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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin 38. Do not complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Rivermont Historic District Boundary Increase (2013) to include St. John's Episcopal Church

Other names/site number: VDHR File #118-0334

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 200 Boston Avenue

City or town: Lynchburg State: Virginia County: Independent City

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<u><i>Michael A. ...</i></u>	<u>4/4/2013</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Rivermont Historic District Boundary Increase
(2013) to include St. John's Episcopal Church
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

For Edson H. Beall 5-28-13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: Religious Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: Religious Facility

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN; Second Gothic Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; CONCRETE; METAL; STONE; Slate

Narrative Description

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

Summary

The Rivermont Historic District was listed in 2002 and at that time only those resources that fronted on Rivermont Avenue were considered part of the district. The purpose of the Rivermont Historic District Boundary Increase (2013) is to include the St. John's Episcopal Church property that is adjacent to the existing boundaries. The Boundary Increase (2013) includes one contributing building, the St. John's Episcopal Church. Historically, the original church faced toward Rivermont Avenue, and while a post office and bank have since been constructed on adjacent subdivided lots north of the property, the church rises behind these buildings, maintaining its strong visual connection to Rivermont. The original Gothic Revival-style church, now the parish hall, was designed in 1911-1912 by Lynchburg architects McLaughlin & Johnson (James McLaughlin and Stanhope Johnson). The steady growth and expansion of the church congregation over the course of the 20th century necessitated a series of additions and expansions to the building. The most significant of these additions, the sanctuary, was also designed by Stanhope Johnson (this time working with Raymond O. Brannon) and completed 1926-1928. This evolved two-story, Gothic Revival-style church has an overall cruciform plan. The church building now includes a large sanctuary, gallery and commons space, an outdoor columbarium, dining facilities, a chapel and vestry rooms, and various administrative and classroom areas. St. John's Episcopal Church maintains an overall harmony in materials, massing, scale, and design, and its architectural character is consistent with that of the existing Rivermont Historic District.

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From the 2002 National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Rivermont Historic District: The buildings within Lynchburg's Rivermont Historic District "represent a wide variety of building types, including single-family residences, duplexes, apartment houses, garages, commercial buildings, churches, government buildings, academic buildings and hospitals... The district contains a number of highly significant buildings dating from the late 19th and 20th centuries that represent nearly every major American architectural style of that period...including Gothic Revival... There are a number of buildings in the district that [represent] the work of some of Lynchburg's leading architects from this period, including Stanhope Johnson [and] Everette Fauber... Architect Stanhope Johnson dominated [the Lynchburg architectural scene] in the post-World War I period. Working individually, or in partnership as McLaughlin, Pettit & Johnson or Johnson and Brannan, Johnson was responsible for more public, religious and residential buildings in the Rivermont neighborhood than any other architect during this period."¹

Site

The footprint of St. John's Episcopal Church occupies almost its entire two-parcel property. The church is currently bounded by Elmwood and Boston Avenues along two sides of its roughly-triangular property, with the rear of the post office and bank facilities along the third side. Although the property north of the church, was historically residential, views of the church from Rivermont Avenue have remained largely open, particularly toward the original entry on Elmwood Avenue, where Elmwood meets Rivermont. Properties to the east, south, and west are residential in nature with tree-lined sidewalks and shallow property lots. The portion of Rivermont Avenue to the north of the church supports local commercial resources with larger lots on the south side including landscaped parking areas, and buildings with no set-backs along the sidewalks on the north side of the avenue. Directly around the church are several small trees along the sidewalks with grass between the streets and the church footprint. Shrubbery fills in the cavities of the church building's varying setbacks as does concrete and brick walkways, one vehicular drop-off area along Elmwood Avenue, and a small parking area at the rear exiting onto Boston Avenue.

Gothic Revival Characteristics

Constructed in several phases to create a general cruciform plan, St. John's Episcopal Church is an excellent example of Gothic Revival-style architecture with character-defining features visible from every view. The basement level is exposed along some elevations due to the sloping lot, but the building maintains an overall two-story appearance with a few one-story wings and a prominent three-story tower. The church has a mix of gable roofs, clad in slate tile or standing-seam metal, as well as flat parapet roofs, and a stone-capped crenellated tower roof. Its painted brick elevations have a variety of setbacks from the sidewalk, and display stone-capped buttresses, a stone water table, and stone elements framing the windows.

