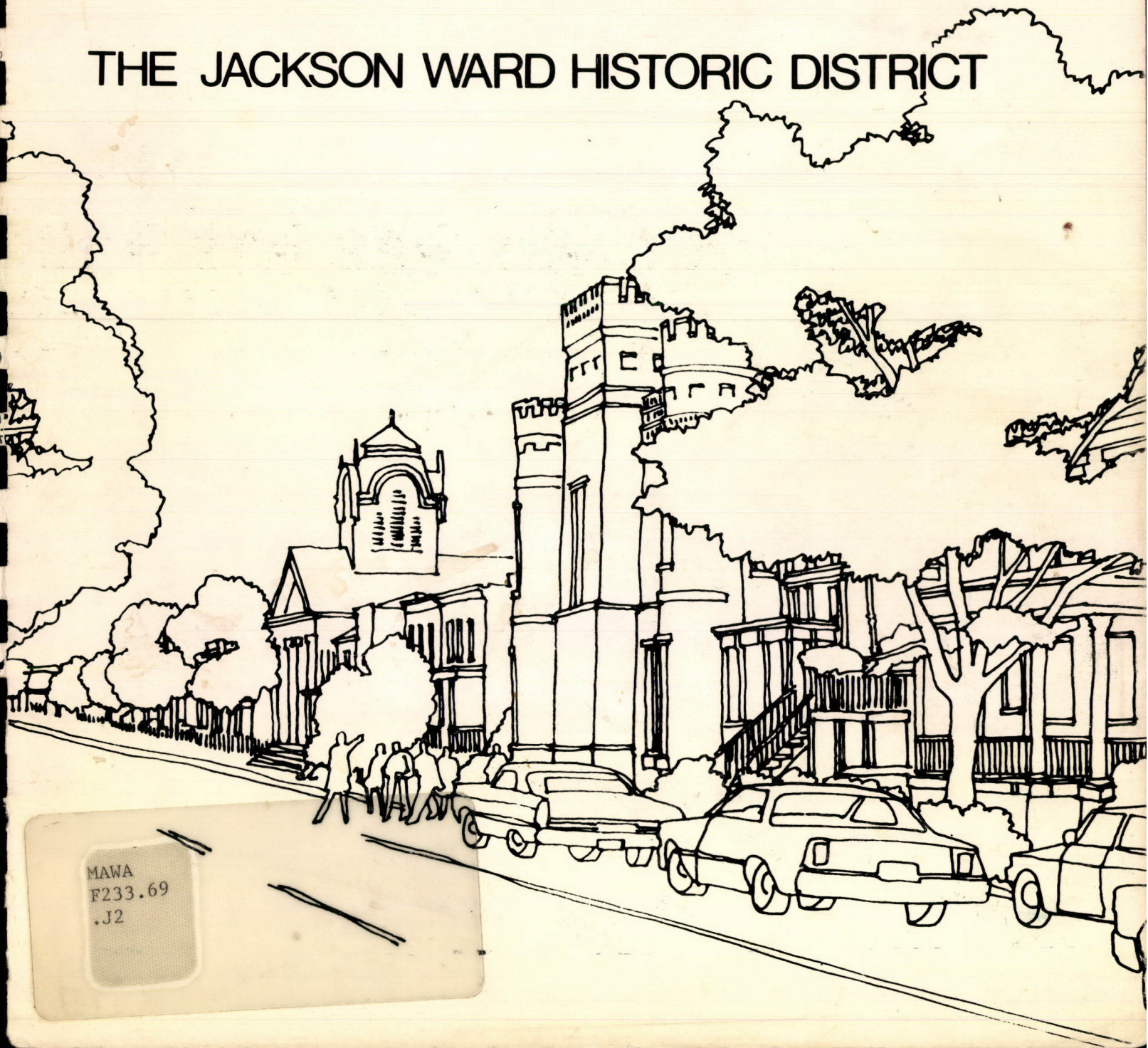


THE JACKSON WARD HISTORIC DISTRICT



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The Jackson Ward Historic District presents the results of several studies of Jackson Ward's architecture and history. The survey of houses undertaken by Glave Newman Anderson and Associates, Inc. for the City of Richmond was correlated with the extensive and complete study undertaken by Mrs. Margaret T. Peters, assisted by Mr. Joseph F. Yates, for the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission. Chapter One: The History of Jackson Ward is a part of their study.

The photographs were taken by Mr. John Zehmer and were processed by the Department of Planning and Community Development. Mr. Zehmer and Mrs. Peters both proofread the text for factual error.

The text was written by Robert P. Winthrop, and the report was designed by Elizabeth M. Ryan of Glave Newman Anderson and Associates, Inc. Mr. Tom Kelley, the Senior Planner for Jackson Ward has provided the liaison with the community and provided the impetus for the entire project.

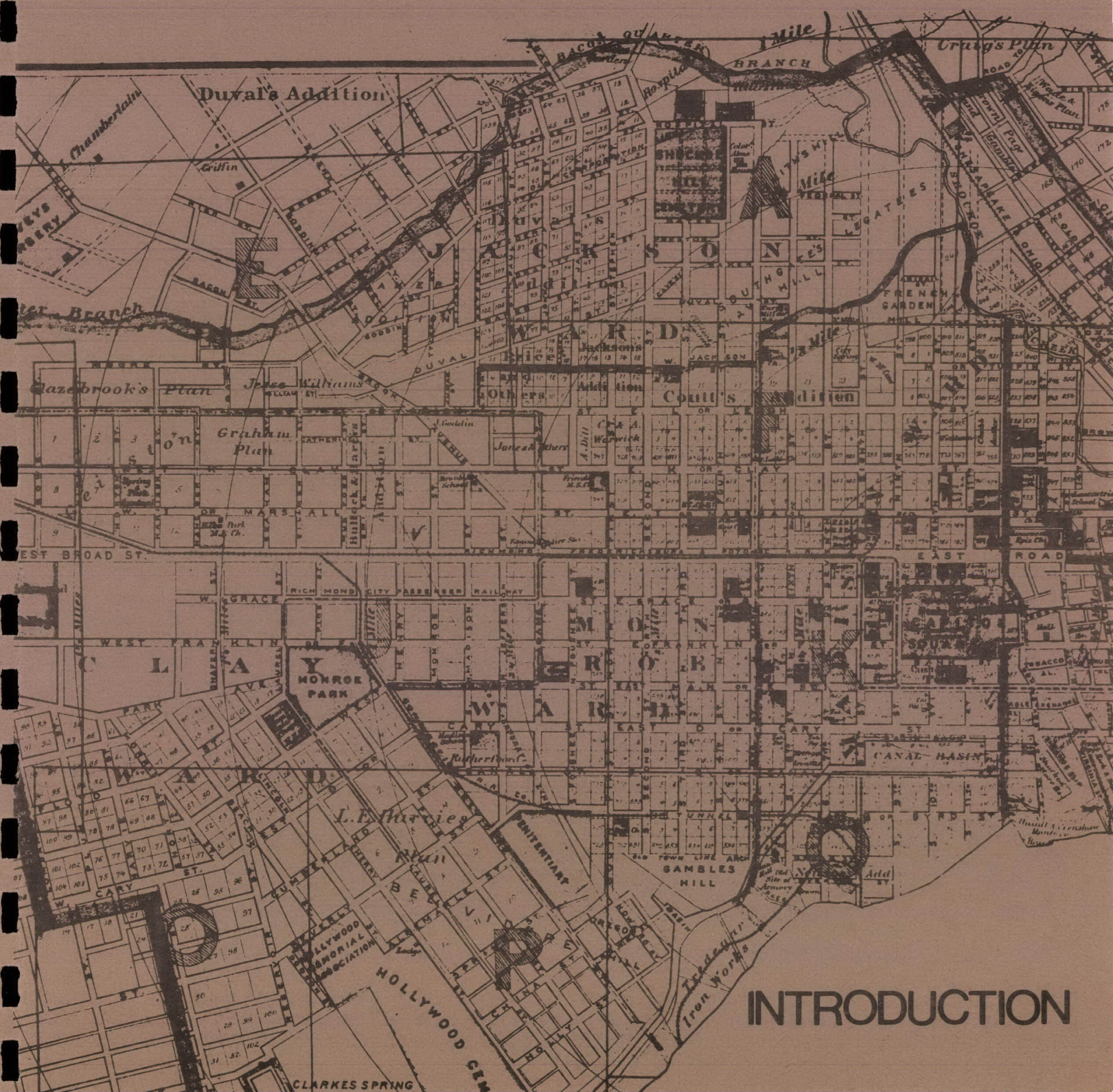
For the purposes of this book, the area termed Jackson Ward is that designated on the National Register of Historic Places and by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The history of the black community in Jackson Ward can be traced back over one hundred eighty years to the erection of a small cottage on Duval Street by Abraham Skipwith. Skipwith was a plasterer and was the first known free black to be a resident of what was to eventually be known as Jackson Ward. His granddaughter was to marry Peter Roper and the descendants of Skipwith and Roper were to live in the same house for over a century.

This small cottage was to be the nucleus of the area now called Jackson Ward. It was to grow into a district called Little Africa; it then became the incubator of black capitalism in the United States. Jackson Ward was to become one of the most important black residential and business districts in the nation by the beginning of the twentieth century. The Ward grew and spread from its center north of Leigh and Jackson Ward eventually became the name given to the entire district north of Broad Street.

The importance of Jackson Ward today is threefold -- first it is important because of its role in black cultural and economic history. Secondly, it is architecturally significant because of the unusual quality of its houses. It contains a full range of housing types popular in Richmond for much of the nineteenth century, as well as containing one of the finest collections of cast iron in the nation. Thirdly, Jackson Ward is important as a residential neighborhood. Its position is on the fringe of the central business district of Virginia's capital. It is a position providing both convenience to the center city and a prominent location.

For a long time the old houses of the Ward were viewed as liabilities to the City. They were viewed as old fashioned and unstylish.

APPROACHES TO PRESERVATION

They were felt to be detrimental to the goals of high quality housing. A large portion of the Ward's houses were demolished to accommodate roads and highways.

Today we recognize that the unique qualities of the houses of the district are assets rather than liabilities. They possess great charm and beauty.

Architectural and historical preservation in Jackson Ward will preserve and enhance not only the houses and streets but also make Jackson Ward a stronger and more healthy neighborhood. It will help to restore the Ward to the position which it enjoyed earlier in this century when it was the home of Giles Jackson and Maggie Walker.

Architectural preservation is the means used to achieve the restoration of the neighborhood. There are several levels of architectural preservation which range from simple and comparatively economical approaches like those of adaptive reuse and conservation to elaborate and expensive restoration or re-construction.

CONSERVATION

Architectural conservation emphasizes the repair and maintenance of a building, emphasizing the preservation of what exists now rather than what once existed. Accompanied with this approach is the concept called adaptive use. This recognizes that all buildings can not be museums, and that old buildings often must be adapted for modern uses so that they will serve a useful purpose.

A typical house in the Ward is over a century old and may have a number of later additions and alterations. Architectural conservation suggests that the building should be preserved as it is and that it is not necessary to strip off all later changes to return it to its original appearance. Adaptive use suggests that new bathrooms, kitchens and new heating and electrical systems

RESTORATION

can be added to make the house function well. As long as these modern facilities are added carefully in the right locations there is no problem.

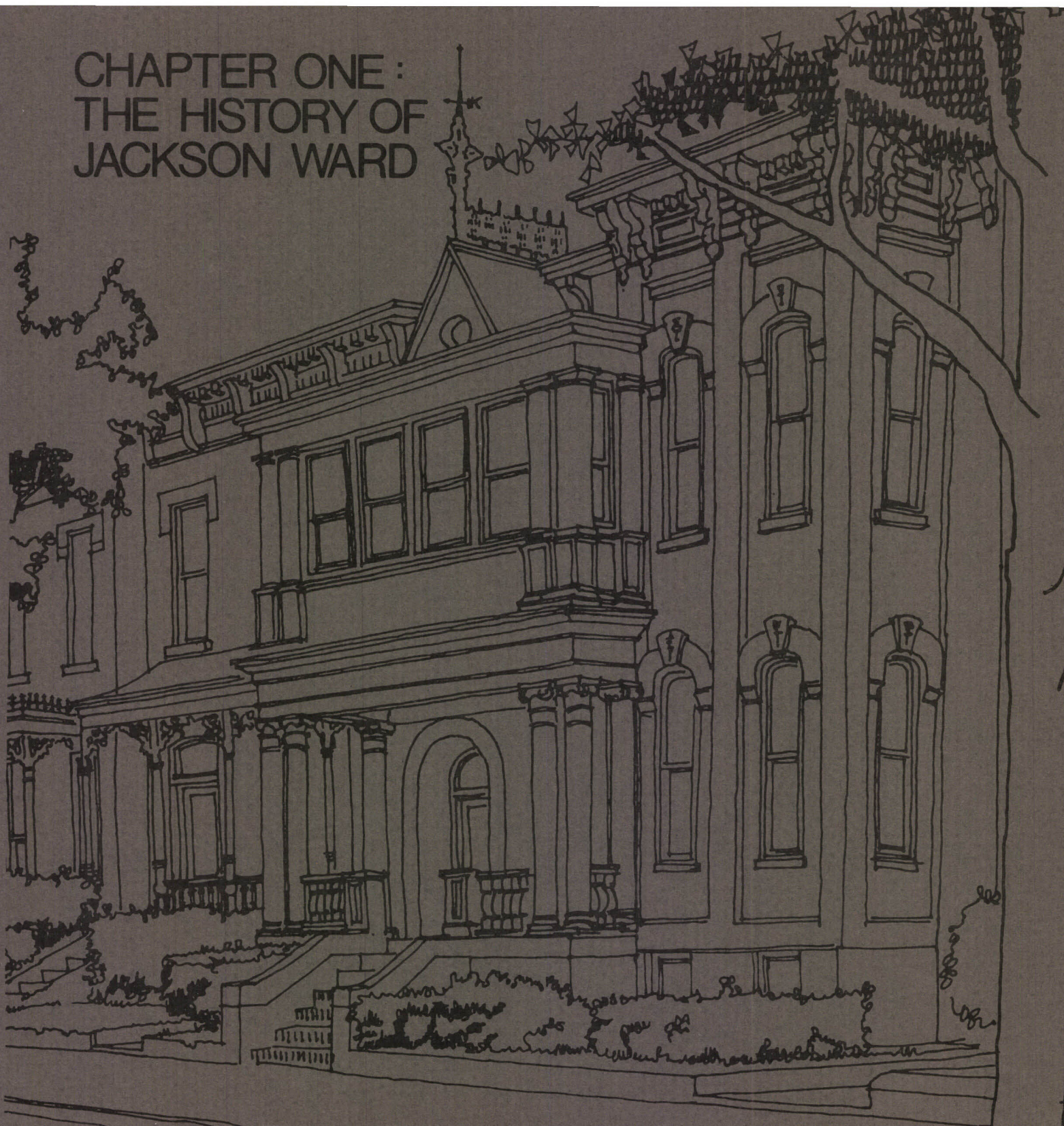
Architectural restoration demands that a building be restored to look exactly as it did at some time in its past. Architectural restoration demands considerable research and study and demands exact reproduction of original features.

Architectural restoration is an expensive approach, and is not generally applicable to the houses of the Ward. The Ward has buildings in their original conditions for all the major styles, and the later alterations often enhance the picturesque character of the Ward rather than damage it. Restoration may be applicable in several limited conditions. It might be appropriate to restore certain elements of a house - a particularly interesting porch, or a room or two.

RECONSTRUCTION

Reconstruction is to rebuild things which had been destroyed. The Governor's Palace in Williamsburg is a reconstruction, as the original palace was completely destroyed. This approach is rarely useful and in Jackson Ward it would only be justified when a very important architectural element of a building has been destroyed or removed. Porches are the most likely element to be removed and may need to be reconstructed.

CHAPTER ONE : THE HISTORY OF JACKSON WARD



Jackson Ward is a fine nineteenth century residential neighborhood, one of the least altered in Richmond. The area is broadly significant for black, urban and business history and is unique for having been the center of Negro community life in Richmond during a watershed era for that race and the nation.

During the decades around the turn of the century when Richmond had powerful credentials for being considered the foremost black business community in the nation, Jackson Ward was the hub of black professional and entrepreneurial activities in the City and the State. The fraternal organizations, cooperative banks, insurance companies, and other commercial and social institutions that figure most prominently originated here. The individuals of exceptional vision and talent who developed them -- the Maggie Walkers, John Mitchells, W. W. Brownes, and Giles B. Jacksons -- lived and worked in Jackson Ward.

JACKSON WARD

While Jackson Ward existed as a political subdivision only between the years 1871 and 1905, the name "Jackson" was associated with the area from the 1820's and persists in popular usage to the present. Residents of the area could gather at James Jackson's (beer) Garden, located at Second and Leigh Streets, during the 1820's. The area north of Clay (then "K") Street was known as "Jackson's Addition" at least as early as 1835 when it was so designated on the Bates Map of Richmond. Giles B. Jackson, the first Negro admitted to the practice of law before the Supreme Court of Virginia, and a leading entrepreneur and attorney at the turn of the century, provides yet another instance of the association of the name with the neighborhood.

When in 1871 that part of Richmond bounded on the north and west by the then City

corporation limits, on the south by Clay Street, and on the east by Eighteenth Street was established as a separate political subdivision, it was styled Jackson Ward. This was appropriate both for the earlier associations of the name with the area and for the fact that several other wards bore the names of Presidents. For the remainder of the century, Richmond had wards named for Jefferson, Monroe, Madison and Jackson, in addition to Marshall and Clay.

The historic district is visually dominated by Greek Revival and Italianate town houses constructed during the middle of the nineteenth century. Many have elaborate ironwork or carved wooden trim. Indeed, the area contains the largest concentration of decorative cast-iron to be found in the State. These structures are complemented by shady streets and several late nineteenth century churches.

There are also a lesser number of structures dating from the early nineteenth and twentieth centuries. These early houses on the north edge of the district are of particular interest. Other more substantial early dwellings are scattered along Marshall and Clay Streets and on adjacent cross streets, with several others at the eastern end of Leigh Street. Addolph Dill, a highly successful baker, built a number of houses in the area including his residence at 00 Clay Street (1832). This was among the finer homes built in Richmond during the early nineteenth century. Houses such as these stood on large lots and are shown with numerous dependencies on mid nineteenth century maps and insurance policies.

The more notable early houses include the plain two-story frame structure at 133 Jackson Street built before 1813. It was the residence of a coachmaker, William Meredith, and his family from 1856 until 1897 and later of R. G. Forrester, influential member of the International Order of St. Luke (see below). Other

early examples are the simple brick row at 23-25 East Duval Street and the William Young House (Barham House) at 313 West Marshall Street, (both pre-1820). 136-138 West Clay Street was built in 1820 by Isaac Goddin and was the home of James M. Taylor from 1836-1856. Taylor was a well known auctioneer and property owner as well as being a leader of Methodism in the City.

Black association with the neighborhood dates from the late eighteenth century. By the years immediately preceding the Civil War a number of free blacks owned homes in "Little Africa", an area on West Leigh Street near where the Ebenezer Church is situated and on the 200-400 blocks of Duval Street.

The oldest of these houses was the Skipwith-Roper Cottage of 1793. This house was moved to Goochland County when it was threatened by demolition for the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike. In 1841-42 James Sabb and John Jones built houses in the 500 block of Leigh Street and in 1846 John Adams, a very successful black plasterer built a house next to the site of the Ebenezer Church. Catherine Harris and Sophia Hill, free black women, built houses in 1858 on land purchased from a mulatto woman named Keesey Boubec. One out of eight free Negroes in late ante-bellum America lived and worked in Virginia, and better than one in eight free residents of Richmond was Negro.

Free Negroes were not the whole story. A number of slaves were owned by their own kinsmen, and many more were working outside the orthodox slave regime. Newly freed slaves were often required to leave the state, thus Freedmen found it necessary to "purchase" their relatives if they were to keep their family together. Richmond was also the center for the hiring out -- often the self-hiring out -- of slaves: a

THE CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES

modification of the system which often provided personal income and private lodging for the slave.

Whatever their legal status, a substantial majority of the blacks working in ante-bellum Richmond acquired skills and business experience that prepared them for the political and economic opportunities available following emancipation.

Churches and beneficial societies, whose origins can be traced to the period before the Civil War, played a major role in the life of the black community through the first World War and beyond. The Negro insurance companies are descended in spirit from the Burying Ground Society of the Free People of Color of the City of Richmond (c. 1815). The churches, societies and associations functioned to assuage the pain and fear of life -- destitution, illness, loneliness -- and of death. They fostered black solidarity and self sufficiency, and the churches especially provided the organization and much of the leadership for post-emancipation activities of Richmond's blacks.

The oldest black congregation in the City was the First African Baptist located at College and Broad Streets in what is today the campus of the Medical College of Virginia. By 1840 the black members of the congregation outnumbered the white in the original First Baptist Church. The whites decided to build a new church and took the name with them when they moved to 12th and Broad. The black members bought the old structure. The building was replaced in 1876 by the one which still exists. Two daughter churches of the First African played major roles in the life of Jackson Ward: the Ebenezer Baptist and the Sixth Mount Zion Church.

The Ebenezer Church was formed in 1858 in the home of John Adams on Leigh Street. It occupied a small frame building across the street from Adams' house until the 1870's when the existing impressive structure was built. A Negro public school operated from the

THE REVEREND JOHN JASPER

basement of the earlier structure in the late 1860's. Six additional churches have evolved from the Ebenezer in the 120 years since its founding.

Sixth Mount Zion Church was formed a decade later largely from members of First African who erected their building at 14 East Duval Street in 1888. Their pastor, the Reverend John Jasper, developed a national reputation for his rhetorical skills and strict fundamentalism. He was a natural leader with an indomitable spirit as witness his extensive ministry before and during the War. Jasper preached to vast rural congregations as well as to those in Richmond and Petersburg, and to congregations of blacks and whites, including Confederate soldiers -- notwithstanding the laws to the contrary or his status as a slave hired out for factory work.

Other notable churches in Jackson Ward include the Hood Temple, formerly Clay Street Methodist Church, Adams and Clay, designed by Albert West, noted Richmond architect of the mid-nineteenth century. The diminutive Romanesque style structure at the corner of Leigh and St. James (St. Phillips P.E. Church from 1870-1959) now houses All Saints Pentecostal Church. The much-altered Mosby Memorial Church, located at 9 East Clay Street, was built as a Friends Meeting House in 1866. The church house at Fifth and Jackson Streets was built in 1926 on the original site of the old Fifth Street Baptist, founded in 1888.

The Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church was built around 1857 to house one of the first congregations in Virginia to join the African Methodist Episcopal denomination. It was in this simple ante-bellum Gothic building that the Virginia Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1867, a move that symbolized the ascendancy of southern Negroes immediately after the War

THE TRUE REFORMERS BANK

Between the States. The Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church is listed separately on both the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

The roles of churches and the beneficial societies in this process is personified in the careers of the Reverend W. F. Graham, pastor of the Fifth Street Baptist Church, and the Reverend W. W. Browne, noted temperance reformer.

Mr. Graham was the founder and president of the American Beneficial Company, which later merged with the Richmond Beneficial, located at 700 North Second Street. W. W. Browne was founding president of the most famous of the Grand Fountain of the United Order of True Reformers. The True Reformers were chartered in 1883 to establish a mutual benefit fund. By 1889 they had opened a bank at 105 West Jackson Street, Browne's residence. This was the first black organized bank to be chartered in the United States.

Giles B. Jackson, whose homes at 205 East Leigh and 818 North Fourth Street have both been destroyed, drafted the charter for the True Reformers Bank and assisted Browne. His law office is still standing at 513 North Second Street.

The Reformers established first a mercantile and industrial association, then a weekly newspaper, The Reformer, a hotel, a home for the elderly, a building and loan association, and a real estate agency. The True Reformer Bank survived the panic of 1893 to become (by 1907) the largest black-controlled financial institution in the country.

True Reformers had overextended themselves and the resources of their bank in supporting myriad social and commercial activities that provided benefits for a generation of blacks all over the Eastern Seaboard. The bank, but not the Order itself, collapsed in 1910. The Grand Fountain's headquarters building at

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY

MAGGIE WALKER AND THE ST. LUKE PENNY SAVINGS BANK

604-608 North Second Street has since been destroyed. The Jordans and other officers of the True Reformers continued the work of the Order after 1910.

In 1893 the Reverend Z. D. Lewis, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Armistead Washington, Edward Stewart and other members of that church founded the Southern Aid Society. This beneficial society and insurance company was first located at 527 North Second Street. It moved to its present location at the corner of Third and Clay Streets in 1931.

A rather major beneficial society of the period was the Independent Order of St. Luke. The St. Luke emulated the True Reformers in founding a bank, weekly magazine, and varied commercial and retail enterprises. In 1899 it became the vehicle for one of the most spectacular careers in modern Richmond. Maggie Walker was the first woman bank president in the United States. Her St. Luke Penny Savings Bank continues to the present day in the form of its successor, the Consolidated Bank and Trust Company.

Mrs. Walker's successes as an educator, philanthropist, and businesswoman are well known and are fittingly commemorated in the high school which bears her name, in the Consolidated Bank and in her home at 110 East Leigh Street. The latter, a National Historic Landmark, is a focal point for current preservation efforts in Jackson Ward.

The beneficial and charitable functions of the St. Luke and the Reformers have been largely superceded by those of national fraternal orders and public authorities, but their contribution to the community and to the careers of many individuals ensure their place in history.

GILES B. JACKSON

John Mitchell, Jr. and his "worthy rival and yet good friend", Giles B. Jackson epitomize the convergence of business, fraternal, and political activity existing in Jackson Ward circa 1890-1920. Jackson cultivated a more restrained style, cooperating with the reemergent Conservatives in Virginia politics and devoting proportionately more of his time to Negro industrial growth. He was co-author of The Industrial History of the Negro Race in America, a moving force behind the Negro Exhibit at the Jamestown Tricentennial Exhibition of 1907, and advocate for black business interest at the seats of government in Washington and Richmond. Jackson figured prominently in True Reformer enterprises, and his personal business activities were extensive.

