggage Company, and was finally demolished in 1960.



6. William Heyl Thompson, Architect, Church for Christ and Grace Church, Petersburg, Virginia. In this early presentation drawing the design is much closer to the original design of 1924 (left).

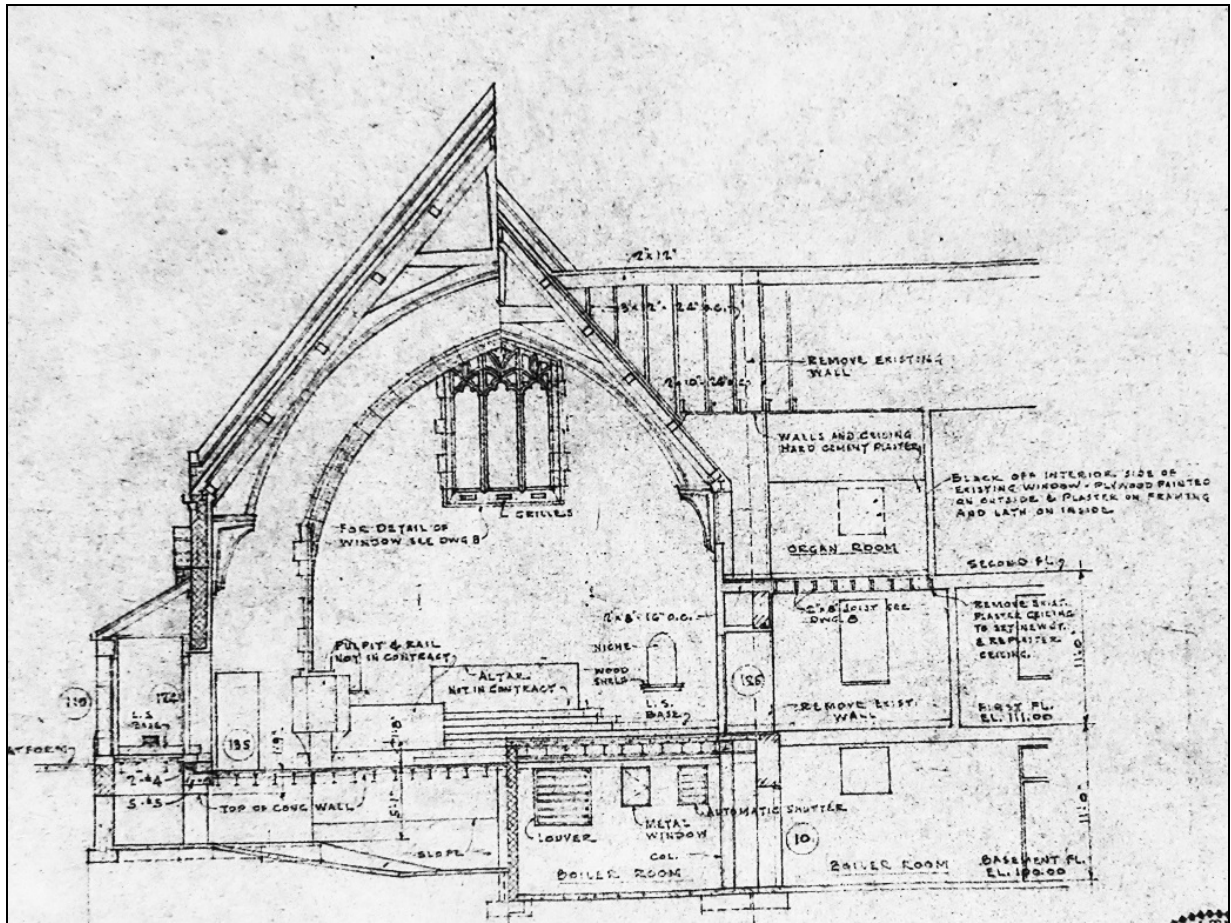
7. William Heyl Thompson, Architect, Christ and Grace Episcopal Church, Petersburg, soon after completion in 1957 (right).