The exterior exhibits several variations on the Gothic or lancet style of arched windows including paired, stained glass, and diamond pane windows with stone tracery, framed in stone; large, individual stained glass windows with stone tracery; narrow, individual diamond-paned windows with stone lintels and applied stone decorative arches; and casement windows with Gothic-arch-shaped fixed panes, stone lintels, and applied stone

¹ Alison Stone Blanton, *Rivermont Historic District National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, (August 2002), Archive Collection, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA, 7.1, 7.9.

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decorative arches. Earlier sections of the church have wood doors, and entrances vary with both double-leaf or single-leaf doors, many of which are protected by covered vestibules. The most prominent pair of wood doors is located under the arched portico of the ceremonial east entrance. This is known as the Galilee Porch and it is accessed by steps off either side of a raised stoop.

Evolution of the Building

St. John's Episcopal Church is an evolved building, consisting of various wings designed by several prominent local architects. The original Gothic Revival-style church, now the parish hall, was designed in 1911-1912 by Lynchburg architects McLaughlin & Johnson (James McLaughlin and Stanhope Johnson). The church's construction began on property facing toward Rivermont Avenue, with the main entrance on Elmwood Avenue oriented in a northeast direction toward Rivermont Avenue. The two-story parish wing with its one-story vestibule currently houses the St. John's Day School.²

In 1919-1921, a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, architect Clarence Henry Hinnant, designed an extension of the southern end of the building, as well as small east and west side wings for the church. These two-story wings added offices and classrooms.³

The main entry to St. John's Episcopal Church changed when a large T-shaped sanctuary by Johnson & Brannan (Stanhope Johnson and Raymond O. Brannon) was linked to the original building in 1926-1928. At this time a new ceremonial entrance to the church was established facing southeast along Elmwood Avenue, though the property maintained its orientation toward Rivermont Avenue. This addition included the crenellated tower as well as the repositioning of the largest and most ornamental stained glass windows. The Stanhope-Johnson-designed parish hall and sanctuary, both designed in the Gothic Revival style, are the most prominent portions of this monumental building.⁴

Between 1947 and 1952, alterations and renovations of the parish hall wing, including a lower level entry, were designed by Joseph Everette Fauber, Jr., a locally prominent architect whose family was in the congregation at St. John's Episcopal Church. Architectural plans at the Jones Memorial Library archives show Fauber designed several more alterations in the 1960s that were never undertaken.⁵

Later additions include one-story chapel and administrative wings designed by Gay & Craddock that were completed in 1987, and a two-story vestry and dining hall wing in the 1990s. These additions, located to the rear

² McLaughlin & Johnson, Architects, "Parish House for St. John's Church, Rivermont, Lynchburg, VA," Architectural Drawings, (August 1911), Archive Collection, Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, VA; Marjorie Freeman, *A History of St. John's Episcopal Church, Lynchburg, VA, Draft*, (February 2012), Archives Collection, St. John's Episcopal Church, Lynchburg, VA, 1-3; John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955 A Biographical Dictionary*, (Richmond: New South Architectural, 1997), 288-289.

³ C. H. Hinnant, Architect, "Addition, St. John's Episcopal Church, Lynchburg, VA," Architectural Drawings, No Date, Archive Collection, Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, VA; Freeman, 5; Wells and Dalton, 198.

⁴ Stanhope S. Johnson & R. O. Brannon, Certified Architects, Lynchburg, VA, "A Church Building for St. John's Episcopal Church, Lynchburg, VA," Architectural Drawings, (December 1926), Archive Collection, Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, VA; Freeman, 5-6; Wells and Dalton, 229-230.

⁵ J. E. Fauber, Jr., Architect, "Alterations to St. John's Episcopal Church, Lynchburg, VA," Architectural Drawings, (1947, 1951, 1952, 1961, 1962), Archive Collection, Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, VA; Freeman, 8; Wells and Dalton, 138.

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of the church, are sympathetic in design to the older portions of the building with simplified Gothic Revival-style characteristics. It was also during this time a handicapped accessible entrance and interior elevator, an addition for the Fauber Art Gallery and Commons, and an exterior Columbarium were added to the church.⁶

St. John's Episcopal Church has been in continuous use since 1911 and while it has continued to expand its facility, the church remains a monumental Gothic Revival-style building along the Rivermont Avenue corridor and therefore is a contributing resource to the Rivermont Historic District.

