

Re-survey of the Culpeper National Register District (VDHR File Number 204-0020)

Culpeper County, Virginia



Final Survey Report

June 2013

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ABSTRACT

The Town of Culpeper, Virginia, was one of eight Certified Local Government (CLG) grant recipients in FFY2012-13. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources awarded the funds as a matching grant to the Town in order to conduct a re-survey of the National Register District. The district was originally surveyed in 1986 and was listed 1987. The Culpeper National Register District covers approximately 37 acres. It originally included 131 contributing resources and 22 noncontributing resources; several buildings in each of these categories were secondary resources.

In October 2012, Brockington and Associates, Inc., (Brockington) was awarded the contract to conduct a reconnaissance-level re-survey of the Culpeper, Virginia, National Register District. The fieldwork for the re-survey was conducted in October and November 2012. The purpose of the survey effort was to provide the Town with updated information and photographs for the resources within the district and to provide recommendations for potential changes to the district boundaries or the district's period of significance. In addition, project historians conducted an initial assessment of areas adjacent to the existing National Register District in order to make recommendations for future preservation efforts. The survey was carried out under the direction of Cameron Sexton, Project Manager and Architectural Historian.

Brockington surveyed 143 standing resources that fall within the National Register District boundary. We determined that 117 of the resources (107 primary resources and 10 secondary resources) are contributing, and 26 of the resources (21 primary resources and 5 secondary resources) are not contributing. We also found that 25 resources have been demolished since the 1986 survey. After conducting the survey and analyzing the results, Brockington does not recommend that the National Register nomination for the Culpeper's district be amended in terms of the district's physical boundary or period of significance. Although we do not recommend alterations to Culpeper's National Register District, we do recommend alterations to the Town of Culpeper's locally designated historic districts. The local districts include much of downtown Culpeper and nearly all of the existing National Register District, as well as additional resources west of the National Register District boundary. Brockington recommends that the boundaries of the local districts be expanded to include neighborhoods to the north, west, and south of the current local district boundaries, as this will be the most cost-effective and efficient way for Culpeper to extend the protections provided by local designation to additional historic building stock.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the Town of Culpeper Department of Planning and Community Development for providing information necessary to complete this survey, and Mr. Charles Rapp, Culpeper's Principal Planner, for his assistance throughout the project. We would also like to thank the Culpeper Architectural Review Board for their input regarding the historic district expansion. Additionally, the Museum of Culpeper History provided key background material and information that was instrumental in the creation of the historic context. Joanie Evans, Quatro Hubbard, Karen Hostettler, Carey Jones, Pam Schenian, and Jolene Smith of the Department of Historic Resource were also essential to the completion of this project. The Brockington team thanks them for their assistance.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Project Background

In 2012, the Town of Culpeper, Virginia, was awarded a CLG matching grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in order to conduct a re-survey of the National Register District. The project was initiated when the town released a request for proposal for the survey with the following project description:

In 1988, the Town of Culpeper established the Culpeper Historic District, Historic District Handbook and Design Guidelines. The original historic district survey forms and handbook were created 25 years ago and are in need of updating... The survey update project will examine all properties in the Culpeper Historic District, updating existing documentation and creating new records as necessary. The Town will provide the consultant with photocopies of the existing survey files in the district. In addition, the consultant will evaluate the district to determine if the extension of the period of significance is appropriate. The consultant will also survey the surrounding areas outside of the historic district to identify properties for placement on the state's National Register Study List, including a potential boundary expansion of the Culpeper Historic District and/or creation of additional districts.

In October 2012, the Town of Culpeper contracted Brockington for this reconnaissance level re-survey. Field investigations for this project were conducted in October and November 2012. The project was carried out under the direction of Cameron Sexton, Project Manager and Architectural Historian. Jennifer Corcoran, Architectural Historian, assisted in the field investigations and with the report. Ashley Pruitt, Rachel Bragg, and Jana Futch were instrumental in the completion of the project report and associated property forms.

Project Description

Project Purpose

The purpose of the survey effort was to acquire updated information and photographs for the resources within the Culpeper National Register District, and to evaluate the district for potential changes to its boundaries and/or the district's period of significance.

The purpose of this report is to provide the Town of Culpeper and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources with updated information for the Culpeper National Register District. This document will relate the results of the re-survey, including descriptive data for the contributing and non-contributing resources in the National Register District. The report also includes our recommendations related to an expansion of the Culpeper National Register District's boundaries or period of significance, and details our assessment of the areas adjacent to the National Register District.

Description of Survey

This project consisted of a re-survey of all parcels included in the Town of Culpeper National Register District, as well as preliminary assessment of areas adjacent to the Culpeper National Register District. Brockington surveyed 143 standing resources that fall within the National Register District boundary. Each of the resources and parcels included in the original survey of the National Register District was re-visited, photographed, and surveyed at the reconnaissance level, following the *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia*. The National Register District covers roughly 37 acres and is at the center of the Town of Culpeper. The district includes many resources along E/W Davis Street, N/S West Street, N/S East Street, and N/S Main Street. See Figure 1 for the National Register boundary.

In addition, project historians conducted an initial assessment of areas adjacent to the existing Culpeper National Register District in order to make recommendations for potential expansion of the National Register and local districts. The survey was carried out under the direction of Cameron Sexton, Project Manager and Architectural Historian.

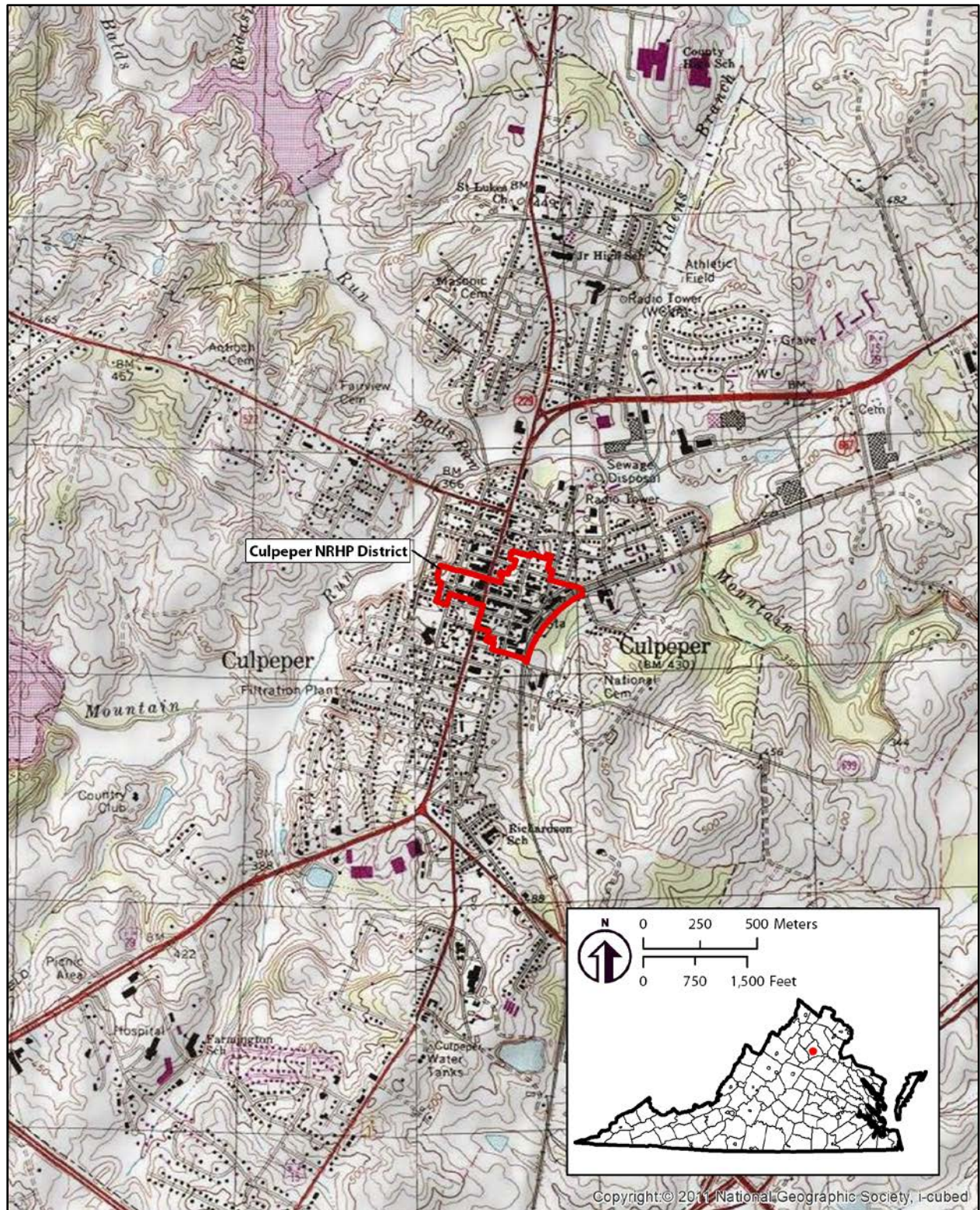


Figure 1. Culpeper National Register boundary on USGS quadrangle map.

Culpeper, Virginia, is located in the Northern Piedmont region of Virginia, about 50 miles southwest of Washington, D.C. It is the county seat of Culpeper County, a largely rural county in northern Virginia. Currently, the county is bounded on the northeast by the Rappahannock River and on the southeast by the Rapidan River (Figure 2). The Town of Culpeper began its history as the town of Fairfax, established in 1759 with a total of 27 acres (Culpeper Historical Society [CHS] 1974:4). In the intervening years, the name has changed and the town has grown, but the small-town feel of Culpeper has remained, even as the area has become a bedroom community for people who drive to work in the nation's capital.

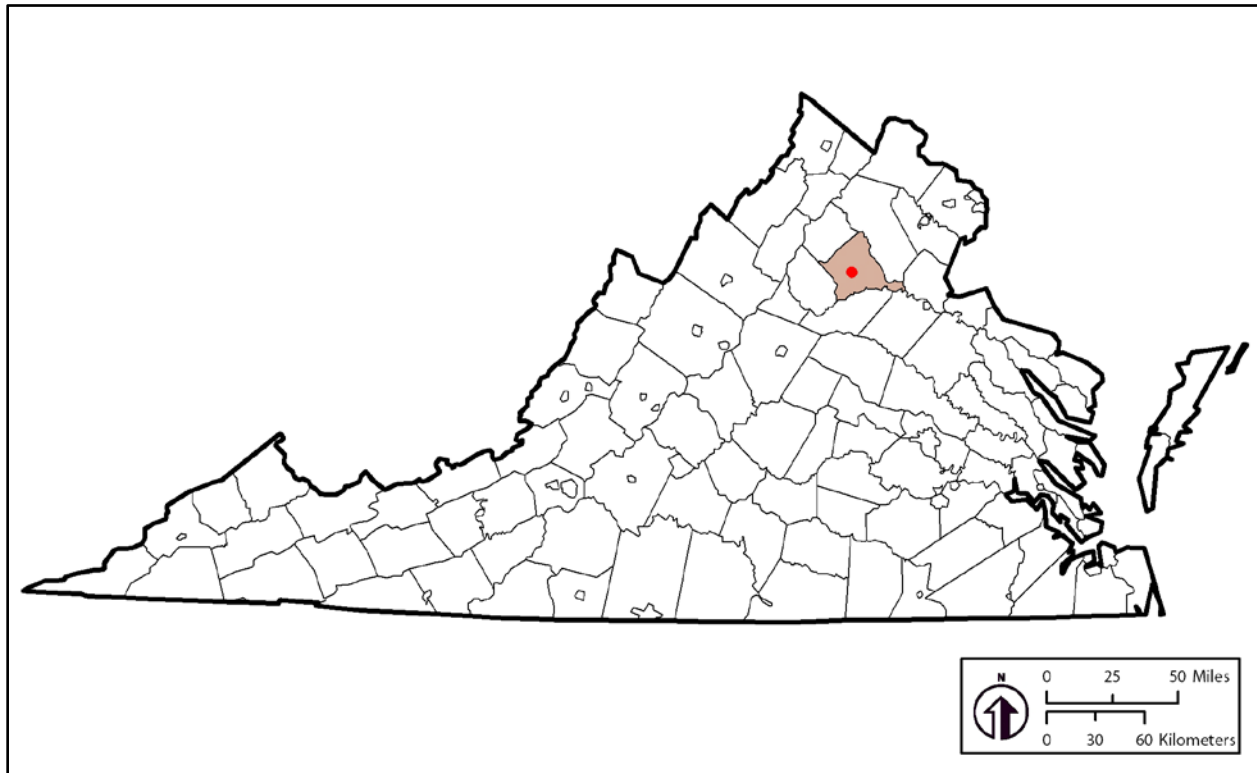


Figure 2. Location map of Culpeper in Culpeper County, Virginia.

Early Native American Inhabitants

The first residents of the Culpeper County area were Native American groups who inhabited the Piedmont Region of Virginia for thousands of years. From the period spanning approximately 1,000 B.C. until contact with Europeans in the seventeenth century, local groups employed broad-based subsistence strategies that included some hunting and gathering but mainly relied on farming crops such as corn, beans, and squash. Settlements included relatively large, often palisaded, village sites on broad river floodplains, with smaller hamlets and even isolated farmsteads dotting the landscape in the uplands and near smaller water sources.

European Settlement

The Spanish were the first to explore the Chesapeake Bay region in the first half of the sixteenth century (Heinemann et al. 2007), laying claim to all they saw as part of La Florida. The French were also exploring the Atlantic at this time, but they were largely incapable of sustaining any settlements. Later in the late sixteenth century, the English began to explore the Virginia-Carolina coastal area, eventually establishing Jamestown in 1607. Even though permanent European settlement did not occur in this region until the first part of the seventeenth century, it is widely believed that European diseases reached many inland tribes long before the appearance of whites (Hodges 1993), effectively decimating or devastating Native American populations prior to European incursion. The resulting population declines left many inland areas relatively uninhabited. Meanwhile, as Europeans selectively armed certain Indian groups, their unarmed neighbors would often migrate to the less populated areas, creating a shifting of Native American tribes. Indian groups' loyalties to one or another European power, as well as to other tribes, could also change rapidly, depending on myriad factors.

By the time of Jamestown's founding, Sioux Indians, the Manahoac tribe specifically (Gwathmey 1937), had moved into the Culpeper region, likely migrating there to avoid the more aggressive and armed Iroquois to the north (Sheel 1982:2). Other tribes moving into the Culpeper County region in the seventeenth century include the Tutelo and Saponi (Sheel 1982:4). These groups did not stay here for long, however; by 1701, the Saponi, Tutelo, and Manahoac appear to have moved south to North Carolina, settling on the Yadkin River (Sheel 1982:4), then moved north to Pennsylvania in the 1730s (Sheel 1982:5). Meanwhile, groups of Iroquois periodically traveled well-worn paths that crossed the Rapidan River on the southeast side of Culpeper County as they moved south to winter in less severe climates. As in many parts of early America, skirmishes between European settlers and Native groups occurred with regularity in northern Virginia, ultimately leading to the ratification of one-sided treaties and the eventual suppression and removal of Indian peoples from the region.

As Native American groups were dealing with population losses, cultural upheaval, and rapid change, Europeans were busily mapping, claiming, and settling the mid-Atlantic region. Millions of acres of land in the Virginia region, including that which would become Culpeper County, were first granted by an embattled King Charles II of England to seven loyal supporters in 1649 (Heinemann et al. 2007:47; Sheel 1982:9). Thomas Culpeper, second Baron Culpeper of Thoresway, managed to acquire six of the seven allotted shares of this land; his daughter later married Thomas fifth Baron Fairfax of Cameron, who held the seventh share, thereby combining the entire estate for their child, Thomas, the sixth Baron Fairfax of Cameron (Heinemann et al. 2007:48).

Formation and Settlement of Culpeper County

John Lederer, a German physician and explorer, is believed to have led the first white party to enter what is now Culpeper County, in 1670 (Sheel 1982:12), as he mapped his journey to the Blue Ridge Mountains. In 1682, Cadwallader Jones, a well-traveled Virginia explorer, and his Rappahannock Rangers entered the area; Jones would later be the first to discover a passage through the Blue Ridge to Lake Erie (Sheel 1982:15). The last notable expedition to the Culpeper area was in 1716, when a large group of 63 men ventured through to the Appalachians and back (Sheel 1982:15), naming the Blue Ridge Mountains for their benefactors as they went.