When Jim Crow made its appearance in Virginia, Booker T. Washington turned to Giles Jackson, as to a kindred spirit, for advice on mounting a legal challenge to the new ordinances. Washington might have been less comfortable coordinating efforts with Jackson's neighbor, the flamboyant and firey John Mitchell, Jr. However radical he sometimes appeared, Mitchell had the intelligence and business knowledge to gain prominence in national banking circles. He was at one time an officer and the sole Negro member of the American Bankers Association.

JOHN MITCHELL, JR.

John Mitchell, Jr. thrived on adversity. When Virginia's Jim Crow laws (c. 1899-1902) involving common carrier seating appeared, and when laws were enacted discouraging blacks from voting in 1902, he brought forth a forceful "race rights" policy through his newspaper. It was apparently the appeal of this program which made the Planet a newspaper of national circulation. The paper merged in 1938 with the Baltimore Afro-American and is still published in Jackson Ward.

Mitchell was also a leader of the predominantly black Republican organization which, if weak

elsewhere, totally dominated the politics of Jackson Ward from 1871 into the twentieth century. Mitchell or his allies, including the Irishman James Bahene, continually represented Jackson Ward on the Common Council of the City of Richmond during the latter part of the nineteenth century.

As Grand Chancellor of the Colored Knights of Pythias and editor of the Richmond Planet, Mitchell was a power to be reckoned with in the City for forty years. The Knights, formed in 1880, rapidly gained preeminence among the secret societies in Richmond. These were not unlike contemporary white groups except for the fact that their ritual included African elements, and their purposes were shaped by the needs and conditions of the Freedmen.

From their "Castle" at the corner of Third and Jackson Streets, the Pythians exercised an influence felt throughout the Ward. Whether appearing elaborately costumed and on horseback for parades or somewhat more mutedly providing music for a funeral, the Knights were an important element of any social event. They provided a color and pageantry still vividly remembered by older residents. It was under the auspices of the Pythians that John Mitchell opened his Mechanics Savings Bank. A contemporary of Maggie Walker's bank, the Mechanics was located at 511 North Third Street, next to Mitchell's Italianate-style attached residence at 515-517 North Third Street.

Among blacks serving on the Common Council in addition to Mitchell were: John H. Adams, Jr., who lived at 300 West Leigh Street, near his father, a well-to-do contractor since antebellum times; Nelson P. Vandervall; and Richard G. Forrester, whose residence at 133 West Jackson was built before 1813 and remains one of the oldest in the Ward. E. R. Carter, resident at 700 North Fifth Street; Henry J. Moore of 312 West Leigh Street; and Alpheus

Roper, 400 West Duval Street also served on the Council.

Josiah Crump served both on the Common Council and as an Alderman; his residence at 736 North Third Street is no longer standing. Councilman S. W. Robinson lived at 18 West Leigh Street, several blocks from 623 North Third Street, which later housed the law office of his distinguished grandson, S. W. Robinson III, now a federal judge.

The younger Robinson served as attorney for plaintiffs in the Prince Edward County desegregation suit decided in conjunction with Brown V. Board of Education of Topeka in 1954. He was also prominent in subsequent suits brought against the Richmond public schools. A half-century earlier, James H. Hayes, an attorney with offices at 414 North Third Street, organized the Negro Educational and Industrial Association to foster a test case against the ten newly enacted discriminatory regulations.

JACKSON WARD 1900-1935

Although operating within the context of an uncertain political situation, Jackson Ward retained considerable economic and social strength during the early twentieth century. If Negroes suffered from the fallout of Social Darwinism in the political sphere, they were able to pursue wealth and happiness through self-help, work, education and thrift. Whether in spite, or to a degree because of the separatist philosophy of the day, black entrepreneurs and professional people remained active.

The first quarter of the new century was politically bleak. From the time of the elimination of Jackson Ward as a political entity and the failure of the Street Car Boycott (1905-1906) to Virginia's strong anti-lynching law (c. 1928) politics held little "good news" for Jackson Ward or blacks in general. By

1931, the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals began to reverse unfair and irregular application of the existing laws by election officials and registrars. In 1935, blacks began to reappear as jurymen for Richmond's courts.

Throughout the intervening period, Negro barbers continued a tradition dating back to ante-bellum times, competing successfully for white patronage, as did black haberdashers, livery stable owners, caterers and restaurateurs. Within the Richmond black community (rapidly becoming the area north of Broad from Bowe to Tenth Streets) undertaking establishments, beauty parlors, hotels, building and loan and real estate companies were highly successful. There were also a large number of groceries, repair shops, drugstores and other small commercial enterprises in and near Second Street.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Educational facilities for blacks included Armstrong High School, for many years the only Negro high school in the City. Armstrong was a successor to the Negro Normal School and took over that institution's Second Empire style building, constructed at First and Leigh Streets in 1871. Virginia Union University (chartered in 1900) was developed on a campus just to the northwest of Jackson Ward. It incorporates several formerly independent schools: one, Hartshorn Memorial College (for women), was located just to the west of the Jackson Ward Historic District from 1884-1932.

Many Virginia Union faculty members lived in Jackson Ward, notably Dr. Joseph E. Jones, at 520 North St. James Street, and Dr. J. J. Smallwood, whose residence was at 102 East Leigh Street. Dr. James H. Johnston, long-time educator and an early president of the Virginia State College in Petersburg, lived in the Ward at 104 East Leigh Street and later at 710 North Fifth Street. Among their contemporaries, all of the practising black lawyers and the vast

JACKSON WARD 1945 - PRESENT

majority of dentists and doctors and other professionals lived and, for the most part, practiced in the Ward.

By the first third of the twentieth century, the German Catholics of old St. Mary's Parish and the substantial Jewish community of Jackson Ward had joined the exodus begun by earlier generations of whites. In the 1930's Jackson Ward - extending substantially to the north, west and east of the present district - was home to 8,000 black families. It was the center of Negro religious life and education; it was, indeed, the social, economic and political hub of central Virginia's black population.

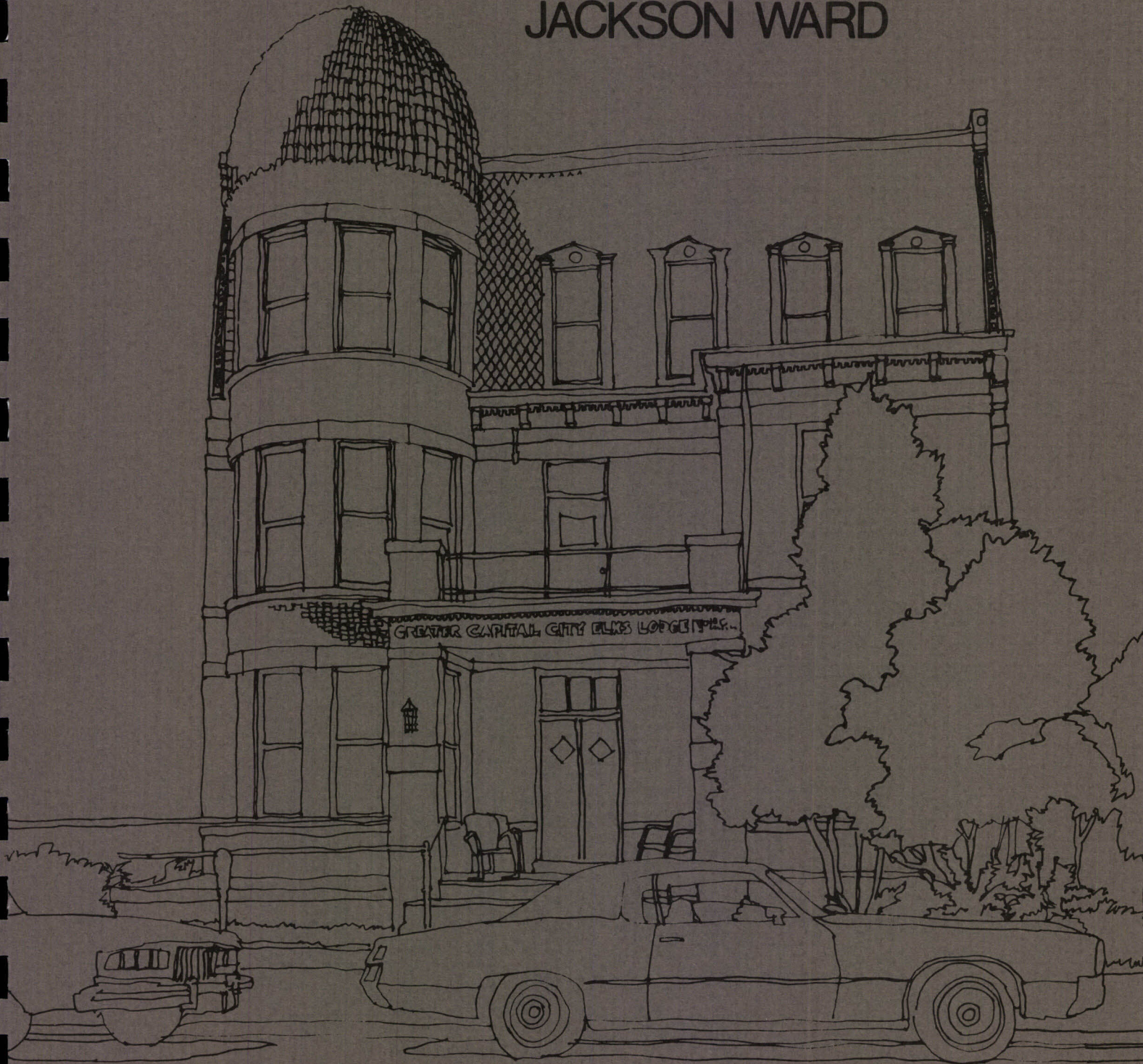
Jackson Ward has suffered considerably since World War II. The northern part of the neighborhood was cut off, with much physical destruction, by the Turnpike developed in the 1950's. The eastern portion was leveled in favor of the Coliseum and for expanded facilities for medical education at the Health Sciences Center of Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU-MCV). Buffeted by every affliction visited on inner city neighborhoods elsewhere, it has also paid the price of its own success. Segregation in a sense made Jackson Ward, and the leadership nurtured in the Ward helped to unmake segregation.

Virginians have been passing one another for decades: rural people moving in to take the places of young, active city dwellers now removed to the suburbs. The automobile and affluence, compounded in the case of Jackson Ward by changed law and changing custom, have crippled many a historic neighborhood. And yet, Jackson Ward remains the place of residence, of worship, and of business for a substantial portion of Richmond's black community. John Mitchell's successors continue to edit the Richmond Afro-American here. The Mayor and other prominent

blacks continue to practice law from offices on or adjacent to Second Street.

Jackson Ward's pleasant residential streets are beginning to attract the attention of persons who recognize the value of the period houses to be found there. Efforts to preserve the identity and character of the area are underway.

CHAPTER TWO: THE ARCHITECTURE OF JACKSON WARD



The earliest houses of Jackson Ward were a series of small cottages. The center of Richmond in 1800 was at 17th Street and the area now called Jackson Ward was far from the center of the City. Brook Road passed through fields and pastures on its way north. By 1810 the streets of the Ward had been laid out, but these streets existed only on paper and where they did exist they were more properly called trails or paths.

The earliest houses of the Ward were several small cottages, one of which had been erected by a black plasterer, Abraham Skipwith. Only one survives today in the Ward: the Tucker Cottage of 1800. The cottages were joined by several larger houses, which were similar to farmhouses rather than the town houses being built in the center of Richmond.

FEDERAL STYLE

These houses were built in the Federal style, the last phase of the styles usually called Georgian or Colonial. These houses tend to be broad but only one room deep, and they have steep roofs. Typically, these houses contained only two rooms, one on each floor and a hall.

As the owners of these houses prospered, additional rooms were added, first two more rooms on either side of the hall to make the front of the house symmetrical and later lean-to additions to the rear. It was not uncommon to modernize these houses at later dates in the century.

There were only a very few of either the cottage or farmhouse types built in the area before a severe economic depression in the 1820's stopped most building activities.

In 1832 Addolph Dill constructed his mansion in the middle of what would have been Foushee Street. That he was able to do this without objection is an indication of the sparse population of the

ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT

district at that time. Addolph Dill's house was one of the few major mansions to be built in the thirties, and it remains almost unchanged on the exterior. It sat in the middle of an extensive garden with winding paths which occupied much of the block. Dill was a prosperous baker of German descent and the Ward was to become the home of many persons of German and Jewish descent in the later nineteenth century.

Dill also built a house for his sister-in-law and this, with his own house, was to establish Clay Street as a desirable residential district. Thus much of the future architectural character of the Ward was established by Dill in the thirties and forties.

The pace of architectural development picked up in the period 1840-1860. Richmond had expanded, and the Ward became a residential area on the edge of the City. Near Abraham Skipwith's cottage, additional small houses owned by free blacks were constructed, creating an area called "Little Africa".

Free blacks had some choice as to where they lived in the pre-Civil War period. Since they were engaged in manual trades, such as carpenters, plasterers and bricklayers, they lived near white men engaged in the same trades. Nevertheless the area near the Ebenezer Church was dominated by free blacks.

GREEK REVIVAL

The Greek Revival style was to replace the Federal by the later 1830's in Richmond. The Greek Revival was based on the forms of ancient Greece and utilized classical Greek columns and decoration. Interest in classical forms had been spurred by Thomas Jefferson who built the Virginia State Capitol in the form of a Roman temple. The Greek war for independence in the 1820's created an association of the style with freedom and independence which contributed to the style's popularity throughout the nation.

The most famous houses in the style had an impressive row of columns crowned by a triangular pediment. Richmond houses were more simple, usually with a small porch using only two columns.

Houses in Jackson Ward were often built as town houses on 25 to 30 foot lots. These houses had two windows and a door on the first floor with the door located to one side. The upper level usually contained three windows, and the cornice was simple and box-like in shape.

Large houses in the Greek Revival style were built on Clay and Marshall Streets. These houses were generally two rooms deep with steep roofs, a small porch, and were often raised on a high basement. This raised basement created two fully usable rooms usually used as a kitchen and dining room.

The raised basement meant that an impressive flight of stairs was required to get to the front entrance on the porch. The porch was often furnished with Greek columns and decoration which was often the only element on the house related to the Greek architectural styles of antiquity.

The gable ends of these houses were enclosed by stepped brick walls, a giant version of stepped Dutch gables. The stepped gable was particularly popular in Richmond and was a major characteristic of the local style. It was used not only on houses but also shops, factories and warehouses.

The Greek Revival style was built up to the Civil War, but the roofs became increasingly less steep as 1860 approached. By the beginning of the War roofs were all but flat.

A large number of Greek Revival houses are scattered throughout the Ward; all date from before the Civil War and they represent

ITALIANATE STYLE

a major part of Richmond's pre-war architectural heritage. The largest and most impressive are located on Clay Street near the Dill House. Raised basements, steep roofs and stepped gables make these houses monumental examples of their type.

To the west of the houses on both Marshall and Clay Streets are smaller examples of this type, which lack the steep roof and gables. These more modest dwellings lack the monumentality but not the charm of the larger houses.

In the area around Jackson Street the dwellings are even smaller, often having only one room per floor, two stories high and a steep roof. These cottages are similar in arrangement to the Tucker and Skipwith houses of the early part of the century and represent a continuation of old building traditions well into the middle of the century.

A new style had become increasingly popular from the 1850's until the last years of the century. This style was called the Italianate and was derived from the palace architecture of Florence, Rome and Venice. This new style preferred tall, narrow buildings with flat roofs. An elaborate ornamental cornice crowned the building's exterior, along with trim over windows. Windows were often arched, and Italianate houses almost always had a porch extending across the entire front of the house.

Earlier houses in the new style often had a high basement like the Greek Revival style houses, but later full three story houses were preferred.

Italianate ornament and decoration were much more extensive than that used on any of its predecessors, largely because the ornament was machine-made out of cast or galvanized iron. The use of lathes and jigsaws permitted the uses of elaborate wooden decoration.

CAST IRON

The Greek Revival style was solid and massive with very little ornament used -- it was marked by great restraint. The Italianate by contrast was often elaborate and frilly -- with cast iron and wood providing a lace-like filigree on the brick mass of the houses. A majority of the houses in the Ward are built in either the Italianate or the Greek Revival, and a major part of the district's visual appeal and charm derives from the contrast between the ornamental and austere characteristics of the two styles.

The cast iron porches and window trim are especially notable in the houses of the Ward. Richmond's collection of cast iron porches is second only to New Orleans in importance, and the finest collection of cast iron in the City is in the Ward. Cast iron is one of the first industrialized processes to be applied at a large scale to architecture, thus cast iron occupies an important role in America's architectural history.

Some of Richmond's cast iron is similar to that of New Orleans and suggests that it was imported from a common source, probably New York or Baltimore; however, the majority is particular to Richmond and is a local product manufactured by the Tredegar Iron Works, the Phoenix Iron Works or Asa Snyders.

With the exception of several churches built in either a Greek Revival style, like the Friends Meeting House of 1866 and the Ebenezer Baptist (1873), or the Gothic like the Sharon Baptist and the former St. Phillips, all the buildings in the Ward were in the Italianate until the late 1880's.

Ornament and decoration were essential to the success of the Italianate style. While the Greek Revival ornament was based on the forms of antiquity, the Italianate emphasized ornament which was either geometrical or floral. Flowers and leaves were to supply much of the decor-

ation. Cast iron was often designed to look like vines made up of ivy, oak, roses or grape leaves and it is not unusual to find cast iron acorns or grapes in these designs. One of the most common designs features a trellis in a basket weave pattern and columns often of wrapped cast iron vines. If vines were not used, often a medallion of flowers was set in the middle of a geometrical pattern.

In the later 1870's and 80's the interest in floral ornament remained but it was made more geometric with the flowers and leaves becoming simplified into geometrical patterns.

Ornament made up of complex arrangements of geometric shapes was also popular. Zigzags were often used and circular medallions were set into rectangular patterns to add variety to surfaces.

Ornament before 1875 - 80 was often very circular and soft in character with forms and shapes borrowed from the whole range of European decoration. Tastes changed and increasingly rigid and geometrical forms were preferred later in the century. Decoration is most definitely machine made and has sharp and crisp outlines.

Very little of this ornament was hand made - it was all made in factories or workshops and could be ordered from a catalog. The architectural importance of these buildings is due to their very early use of industrialized building techniques.

Designers of ornament and decoration had a great desire to be original and different so the incredible variety of Victorian decoration is one of the most distinctive characteristics of this period in the architecture of houses.

The deep cornice crowning houses and porches is one of the most distinguishing characteristics

of the Italianate style. The cornices were to be picked out by strong shadows, thus they needed to be deep, often projecting 18 inches to three feet in front of the front of the houses. A series of elaborate brackets were used to support these deep overhangs. These brackets were decorated with leaves, scrolls or combinations of triangular shapes.

Italianate houses were built throughout the area, and the Italianate town house is the most common dwelling type in the Ward. The tall and narrow proportions favored by the style are found everywhere in the Ward. In some cases the Italianate houses filled in the vacant lots between the Greek Revival houses. There are a number of blocks made up of only Italianate dwellings.

ROW HOUSES

The type of house favored in Richmond was especially suitable for building in rows. The double house had been popular up to this time and the double Greek Revival house with two dwellings sharing common chimneys had been typical of Richmond building. The three unit town house now became popular. Often the central house would be pulled forward to act as a central pavillion.

Since the Italianate was popular from the period immediately prior to the Civil War until the end of the century many variations were developed. At first a flat front with a broad porch was preferred. Later projecting bay windows were preferred to the flat front.

The projecting bay crowned with a steep roof is the most common feature of this style. The Queen Anne house is the most common house type in the Fan District but was used comparatively rarely in Jackson Ward. It used wood and elaborate brick patterns for decoration and did not use architectural metals like the Italianate.

There are numerous houses in the Jackson Ward district which do not fall into an easily defined

category. Some houses are transitional, utilizing elements of two styles. Thus a house built in 1860 might contain elements of both the Greek Revival style as well as the Italianate. In the same way a house of 1895 might integrate the Italianate with the Queen Anne. It was also common to alter a house to modernize it -- thus a house could become overlaid with a newer style. Greek Revival houses regularly had Italianate cornices added, and porches were easily added or removed depending on the style.

A number of houses had their original roofs removed and replaced with a Mansard roof. The steep mansard was not only stylish, it provided an opportunity to add an entire additional floor to a house. Very few houses in the Ward which possesses Mansard roofs today were originally built with them.

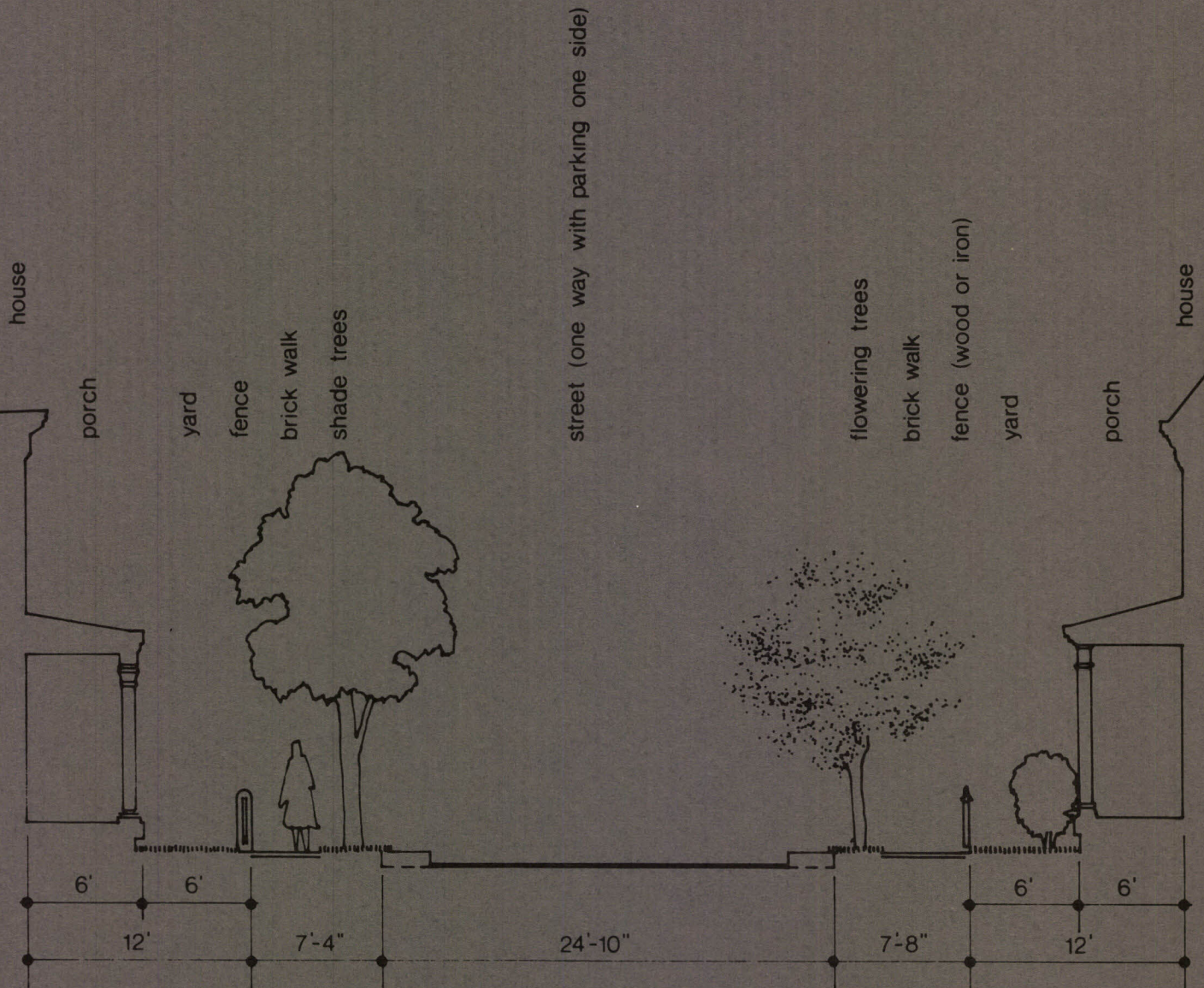
The 25 to 30 foot width of houses remained the same and in order to break up the monotony of flat, three window fronts, projecting bay windows in the front rooms as well as adding variety to the fronts. By the time the projecting bay became most popular during the decade 1890-1900, most of Jackson Ward had been built up so the bay window is not as important in the Ward as it is in later residential districts like the Fan District.

QUEEN ANNE STYLE

The last style to play a major role in the Ward was the Queen Anne. The Queen Anne was viewed as a combination of Medieval and Renaissance forms and eventually developed into a revival of the Georgian or Colonial style.

Wood which unlike metal must be hand carved, could not be as elaborate as the cast iron work. With the use of the jigsaw and lath it could be formed into complicated shapes. Jigsaw decoration is always flat on two sides with the decoration carved in two dimensions. It sometimes tries to imitate cast iron.