⁶ Gay & Craddock, Architects, "Chapel and Office Additions for St. John's Episcopal Church, Lynchburg, VA," Architectural Drawings, (1987), Archive Collection, Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, VA; Freeman, 10-11, 13.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1890-1952 (entire district)

Significant Dates

1911-1912
1919-1921
1926-1928

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Fauber, Joseph Everette, Jr.
Hinnant, Clarence Henry
Johnson (Stanhope S.) & Brannon (Raymond O.)
McLaughlin (James) & Johnson (Stanhope)

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

From the 2002 National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Rivermont Historic District: "Developed by the Rivermont Land Company, the neighborhood is closely linked to downtown Lynchburg by the Rivermont Bridge over Blackwater Creek and reflects the city's growth and prosperity from the turn of the century through the mid-20th century. The district includes a wide variety of building types [(including churches), and architectural styles] that represent nearly every major American architectural style of that period. A number of the resources in the district are the work of some of Lynchburg's leading architects from this period, including Stanhope Johnson [and] Everette Fauber... With resources important in the areas of domestic and religious architecture, landscape architecture, commerce, health/medicine, education, and recreation/arts dating from the 1890s through the 1950s, the Rivermont Historic District is eligible on the local level for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C."⁷

When the Rivermont Historic District was originally listed only those resources that directly fronted on Rivermont Avenue were considered part of the district. The purpose of the Rivermont Historic District Boundary Increase (2013) is to include the St. John's Episcopal Church property that is adjacent to the existing boundaries. Historically the church property was oriented toward Rivermont Avenue with the main entrance of the church on Elmwood Avenue, near Elmwood's intersection with Rivermont. Today the church is still highly visible along the Rivermont Avenue corridor, although two small-scale buildings (an historic post office and a non-historic bank) are now located between the church and Rivermont Avenue. . Because of the large amount of paved and landscaped area along Rivermont at its intersection with Elmwood and Cleveland Avenues, the church has retained visual prominence along the Rivermont corridor. Additionally the church maintains its presence with a memorial garden it created on a small parcel at the juncture of Elmwood and Cleveland Avenues fronting on Rivermont Avenue.

The Rivermont Historic District Boundary Increase (2013) is eligible at the local level, within the existing period of significance (1890-1952), under Criterion C for the Gothic Revival style of the St. John's Episcopal Church as designed by prominent Lynchburg architects Stanhope Johnson, Clarence Henry Hinnant, and Joseph Everette Fauber, Jr.

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

Architectural Significance

The Rivermont Historic District Boundary Increase (2013) includes one property, St. John's Episcopal Church, originally constructed in 1911-1912, and expanded, most notably, in 1926-1928, with a new sanctuary that more than doubled the size of the church's facilities. The boundary increase supplements the architectural and historical themes established in the existing historic district as the church building designed by prominent Lynchburg architects is an excellent example of one of the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century American architectural styles represented throughout the historic district. With its high quality design and

⁷ Blanton, 7.81.

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construction, monumental character, and sympathetic additions, the Gothic Revival-style St. John's Episcopal Church shares the size, scale, and style of other contributing church buildings within the Rivermont Historic District.

In the 2002 nomination, architect Stanhope S. Johnson is noted as having emerged as Lynchburg's premier designer of residential, religious, and institutional buildings during the 1910s and 1920s. Johnson is known not only for his work in Lynchburg, but also his work throughout Virginia, Georgia, Florida, and the Carolinas, having worked over the years with Edward G. Frye, James T. McLaughlin, Charles Godfrey Pettit, Jr., and Raymond O. Brannon. Currently contributing examples of Johnson's institutional work in the Rivermont Historic District include Rivermont Avenue Baptist Church, a modified Gothic-style building, and Centenary United Methodist Church, both contributing to the district. The Johnson-designed parish hall and sanctuary wings of St. John's Episcopal Church were also built in the Gothic Revival style and are considered the most prominent wings of this monumental building. In 1911 Johnson worked with McLaughlin to design the original church building, which is now used as the parish hall. In 1926 Johnson and Brannon designed the more formal and architecturally ambitious Gothic Revival sanctuary. Though his designs of St. John's Episcopal Church remained true to the Gothic Revival style, Johnson's other work in the district established him as a master of the Georgian Revival style by the 1920s.⁸

Architect Clarence Henry Hinnant was first active in Roanoke, Virginia, and later moved to Lynchburg. In 1919 he worked with Thomas W. Lamb to design additions to the church building housing additional office and classroom spaces. These wings were also done in the Gothic Revival-style and included stained glass windows by Lamb which were eventually moved to the later sanctuary addition. Hinnant worked on several institutional projects around Virginia including the Gothic Revival-style Greene Memorial Methodist Church in Roanoke, and the Bedford County Courthouse.⁹