The Christ Church building of 1925 was altered to become the parish house wing it was originally designed to be. The main room on the first floor (originally used as the chapel) became a large parish hall. It was labelled “Social Hall” on the 1955 plans and later renamed “Lackey Hall” in honor of the parish’s long-term rector. The former chancel of the chapel was converted in 1957 into a shallow stage with a segmentally arched proscenium. The area behind the stage, formerly the west end of the chancel, became the parish kitchen. The hyphen was connected to the chancel of the new church on the basement and first-floor level and the new organ chamber protruded into the second floor of the hyphen. Since that time, the building has been altered very little. A new porch and handicapped ramp was added at the rear entrance to the Hyphen.

Secondary resources have added to the grounds in the intervening years, including a small brick bell tower to the south in 1973, a picnic shelter to the east in 2005, and a devotional garden consisting of a labyrinth-shaped pavement, located to the northeast. In the mid-20th century, the church acquired an adjoining lot to the north. The property is partly enclosed by a clinker brick wall characteristic of the Arts and Crafts Movement.

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

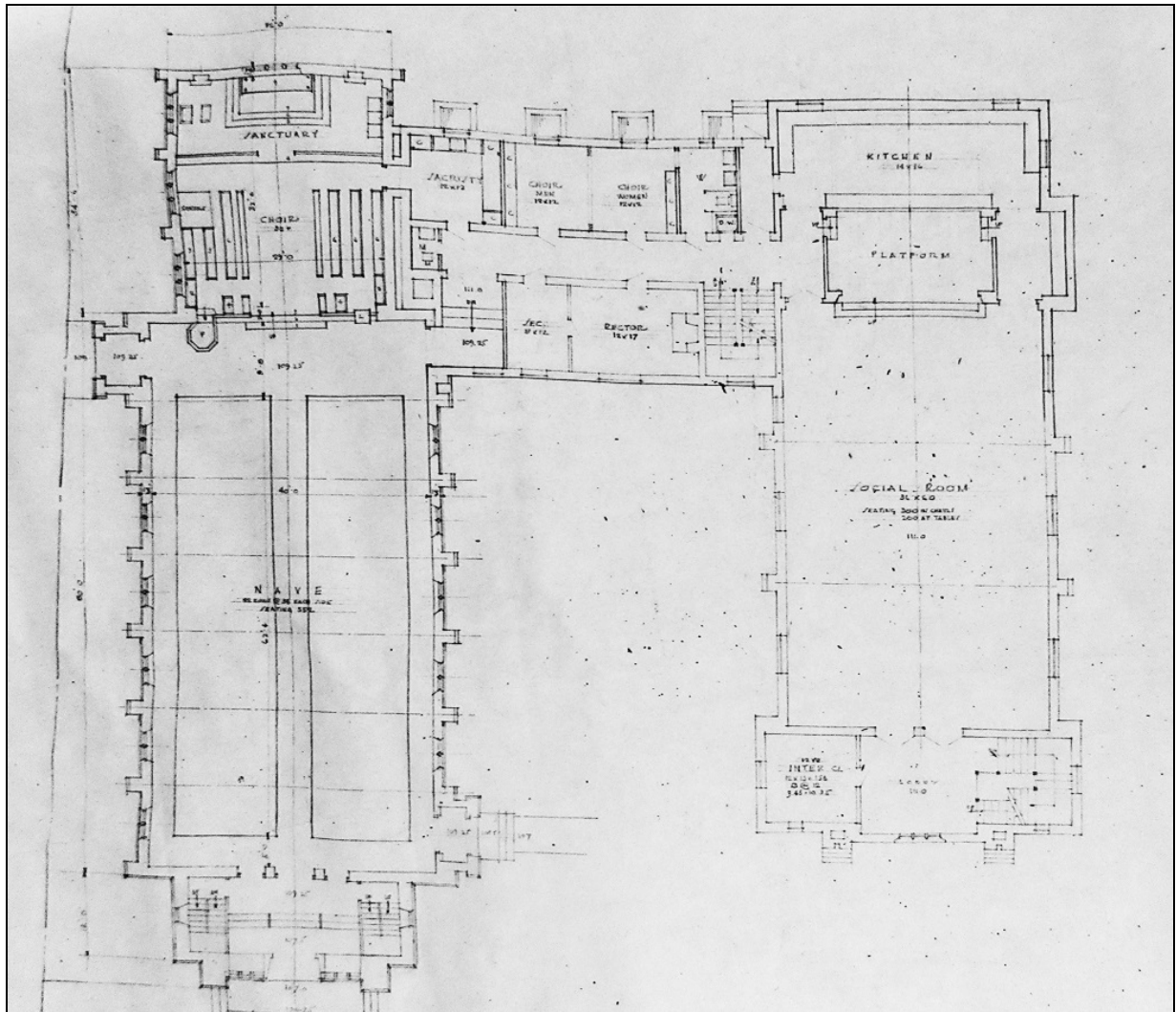
City of Petersburg, VA
County and State



8. Section, William Heyl Thompson, Architect, Christ and Grace Episcopal Church, 1955 [right, collection of Christ and Grace Episcopal Church].

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State



9. First Floor Plan, William Heyl Thompson, Architect, Christ and Grace Episcopal Church, 1955 [collection of Christ and Grace Episcopal Church].

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Campbell, Neal "A Brief History of St. Stephen's Church, Richmond VA., and its Aolian-Skinner Organ," *The Diapason*, Dec. 2017.

Christ and Grace Church 1841-1991. Sesquicentennial Program, 1991, Christ and Grace Ch.

"Grace Protestant Episcopal Church in Petersburg, Diocese of Southern Virginia, 1841-1941." Commemorative booklet, Christ and Grace Episcopal Church, 1941.

Lackey, The Rev. Boston M., Jr. *Christ and Grace Church History*. Christ and Grace Church, no date.