CHAPTER THREE : TYPICAL HOUSES OF THE WARD



st. james street



FEDERAL

Steep roof
Flemish bond brick
Stuccoed arches over windows
Double-hung windows with
nine panes per sash
Brick cornice
Wood porch (a later addition)



Steep roof
Simple wood cornice
Double-hung windows
Stone lintels (a later addition)
Porch (a later addition)

GREEK REVIVAL



Stepped gable
 Steep roof
 Dormer windows
 Simple box cornice
 Simple wood lintels
 Double-hung windows with 6
 panes of glass in each sash
 Simple wood porch with
 Greek Doric columns
 Raised basement

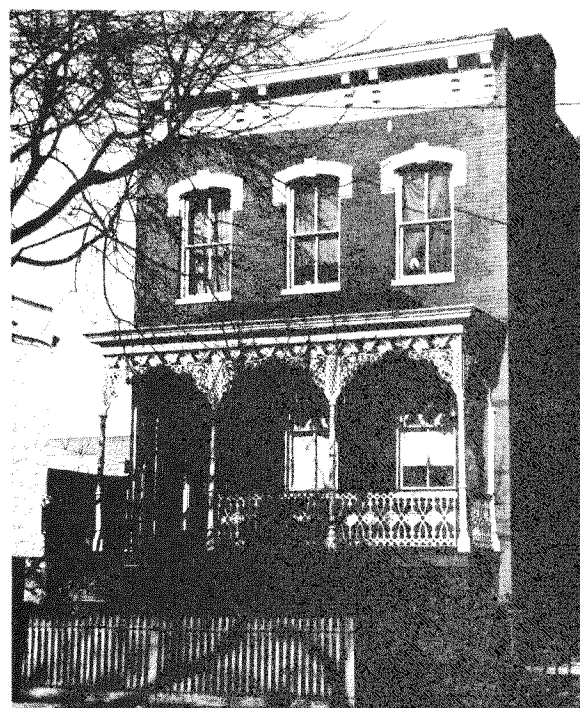


Steep roof
 Simple box cornice
 Simple wood lintels
 Double-hung window with 6
 panes of glass in each sash
 Wood porch with square
 Greek-inspired columns
 Raised basement



ITALIANATE

Flat roof
 Elaborate cornice
 Three-sided bay windows
 Galvanized-iron window lintels
 Double-hung windows with
 arched head
 One pane of glass in each sash
 Canopy porch supported by
 brackets



Flat roof
 Bracketed Italianate cornice
 Galvanized-iron window lintels
 Cast iron porch and rail
 Raised basement
 Wood picket fence



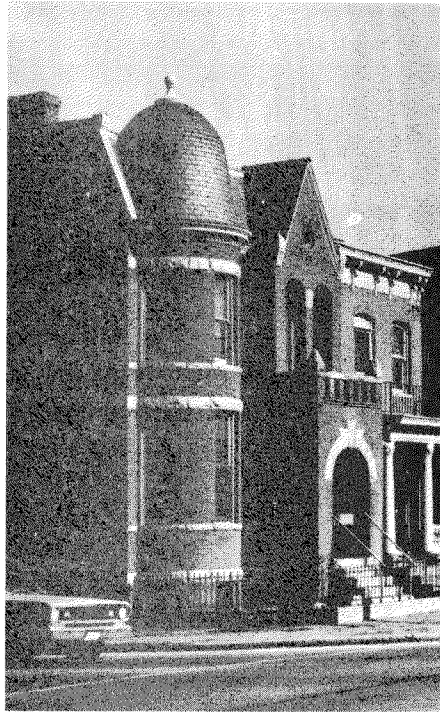
MANSARDED

Mansard roof
Shallow dormers
Metal cornice
Wood porch in Eastlake style
Stone lintels
Double-hung windows



Metal roof cresting
Mansard roof
Bracketed wood cornice
Arched windows
Double-hung windows with 4
panes of glass in each sash
Cast-iron porch
Cast-iron railing

QUEEN ANNE

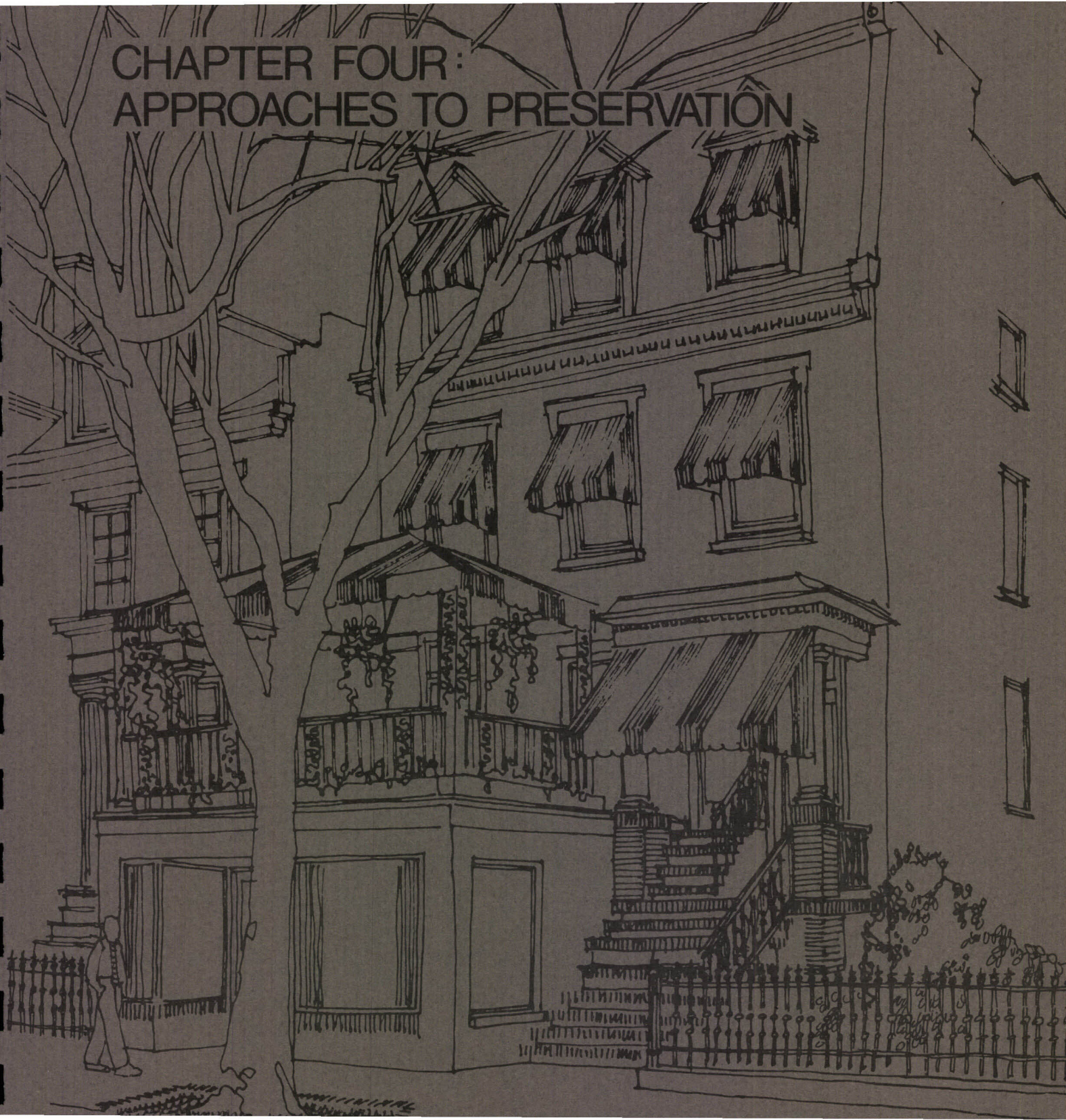


Small Mansard roof
Turret with domed roof
Brick gable
Granite trim and lintels
Arch
Double-hung windows



Small Mansard roof
Three-sided bay with steep
roof
Metal finial
Stone trim
Double-hung windows
Recessed panel in brick
Porch supported by brackets

CHAPTER FOUR: APPROACHES TO PRESERVATION



REPAIR AND RENOVATION

Jackson Ward is on the National Register of Historic Places, the highest landmark designation a district can receive. Giles Jackson, William Brown and Maggie Walker would all be at home in the District and could walk down West Clay or Leigh Streets and recognize their old neighborhood. It is important to preserve the architectural and historical character of the Ward while making it a better place to live in today. The balance between historic character and modern neighborhoods is difficult to maintain, and requires most of all that neighborhoods be careful in their repairs and alterations.

The historic character of the houses does not mean that their renovation will be much more expensive than any other renovation. It means simply that greater care and sensitivity must be exercised so that important architectural features are not removed, damaged or destroyed.

The houses of the Ward generally date from 1840 to 1900 and are thus between 75 and 130 years old. Often they have been altered many times since their erection. These alterations may be a century or 75 years old themselves and are of considerable architectural interest.

Alterations made before 1929 are generally harmonious with the original houses. They consist of enlarged porches or changed decorative trim. They generally added new elements to the house or substituted new elements for old.

More recent alterations have often been less harmonious. They often are subtractive in nature -- removing architectural features like porches and cornices rather than adding new elements. Some features like picture windows, while fine in most situations, mean that the original windows must be removed and obliterated. Other changes such as substituting small aluminum windows for the original large wood windows disrupt the exterior appearance while making the interiors dark.

The general characteristics of the architecture of Richmond houses in the Jackson Ward Historic District are:

1. A fenced-in front yard. The yard is fenced in either cast iron or in wood picket fences. The posts are usually acorn topped.

2. A front porch. In the Greek Revival style the porch is small and shelters the front door; later a broad veranda across the front of the house was added. The porch can be made of cast iron or wood and the wood can be formed either by the jigsaw or lathe. At a still later date heavy classical columns were used. It was not uncommon to substitute a later porch for an earlier smaller porch and this created an interesting mixture of styles on individual houses.

3. Tall and narrow double hung windows. The double hung or guillotine window was used throughout the neighborhood. Generally the largest pane of glass obtainable was used, thus newer house windows are subdivided into two large panes while older houses may have four, eight or twelve smaller panes. It was not uncommon to modernize a house by substituting larger glass for the original.

4. Consistant brick color. All larger houses were built of brick to protect them against fire. When the brick became dirty it was often painted with a brick colored paint. In some cases white lines were paint on to imitate the mortar. The entire neighborhood was brick colored.

5. The basic building type in the district is very similar. Regardless of the style, a house is between twenty and thirty feet wide and has two windows and a door on the first floor, three windows on the floors above. Individuality is expressed in ornament. The porch, window trim and cornice are

PRESERVATION

individually treated. The removal of these decorative elements often leaves the houses with a bald look.

Primary effort should be spent in preserving and maintaining what exists now rather than restoring what no longer exists. There will also be cases when restoration to make a house look as it did at an earlier period will be justified but these will be isolated cases rather than the general rule.

A city neighborhood does not spring into life full grown. It takes a long time to grow and mature. Jackson Ward took over a century to look as it does today. The houses will naturally reflect the changes of taste which affected the nineteenth century. One should not try to hide the changes by a too exact restoration of a house.

This approach is not only the most suitable from a historical and architectural viewpoint, it is also the most economical approach to the buildings. It requires care, effort and time but not necessarily a great amount of money.

From an historic point of view it is most important to save what now exists of the Ward, to repair and maintain the houses as they are today. It is also important to avoid removing original architectural elements, porches, windows, trims and cornices.

It is desirable to maintain the historical characteristics of the neighborhood; to maintain its appearance as a historic district. Considering that many of the houses in the district are over a century old, there have been remarkably few alterations.

In order to preserve and maintain the neighborhood, the following suggestions are made to help guide the residents of the neighborhood in the preservation of

Jackson Ward. These suggestions are arranged by materials and then by major architectural features of the houses, porches, windows, etc.

BRICK

Brick: Jackson Ward is a red brick neighborhood. It was generally left its natural color and where it remains, the brick should not be painted. When it was painted in the nineteenth century it was painted a brick color: red, brown, or terracotta. Where it has been painted it should be painted in brick colors.

Brick should never be sandblasted as sandblasting destroys the exterior surface of the brick and can make the brick absorb water. Often the dark coloration on brick is a chemical change due to age and is not dirt. If brick is to be cleaned use steam cleaning rather than acid treatments or sandblasting.

REPOINTING

Repointing should be avoided on the fronts of houses. Nineteenth century mortar joints are very narrow and are difficult to reproduce. Where repointing is necessary the mortar should be similar in color to the original and should be similar in composition. The original was high in lime content and portland cement was used only sparingly.

Silicone treatments should be avoided. It can destroy the surface of brick and stucco and only rarely contributes to keeping water out of the wall.

STUCCO

Stucco was used on some of the houses from an early date. It was scored and painted to look like stone. The modern stucco or stucco type treatments like perma-stone should be avoided. They are non-historic materials which introduce colors and textures which are not in character with the neighborhood.

CAST IRON & METAL

Metals. Jackson Ward contains the finest collection of cast iron porches on the east coast, rivaled only by the cast iron of New Orleans. In addition to cast iron porches there is cast iron roof cresting, fences, and window lintels and sills. The metal work of the district is so important that it deserves to be saved even if it is damaged or altered.

Cast iron often becomes brittle with age and can be easily damaged if hit with a hammer. It is often encrusted with paint; it can be cleaned by sandblasting or with a torch. Both methods are dangerous and can damage the iron if not done very carefully. It is preferable to wire brush the iron to remove the loose paint and then to repaint. When cast iron is stripped of paint it must be painted within a day because it will rust immediately. It should never be left unpainted for more than twenty-four hours.

Galvanized iron is also used throughout the district and is used for cornices and for window trim. It is not as subject to rust as cast iron but can be very easily dented. It should not be hammered. Galvanized iron was intended to look like stone and the dents destroy this illusion.

Standing seam metal roofs are found throughout the Ward and should be retained wherever possible. It must be regularly painted (every five to seven years) and painted black. From an historic viewpoint the dark color is preferable to the modern shining aluminum.

WOOD

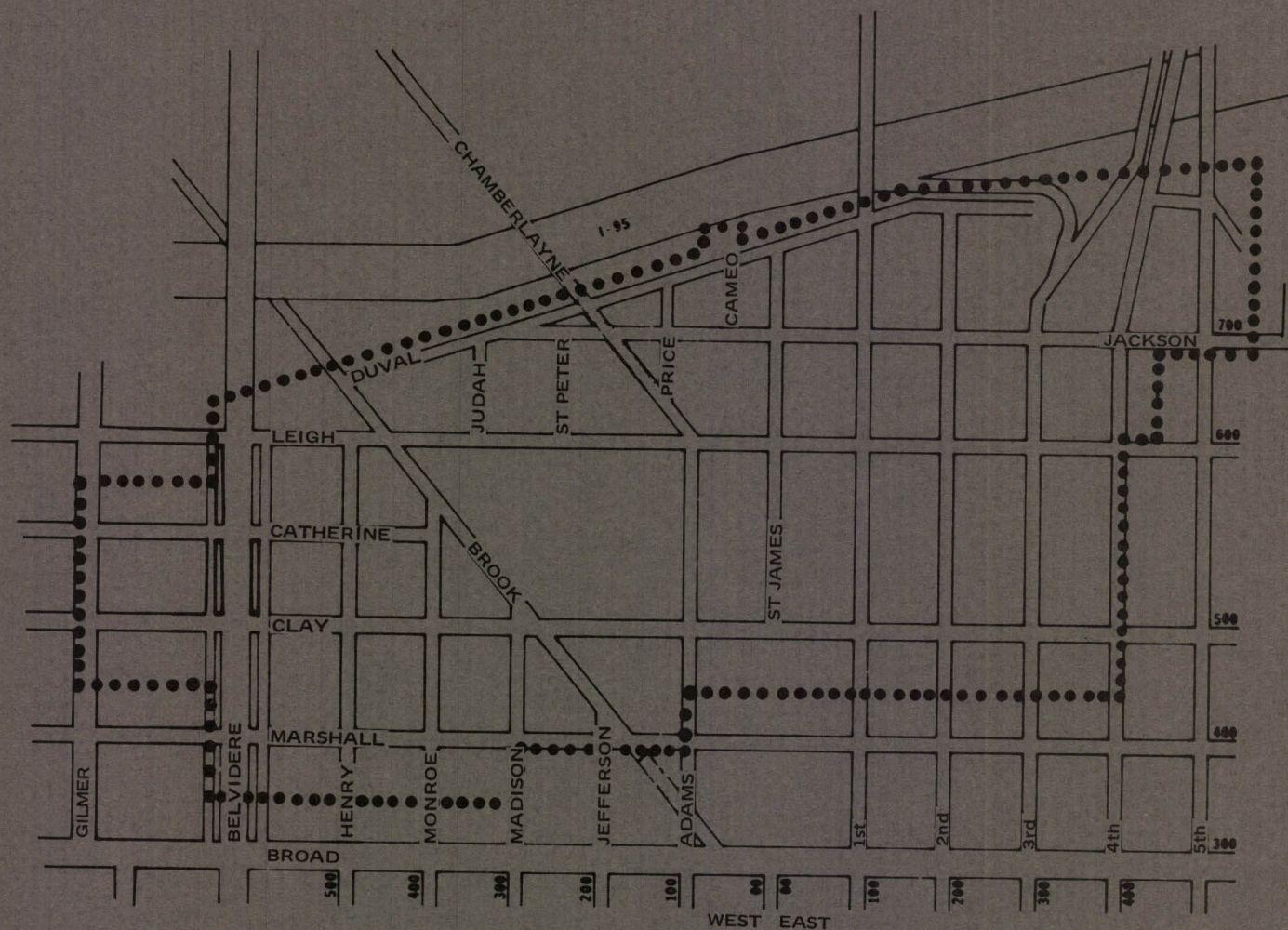
Wood is used throughout the Ward most importantly in porches and cornices. All windows and doors are wood and a number of wood picket fences have survived. All wood must be painted if it is to be free from decay. Wood was always painted if it was used on the exterior of a house. The only exception was with doors which were sometimes varnished but were also artificially wood grained.

The most important examples of the carpenters' trade are the ornamental wood features using the lathe and jigsaw. The spindles of the porches and the jigsaw brackets are important examples of the carpenters' art. In a decayed porch or cornice it is possible to analyze the porch to determine which members are rotted and decayed. It is rare for a spindle to rot as they are usually made of hardwood. Weathering may make the grain more prominent and look as if the spindle is attacked by rot but does not damage the decorative element.

There are glues and epoxy treatments which can stabilize rotted or decayed elements. One can "dead-man" in sound pieces of wood for damaged portions of trim and thus preserve the major part of the ornament. It is worthwhile to spend time, effort and care on the preservation of these ornamental features. They contribute greatly to the character of the Ward's homes and would be very expensive to replace.

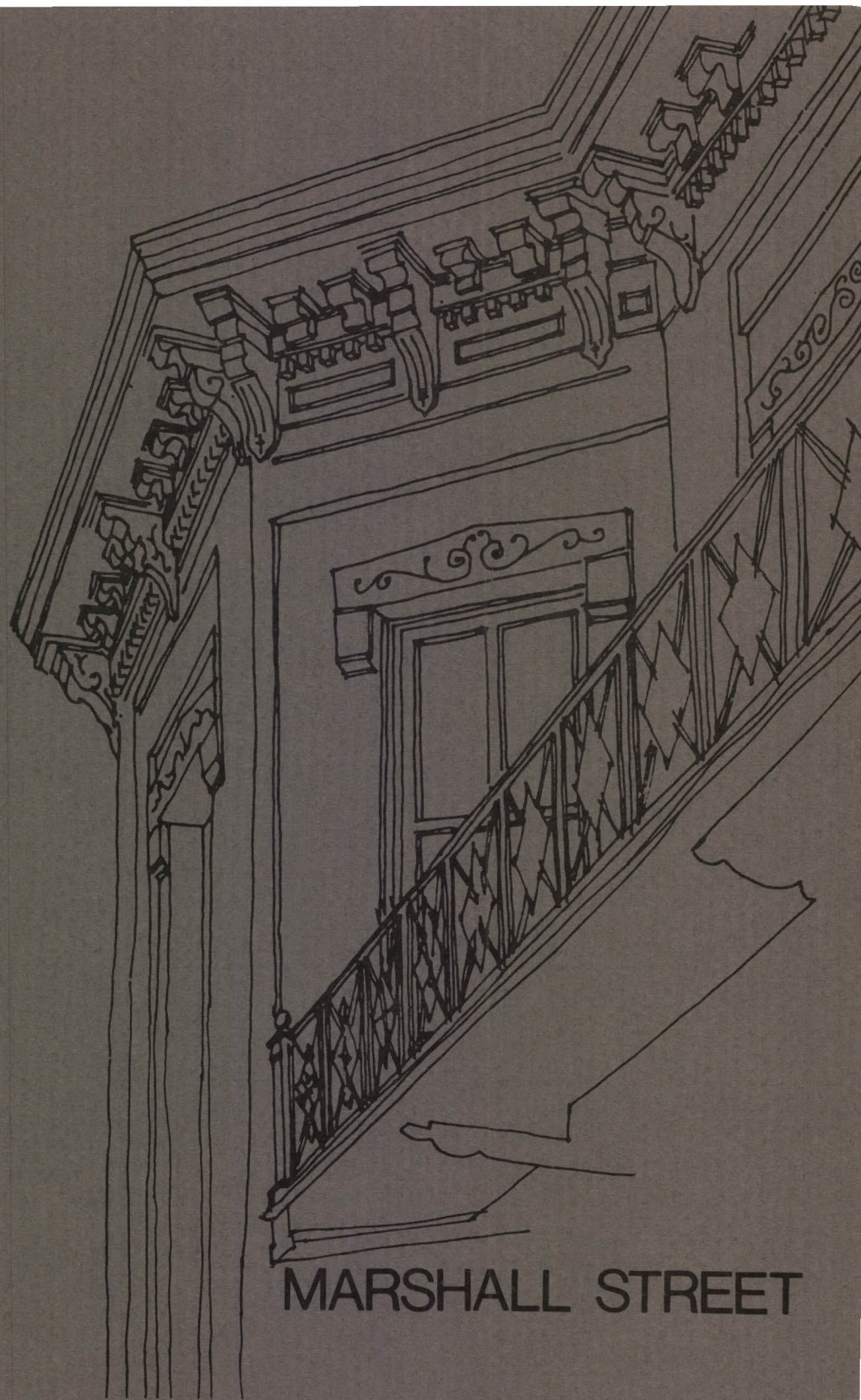
CHAPTER FIVE: A CATALOG OF NOTABLE BUILDINGS





MAP OF JACKSON WARD

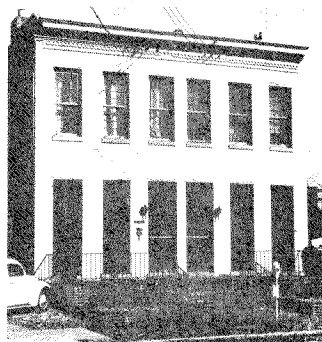
●●●● BOUNDARY OF HISTORIC DISTRICT LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES



MARSHALL STREET

00 BLOCK WEST MARSHALL STREET

The 00 Block of West Marshall Street - This block has lost all of its residential character as many of the houses have been demolished for parking lots.



10 - 12 West Marshall Street - This Italianate double house has been stripped of its porches and original window sash. Its cornice alone suggests its original character.



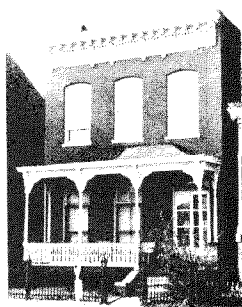
20 West Marshall Street - This abandoned house retains a very fine cast iron porch. Built on a high basement, the major architectural features are preserved in spite of the houses' ill repair.



22 - 24 West Marshall Street - This double Queen Anne house is built of white brick. The central portion of the house is projected forward and crowned with a gable. The central columns were replaced in the 1920's.



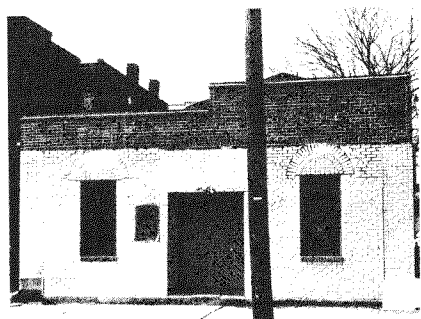
1 - 3 East Marshall Street - This fine pre-Civil War double house is a good example of the style. Number 1 retains its original porch and both retain wood picket fences.



1 West Marshall Street - This is a good Italianate house of about 1875. The porch and other architectural features are all preserved, as is the cast iron porch.



1 1/2 West Marshall Street - This Italianate house features an exceptional cast iron porch which is complete with its metal cresting. The house has a varied basement but has been painted an inappropriate color.



Timothy Baptist Church - A typical storefront church with little architectural merit.



7-7½ West Marshall Street - An early twentieth century storefront. The removal of a porch has ruined this Italianate double house. Only the cornices remain undamaged.



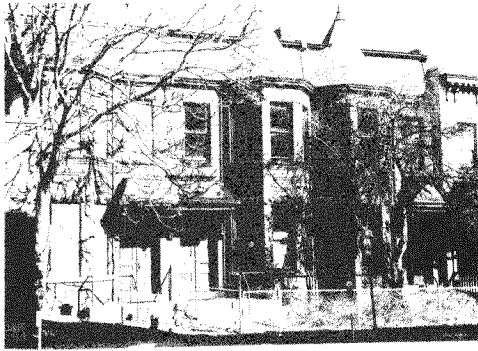
17-19-21 West Marshall Street - Partially demolished and painted a poor color, some of the architectural character of this row remains. The cornices, some of the porch cresting, and the basic elements of the porch remain.

100 BLOCK WEST MARSHALL STREET

The One Hundred Block of West Marshall Street - This block of Marshall Street is in poor condition with the houses converted to businesses, rooming houses or abandoned. The houses are quite handsome and could be converted into distinctive businesses or residences.



100 - 102 - 104 West Marshall Street - Located on the busy corner of Marshall and Adams Street, this triple row house has a very fine Eastlake porch. The railings have been destroyed but the upper portion is well preserved as is the Italianate cornice. This house is painted in inappropriate colors.



106 - 108 - 110 West Marshall Street - Three fine Queen Anne houses with projecting bay windows, these houses retain their original wood porches and entrance doors. The slate roofs and stone trim are typical of the style.



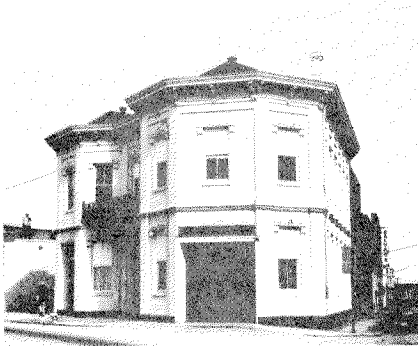
112 - 114 West Marshall Street - The first floor of this Queen Anne double house is hidden by a large twentieth century storefront built on the street. The house to the rear of this front had stone trim and a brick ornamental cornice.



The corner of Marshall and Brook Road - These two buildings are typical of commercial structures of the turn of the twentieth century. The corner building is especially notable for its brick gable design.