Joseph Everette Fauber, Jr. attended architecture school at the University of Virginia and worked for architect Clarence H. Hinnant prior to establishing a firm of his own in Lynchburg. Fauber also worked with S. J. Malieski, and at Colonial Williamsburg with the Boston firm of Perry, Shaw & Hepburn. Fauber's work with St. John's included designs for alterations and renovations in 1947, 1951, and 1952, though his other contributing work along Rivermont Avenue was solely residential in nature.¹⁰

Still owned and occupied by its original owner, St. John's Episcopal Church embodies representative architectural styles and incorporates the work of prominent local architects Stanhope S. Johnson, Clarence Henry Hinnant, and Joseph Everette Fauber, Jr. Therefore the Rivermont Historic District Boundary Increase (2013) to include this building serves only to enhance the historic significance and architectural fabric of the currently listed district.

Historic Development

⁸ Blanton, 7.10, 7.85; Wells and Dalton, 227-228.

⁹ Wells and Dalton, 198-199; Freeman, 5.

¹⁰ Wells and Dalton, 138.

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(Most of the following, showing applicable support for the boundary increase, was documented in the 2002 National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Rivermont Historic District.)

“In 1890 the Rivermont Land Company was founded, one of a number of land companies in Lynchburg at the turn of the century. Although Lynchburg had grown throughout its history in a generally orderly fashion along a nearly uniform grid pattern of streets, the Rivermont neighborhood was the city's first planned development... The Rivermont Land Company was the largest of the many land development companies in Lynchburg during the 1890s, eventually owning more than 7,000 acres in Campbell County and the City of Lynchburg. Joined to the city by the Rivermont Bridge over Blackwater Creek and laid out on either side of curving Rivermont Avenue with its streetcar line, the area soon became an attractive venue for Lynchburg's growing population.”¹¹

“The Rivermont development was planned primarily as a residential community, although it was also envisioned that commercial enterprises and even light industry would locate in the Rivermont neighborhood. Both a hotel and a woman's college (later Randolph-Macon Woman's College), along with a park and a streetcar line operated by the land company, were also part of the original plan for the subdivision.”¹²

“With the rapid development of the Rivermont neighborhood in the 1890s and 1900s and its emergence as an area of stable, home owning middle-class families, several older inner-city congregations [from downtown Lynchburg, including the Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists] established mission churches in the neighborhood. A number of these congregations eventually moved to new and larger church buildings along Rivermont Avenue, often sited at strategic corner lots or bends in the road... One of the largest churches built during this period in Rivermont was the Rivermont Avenue Baptist Church at the intersection of Rivermont and Bedford Avenues, designed by the architectural firm of McLaughlin, Pettit & Johnson.” The modified Gothic-style church building was one of Stanhope Johnson's early works.¹³

As Edward G. Frye dominated the Lynchburg architectural scene prior to World War I, architect Stanhope Johnson dominated the scene post-World War I. “Working individually, or in partnership as McLaughlin, Pettit & Johnson or Johnson and Brannan, Johnson was responsible for more public, religious and residential buildings in the Rivermont neighborhood than any other architect during this period.”¹⁴

“The 1910s and 1920s were periods of great physical growth and expansion in the Rivermont area. Although the neighborhood is primarily residential in character, most of its churches, school and commercial buildings date from this period. The Centenary United Methodist Church, the Rivermont Presbyterian Church, and [the Parish Hall and Sanctuary of the] St. John's Episcopal Church were built in the [1910s and] 1920s. Both Centenary and St. John's were designed by the architect Stanhope Johnson, who emerged during this period as Lynchburg's premier designer of residential, religious, and institutional buildings.”¹⁵

¹¹ Blanton, 7.2; S. Allen Chambers, *Lynchburg: An Architectural History*, (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 1981), 303-304.

¹² Blanton, 7.83; Chambers, 303.

¹³ Blanton, 7.7, 7.84-85.

¹⁴ Ibid, 7.9.

¹⁵ Ibid, 7.85.