National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church National Register Form.

Teschner, Juanita and Kenneth Norman. *Windows of Our Faith: Stained Glass Windows and Symbols at Christ and Grace Episcopal Church*. Brochure, Christ and Grace Episcopal Church, 2016.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR No. 123-5506

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 4.5 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.211910 | Longitude: -77.396430 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic boundary is coterminous with the lot lines of tax parcel #043-020003 as recorded by the City of Petersburg, Virginia. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Location Map and Sketch Map/Photo Key.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary contains the land historically associated with Christ and Grace Episcopal Church, defining its suburban context on the edge of the historic Walnut Hill subdivision. In addition to the property's historic setting, all known historic resources are encompassed by the boundary.

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Gibson Worsham
organization: Glavé and Holmes Architecture
street & number: 2101 East Main Street
city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23223
e-mail: gworsham@glaveandholmes.com
telephone: 804- 649-9303
date: October 2019

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.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Christ and Grace Episcopal Church

City or Vicinity: Petersburg State: Virginia

Photographer: Gibson Worsham

Date Photographed: March 3, 2019

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

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

Photo 1 of 16: VA_Petersburg City_Christ and Grace Episcopal Church_0001
View: Church, west front, looking east.

Photo 2 of 16: VA_Petersburg City_Christ and Grace Episcopal Church_0002
View: Church, west front, looking north.

Photo 3 of 16: VA_Petersburg City_Christ and Grace Episcopal Church_0003
View: Parish House Wing, north side, looking east.

Photo 4 of 16: VA_Petersburg City_Christ and Grace Episcopal Church_0004
View: Parish House Wing, south side, looking northeast.

Photo 5 of 16: VA_Petersburg City_Christ and Grace Episcopal Church_0005
View: Parish House Wing, east front, looking west.

