

VLR-3/2/71 NRHP-9/22/71

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Virginia	
COUNTY: Fredericksburg (in cit.)	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Fredericksburg Historic District ct

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Fredericksburg Historic District ct

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
See continuation sheet

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE: Virginia CODE: 51 COUNTY: (in cit.) CODE: 630

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) City

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Varied - public and private

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Fredericksburg STATE: Virginia CODE: 51

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Municipal Court House

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Fredericksburg STATE: Virginia CODE: 51

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1934, 1940 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: D. C. CODE: 11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Virginia
COUNTY: Fredericksburg (in cit.)
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)		(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The present corporate limits of Fredericksburg include many architecturally interesting structures such as Brompton and Kenmore in the west and central sections of the city, respectively. The highest concentration of significant structures, however, is located in a forty block area that runs along the west bank of the Rappahannock, and north of Hazel Run. The topography of this area of Fredericksburg reaches its highest point in a ten block area in the western center of the zone; the slopes are relatively gentle down the east, south and north of this area compared to the steep drop down to the river below Sophia Street. Five streets run parallel to the river: Sophia Street, Caroline Street, Princess Anne Street (Route 2), Charles Street and Prince Edward Street. The southern quarter of the district is cut off from the remainder by the elevated R.F. and P.R.R. track.

The Preservation Zone contains a complete variety of functions having as it does the commercial downtown area of the city, the city hall, several churches, the train station and the city's oldest residential areas. Of all the streets, Caroline Street has the most contrasts in street design. The blocks between Lafayette Boulevard (Route 1) and Amelia Street are almost totally commercial but include two-and-three-story early-and mid-nineteenth century buildings, especially on the east side of the 700 blocks. These structures are painted and the first floor facades are altered, but the detailing around the windows, the brick work and the gable roofs reveal their age. At the south and north ends of Caroline Street are shaded lawns in front of eighteenth and nineteenth century residences. As on Caroline Street, the other parallel streets are divided by a central commercial area generally centered in William Street. Sophia Street has deteriorated considerably due to new commercial development and parking facilities although several important structures remain. Princess Anne Street has its share of residential structures but features several churches and two government buildings. Charles and Prince Edward Streets are primarily shaded residential streets.

The list of historic structures in this preservation zone includes the following: Caroline Street: the Sentry Box; 133 Caroline St., frame, two-stories, gable roof and modillioned cornice, built in the mid-eighteenth century by General Hugh Mercer; the Dr. Charles Mortimer House, 213 Caroline St., brick with stucco, two-stories, hipped roof with modillioned cornice, built in the mid-eighteenth century by Dr. Mortimer, the first mayor of Fredericksburg; the Dixon-Maury House, 214 Caroline St. (mid-eighteenth century), lived in by Mathew Maury during the War Between the States; the house at 300 Caroline St., dates from the late-eighteenth century; the Markley-Monroe House, 301 Caroline St., brick 2½ stories, one of the finest in the city, owned by James Monroe, 1786 - 90, when he practiced law in Fredericksburg; the Chimneys (now owned by Historic Fredericksburg, Inc.) 623 Caroline Street, a frame house with massive exterior end chimneys, a modillioned cornice and a superb interior mantelpiece; St. Mary's Catholic Church, south side of Caroline Street between Charlotte and Hanover Sts., a small stuccoed structure in the Gothic Revival style; Alexander Duncan House (Oxford Shop), southwest corner of Caroline and William Sts., an altered two-story brick building whose second floor windows have stuccoed flat arches with keystones (early-nineteenth century); Hugh Mercer Apothecary Shop, 1020 Caroline St., frame, one-and-a-half stories (early-eighteenth century); First Christian Church, 1119 Caroline St., brick, one-story, round

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

With a history dating back to the seventeenth century, Fredericksburg has maintained a distinguished position in the annals of the Commonwealth. Established in 1671 when a group of colonists settled on a piece of land just below the falls of the Rappahannock River, the town gradually grew into a prosperous community. In 1727 the town was officially chartered by the House of Burgesses and named Fredericksburg in honor of Frederick, Prince of Wales and eldest son of George II. Five years later Colonel William Byrd visited there and reported that "Though this be a commodious and beautiful situation for a town, with the advantages of a navigable river ... yet the inhabitants are very few." He mentioned seeing "the public warehouse which is built on the figure of a cross" and the stone prison. In 1748 with the establishment of a ferry across the Rappahannock the town began to evolve into an important trading center.