200 BLOCK WEST MARSHALL STREET

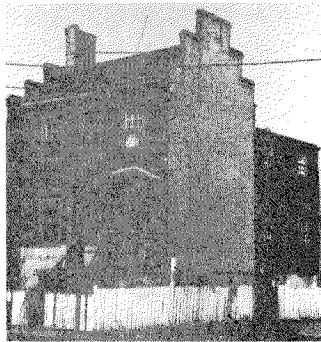
200 Block of West Marshall Street - This block marks the beginning of Marshall Street as a residential neighborhood. While Marshall Street was not as stylish as Clay Street, it contains a number of fine smaller houses.



200 West Marshall Street - The fire station for Steamer Company #5, this is the oldest fire station in the City, built in 1863. The building is a most unusual Italianate building distinguished by three sided bays and original ornament.



212 - 214 West Marshall Street - This is a typical Italianate double house of the late nineteenth century. The jigsaw porch is intact. It is distinguished by the use of granite trim on the windows.



216 West Marshall Street - This small pre-Civil War house has very pronounced stepped gables with a steep roof. The cornice and upper level windows are preserved, but the porch and first floor windows have been altered. The masonry treatment on the first floor damages the appearance of this fine house.



218 - 220 - 222 West Marshall Street - This three unit row house has been damaged by the removal of its porch. The cornices and granite trim of the houses are intact however, and the brick has never been painted.



201 West Marshall Street - A most unusual early twentieth century building, it combines modernist Gothic detail with two giant milk bottles. It is a surprisingly successful combination of elements.

300 BLOCK WEST MARSHALL STREET

The Three Hundred Block of West Marshall Street contains a large number of pre-Civil War houses, some of which have been altered in unusual ways.



300 - 302 - 304 West Marshall Street - Built in 1848, this three unit row is comparatively well-preserved. Some have their original porches, and the corner unit has a hipped roof. These were built for F. T. Isbell and were owned by the Todd family in 1876.



306 West Marshall Street - This is a very fine and well-preserved Greek Revival house in almost unaltered condition. The rather shallow roof is typical of houses of this period on Marshall Street. It was built in 1848.



308 - 310 West Marshall Street - A double house on a raised basement, this house was built in 1855. Like its neighbor to the east, it is particularly well-preserved.



312 West Marshall Street - A series of major alterations has transformed this raised cottage into one of the most unusual houses in Jackson Ward. A handsome cast iron porch was added, and a large mansard roof turned it into a three level house.



314 West Marshall Street - This typical Greek Revival house of c. 1855 has been handsomely altered by the addition of a mansard roof. It has been well-maintained.



316 West Marshall Street - Built in 1849, this house is a smaller version of its Greek Revival neighbors. Its porch and cornice are in mint condition.



318 West Marshall Street - This house is almost identical to 314 West Marshall Street. It maintains its original porch. It was owned by the Luay family in 1876.



320 West Marshall Street - This is a Queen Anne house which would appear to have been added in the side yard of its neighbor. It was built c. 1900 and is in perfect condition.



305-305 $\frac{1}{2}$ West Marshall Street - This small double house is unusually elaborate considering its small size. The Italianate cornice and galvanized window trim are notable. The porch on 305 has lost its rail but the porches are otherwise intact. 305 $\frac{1}{2}$ retains its picket fence.



307 West Marshall Street - This house appears to date from the period immediately following the Civil War due to its window sash and trim. The interesting cast iron porch and fence and simple Italianate cornice are notable.



309 West Marshall Street - This large and handsome Italianate house dates from the later part of the century and is unusually well preserved. It has a wooden porch and fence and elaborate cornice. The recessed brick panel enframing the front is unusual.



313 West Marshall Street - Originally built in 1817 and extensively altered in the 1840's, this house is one of the most interesting in the Ward. Begun as a federal farmhouse by William Young, it was purchased by Addoph Dill in 1844. His daughter, Mrs. Thomas Barham, lived in the house. It has a Greek Revival entrance and an Italianate cornice crowning the stuccoed facade.



315, 317, 319, 321 West Marshall Street - Built in the 1880's this large row is notable for its size. Its cornice remains but the porch has been damaged by the removal of wooden columns and railings. No fences survive giving this row an exposed appearance.

400 BLOCK WEST MARSHALL STREET

The 400 Block of West Marshall Street - This block is similar to its neighbors, preserving its nineteenth century atmosphere in spite of the heavy traffic on Marshall Street.



400 West Marshall Street - This Greek Revival house of about 1857 has been altered on several occasions. It was converted to an Italianate style and has recently had its ornamental cornice stripped. The high basement and window trim testify to its Greek Revival origins. Its wooden porch is pleasing.



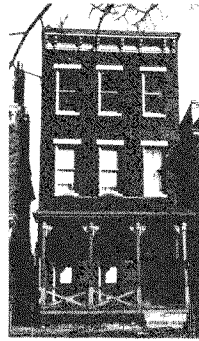
402 West Marshall Street - This small traditional Greek Revival Italianate frame house is well-maintained and was the home of E. D. Kelley in 1876. The house was built shortly before the Civil War.



404 West Marshall Street - An Italianate house built shortly before 1876, its wooden porch and fences are well-preserved. It was owned by R. L. Glazebrook in 1876.



406 West Marshall Street - Like its neighbor, this house is a small frame dwelling built in the immediate post-Civil War period.



408 West Marshall Street - This is a large three story Italianate house. The porch has received minor alterations, most notably in the railing.



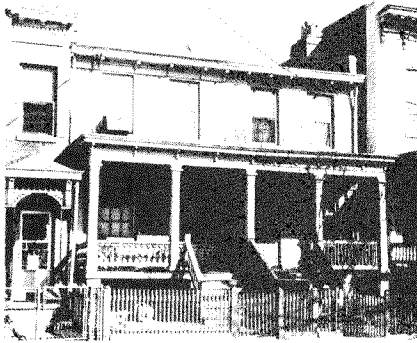
408½ West Marshall Street - This house is a slightly smaller edition of its neighbor. The porch is well-preserved.



410 West Marshall Street - This is a handsome and unusual Greek Revival frame house on a raised basement. The front porch is partially cast iron, and a mansard roof was added around the turn of the century. The house appears to have been built c. 1860 and was the home of Henry Brown, a laborer, in 1876.



412 West Marshall Street - This Italianate house with a raised basement has a fine cornice and a handsome porch which appears to have been altered in the twentieth century. The house dates from c. 1870.



414 - 416 West Marshall Street - This double house dates from 1856. It was the home of W. S. Short in 1876. The house has received minor alterations.



418 - 420 West Marshall Street - This pair of brick Italianate houses date from c. 1880. They are little altered.



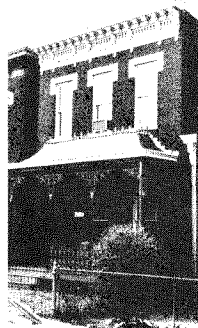
401 West Marshall Street - Built in 1853, this unusually well-preserved wooden house is a good example of the Greek Revival style. The original porch survives, as does the modillioned cornice. The rear wing is also preserved.



403 West Marshall Street - This large three story brick house has suffered the removal of its porch. Otherwise, it is intact.



407 West Marshall Street - This Italianate house is well-preserved with its porch, fence and cornices intact. The porch has an unusual spindle arrangement and the windows are dressed with stone lintels.



409 West Marshall Street - Like its neighbor, well-preserved, this house is considerably more elaborate with its cast-iron porch and fence and ornate cornice. This is a notable later nineteenth century house.



411 West Marshall Street - This house retains its porch which has been striped of ornament. It is otherwise well-preserved.



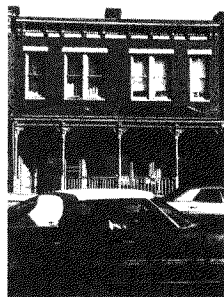
413 West Marshall Street - Originally identical to 411, this house retains all of its jigsaw ornament and is painted with typically nineteenth century exuberance. The doors are particularly notable.

500 BLOCK WEST MARSHALL STREET

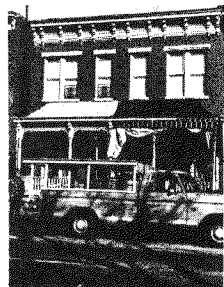
The 500 Block of West Marshall Street - This block contains a number of interesting pre-Civil War houses as well as some Italianate dwellings. The small size of most of these houses contributes to the street's character and charm.



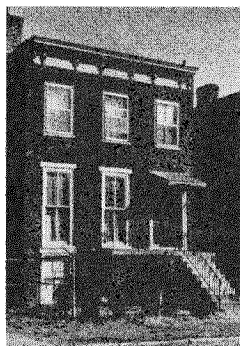
500 West Marshall Street - This small Greek Revival house has been altered on several occasions. An Italianate cornice was added and later the house was converted into a store. The second story windows were unaltered however and the hardware for shutters remains.



502-502½ West Marshall Street - This small Italianate double house is well-preserved with its simple cornice and porch. It appears to have been built around 1890.



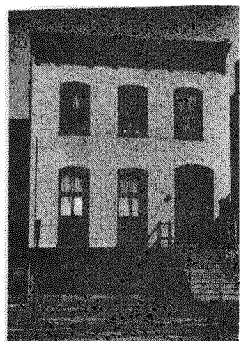
504-504½ West Marshall Street - This house is similar to 502-502½ except its window pattern is reversed. It is well-preserved and has a more elaborate cornice and Eastlake porch than its neighbor.



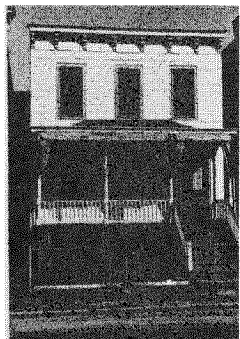
506 West Marshall Street - This two story raised house is traditional in style between the Greek Revival and the Italianate. The removal of the porch has damaged its appearance. It was built before 1876.



510 West Marshall Street - This frame raised Italianate house has an elaborate porch dating from the early twentieth century. Other characteristics of the house suggest it was built shortly after the Civil War. The asphalt shingle siding damages its appearance.



512 West Marshall Street - The removal of the front porch and poor selection of paint color has not helped this otherwise fine Italianate house. The full triple hung and segmentally arched windows suggest that this was once a fine dwelling.



514 West Marshall Street - This Italianate wood house on a raised basement retains its major original features, the wooden cornice and porch. The restoration of the house's wooden clapboard is all that is needed to return it to its original appearance.



516-518-520 West Marshall Street - This Italianate triple house has varied porches and window arrangements. The row is well-preserved and maintained.



501 West Marshall Street - This fine Greek Revival house was built in 1856. It has an unusual shallow hipped roof. It sits on a raised basement and has a wooden porch which appears to be thirty years more recent than the house.



503 West Marshall Street - Similar to its neighbor and also built in 1856, this house has a gabled roof and its original porch still exists. The house is unusually well-preserved.



505 West Marshall Street - This house, built on the eve of the Civil War in 1860, is a traditional house showing characteristics of both the Greek Revival and Italianate style. This house has been little altered.



507 West Marshall Street - This small Italianate house appears to have been built shortly after the Civil War and has an elegant porch which has lost its rail. The restoration of shutters would improve this house.



509 West Marshall Street - An Italianate house on a raised basement, the original wood siding has been covered, damaging the house's appearance. The porch has thin columns, and is well-preserved.



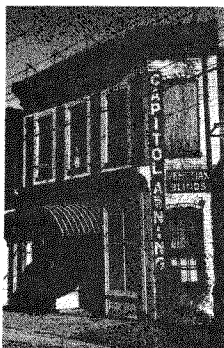
511 West Marshall Street - This traditional house was built in 1855 and has been altered, first by the addition of a porch and later by covering the brick with perma-stone. The house is well-maintained.



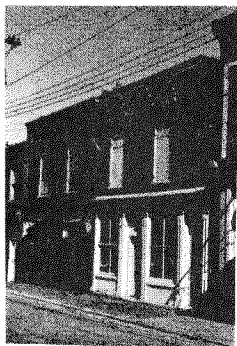
513 - 515 West Marshall Street - This fine Italianate double house is well-preserved with an excellent cornice and front porches. It dates from c. 1880.

BROOK ROAD

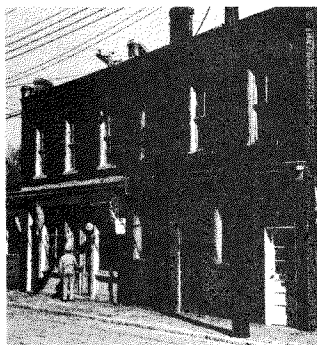
Brook Road - Brook Road is one of the oldest highways in the City, historically the major entrance to Richmond from the north. It became commercial by the middle of the nineteenth century, but has declined in importance due to the construction of Chamberlayne Avenue and Belvidere Street.



405 Brook Road - This is a well-preserved example of small late nineteenth century commercial building. The storefront is intact and the painting of signs and the crowning are typical of its period.

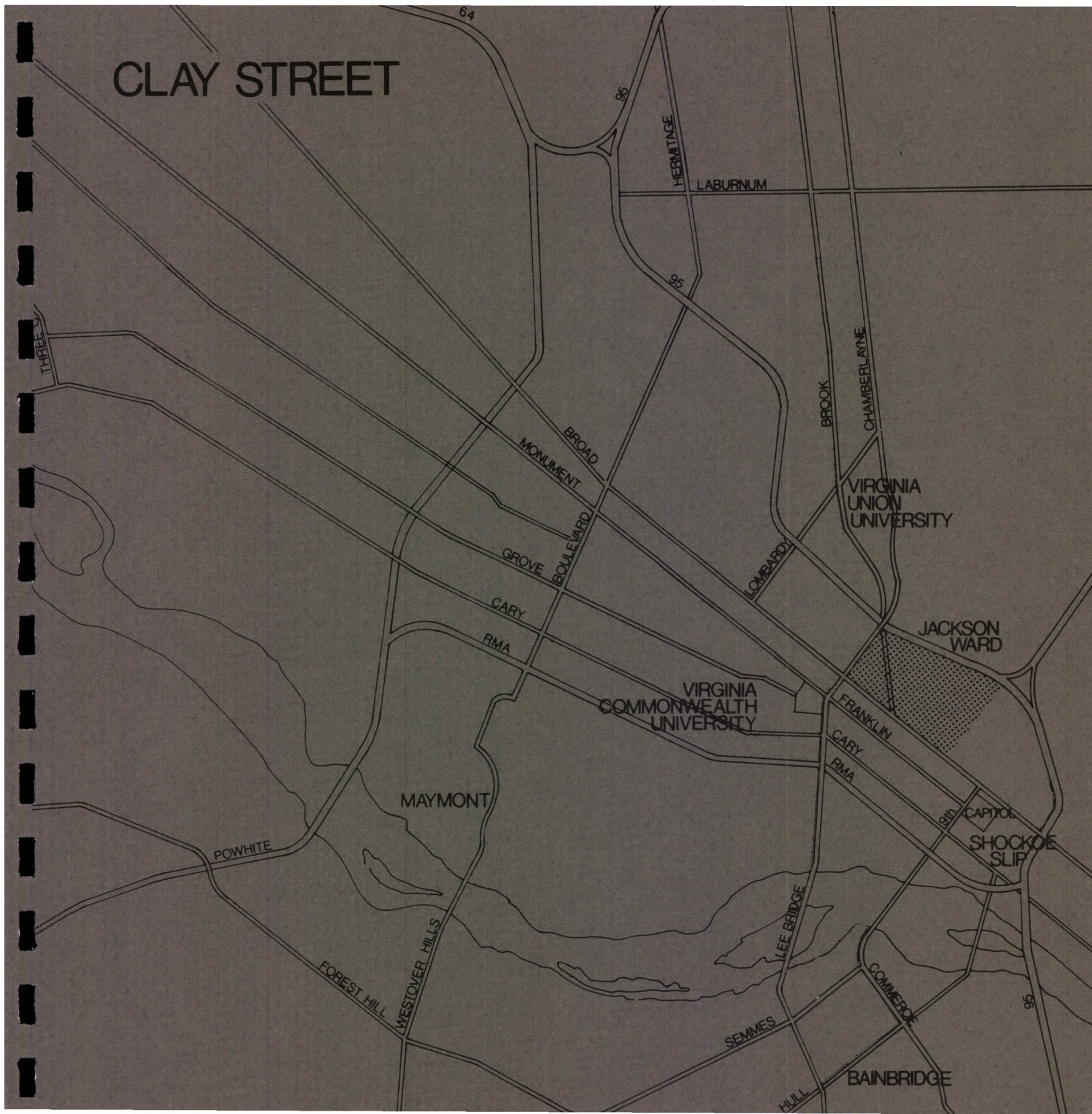


407 - 409 Brook Road - Similar to its neighbor to the south, this double commercial building is well-preserved.



411 - 413 Brook Road - A part of a unified row, the shop front of 411 has been modernized and no longer retains its period character.

CLAY STREET

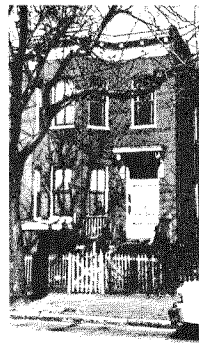


00 BLOCK EAST CLAY STREET

The 00 Block of East Clay Street forms a buffer against commercial intrusion into the residential portions of Jackson Ward. It contains a number of fine houses with very fine cast iron porches, but its lack of street trees damage the desired residential character.



2 - 4 East Clay Street - A poorly designed storefront addition has damaged 2 East Clay Street. The porch alteration on its neighbor is typical of 1920 residential styles.



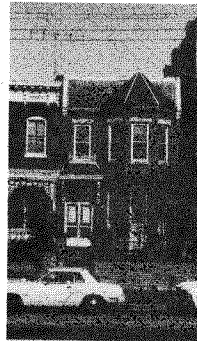
6 East Clay Street - This Italianate house has its original porch intact, and a three sided bay. The house is well-preserved and was originally identical to 4 East Clay.



8 East Clay Street - c. 1875 - An Italianate house on a raised basement, this has a wooden porch that contributes to the character of this house. The first floor windows have been altered, but the house maintains all the general characteristics of the Italianate townhouse.



10 East Clay Street - c. 1875 - This very fine and well-preserved house has a good cast iron porch. There are floor to ceiling windows on the first level, and cast iron cresting remains on the porch roof.



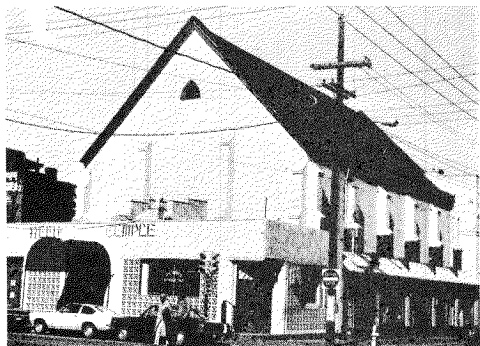
12 East Clay Street - c. 1895 - A Queen Anne house, this has a projecting three sided bay. The original small porch and its cresting are preserved here.



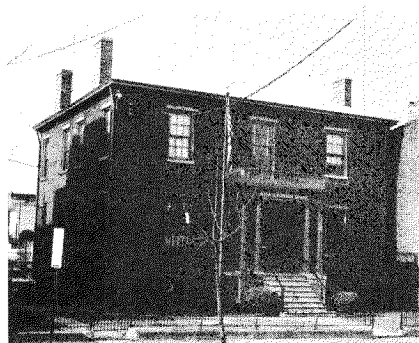
14 East Clay Street - c. 1875 - 1895 - This house was originally similar to 10 East Clay Street but has a simplified cast iron porch. At the turn of the century a mansard third floor was added, making it a more stylish 1900's house.



16 East Clay Street - c. 1876 - An Italianate house, this has a most unusual cast iron porch and unusual trim on the second floor windows. All the cast iron porch roof trim is preserved, as is the very fine cast iron railing.



The Refuge Temple has had a complicated history, and has suffered major alterations, distroying much of its architectural character.



00 East Clay Street - c. 1832 - The Addolph Dill House is one of the most important dwellings built in the City during the decade 1830-1840. The exterior of the house is very well-preserved, as is the interior staircase. The house was used as a club by Maggie Walker in the early twentieth century.



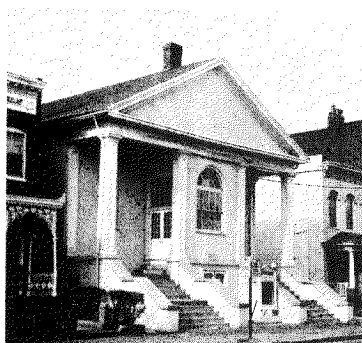
1 East Clay Street - c. 1880 - Built in the side yard of the Dill House, this mansarded house has lost its porch, and the front has been damaged by a picture window. However, the mansard dormers and galvanized iron trim of the upper level are preserved.



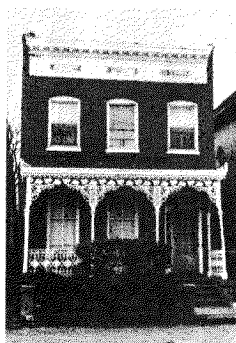
3 East Clay Street - c. 1880 - This large three floor Italianate house has been altered by the addition of a multi-level porch of some architectural interest.



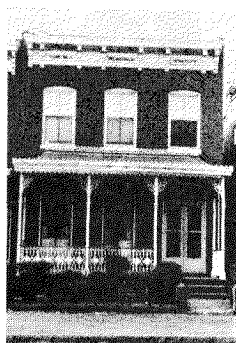
5 East Clay Street - c. 1880 - This Italianate house has been altered several times but the upper floor of the building is in its original condition. The porch was added c. 1910, and the porch has been filled in with a brick addition for use as an office.



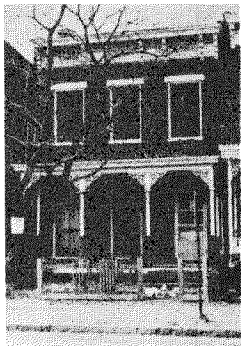
9 East Clay Street - c. 1866 - The Mosby Memorial Baptist Church was originally the Friends Meeting House. It is an impressive late Greek Revival building with square columned portico. The stairs and central vestibule are later additions but are harmonious with the rest of the building.



11 East Clay Street - c. 1875 - This is an exceptionally fine Italianate house with an unusual cornice and a well-preserved cast iron porch. This porch is elaborate and handsome. The house was owned by Mrs. Parry in 1876.



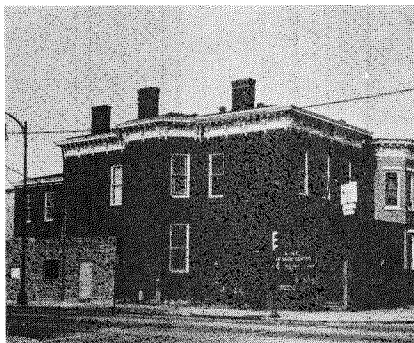
15 East Clay Street - c. 1878 - This is essentially a slightly less elaborate house than its neighbor 11 East Clay Street. The cast iron porch is well-preserved and has three tiers of metal cresting.



17 East Clay Street - c. 1876 - This house is similar to its neighbors, has a simplified porch with no railings, and rectangular rather than arched windows. It was recently damaged by fire.



19 East Clay Street - c. 1890 - This is a very late Italianate house with a very fine cornice and its original porch. The three sided bay window is very handsome.



21 East Clay Street - c. 1885 - This is a corner market with a good Italianate bracketed cornice. Much of the commercial front which was originally glass has been filled in with concrete block.

100 BLOCK EAST CLAY STREET

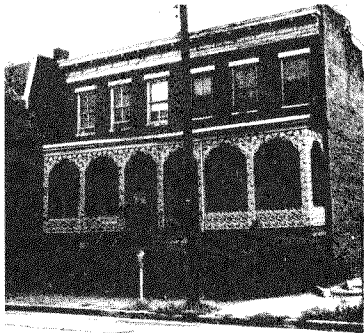
The 100 Block of East Clay Street - This block is no longer in residential use but a number of notable houses have survived.



100 - 102 East Clay Street - This is a very late Queen Anne house with cast iron porches. The cast iron was manufactured by the Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond. The houses date from between 1890 and 1900.



104 - 104½ East Clay Street - These two Queen Anne houses have projecting three sided bays on each side of the front door. These houses are little altered.



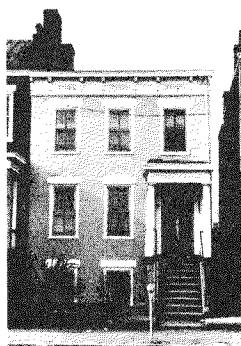
106 - 106½ East Clay Street - A double house on a raised basement, these houses are good examples of their period with well-preserved porches and cornices.



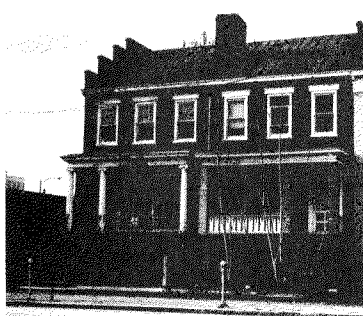
105 - 105½ East Clay Street - A fine Italianate double house with its original small porches intact, it also has a fine ornate cornice which is well-preserved.



107 East Clay Street - An Italianate house with a projecting bay, it is well-preserved and somewhat unusual for the area. It appears to have been built c. 1890.



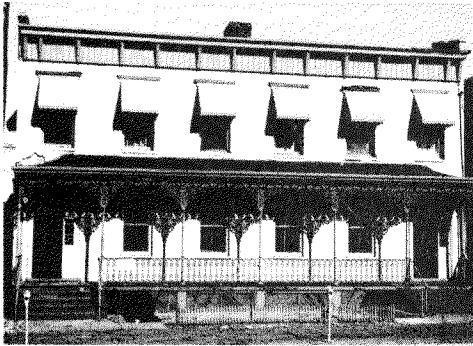
109 East Clay Street - This large, pre-Civil War Greek Revival house is raised on a high basement. The house was altered by addition of an Italianate cornice and some changes in the porch. It has been painted.



111 - 113 East Clay Street - A very impressive stepped gabled double house, both houses are raised on a very high basement, and both have had large porches added. They were part of the Glazebrook estate in 1876 but were built before the Civil War.

