DHR | Virginia Department of Historic Resources

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF) for INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

Note: PIFs are prepared by applicants and evaluated by DHR staff and the State Review Board based on information known at the time of preparation. Recommendations concerning PIFs are subject to change if new information becomes available.

DHR No. (to be completed by DHR staff) __123-0036__

1. General Property Information

Property name: Petersburg Gas Company; Petersburg Gas Light Company; Former Retort Building

Property address: _416-436 East Bank Street_____
City or Town: _City of Petersburg_____
Zip code: _23803_____

Name of the Independent City or County where the property is located: _City of Petersburg____

Category of Property (choose only one of the following):
Building __X__ Site _____ Structure _____ Object _____

2. Physical Aspects

Acreage: _____

Setting (choose only one of the following):
Urban __X___ Suburban _____ Town _____ Village _____ Hamlet _____ Rural_____

Briefly describe the property's overall location and setting, including any notable landscape features:

The Petersburg Gas Company building is located on a large rectangular parcel at the southeast corner of the intersection of Madison Street to the west and East Bank Street to the north. The parcel abuts the far eastern end of the Petersburg Old Town Historic District 2012 Boundary Increase (#123-0097). To the south is another parcel also owned by Columbia Gas of Virginia, which contains modern buildings supporting ongoing operations. To the west and north are resources that contribute to the Old Town Historic District. To the east is a wooded area that buffers the parcel from Interstate 95. The primary resource, the former Gas Works building, is situated at the northern end of the parcel. There are two noncontributing drop-in shed/carport structures on the western side of the parcel, and a large asphalt parking lot fills the south side. Along the east is an asphalt driveway that runs from the parking lot to East Bank Street. There is a smaller asphalt/gravel parking lot just south of where the driveway meets East Bank Street. There is grass and several trees surrounding the primary resource to the west, north, and southeast. Finally, at the northwest end of the primary resource is a small frame/metal-clad equipment building and a separate set of natural gas supply pipes in a small fenced area. The parcel is enclosed by a chain link fence on its west, north, and east sides. A grass verge runs along the west and south sides between the fence and the streets. Along the north side outside the fence is a parged brick stepped wall, which serves to support the parcel where it is elevated above the verge. Power lines run along the north and west sides in the verge.

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3. Architectural Description

Architectural Style(s): _Nineteenth Century Commercial Style, Industrial_____

If the property was designed by an architect, landscape architect, engineer, or other professional, please list here: _Unknown_____

If the builder is known, please list here: _Not known_____

Date of construction (can be approximate): _ca 1851_____

Narrative Description (Please do not exceed one page in describing the property):
Briefly describe the property's general characteristics, such as its current use (and historic use if different), as well as the primary building or structure on the property (such as a house, store, mill, factory, depot, bridge, etc.). Include the materials and method(s) of construction, physical appearance, and condition (exterior and interior), and any additions or other major alterations.

The former Petersburg Gas Company building served as a Gas Works for all of its history, until becoming vacant in the early twenty-first century. It is a Commercial Style one-story, two-bay rectangular brick masonry industrial building. It has a brick foundation, with a poured concrete foundation supporting the central third of the building. The roof is in roughly three sections; all are gabled and clad in corrugated metal. The east section (A) (see attached plan) features a full-length central monitor roof, which matches the roof form seen in a ca 1865 photograph of the building. The building's central section (B) has a simple gable continued from the east section, but without the monitor roof. The 1865 photograph shows a monitor roof on this central section. The western third of the building has a slightly offset roof and features a small, central penthouse. The eastern end of the roof features a substantial stepped parapet, with three large steps. The western end had a similar roofline in 1865, but now features a simple parapet with a central shallow gable form. This gable end appears to have been internal before the western section of the building was demolished sometime after 1865.[1] Another factor that lends support to the western end of the current building having once been internal is the complete lack of decorative elements or articulation. The western exterior wall consists of six-course running bond brick, with slightly protruding piers at the two sides. The 1865 photograph shows an exterior west end that matches the current east exterior end. The eastern end of the current building has two bays, each featuring paired window openings on the first and second levels. Protruding sections of brick form a frame and visually divide the pairs of windows into four inset boxes. Each window has a jack arch and stone sill. While boarded up on the exterior, the interior shows the intact six-over-nine historic wood sash. Above the upper story windows is a shallow corbeled brick cornice which continues around the entire exterior of the building, with some gaps that were damaged. This same cornice is seen clearly in the 1865 photograph, providing strong evidence for the integrity of the overall building design.