During the Revolution many of the leading Virginia patriots were associated with the town. Colonel Fielding Lewis, brother-in-law of George Washington lived there in Kenmore with his mother-in-law, Mary Ball Washington, living on a neighboring street. Other leaders included General William Woodford, General Hugh Mercer, Lieutenant Colonel James Monroe and Major Thomas Marshall.

Although suffering three disastrous fires in the early-nineteenth century, Fredericksburg continued to grow and became an important commercial center in ante bellum Virginia. By 1840 the town boasted 3,974 inhabitants and seventy-three stores, one grist mill, two tanneries, five academies, seven schools and four semi-weekly newspapers.

In spite of many modern encroachments, Fredericksburg retains an important assemblage of eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings. With its historical associations and representative architecture the town remains a relatively undisturbed historic community that would greatly benefit by a systematic and thorough restoration and renovation program.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Embrey, Alvin T. History of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Richmond: Old Dominion Press, 1937.
 Fleming, Mrs. Vivian Minor. Historic Periods of Fredericksburg 1608-1900. Fredericksburg: R.A. Kishpaugh Print, 1938.
 Goolrick, John T. Fredericksburg and the Cavalier Country. Richmond: Garrett & Massie, Inc., 1935.
 Goolrick, John T. Historic Fredericksburg. Richmond: Whittet & Shepperson, 1922.
 Kearns, Richard Kenneth. "Fredericksburg, Virginia: A Plan for Historic Preservation." (unpublished MA Thesis, University of Virginia, 1970).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	38 °	18'	35"	77 °	27'	58"			
NE	38 °	18'	35"	77 °	27'	05"			
SE	38 °	17'	26"	77 °	27'	05"			
SW	38 °	17'	26"	77 °	27'	58"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **200 acres**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Staff, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, James W. Moody, Jr., Director

ORGANIZATION: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission DATE: November 25, 1970

STREET AND NUMBER:
 Room 1116, Ninth Street Office Building

CITY OR TOWN: Richmond STATE: Virginia CODE: 51

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Edw. P. Alexander

Dr. Edward P. Alexander, Chairman
 Title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

Date 2/2/71 3/2/71

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST: _____

Keeper of The National Register

Date 9/22/71

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

Continuation Sheet #1, Item 7, Page 1
(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Virginia	
COUNTY	
Fredericksburg (in cit.)	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. arched windows and "minarets" at the corners of the facade (1833); Fredericksburg Charity School, 1119 Caroline St., an early-nineteenth century brick structure; Basil Gordon House, southwest corner of Caroline and Lewis Sts., brick, two-stories, stone quoins (mid-eighteenth century); Rising Sun Tavern, 1306 Caroline St., this frame building was constructed in the mid-eighteenth century by Charles Washington.

Charles Street: James Monroe Law Office (historic Museum), south side of Charles St. between George and William Sts., brick, one-and-a-half stories, gable roof with dormers (mid-eighteenth century); Carter House (Old Rectory), 1100 Charles St., brick, two-stories (late-eighteenth century); Betty Washington Inn, 1112 Charles St., this frame building dates from the late-eighteenth century; Mary Washington House, (house museum) 1200 Charles St., this frame, two-story house was bought by George Washington for his mother in 1777; Arthur Goodwin House, 1202 Charles St., one of the few gambrel roof structures remaining in Fredericksburg (late-eighteenth century); Lewis-Daniel House, 1300 Charles St., frame, one-and-a-half stories with gambrel roof, an unusually attractive cottage in a well-shaded section of town.

Princess Anne Street: Patton-Wellford House, 800 Princess Anne St., brick, two-and-a-half stories with gable roof (early-nineteenth century); Masonic Lodge No. 4, (historic museum) northwest corner of Princess Anne and Hanover Sts., brick, two-stories, gable roof (1813); Fredericksburg Court House, east side of Princess Anne St. between George and Hanover Sts., brick with stucco, two-stories, gable roof with octagonal tower and flanking wings, James Renwick, architect, W.M. Baggot, builder (1851); St. George's Episcopal Church, northwest corner of Princess Anne and George Sts., brick with stucco, one-story, gable roof with steeple (1834); Herndon Dabney House (The National Bank of Fredericksburg), southwest corner of Princess Anne and George Sts., brick, two-stories, gable end front (1819); Fredericksburg Presbyterian Church, southeast corner of Princess Anne and George Sts., brick, one-story, gable roof with recessed porch and cupola (1833); Fredericksburg City Hall, southeast corner of Princess Anne and William Sts., brick, two-stories over stone foundations which originally served as the old market place (1814); Fredericksburg Baptist Church, southeast corner of Amelia and Princess Anne Sts., brick with stucco, steeple, lancet-arched windows surrounded by rectangular inset panels (1854); John Macky House, 1201 Princess Anne St., brick, two-stories, gable roof (early-nineteenth century).