Photo 6 of 16: VA_Petersburg City_Christ and Grace Episcopal Church_0006
View: Church, east front, looking southwest.

Photo 7 of 16: VA_Petersburg City_Christ and Grace Episcopal Church_0007
View: Brick wall, looking northwest.

Photo 8 of 16: VA_Petersburg City_Christ and Grace Episcopal Church_0008
View: Bell tower, looking northeast.

Photo 9 of 16: VA_Petersburg City_Christ and Grace Episcopal Church_0009
View: Picnic pavilion, looking southeast.

Photo 10 of 16: VA_Petersburg City_Christ and Grace Episcopal Church_0010
View: Labyrinth, looking southeast.

Photo 11 of 16: VA_Petersburg City_Christ and Grace Episcopal Church_0011
View: Nave, interior, looking east.

Photo 12 of 16: VA_Petersburg City_Christ and Grace Episcopal Church_0012
View: Choir and chancel, interior looking east.

Photo 13 of 16: VA_Petersburg City_Christ and Grace Episcopal Church_0013
View: Chancel, interior, looking northeast.

Photo 14 of 16: VA_Petersburg City_Christ and Grace Episcopal Church_0014
View: Parish House, Lackey Hall, interior, looking east.

Photo 15 of 16: VA_Petersburg City_Christ and Grace Episcopal Church_0015

Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

View: Parish House, interior, basement stair hall, looking south.

Photo 16 of 16: VA_Petersburg City_Christ and Grace Episcopal Church_0016

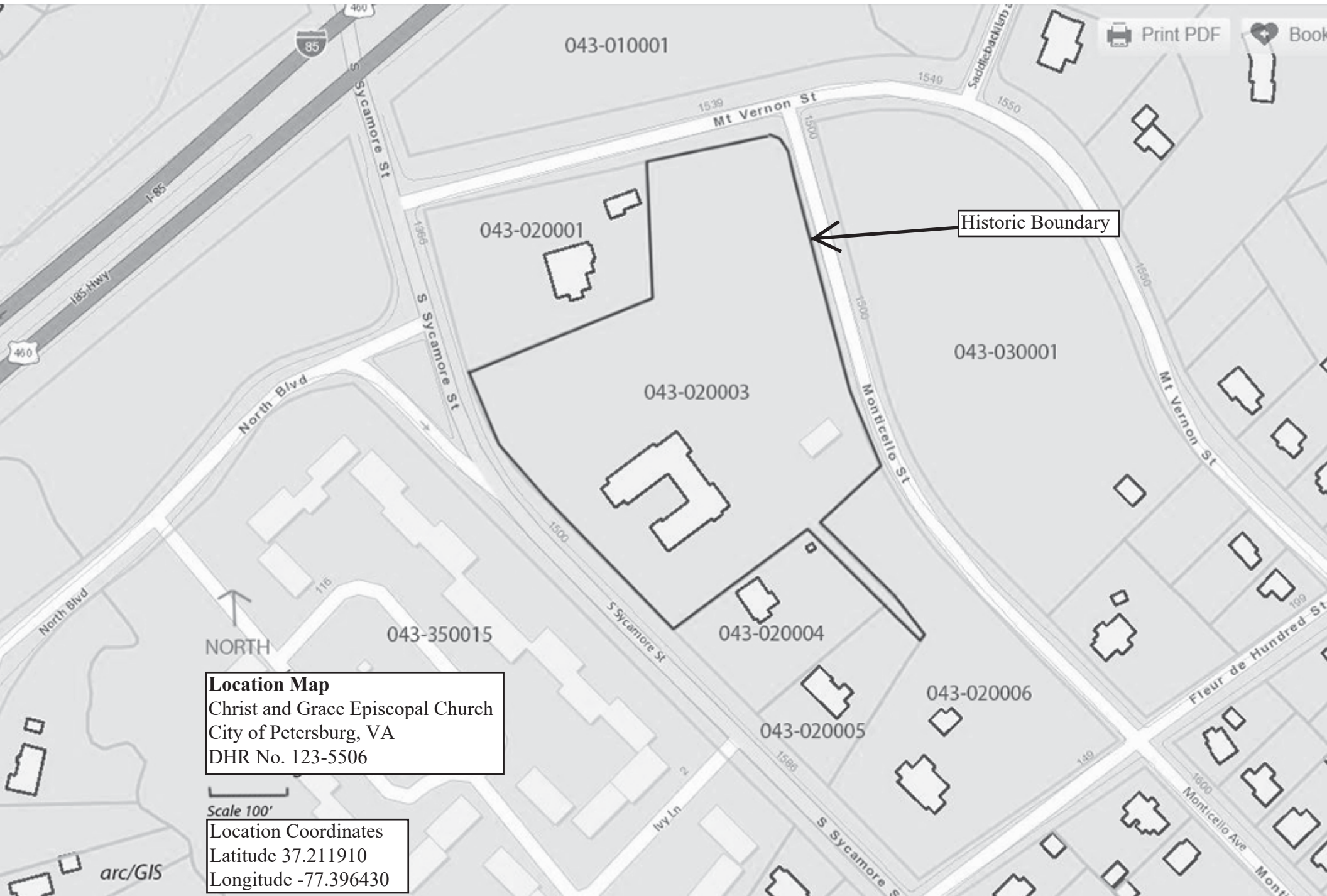
View: Parish House, interior, corridor, looking west.