The 1865 photograph of the building only shows the south elevation and the west end, however much of what is shown can be seen in the current building. The length of the building in 1865 featured thirteen inset bays, each with a single window opening, a clear lintel and sill, and topped by the stepped cornice seen today. The current south elevation has the same pattern of inset bays, though most are altered in some fashion. The current central (B) section shows three bays which most clearly follow the pattern of the original design, though with different configurations within the frame: garage door, filled-in paired jack arch window openings, single rectangular, boarded over window opening. The eastern third of the current building shows the upper cornice intact, but the

[1] Multiple accounts describe damage to the Gas Works during the Civil War, and the 1865 photograph shows notable damage to some sections of brick. Later photographs show the current configuration of the western end of the roofline as far back as at least the early twentieth century. A likely explanation is that the current western roof end configuration dates to the post-Civil War repairs and likely demolition of the western section of the building.

exterior wall bears the ghost marks of an addition likely added during a late nineteenth or early twentieth century renovation, which has since been removed. The western third of the building is largely obscured by a 1980s one-story cinderblock addition. However, above the addition, the familiar cornice is still intact and, viewed from the west, the brick bays are also still present. The north elevation is two stories for the first three bays on the east end, then reduced to a tall single story for the remainder of the building towards the west end. The bays echo the same recessed design as the south elevation, but feature a different window configuration. A majority contain a series of jack-arched windows of two heights, and at the west end of the elevation are four bays of filled-in panels with smaller twentieth-century windows.

INTERIOR

The interior of the former gas works is divided into distinct sections, mirroring the divisions on the exterior. These divisions have existed since at least 1927, as seen in a Petersburg Gas Company Gas Works Property Plan, though likely far longer. The interior of the east end of the building (Section A) consists of a large, open two-story room with exposed brick walls and a dirt floor. The foundation appears to be brick masonry. The fenestration observed on the exterior is visible on the interior with the east and north walls featuring four pairs of window openings with wood frames, jack arches, and many retaining the historic six-over-nine wood sash. All of the windows are boarded up on the exterior. The brick walls are unadorned, and the spacing of the header courses is inconsistent. The west wall is a solid brick interior wall with no penetrations, but shows signs of many stages of repairs over a long period. The bottom twenty percent of the wall consists of a historic poured concrete foundation, while the rest of the wall is brick masonry, again with inconsistent spacing of the header rows. The south wall consists of the same brickwork as the other walls, also with substantial repair work completed over many years. However, there are several penetrations of varying sizes and placement, likely serving as functional connections to the addition which used to abut the exterior of the southeast end of the building. The largest opening is at the ground level and likely functioned as an access point for equipment or delivery vehicle access.

The next section (B), heading west through the building, is smaller and shorter than the first section with only one story. The walls are all painted brick masonry. The east wall (shared with the section A) has no penetrations or filled in windows. The north wall has four brick and concrete block filled windows with jack arches. The west wall also has four similar window openings, with jack arches and filled only with brick masonry. These west wall windows imply that this was an exterior wall at some point, perhaps as part of the original construction before the gas works expanded. The lower south corner of the wall features a single-leaf unadorned wood door providing access west to the next section (C). The south wall of this section has several features demonstrating changes in use over time. On the east side, there are two jack arch window openings, similar to the others, both filled with brick and concrete block. There is a single-leaf metal doorway cut into the bottom of the central window opening. The west side of the wall features a large wood paneled roll up garage door which fills the space that likely once would have been occupied by two window openings.

The next section heading west (C) is narrow (approximately eight feet wide) and appears to have been reworked to accommodate a new function. The interior consists of faux wood paneling and dropped acoustical ceiling tiles. Above the dropped ceiling is a metal roof which is lower than the primary roof. From the exterior one can see that there is a large opening on both the north and south elevations which is above the secondary roof, but just below the primary gabled corrugated metal roof. The upper sections of the north and south walls under the secondary roof have been rebuilt with concrete block. The east wall is the exposed brick wall shared with the previous section of the building.