Prince Edward Street: Chew House (Stoner's Store Museum), 1202 Prince Edward St., frame with brick noggin, two-stories (late-eighteenth century).

Amelia Street: Smithsonia (Female Orphan Asylum) 307 Amelia St., brick, two-stories, gable roof with portico (1834).

Hanover Street: Methodist Church, 310 Hanover St., brick, one-story, gable roof with flanking towers, Romanesque Revival; Dr. Carter Wilford, 408

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

Continuation Sheet #2; Items 7,6,9; Page 2,1,1
(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Virginia	
COUNTY	
Fredericksburg (in cit.)	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

- 7. Hanover St., brick, two-stories, hipped roof with two-story Doric portico (mid-nineteenth century).

Sophia Street: Baylor-Wells House, 818 Sophia St., frame, two-stories, owned by Historic Fredericksburg, Inc.; Stone Warehouse, 915 Sophia St., random-laid stone, one-story gable roof (early-eighteenth century).

- ~~2. Bounded on the northeast by Rappahannock River, bounded on the southwest by an imaginary line parallel to Prince Edward Street that is halfway between Prince Edward and Winchester Streets, extending northward to Canal Street and southward to the intersection of Hazel Run and Rappahannock River.~~

- 6. Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory
1957, 1958 Federal
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C. 11

- 9. New Guidebook & Maps of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Fredericksburg: Holly Hill Press, 1969.
Quinn, S.J. The History of the City of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Richmond: The Hermitage Press, Inc., 1908.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

Continuation Sheet #3, Item 2, Page 1
(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
VIRGINIA	
COUNTY	
FREDERICKSBURG (in city)	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

FREDERICKSBURG PRESERVATION DISTRICT

2. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the Rappahannock River and what is now or formerly was Jefferson Street; thence westerly along said Jefferson Street to a point west of Caroline Street; thence northerly more or less parallel with Caroline Street along a line so located as to include all properties fronting on Caroline Street to Dixon Street; thence westerly along Dixon Street to Charles Street; thence northerly along Charles Street to Dunmore Street; thence westerly along Dunmore Street to a point west of Prince Edward Street; thence northerly more or less parallel with Prince Edward Street along a line so located as to include all properties fronting on Prince Edward Street to Hawke Street; thence easterly along Hawke Street to a point west of Caroline Street; thence northerly more or less parallel with Caroline Street along a line so located as to include all properties fronting on Caroline Street to Canal Street; thence easterly along Canal Street extended to the Rappahannock River; thence southerly along the Rappahannock River to the point of beginning.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

FREDERICKSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION, FREDERICKSBURG, VA

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date entered

Continuation sheet #4

Item number 8

Page 1

8. SIGNIFICANCE

As noted on the original National Register nomination for the Fredericksburg Historic District, the 20th century is part of the area of significance for the district. The district's principal 20th-century resource is the collection of dignified Colonial Revival buildings scattered throughout the commercial and residential section. The sixteen main buildings in the style demonstrate the popularity of the idiom and virtually all of them are of unusually good quality. That the style was chosen for some of the city's most important buildings--the post office, the railroad station, hospital, hotel, and leading bank--is revealing of the acceptance of the style over others and illustrates that it is a significant part of the district's fabric. Visually, the Colonial Revival structures contribute to the district because they maintain the scale and character of the district's original Georgian and Federal buildings and occupy what could otherwise be significant gaps in street facades. The presence of the Colonial Revival buildings further shows that the architects working in Fredericksburg in the early 20th century were sympathetic to the district's early character and wanted their buildings to complement it rather than to contrast it. Virtually all of the Colonial Revival buildings are built either in red brick or wood frame with weatherboarding, the traditional building materials of old Fredericksburg.