Index of Figures

1. Grace Episcopal Church, begun in 1859, completed in 1870 [Christ and Grace Episcopal Church].
2. Preliminary Sketch of Grace Church Chapel by Frank R. Watson of Watson, Edkins, and Thompson, 9 August 1924 [collection of Christ and Grace Episcopal Church]. Only the portions at the center and to the right were built as designed [Christ and Grace Episcopal Church].
3. Frank R. Watson of Watson, Edkins, and Thompson. Preliminary Sketch for Grace Church Chapel. 9 August 1924 [collection of Christ and Grace Episcopal Church].
4. Christ Episcopal Church, 1953 [collection of Christ and Grace Episcopal Church].
5. The chancel of Christ Church when it was located in the Parish House [collection of Christ and Grace Episcopal Church].
6. William Heyl Thompson, Architect, Church for Christ and Grace Church, Petersburg, Virginia, In this early presentation drawing the design is much closer to the original design of 1924.
7. William Heyl Thompson, Architect, Christ and Grace Episcopal Church, Petersburg, soon after completion in 1957.
8. Section, William Heyl Thompson, Architect, Christ and Grace Episcopal Church, 1955 [collection of Christ and Grace Episcopal Church].
9. First Floor Plan, William Heyl Thompson, Architect, Christ and Grace Episcopal Church, 1955 [collection of Christ and Grace Episcopal Church].

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.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 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Print PDF