The next section to the west (D) is approximately the size of Section B with mostly exposed brick masonry walls, with some modern brick and concrete block repair infill. However, there is a second-story attic

constructed above most of this section. The attic is accessed from an historic metal stairway in the last section (E). Section E is a much shorter, metal frame addition at the far west end of the building. Its east wall is brick masonry and shared with Section D. The rest of the one-room addition has concrete block walls and a concrete floor. The room currently houses the building's electrical service equipment; however, the 1927 map has this area labeled as the "laboratory." From this area the previously mentioned stairway climbs east into the attic over Section D. The attic provides a closer view of the upper brick masonry walls and the wood framing supporting the corrugated metal gable roof system. All of the roofing material is clearly much newer than the brick masonry, which appears much like the brickwork in the rest of the building. The floor of the attic is wood boards. The windows are horizontal pane metal sash with operable hopper lower sections.

The 1980s addition to the southwest end of the building is nondescript with concrete block walls, concrete floors and dropped acoustical tile ceilings. The roof is a metal truss system with a corrugated metal cladding.

Integrity: The resource retains strong integrity for an industrial building approaching two centuries in existence. The location, design, feeling and association are all intact. The setting is somewhat compromised by the later buildings across Madison and Bank Streets. The materials and workmanship retain a surprising level of integrity, especially when the damage incurred during the Civil War is considered. Additionally, the damage and repairs after the war retain their own integrity linked to the conflict. Overall, this building is a remarkable example of a mid-nineteenth century industrial building which retains much of its original design, while also featuring changes which reflect its exposure to warfare and changing functionality.

In a bullet list, include any outbuildings or secondary resources or major landscape features (such as barns, sheds, dam and mill pond, storage tanks, scales, railroad spurs, etc.), including their condition and their estimated construction dates.

- Frame, metal clad 12'x12' equipment building with a concrete foundation, ca 1920.
- Corrugated metal drop in shed, ca 2020
- Corrugated drop in car port, ca 2020
- Grouping of metal piping for natural gas distribution, ca 1980

4. Property's History and Significance (Please do not exceed one page)

Briefly explain the property's historic importance, such as significant events, persons, and/or families associated with the property.

If the property is important for its architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, or other aspects of design, please include a brief explanation of this aspect.

The Petersburg Gas Company building at 416-436 East Bank Street, at the corner with Madison Street, is significant at the statewide level under Criterion A in the area of Industry. The Period of Significance is recommended to span from the construction of the core gas works building in 1851 through ca 1955, when the facility stopped manufacturing gas. The company was technically chartered in 1841, but was established in 1851, coinciding with the construction of the gas works. The Petersburg Gas Company manufactured gas for government, commercial, and residential use. The facility was used to manufacture gas for more than a century, only interrupted by damage to the building during the Civil War. Several accounts trace the expansion of the facility, its changing level of production, and the variety of uses for its product, all of which mirrored the larger development and evolution of the gas industry in the United States from the antebellum period through the mid-twentieth century.

Criterion A: Industry

History and development of the Petersburg Gas Company

The Petersburg Gas Company was incorporated on March 9, 1841, which is recorded in the *Act of the Virginia Assembly, 1840-41*. In anticipation of the construction of a Gas House, in 1848 the city required the Old Southern Railroad to establish a spur to the proposed Gas House location. [2] As early as 1850 "Mr. White and two Davis brothers from New York or Philadelphia" applied to the Petersburg City Council for a Charter to build a "Gas Works" to provide the city with gas service. They obtained approval and it is claimed that a majority of Council members also became stock-holders in the new enterprise. The Petersburg Gas Light Company was officially organized in 1851 by charter from the State Legislature.[3]

Upon completion of the Gas Works, mains (main lines) were laid to deliver gas service, beginning with the "most important parts of the city" and city buildings. By the second year approximately four miles of mains had been laid serving an estimated 150 customers. Rates started at $6.00 per M.Cu.Ft., with an additional meter rent fee of ten cents and a 10-cent service charge. Customers paid for meter installation and meters were read every three months. January 6, 1851, was the date of the first contract for municipal street lighting, consisting of "ninety open flame street lamp posts" with the City of Petersburg paying $3.50 per M.Cu.Ft.[4]

The earliest version of the Gas Works featured four benches with iron retorts and timber mains. Initially rosin and pine knots were used to produce gas "until a vein of coal was struck just across the river in Chesterfield." Before the Civil War, teams of oxen delivered the rosin and pine knots to the gas works.[5] The rest of the works consisted of a small lift Holder with a 20,000 square foot capacity, a portable boiler and an oyster shell box to

[2] Historic Petersburg Foundation, "Petersburg Gas Light Company Gas Holder," Preliminary Form (Richmond: Department of Historic Resources, 1988).