The first white settlement near Culpeper County was Germanna (Gwathmey 1937:278), so named because it was populated by nine German families. Located on the south side of the Rapidan River, the town was technically in what is now Orange County (CHS 1974:153; Gwathmey 1937). The governor of Virginia settled this group in 1714 at public expense and with free supplies, in the hopes that this settlement on the Virginia frontier would form a barrier, or first deterrent, to Native Americans intent on raiding the colony (Sheel 1982:17). Germanna is no longer inhabited, but the Germanna Ford was used as a river crossing for many years, and apparently remnants of the town were still extant as late as the 1970s (CHS 1974:153).

Within the next few decades, development of the Virginia frontier increased rapidly. Spotsylvania County, named for Governor Spotswood who formed it, was established in 1721. In addition to present-day Spotsylvania County, the new area also encompassed what are now Orange and Culpeper Counties (CHS 1974:1). Numerous land grants for Spotsylvania County, called patents, were issued in the 1720s and 1730s (Sheel 1982:23), and soon whites families were settling and establishing tobacco farms throughout the area.

Historically, large counties were inconvenient for residents, who loathed spending days traveling to and from the county courthouse to transact regular business. To ameliorate this problem, Orange County was formed 13 years later, in 1734, from the western half of Spotsylvania County (CHS 1974:1). In May 1749, this process was repeated when Culpeper County was formed from Orange County and named in honor of Thomas sixth Lord Fairfax, whose mother's maiden name had been Culpeper (Sheel 1982:29).

The Town of Culpeper is Established

There seems to have been little dispute about the location of the new Culpeper County seat, which was placed near the center of the fledgling county in 1749. The town itself would not be established until 1759, at which point it was called Fairfax, in deference to Lord Fairfax, and held that name well into the nineteenth century. In July, 1749, a 17-year-old surveyor, George Washington, was employed by Lord Fairfax and the College of William and Mary to survey the Culpeper county seat (CHS 1974:1). Though he spent three years surveying the area, only two plats drawn by the young Washington are extant (Sheel 1982:29). From these early plats, we know that the new county seat contained forty half-acre lots on 27 acres of land (Town of Culpeper [TOC] 1988:3). Davis and Coleman (now Main) streets were the main thoroughfares, each sixty feet wide. A central square was laid out at the intersection of these streets, comprising 10 lots (CHS 1974:5), and a courthouse was completed on the square by 1752 (TOC 1988:3). About 15 years after Washington surveyed the environs of Culpeper County, the actions of its county commissioners would foreshadow the events that would make an older Washington famous.

Revolutionary War Period

In 1765, the Stamp Act was imposed by King George III (CHS 1974:1), which was devised to help defray the expense of British troops that were employed to keep the frontier areas of America safe. The act raised funds by stipulating that all printed materials in the British colonies were obliged to use paper that was taxed and affixed with an official stamp to prove the tax had been paid. Soon after the passage of the act in 1765, most of the Culpeper County commissioners, 16 out of 20, resigned in protest. While the actions of the commissioners were fairly radical, they were in keeping with the mood of the Virginia House of Burgesses, which was the first

colonial legislative body to pass resolutions opposed to the Stamp Act (Heinemann et al. 2007). The act was repealed within the year, but continued clashes between the British governing powers and the colonies would eventually erupt into the Revolutionary War a decade later, in 1775.

At the outset of the Revolutionary War, Culpeper County joined with nearby Orange and Fauquier Counties to form the District of Culpeper, one of 16 military districts in Virginia (Sheel 1982:55). The District of Culpeper gathered between 300 (Sheel 1982:55) and 350 (CHS 1974:1) men into a battalion called the Culpeper Minute Men. The battalion first met in a place called Clayton's Old Field (CHS 1974:1), which was located near what is now Yowell Meadow Park in Culpeper. The Culpeper District men fought in the first Revolutionary War battle in Virginia, the Battle of Great Bridge, but disbanded in 1776 due to a shortage of arms (Sheel 1982:57). However, men from Culpeper would continue to fight for independence within other regiments until the war's end.

Early Culpeper Development, 1795-1852

In 1795, the first post office was established in Culpeper, and the US Postal Service gave it the name Culpeper Court House (Sheel 1982:79). This name followed the tradition of calling the county seat of any Virginia county by that county's name, plus "Court House." In this case, though, the county seat of Culpeper County had been named Fairfax, and to add to the confusion, the county seat of nearby Fairfax County was named Fairfax Court House. The mismatched names would remain a problem for letter writers and travelers for many years. Other towns in Culpeper County also began to spring up. Stevensburg (first called York) was the second town established in the county, in 1782, and was followed by Woodville and Washington (1796); Jamestown, Clerksburg, Springfield, and Jefferson (1798); and Westborough (1807). Instead of gaining area and population over time, Culpeper County also lost acreage and population as residents who were dissatisfied with long commutes to the courthouse in Fairfax rallied to form their own county. In 1792, Madison County was established from the western half of Culpeper County (Sheel 1982:85).

In the town of Fairfax itself, or Culpeper C.H., as it was known to the postal service, steady growth continued as Fairfax became an important rural trading center (TOC 1988). By the early 1800s, the first courthouse, a frame building constructed in 1752, needed to be replaced. In 1808, the old courthouse was torn down, and a new brick and stone building was completed by 1810 (CHS 1974:2). On paper, the county seat was still only 27 acres in size, but in 1822, twelve lots were annexed from the county, growing Fairfax on the north and south sides of the original plat (TOC 1988:3). In 1834, Fairfax was officially incorporated as a town and could boast 300 people and several dozen houses and businesses, including seven stores and three hotels (TOC 1988:3). As in many rural areas of nineteenth-century America, the coming of the railroad would transform the Culpeper County seat.

The Railroad Arrives

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad arrived in Fairfax in 1853 (CHS 1974:2). Running from Alexandria, to Manassas, through Fairfax/Culpeper, and onto Gordonsville and Charlottesville, the Orange and Alexandria represented one of several rail lines that connected smaller Virginia markets in the 1850s (Heinemann et al. 2007:226). Anticipating its arrival, residents cleaned up the town by imposing fines on people who owned

domestic animals (and contributed to the bothersome stray animal problem) and attempted to annex more land to extend the town limits (Sheel 1982:93). An annexation was finally approved in 1856, adding 150 acres to the south side of Fairfax/Culpeper (Sheel 1982:93). Within a few years of the railroad's arrival in the Culpeper County seat, it had a population of 760 people, including white (n=403), slave (n=304), and free black (n=53) residents, two newspapers, a bank, an ambrotypist (photographer), and a fire insurance company, in addition to numerous businesses (Sheel 1982:94). The introduction of the Orange and Alexandria, however, also brought increased competition for Fairfax/Culpeper businesses, which now had to compete with merchants in Alexandria (Sheel 1982), only two hours away by train. Farmers, though, benefited from more outlets for their goods, which in the mid-nineteenth century were primarily tobacco, rye, wheat, and corn, along with typical farm products like butter and cheese, wool, hay, and stock animals.

By 1860, the economy of Culpeper County, and of Virginia in general, was humming (Heinemann et al. 2007). In many ways, Virginia was a quintessential southern state; indeed, Virginia was the largest slave-holding state in the nation (Heinemann 2007). However, Virginia differed from its southern neighbors in having a strong industrial and manufacturing base prior to the Civil War, with relatively high wages and demand for Virginia products (Heinemann 2007:217). By mid-century, Culpeper County itself, though overwhelmingly rural and agricultural, could also count 54 industrial and manufacturing businesses, including the ever-important grain mills and blacksmiths, but also a gold mine, wheelwrights, an iron foundry, a steam-powered sawmill, a tin manufacturer, a cabinet maker, and a wool factory (Sheel 1982:101).

The Civil War Period

All progress in Culpeper County and the county seat seriously abated, however, with the onset of secession and the Civil War. White anxiety about possible slave rebellions, as well as the on-going problem of fugitive slaves, culminated in John Brown's 1859 raid on Harper's Ferry. This event unsettled Culpeper residents enough that the county was divided into military districts and the Culpeper Minutemen were revived (Sheel 1982). However, Culpeper County's reaction to talk of secession was somewhat muted compared to hotbeds in states like South Carolina. At the beginning of 1861, the Culpeper Minutemen were only 45-men strong, and little money had been raised to clothe and supply them (Sheel 1982:173). It is difficult to know what was behind the reticence of Culpeper's citizens to become involved in the war effort, but it is possible that Culpeper County's thriving economy and mix of industry and manufacturing businesses made people here less eager to risk their situation in order to uphold a system that gave the greatest benefit to elite planters. Citizens of neighboring Orange County were also notable as they "struggled doggedly to avert war" (Gwathmey 1937:289). In any event, Virginia did secede from the Union in April, 1861, and Culpeper's delegate voted with the majority to do so (Sheel 1982:173).

Despite their initial reticence, Culpeper and its neighboring counties contributed several companies to the Southern cause in the war's early years, including the Little Fork Rangers, a cavalry regiment, the Rough and Ready Rifles, the Hazelwood Volunteers, and the Brandy Rifles, in addition to the Culpeper Minutemen, which was infantry. During the war, Fairfax/Culpeper was strategically important, as it sat at the nexus of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and four other important routes (CHS 1974:5). Both the Union and Confederate armies camped in the county and occupied Fairfax/Culpeper's streets, and the area changed hands several times over

the course of the war (GHS 1974). The largest Federal occupation occurred in July 1862, when as many as 10,000 Union soldiers in the Army of the Potomac encircled the county seat (Madden 1992; Sheel 1982:181).

Two important battles were fought in Culpeper County. The first was the Battle of Cedar Mountain in August 1862, about six miles south of Fairfax/Culpeper. While the town was already secured for the Union, General Pope was bringing his Union army southwest along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and Stonewall Jackson was driving his Confederate forces northeast to meet them (CHS 1974:139). After counting a hard-won victory, Jackson withdrew, leaving the Union troops to bury their dead. The second major battle in the county took place at Brandy Station the following summer, in June 1863. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, fresh from a victory at Fredericksburg, rested near Fairfax/Culpeper for several days in anticipation of advancing north (CHS 1974:142). J.E.B. Stuart and his cavalry were encamped on the south side of the Rappahannock to act as a screen against surprise Union attacks. Unknown to the Confederates, though, General Pleasanton's Union cavalry was massed on the north side of the Rappahannock and successfully surprised Stuart, who was forced to retreat. Today, the Battle of Brandy Station is believed to have been the largest cavalry battle to ever occur on American soil (CHS 1974:142), or possibly even in the western hemisphere (Madden 1992:107).

Reconstruction and the Early Twentieth Century

After the war, Culpeper County was guarded by a small contingent of Federal troops, charged with keeping order and ensuring the safety of the area's newly freed black residents. A local branch of the Freedman's Bureau was also established in Culpeper County, which was supposed to ensure that black citizens received proper wages and fair treatment by their new employers. In the 1870s, with white farmers unable to pay sufficient wages to those whom they previously paid nothing, many freedmen moved to urban areas with a greater promise of employment, especially Alexandria and Washington, D.C. (Sheel 1982:219). Though black residents formed a majority of the population of Culpeper County before the Civil War, the exodus that occurred during Reconstruction left their numbers at a little less than half of the population (Sheel 1982). As nearly half the businesses in the town of Culpeper were owned by black residents in the 1920s (Sheel 1982), some of those that stayed were clearly successful. However, segregation and Jim Crow laws were as widespread and unjust in Culpeper County as they were elsewhere in the South in the decades following the Civil War, and these constrictions hampered and derailed the ambitions of Culpeper's many black citizens well into the twentieth century.

Other important changes also occurred following the Civil War. Long known as "Culpeper Court House" on postal maps, and then railroad schedules, the county seat's official name was finally changed to Culpeper from Fairfax in 1870 (CHS 1974:5; TOC 1988:4). The first public school in the county was organized in 1871 (CHS 1974:2). In addition, the second courthouse was torn down, and a new courthouse was constructed by 1874 (TOC 1988:4). This third courthouse still stands at its original location on Davis Street. In 1888, a change was made in the building code that required that buildings have a brick or stone façade and a metal or slate roof. This change in building materials was meant to guard against a calamitous fire, but it also had the effect of introducing a uniform style to Culpeper's buildings that would later become a part of the town's character (TOC 1988:4).

Trains continued to be the lifeblood of Culpeper's commerce and industry in the post-Civil War decades; for many years around the turn of the twentieth century, 10 trains passed through Culpeper daily, and usually four would stop (Sheel 1982:229). Breakfast at the Waverly Hotel, only a few steps from the train and one of Culpeper's first three hotels, was a mainstay. With the invention of refrigerated train cars, agricultural products could be transported to even more markets, and Culpeper's industrial area near South Commerce Street, South East Street, and Waters Place expanded (TOC 1988:4). Up to 70 new warehouses, shipping terminals, and other commercial structures were built here between 1900 and 1940 (TOC 1988:4).

However, the first automobile driven through Culpeper in 1905 (Sheel 1982:235) signaled distinct changes in how people thought of, used, and oriented their lives based on transportation. As cars became the preferred mode of transportation in the 1910s and 1920s, land use in some areas of Culpeper changed. For example, once automobiles became a fixture on Main Street, land use along this road switched from primarily residential to primarily commercial (TOC 1988). In 1918, two Culpeper roads were integrated into the Virginia highway system and were at the time called Routes 2 and 7 (Sheel 1982:240).

While Culpeper could boast some industrial and commercial ventures in the early twentieth century, outside of the rail yards, there was not enough to employ those who did not farm. Various business societies were founded to rectify the situation, including, in 1916, the Culpeper Chamber of Commerce (Sheel 1982:299). One new addition to the town was the Culpeper Silk Mill, which opened on East Street in 1913 and operated until 1960 (Sheel 1982:299). Many other efforts to entice businesses to relocate to Culpeper failed. However, the people of Culpeper got by in their "thrifty little hamlet" (Green [1906] in Sheel 1982:309).

The Great Depression and Beyond

The Great Depression, striking in the early 1930s, took the bottom out of the Virginia economy and threatened the livelihoods of many of Culpeper's residents, including the owners and employees of farms, commercial, and industrial businesses. Statewide, farms were only bringing in half the normal income, and wages and manufacturing output fell by a third (Heinenmann 2007:314-315). With the private sector faltering, the public sector also took drastic cuts (Heinenmann 2007:315), meaning less money and staff for city and county governments and programs. However, as bad as it may have been for the residents of Culpeper County, Virginia's economy actually fared much better than the national average; while 15.6 percent of the population was enrolled in a New Deal aid program nationally, only 8.6 percent of Virginians took advantage of the programs (Heinenmann 2007:316). This may also reflect a more independent, frugal character among Virginians, for which Culpeper's residents were already known.

The New Deal programs required a strong, centralized Federal government, as well as a steady and resolute president. This strengthening of the government under President Franklin D. Roosevelt only continued with the onset of World War II (Heinenmann 2007). For Virginia, this meant that Washington, D.C. became an even greater driver of the economy, as the population grew to meet the demand for the rapidly expanding defense establishment, as well as myriad government bureaus, departments, and programs (Heinenmann 2007:325). Much of northern Virginia, including Culpeper County, would never be as rural again.

In 1968, the town expanded its borders by annexing six square miles, which more than doubled the population (CHS 1974:2). In 1970, Culpeper had a population of 6,056 (CHS 1972:2). By the mid-1970s, heavily agricultural Culpeper County had managed to develop a more balanced economy, with only two-thirds of the county practicing agriculture and one third involved in industry (CHS 1974:2). By the 1980s, the ever-increasing size of Washington, D.C., as well as white flight from blighted urban corridors, turned Culpeper into a bedroom community. Today, Culpeper still has a number of residents who choose to raise families in the town, but commute to work in nearby Washington, D.C.

Architectural Analysis

The following architectural analysis is taken from the 1986 Culpeper Historic District National Register nomination form:

Governmental

The Town of Culpeper owes its life to the establishment of a courthouse for the new Culpeper County in 1749, prior to its 1759 establishment as a town by act of the Virginia Assembly. In 1752, a new structure was built at the northeast corner of Main and Davis Streets (102 East Davis Street). According to the original survey, lot 24, the southern half of the block between East Cameron and East Davis was designated as a public square. A new building was erected in the same location in 1810 but was torn down in 1871. The county seat moved to its present location on West Davis Street after completion of the brick Jeffersonian Revival structure by Samuel Proctor in 1874. The main features include a large, paired Ionic columned portico, colossal round arched windows, a four faced clock tower, and octagonal cupola.

By 1799 the town had begun making its own laws apart from the county, although, Fairfax, as it was originally known, was not incorporated until 1834. Town meetings were held at various locations until 1928 when the Municipal Building, which included. Town offices and the firehouse, designed by E.A. Walter, was dedicated. The Colonial Revival building owes much of its character to its firehouse accommodations including a false arcade for fire engine doors and a hose tower with arched windows and a pyramidal roof. Internal alterations were made when the fire company relocated in the 1950s.