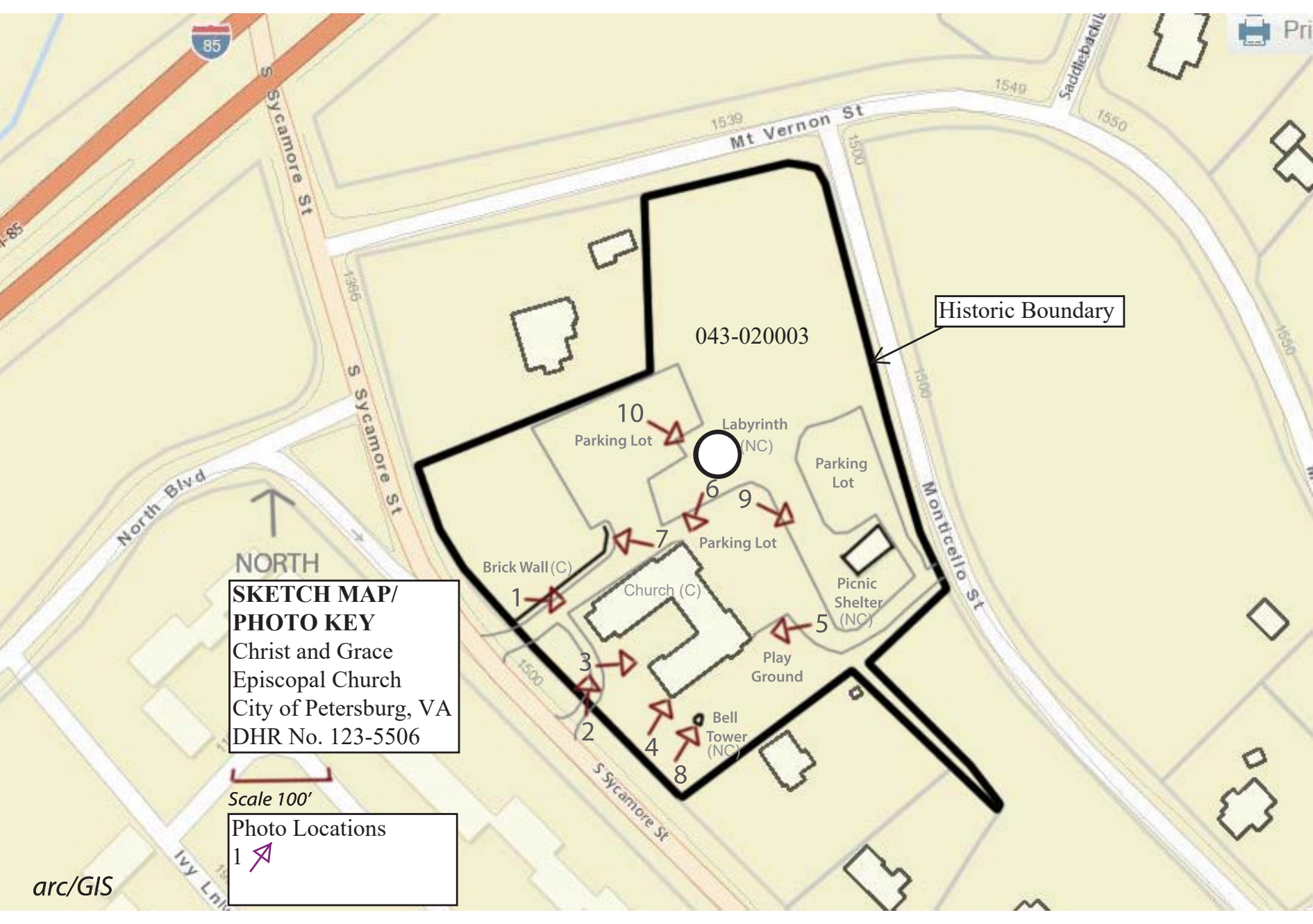
Book

Historic Boundary

Location Map
Christ and Grace Episcopal Church
City of Petersburg, VA
DHR No. 123-5506

Scale 100'
Location Coordinates
Latitude 37.211910
Longitude -77.396430

arc/GIS



Historic Boundary

043-020003

10
Parking Lot

Labyrinth
(NC)

Parking Lot

7
Parking Lot

1
Brick Wall (C)

Church (C)

Picnic Shelter
(NC)

5
Play Ground

4
Bell Tower
(NC)

**SKETCH MAP/
PHOTO KEY**
Christ and Grace
Episcopal Church
City of Petersburg, VA
DHR No. 123-5506

Scale 100'