[3] Edward Pollock, *Historical and Industrial Guide to Petersburg, Virginia* (Petersburg, VA: 1884), p.92; R.A. Godwin, *Selected History Re: Gas Works* (Petersburg, VA: April, 1916), p.5, 6. The latter source is a "history of Petersburg and her Gas Company," completed in 1916 by the then Manager of the facility for the General Auditor of the American Gas Company in Philadelphia, PA: Alfred P. Post. This report, which includes a fair amount of city history of dubious quality, does include a vast amount of information regarding the Petersburg Gas Company and this particular Gas Works building from its construction until 1916.

[4] Godwin, *Selected History Re: Gas Works*, p.6.

[5] Godwin, *Selected History Re: Gas Works*, p.4, 6.

serve as a purifier. There was heavy trading of Petersburg Gas Lighting Company stock in the early years, and the original investors soon lost control of the enterprise.[6]

During the Civil War the smokestack at the Gas Works was lowered as the Union forces across the Appomattox River had been using it as a range finder. The Gas Works was hit by shells several times during the war and damage is clearly seen in an 1865 photograph. This damage, and the resulting renovations, were likely the first alterations for the building.[7]

During 1873-74 the city lighting had used 3,000,000 cubic feet of gas and the collective length of gas mains had reached 15 miles with 600 private service meters. In 1875 the original Old Petersburg Gas Lighting Company franchise expired, and the company was required to negotiate a new agreement with the city as well as a new "street lighting contract." The local newspaper had published stories referring to "The Gas Monopoly" in the spring of 1875 which added to a general conflict between the city and gas company regarding the franchise renewal; conflict was focused on rates and the slow extension of mains by the company.[8] The Petersburg Gas Lighting Company offered a nonnegotiable proposal regarding rates and extension of the mains, and the city council's Special Gas Committee responded by setting a cancellation of the agreement with the company and discontinuance of gas service on June 1, 1875. Additionally, the Committee set plans to advertise for bids for future gas service. On June 1st, the gas service was cutoff, which lasted until an agreement was reached on June 21, 1875. The final agreement gave the gas company exclusive control of street lighting at a rate of $2.50 per M.Cu.. Ft.., and a rate of $3.00 per M.Cu.Ft for individual customers, both below what the company had initially demanded. A city gas Inspector position was created to read all meters.[9]

By 1875, the outstanding capital stock of Petersburg Gas Lighting Company was $130,000 and paid a 5% dividend. At this time, the gas works produced around 15,000,000 Cu. Ft., with a gas to coal yield higher than any other gas works in the country. This was also a time of general economic expansion for Petersburg with the Old Southern R.R. and the Weldon Railroads linking to form a loop around the city. There was also an expansion in the number of factories, roads were expanded and improved, and the navigability of the Appomattox River was enhanced. However, the Electric Light Company was established in 1884 by Mr. P. Beddle, and was immediate competition for the gas light service to the city. 1884 also saw the establishment of horse-drawn streetcar service.[10]

The capacity of the gas works in 1884 was 100,000 feet of gas per day, delivered through 16.5 miles of pipes. The company also sold coke for heating. The Petersburg Gas Lighting Company lost their franchise in 1885 and with it the entire city lighting contract. The company continued to serve a smaller market for private and business gas usage, but it was in steady decline. By 1901, the business had fallen to a level consisting of 14.25 miles of mains, 658 service meters, and 1,000,000 Cu. Ft. of gas delivered per month, with a record low price of $2.00 per M. Cu. Ft. Additionally, the gas works plant was in substantial disrepair.[11]

The gas works was sold in 1901 and rechartered as The Petersburg Gas Company on March 26, 1901. The new owners were R.D. Apperson, G.M. Figer, H.H. Dawson, J.T. Long, and L.G. Apperson. The new ownership began an immediate process of updating the plant's equipment and making minimal repairs to keep the gas works in effective service, while retaining the existing business. They also dismissed the services of Superintendent W.H. Baxter, who had served the company in some capacity since 1854 and was viewed by the