In 1908 the present jail and sheriff's office was built on the site of the old Barbour house which served as the old jail and Grant's headquarters in the winter of 1863-1864. The stone lintels, quoins and corner battlements give the jail a distinctive appearance. The courthouse green is surrounded by a wrought iron fence and contains a Confederate Memorial dedicated in 1911.

Schools

Until the late 19th century, public education in Culpeper was conducted in private houses. The oldest school in the district is the Greek Revival House at 114 North East Street, originally built as a residence c. 1830, but became the Culpeper Female Institute in 1867; it features a Doric columned porch and the lunette window draped with a carved willow limb in the front gable pediment.

118 North East Street is another Greek Revival structure c. 1840 thought to have been used as a church or school. Major features include quoins, center and side hall doorways with entablatures, gable pediment with dentil cornice, raking cornice, returns and a center bull's-eye.

Across the street at 201 North East Street is the 1929 Ann Wingfield School, which served as the Culpeper High School from 1929 to 1949. Nicknamed "the Columns" for its original colossal Ionic portico, the structure was extensively remodeled for an apartment complex in 1985. The vacant lot to its north was the site of a 1915 school building razed in 1982.

Churches

Each of the four churches in the historic district has its own distinctive features and history as local landmarks. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, (1821), at 115 North East Street, the oldest extant church in town, is a fine example of vernacular Gothic Revival. In 1861 the front facade was extensively altered and a steeple added. The grounds include a small cemetery and a fine iron fence. The 1868 brick Culpeper Presbyterian Church at 215 South Main Street is noted for its Romanesque windows, rose window and tower. Antioch Baptist Church at 202 West Street was built in 1886 after several relocations in town. The weatherboard vernacular structure has a bell tower with a conical roof and Gothic arch windows and doors. The latest church in the district is the 1894 Romanesque Revival Culpeper Baptist Church, originally known as the Mount Pony Baptist Church with very fine brickwork and terra cotta ornament. It is a focal point in the East Davis Street area of the district.

Commercial

Although commercial establishments existed in town as early as 1759, it was after the opening of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in 1853 that industries and warehouse structures were built between East Street and the railroad. Two other factors influenced commercial growth in town: the 1871 relocation of the county offices which opened up a building boom on the north side of East Davis Street and an 1888 fire code regulation requiring building facades to be brick or stone-faced and to have slate or metal roofs. Bricks became popular in Culpeper after the 1850s when the railroad provided ample supplies. Buildings such as 202 East Davis Street were refaced in stucco while others, such as the warehouses on South Commerce Street, were clad in sheet metal.

The 1904 brick Southern Railway Station (now Amtrak) at 109 South Commerce Street is a major focal point in the district with its large, double-hipped, over-hanging roof supported by massive carved brackets and capped by curled crests.

Between Main Street and Commerce Street, the attached commercial buildings on East Davis Street created a unified late 19th-century and early 20th-century streetscape with several similar features including brick construction, metal shed roofs, ornamental brickwork, three step or pyramid step parapets, segmental arch windows, stringcourses, and painted wall signs. Fine examples include 104 East Davis Street with Romanesque windows in recessed bays, 140 East Davis Street with brick diamond detailing, 150-152 East Davis Street with elaborate geometric brick detailing, 154 East Davis Street with triple segmented arch windows, 171 East Davis Street with terra cotta detailing in a stepped

pyramid parapet, 195 East Davis Street with a large painted wall sign, 226 East Davis Street with a dentil brick parapet and 237 and 253 East Davis Street with contrasting color brick details.

The same building themes contribute to the streetscape on Main Street: decorative brick corbeling at 112-116 South Main Street [demolished]; brick lozenges on 118 North Main Street [demolished]; wooden scrollwork as a window detail at 138 North Main Street; and the cast-iron columns and pressed tin cornice of 154 [North Main] Street owes its development mainly to professional and government offices. Buildings still retain a similar sense of streetscape; 119-123 West Davis Street with segmental arches and quoins; 127 West Davis Street with corbeled brick parapets; 131-133 West Davis Street with ornamental cast block; and 145-149 West Davis Street with segmental arches and a brick sign frame.

Two larger scale buildings on East Davis Street show signs of harmonious but more eclectic tastes. The Farmers & Merchants Bank Block at 125 East Davis Street (c. 1900) has an arcade of windows in the stone second story and is capped by an ornate wooden cornice with the names of the original tenants inscribed in the three cornice vaults. The brick 1902 Masonic Building at 201 East Davis Street also has an ornamental parapet with finials and a second-story arcade of windows. It also has rusticated composite columns supporting the second floor jetty and a central bay pediment with returns, dentils and bull's-eye window.

Two of the four buildings at the center of town (intersection of Main and Davis Streets) serve as commercial landmarks. The 1898 Booton Building (now Gayhearts) at 101 East Davis Street has an Italianate wood cornice, cast-iron pilasters, a truncated first-floor dormer and a corner wooden towerette. At 102 South Main Street is the stone c. 1912, American Renaissance Second National Bank with a truncated corner entrance flanked by colossal Doric columns.

The c. 1920 three-story brick office building at 101 East Culpeper Street is another local landmark. It combines several Colonial Revival details including arched windows on the second floor, splayed lintels with keystones on the third floor and a front central bay with Palladian-style windows.

Industrial

The blocks near the railroad station along Wausau Place, Commerce Street, Waters Place and South East Street share a similar late 19th- and early 20th-century industrial character. One of the most distinctive streetscapes is Wausau Place with a mix of commercial and industrial attached structures. Major features in the block that extends from Davis Street to Spencer Street include: 302 East Davis Street (James Hotel) with cast-iron pilasters, painted wall signs and brick lozenges; 101-103 North Commerce Street with patterned shingle cladding; 105 North Commerce Street (Culpeper Produce Company) with segmental arches and painted wall signs; 301-303, 305, and 307 Wausau Place all with segmental arches, stepped parapets and painted wall signs; and 309 with clerestory roof.

Nineteenth-century metal clad frame warehouses in the district include: 112 South Commerce Street which follows the bend of the road; 114 South Commerce Street with the sheet metal formed in a clapboard pattern [demolished]; 110 East Culpeper Street with a central chimney [demolished]; and 114 South East Street with two metal chimney stacks [demolished].

Other brick warehouses with stepped parapets and painted wall signs include: 110 South Commerce Street with segmental arch windows; 109, 115-125 and 209 South East Street; 313 South East Street with a pyramid stepped parapet; one story warehouse at 216 East Culpeper Street and 218 East Culpeper Street with an ornamental brick cornice [demolished]. Swans Building at 201 South East Street has a false third story which acts as a parapet for a shed roof.

Residential

Three mid-nineteenth-century frame, late Federal-style residences are located in the district at 117 East Spencer Street [demolished], which was moved from Main Street c. 1920; 121 East Spencer Street [demolished], a vernacular example; and 214 East Spencer Street, with a low hipped roof, Doric columned porch and 3/4 exposed end chimneys. Two other late Federal-style houses are situated at 121 East Edmondson Street and at 114 North West Street.

The district also contains several Gothic Revival and Carpenter Gothic dwellings. The finest example is the frame house at 113 East Edmondson Street with its elaborate .- bargeboard and trim and a diamond-shaped window in the front gable. Four houses in the district have central front gables; 113 East Locust Street [demolished]; 206 North East Street; 306 and 310 South East Street, both of which have pointed arch windows in the gable.

Italianate-style houses are represented by 202 East Spencer Street with its front tower and oculus inside an eight-pointed star, and 206 East Spencer Street with its paired windows. The finest example of this style is the A.P. Hill Boyhood Home at 102 North Main Street which is the only property in the district already listed on the National Register of Historic Places due to its historical associations and architectural significance.

Several Queen Anne-style houses are also in the district: 318 South East Street with a sunburst pattern in the gable peak; 302 North East Street with its full verandah of Tuscan columns and gazebo; 210 East Spencer Street with a verandah with Tuscan columns and a Queen Anne-style sash window; and 118 North West Street which has a verandah with turned posts, brackets and patterned shingles in the gable.

The frame American Foursquare houses at 114 and 118 South West Street are nearly identical with their pyramidal roofs and gabled central dormers. A brick American Foursquare house with pressed tin shingles and front and side hipped gables is located at 306 North East Street.

The only Bungalow-style house in the district is at 320 North East Street with its pedimented gable front porch and textured shingles. Other examples of the Bungalow style are found outside the district.

Three late 19th-century brick apartment units are on West Street near the courthouse. 104-108 South West Street has a two story porch with Tuscan columns and segmental arch windows; 102 North West Street: has segmental arch windows and Italianate bracketing; and 106 North West Street has a fine Italianate door front.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives

The primary purpose of the present survey effort was to acquire updated information and photographs for the resources within the Culpeper National Register District, and to evaluate the district for potential changes to its boundaries and/or the district's period of significance. The secondary purpose of the project was to evaluate areas adjacent to the existing National Register District. These areas were evaluated to determine whether they should be incorporated into the existing Culpeper National Register Historic District. The information gathered is intended to inform and facilitate the Town of Culpeper's ongoing preservation efforts.

Methods

Preliminary Research

Brockington began the project by meeting with Culpeper's Principal Planner, Mr. Charles Rapp, to discuss the survey effort. Mr. Rapp took the survey team on a brief tour of Culpeper's National Register District, during which he shared information and insights about the historic building stock, Culpeper's preservation efforts, and the town's recovery after the earthquake of August 23, 2011. We also met with the Architectural Review Board during their monthly meeting to discuss general plans for the re-survey of the National Register District, as well as to receive input on areas for reconnaissance/district expansion survey.

The Town of Culpeper Department of Community Planning and Development provided several documents that informed the survey and report writing efforts, including the Culpeper National Register District nomination, the 1986 Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks Historic District Brief Survey Forms, and the 1988 Culpeper: Historic District Handbook and Design Guidelines. Brockington also conducted background research and reviewed literature regarding the history and historic resources of the Town of Culpeper at the Museum of Culpeper History.

Survey Methods

Resources for survey were identified based on the original 1986 survey forms for the district. Generally, these resources were photographed and notes were taken regarding any alterations to the resource. Demolished resources were noted.

These notes and photographs were used to enter resource information into the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Data Sharing System (DSS). DSS entries were in place for most of the surveyed resources; however, this information was often minimal. The updated information from the current survey was entered into the DSS, and more detailed information was added for each resource. Several resources were identified in the District that were either not included in the original survey, or included but never entered in the DSS. Brockington identified these resources, included them in the current survey, and created new entries in the DSS to account for them.

SURVEY FINDINGS AND EVALUATION

The Town of Culpeper contracted Brockington and Associates to re-survey the resources of the Culpeper National Register Historic District in October 2012. The Culpeper National Register District was established in 1987 after a survey of downtown Culpeper was completed in 1986. The purpose of the re-survey effort is to gather updated data about the district that will help the Town of Culpeper carry out its ongoing preservation initiatives.

When the Culpeper National Register District was established in 1987, it included 130 contributing resources and 23 non-contributing resources.* After completing the survey, we determined that 25 of Culpeper's resources were demolished over the past 26 years. Nineteen of the demolished buildings were primary resources, and six were secondary resources such as garages or storage sheds. The majority of the 25 demolished resources are now parking lots. It is unclear whether they were demolished because they were in a deteriorated state or because additional parking was needed in downtown Culpeper.

Despite some losses, the character of the Culpeper National Register District is still largely intact. During our parcel-by-parcel investigation of the district, we surveyed 143 standing resources. We determined that 117 of the resources (107 primary resources and 10 secondary resources) are contributing, and 26 of the resources (21 primary resources and 5 secondary resources) are not contributing (Figure 4). Although they do not contribute to the district, the non-contributing resources are generally not intrusive or overly detrimental to the integrity of the district. This is a result of several factors, including consistency of setback with other resources on the block face, and compatibility with adjacent resources in terms of massing, scale, design, and materials. It is evident that the Culpeper National Register District's integrity has been preserved by its inclusion in the town's two locally designated historic districts. Although several resources have been lost, they have not been replaced with incompatible and intrusive infill construction.

* These aggregate numbers (130 contributing/ 23 non-contributing) come from the Summary Description section on page 2 of the Culpeper National Register District nomination form. They do not appear to coincide with the information presented in the Inventory Summary of Structures on pages 5-6 of the nomination form (136 contributing/ 21 non-contributing).

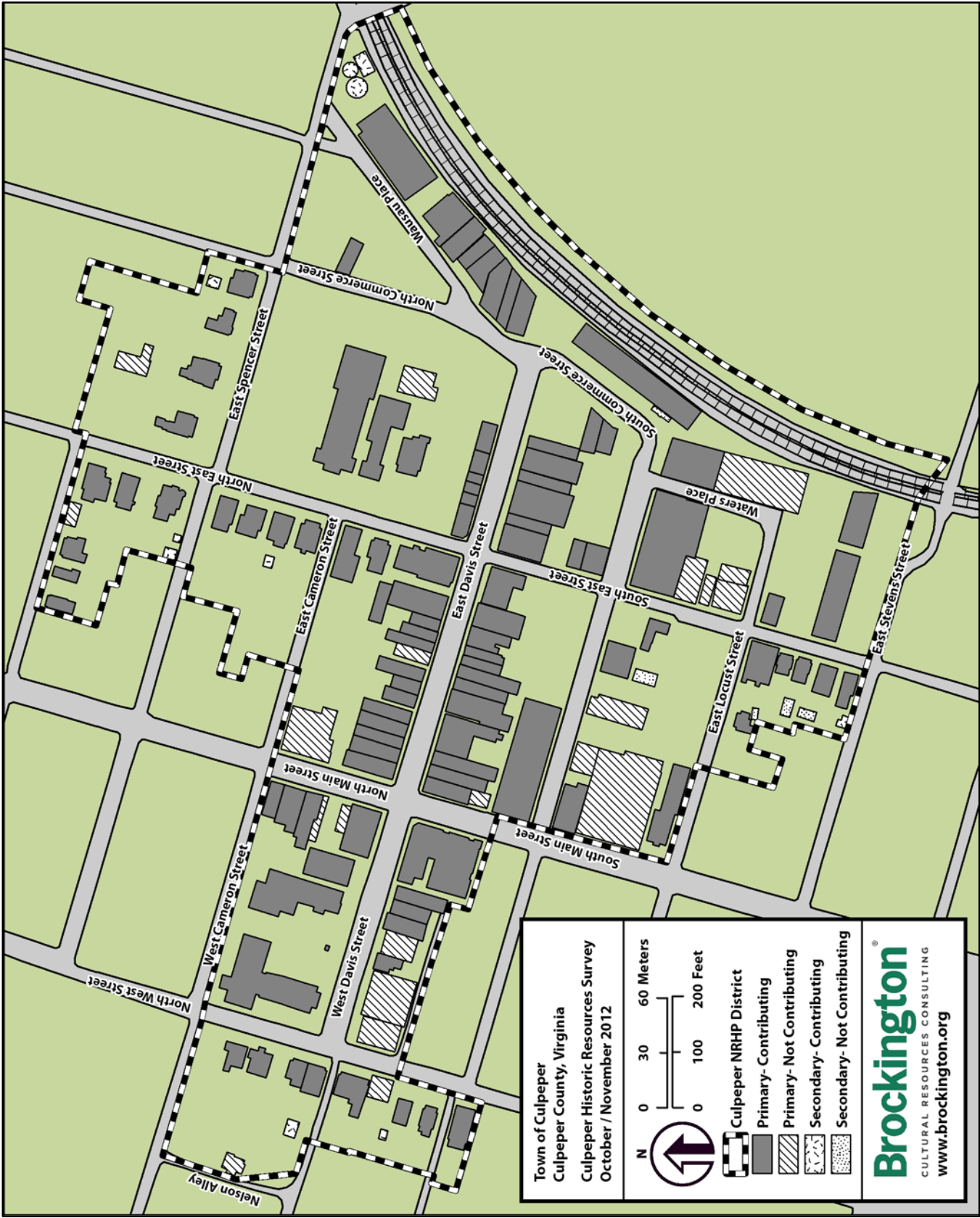


Figure 4. Map of the Culpeper National Register District showing contributing versus non-contributing resources.

The overall integrity of the Culpeper National Register District is also a function of the integrity of individual resources. The Town of Culpeper's well-developed preservation ethic and the efforts of its Architectural Review Board have provided protections for individual resources, to the extent that their integrity is generally unchanged since the 1986 survey. All but one of the resources in the district retain the contributing status they held in 1986. The exception is the former County Feed Service Building (204-0020-0125) located at 211-215-219 Waters Place (Figure 5). The building was partially demolished at the time of the 2012 survey, and it does not retain enough of its integrity to continue contributing to the district.