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St. John's is the only Episcopal Church in the Rivermont Historic District. Development of the church was simultaneous with the growth and expansion of the Rivermont neighborhood. Former ministers include Reverend Jack Spong, a nationally-acclaimed author and theologian who led St. John's Episcopal Church in the 1960s. Spong spoke openly about the nation's involvement in the Vietnam War, civil rights in all aspects of life, the positions of the National Episcopal Church, including the roles of women in the church. In 1969, during Reverend Spong's tenure at St. John's, the church named its first woman, Susan Hammer, to the vestry.

Rivermont had reached a mature stage of development by the 1930s with little residential construction other than apartment complexes. Commercial, recreational, and cultural amenities continued to flourish during this time, including the construction of the Rivermont Post Office built in 1941 north of St. John's Episcopal Church. Church construction continued into the post-World War II period. Three expansions of St. John's designed by J. Everette Fauber were built in 1947, 1951, and 1952. Along Rivermont Avenue, four churches were built after the historic district's period of significance. In general, new construction has remained relatively limited and has not diminished Rivermont Avenue as a well-defined and visually cohesive historic corridor. Today the Rivermont corridor remains a desirable neighborhood and preservation and restoration efforts continue to enhance this historic district in Lynchburg, Virginia.¹⁶

¹⁶ Ibid, 7.86.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Architectural Plans for St. John's Episcopal Church. The Lynchburg Architectural Archives Collection. Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, VA.
- Blanton, Alison Stone. *Rivermont Historic District National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. August 2002. Archive Collection. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.
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- Fauber, Jr., J. E., Architect. "Alterations to St. John's Episcopal Church, Lynchburg, VA." Architectural Drawings. 1947, 1951, 1952, 1961, 1962. Archive Collection. Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, VA.
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- Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Lynchburg, Campbell County, Virginia*. 1921-1955.
- Wells, John E., and Robert E. Dalton. *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955 A Biographical Dictionary*. Richmond: New South Architectural, 1997.
- Wiley, Lib. *Alongside the River: A History of Lynchburg's Congregations*. Lynchburg, VA: Religious Activities of Churches of Lynchburg Bicentennial Commission, 1986.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR File #118-5321/118-0334-0292

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

1. Latitude: 37.434069° Longitude: -79.169788°

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

The approximately one-acre property consists entirely of Lynchburg City tax parcels 02019003 and 02019004. The boundary increase is shown on the attached detailed (but not scaled) tax parcel map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed Rivermont Historic District Boundary Increase (2013) would extend the district to the south, near the center of the existing boundary, to include a roughly triangular-shaped parcel bounded by the existing district boundary, Elmwood Avenue, and Boston Avenue. St. John's Episcopal Church has always

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maintained a strong visual presence from Rivermont Avenue because of its site adjacent to the intersections of Elmwood and Cleveland Avenues with Rivermont. While a post office and bank have been constructed between the church and Rivermont Avenue, the church rises above and behind these buildings, maintaining its visual connection to Rivermont Avenue.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Mary Harding Sadler and Jean O. McRae
organization: Sadler and Whitehead Architects, PLC
street & number: 726 West 33rd Street
city or town: Richmond state: Virginia zip code: 23225
telephone: 804-231-5299
date: January 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

The following information is common to all photographs:

Name of Property: St. John's Episcopal Church

City or Vicinity: Lynchburg City

County: Independent City

State: Virginia

Photographer: Sadler and Whitehead Architects

Date Photographed: February and April 2012

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Lynchburg, Virginia
County and State