[6] Godwin, *Selected History Re: Gas Works*, p.6.
[7] Godwin, *Selected History Re: Gas Works*, p.7.
[8] Godwin, *Selected History Re: Gas Works*, p.7.
[9] Godwin, *Selected History Re: Gas Works*, p.8.
[10] Godwin, *Selected History Re: Gas Works*, p.9.
[11] Pollock, *Historical and Industrial Guide to* Petersburg, p.92; Godwin, *Selected History Re: Gas Works*, p.10.

community as the anchor of the gas works. The price of gas fell to $1.60, and the company began marketing "House Piping, Fixtures, Gas Ranges…" as a way to expand their market.[12]

Minimal updates and maintenance seemed to have continued until a group of investors purchased the Petersburg Gas Company and merged it with The American Gas Company in early 1909. From 1909-1910, this new company began a plan to build up demand for natural gas service before rebuilding the physical gas works plant. By this time, heating was a leading source of business (with light service largely eclipsed by electricity). The General Manager and main Engineer laid out a plan in February of 1911 to revitalize the plant, including expanding the facilities. Part of this plan included purchasing the adjoining parcel of land to the south for $17,500, and another to the east along Bank Street for $3,750.[13]

A new Water Gas system was installed and brought into service on November 26, 1911. This included new boilers with a capacity of 125 horsepower, "…a new outdoor purifier, new yard connections, new meters, new exhausters, and re-filled benches…" Additionally, new mains were installed, and many older mains were replaced at a cost of $5,000. In 1912, "a Coal Gas Condensing out-fit was installed…", benches were refilled, and a general process of upgrading the facilities was begun. By 1916, the Petersburg gas business was booming, and more expansions and updates to the physical plant were planned, along with improvements to the distribution network. A new Dupont Powder Plant in Hopewell, a population expanded to 40,000, and a new Appomattox Electric Car line running from Petersburg to Hopewell had reignited the economic prospects for the City of Petersburg.[14]

By 1917 the Petersburg Gas Company manufactured gas which was used for domestic purposes, predominantly heating, as well as industrial and power uses. The facility had a capacity of 800,000 cubic feet per 24 hours, with the price for lighting being $1.15 per 1,000 cubic feet. By 1925 the company was still locally known as the Petersburg Gas Company, even though ownership had changed more than a decade earlier. Gas at this time sold at $1.75 per M.C.F.[15]

History and development of the manufactured gas industry

The use of natural gas as a fuel may date to as early as ca 400 BC in China. However, this was limited to the use of gas near the source until the late nineteenth century, with the development of long-distance pipelines. Natural gas (consisting of primarily methane) is a different product than "manufactured gas" (consisting predominantly of hydrogen, with lower amounts of methane and carbon monoxide), which is what was produced at the Petersburg Gas Company and similar facilities in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The name "natural gas" was created in the early nineteenth century to differentiate it from manufactured gas, also called "coal gas."[16]

Manufactured gas as a product was developed independently in several locations in Europe in the late eighteenth century. William Murdoch is often credited with the establishment of the commercial use of manufactured gas in the 1790s in England. The first gas utility company was the Gas Light and Coke Company, established in London in April 1812.[17]

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[12] Godwin, *Selected History Re: Gas Works*, p.11.
[13] Godwin, *Selected History Re: Gas Works*, p.12.
[14] Godwin, *Selected History Re: Gas Works*, p.13-14.
[15] LeRoy Hodges, *Petersburg Virginia Economic and Municipal* (Petersburg, VA: Chamber of Commerce of Petersburg, Inc.: 1917), p.75; Chamber of Commerce of Petersburg, VA, Inc., *Petersburg, Virginia* (Petersburg, VA: 1925), p.10.
[16] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_gas#History.
[17] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_gas#History.