Figure 5. View of 211-215-219 Waters Place looking northeast, with 301-303 East Culpeper Street in the background.

Another building in the historic district, the commercial building located at 214-216 East Davis Street (204-0020-0045), was classified as non-contributing during the 1986 survey because its fenestration was altered and its façade was sheathed in enameled metal panels. The building has since been rehabilitated (Figure 6), and we think it now contributes to the historic district.

The Town of Culpeper was a relatively early adopter of preservation planning activities, including the creation of a National Register Historic District, two locally-designated historic districts, and the adoption of design guidelines. Therefore, we expected to find that the Culpeper National Register Historic District retained a great deal of its integrity. Although it has experienced some change over the past 26 years, the district does not appear to be threatened by development pressures that would result in an additional loss of resources or incompatible infill construction that would heavily impact its character.



Figure 6. 214-216 East Davis Street in 1986 before its rehabilitation and in 2012 after its rehabilitation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for the Resources of the Culpeper National Register Historic District

The Architectural Review Board has clearly been successful in protecting the Culpeper National Register Historic District from incompatible infill construction, but several buildings have been lost to demolition. Many of these empty parcels are now parking lots, and we recommend that any new construction in the district be built on one of these open parcels rather than at the expense of a historic resource. If additional parking is needed in the district, we recommend that it be created with a vertical parking structure rather than with the creation of additional open parking lots, especially at the expense of historic resources. Parking structures are now being creatively designed to be visually compatible with adjacent buildings so that they will have less of an impact on the character of the historic district. We recommend that any new parking structure have retail space at the sidewalk level to minimize its visual impact when viewed by pedestrians walking down the sidewalk.

Recommendations Related to Extending the District's Period of Significance or Expanding Its Existing Boundaries

The final element in the re-survey project addresses recommendations for the Town of Culpeper for either modification of the existing National Register District or the creation of additional districts. Potential modifications to the existing National Register District could include an expansion of the district's physical boundaries and/or an extension of its period of significance. At this time, Brockington recommends neither option. However, the Town of Culpeper currently has two local historic districts in the downtown area, and Brockington recommends these districts be expanded to include neighborhoods to the north, west, and south of the current district boundaries.

While there are a number of historic properties adjacent to the district, it is our opinion that there are not enough to warrant the process of revising the original nomination and modifying the boundaries. In some cases, the historic properties near the district are residential, and while the district does contain residential examples, the majority of buildings are commercial in nature. Therefore, adding a significant number of residential properties would alter the character of the district significantly.

The eastern boundary of the district is well established by the presence of the railroad. The properties east of the railroad are rural/ residential in nature and are not in keeping with the more town center/commercial nature of the district (Figure 7, area 1). An additional residential National Register District, the South East Street Historic District (DHR File Number 204-0064), meets the southeast boundary of the Culpeper National Register District (Figure 7, area 2).

On the southwest side, there are a few properties that could contribute to the character of the district. These include the Pitts (State) Theater building at 311 South Main Street (listed on the National Register, 2008), the Lord Culpeper Hotel at 401 South Main Street, and the Queen Anne residential building on the northeast corner of East Scanlon and South Main Streets (Figure 7, area 3). On the west side of South Main Street and on West Culpeper and West Locust Streets in this area, there are several historic buildings that are either not within the

district's period of significance or would not be contributing buildings due to alterations to their facades and materials (Figure 7, area 4).

On the far western boundary of the district there are several modern apartment buildings that would not contribute to the district as well as several individual residential resources (Figure 7, area 5). On the north side of the district are a large number of buildings. While a number of these are historic, they are mostly residential and not representative of the character of the existing district (Figure 7, area 6).



Figure 7. Map Showing Areas Analyzed for Potential Expansion of the Culpeper National Register District Boundary.

Expansion of District's Period of Significance

Within the current district boundary, there are several resources that currently do not contribute to the district because they were constructed outside the district's period of significance, which is defined in the National Register nomination as "early 1800s to 1930s". These non-contributing buildings were built between the 1940s and the 1960s. They are compatible with the general scale and style of adjacent buildings, and it is therefore only their construction date that precluded them from being included in the 1987 National Register nomination. These properties include the c. 1940 County Office Building at 155 West Davis Street (Figure 8), the 1961 Fire Station at 151 West Davis Street (Figure 9), and the c. 1950 Post Office at 205 South Main Street (Figure 10). While they do not contribute to the district as it is currently described, if the period of significance was extended, these would be contributing resources. Because of the limited number of contributing resources that would be gained by expanding the period of significance, it is difficult to justify modification of the district description in order to include them.



Figure 8. County Office Building, 155 West Davis Street, facing south.



Figure 9: Fire Station, 151 West Davis Street, facing southwest.



Figure 10. Post Office, 205 South Main Street, facing northeast.

While an expansion of the National Register District boundary could result in a substantial increase in the number of historic properties in the district, these properties would not be in keeping with the general property type and character of the original district. An expansion of the district's period of significance would result in the addition of a relatively small number of contributing resources. Therefore, Brockington does not recommend modification of the National Register District at this time. (See the "Additional Preservation Recommendations" section on page 39 for recommendations regarding new National Register Districts.)

Expansion of Local North and South Historic Districts

Although Brockington does not recommend an expansion of the National Register District, we do recommend expanding the Town's local historic districts (Potential North and South Expansion Areas, see Figure 11). These expansions would include many of the historic properties adjacent to the National Register District, and, if implemented, would require the Architectural Review Board's approval of significant changes (design review), thereby protecting these resources from inappropriate alterations. There are two general areas we recommend to be added to the South Historic District. The first is along West Culpeper Street on the west side of the district, and the second is north of E/W Scanlon Street on the south side of the district. The expansion to the North Historic District is more extensive and includes several blocks north of the current district as well as one parking lot to the west.

The purpose of these local district expansions is twofold. First, the goal is to ensure that all properties in the National Register District are also contained in a local district that requires design review. Second, it is to ensure that properties leading into downtown Culpeper are included in design review so that a harmonious historical appearance can be maintained. Brockington historians base these recommendations on input from members of the Architectural Review Board as well as observations during vehicular reconnaissance.

South Historic District Recommendations

Nearly every property within the National Register District is also included in one of the local districts. The exceptions are five properties on the southwestern corner of the district. These include Antioch Baptist Church at 202 South West Street, a commercial building at 110 South West Street, and three residential buildings in the 100 block of South West Street. Because most of the National Register properties are in an overlapping local district, the Architectural Review Board must approve any significant changes to these resources. If the five properties mentioned above were included in the appropriate local district (South Historic District), they would also be required to receive the Board's approval for alterations. Brockington recommends adding these resources to the South Historic District. We also recommend that the remaining resources in this block be included in the South Historic District. Additionally, the resources on the north end of the adjacent block, north of the Culpeper Baptist Church property line, should be included. This grouping of resources is generally residential and consists of a number of early-twentieth-century resources (Figures 12 and 13).

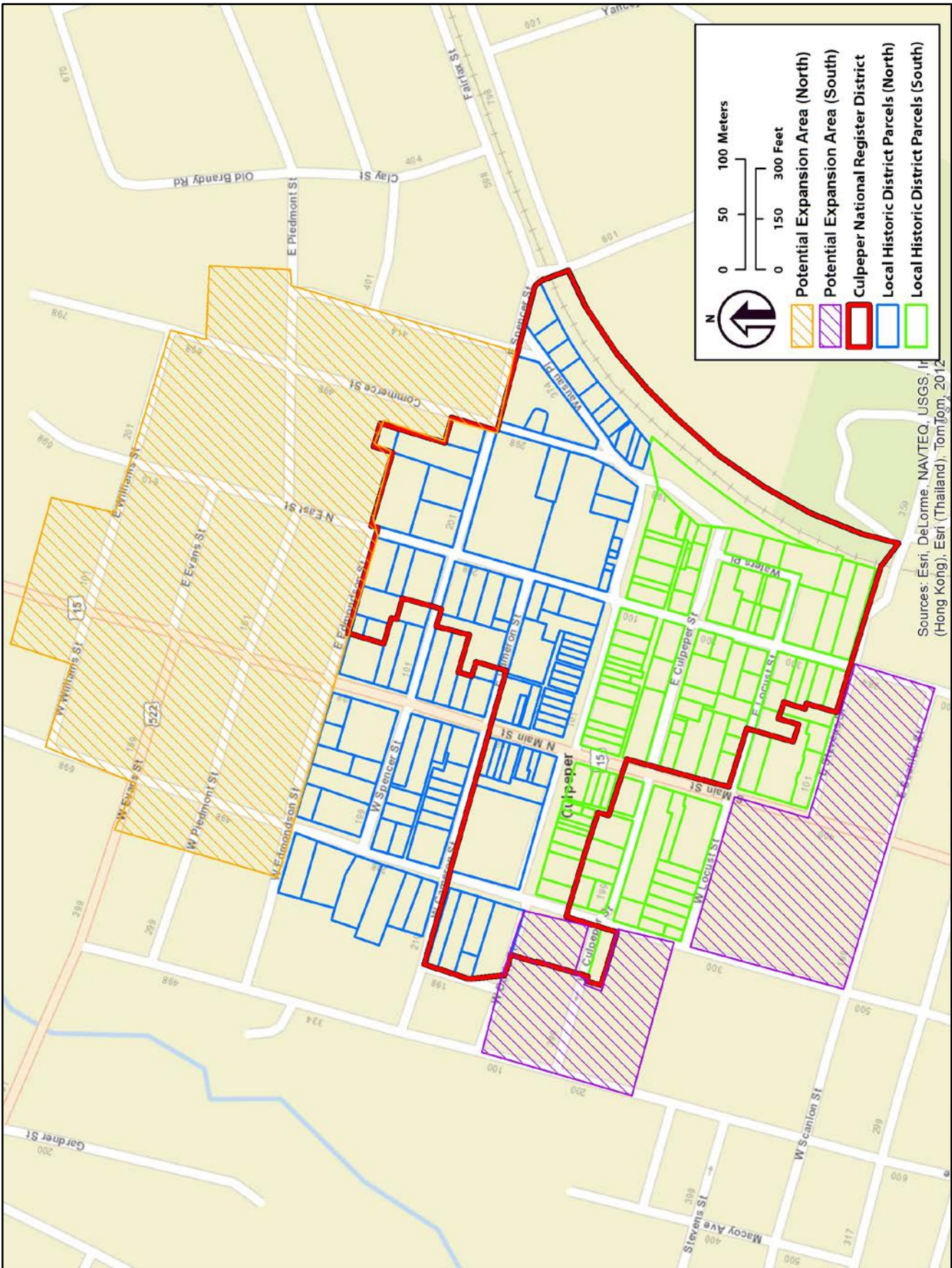


Figure 11. Map showing potential areas of expansion for the north and south local historic districts.

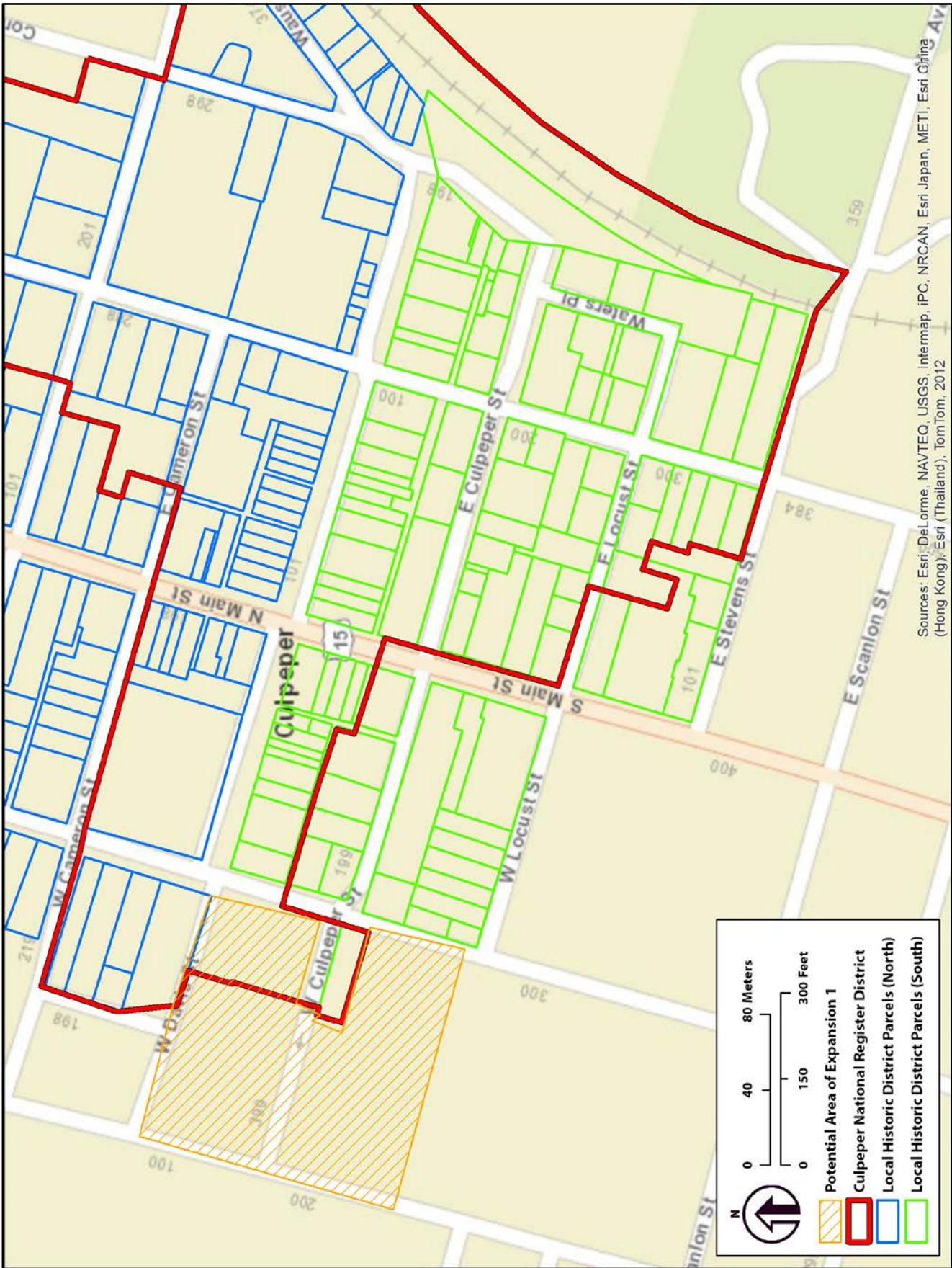
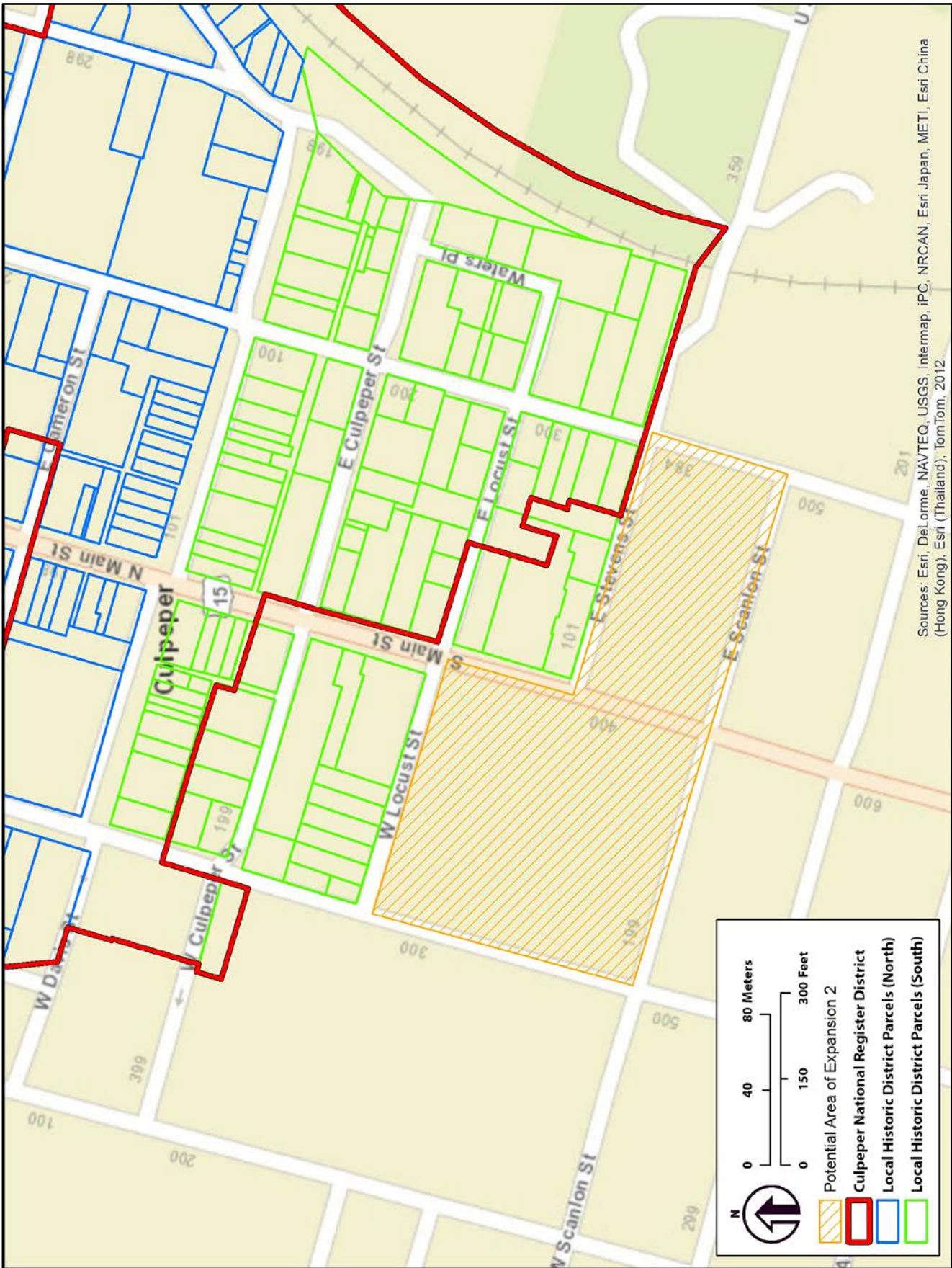


Figure 12. Map showing the South Historic District with potential expansion area 1 highlighted.