Photo Locations
1 ↗



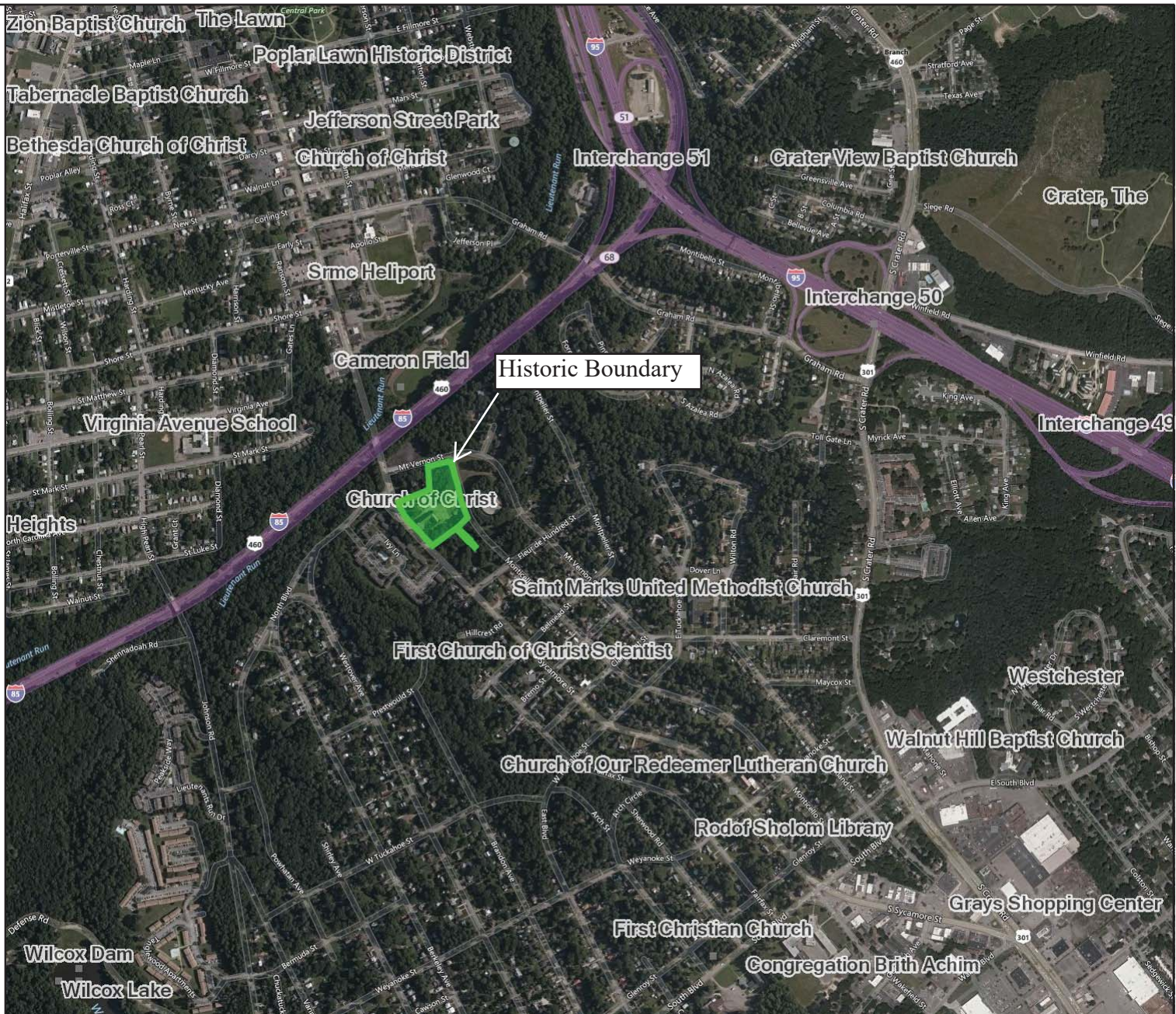
Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

AERIAL VIEW - VICINITY

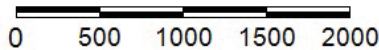
Christ and Grace Episcopal Church

City of Petersburg, VA

DHR No. 123-5506



Feet



1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

Title:

Date: 10/23/2019

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.