Manufactured gas lighting was first established in the United States in the city of Baltimore in 1816 by Rembrandt and Rubens Peale. By 1817, they had incorporated their company and began laying mains and installing street lights. After Baltimore in rapid succession, were Boston Gas Light (1822) and New York Gas Light Company (1825). By the 1820s, manufactured gas utilities had spread across Europe and North America. A gas works was constructed in Philadelphia in 1835, demonstrating that the efforts in Petersburg were following close behind the national trendline.[18]

The Petersburg Gas Company facility was developed at a transitional phase in manufactured gas production. First, the material used for retorts changed from cast iron to fire-clay, allowing for higher heat and more effective carbonization of the coal. Second, the industry moved from "directly fired" to "indirectly fired retort benches. This introduced compressed steam as the primary heating system and resulted in enhanced flame and heating of the retorts. Finally, heat recuperation was added to the process, which fed the retort bench exhaust back through refractory brickwork to enhance the gas manufacturing process. These and other industry improvements resulted in several generations of gas manufacturing equipment being used at the Petersburg Gas Company gas works over more than a century.[19]

The process of manufacturing gas remained largely the same from the early nineteenth century until the mid-twentieth century. Coal was placed in a retort (a closed tube) housed in a "bench" and heated in a furnace in the absence of oxygen to drive off gases. The gases then passed through a hydraulic main (a water trap) into a condenser. The condenser cooled the gas and primarily served to remove tar and excess liquid. Finally, the gas moved to a purifier to remove impurities, primarily sulphur. After the manufacturing process was complete, the gas was then supplied to consumers or stored in a gas holder.[20] [21]

Initially, gas was almost entirely used for lighting. Small gas works would be created for single-use lighting locations, such as a mill or factory. Soon, gas was expanded to light the streets in the majority of towns and cities. It was not until the late nineteenth century that gas lighting was financially viable for a majority of private residences. The second half of the nineteenth century saw a long decline in gaslit homes in favor of electricity, which led to the industry searching for new uses for their product. The manufactured gas industry began the push for alternate uses for gas in the late nineteenth century. However, gas used for cooking or heating did not become a significant factor in the market until well into the twentieth century. Gas powered water heaters were also not widely adopted until the twentieth century.[22]

An examination of VCRIS revealed that within the Commonwealth of Virgina, antebellum extant industrial resources are rare, and those related to gas works are extraordinarily so. While there were dozens of mills and furnaces predating the Civil War, preliminary examination revealed only 18 "factories" from the antebellum period remaining in Virginia. None of these factories is identified as a gas works, or related in any fashion to gas production or distribution, with the exception of the Petersburg Gas Company. The next oldest identified extant gas works related resource in Virginia is the Clifton Forge Light and Gas Company (1888). With this level of rarity within Virginia, there is a strong case for the Petersburg Gas Company being eligible at a statewide level of significance.

[18] *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_gas#History*
[19] *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_gas#History*.
[20] https://www.nationalgasmuseum.org.uk/discover/making-gas-from-coal/.
[21] The elaborate 1876 Petersburg Gas Light Company gas holder was extant on the site of the Petersburg Gas Company building until 1989, when it was dismantled. In 1988 a state Preliminary Information Form was completed for the gas holder, with a determination found for National Register eligibility at the national level of significance.
[22] https://www.nationalgasmuseum.org.uk/discover/making-gas-from-coal/.

Please list all sources of information used to research the history of the property, such as deeds, census and tax records, and/or published articles and books. (It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or family genealogies to this form.)

*Please see footnotes.

Photo List

Exterior

1. South elevation and site, facing North
2. East elevation, facing West
3. SE oblique, facing NW
4. South elevation, "section B," facing North
5. South elevation, facing North
6. South elevation, 1980s addition, facing NE
7. West elevation, site, facing NE
8. West elevation, detail, facing East
9. West elevation, site, facing East
10. North elevation, facing SE
11. North elevation, detail, facing SE
12. North elevation, facing SW
13. North elevation, second story detail, facing South
14. NE oblique, facing SW
15. Frame, metal clad equipment building, facing East

Interior

16. Eastern end ("section A"), facing East
17. Eastern end ("section A"), facing North
18. Eastern end ("section A"), facing SW
19. Central ("section B"), facing North
20. Central ("section B"), facing West
21. Central ("section B"), facing SW
22. Central ("section D"), facing North
23. Western end ("Section E"), facing NE
24. Stairs along south side of "Section D", leading to second story over "Section D."
25. "Section D" second story, facing NW
26. "Section D" second story, facing North
27. "Section D" second story, facing East
28. "Section D" second story, facing South
29. 1980s addition, interior central hall, facing East
30. 1980s addition, SE corner room, facing SE
31. 1980s addition, office, facing SW