Figure 13. View of residential resources on West Culpeper Street, facing west.

The second area to be included in the South Historic District includes the block bounded by West Locust Street, South West Street, West Scanlon Street, and South Main Street, as well as the portion of the block to the east that is not included in the South East Street National Register District (Figure 14). These blocks largely contain a mix of residential and commercial early to mid-twentieth century resources.



Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, USGS, Intermap, iPC, NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, 2012

Figure 14. Map showing the South Historic District with potential expansion area 2 highlighted.

North Historic District Recommendations

The first recommendation for expanding the North Historic District involves annexing a parcel that is currently a parking lot on the west side of the district. This parcel is on the east side of North Blue Ridge Avenue between West Edmondson and West Cameron Streets (Figures 15 and 16). The town made the recommendation to include this parcel in the district to provide linkage from the historic district to Yowell Meadow Park, just west of the district.



Figure 15. Parcel on east side of North Blue Ridge Avenue, facing northwest.

The second recommended expansion area encompasses multiple blocks on the north side of the existing district. The boundaries of this area are (roughly) Hill Street on the east, E/W Williams Street on the north, and North West Street on the west. In several cases, these boundaries include the properties on both sides of the street (Figure 16). This area includes numerous properties that are residential, residential buildings used for commercial purposes, and commercial buildings (Example Resources, Figures 17-19). The construction dates range from mid-nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century, with some modern infill. The majority of these resources are residential buildings from the early twentieth century (see below for additional preservation recommendations for this area).

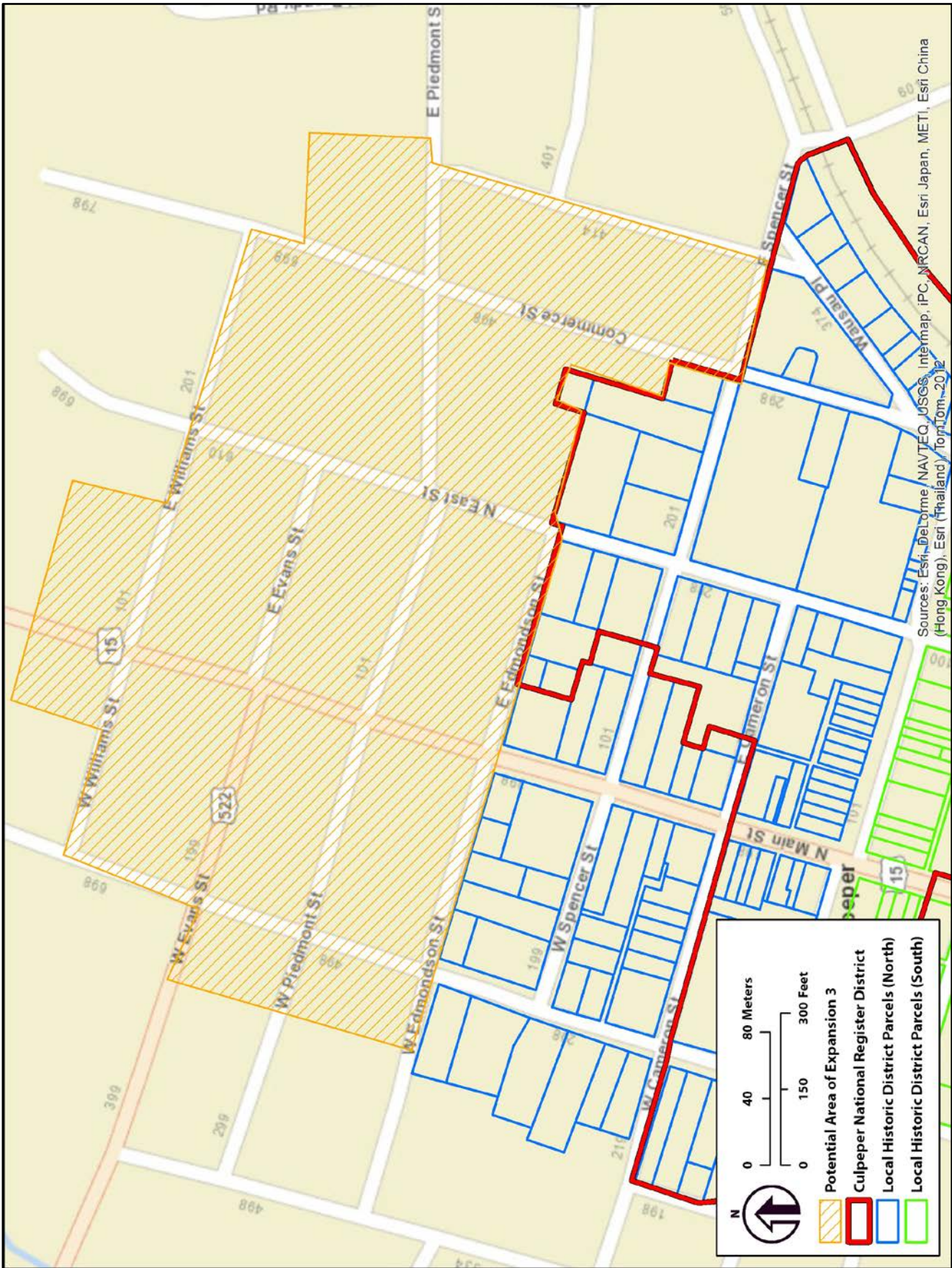


Figure 16. North Historic District with suggested expansion area 3 highlighted.



Figure 17. 110 East Williams Street, facing northwest.



Figure 18. 606 North Main Street, facing southeast.



Figure 19. 206 East Piedmont Street, facing north.

Additional Preservation Recommendations

In order to promote effective protection of its historic resources, Brockington has four additional recommendations for the Town of Culpeper. First, we recommend that the town consider the creation of a new residential National Register District north of the existing Culpeper National Register District. Second, we recommend that Culpeper’s architectural review board use the updated documentation and photographs collected during this survey effort to facilitate its design review process. Third, we recommend that Culpeper undertake a survey of the resources located within the boundaries of its locally designated historic districts that are outside the boundaries of the Culpeper National Register District in order to have updated information for the purposes of design review. Finally, we recommend that the Town of Culpeper add a statement on demolition by neglect to its local zoning ordinance.

Brockington recommends that the Town of Culpeper initiate a study to create a northern residential National Register District centered on the residential neighborhood north of the downtown area and the existing Culpeper National Register District. The boundaries of this district would roughly coincide with the boundary expansion area for the local North Historic District discussed above. It would likely extend to North Blue Ridge Avenue on the west and could extend further east than Hill Street. This district should not include the areas to the northeast that contain more modern commercial-industrial uses. More detailed study and survey of this area is necessary to establish more specific historical themes and periods of significance.

For Architectural Review Board decisions, the Town employs the forms and photos from the 1986 survey of the Culpeper National Register District. We recommend that the Architectural Review Board begin using the updated information and photographs from the current survey to inform the Board in its design review

decisions. We also recommend that the Town of Culpeper work with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to gain access to the survey information entered into the state historical resources database so that the town can pull individual survey forms or comprehensive reports about its historic building stock whenever necessary.

Third, we recommend that the Town of Culpeper undertake a survey to photograph and evaluate all of the properties that are within the boundaries of its locally designated districts but outside the boundaries of the Culpeper National Register District. The local districts currently include a number of properties that were not in the original 1986 survey, and it is our understanding that the design review process is made more challenging for the Culpeper Architectural Review Board because it does not have photographs or evaluations for these properties. We therefore recommend that the town undertake a survey of these resources to develop documentation that will inform and facilitate the design review process. We further recommend that the survey of the properties in the existing local districts be undertaken before any effort is undertaken to expand the boundaries of the existing local historic districts.

Finally, Brockington recommends that the Town of Culpeper add a statement on demolition by neglect to its local zoning ordinance. Neglect includes the deterioration of the building's structural system, exterior architectural features, and broken windows, doors, or other openings, which can allow entry of vermin and the elements. Culpeper's Architectural Review Board has managed to protect the building stock in the historic district from insensitive alterations and incompatible infill construction, but it does not have a tool at its disposal to prevent property owners from allowing their buildings to deteriorate to the point that they must be torn down for posing a threat to public safety and welfare. The buildings in the Culpeper National Register District are an irreplaceable record of its past, and although Culpeper's preservation efforts have been largely successful, the town has still lost an average of one building per year since the creation of the National Register district. Neglect of historic and non-historic buildings within a historic district is hazardous and harmful, not only to an individual property, but to a district as a whole. Culpeper's Architectural Review Board should therefore be given the tools to encourage property owners to maintain and repair their property and therefore avoid demolition by neglect.

Conclusions

The Town of Culpeper has an outstanding collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century historic resources and a well-developed preservation ethic. The residents of Culpeper understand the value of their historic resources and have taken many steps to ensure the preservation of their historic building stock. The creation of a new residential National Register District north of the existing Culpeper National Register District would be a continuation of this commitment to the recognition and protection of the town's historic resources.

Like many other communities, the Town of Culpeper faces threats to its historic building stock, including demolition of historic resources, incompatible changes to resources that have the potential to affect their integrity, and insensitive infill construction within the historic district. The efforts of Culpeper's Architectural Review Board to mitigate or avoid incompatible and insensitive change within Culpeper's local historic districts appear to be largely successful, and an expansion of the boundaries of the local historic districts will extend these protections to more of the Town of Culpeper's valuable historic building stock.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Basic Inventory List

APPENDIX B: Resource Address List

APPENDIX C: Culpeper Historic District National Register Nomination

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APPENDIX A: Basic Inventory List

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Basic Inventory List

DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Street Number	Road Name	Resource Type
204-0001/204-0020-0068	Culpeper County Courthouse	Culpeper County Courthouse	135	W Cameron St	Jail, Courthouse, Fence, Monument/Marker
204-0003/204-0020-0070	Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church	Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church	115	N East St	Gateposts/Entry, Cemetery, Church/Chapel, Meeting/Fellowship Hall, Wall
204-0006/204-0020-0102	A. P. Hill Boyhood Home	A. P. Hill Boyhood Home	102	N Main St	Single Dwelling
204-0008/204-0020-0108	Payne Barbershop Building, 142-146 North Main Street	Photography and Legal Offices	142-146	N Main St	Commercial Building
204-0009/204-0020-0069	Bowie House, Culpeper Female Institute	Bowie House	114	N East St	School
204-0010/204-0020-0042	Yowell Hardware, Davis Street Ordinary	Hazel River Inn	195	E Davis St	Commercial Building, Warehouse
204-0017/204-0020-0015	Porter Garage Building	Porter Garage Building	216	E Culpeper St	Garage (demolished)
204-0018/204-0020-0058	St. James Building	The Smokehouse	302	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0001	The Doll Shop, Commerical Building, 103-111 East Cameron Street	East Cameron Street Parking Lot (building demollished)	103-111	E Cameron St	Commercial Building (demolished)- now parking lot
204-0020-0002	Garage, Shoe Repair Shop, 119-121 East Cameron Street	East Cameron Street Parking Lot (building demollished)	119-121	E Cameron St	Garage (demolished)- now parking lot
204-0020-0003	Commercial Building, 123 East Cameron Street	East Cameron Street Parking Lot (building demollished)	123	E Cameron St	Commercial Building (demolished)
204-0020-0004	Commercial Building, 101-103 North Commerce Street	Officel Building, 101-103 North Commerce Street	101-103	N Commerce St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0005	Culpeper Produce Company	Culpeper Machine and Supply Company	105	N Commerce St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0006	Warehouse, 200 block North Commerce Street	Windmore Foundation for the Arts	209	N Commerce St	Warehouse

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Basic Inventory List

DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Street Number	Road Name	Resource Type
204-0020-0007	Southern Railway Station	Culpeper Amtrack Station, Culpeper Visitors Center	109-111-113	S Commerce St	Depot
204-0020-0008	Commercial Building, 110 South Commerce Street	Iglesia Pentecostal	110	S Commerce St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0009	Warehouse, 112 South Commerce Street	Parking Lot (building demolished)	112	S Commerce St	Warehouse (demolished)
204-0020-0010	Warehouse, 114 South Commerce Street	Warehouse, 114 South Commerce Street	114	S Commerce St	Warehouse
204-0020-0011	Apartments, 203 S Main St	Offices	203	S Main St	Multiple Dwelling
204-0020-0012	Town & Country Beauty Salon	Vogue Hair Salon	109-111	E Culpeper St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0013	Parking Lot	Parking Lot	110	E Culpeper St	Parking Lot
204-0020-0014	Arrington Fabricare	Hope Community Church of the Nazarene	117-121-125	E Culpeper St	Commercial
204-0020-0016	Warehouse, 218 East Culpeper Street	Parking Lot	218	E Culpeper St	Warehouse (demolished)
204-0020-0017	Culpeper Grocery, Bailey Building	Condominiums	301-305	E Culpeper St	Warehouse
204-0020-0018	Booton Building, Gayheart Drug Store	Booton Building, Frost Café	101	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0019	J.J. Newberry Co.	Pepperberries	102	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0020	Commercial Buildings, 100-104 E. Davis Street	BB&T	104	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0021	Cline Brother's Building	Cline Brother's Building	105	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0022	Commercial Buildings, 110 E. Davis Street	East Davis Street Tavern	110	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0023	Commercial Building, 107 East Davis Street	Exquisite Fabrics	107	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0024	Rixey Building, Martin's Furniture	The Cameleer	125	E Davis St	Commercial Building

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Basic Inventory List

DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Street Number	Road Name	Resource Type
204-0020-0025	Brown's Insurance Agency, Nottingham's Dress Shop	It's About Thyme	128	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0026	Lerner's Dept. Store	The Frenchman's Corner	129-133	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0027	Scott & Stringfellows	Thyme Market	134	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0028	Commercial Building, 140 East Davis St.	Copper Fish	140	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0029	Pink Ladies Thrift Shop	Green Roost	141	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0030	A&N Store	Gayheart and Willis	142	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0031	Fashion Shoppe	Art and Design Studio	145	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0032	Commercial Building, 146 & 148 East Davis St.	Knakal's Bakery	144-146	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0033	Commercial Building, 149 East Davis St.	Designer's Choice	149	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0034	Commercial Building, 150 & 152 East Davis St.		150	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0035	Bonnie Reb Tack Shop	Georgie Mae's	154	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0036	Little Italian Bakery		155	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0037	Commercial Building, 158-162 E. Davis St.	Found, My Secret Stash	162	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0038	Commercial Building, 163-167 E. Davis St.		163-165-167	E Davis St	Commercial Building