The eclecticism of the district's oldest Colonial Revival structures is evident on several examples including the railroad station by Heflin and Sterns, the former post office by John Knox Taylor, and the commercial building at 523 Caroline Street. These buildings combine English Georgian or Neo-Classical motifs with the American Colonial idiom. Slightly later buildings show a more purely Georgian aspect such as the Farmers and Merchants Bank, a very faithful adaptation of Sir Christopher Wren's Winchester School, and the former Mary Washington Hospital building which has a decidedly English aspect as well, showing the influence of the London Inns of Court. Most of the Colonial Revival dwellings in the district are of the American foursquare type with Classical ornamentation veneered onto them to give them a Colonial or Georgian feeling. 1111 Prince Edward Street is an exception, however, being a rectilinear dwelling covered by a gable rather than pyramidal roof. The residence at 1601 Caroline Street, with its tall portico, shows the influence of the Deep South or "Southern" Colonial Revival on the district. One of the district's latest Colonial Revival buildings, the Colonial Theatre of 1932, demonstrates both in name and style the influence of this 20th-century antiquarianism of Fredericksburg's popular culture.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

FREDERICKSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION, FREDERICKSBURG, VA

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet #5

Item number 7

Page 3

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory of Colonial Revival Buildings in Fredericksburg Historic District

1. Regional Library, 1201 Caroline Street, ca. 1890-1900. The Regional Library is a three-story, brick-and-stone trimmed building erected in ca. 1890-1900. The main facade on Caroline Street is divided by brick pilasters into nine bays, with three center bays contained within a pavilion topped by a pediment. One of the earliest Georgian Revival structures in Fredericksburg, the edifice incorporates Georgian architectural elements to accentuate its principal openings and roof line. Now a library, the structure was originally built as a school at a time when the Georgian Revival was beginning to be a preferred academic style of architecture.

2. Colonial Theater, 907-909 Caroline Street, ca. 1932. The Colonial Theater is a two-story, five-bay brick structure built, as its name implies, in the Colonial Revival style. Dating to the time of the Williamsburg restoration, the building employs stone trim to accentuate its key architectural features. These include a roof balustrade, quoining and pilasters which define the bays of the facade. The building forms an important element of the street facade of Caroline Street.

3. 523 Caroline Street, ca. 1920-1930. 523 Caroline Street is a 3½-story, seven-bay brick structure dating to the 1920s. The building's architectural detail suggests the informal adaptation of Classical architectural elements on buildings of the early Colonial Revival. A two-story portico and flanking bay windows give visual interest to the facade.

4. Railroad Station, Lafayette Boulevard, 1910. The railroad station is a two-story, multi-bay brick structure designed in 1910 by the architectural firm Heflin and Stearns. Following the Jamestown Exposition of 1907, Virginia began to heartily embrace the Colonial Revival style in which the exposition's buildings were designed. With its central pedimented pavilion, round-arch windows and keystones, and Flemish-bond accented by glazed headers, the building is an especially articulate example of the earliest phase of the Colonial Revival.

5. Old Post Office (now City Hall), 715 Princess Anne Street, 1909. The Old Post Office is a two-story, seven-bay, brick structure designed in 1909 by John Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect for the Department of the Treasury. Similar in its design to many of Taylor's other city post offices, the present city hall is fronted by a hexastyle Ionic portico topped by a blocking course. As was typical of Colonial Revival structures of the early period, the edifice combines Georgian and Neo-Classical architectural components to formulate its own distinctive interpretation of the earlier styles.

6. School Board Building, 813 Princess Anne Street, ca. 1910-1925. The School Board Building is a two-story, five-bay, yellow brick structure built ca. 1910-1925. The edifice's most commanding feature is its two-story, pedimented Doric portico. Stylistically, the building suggests the strong popularity of Neo-Classical architecture within the Colonial Revival movement.

(See Continuation Sheet #6)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

FREDERICKSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION, FREDERICKSBURG, VA

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet #6

Item number 7

Page 4

7. DESCRIPTION--Inventory of Colonial Revival Buildings (continued)

7. Dominion Bank Building (originally Princess Anne Hotel), 904 Princess Anne Street, ca. 1914-1920. The Dominion Bank Building is a four-story, five-bay, brick structure built ca. 1914-1920. Colonial Revival in style, the building is architecturally distinguished by a semicircular, two-story portico that shelters the main entrance. The round arch windows on the first story and the keystone jack-arch window heads on the remaining stories suggest the structure's Federal-style inspiration. The building forms a backdrop for the Old City Hall.