200 BLOCK EAST CLAY STREET

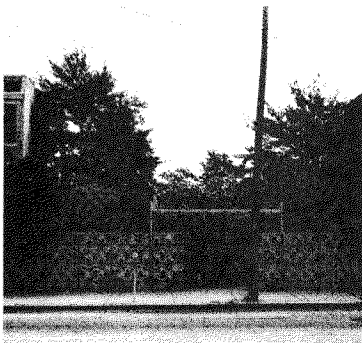
The Two Hundred Block of East Clay Street contains several exceptionally interesting houses which are unlike any others in Jackson Ward.



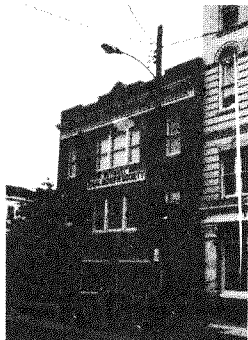
200 - 202 East Clay Street - c. 1873 - This is an Italianate double house which has been converted into a hotel. The cornice has been modernized, but the cast iron porch is notably well-preserved. The building has been painted a light color. It was owned in 1876 by Mr. A. D. Predfred.



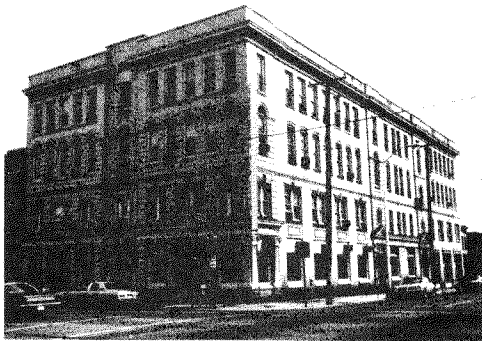
204 East Clay Street - This is a fine hipped roof Greek Revival house on a raised basement. Built in 1848, it is very well-preserved with its original porch now partially obscured by metal awnings.



206 East Clay Street - This is a modern one level doctor's office building.



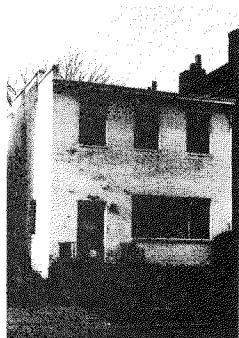
210 East Clay Street - c. 1931 - The home of the National Ideal Benefit Society is in a typical brick commercial building of its period. It was constructed as an addition to 212-214 when that structure was acquired by the Southern Aid Society.



212 - 214 East Clay Street - c. 1909 - Originally the Mechanics Bank, the office of the Southern Aid Society is housed in a building of considerable distinction. Stylistically, there are suggestions of Romanesque and Italianate motifs, but the building is a fine combination of elements with stone windows on the first level and high arched windows above.



201 - 203 - 205 - 207 - 209 East Clay Street - This is one of the longest and latest of the rows in Jackson Ward. The repetitive bays and small projecting bays provide interest in this fine group of buildings. 201 has been covered with perma-stone.



211 East Clay Street - This 1859 Greek Revival house has been extensively altered so that its original character can barely be noted behind the not very successful changes.



213 East Clay Street - A very unusual brick dwelling with a small cast-iron porch supported by paired columns, the brick front is subdivided into three parts by projecting piers. The arched windows are trimmed in stone. A very fine house.



215 East Clay Street - This small dwelling is deeply recessed between its neighbors. It is in the Italianate style and was built in the later nineteenth century.



217 - 219 East Clay Street - This impressive double house has a fine cast iron porch, good cornices and trim on the windows. It is on a high basement. It was built shortly before 1876 when it was owned by R. T. Alrey's estate.



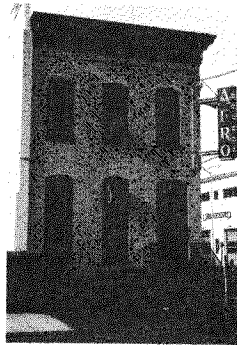
221 East Clay Street - A turn of the century commercial structure, it contributes to the character of the street and is a typical turn of the century corner market.

300 BLOCK AND 400 BLOCK EAST CLAY STREET

The 300 and 400 Blocks of East Clay Street are threatened by the expansion of the central business district, but still retain several notable houses worthy of preservation.



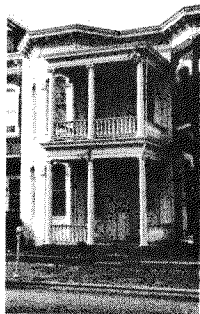
308 East Clay Street - This Italianate house has a most unusual cast iron porch. It is lightweight and elegant, a rare combination in Richmond. It was built in 1857.



301 East Clay Street - This Italianate house retains its fine cornice but has been stripped of its porch. It is the headquarters of the Richmond Afro-American.



315 East Clay Street - This is a fine example of the later Italianate house, almost unaltered, with its original porch and window trim with some decorative brickwork.



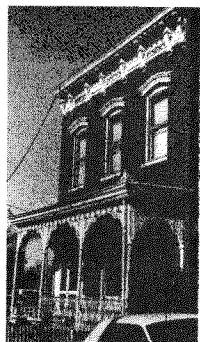
317 East Clay Street - Originally identical to its neighbor to the west this house was extensively altered at the turn of the century by the addition of an interesting two level porch and diagonal sash. It is a successful alteration.



319 East Clay Street - This is a large and elaborate mansard house with unusual window trim. The cast iron porch is interesting, and the metal cresting on the roof is preserved. This building is on the site of the Benedictine Society of 1876.



321 East Clay Street - A handsome Queen Anne house with a large central gable and restrained porch, this is an unusual style for a house in Jackson Ward.



408 East Clay Street - This very fine Italianate house has a superb cornice, cast iron window trim, and balcony, but is stranded alone near the coliseum.

00 BLOCK WEST CLAY STREET

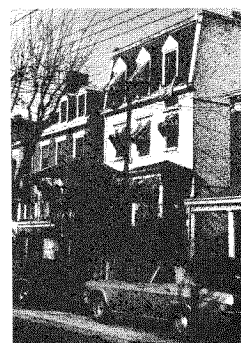
The 00 Block of West Clay Street contains the finest collection of stepped gabled Greek Revival houses in the City. It was originally owned by Addolph Dill, a prosperous baker. Dill began the development of this street as a high quality residential area, a character which has largely been maintained.



2 - 4 - 4½ West Clay Street - c. 1885 - Built on the property of Mrs. Boyd, these three attached houses are examples of the mansard style. The high roof provides an entire third floor with only two levels of brick. The porches are Eastlake.



6 West Clay Street - c. 1885 - A small Italianate house with a typical cornice, the porch and picture window are later additions.



8 West Clay Street - c. 1847, altered c. 1900 and later. - This house originally looked like its Greek Revival neighbors but has been repeatedly altered, first by the addition of a mansard roof and later by its conversion into a restaurant. The house retains a great deal of character, and it was owned in 1876 by Mr. J. M. Gregory.



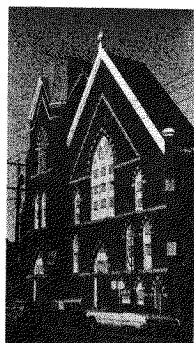
10 West Clay Street - c. 1847 - A notable and well-preserved Greek Revival house, it contains a fine original porch. The raised basement, small paned windows, and stepped gable all distinguish this house. This was the home of Mr. C. B. Habliston.



12 West Clay Street - c. 1855 - Like its neighbor, this is a very fine Greek Revival house. The floor to ceiling windows, the recessed door, and the fine Doric porch are notable. It was owned by Mr. H. Newman in 1876.



14 West Clay Street - c. 1843 - The oldest of this group of four Greek Revival houses, it has a simple porch with squared off columns. It is identical in general arrangement to its neighbors. It was once the home of the Millheiser family who were brewers.



16 West Clay Street - c. 1850 altered c. 1890 - This was built as the Clay Street AME Church by Albert West, a notable Richmond architect. It was originally Italianate in style. It was later given a fashionable Gothic front. The loss of its steeple and the blue and white window panels have compromised its appearance, but it remains a major local landmark.



1-3-5 West Clay Street - c. 1885 - 90 -
This fine row of late Italianate houses was built in the former formal garden of the Dill House. The wooden porches are very well-preserved and indicate the characteristics of the Eastlake style.



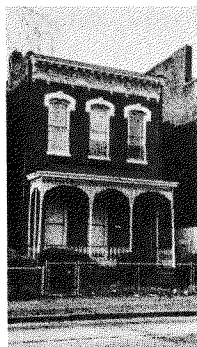
7 West Cary Street - c. 1880 -
A brick Italianate house with arched windows, the cornices are good and the porch is a replacement of the 1920's.



9 West Clay Street - c. 1878 -
A fine Italianate house with a cast iron porch, this is one of three similar houses forming a fine row. The cast iron porch cresting is preserved.



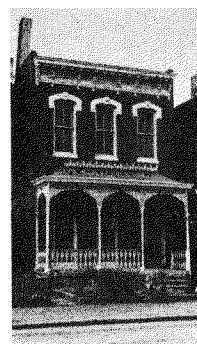
11 West Clay Street - A typical good Italianate house with a late cast iron porch, it has never been painted and is in very good condition.



11½ West Clay Street - This house is identical to its neighbor at 11 West Clay Street.



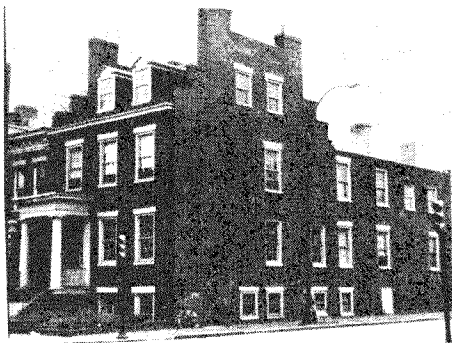
15 West Clay Street - c. 1846-47 - Originally the Greek Revival home of Mr. H. K. Dill, it is an exceptionally fine example of the stepped gabled house on a raised basement. The Doric porch is well-preserved, and part of a wooden fence remains.



17 West Clay Street - c. 1880 - This is similar to 11 - 11½ West Clay Street. The cast iron cresting on the porch is preserved. This house and its neighbor to the west were built in the side yard of Bishop Whittle's house.



19 West Clay Street - c. 1895 - This is an unusual late Italianate house with French doors opening on the front porch.



21 West Clay Street - c. 1846-47 - This house was built at the same time as 15 West Clay Street. This was the home of Bishop Whittle, the Episcopal Bishop of Virginia. It is a very fine house in the stepped gable Greek Revival style. The house is particularly well-preserved with its original porch in fine condition. It served as the parsonage for the Hood Temple.

100 BLOCK AND 200 BLOCK WEST CLAY STREET

This Block contains the finest collection of residential cast iron porches in the state. This was once a most stylish block and contains large Italianate houses in addition to a sprinkling of Greek Revival residences.



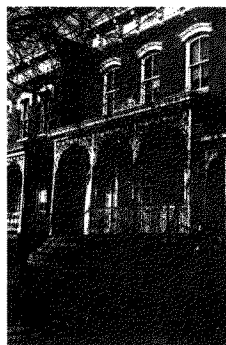
100 - 104 West Clay Street - This corner building is a commercial establishment and apartments. Built in the early twentieth century, it is not particularly distinguished.



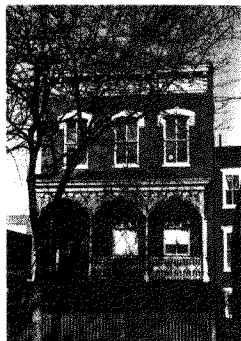
106 West Clay Street - This good Italianate house has a fine cast iron porch with its room cresting and a cast iron porch. The stone key stones in the segmental arches over the windows are unusual.



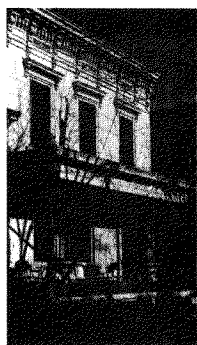
108 - 110 West Clay Street - Part of an exceptional row of houses embellished with cast iron, the geometrical pattern of the cast iron is typical of patterns preferred in the 1880's. The cast iron fence is of note.



112 West Clay Street - A very fine Italianate house with an exceptional cast iron porch, it is on a raised basement and has cast iron trim over the windows. The iron pattern is made up of a running vine with a different railing. Some of the cresting is preserved.



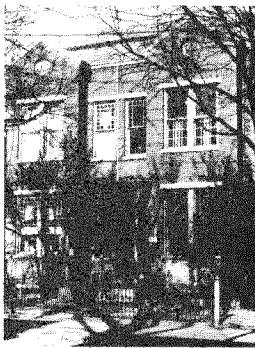
114 West Clay Street - Similar to its neighbor to the east, this house has galvanized metal window trim. This is an exceptionally well-preserved pair of houses. They date from c. 1880.



122 West Clay Street - This Italianate house has a well-preserved decoration on the upper floor, both cornice and window trim. The porch has been stripped of its decoration, and the first floor has been substantially altered. The first floor has lost its period characteristics.



124 - 126 West Clay Street - This double house is on a raised basement. The porch has been partially stripped but retains its cornices and some trim. The houses were built shortly after the Civil War.



128 - 130 West Clay Street - This is a very late Queen Anne house with a small porch and interesting patterns of colored glass used in the windows. It has a cast iron rail.



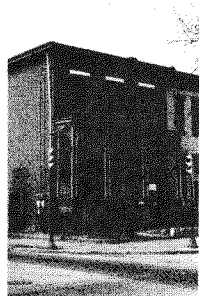
132 West Clay Street - This Italianate house has an exceptionally fine cast iron porch. The brick house also retains a good cornice.



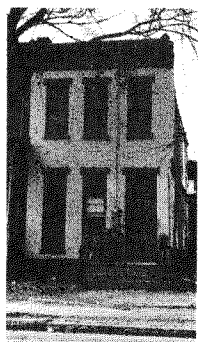
136 - 138 West Clay Street - This is one of the earliest houses on the street and was built by Isaac Goddin in 1820-21. It was later owned by James Taylor and has been altered in a very interesting way. The small house was doubled in size and changed from a Federal style farm-house into an Italianate villa. The triple windows, typical of the Federal style, were later joined as arch Italian windows.



140 - 142 West Clay Street - This is an early twentieth century commercial building.



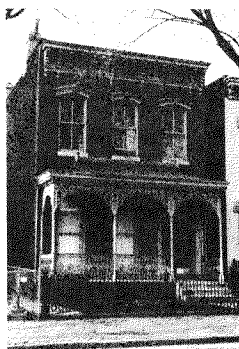
101 West Clay Street - This interesting Italianate house of c. 1876 has paired cast iron columns which give the house a vaguely moorish appearance. This is a most unusual house for Jackson Ward.



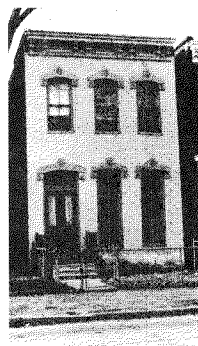
103 West Clay Street - A fire destroyed half of this double house, and alterations have been most unsympathetic, destroying the porch, and the window shapes.



107 - 109 - 111 West Clay Street - One of the most impressive rows in the City of Richmond, the three story height and fine cast iron make these houses especially notable. The central house is projected forward to form a pavillion. Portions of wood picket fences remain.



113 West Clay Street - c. 1870 - A very fine Italianate house in a good state of preservation, it has an exceptional cast iron porch, complete with roof trim, cast iron lintels over the arched windows, and a cast iron railing in its yard. A running oak-leaf design is used in the cast iron.



115 West Clay Street - One of three similar houses, 115 has suffered the most losing its porch and fence, the typical Italianate cornice remains as does the galvanized iron lintels.



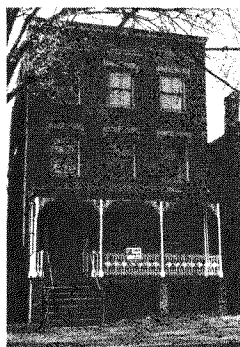
117 West Clay Street - The best preserved of this trio, the porch has been partially stripped of ornament but retains its original shape. The wood fence has survived.



121 West Clay Street - The original porch of this house was replaced at the turn-of-the-century with the existing classic revival porch. This is a well-preserved house.



123 West Clay Street - c. 1873 - This is a large three story Italianate house with windows arched in brick and a good cast iron porch similar to that used in 113 West Clay Street.



125 West Clay Street - c. 1873 - Similar to its neighbor 123 West Clay Street, this house is even larger since it is built on a raised basement. Rectangular galvanized window lintels and the triple door are to be noted on this house.



127 West Clay Street - c. 1885 - This is a small Italianate house with a wooden porch. Jigsaw brackets are used to support the roof but turned spindles are used in the railing. It is a well-preserved house.



129 - 201 West Clay Street - c. 1880 - This is an Italianate double house with an elaborate cornice and arched windows surmounted by galvanized iron lintels. The original porch survives and all of the fine jigsaw ornament remains on 201.



203 - 205 West Clay Street - The porch of 205 is completely preserved while that of 203 has been striped and simplified. This double Italianate house is otherwise little altered.



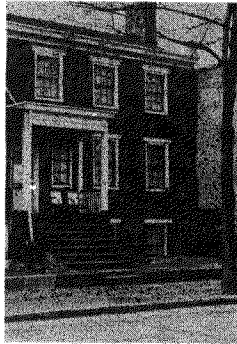
207 West Clay Street - c. 1839 - 41 - Here is a small Greek Revival house on a raised basement. Wood lintels are used. This house has been altered by the addition of an Italianate cornice and a porch added in the 1920's.



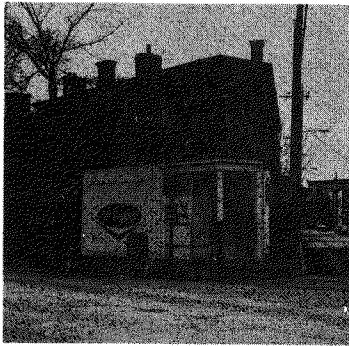
209 West Clay Street - c. 1839 - 41 - A slightly larger house than 207, this house has a smaller porch and is better preserved. This porch appears to be original.



211 West Clay Street - c. 1839 - 41 - Originally identical to 209, this house has been painted, and a porch has been extended across the entire front.



213 West Clay Street - c. 1839 - 41 - This is the only house in this fine series of Greek Revival houses which preserves its original cornice and porch and is amazingly well-preserved.



215 West Clay Street - This handsome commercial building appears to have been built shortly after the Civil War. It has the architectural simplicity expected in Greek Revival Buildings. It is not improved by the Dr. Pepper advertisement.

300 BLOCK WEST CLAY STREET

The 300 Block of West Clay Street - This block is one of the best-preserved in the district containing good examples of Greek Revival and Italianate houses. The street trees of this block contribute greatly to its charm.



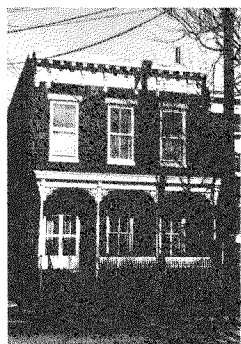
300 West Clay Street - This is an unusual commercial building of the turn-of-the-century, distinguished by the projecting bay windows on the second floor. The triangular site at the corner of Clay and Brook is emphasized by a corner turret. This is among the finest commercial structures of Jackson Ward.



302 West Clay Street - This is a fine Greek Revival house, the oldest on this side of the block. Built in the forties, it was modified about 1875 by the addition of a broad porch and an Italianate cornice. The house is well-preserved and even has a wood picket fence in the front yard. The early steep roof is visible from the side of the house.



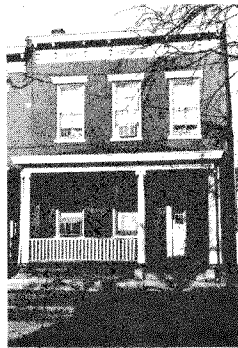
304 West Clay Street - A small Italianate house, 304 retains its cornice and picket fence. The porch appears to have been simplified in the early twentieth century in a harmonious manner.



306 West Clay Street - This house is distinguished by an exceptionally well-preserved cornice and jigsaw porch. The woodwork of this house appears in the 1882 catalog of J. J. Montague, a local manufacturer of wood trim.



308 West Clay Street - This good Italianate house retains its original cornice of c. 1880. The porch was altered in the early twentieth century by the addition of Doric columns.



310 West Clay Street - Almost identical to its neighbor, 308, this house was altered at the same time by adding an Ionic porch. The addition is appropriate for the house.



312 West Clay Street - Completing a row of similar houses, this house has utilized a cast iron railing in a later porch.



314-316 West Clay Street - This unusual double house has a very fine example of the Eastlake style wooden porch. The stair hall of the two houses is pulled forward to create a central pavillion and the turned columns and fan-like elements make the porch a fine example of the type.



301 West Clay Street - The oldest house in the block, this Federal style house was built in 1833. It was altered by the addition of a cornice and a wood and cast iron porch. Tradition states that the cast iron was manufactured in Richmond.



303 West Clay Street - This small Italianate house has been expanded by an addition in its side yard. The house, built in the late nineteenth century, is younger than its neighbors.



305 West Clay Street - This Greek Revival house was built in 1846 and was owned by Richard Worsham in 1876. It retains its Greek Revival triple entrance and raised basement. It has been altered twice; first with a fine Italianate cornice, and a porch which appears to have been added since 1950.



307 West Clay Street - 1845 - 46 - This Greek Revival house has survived well with its original porch and cornices. The original door is also in good condition, and the concrete steps are the only discordant note.



309 West Clay Street - Like its neighbors, this fine Greek Revival house was built c. 1845. The original cornices are preserved and an interesting porch has been added with a metal railing.



311 West Clay Street - This Greek Revival house on a raised basement was originally identical to its neighbor. An Italianate cornice has been added and the front porch has been altered.



313 West Clay Street - This elaborate Italianate house was enlarged by adding a third floor behind a mansard roof. It is a good example of houses of the 1880's and 1890's.



315 - 317 - 319 - 321 West Clay Street - This is a beautiful and well-preserved large row in the Italianate style with a wooden porch. The middle two houses are pulled forward, as a pavillion. This was the site of the William Davis house.

400 BLOCK WEST CLAY STREET

400 Block of West Clay Street - This block of larger Italianate houses has very fine cast iron porches.



400 - 402 - 404 West Clay Street - This three house row was built c. 1880. 400 has had its porch and cornice modernized. 402 and 404 are well-preserved with good wood porches. A handsome row.



406 - 408 West Clay Street - These two small Italianate houses have had their porches stripped off. The cornices are still there.



410 - 412 West Clay Street - These two Italianate houses are well-preserved with fine jigsaw porches.



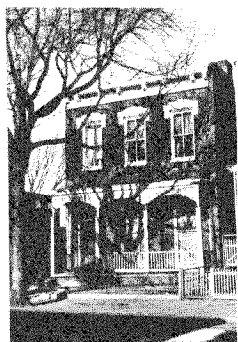
414 - 416 West Clay Street - These two identical Italianate houses date from c. 1860. These two houses have cast iron porches and cast iron fences in their yards. They also have granite lintels over the windows.



418 West Clay Street - A small wood Italianate house, this is well-maintained and provides an interesting variation in scale.



420 West Clay Street - An Italianate house, it has a good cast iron fence and dates from c. 1875. This house was part of the Ragland estate in 1876.



422 West Clay Street - This interesting house has a porch of wood and cast iron. The windows have galvanized iron window trim.



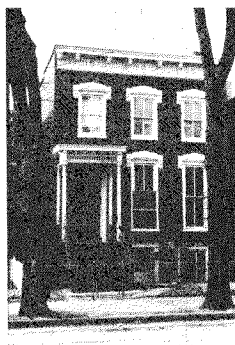
401 West Clay Street - This Queen Anne house was built c. 1900. It is converted to a shop on the side street and is one of the later houses to be built in the Ward. It also has a wooden fence around the yard.



403 West Clay Street - A very fine cast iron porch distinguishes this Italianate house. This house is exceptionally well-preserved in every respect. It was built c. 1880.



405 West Clay Street - Very similar to its neighbor, the crestring on the porch roof has survived, the windows are arched, and the yard has a fine cast iron railing.



407 West Clay Street - This Italianate house has galvanized iron lintels over the windows, and part of its wooden porch is preserved. Its raised basement suggests that this house was built slightly after the Civil War.



409 - 417 West Clay Street - Built about 1890, this row of detached houses is unusual because of three sided bay windows with galvanized arched window trim. A number of the houses have their original porches. Several porches have been altered in the early twentieth century.



419 West Clay Street - This house was built in 1854 and has been altered several times. The Italianate cornice is preserved, but the first floor has been massively changed by the addition of a bay window.

500 BLOCK WEST CLAY STREET

500 Block West Clay Street - This is a block of smaller houses in both the Italianate and Greek Revival styles. Belvidere Street has cut through the old Jackson Ward, thus this is the edge of the Historic District.



500 West Clay Street - A two story Italianate house of c. 1870, it has a simple cast iron porch. The house's wooden fence is still in existence.



502 West Clay Street - This house is identical to its neighbors; the first floor windows have been altered, but the porch and cast iron fence are notable. This house was part of the estate of G. Ragland in 1876.



504 West Clay Street - This Italianate house of c. 1885 has had a later porch of c. 1900 added. The combination is successful. The home is well-maintained.



506 - 508 West Clay Street - This double house on a raised basement has a very, very fine jigsaw porch. The floor to ceiling windows and arched windows on the upper floor distinguish these houses.



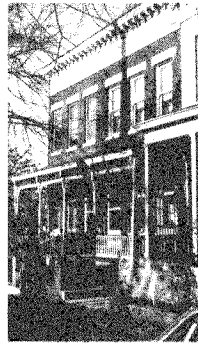
510 - 512 West Clay Street - This house was built c. 1875 in the Italianate style. In 1876, 510 was the home of a carpenter, Charles Alfried. The original porch is preserved, and the cornice it notable.



514 West Clay Street - A late nineteenth century house, it has a two level porch which provides some variety in the series of porches on this block.



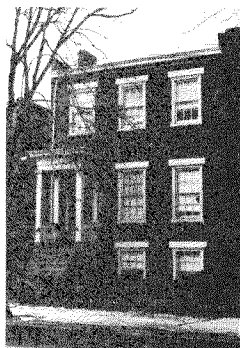
516 - 518 - 520 West Clay Street - These are three similar houses dating from c. 1900. The central house is projected forward. The houses show Georgian Revival tendencies.