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Basic Inventory List

DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Street Number	Road Name	Resource Type
204-0020-0039	Rosson Building, Central Hardware	Harriet's General	170-172- 174	E Davis St	Commercial Building, Other
204-0020-0040	Armory Hall		171-179	E Davis St	Commercial Building, Workshop
204-0020-0041	Mount Pony Baptist Church	Free Gospel Church of Christ	176	E Davis St	Church/Chapel
204-0020-0043	Masonic Building/Clarke Hardware	Masonic Building / Clarke Hardware	201-209	E Davis St	Meeting/Fellowship Hall
204-0020-0044	Little Corner Grocery	Taste Oil Vinegar Spice	202	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0045	Pearl's Beauty Salon	Global Treasure Holmes Tax Service	214	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0046	Commercial Building, 215 E. Davis Street	Friends Foundation	215	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0047	Commercial Building, 219 E. Davis Street	The Taft Building	219	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0048	Commercial Building, 226 E. Davis Street	Merle Horman Cosmetics	226	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0049	Commercial Building, 236 E. Davis Street	Keller Williams Realty	236	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0050	Commercial Building, 237 E. Davis Street	Edward Jones	237	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0051	Commercial Building, 246 E. Davis Street	Commonwealth Law Offices/ Culpeper Sleep Center	246	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0052	Fairfax Theater	Nuway Images Salon	233	E Davis St	Theater
204-0020-0053	Commercial Building, 253 E. Davis Street	Suites @ 249	249	E Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0054	Commercial Building, 254-258 E. Davis Street	Raven's Nest Coffee House	254-258	E Davis St	Commercial Building

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Basic Inventory List

DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Street Number	Road Name	Resource Type
204-0020-0055	Commercial Building, 267 E. Davis Street		267	E Davis St	Commercial Building (demolished)- now greenspace
204-0020-0056	Commercial Building, 271 E. Davis Street		271	E Davis St	Commercial Building (demolished)- now greenspace
204-0020-0057	Commercial Building, 277 & 279 E. Davis Street		277-279	E Davis St	Commercial Building (demolished)- now greenspace
204-0020-0059	Culpeper Town Hall, Municipal Building, Fire House	Municipal Building	118	W Davis St	City/Town Hall
204-0020-0060	Commercial Building, 119 & 123 West Davis St.		119-123	W Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0061	Commercial Building, 127 W. Davis St.	Culpeper Renaissance	127-129	W Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0062	Commercial Building, 131-133 W. Davis St.		131-133	W Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0063	County Jail		132	W Davis St	Jail
204-0020-0064	Commercial Building, 139 West Davis Street		139	W Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0065	Commercial Building, 145,147,149 W. Davis St.		145-147-149	W Davis St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0066	Culpeper Co. Volunteer Rescue Squad & Fire Dept.	Culpeper Co. Volunteer Rescue Squad & Fire Dept.	151-153	W Davis St	Fire Station
204-0020-0067	County Office Building	County Office Building	155	W Davis St	Office/Office Building.
204-0020-0071	Church	church	118	N East St	Church/Chapel
204-0020-0072	Ann Wingfield School , The Columns , Apartments, 201 N East Street	Ann Wingfield Commons	201	N East St	Apartments
204-0020-0073	House, 202 North East Street		202	N East St	Single Dwelling, divided into six apartments
204-0020-0074	House, 206 North East Street		206	N East St	Single Dwelling, Garage
204-0020-0075	House, 210 North East Street		210	N East St	Single Dwelling
204-0020-0076	House, 214 North East Street		214	N East St	Single Dwelling

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Basic Inventory List

DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Street Number	Road Name	Resource Type
204-0020-0077	House, 302 North East Street		302	N East St	Single Dwelling, Kitchen, Garage
204-0020-0078	House, 306 North East Street		306	N East St	Single Dwelling
204-0020-0079	House, 310 North East Street		310	N East St	Single Dwelling
204-0020-0080	1st Allied Exterminating	1st Allied Exterminating	107-109	S East St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0081	Garage, 114 South East Street , Parking Lot		114	S East St	Garage (demolished)
204-0020-0082	Watch & Clock Shop, Service Master	Watch & Clock Shop, Service Master	115-125	S East St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0083	Swan's	Swan's	201	S East St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0084	Commercial Building, 205 South East St.		205	S East St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0085	House, 206 South East St.	Post Office	206	S East St	Single Dwelling
204-0020-0086	Commercial Building, 209 South East St.	Chameleons Hair Studio	209	S East St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0087	Tom's Meat Market, etc.	Calhoun's County Ham	211-215	S East St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0088	Culpeper Planing Mill	Business	301	S East St	Mill
204-0020-0089	Commercial Building, 301 A. South East Street		301	S East St	Mill (demolished)
204-0020-0090	CPM Home Improvement Center		300-302	S East St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0091	House, 306 South East Street		306	S East St	Single Dwelling, (Associated shed- 204-0020-0146 was demolished)
204-0020-0092	House, 310 South East Street		310	S East St	Single Dwelling, Other
204-0020-0093	Schewel's Furniture Outlet	Brown Harris Wealth Management	311	S East St	Commercial Building

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Basic Inventory List

DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Street Number	Road Name	Resource Type
204-0020-0094	House, 314 South East Street	Apartments	314	S East St	Single Dwelling, Other
204-0020-0095	House, 318 South East Street		318	S East St	Single Dwelling, Shed
204-0020-0096	House, 113 East Edmondson Street		113	E Edmondson St	Single Dwelling
204-0020-0097	House, 117 East Edmondson Street		117	E Edmondson St	Single Dwelling
204-0020-0098	House, 121 East Edmondson Street	Apartments	121	E Edmondson St	Apartments
204-0020-0099	Offices, 125 East Edmondson Street		125	E Edmondson St	Single Dwelling
204-0020-0100	House, 113 East Locust Street		125	E Locust St	Single Dwelling
204-0020-0101	Commercial Building, 204 East Locust Street		204	E Locust St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0103	Office Building, 114 North Main Street	Professional Office	114	N Main St	Office/Office Building.
204-0020-0104	Commercial Building, 118 North Main Street , Ritz-Hi Hat Restaurant , Levy's Jewelry Store , Masonic Lodge		118	N Main St	Commercial Building (demolished)- now parking lot
204-0020-0105	Gallery, 128 North Main Street	Vacant	128	N Main St	Other
204-0020-0106	Bank, 131-151 North Main Street	Culpeper National Bank	131-151	N Main St	Bank

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Basic Inventory List

DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Street Number	Road Name	Resource Type
204-0020-0107	Office, 138 North Main Street	Rapidan Title Agency	138	N Main St	Office/Office Building.
204-0020-0109	Commercial Building, 154 North Main Street		154	N Main St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0110	Second National Bank	Stellar One	102	S Main St	Bank
204-0020-0112	Commercial Building, 117 South Main Street		117	S Main St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0113	Commercial Building, 118 South Main Street		118	S Main St	Commercial Building (demolished)
204-0020-0114	Commercial Building, 122-126 South Main Street		122-126	S Main St	Commercial Building (demolished)
204-0020-0115	Commercial Building, 137 South Main Street	Banquet and Dinning Facility	137	S Main St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0116	Commercial Building, 205 South Main Street	Post Office	205	S Main St	Commercial Building
204-0020-0117	Culpeper Presbyterian Church		215	S Main St	Church/Chapel
204-0020-0118	East Spencer Street Parking Lot, House, 117 East Spencer Street		117	E Spencer St	Single Dwelling (demolished))
204-0020-0119	House, 121 East Spencer Street , East Spencer Street Parking Lot		121	E Spencer St	Single Dwelling (demolished))
204-0020-0120	House, 202 East Spencer Street		202	E Spencer St	Single Dwelling
204-0020-0121	House, 206 East Spencer Street	Multifamily Unit	206	E Spencer St	Apartments
204-0020-0122	House, 210 East Spencer Street		210	E Spencer St	Single Dwelling
204-0020-0123	House, 214 East Spencer Street		214	E Spencer St	Single Dwelling, Garage
204-0020-0124	Warehouse, 307 East Spencer Street		307	E Spencer St	Warehouse (demolished)
204-0020-0125	County Feed Service	Vacant	211-215-219	Waters Place	Warehouse
204-0020-0126	Commercial Building, 301-303 Wausau Place		301-303	Wausau Place	Commercial Building

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Basic Inventory List

DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Street Number	Road Name	Resource Type
204-0020-0127	Commercial Building, 305 Wausau Place		305	Wausau Place	Commercial Building
204-0020-0128	Warehouse, 307 Wausau Place		307	Wausau Place	Commercial Building
204-0020-0129	Warehouse, 309 Wausau Place		309	Wausau Place	Warehouse
204-0020-0130	Commercial Building, 325 Wausau Place	County Farm Service	325	Wausau Place	Commercial Building
204-0020-0131	Service Station, 330 Wausau Place		330	Wausau Place	Commercial Building (demolished)
204-0020-0132	House, 102 North West Street		102	N West St	Single Dwelling, Garage
204-0020-0133	House, 106 North West Street		106	N West St	Single Dwelling
204-0020-0134	House, 114 North West Street	Office	114	N West St	Single Dwelling
204-0020-0135	House, 118 North West Street		118	N West St	Single Dwelling
204-0020-0136	House, 104-108-South West Street		102-106-108	S West St	Multiple Dwelling
204-0020-0137	Office, 110 South West Street	Armentrout Insurance	110	S West St	Office/Office Building.
204-0020-0138	House, 114 South West Street		114	S West St	Single Dwelling, Garage
204-0020-0139	House, 118 South West Street	Doug Hazel, CPA	118-120	S West St	Single Dwelling
204-0020-0140	Antioch Baptist Church	Antioch Baptist Church	202	S West St	Church/Chapel

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Basic Inventory List

DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Street Number	Road Name	Resource Type
204-0020-0141	Garage	Disciples of Christ Ministries	133-137	E Culpeper St	Garage
204-0020-0142	Tinsmith's Shop			E Davis St Alley (south side)	Commercial (demolished)
204-0020-0143	Garage [goes with 204-0020-0074]		206	N East St	Single Dwelling
204-0020-0144	Kitchen [goes with 204-0020-0077]		302	N East St	Kitchen
204-0020-0145	Garage [goes with 204-0020-0077]		302	N East St	Garage
204-0020-0146	Storage Shed [goes with 204-0020-0091]		306	S East St	Shed (demolished)
204-0020-0147	Shed, 318 South East Street [goes with 204-0020-0095]		318	S East St	Shed
204-0020-0148	Garage, 214 East Spencer Street [goes with 204-0020-0123]		214	E Spencer St	Garage
204-0020-0149 (combined with 0132)	Garage, 102 North West Street [goes with 204-0020-0132]		102	N West St	Garage
204-0020-0150	Shed, 114 North West Street		114	N West St	Shed (demolished)
204-0020-0151	Servant's Quarters, 118 North West Street		118	N West St	Slave/Servant Quarters (demolished)
204-0020-0152	Garage, 118 North West Street		118	N West St	Garage (demolished)
204-0020-0153	Garage, 114 South East Street [goes with 204-0020-0081]		114	S East St	Garage (demolished)
204-0020-0154	Confederate War Memorial		132	W Davis St	Sculpture/Statue

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Basic Inventory List

DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Street Number	Road Name	Resource Type
204-0020-0155	Parking Lot, Davis and Commerce Street, N.W. corner		NW Corner	E Davis St and Commerce St	Parking Lot
204-0020-0156	Foundry Site, Wausau Place and Commerce Street		Junction	Wausau Pl and Commerce St	Parking Lot
204-0020-0157	Lot, 108 South Commerce Street		108	S Commerce St	Parking Lot
204-0020-0158	Parking Lot	Parking lot	113	E Culpeper St	Parking Lot
204-0020-0159	Parking Lot	Parking lot	123-129	E Culpeper St	Parking Lot
204-0020-0160	Parking Lot	Parking lot	210	E Culpeper St	Parking Lot
204-0020-0161	Display Lot, 200 S. East Street	Parking lot	200	S East St	Parking Lot
204-0020-0162	Parking Lot, 210 S. East Street	Parking lot	210	S East St	Parking Lot
204-0020-0163	House, 310A South East Street [goes with 204-0020-0092]		310A	S East St	Single Dwelling
204-0020-0164	Shed, 314A South East Street [goes with 204-0020-0094]		314A	S East St	Single Dwelling
204-0020-0165	Parking Lot, 125 East Locust Street		125	E Locust St	Parking Lot
204-0020-0166	Parking Lot, SW corner of Spencer & Commerce Streets		SW Corner	Spencer Street and Commerce St	Parking Lot
204-0020-0167	Parking Lot, 315 East Stevens Street	Parking lot	315	E Stevens St	Parking Lot

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Basic Inventory List

DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Street Number	Road Name	Resource Type
204-0020-0168	Parking Lot, NW corner Water Place & Locust Street	Parking lot	NW Corner	Water Place and Locust St	Parking Lot
204-0020-0169	Vacant Lot, NE corner Water Place & Locust Street	Parking lot	SE Corner	Water Place and Locust St	Parking Lot
204-0020-0170	Warehouse/Garage			Alley behind E Davis St (100 block, north side)	Warehouse (demolished)
204-0020-0171	109 Nelson Alley		109	Nelson Alley	House
204-0020-0172	Merchant's Grocery	Full Circle Thrift Store	210	E Stevens St	Warehouse
204-0020-0173	Offices	Ephiphany Catholic School	309	N East St	Offices
204-0020-0174	Commercial Building	Retail	122	E Davis St	Commercial Building

APPENDIX B: Resource Address List

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Resource Address List

Street Number	Road Name	DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Resource Type
Unknown	Alley behind E Davis St (100 block, north side)	204-0020-0170	Warehouse/Garage		Warehouse (demolished)
123	E Cameron St	204-0020-0003	Commercial Building, 123 East Cameron Street	East Cameron Street Parking Lot (building demolished)	Commercial Building (demolished)
103-111	E Cameron St	204-0020-0001	The Doll Shop, Commercial Building, 103-111 East Cameron Street	East Cameron Street Parking Lot (building demolished)	Commercial Building (demolished)- now parking lot
119-121	E Cameron St	204-0020-0002	Garage, Shoe Repair Shop, 119-121 East Cameron Street	East Cameron Street Parking Lot (building demolished)	Garage (demolished)- now parking lot
110	E Culpeper St	204-0020-0013	Parking Lot	Parking Lot	Parking Lot
113	E Culpeper St	204-0020-0158	Parking Lot	Parking lot	Parking Lot
210	E Culpeper St	204-0020-0160	Parking Lot	Parking lot	Parking Lot
216	E Culpeper St	204-0017/204-0020-0015	Porter Garage Building	Porter Garage Building	Garage (demolished)
218	E Culpeper St	204-0020-0016	Warehouse, 218 East Culpeper Street	Parking Lot	Warehouse (demolished)
109-111	E Culpeper St	204-0020-0012	Town & Country Beauty Salon	Vogue Hair Salon	Commercial Building
117-121-125	E Culpeper St	204-0020-0014	Arrington Fabricare	Hope Community Church of the Nazarene	Commercial
123-129	E Culpeper St	204-0020-0159	Parking Lot	Parking lot	Parking Lot
133-137	E Culpeper St	204-0020-0141	Garage	Disciples of Christ Ministries	Garage

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Resource Address List

Street Number	Road Name	DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Resource Type
301-305	E Culpeper St	204-0020-0017	Culpeper Grocery, Bailey Building	Condominiums	Warehouse
101	E Davis St	204-0020-0018	Booton Building, Gayheart Drug Store	Booton Building, Frost Café	Commercial Building
102	E Davis St	204-0020-0019	J.J. Newberry Co.	Pepperberries	Commercial Building
104	E Davis St	204-0020-0020	Commercial Buildings, 100-104 E. Davis Street	BB&T	Commercial Building
105	E Davis St	204-0020-0021	Cline Brother's Building	Cline Brother's Building	Commercial Building
107	E Davis St	204-0020-0023	Commercial Building, 107 East Davis Street	Exquisite Fabrics	Commercial Building
110	E Davis St	204-0020-0022	Commercial Buildings, 110 E. Davis Street	East Davis Street Tavern	Commercial Building
122	E Davis St	204-0020-0174	Commercial Building	Retail	Commercial Building
125	E Davis St	204-0020-0024	Rixey Building, Martin's Furniture	The Cameleer	Commercial Building
128	E Davis St	204-0020-0025	Brown's Insurance Agency, Nottingham's Dress Shop	It's About Thyme	Commercial Building
134	E Davis St	204-0020-0027	Scott & Stringfellows	Thyme Market	Commercial Building
140	E Davis St	204-0020-0028	Commercial Building, 140 East Davis St.	Copper Fish	Commercial Building
141	E Davis St	204-0020-0029	Pink Ladies Thrift Shop	Green Roost	Commercial Building
142	E Davis St	204-0020-0030	A&N Store	Gayheart and Willis	Commercial Building
145	E Davis St	204-0020-0031	Fashion Shoppe	Art and Design Studio	Commercial Building