8. 900 Block Princess Anne Street, ca. 1910-1920. The corner building at 900 Princess Anne Street is a ten-bay, two-story brick structure erected ca. 1910-1920. The Georgian style provides it with its principal architectural components. These include the roof balustrade, keystone jack-arch window heads and the pedimented doorway. The building continues the idiom of the historic district's original Federal commercial buildings.

9. Farmers & Merchants Bank, 1001 Princess Anne Street, ca. 1927-1928. The Farmers & Merchants Bank is a three-bay, 1½-story structure erected in 1927-1928 and conspicuously located on one of the district's principal intersections. It ranks as Fredericksburg's finest example of the Georgian Revival, copying in detail and mass Wren's Winchester School. Constructed in brick on a stone foundation, the bank has fine stone trim including beautifully carved garlands above the windows. The building shows the strength of the Georgian style in Fredericksburg, a city noted for its early Georgian architecture.

10. 1009 Princess Anne Street, ca. 1930-1935. 1009 Princess Anne Street is a two-story, five-bay, brick commercial building. Although somewhat late, the structure shows the continuing popularity of the Colonial Revival style in Fredericksburg's commercial area and combines the spirit of its early 19th-century architecture.

11. 1105 Prince Edward Street, ca. 1910-1915. 1105 Prince Edward Street is a 2½-story, five-bay, brick residence. Its most distinguished Colonial Revival feature is its one-story front porch featuring Ionic columns supporting a pediment.

12. 1107 Prince Edward Street, ca. 1906-1910. 1107 Prince Edward Street is a 2½-story, three-bay, wood-frame residence. Stylistically, the house is derived from New England Federal period architecture rather than Virginia. The eclecticism of the sources of the early Colonial Revival, as demonstrated in this house's detailing, is a carryover from the eclecticism of the late 19th-century Romantic Revival movements.

13. 1111 Prince Edward Street, ca. 1914-1920. A 2½-story, five-bay, brick residence, 1111 Prince Edward Street was built ca. 1914-1920. Like many Colonial Revival-style residences of the period, its most distinguishing feature is its one-story porch which runs the length of the facade. A full Doric cornice adds to the dignity of the composition.

(See Continuation Sheet #7)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

FREDERICKSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION, FREDERICKSBURG, VA

Continuation sheet #7

Item number 7

Page 5

For NPS use only
received
date entered

7. DESCRIPTION--Inventory of Colonial Revival Buildings (continued)

14. 1111 Charles Street, ca. 1910-1915. 1111 Charles Street is a 2½-story, three-bay, wood-frame structure. Like the preceding example at 1111 Prince Edward Street, its most commanding feature is its one-story porch. Maintaining the tradition of the Colonial Revival frame house, it is painted white.

15. 1601 Caroline Street, ca. 1890-1910. 1601 Caroline Street is a two-story, wood-frame residence erected ca. 1890-1910. The house's most prominent feature is its monumental two-tier portico which is transversed on the first story by a porch. It is one of the more impressive houses in the residential area of the historic district.

16. 1222 Sophia Street, 1927. 1222 Sophia Street is a 2½-story, brick structure with limestone trim. Built in a "U" shape plan, it was originally the Mary Washington Hospital designed by the architects Wesley Bessell of New York and Philip Stearn of Fredericksburg. With the name taken from one of Fredericksburg's most noted 18th-century figures, it is appropriate that the hospital was built in the 18th-century Georgian style. Reminiscent of the early style are the limestone trim detailing, Flemish-bond brickwork, jack arches and entrance pavilions topped by pediments. The building provides a good transition from the commercial architecture of the central business district to the residential architecture in the historic district's fringe areas.

RC

U.S.G.S. 7 1/2' quadrangle (Scale 1:24000)
 Fredericksburg, Va. 1943

Fredericksburg Preservation District

Latitude	Longitude
NE 38° 18' 35"	77° 27' 58"
SE 38° 18' 35"	77° 27' 05"
SW 38° 17' 26"	77° 27' 05"
NW 38° 17' 26"	77° 27' 58"