522 - 524 West Clay Street - This Italianate house has an interesting porch which shows Eastlake tendencies. The houses are well-preserved.



501 West Clay Street - This small corner market was built about 1900. This building is well related to its residential neighbors and is unobtrusive.



503 West Clay Street - This exceptionally well-preserved house was built for Robert Priddy in 1857. The porch, windows and cornice are all original. It sits on a raised basement.



505 - 507 West Clay Street - Like its neighbor, this is well-maintained. It is a double house of 1857; the kitchens were originally to the rear. The brickwork was done by Glen and Davis and the house was built for J. W. Beveridge, a grower, who still owned the house twenty-five years later.



509 West Clay Street - This Greek Revival house has its original porch on a raised basement. Minor alterations have had little effect on the character of the house. It was built in 1859 and owned by J. J. King in 1876.



511 West Clay Street - This is a modern upholstery shop.



513 West Clay Street - Built in 1854, this Greek Revival house has a raised basement and modern cast iron porch.



515 West Clay Street - A small Greek Revival house, it was modernized at the turn-of-the-century with an appropriate porch. This home is well-preserved with full length windows on the porch and a three part entrance.



517 West Clay Street - Built by John J. Davis in 1856, he owned the house twenty-five years later. It is in exceptionally good condition with its original porch, cornice and entrance intact.



519 West Clay Street - A commercial building of about 1900, it shelters its neighboring houses from the noise of Belvidere Street.



LEIGH STREET

00 BLOCK EAST LEIGH STREET

The 00 Block of East Leigh Street - This formerly residential block has become partially commercial, and several buildings have been demolished. It contains a major nineteenth century church and school.



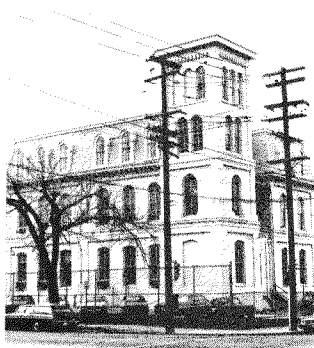
22 East Leigh Street - The home of Sharron Baptist Church, it was built in 1887 in a severe brick Gothic style. The church is handsome and is a focal point on Leigh and First Streets.



1 - 3 - 5 - 7 East Leigh Street - A long row of two story Italianate houses, they are relatively little altered, and their cornices and porches are all preserved.



9 - 11 East Leigh Street - This Georgian Revival apartment house was built c. 1925. It contains some interesting details and is on the site of the German Mission Methodist Church which occupied the area in the last century.



21 East Leigh Street - This mansarded building is one of the earliest school buildings in the City, built shortly after the Civil War. Originally called the Leigh School, it has been serving Jackson Ward for over a century.

100 BLOCK EAST LEIGH STREET

100 Block of East Leigh Street - While this street was developed late in the last century, it contains some of the finest houses in Jackson Ward and is the only complete block on Leigh to retain all of its houses and residential character.



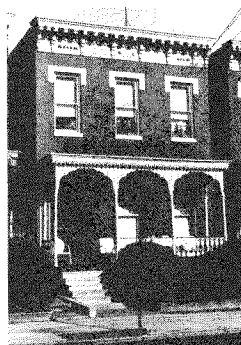
100 East Leigh Street - An unusual Romanesque Revival house, it has a notable turret and arched and gabled entrance. The brick house has granite trim. This entire block was part of Jackson's Pleasure Garden, a "country" beer garden in the earlier part of the century. It was built c. 1895.



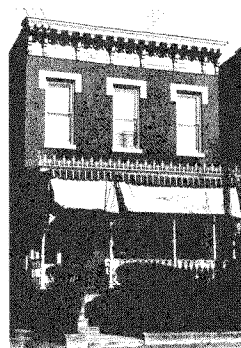
102 East Leigh Street - This is a small Italianate house with a fine cornice and elaborate wooden classical porch.



104 East Leigh Street - Located on the site of Jackson's Gardens, a fashionable beer garden in the early 19th century, this house was built in the last part of the century.



106 East Leigh Street - Like its neighbors this house has a cast iron porch and granite lintels.



108 East Leigh Street - The cast iron porch roof cresting survives with part of the trim. This house is exceptionally well-preserved and maintained like the other houses in the row.



110 East Leigh Street - The simple mass of this Italianate house, revised by the ornate cornice and porch are typical of the first townhouses of this period.



110½ East Leigh Street - c. 1880 - The home of Maggie Walker, this house was originally a small Italianate house with a square bay. A gabled library was added with a later elaborate two level porch.



112 - 114 East Leigh Street - This is an Italianate double house. 114 has been altered, but 112 retains its original shape.



116 - 118 East Leigh Street - These are stripped Italianate houses. They were converted to offices and retain only their cornices.



101 East Leigh Street - This is a typical corner market with apartments above. It is well-preserved with its major architectural decoration intact. The entire block was owned by the Warwick family in 1876.



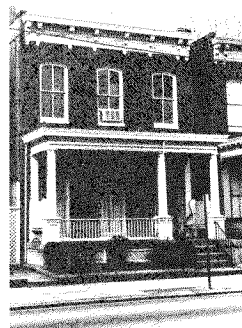
103 East Leigh Street - This Italianate house was built toward the end of the century. It has an interesting porch made of both wood and cast iron elements.



105 - 107 East Leigh Street - These two houses are in almost mint condition with their original jigsaw porches and elaborate cornices.



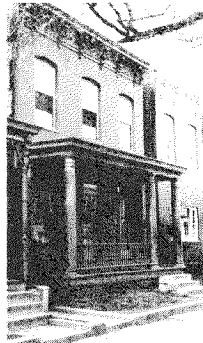
109 East Leigh Street - Originally similar to its neighbors, this house was altered by the addition of an elaborate Corinthian porch and diagonal sash. Part of a cast iron fence remains.



111 East Leigh Street - Altered at the same time as 109 East Leigh Street, this house is somewhat simpler, with Doric columns being used.



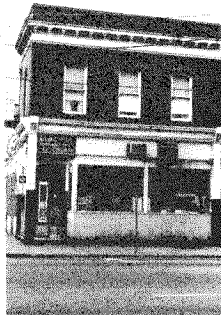
113 East Leigh Street - This house has had its porches stripped off, and a large picture window has been substituted for its original much more suitable windows.



115 East Leigh Street - The addition of a heavy turn of the century porch has made this house a bit more somber than its neighbor. It is well-preserved.



117 East Leigh Street - The original porch has survived on this house. The variations in porch alteration of houses in this row provides variety to the otherwise homogeneous residences.



119 East Leigh Street - This corner market was built at the turn-of-the-century. The cornice shows colonial characteristics, while the window trim is Victorian.

200 BLOCK EAST LEIGH STREET

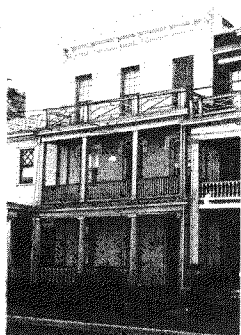
This block contains a number of fine houses of differing periods. It is damaged by the expansion of the downtown and some demolition of buildings leaving gaping holes in the streetscape.



207 East Leigh Street - This is a large Queen Anne house with a squared projecting bay and steep roof with its metal roof cresting intact. The pale whitish brick was popular at the turn-of-the-century in Richmond.



207½ East Leigh Street - A three level apartment house, it was obviously built in the side yard of its older neighbor. The narrow proportions of the lot did not leave much leeway for its designer.



209 East Leigh Street - A substantial three floor house with a two story porch, the house is covered in stucco. The stucco is scored and was probably painted to resemble stone. The building has galvanized metal window lintels.



211 - 213 East Leigh Street - This handsome pre-Civil War double house was extensively altered in the early 20th century. It remains handsome.



215 East Leigh Street - Dating from before the Civil War like its neighbors, this house was less altered and retains its original porch.



217 East Leigh Street - An Italianate house of c. 1860, this has a shallow roof, arched windows and cast iron used on its porch.

300 BLOCK EAST LEIGH STREET

300 Block of East Leigh Street - While this block has had some major demolition, it retains several fine houses.



304 East Leigh Street - This Italianate house has a very fine cast iron porch, all of its cast iron cresting, and a good cornice.



306 East Leigh Street - Deeply recessed from the street, this Italianate house has a very fine wood porch and is in original condition.



308 East Leigh Street - Built for Charles Ellett in 1853, this is one of the best preserved Greek Revival houses in Jackson Ward. The porch, railings, and steps are in original condition, and even the rear porches are preserved. The house has a raised basement.



301 - 303 - 305 - 305½ East Leigh Street - This is a fine row of Italianate houses. They have good bracketed cornices, squared projecting bays, and the porches of 305 - 305½ are original. A well-preserved row, these were built shortly after 1876.



307 - 309 East Leigh Street - An Italianate double house with a partially stripped porch. These houses retain their original window sash.



311 East Leigh Street - This small house has an interesting Eastlake porch, and is all but unaltered.

00 BLOCK WEST LEIGH STREET

00 Block of West Leigh Street - The north side has been altered while the south side is little changed from its original appearance.



2 West Leigh Street - c. 1890 - This is a corner store with a residence above which has been converted into a storefront church. The original commercial front is intact and the house has interesting window trim on the second floor.



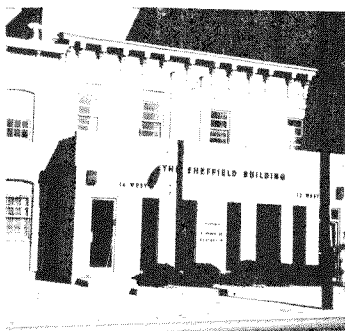
4 West Leigh Street - This small wooden house is Italianate today but appears to have been originally a Greek Revival cottage. The steep roof indicates the earlier date. The house has been much altered and is now covered in asbestos siding.



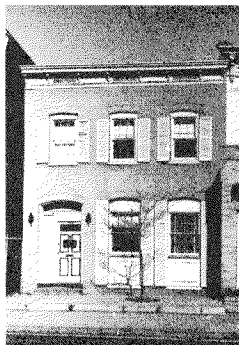
6 West Leigh Street - c. 1895 - An unusual house, this has a projecting three sided bay covered with a mansard with three dormer windows. This small house is unlike any other in Jackson Ward.



10 West Leigh Street - Built in 1911 this is a typical Italianate building of Jackson Ward. The first floor has been altered with a new entrance. It is similar to the headquarters of the St. Luke's Society and to the former building of the Consolidated Bank and Trust Company.



12 - 14 West Leigh Street - The cornice is the only remaining feature of the original double house.



14½ West Leigh Street - This small house has been altered extensively.



16 - 18 West Leigh Street - These are two substantial Queen Anne houses with three sided bay windows and fine porches. While they were built c. 1895 the raised basements are reminiscent of older buildings in Jackson Ward.



1 West Leigh Street - This small but handsome church was erected in 1870 and was for many years the home of St. Phillips Church. The simple shape and Romanesque forms make it a very simple yet effective church. The steep roof with large dormers were progressive architectural details when the church was built.



3 West Leigh Street - This is an unusually well-preserved Italianate commercial building of c. 1875. The original storefront is in place, and it has an unusual side balcony.



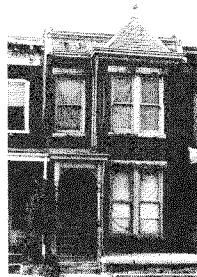
5 West Leigh Street - An Italianate house, this has a fine cast iron porch which is unique to its block. This house has not been altered and preserves all of its major decorative features.



7 - 9 West Leigh Street - This small double house is generally simpler than its neighbors. The porches and cornices are preserved.



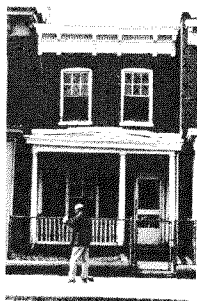
11 West Leigh Street - This small Italianate house is recessed between its neighbors. Its cornice and windows remain unaltered, the porch has been partially stripped.



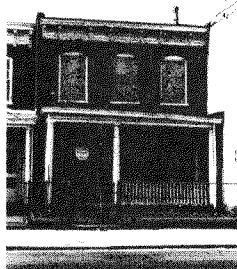
13 West Leigh Street - This interesting Queen Anne house gives variety to this otherwise uniform Italianate row. The brickwork is interesting as is the small porch.



13½ West Leigh Street - This small house has a modest cornice, and the porch columns have been replaced.



15 West Leigh Street - Even smaller than its neighbor, this house is better preserved with a more elaborate cornice and its original window sash.



17 West Leigh Street - This small Italianate house dates from c. 1880, the porch was altered at the turn-of-the-century.

100 BLOCK WEST LEIGH STREET

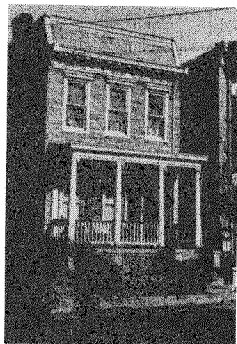
100 Block of West Leigh Street - This block is now one sided since the enlargement of the school site on the south side of the street. The construction of Bo Jangles Park has given this block a lift.



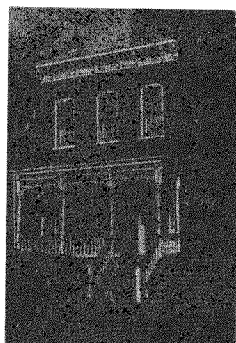
100 - 102 West Leigh Street - These are two fine and well-maintained Italianate houses of about 1875. Later additions have been harmonious, especially on 102. Both houses are fine examples of the period with thin cornices and projecting bays. 100 has been in the Kersey family since the 1880's, and 102 was the residence of P. B. Ramsey, a dentist.



104 West Leigh Street - This good example of an Italianate house with a projecting bay is well preserved. The fine cornice, galvanized lintels and well-preserved original porch are notable.



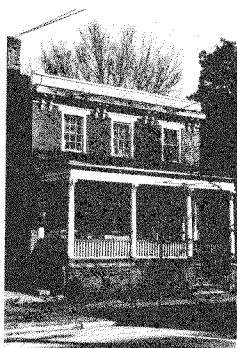
106 West Leigh Street - This wood frame home has been visually damaged by the fake stone siding, but is otherwise well-preserved.



110 West Leigh Street - An exceptionally well-preserved and handsome Italianate house, this was once the residence of Miles Debbress, a distinguished black civic leader. The Eastlake porch is notable.



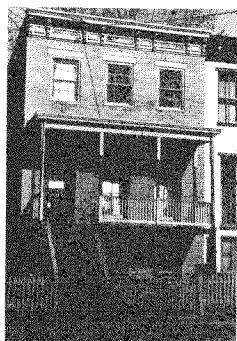
112 West Leigh Street - While this house has been extensively altered, it retains its galvanized window trim and appears to date from about 1875.



114 West Leigh Street - Built in 1844 this Federal Style house was altered by the addition of an Italianate cornice and still further by the addition of a handsome classical porch. It was the residence of Richard Childs.



116 West Leigh Street - Badly damaged visually by the removal of its porch, and poor paint color, this house appears to date from the immediate post Civil War period.



118 West Leigh Street - Raised on an exceptionally high basement, the porch remains in a somewhat stripped condition. The original window sash remains as does the wood fence.



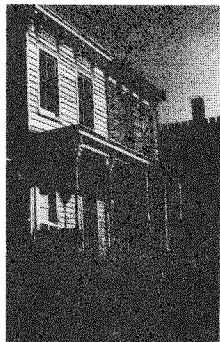
120 West Leigh Street - This is a well-preserved Italianate house with a good bracketed cornice and simple wooden porch.



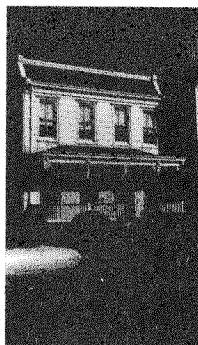
122 West Leigh Street - This is the exceptional castellated armory of the First Battalion of the Virginia Volunteers. Built in 1899, this almost "Fairytale" armory was the headquarters for the City's black regiment. The battlement, towers and moulded brickwork are all very fine and unusual. It now serves as a gymnasium. The fire escape mars the architectural effect.

200 BLOCK WEST LEIGH STREET

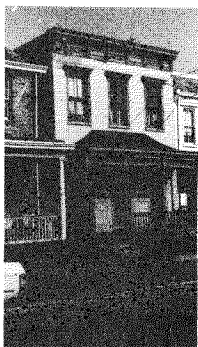
The Two Hundred Block of West Leigh Street - This block retains its residential character, and is one of the most visible areas of Jackson Ward.



204 - 206 West Leigh Street - These two small Italianate wooden houses are typical of this part of Jackson Ward, but are not in good physical condition. 206 has its original turned columns and brackets. 204 has been altered with the addition of asphalt shingles and the alteration of the porch.



208 West Leigh Street - This house is larger than its neighbors and appears to date from the turn of the century. The small mansarded roof is typical of the period 1890 - 1910.



210 West Leigh Street - This wooden house has an elaborate porch in the Eastlake style. All of its wooden trim is intact and the only major alteration is the addition of asphalt siding.



212 West Leigh Street - This yellow brick house was one of the most recently built in Jackson Ward.



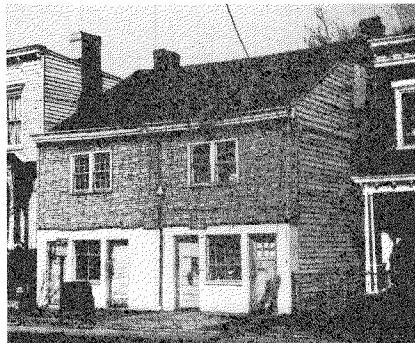
Ebenezer Baptist Church - One of the most prominent landmarks of the Jackson Ward, this building was built in the 1870's replacing the original church. The spire has been removed, but the building remains dignified and impressive.

300 BLOCK WEST LEIGH STREET

The 300 Block of West Leigh Street - The north side of the street has survived as residences, while the southern side has disappeared completely. This was the boundary of the original Jackson Ward and has been a center of the black community for well over a century.



300 - 302 West Leigh Street - This double house was built by John Adams, a free black plasterer in the years immediately preceding the Civil War. Adams was the most prominent member of this black community and managed to amass a considerable fortune. The houses are transitional between the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. 300 has been stripped of its porch and window sash, but 302 is well-preserved.



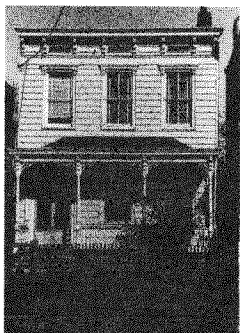
306 West Leigh Street - This antebellum building is the only surviving example of an early commercial structure. Its steep roof and masonry first floor front testify to its age although the building has been extensively altered. The shingles should be removed and wood clapboard replaced, and the window sash also needs replacement.



308 West Leigh Street - Built before 1876, this house is a good example of a wooden Italianate house built on a raised basement. The cornice, windows and porch are all well-preserved as is the original wood siding.



310 West Leigh Street - Similar to its neighbor, both houses were once owned by a Mrs. Waldrop. This house has been covered in brick simulating shingles which obscure its wooden structure.



312 West Leigh Street - Part of a group of Italianate wooden houses, this house is similar to 310 and 308 but is not built on a raised basement. This house is well-preserved.



314 - 316 West Leigh Street - These two brick houses are mirror images of one another. 316 has been recently altered, but 314 is well-preserved with its original porch and even its picket fence intact.

400 BLOCK AND 500 BLOCK CATHERINE STREET

Catherine Street - This small street was developed in the middle of the large block between Clay and Leigh Streets. It has a number of small working men's residences, some dating from before the Civil War.



403-405 Catherine Street - These well-preserved wooden houses retain their original window sash. The shutters on 403 have even survived. Asphalt siding has covered the original clapboards.



407 - 409 Catherine Street - This double brick house is as unornamented as is possible in the Ward. They did not even have a porch.



411 - 413 Catherine Street - This house retains its porch, but has lost its original railings.



415, 417, 419 Catherine Street - This triple row of very small houses retains small porches and its original window sash. Its simplicity is more successful than its neighbors to the east.



501 Catherine Street - Built in 1855, this handsome and simple wooden house retains its porch, fences and first floor sash. The upstairs windows were altered and the wood siding was covered.



503 Catherine Street - Almost identical to its neighbor, this house is even better preserved. Only the asphalt siding needs to be removed to return the house to its original appearance.



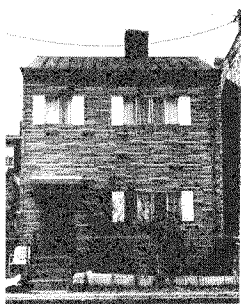
505 - 507 Catherine Street - This very small double house is well-maintained and preserved. The asymmetrical window arrangement is often encountered in houses of this size.



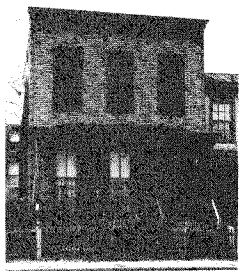
509 - 511 Catherine Street - This brick double Italianate house is generally well-preserved except for the columns of the porch. Three types are visible today. The middle column of 509 is original.



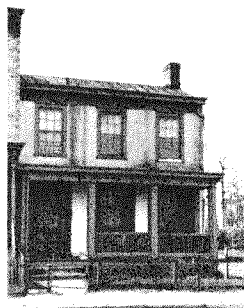
515 Catherine Street - Built in 1854, the unusual two story porch may be original. Exposed brick chimneys, steep roof and window sash make this a distinguished small house.



517 Catherine Street - Contracted in the same year as 515, this house retains only its roof slope to give evidence of its great age. It has been extensively remodeled.



519 Catherine Street - Later in date than its neighbors this house preserves all of its original features except for the clapboard.



521 Catherine Street - Built in 1860, this small house is architecturally intact with its porch, sash and cornices all preserved.

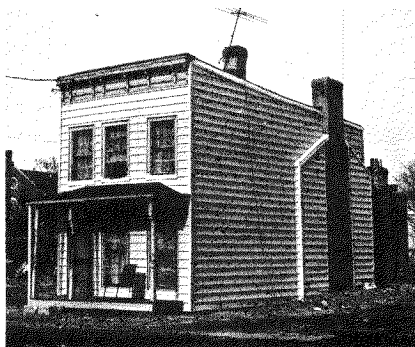
MAGGIE L. WALKER
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JACKSON STREET
AND DUVAL STREET

JACKSON STREET

Jackson Street - This narrow street was, during the last years of the nineteenth century, the home of many prominent black families. It was the home of the most important black leaders and the site of the oldest black bank in the nation. The houses are modest in size and many are in poor repair today.



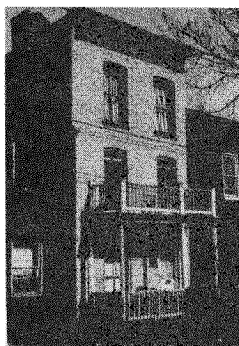
8 East Jackson Street - A wood house originally Greek Revival in style, it was changed to the Italianate at a later date.



18 - 20 - 22 East Jackson Street - Built in 1841, this three townhouse row is a good example of the smaller brick Greek Revival house. The roof has a one step gable and the architectural features are well-preserved while the houses are not in good repair. They were owned by Mr. J. Pendleton in 1876 and a bricklayer, J. Lewis Bates, lived in #20 the same year.



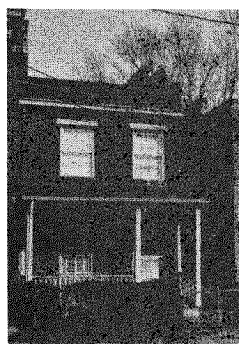
16 West Jackson Street - A small brick house, constructed in 1853, it was owned by Randolph Mayard, a builder in 1876. It has a porch of c. 1920 added, but is well-preserved and comparatively well-maintained.



18 West Jackson Street - Originally identical to #20, this house was converted to a larger Italianate house.



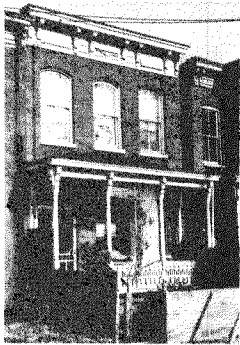
20 West Jackson Street - This small Greek Revival house was built in 1848, but has been altered. It was the home of Elsworth Stores, founder of the first co-operative grocery store, Red Circle Stores.



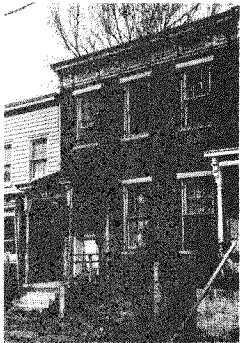
22 West Jackson Street - A comparatively well-preserved small stepped gable Greek Revival house of c. 1855. The steep roof and original cornice along with a later porch make this house architecturally significant.



24 West Jackson Street - This small Italianate house is comparatively ornate for this simple street. The cornice, brick-work, and porch all remain on this abandoned house.



24½ West Jackson Street - This Italianate house is comparatively well-preserved with much of its porch intact.



26 West Jackson Street - This is the home of the Spurlock family which was involved in black education. It was built in 1849 and is Greek Revival.



28 - 30 West Jackson Street - These two very small Italianate houses have little architectural merit.



34 - 36 West Jackson Street - This wood double house is typical of much of this area. The porch railings have been lost, but the house retains its architectural character.



100 West Jackson Street - This small Italianate house retains its original window shutters and sash. It was stuccoed in the early twentieth century.



100½ West Jackson Street - The steep roof visable behind the early twentieth century double porch testifies to this house's pre-Civil War ancestry.



102 West Jackson Street - This house is typical of construction in the early twentieth century - an attempt to adapt the bungalow for townhouse use.



104 West Jackson Street - This pre-Civil War home was refaced in the late nineteenth century and was given a new porch. It is among the oldest houses on the street.