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Resource Address List

Street Number	Road Name	DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Resource Type
149	E Davis St	204-0020-0033	Commercial Building, 149 East Davis St.	Designer's Choice	Commercial Building
150	E Davis St	204-0020-0034	Commercial Building, 150 & 152 East Davis St.		Commercial Building
154	E Davis St	204-0020-0035	Bonnie Reb Tack Shop	Georgie Mae's	Commercial Building
155	E Davis St	204-0020-0036	Little Italian Bakery		Commercial Building
162	E Davis St	204-0020-0037	Commercial Building, 158-162 E. Davis St.	Found, My Secret Stash	Commercial Building
176	E Davis St	204-0020-0041	Mount Pony Baptist Church	Free Gospel Church of Christ	Church/Chapel
195	E Davis St	204-0010/204- 0020-0042	Yowell Hardware, Davis Street Ordinary	Hazel River Inn	Commercial Building, Warehouse
202	E Davis St	204-0020-0044	Little Corner Grocery	Taste Oil Vinegar Spice	Commercial Building
214	E Davis St	204-0020-0045	Pearl's Beauty Salon	Global Treasure Holmes Tax Service	Commercial Building
215	E Davis St	204-0020-0046	Commercial Building, 215 E. Davis Street	Friends Foundation	Commercial Building
219	E Davis St	204-0020-0047	Commercial Building, 219 E. Davis Street	The Taft Building	Commercial Building
226	E Davis St	204-0020-0048	Commercial Building, 226 E. Davis Street	Merle Horman Cosmetics	Commercial Building
233	E Davis St	204-0020-0052	Fairfax Theater	Nuway Images Salon	Theater
236	E Davis St	204-0020-0049	Commercial Building, 236 E. Davis Street	Keller Williams Realty	Commercial Building
237	E Davis St	204-0020-0050	Commercial Building, 237 E. Davis Street	Edward Jones	Commercial Building
246	E Davis St	204-0020-0051	Commercial Building, 246 E. Davis Street	Commonwealth Law Offices/ Culpeper Sleep Center	Commercial Building

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Resource Address List

Street Number	Road Name	DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Resource Type
249	E Davis St	204-0020-0053	Commercial Building, 253 E. Davis Street	Suites @ 249	Commercial Building
267	E Davis St	204-0020-0055	Commercial Building, 267 E. Davis Street		Commercial Building (demolished)- now greenspace
271	E Davis St	204-0020-0056	Commercial Building, 271 E. Davis Street		Commercial Building (demolished)- now greenspace
302	E Davis St	204-0018/204- 0020-0058	St. James Building	The Smokehouse	Commercial Building
129-133	E Davis St	204-0020-0026	Lerner's Dept. Store	The Frenchman's Corner	Commercial Building
144-146	E Davis St	204-0020-0032	Commercial Building, 146 & 148 East Davis St.	Knakal's Bakery	Commercial Building
163-165- 167	E Davis St	204-0020-0038	Commercial Building, 163-167 E. Davis St.		Commercial Building
170-172- 174	E Davis St	204-0020-0039	Rosson Building, Central Hardware	Harriet's General	Commercial Building, Other
171-179	E Davis St	204-0020-0040	Armory Hall		Commercial Building, Workshop
201-209	E Davis St	204-0020-0043	Masonic Building/Clarke Hardware	Masonic Building / Clarke Hardware	Meeting/Fellowship Hall
254-258	E Davis St	204-0020-0054	Commercial Building, 254-258 E. Davis Street	Raven's Nest Coffee House	Commercial Building
277-279	E Davis St	204-0020-0057	Commercial Building, 277 & 279 E. Davis Street		Commercial Building (demolished)- now greenspace

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Resource Address List

Street Number	Road Name	DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Resource Type
	E Davis St Alley (south side)	204-0020-0142	Tinsmith's Shop		Commercial (demolished)
NW Corner	E Davis St and Commerce St	204-0020-0155	Parking Lot, Davis and Commerce Street, N.W. corner		Parking Lot
113	E Edmondson St	204-0020-0096	House, 113 East Edmondson Street		Single Dwelling
117	E Edmondson St	204-0020-0097	House, 117 East Edmondson Street		Single Dwelling
121	E Edmondson St	204-0020-0098	House, 121 East Edmondson Street	Apartments	Apartments
125	E Edmondson St	204-0020-0099	Offices, 125 East Edmondson Street		Single Dwelling
125	E Locust St	204-0020-0100	House, 113 East Locust Street		Single Dwelling
125	E Locust St	204-0020-0165	Parking Lot, 125 East Locust Street		Parking Lot
204	E Locust St	204-0020-0101	Commercial Building, 204 East Locust Street		Commercial Building
117	E Spencer St	204-0020-0118	East Spencer Street Parking Lot, House, 117 East Spencer Street		Single Dwelling (demolished)
121	E Spencer St	204-0020-0119	House, 121 East Spencer Street, East Spencer Street Parking Lot		Single Dwelling (demolished)
202	E Spencer St	204-0020-0120	House, 202 East Spencer Street		Single Dwelling

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Resource Address List

Street Number	Road Name	DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Resource Type
206	E Spencer St	204-0020-0121	House, 206 East Spencer Street	Multifamily Unit	Apartments
210	E Spencer St	204-0020-0122	House, 210 East Spencer Street		Single Dwelling
214	E Spencer St	204-0020-0123	House, 214 East Spencer Street		Single Dwelling, Garage
214	E Spencer St	204-0020-0148	Garage, 214 East Spencer Street [goes with 204-0020-0123]		Garage
307	E Spencer St	204-0020-0124	Warehouse, 307 East Spencer Street		Warehouse (demolished)
210	E Stevens St	204-0020-0172	Merchant's Grocery	Full Circle Thrift Store	Warehouse
315	E Stevens St	204-0020-0167	Parking Lot, 315 East Stevens Street	Parking lot	Parking Lot
105	N Commerce St	204-0020-0005	Culpeper Produce Company	Culpeper Machine and Supply	Commercial Building
209	N Commerce St	204-0020-0006	Warehouse, 200 block North Commerce Street	Windmore Foundation for the Arts	Warehouse
101-103	N Commerce St	204-0020-0004	Commercial Building, 101-103 North Commerce Street	Officel Building, 101-103 North Commerce Street	Commercial Building
114	N East St	204-0009/204-0020-0069	Bowie House, Culpeper Female Institute	Bowie House	School
115	N East St	204-0003/204-0020-0070	Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church	Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church	Gateposts/Entry, Cemetery, Church/Chapel, Meeting/Fellowship Hall, Wall
118	N East St	204-0020-0071	Church	church	Church/Chapel
201	N East St	204-0020-0072	Ann Wingfield School , The Columns , Apartments, 201 N East Street	Ann Wingfield Commons	Apartments
202	N East St	204-0020-0073	House, 202 North East Street		Single Dwelling, divided into six apartments

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Resource Address List

Street Number	Road Name	DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Resource Type
206	N East St	204-0020-0074	House, 206 North East Street		Single Dwelling, Garage
206	N East St	204-0020-0143	Garage [goes with 204-0020-0074]		Single Dwelling
210	N East St	204-0020-0075	House, 210 North East Street		Single Dwelling
214	N East St	204-0020-0076	House, 214 North East Street		Single Dwelling
302	N East St	204-0020-0077	House, 302 North East Street		Single Dwelling, Kitchen, Garage
302	N East St	204-0020-0144	Kitchen [goes with 204-0020-0077]		Kitchen
302	N East St	204-0020-0145	Garage [goes with 204-0020-0077]		Garage
306	N East St	204-0020-0078	House, 306 North East Street		Single Dwelling
309	N East St	204-0020-0173	Offices	Ephiphany Catholic School	Offices
310	N East St	204-0020-0079	House, 310 North East Street		Single Dwelling
102	N Main St	204-0006/204-0020-0102	A. P. Hill Boyhood Home	A. P. Hill Boyhood Home	Single Dwelling
114	N Main St	204-0020-0103	Office Building, 114 North Main Street	Professional Office	Office/Office Building.
118	N Main St	204-0020-0104	Commercial Building, 118 North Main Street , Ritz-Hi Hat Restaurant , Levy's Jewelry Store , Masonic Lodge		Commercial Building (demolished)- now parking lot
128	N Main St	204-0020-0105	Gallery, 128 North Main Street	Vacant	Other

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Resource Address List

Street Number	Road Name	DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Resource Type
138	N Main St	204-0020-0107	Office, 138 North Main Street	Rapidan Title Agency	Office/Office Building.
154	N Main St	204-0020-0109	Commercial Building, 154 North Main Street		Commercial Building
131-151	N Main St	204-0020-0106	Bank, 131-151 North Main Street	Culpeper National Bank	Bank
142-146	N Main St	204-0008/204-0020-0108	Payne Barbershop Building, 142-146 North Main Street	Photography and Legal Offices	Commercial Building
102	N West St	204-0020-0132	House, 102 North West Street		Single Dwelling, Garage
102	N West St	204-0020-0149 (combined with 0132)	Garage, 102 North West Street [goes with 204-0020-0132]		Garage
106	N West St	204-0020-0133	House, 106 North West Street		Single Dwelling
114	N West St	204-0020-0134	House, 114 North West Street	Office	Single Dwelling
114	N West St	204-0020-0150	Shed, 114 North West Street		Shed (demolished)
118	N West St	204-0020-0135	House, 118 North West Street		Single Dwelling
118	N West St	204-0020-0151	Servant's Quarters, 118 North West Street		Slave/Servant Quarters (demolished)
118	N West St	204-0020-0152	Garage, 118 North West Street		Garage (demolished)
109	Nelson Alley	204-0020-0171	109 Nelson Alley		House
108	S Commerce St	204-0020-0157	Lot, 108 South Commerce Street		Parking Lot

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Resource Address List

Street Number	Road Name	DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Resource Type
110	S Commerce St	204-0020-0008	Commercial Building, 110 South Commerce Street	Iglesia Pentecostal	Commercial Building
112	S Commerce St	204-0020-0009	Warehouse, 112 South Commerce Street	Parking Lot (building demolished)	Warehouse (demolished)
114	S Commerce St	204-0020-0010	Warehouse, 114 South Commerce Street	Warehouse, 114 South Commerce Street	Warehouse
109-111-113	S Commerce St	204-0020-0007	Southern Railway Station	Culpeper Amtrak Station, Culpeper Visitors Center	Depot
114	S East St	204-0020-0081	Garage, 114 South East Street , Parking Lot		Garage (demolished)
114	S East St	204-0020-0153	Garage, 114 South East Street [goes with 204-0020-0081]		Garage (demolished)
200	S East St	204-0020-0161	Display Lot, 200 S. East Street	Parking lot	Parking Lot
201	S East St	204-0020-0083	Swan's	Swan's	Commercial Building
205	S East St	204-0020-0084	Commercial Building, 205 South East St.		Commercial Building
206	S East St	204-0020-0085	House, 206 South East St.	Post Office	Single Dwelling
209	S East St	204-0020-0086	Commercial Building, 209 South East St.	Chameleons Hair Studio	Commercial Building
210	S East St	204-0020-0162	Parking Lot, 210 S. East Street	Parking lot	Parking Lot
301	S East St	204-0020-0088	Culpeper Planing Mill	Business	Mill
301	S East St	204-0020-0089	Commercial Building, 301 A. South East Street		Mill (demolished)
306	S East St	204-0020-0091	House, 306 South East Street		Single Dwelling, (Associated shed- 204-0020-0146 was demolished)
306	S East St	204-0020-0146	Storage Shed [goes with 204-0020-0091]		Shed (demolished)
310	S East St	204-0020-0092	House, 310 South East Street		Single Dwelling, Other

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Resource Address List

Street Number	Road Name	DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Resource Type
314	S East St	204-0020-0094	House, 314 South East Street	Apartments	Single Dwelling, Other
318	S East St	204-0020-0095	House, 318 South East Street		Single Dwelling, Shed
318	S East St	204-0020-0147	Shed, 318 South East Street [goes with 204-0020-0095]		Shed
107-109	S East St	204-0020-0080	1st Allied Exterminating	1st Allied Exterminating	Commercial Building
115-125	S East St	204-0020-0082	Watch & Clock Shop, Service Master	Watch & Clock Shop, Service Master	Commercial Building
211-215	S East St	204-0020-0087	Tom's Meat Market, etc.	Calhoun's County Ham	Commercial Building
300-302	S East St	204-0020-0090	CPM Home Improvement Center		Commercial Building
310A	S East St	204-0020-0163	House, 310A South East Street [goes with 204-0020-0092]		Single Dwelling
314A	S East St	204-0020-0164	Shed, 314A South East Street [goes with 204-0020-0094]		Single Dwelling
311	S East St	204-0020-0093	Schewel's Furniture Outlet	Brown Harris Wealth Management	Commercial Building
102	S Main St	204-0020-0110	Second National Bank	Stellar One	Bank
117	S Main St	204-0020-0112	Commercial Building, 117 South Main Street		Commercial Building
118	S Main St	204-0020-0113	Commercial Building, 118 South Main Street		Commercial Building (demolished)

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Resource Address List

Street Number	Road Name	DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Resource Type
137	S Main St	204-0020-0115	Commercial Building, 137 South Main Street	Banquet and Dinning Facility	Commercial Building
203	S Main St	204-0020-0011	Apartments, 203 S Main St	Offices	Multiple Dwelling
205	S Main St	204-0020-0116	Commercial Building, 205 South Main Street	Post Office	Commercial Building
215	S Main St	204-0020-0117	Culpeper Presbyterian Church		Church/Chapel
122-126	S Main St	204-0020-0114	Commercial Building, 122-126 South Main Street		Commercial Building (demolished)
110	S West St	204-0020-0137	Office, 110 South West Street	Armentrout Insurance	Office/Office Building.
114	S West St	204-0020-0138	House, 114 South West Street		Single Dwelling, Garage
202	S West St	204-0020-0140	Antioch Baptist Church	Antioch Baptist Church	Church/Chapel
102-106-108	S West St	204-0020-0136	House, 104-108-South West Street		Multiple Dwelling
118-120	S West St	204-0020-0139	House, 118 South West Street	Doug Hazel, CPA	Single Dwelling
SW Corner	Spencer Street and Commerce St	204-0020-0166	Parking Lot, SW corner of Spencer & Commerce Streets		Parking Lot
135	W Cameron St	204-0001/204-0020-0068	Culpeper County Courthouse	Culpeper County Courthouse	Jail, Courthouse, Fence, Monument/Marker
118	W Davis St	204-0020-0059	Culpeper Town Hall, Municipal Building, Fire House	Municipal Building	City/Town Hall
132	W Davis St	204-0020-0063	County Jail		Jail
132	W Davis St	204-0020-0154	Confederate War Memorial		Sculpture/Statue
139	W Davis St	204-0020-0064	Commercial Building, 139 West Davis Street		Commercial Building
155	W Davis St	204-0020-0067	County Office Building	County Office Building	Office/Office Building.