5. Property Ownership (Check as many categories as apply):

Private: __X___ Public\Local _____ Public\State _____ Public\Federal _____

Current Legal Owner(s) of the Property (If the property has more than one owner, please list each below or on an additional sheet.)

name/title: _____

organization: _Columbia Gas of Virginia_____

street & number: ___1809 Coyote Drive_____

city or town: ____Chester_____ state: __VA_____ zip code: _23836_____

e-mail: ____plagoy@nisource.com_____ telephone: __508-208-9299_____

Legal Owner's Signature: _____

Date: _____

• • Signature required for processing all applications. • •

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: _____Peter LaGoy – Remediation Project Manager_____

Daytime Telephone: 508-208-9299 _____

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)

name/title: _Marcus Pollard, Manager_____

organization: _Commonwealth Preservation Group_____

street & number: _536 W 35th Street_____

city or town: _Norfolk_____ state: _VA_____ zip code: _23508_____

e-mail: _marcus@commonwealthpreservationgroup.com__ telephone: _757-651-0494_____

Date: _____

PLEASE DO NOT ATTACH CONTINUATION SHEETS TO THIS FORM. THANK YOU!

Note: PIFs are prepared by applicants and evaluated by DHR staff and the State Review Board based on information known at the time of preparation. Recommendations concerning PIFs are subject to change if new information becomes available.

5. Property Ownership (Check as many categories as apply):

Private: __X___ Public\Local _____ Public\State _____ Public\Federal _____

Current Legal Owner(s) of the Property (If the property has more than one owner, please list each below or on an additional sheet.)
name/title: Jennifer Montague / President & COO
organization: Columbia Gas of Virginia
street & number: 1809 Coyote Drive
city or town: Chester state: VA zip code: 23836
e-mail: plagoy@nisource.com telephone: 508-208-9299

Legal Owner's Signature: [signature]
Date: 5/7/25.

• • Signature required for processing all applications. • •

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: Peter LaGoy – Remediation Project Manager
Daytime Telephone: 508-208-9299

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)
name/title: Marcus Pollard, Manager
organization: Commonwealth Preservation Group
street & number: 536 W 35th Street
city or town: Norfolk state: VA zip code: 23508
e-mail: marcus@commonwealthpreservationgroup.com telephone: 757-651-0494
Date: _____

PLEASE DO NOT ATTACH CONTINUATION SHEETS TO THIS FORM. THANK YOU!

Petersburg, Virginia

Legend

- City Boundary
- Parcels

The Petersburg Gas Company
416-436 E Bank Street
Petersburg, Virginia
DHR ID# 123-0036

The Petersburg Gas Company Resource Boundary

Location Coordinates:
1) Latitude: 37.231806
Longitude: -77.396992

Feet
0 50 100 150 200
1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet

Title: The Petersburg Gas Company (DHR ID# 123-0036) | Location Map **Date: 3/3/2025**

DISCLAIMER:This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as such. The information displayed is a compilation of records,information, and data obtained from various sources, and City of Petersburg is not responsible for its accuracy or how current it may be.

Petersburg, Virginia

Legend

- City Boundary
- Parcels

The Petersburg Gas Company
416-436 E Bank Street
Petersburg, Virginia
DHR ID# 123-0036