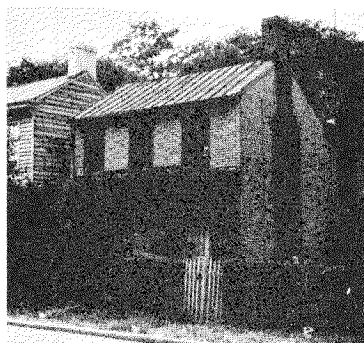
106 West Jackson Street - This typical Italianate house has a well-preserved porch in the Eastlake style and its wooden picket fence remains.



108 - 110 West Jackson Street - This double house is similar to 106 but has a mansard roof.



19 West Jackson Street - A small house of c. 1850, it provides a good example of a modest dwelling of that period. It retains its original cornice and clapboarding.



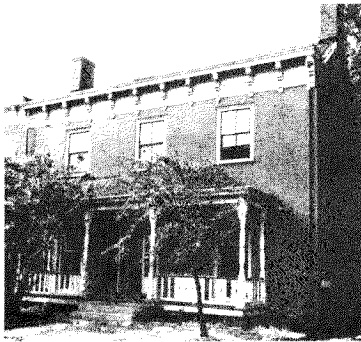
21 West Jackson Street - Similar to its neighbor, this house has an exposed brick chimney but is in poor condition.



101 West Jackson Street - This was originally a Federal Style house of c. 1800 - 1825 on a raised basement. The Federal lines of the house are visible, but the cornice has been altered with Italianate brackets, and a Greek Revival porch has been added.



103 West Jackson Street - Similar to its neighbor, this house lacks a raised basement.



105 West Jackson Street - This house of c. 1800 - 1825 was the first black bank in the nation. It was the home of W. W. Brown, the founder of the True Reformers and founder of the bank. The house has an interesting bracketed cornice and porch added to this unusually wide Federal home which is similar to 133 West Jackson Street.



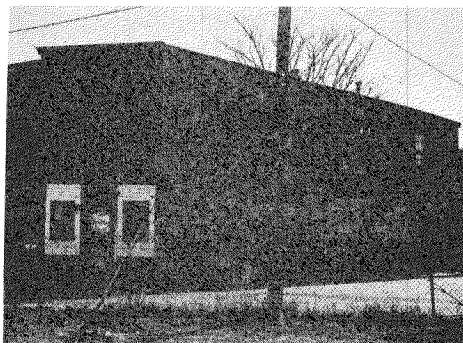
127 - 129 West Jackson Street - This double wooden Italianate house possesses a fine spindle porch and bracketed cornice.



133 West Jackson Street - This large wooden house was built before 1813 when this was a suburban area. It was later owned by William Meredith, a coachmaker, and still later by Mr. Forrester, an important member of the Order of St. Luke. This is a very fine example of its period.

DUVAL STREET

Of the streets of Jackson Ward which have been damaged by the construction of the super highway, DuVal Street has been the most damaged. One half of the street was destroyed.



1 East DuVal Street - A small and simple frame commercial building, the unusual angle of the building is caused by DuVal Street which is built at an angle.



3 - 5 - 7 East DuVal Street - Three similar frame houses with very little architectural ornament.



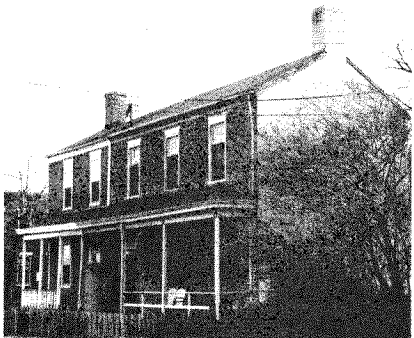
9 East DuVal Street - This brick commercial building is comparatively elaborate for this street. The cornices and storefront are all well-preserved.



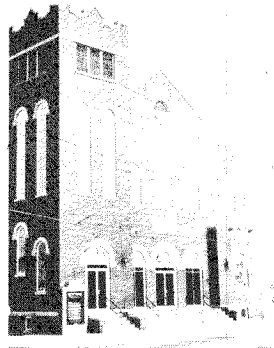
11 East DuVal Street - A typical frame Italianate house, this building has few architectural pretensions.



13 - 15 East DuVal Street - These houses are similar to 11 East DuVal Street.



23 East DuVal Street - Built in 1815-17, this is among the oldest houses in the neighborhood. The window lintels are typical of Richmond's early architecture. The porch is a later addition.



The Sixth Mount Zion Church - The church of the famous preacher, John Jasper, this church's exterior character is determined by a remodeling in the early twentieth century.



1 West Duval Street - An elaborate brick house with stone dressings, this house dates from around 1900. The elaborate Corinthian porch with fluted columns has deteriorated and the columns have been replaced with square wooden piers.



5 - 7 - 9 West Duval Street - A three unit row of Italianate houses, this group has a well-preserved wooden porch and cornice. Numbers 7 and 9 have been altered by the addition of asphalt shingles in place of the original wood siding. They retain their original wood fences. Number 5 has had new small windows added which destroy the scale of the row.



11 West Duval Street - This small Italianate house has little character. The porch appears to have been removed and the windows altered.



307 West DuVal Street - This Italianate house retains its original cornice and sash and features a later porch.



309 - 311 West DuVal Street - A wood frame double house, the cornice is the only notable architectural feature.



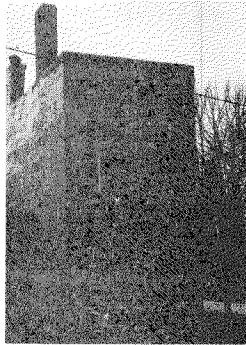
313 - 313½ West DuVal Street - The porches of these houses have been largely stripped of ornament and the windows of 313½ have been altered.



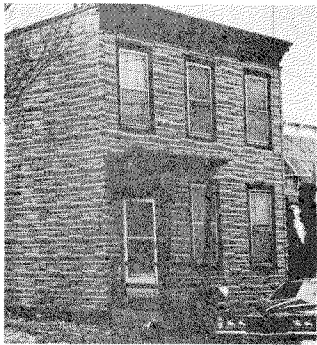
315 West DuVal Street - A brick double house with granite lintels, this house was built in the early twentieth century.



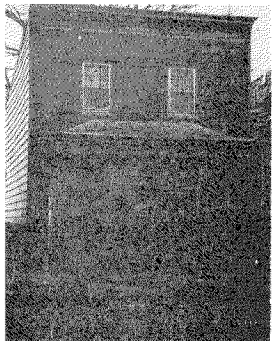
319 West DuVal Street - This small cottage appears to have been built just before the Civil War.



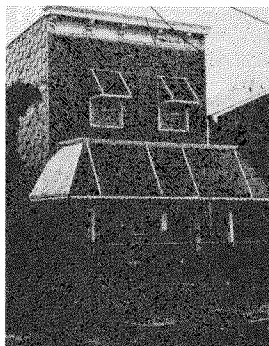
323 West DuVal Street - A very small brick house, this dwelling has no notable architectural features.



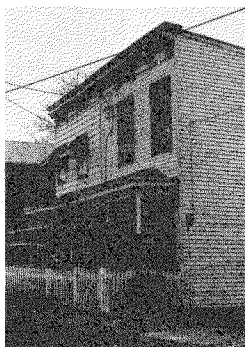
403 West DuVal Street - This small Italianate house retains its original porch.



405 West DuVal Street - The porch columns have been removed, and it appears that the second floor windows have been altered on this typical house.



407 West DuVal Street - This is a typical small house of this part of Jackson Ward.



415 - 415½ West DuVal Street - 415½ retains its original siding, windows and cornice as well as its original picket fence.



425 - 427 - 429 West Duval Street - A row of typical small houses, the porch of 425 is particularly notable.



THE WESTERN SIDE STREETS

NORTH HENRY STREET

Henry Street - This is a minor cross street with few dwellings. Notable are two double houses.



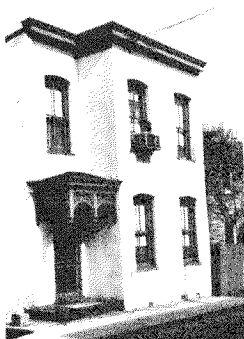
315 North Henry Street - A grab-bag of architectural elements, this commercial building is interesting and charming if not sophisticated. The architectural elements are all well-preserved.



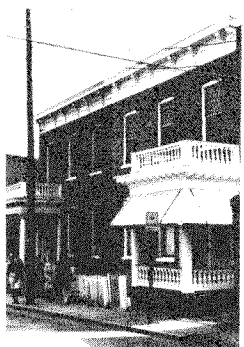
403 - 405 North Henry Street - An interesting variation on the typical townhouse, the central portion of this double house is projected forward, with side porches tucked into the rear. This house is well-preserved.



407 - 409 North Henry Street - This double house is identical to 403-405 North Henry Street.



This small house has an unusual porch,
the only one of its kind in Jackson Ward.



507 - 509 North Henry Street - An Italianate
double house of c. 1890, these were
classicized c. 1910 very successfully with
new windows and excellent Corinthian
porches.



511 - 513 North Henry Street - While not as
exceptional as its neighbors, this double house
is typical of the Italianate style but with
a central projecting bay and side entrances.

NORTH MONROE STREET

North Monroe Street retains only a little of
its character. The narrow street is a
quiet backwater with comparatively few
houses.



312 North Monroe Street - This house appears to have been built as apartments. It has lost its small front porch.



314 - 316 North Monroe Street - This is a typical Italianate double house with a well-preserved cornice and porch. The windows have stone lintels.



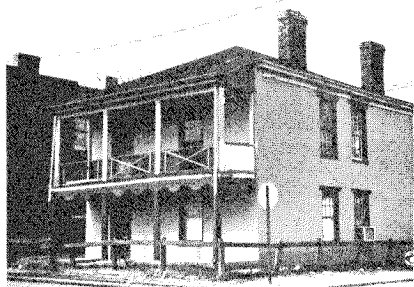
313 - 315 North Monroe Street - This small double house is well-preserved with cornice, galvanized lintels and porch intact, and its picket fence in place.



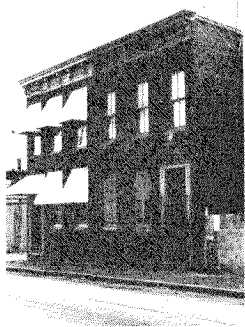
409 - 411 North Monroe Street - A small brick double house, remarkably the brick has been covered with aluminum siding.



508 - 510 North Monroe Street - This simple Italianate double house has had its porches altered, but is otherwise little changed.



512 North Monroe Street - The Lace raised cottage of 1853 is one of a very few buildings of this type to survive, and is the only survivor in Jackson Ward.



505 - 507 North Monroe Street - This double house was built by the same person who built 508-510 across the street.

NORTH MADISON STREET

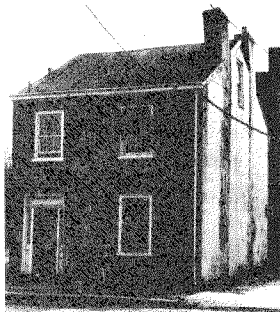
North Madison Street - This street, which is intersected by Brook Road, is remarkably the only cobblestone street to survive in the Ward.



314 - 316 North Madison Street - A small pre-Civil War frame double house, the porches have been altered as has the siding material. 314 has a brick rear wing.



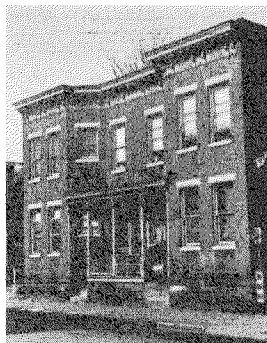
401 - 403 - 405 - 407 North Madison Street - This long row of small brick residences is generally well-preserved, except for portions of porch rails.



409 North Madison Street - This antebellum home appears to have been part of a double house. It is well-preserved.

NORTH ADAMS STREET

North Adams Street is a heavily used street which has been damaged as a residential street by the high volume of traffic. It contains a number of interesting houses.



402 - 404 North Adams Street - With its porch located between two projecting bays, this house is a rather unusual solution for the townhouse in Richmond. The cornice is notable.



408 - 410 - 412 North Adams Street - The same basic arrangement as 402, the porches are well-preserved as are the columns. This could be a handsome row.



411 - 413 North Adams Street - This double house, built at the turn of the twentieth century is ornate with Palladian windows, a two level porch and a small mansard roof.



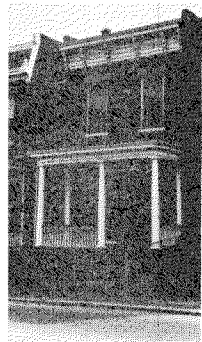
502 - 504 - 506 North Adams Street - This early twentieth century apartment house maintains the general scale of the street, while differing greatly in detail.



509 North Adams Street - This small frame pre-Civil War cottage has been altered by adding a broad porch, and the original wood clapboards have been covered. The house is otherwise well-preserved.



511 North Adams Street - A small Italianate rowhouse, this dwelling has lost its porch and original windows.



511½ North Adams Street - Better preserved than its neighbor, the porch is probably a turn-of-the-century addition. The cornice and windows are preserved.



513 North Adams Street - A house which is more common in the Fan District than Jackson Ward, this house has been little changed. Its fine porch and roof cresting remain untouched.



515 North Adams Street - A frame cottage on raised basement, a portion of its porch remains, although it has been stripped. Asbestos siding has covered the wood clapboard.



517 North Adams Street - Dating from 1847, like 515 North Adams Street, this house is a more substantial dwelling of brick. The awning and entrance are inappropriate, but the outline of the original porch can be seen in the brickwork.



519 - 519½ North Adams Street - A pair of small Italianate row houses, the sole architectural distinction is provided by the cornices.



105 - 107 - 109 - 111 Pulliam Street - The only remaining houses on the street, these small dwellings remain dignified even though the porches have lost their ornamentation.

JUDAH STREET

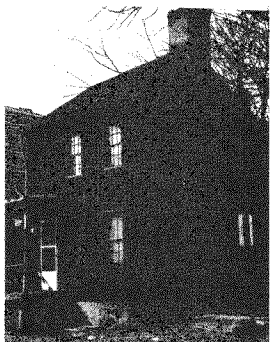
Judah Street was named after an early landowner in this area. It retains a number of small wood frame houses, generally in the Italianate style.



614 Judah Street - This frame Italianate house is typical of this area. The choice of modern siding materials is inappropriate, but the house is well maintained and the major architectural features are preserved.



622 Judah Street - This cottage is well preserved except for the use of asphalt siding.



624 Judah Street - This small pre-Civil War house is distinguished by its massive chimney.

ST. PETER STREET

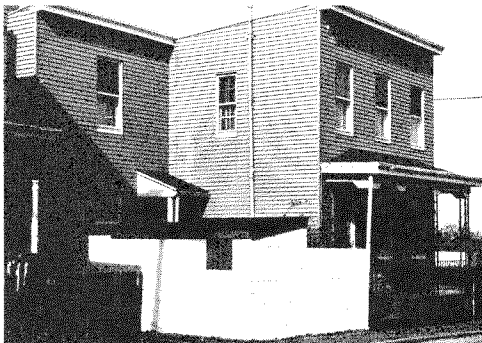
Part of the development once known as "Apostle Town", this street retains only a few wood frame residences.



606 - 608. - 610 St. Peter Street - This row of Italianate farm cottages is typical of this portion of Jackson Ward north of Leigh Street.



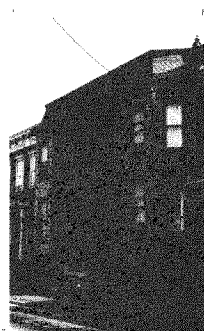
620 St. Peter Street - Wider than the normal house, the porch and the fence are preserved. A steep roof can be seen which suggests that the house may be older than it looks.



622 St. Peter Street - The modernization of this house has eliminated the major ornamental features of this house.



611 St. Peter Street - The well-preserved cornice and fine porch are painted in the usual late Victorian manner, in two colors. The brick siding is the only modern alteration.



615 - 615½ St. Peter Street - This handsome double house has a central veranda placed between two bay windows. This is the only frame house of this type in Jackson Ward.



617 St. Peter Street - An Italianate house of 1885-95, the cornice, window trim and porch are all preserved.



619 St. Peter Street - Similar to its neighbor, this house does not have the elaborate window trim.



CAMEO STREET

PRICE STREET

618 Price Street - This small but handsome wood house has been stuccoed, and a small porch has been added. Its steep roof attests to its pre-Civil War building date.

Cameo Street contains only a few small wood frame houses, many of which pre-date the Civil War.



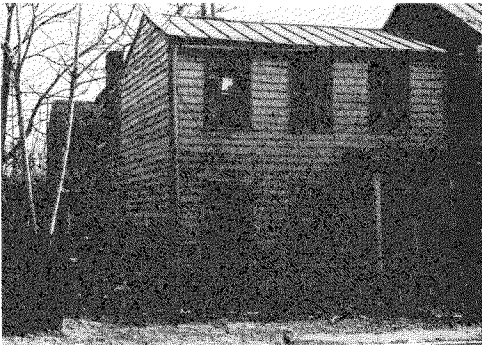
704 - 706 - 708 Cameo Street - This late nineteenth century double house has been damaged by the removal of its porches.



709 - 711 Cameo Street - A very small brick double house, it was built c. 1855 and has been little altered.



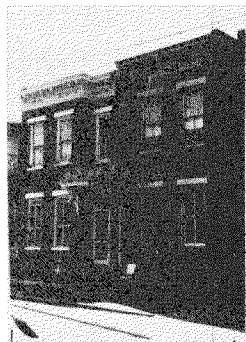
713 - 715 Cameo Street - This house, built at the same time as its neighbor, has a steep roof, and no porches. The front of this house has been stuccoed.



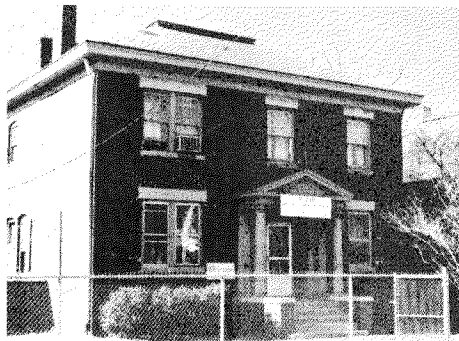
717 Cameo Street - This is a wooden Greek Revival house, similar in character to its neighbors.

ST. JAMES STREET

St. James Street - This small street derives its character from the Addolph Dill house. Dill's house, originally erected in the middle of Foushee Street, makes through traffic impossible. St. James is a narrow residential street enclosed by the large mass of the Dill house.



504 - 506 St. James Street - This is an Italianate double brick house with two projecting squared bays and central entrances. The cornice is preserved as is the small wooden porch which shows slight Eastlake characteristics.



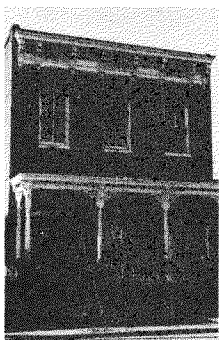
508 St. James Street - Now used by R-Cap, this is one of the most recently built houses in Jackson Ward dating from around 1925.



516 St. James Street - c. 1880 - This is a very fine Italianate house with cast iron porch and its cresting largely intact. It has an equally fine cornice and segmentally arched windows.



518 St. James Street - c. 1880 - The equal to its neighbor, this house has an unusual rectangular bracketed cornice in addition to its fine porch with unusual railings.



520 St. James Street - An Italianate brick house in a generally well-preserved state, this was the home of Dr. J. E. Jones, a professor at Virginia Union University in the late nineteenth century.



505 - 507 St. James Street - This is a Queen Anne double house with a small typical mansard roof.



509 St. James Street - This is a small wooden Italianate house with its porch and cornice well-preserved. The clapboarding is in an interesting pattern.



511 - 513 St. James Street - This simple brick double house has a jigsaw porch and cornice.



515 St. James Street - This is a small Italianate house with its original cornice intact. Its porch was altered in the 1920's but this was sensitively handled and does not disrupt the character of the house.



517 St. James Street - A brick and wood house of c. 1875, it was altered by the addition of a mansard roof.



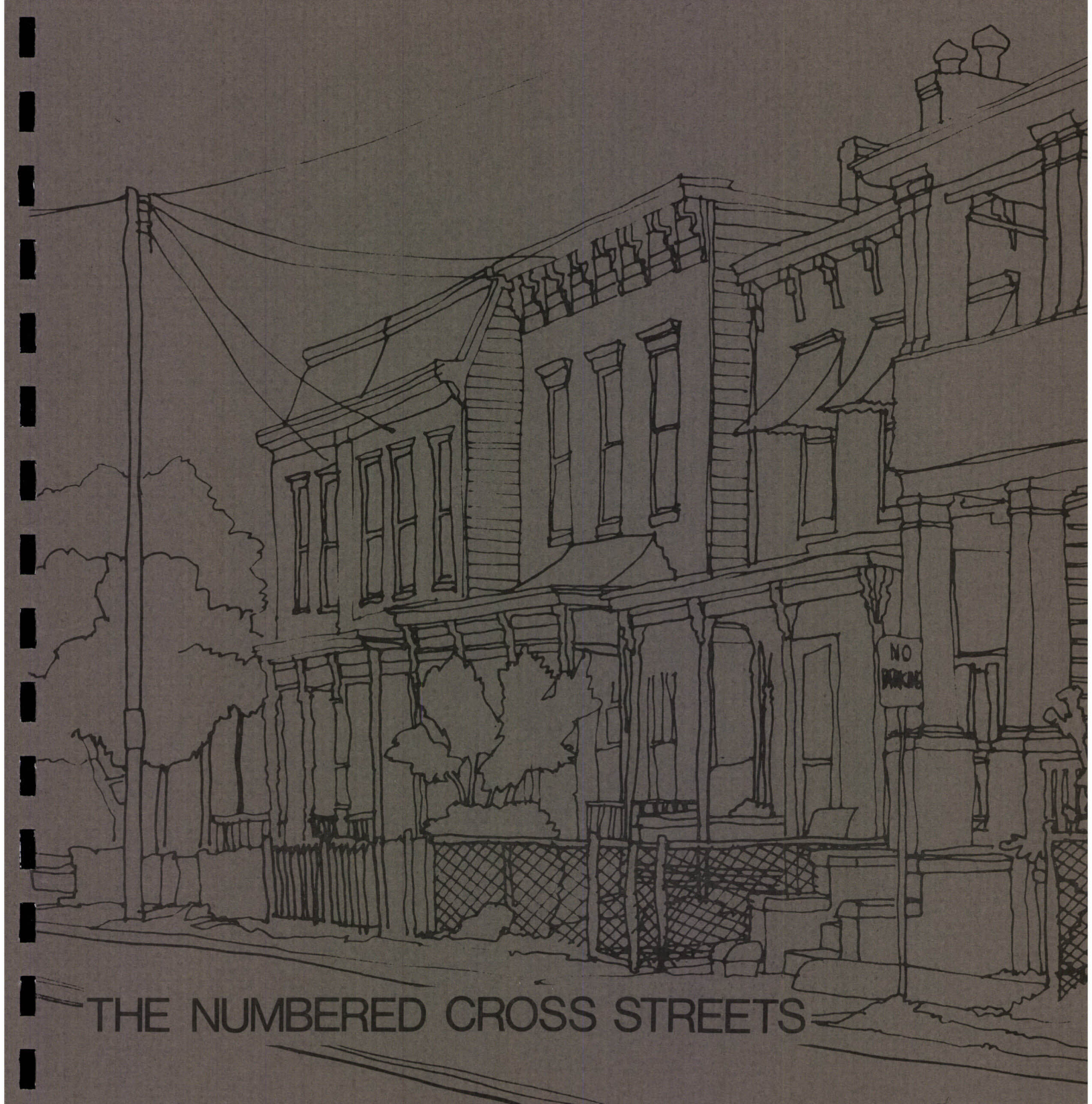
519 - 521 - 523 St. James Street - An unusually long row of small dwellings, each has a one level projecting wooden bay. This row is well-preserved.



600 Block of St. James Street - This most exceptional row of ten dwellings was planned as a single unit with homes projecting in or out to form a symmetrical design. It was built c. 1900. This row is well-preserved and well-maintained with all of its porches and decorative elements intact.



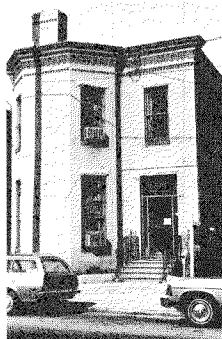
722 St. James Street - A small wooden Greek Revival cottage c. 1855, its steep roof and small size make this a typically "quaint" dwelling.



THE NUMBERED CROSS STREETS

400 BLOCK NORTH FIRST STREET

The 400 Block of North First Street retains little of its original residential character, and those remaining buildings have been badly damaged.



420 North First Street - The loss of the porch has damaged the appearance of this house. The unusual location of a fire place in the middle of the bay window is most unusual.



409 North First Street - The removal of two cornices has left this building badly scared.



411 - 413 North First Street - This fine Italianate double house possessed an interesting late cast iron porch. This house has been demolished.



415 North First Street - The projecting bay with the shop window is an unusual solution for the problem of storefronts. This building possesses a fine cornice and interesting brickwork.

500 BLOCK NORTH FIRST STREET

The 500 Block of North First Street retains its late nineteenth century character and quality.



518 - 520 North First Street - This fine double house appears to have been built shortly after the Civil War and is well preserved. The porches have both been altered, but in a harmonious manner.



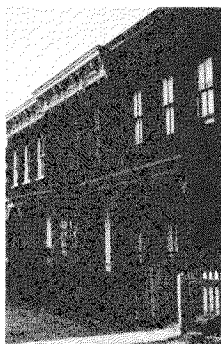
522 - 522½ North First Street - Similar to its neighbor, this house possesses floor to ceiling windows on its first floor. It has suffered the loss of its porches.



524 - 524½ North First Street - This house is identical to 522 - 522½ North First Street.



528 North First Street - Built to be a shop, the upper portion of this building is perfectly preserved, while the lower half retains no vestige of its character.



505 - 507 - 509 North First Street - A generally well preserved triple house, the two end units retain their fine porches. The central unit has been altered on the first floor.



511 North First Street - A most unusual raised cottage, part of the porch has been replaced, but it is otherwise intact.



513 North First Street - A fine Italianate row house with its original window sash and jigsaw porch.



515 North First Street - This house is well preserved, with the addition of an Ionic porch dating from the turn-of-the-century.