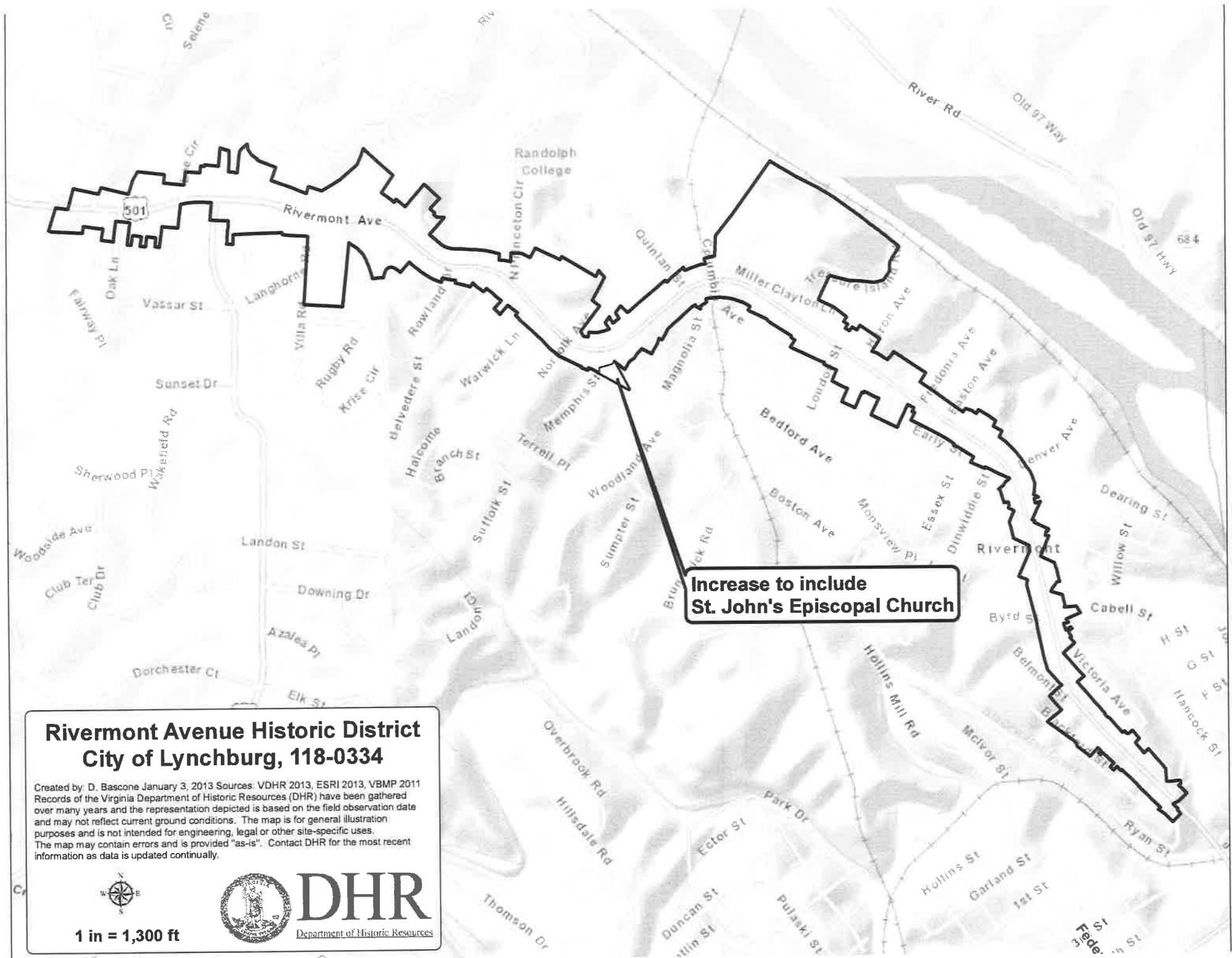
- 1 of 6: East_Elevation_Ceremonial_Entrance_LookingNW
- 2 of 6: Boston_Avenue_Elevation_LookingN
- 3 of 6: 1952_Entry_to_1911_Parish_Hall_LookingSW
- 4 of 6: East_Side_of_1911_Parish_Hall_LookingNW
- 5 of 6: Rear_Vestry_DiningHall_Wing_LookingSE
- 6 of 6: Rear_Administrative_Wing_LookingSE

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Rivermont Historic District Boundary Increase to Include St. John's Episcopal Church
Lynchburg, Virginia
VDHR File #118-5321/118-0334-
Google Earth Map Showing Coordinates





**Increase to include
St. John's Episcopal Church**

Rivermont Avenue Historic District City of Lynchburg, 118-0334

Created by: D. Bascone January 3, 2013 Sources: VDHR 2013, ESRI 2013, VBMP 2011
 Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation data and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. The map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". Contact DHR for the most recent information as data is updated continually.



1 in = 1,300 ft



DHR
 Department of Historic Resources

Rivermont Historic District, Boundary Increase to include St. John's Episcopal Church

VDHR File #118-0334

Lynchburg, Virginia

Tax Parcel Map Showing Photograph Directions



Rivermont Historic District, Boundary Increase to include St. John's Episcopal Church
Lynchburg, Virginia
VDHR File #118-0334-0292/118-5321
Tax Parcel Map Showing Current Boundary and Increased Boundary Around Church



- Existing Boundary Line
- - - Proposed Boundary Increase Line
- No Scale Recorded







RESERVED
PARKING

PENALTY
\$200 PER HOUR
FOR ABUSE