The Petersburg Gas Company
Resource Boundary

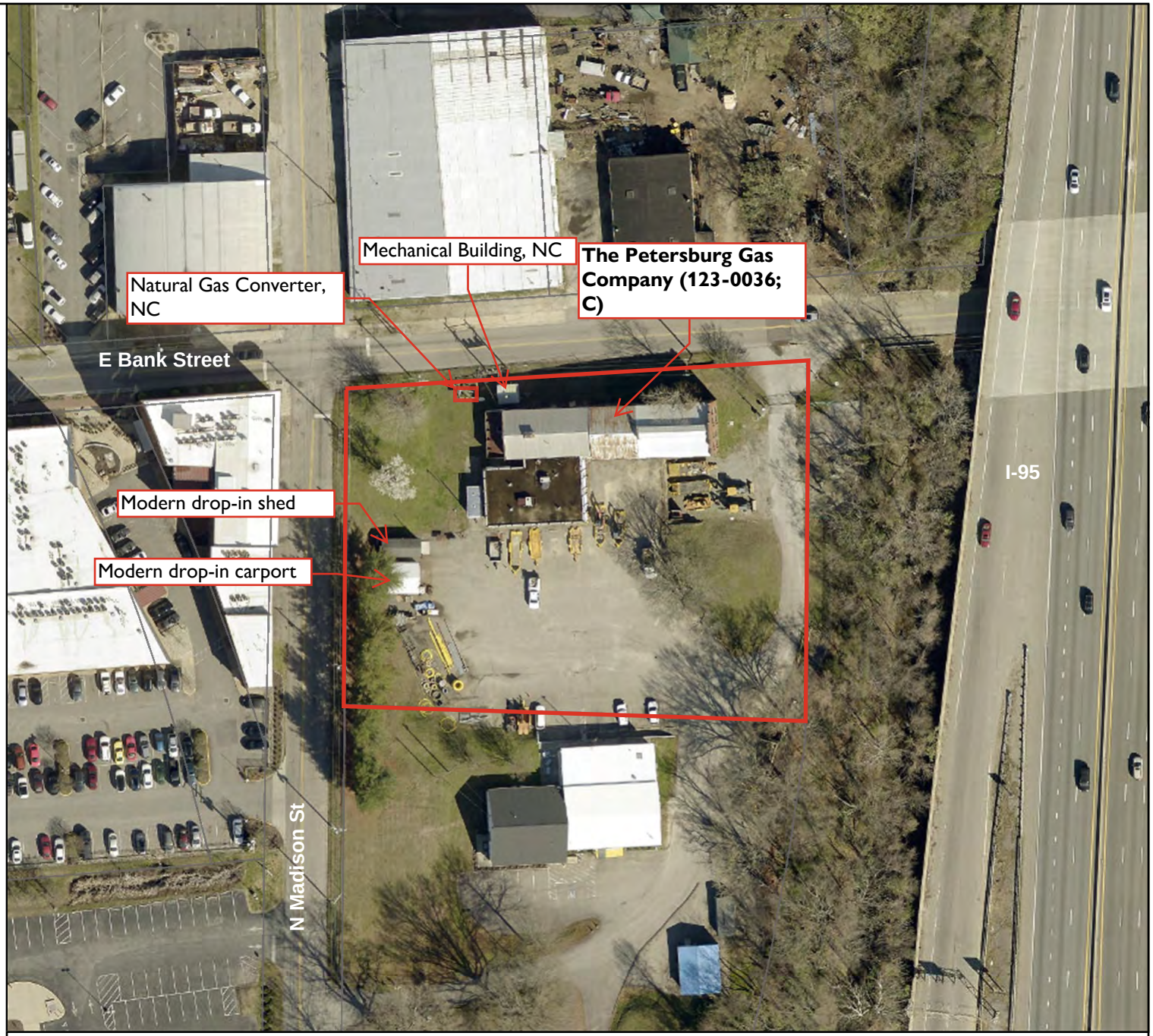
Parcel Number: 012130001

C = Contributing

NC = Non-Contributing

Modern drop-in resources are not counted as secondary resources.

Feet
0 25 50 75 100
1:1,128 / 1"=94 Feet



Title: The Petersburg Gas Company (DHR ID# 123-0036) | Sketch Map **Date: 3/3/2025**

DISCLAIMER:This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as such. The information displayed is a compilation of records,information, and data obtained from various sources, and City of Petersburg is not responsible for its accuracy or how current it may be.

Petersburg, Virginia

Legend

- City Boundary
- Parcels

The Petersburg Gas Company
416-436 E Bank Street
Petersburg, Virginia
DHR ID# 123-0036

The Petersburg Gas Company Resource Boundary

Photo Location and View Direction

Feet
0 20 40 60 80
1:500 / 1"=42 Feet

Title: The Petersburg Gas Company (DHR ID# 123-0036) | Photo Key **Date: 3/12/2025**

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The Petersburg Gas Company detail

DHR ID# 123-0036

416-436 E Bank Street

Petersburg, Virginia


E WELD
ACHINE


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KEEP OUT


CAUTION
NO SMOKING,
MATCHES OR
OPEN LIGHTS
CAUTION
NO SMOKING,
MATCHES OR


KEEP OUT
CAUTION


KEEP OUT
CAUTION


EXIT