517 North First Street - This house possesses a fine cornice and a most unusually decorated porch. Like the other houses on this block it dates from the eighteen eighties.



519 North First Street - The porch dating from the nineteen twenties does not badly damage this typical Italianate town house.



521 North First Street - This simple brick house is almost unaltered.



523 North First Street - Like its neighbor, this house is in mint condition. The small paned window sashes are painted dark, the typical late Victorian practice.



525 North First Street - Well-preserved and handsome, this house possesses all of its original architectural features.



527 North First Street - The picture window is inappropriate for this type of commercial building, but the shop is otherwise well-preserved.

600 BLOCK NORTH 1st. STREET

600 Block of North First Street - This is one of the most consistent blocks in Jackson Ward. Built in the last decades of the nineteenth century, this block contains smaller homes than on Leigh or Clay Streets. These are more easily used by modern families than the larger houses on other blocks.



602 North First Street - This small, one-level brick Italianate cottage is painted red with painted mortar lines to simulate brick. This was a traditional way to paint brick and this cottage is one of the few examples of this technique in Richmond. The cottage has a good cornice and its original shutters are in place.



604 North First Street - This notable smaller Italianate house is perfectly preserved. Even the color scheme is preserved. It has unusual jigsaw brackets and a jigsaw porch rail. The cornice is typical as is the wood picket fence.



606 North First Street - Originally identical to its neighbor 604, this house has a handsome Ionic porch substituted for its original jigsaw porch. Well-preserved, the only sign of age is the substitution of a wood block for an Ionic capital.



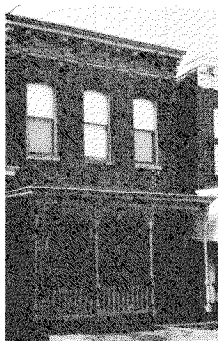
608 North First Street - Part of a unified row, this house had its porch altered in the 1920's.



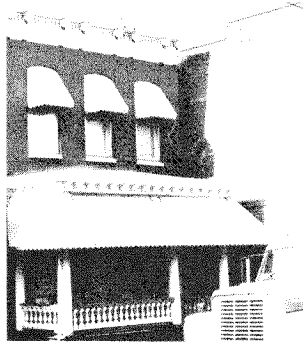
610 North First Street - The porch on this house is supported by fluted Ionic columns with an elaborate classical porch cornice. The rail is supported by urn balusters.



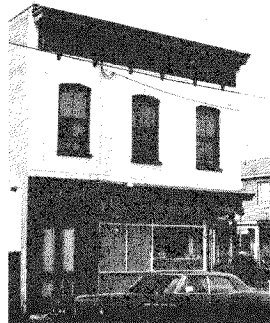
612 North First Street - This house is identical to 610 except for the substitution of ornate Corinthian capitals for the Ionic.



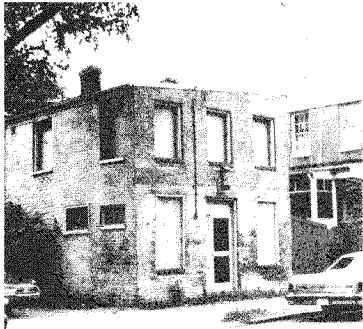
614 North First Street - The original porch has survived on this Italianate dwelling. The light scrollwork contrasts with the heavy classicism of its neighbors.



616 North First Street - Handsome like the other houses on the block, this house has its classical porch obscured by a metal awning. While cloth awnings were common when this street was being built, the aluminum awning permanently hides most of this house.



618 North First Street - A late nineteenth century commercial building, this grocery is well-preserved except for the modern shopfront. While the building is quite elaborate and the segmental arch has keystones, the building is not painted in appropriate colors.



601 North First Street - This small shop appears to have been built as a carriage house or servant's quarters to the rear of the large home on Leigh Street. The building is utilitarian in character with no ornament.



601½ to 617 North First Street - This is the longest row of united houses in Jackson Ward. It was built in part of Jackson's garden. The cornices and jigsaw porches are all united. Only one unit has had a porch of 1920 vintage substituted for the original. The segmental brick arched windows have slightly projected brick trim. Most of the wood picket fences are in place although not all are well-maintained. The color schemes of all the houses are typical of the eighties.



619 North First Street - This commercial building was built with the adjacent row. An extension to the street has been added.

700 BLOCK NORTH 1st. STREET

The 700 Block of First Street - This block has characteristics similar to the 600 block of 1st Street. The block is now one sided with the western side of the street facing a vacant lot.



704 North First Street - This is part of a well-preserved row of houses. 704 has a fine Italianate cornice and a classical Doric porch.



706 North First Street - This house is almost identical to its neighbor, having elaborate Corinthian columns. It is well-maintained and well-preserved.



708 North First Street - This brick Italianate house has an art glass transom and sidelight. 704 to 708 were built at the same time as a row of detached houses.



710 North First Street - This Italianate building was constructed as a commercial building. It has a cornice but no other ornament. The first floor is unusual in that it has never been altered.



712 North First Street - The character of this small wooden building has been obscured by asphalt siding.



714 - 716 North First Street - This Italianate double house is well-preserved. Its original cornice, window sash and porch are intact.



720 North First Street - This house has been altered by removing the columns and railings of the porch and substituting light metal columns. The sash also appears to have been recently altered.



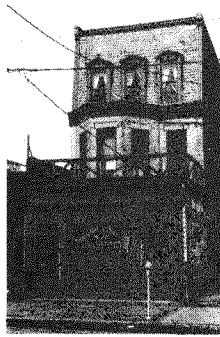
722 - 724 North First Street - This double house is typical of the street. The windows have stone trim, and the original porch survives although only the railing of 724 remains.



726 - 728 North First Street - This double house is smaller than its neighbor and is in deteriorating condition. 726 has been abandoned and it has lost its railing, but otherwise the pair is well-preserved.

500 BLOCK NORTH 2nd. STREET

The Five Hundred Block of North Second Street was once the commercial center of Jackson Ward, and retains its turn of the century commercial character.



522 North Second Street - The impressive mansarded mass of a late nineteenth century house can be seen above the storefront of this interesting building.



526 North Second Street - The domed bay window dominates the home of the Elks Club. The cornice of the bay has been lost, and the painting is not suitable, but the building remains a major landmark. It appears to date from c. 1890.



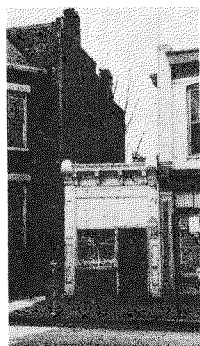
This theater is an unusual example of early twentieth century modernism. It is now a church.



532 - 534 North Second Street - This commercial building is typical of the turn-of-the-century building and could be found on about any American main street.



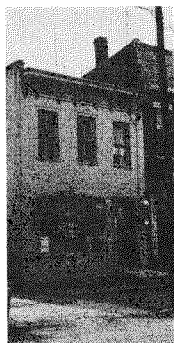
511 North Second Street - This typical commercial building of c. 1900 once housed the law office of Giles B. Jackson, one of Richmond's most notable black citizens.



511½ North Second Street - This diminutive shop was typical of the type of building housing Richmond's black business. This was a barber shop at the turn-of-the-century.



513 North Second Street - This simple Queen Anne house has been almost unaltered since its construction. It retains its original simple porch.

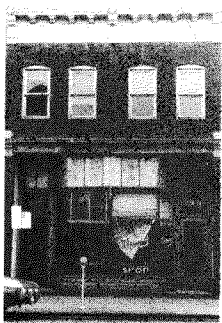


515 North Second Street - This private house was converted to a business by removing the porch and front window.

523 North Second Street - A commercial building which has retained more of its architectural character than many of its neighbors, it was built in 1848.



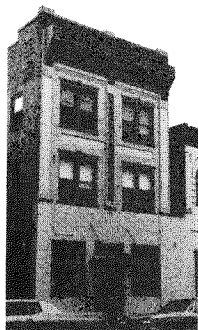
525 North Second Street - An early twentieth century commercial building, it has been little altered.

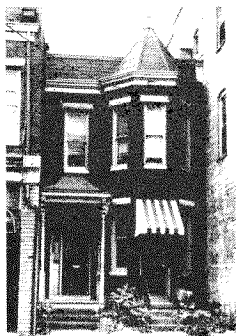


527 North Second Street - While the first floor of this building has been altered, the upper level retains interesting brickwork.



529 North Second Street - Like its neighbor the upper level of this building is preserved, while the lower level has no architectural features left.





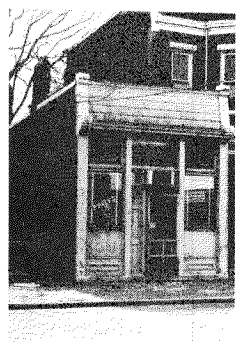
531 North Second Street - A Queen Anne house wedged between commercial buildings, this house retains its porch.



533 North Second Street - This is a typical commercial building of the turn-of-the-century.



535 North Second Street - This Queen Anne house retains its fine Eastlake inspired porch and is almost unaltered.



535½ North Second Street - This small building appeared in a 1903 book illustrating Negro business in Richmond. It has not been altered since. The small building to the rear was built in 1852.



537 North Second Street - This commercial building features a cornice and elaborate brick work as well as its original storefront.

600 BLOCK NORTH 2nd. STREET

The 600 Block of North Second Street is a business street but contains several buildings of interest.



600 - 602 North Second Street - As is usual on this street, the upper levels of these buildings have been preserved. The cornices are good.



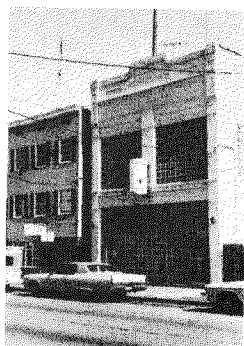
603 North Second Street - This small commercial building appears to date to before the Civil War. The building has small windows and a partially preserved storefront.



605 - 607 North Second Street - Built in 1848, 605 is unaltered, but 607 was changed c. 1870 with the addition of an interesting porch and cornice. These are a remarkable survival for this area.



609 North Second Street - This three story frame building is little altered, but unfortunately little repaired.



613 - 615 North Second Street - This pair of buildings has been extensively altered so that little suggestion of the original character remains.

700 BLOCK NORTH 2nd. STREET

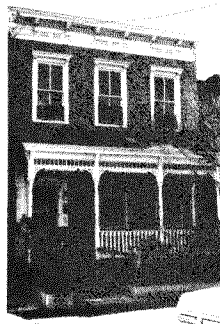
700 Block of North Second Street - The northern edge of the most important black shopping street in Jackson Ward, this block contains an interesting collection of old houses and shops.



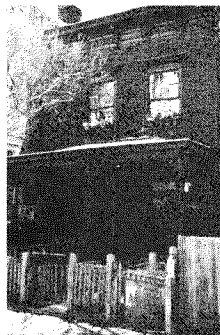
700 North Second Street - This large early twentieth century building was once the home of the Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company. Along with the now demolished Consolidated Bank and the St. Lukes Headquarters this building is symbolic of the emergence of black capitalism.



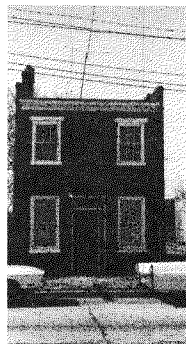
702 North Second Street - This commercial building is surprisingly dignified considering its small size.



706 North Second Street - This Italianate wooden house is well-preserved with a fine cornice, porch and window trim. The only modern alteration is the asphalt siding.



708 North Second Street - Less well-preserved than its neighbor, this house contains many of the same features. A portion of its wood picket fence has survived.



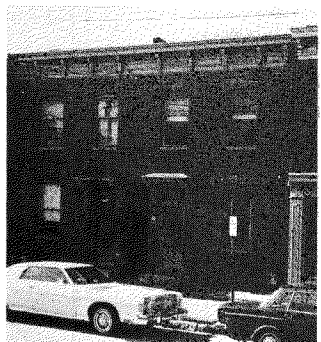
710 North Second Street - One of a series of unusually early commercial buildings in this area, this building clearly dates from before the Civil War. This was a combination shop and home and is exceptionally well-preserved. Only the frontdoor and the first floor window sash have been altered.



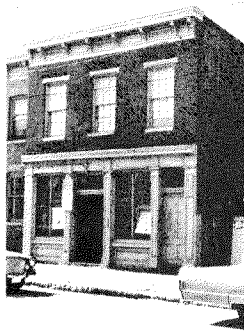
714 North Second Street - Originally similar to 710 this shop was modified in the late nineteenth century with a new lower floor front and an Italianate cornice. It remains a handsome building.



718 North Second Street - This handsome commercial building of c. 1876 features an elaborate store front, galvanized window trim and a wooden cornice.



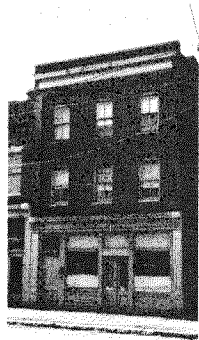
720 - 722 North Second Street - This small Italianate double house is unusual in that it spans a common alley, and did not have a large front porch. It is well-preserved.



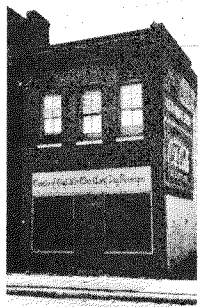
724 North Second Street - This commercial building appears to date from the period immediately following the Civil War. It is very well-preserved with all of its major architectural features intact.



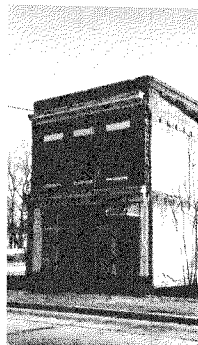
726 North Second Street - This building of the early twentieth century is well-preserved. The storefront is unchanged.



728 North Second Street - A simple commercial building of the turn of the century, this building has been unaltered.



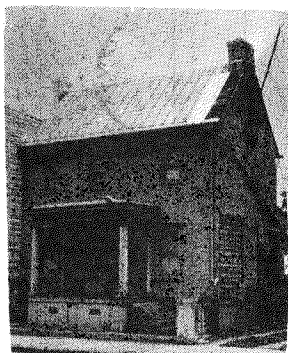
730 North Second Street - The first floor of this Italianate commercial building has been completely altered, but the upper level remains intact.



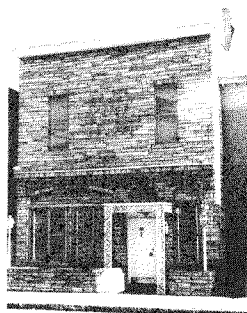
709 North Second Street - An isolated turn of the century commercial structure, this building retains its original storefront.



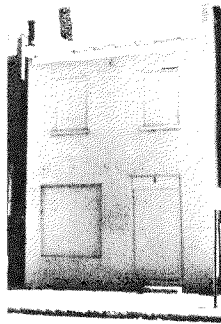
723-723½ North Second Street - This small Italianate double house is generally well-preserved with the exception of the porch railings.



725 North Second Street - One of the oldest houses to survive in Jackson Ward, this house was built in 1827-28. In 1895 it was made part of the funeral parlor of Arthur Hayes, a black undertaker. The steep roof and small windows are original, but the stucco covering and diamond shaped panes appear to date from the turn-of-the-century.



727 North Second Street - Perma-stone has completely obscured the original characteristics of this building.



729 North Second Street - In spite of the boarded up windows and poor color selection, this building clearly dates from before the Civil War. With windows restored it could be a fine small office or shop.



731-733-735-737 North Second Street - A pair of similar double houses, 735-737 has lost its porches. They are otherwise typical of small Italianate houses.

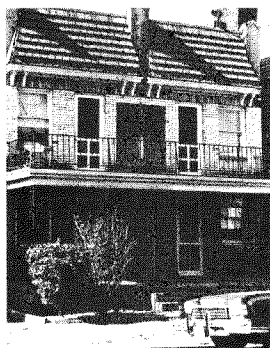
500 BLOCK NORTH 3rd. STREET

The 500 Block of North Third Street retains a surprising number of houses considering its location near Central Richmond.



510 - 510½ - 512 North Third Street - c. 1889 - This three unit Italianate row has the central unit projected forward. The porches of 510 and 510½ are preserved but the porch of 512 has been removed. All retain their cornices.

516 - 518 North Third Street - c. 1920 - This is an apartment house.



518 - 518½ North Third Street - This duplex was built in the twentieth century. It is one of the last houses to be built in the district and has an interesting roof. The porch has been stripped.



520 North Third Street c. 1870 - On a raised basement, this Italianate house has been altered by the removal of its porch. The unusual window trims suggest the Greek Revival style.



522 North Third Street - This brick house has segmented arched windows with a small East-lake inspired porch. It is a typical example of its period.



515 - 517 North Third Street - This is a pair of very fine Italianate houses with fine cornices, segmental arched windows and cast iron railings. In 1884, 515 was the home of John Mitchell, owner and editor of the Richmond Planet, the leader of the Mechanic's Bank and the order of the Knights of Pythias.



519 - 521 North Third Street - This unusual Queen Anne house has a central gabled bay and a wraparound porch all in good condition.



523 - 525 North Third Street - A double Italianate house on a raised basement, it has two shallow projecting bays. The porches are later additions, but are harmonious with the rest of the house.

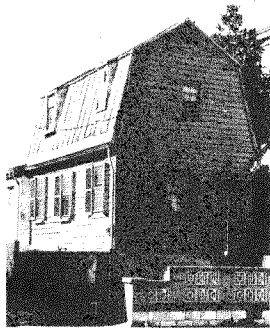
600 BLOCK NORTH 3rd. STREET

The Six Hundred Block of North Third Street - This block contains a number of notable buildings, but is now entirely commercial in appearance.

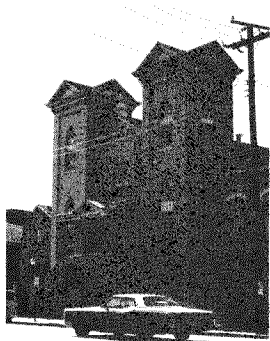
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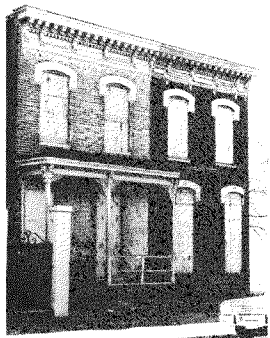
608 North Third Street - This wood frame Queen Anne house had its porch altered in the nineteen twenties. It features an elaborate cornice.



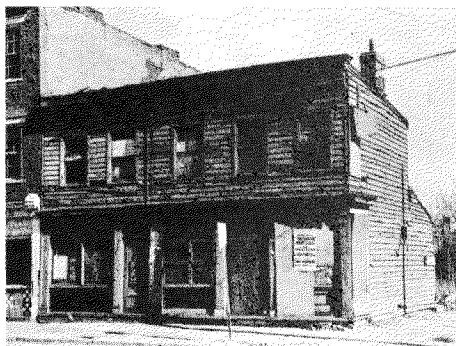
612 North Third Street - The Tucker Cottage is the oldest surviving house in the Ward dating from between 1790 and 1800. It is one of the two surviving cottages in the City. The Gambrel roof, beaded sidings and dormers all attest to its age.



614 North Third Street - The Bethel A.M.E. Church, built around 1857, is separately listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The twin tower design is typical of American churches of the pre-Civil War period.



616 - 618 North Third Street - This Italianate double house retains its fine cornice, galvanized window trim and half of its porch. These houses were unusually elaborate for their small size.



613 - 615 North Third Street - This double store of the post Civil-War period is in acute bad repair.



617 North Third Street - Once the grocery store of Bernard Gude, this is the most substantial pre-Civil War commercial building surviving in downtown Richmond. The building is well-preserved except for the later storefront.



617½ North Third Street - This is a very small late nineteenth century commercial building wedged between two pre-existing buildings. It is unaltered.



✓ 618.
619 North Third Street. This exceptionally well-preserved shop-residence has a separate door for the upstairs apartment. It appears to date from the period immediately following the Civil War.

620 St. Albans Club

623 North Third Street - This building is a simple and unpretentious turn-of-the-century commercial structure in its original condition.



700 BLOCK NORTH 3rd. STREET

The 700 Block of North Third Street has been badly hurt by the construction of I-95 - I-64 which use it as exits. It might be possible to convert some of the houses to commercial use.



702 - 704 North Third Street - This handsome Italianate double house has a fine elaborate cornice and two tiered porch. The windows have granite lintels.



706 - 708 North Third Street - The double house dates from before the Civil War. Its original Greek Revival features were modernized with an Italianate cornice and a broad porch.



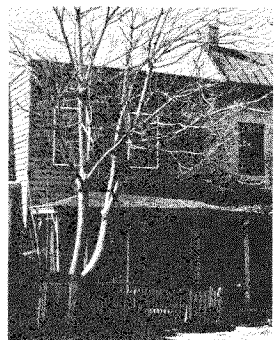
710 - 712 North Third Street - Two undistinguished turn-of-the-century houses.



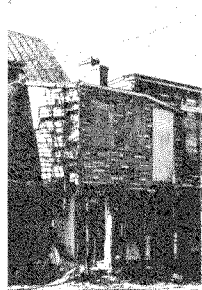
714 - 714½ North Third Street - A fine double house, half is in very good repair. The cornices are notable. A cast iron fence remains.



716 - 718 North Third Street - A very small row house, the common alley has been spanned by the second floor. The addition to the porches and the asphalt siding do not help the appearance.



720 - 722 North Third Street - Similar to its neighbors, these houses sole architectural feature is the porch of 720.



724 North Third Street - The steep roof to the rear indicates that this building dates to 1800 when it was part of a small development. This house was inhabited by free blacks at the time it was built. It is beyond repair.



724½ North Third Street - An abandoned Italianate house, the porch remarkably survives.



726 - 728 North Third Street - This is a double cottage of wood with a small Italianate cornice.



730 - 732 North Third Street - An apartment house built in the early twentieth century, the three columned porch is unusual.



734 North Third Street - An Italianate house with a well-preserved cornice and porch, the asbestos siding is the only modern feature.



736 - 738 North Third Street - This pair of double houses with a small mansard roof is typical of the turn-of-the-century.



735 North Third Street - This is a small and well-maintained Italianate house. The porch has been altered but remains appropriate.



737 - 739 - 741 North Third Street - A row of townhouses located in the middle of an interchange of I-95 and I-64.

600 BLOCK NORTH 4th. STREET

The 600 Block of North Fourth Street adversely suffered from the super highways and the expanding central Richmond. A few houses have managed to survive on Fourth Street.



612 - 614 North Fourth Street - An Italianate double house, 614 is almost unaltered and retains its original fence.



616 - 618 - 620 - 622 North Fourth Street - A unified and dignified row of houses in spite of the small size. The original porches remain on 616 and 618.



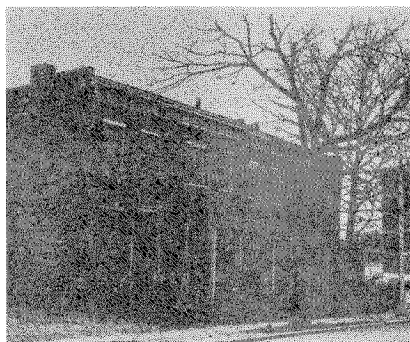
624 North Fourth Street - A larger well-preserved house, the ornament was made by a jigsaw.



626 North Fourth Street - The windows suggest this house dates from the immediate post Civil War period. The handsome Ionic porch was added in the early twentieth century.



628 - 630 North Fourth Street - A small double house, these have unusual paired windows.



611 - 613 - 615 - 617 North Fourth Street - This row of abandoned houses is typical of small working men's houses of 1875-85.



631 North Fourth Street - Dating from 1855, the front of this frame house was modernized in the nineteen twenties. The steep roof of the house and the changes testify to its age.

700 BLOCK NORTH 4th. STREET

The 700 Block of North Fourth Street is in an interchange which makes it undesirable for residences. It retains nine pre-Civil War houses.



700 - 702 - 704 - 706 North Fourth Street - This is a row of small Italianate houses. Most have been abandoned and the porches have been stripped of architectural ornament.



708 - 710 North Fourth Street - A substantial brick double house of c. 1852, the porch is the only added feature. 708 even retains its original window shutters.



712 North Fourth Street - A small wooden cottage with a later porch, this house retains its roof trim.



714 - 716 North Fourth Street - The original window sash remains on this house. The angle of the roof is typical of the pre-war period in Richmond.



718 North Fourth Street - Like most frame houses on this street, asphalt shingles hide the wood siding. The porch is a later addition on the house and dates from about 1860.



720 North Fourth Street - This house was heavily altered in the 1920's by the addition of the porch.



722 North Fourth Street - This house of about 1858 was modernized by the addition of the Eastlake inspired porch.

700 BLOCK NORTH 5th. STREET

The 700 Block of North Fifth Street is all but detached from Jackson Ward by the access road to I-95. Fifth Street itself is an off ramp.



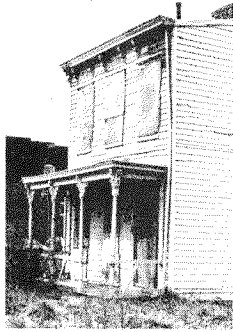
710 North Fifth Street - Dating from 1855 this house retains its original shape although the windows have been altered and the porch added.



714 North Fifth Street - A Queen Anne house with an Ionic porch, this is an unusual example of the type in wood.



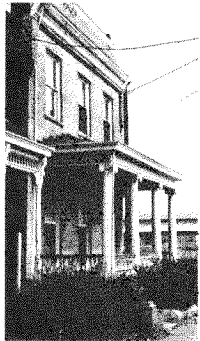
716 North Fifth Street - A brick copy of its neighbor, this is a typical turn of the century house.



728 North Fifth Street - This small wood Italianate house has lost its original porch rail and part of its cornice.



738 North Fifth Street - A well-preserved Queen Anne house, it has a wood Eastlake porch.



740 North Fifth Street - This house is a typical turn-of-the-century townhouse, more typical in the Fan District than Jackson Ward.

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The Jackson Ward
Historic District

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