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Resource Address List

Street Number	Road Name	DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Resource Type
119-123	W Davis St	204-0020-0060	Commercial Building, 119 & 123 West Davis St.		Commercial Building
127-129	W Davis St	204-0020-0061	Commercial Building, 127 W. Davis St.	Culpeper Renaissance	Commercial Building
131-133	W Davis St	204-0020-0062	Commercial Building, 131-133 W. Davis St.		Commercial Building
145-147-149	W Davis St	204-0020-0065	Commercial Building, 145,147,149 W. Davis St.		Commercial Building
151-153	W Davis St	204-0020-0066	Culpeper Co. Volunteer Rescue Squad & Fire Dept.	Culpeper Co. Volunteer Rescue Squad & Fire Dept.	Fire Station
NW Corner	Water Place and Locust St	204-0020-0168	Parking Lot, NW corner Water Place & Locust Street	Parking lot	Parking Lot
SE Corner	Water Place and Locust St	204-0020-0169	Vacant Lot, NE corner Water Place & Locust Street	Parking lot	Parking Lot
211-215-219	Waters Place	204-0020-0125	County Feed Service	Vacant	Warehouse
Junction	Wausau Pl and Commerce St	204-0020-0156	Foundry Site, Wausau Place and Commerce Street		Parking Lot
305	Wausau Place	204-0020-0127	Commercial Building, 305 Wausau Place		Commercial Building
307	Wausau Place	204-0020-0128	Warehouse, 307 Wausau Place		Commercial Building
309	Wausau Place	204-0020-0129	Warehouse, 309 Wausau Place		Warehouse
325	Wausau Place	204-0020-0130	Commercial Building, 325 Wausau Place	County Farm Service	Commercial Building

Culpeper Historic Resources Survey Resource Address List

Street Number	Road Name	DHR ID#	Historic Resource Name	Current Resource Name	Resource Type
330	Wausau Place	204-0020-0131	Service Station, 330 Wausau Place		Commercial Building (demolished)
301-303	Wausau Place	204-0020-0126	Commercial Building, 301-303 Wausau Place		Commercial Building

APPENDIX C: Culpeper Historic District National Register Nomination

VLR- 4/21/87 NRHP-10/22/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic N/A

and or common CULPEPER HISTORIC DISTRICT (VDHL FILE NO. 204-20)

2. Location

street & number Eighteen Block Area Roughly Bounded by Edmondson Street,
the Southern Railroad, Stevens Street and West Street N/A not for publication

city, town Culpeper vicinity of N/A

state Virginia code 51 county Culpeper code 047

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	agriculture
building(s)	private	unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	entertainment
object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		no	military
			museum
			park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			scientific
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
			other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners of Property

street & number N/A

city, town Culpeper N/A vicinity of state Virginia 22701

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Culpeper County Clerk's Office

street & number Courthouse Green, West Davis Street

city, town Culpeper state Virginia 22721

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

(1) Division of Historic Landmarks
title Survey File No. 204-20 has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date April 1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records Division of Historic Landmarks, 221 Governor Street

city, town Richmond state Virginia 23219

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The town of Culpeper lies midway between Fredericksburg and the Blue Ridge Mountains in the Piedmont region of Virginia. Located at the intersection of U.S. Routes 29, 15 and 522 and Virginia Route 3, and situated between the tributaries of Mountain Run which empties into the Rappahannock River, the town was known as Fairfax well into the 19th century. Culpeper continues to serve as the economic and political center of Culpeper County and is on the main line of the Southern Railroad (now Norfolk Southern). The historic district contains **130** contributing buildings; including 11 outbuildings, one historical object - the Confederate Memorial - and **23** noncontributing buildings including 2 outbuildings.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Governmental

The town of Culpeper owes its life to the establishment of a courthouse for the new Culpeper County in 1749, prior to its 1759 establishment as a town by act of the Virginia Assembly. In 1752, a new structure was built at the northeast corner of Main and Davis Streets (102 East Davis Street). According to the original survey, lot 24, the southern half of the block between East Cameron and East Davis was designated as a public square. A new building was erected in the same location in 1810 but was torn down in 1871. The county seat moved to its present location on West Davis Street after completion of the brick Jeffersonian Revival structure by Samuel Proctor in 1874. The main features include a large, paired Ionic columned portico, colossal round arched windows, a four faced clock tower, and octagonal cupola.

By 1799 the town had begun making its own laws apart from the county, although, Fairfax, as it was originally known, was not incorporated until 1834. Town meetings were held at various locations until 1928 when the Municipal Building, which included town offices and the firehouse, designed by E.A. Walter, was dedicated. The Colonial Revival building owes much of its character to its firehouse accommodations including a false arcade for fire engine doors and a hose tower with arched windows and a pyramidal roof. Internal alterations were made when the fire company relocated in the 1950s.

In 1908 the present jail and sheriff's office was built on the site of the old Barbour house which served as the old jail and Grant's headquarters in the winter of 1863-1864. The stone lintels, quoins and corner battlements give the jail a distinctive appearance. The courthouse green is surrounded by a wrought iron fence and contains a Confederate Memorial dedicated in 1911.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Early 1800s to 1930s Builder/Architect various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Culpeper Historic District is significant because of its architectural integrity and its associations with state and regional commercial, military, political and transportation history. Cohesiveness of architectural designs (mostly of the post Civil War to turn of the century periods) and the quality of workmanship give Culpeper its historic character as a Piedmont county seat. Most of the commercial and public buildings are brick-faced with decorative brick and terra cotta detailing (due to an 1888 fire code) in vernacular Victorian, Italianate and Neo-classical styles; residential structures express similar designs in wood. Commercial history is linked closely with transportation, evolutions in roads, stagecoach routes and the railroad. In particular, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (Southern) transformed the rural county seat to a major trading and shipping point along the Piedmont corridor. Military history is represented with the home of Revolutionary War General Edward Stevens and Civil War Confederate General Ambrose Powell Hill. Due to its strategic location, the town served as a staging area and hospital center for several generals and armies on both sides of the Civil War during the decisive battles of Brandy Station and Cedar (Slaughter) Mountain, and the headquarters of Union General Ulysses S. Grant and his Army of the Potomac during the winter of 1863-1864.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

By act of the Virginia Assembly in 1759, the town of Fairfax (called Culpeper after 1870) was founded. Located on twenty-seven acres of Robert Coleman's land, the town plot was surveyed for forty one-half-acre lots, four per block. Main streets were to be sixty feet wide (Coleman, which is now Main Street, and Davis Street) while others were to be thirty feet wide. East Street and West Street were the boundaries parallel to Main Street while Spencer, Cameron, Culpeper, Locust and Stevens Streets were laid perpendicular to Main Street.

About 1822 several more blocks to the north and south of the original plot were added. Development spread east to meet the railroad after its construction in 1853. Between the Civil War and the turn of the century more land (outside the historic district) was annexed to fill in the traditional geographic boundaries of the tributaries of Mountain Run. In 1968, the town annexed several square miles of suburban land to achieve its present size.

Unfortunately, during the Civil War many of the original county court records were lost or destroyed. These included the surveys that George Washington had done between 1749 and 1752 during his first public commission surveying the newly created County of Culpeper for Lord Fairfax, for whom Culpeper was originally named. The road records

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Elder, William L. Culpeper, A Pictorial History. (Virginia Beach, VA: The Penning Company), 1976.
- Keller, Genevieve. Designating Local Landmarks: Town Imagery in Culpeper, Virginia. Master's Thesis, University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Virginia, 1975.
(See Continuation Sheet No. 30, Item 9)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 37 Acres

Quadrangle name Culpeper East, VA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References Culpeper West, VA

A

1	7	2	3	8	8	2	0	4	2	6	2	5	9	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

1	8	2	3	9	0	4	0	4	2	6	2	3	3	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

1	7	2	3	8	7	6	0	4	2	6	2	0	5	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

1	7	2	3	8	3	4	0	4	2	6	2	2	0	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

1	7	2	3	8	3	2	0	4	2	6	2	5	0	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification (See Continuation Sheet No. 31, Item 10)

Beginning at a point at the S.E. corner of the intersection of Nelson's Alley and W. Cameron Street

thence 500' E. along the southerly edge of W. Cameron Street to a point (1);

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ed Fox, Richard Laub, Douglas McVarish, Marc Wagner

organization National Preservation Institute date 6 June 1986

street & number Pension Building, Judiciary Sq., NW telephone (202) 393-0038

city or town Washington state District of Columbia 20001

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

H. Bryan Mitchell, Director

title Division of Historic Landmarks

date August 28, 1987

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Culpeper Historic District, Town of Culpeper, Culpeper County, VA
Continuation sheet No. 2 Item number 7

refaced in stucco while others, such as the warehouses on South Commerce Street, were clad in sheet metal.

The 1904 brick Southern Railway Station (now Amtrak) at 109 South Commerce Street is a major focal point in the district with its large, double-hipped, over-hanging roof supported by massive carved brackets and capped by curled crests.

Between Main Street and Commerce Street, the attached commercial buildings on East Davis Street created a unified late 19th-century and early 20th-century streetscape with several similar features including brick construction, metal shed roofs, ornamental brickwork, three step or pyramid step parapets, segmental arch windows, stringcourses, and painted wall signs. Fine examples include 104 East Davis Street with Romanesque windows in recessed bays, 140 East Davis Street with brick diamond detailing, 150-152 East Davis Street with elaborate geometric brick detailing, 154 East Davis Street with triple segmented arch windows, 171 East Davis Street with terra cotta detailing in a stepped pyramid parapet, 195 East Davis Street with a large painted wall sign, 226 East Davis Street with a dentil brick parapet and 237 and 253 East Davis Street with contrasting color brick details.

The same building themes contribute to the streetscape on Main Street: decorative brick corbeling at 112-116 South Main Street; brick lozenges on 118 North Main Street; wooden scrollwork as a window detail at 138 North Main Street; and the cast-iron columns and pressed tin cornice of 154 West Davis Street owes its development mainly to professional and government offices. Buildings still retain a similar sense of streetscape; 119-123 West Davis Street with segmental arches and quoins; 127 West Davis Street with corbeled brick parapets; 131-133 West Davis Street with ornamental cast block; and 145-149 West Davis Street with segmental arches and a brick sign frame.

Two larger scale buildings on East Davis Street show signs of harmonious but more eclectic tastes. The Farmers & Merchants Bank Block at 125 East Davis Street (c. 1900) has an arcade of windows in the stone second story and is capped by an ornate wooden cornice with the names of the original tenants inscribed in the three cornice vaults. The brick 1902 Masonic Building at 201 East Davis Street also has an ornamental parapet with finials and a second-story arcade of windows. It also has rusticated composite columns supporting the second floor jetty and a central bay pediment with returns, dentils and bull's-eye window.

Two of the four buildings at the center of town (intersection of Main and Davis Streets) serve as commercial landmarks. The 1898 Booton Building (now Gayhearts) at 101 East Davis Street has an Italianate wood cornice, cast-iron pilasters, a truncated first-floor dormer and a corner wooden towerette. At 102 South Main Street is the stone c. 1912, American Renaissance Second National Bank with a truncated corner entrance flanked by colossal Doric columns.

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the district have central front gables; 113 East Locust Street; 206 North East Street; 306 and 310 South East Street, both of which have pointed arch windows in the gable.

Italianate-style houses are represented by 202 East Spencer Street with its front tower and oculus inside an eight-pointed star, and 206 East Spencer Street with its paired windows. The finest example of this style is the A.P. Hill Boyhood Home at 102 North Main Street which is the only property in the district already listed on the National Register of Historic Places due to its historical associations and architectural significance.

Several Queen Anne-style houses are also in the district: 318 South East Street with a sunburst pattern in the gable peak; 302 North East Street with its full verandah of Tuscan columns and gazebo; 210 East Spencer Street with a verandah with Tuscan columns and a Queen Anne-style sash window; and 118 North West Street which has a verandah with turned posts, brackets and patterned shingles in the gable.

The frame American Foursquare houses at 114 and 118 South West Street are nearly identical with their pyramidal roofs and gabled central dormers. A brick American Foursquare house with pressed tin shingles and front and side hipped gables is located at 306 North East Street.

The only Bungalow-style house in the district is at 320 North East Street with its pedimented gable front porch and textured shingles. Other examples of the Bungalow style are found outside the district.

Three late 19th-century brick apartment units are on West Street near the courthouse. 104-108 South West Street has a two story porch with Tuscan columns and segmental arch windows; 102 North West Street has segmental arch windows and Italianate bracketing; and 106 North West Street has a fine Italianate door front.

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(204-20)

INVENTORY SUMMARY OF STRUCTURES

	<u>East Cameron Street</u>	-25	128	-61	127
	-100 Block	-26	129	-62	131-133
-1	103-111 (NC)	-27	130	-63	132
-2	119-121	-28	140	-64	139 (NC)
-3	123 (NC)	-29	141	-65	145-149
		-30	142	-66	151-153 (NC)
	<u>North Commerce Street</u>	-31	145	-67	155
	-100 Block	-32	146-148 (NC)	-68	Culpeper County (204-1) Courthouse
-4	101-103	-33	149		
-5	105	-34	150-152		
	-200 Block	-35	154		
-6	201	-36	155 (NC)		<u>North East Street</u>
		-37	158-162	-69	-100 Block
	<u>South Commerce Street</u>	-38	163-167	-70	114 (204-9)
	-100 Block	-39	170-172	-71	115 (204-3)
-7	109	-40	171	-72	118
-8	110	-41	176	-73	-200 Block
-9	112	-42	195 (204-10)	-74	201
-10	114		-200 Block	-75	202
		-43	201	-76	206
	<u>East Culpeper Street</u>	-44	202	-77	210
	-100 Block	-45	214-216 (NC)	-78	214
-11	101	-46	215	-79	-300 Block
-12	109-111 (NC)	-47	219	-80	302
-13	110	-48	226	-81	306
-14	117 (NC)	-49	230-234	-82	320
	-200 Block	-50	237		
-15	216	-51	246-250		<u>South East Street</u>
-16	218 (204-17)	-52	249	-83	-100 Block
	-300 Block	-53	253	-84	109
-17	301	-54	254-258	-85	114
		-55	267	-86	115-125
	<u>East Davis Street</u>	-56	271	-87	-200 Block
	-100 Block	-57	277-279	-88	201
-18	101		-300 Block	-89	205 (NC)
-19	102	-58	302 (204-18)	-90	206
-20	104			-91	209
-21	105		<u>West Davis Street</u>		211-115 (NC)
-22	106		-100 Block		-300 Block
-23	107 (NC)	-59	118	-88	301
-24	125	-60	119-123	-89	301A
				-90	302
				-91	306

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East Cameron Street

100 Block

*103-111 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1950.

Concrete block; 1 story; 5 bays; shed roof with parapet (standing seam metal). Noncontributing.

119-121 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1930s

Brick (5 course American bond); 1 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof with parapet (standing seam metal). Noncontributing.

*123 Commercial (warehouse), Vernacular, c. 1940.

Concrete block; 1 story; 8 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof with parapet (standing seam metal). Noncontributing.

North Commerce Street

100 Block

101-103 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1910.

Brick (unexposed); 2 story; 5 bay; shed roof with parapet; first story is a double entry wood storefront with dentil cornice; second story is clad in patterned shingle motif; central signboard; dentiled wooden parapet cornice with urn finials; building follows street curvature.

105 (Culpeper Produce Company) Industrial, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (8 course American bond); 2 story, 5 bays; shed roof with ornamental wooden parapet; segmental arch openings; painted wall sign.

Corner Wausau & Commerce Streets Vacant Lot

128-132 Vacant Lot

200 Block

201 Commercial (warehouse), Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (6 course American bond); 2 story, 4 bay (asymmetrical); shed roof with three step parapet; segmental arch windows; second story brick offsets; concrete block addition the north; "S" shaped tie rod ends.

South Commerce Street

100 Block

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108 Vacant Lot

109 (Southern Railway Station) Transportation, Vernacular, 1904.
Brick (8 course American bond); 1 story; 9 bays; double-hipped roof with curled crests on main section, gable roof on loading dock; roof overhang supported by massive brackets. Culpeper Station was major impetus for commercial growth. Now an Amtrak station.

110 Commercial (warehouse), Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof with 3 stepped parapet; segmental arch windows on second story; rusticated northeast corner; extensive alteration of first and second stories.

112 Commercial (warehouse), Vernacular, early 20th century.
Wood frame (sheet metal cladding); 2 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof; building follows angle of the lot.

114 Commercial (warehouse), Vernacular, early 20th century.
Wood frame (sheet metal cladding in a clapboard pattern); 2 story; 2 bays; shed roof with parapet; entrances on both corner facades.

East Culpeper Street

100 Block

101 Commercial (office building), Colonial Revival, c. 1920.
Brick (7 course American bond); 3 story; 7 bays (central bay recessed); flatroof; rounded arch windows on second floor, splayed lintels with keystones on third floor; central bay Palladian windows; classically styled cornice. Culpeper's first office building.

*109-111 Commercial (shop), Vernacular, c. 1960.
Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 4 bays; front end gable roof (asphalt shingle). Noncontributing.

110 Commercial (warehouse), Vernacular, c. 1900.
Wood frame (sheet metal cladding); 2 story; 1 bay wide, 2 bays long; gable roof (standing seam metal); pointed arch central chimney.

112 Vacant Lot

*117 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1940.
Concrete block (permastone - ashlar style siding); 1 story; 4 bays; gable roof with stepped parapet (asphalt shingle); awning. Noncontributing.

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123 Vacant Lot

133 Commercial (garage), Vernacular, c. 1920.

Brick (6 course American); 1 story; 4 bays; shed roof with corbeled brick parapet; segmental arch windows and doors; original doors altered; side carport addition. Includes outbuilding: second quarter of 20th-century; corrugated metal storage and workshop structure. Noncontributing (outbuilding only).

200 Block

210 Vacant Lot

216 Commercial (vacant), Vernacular, c. 1930.

Concrete block; 1 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof with stepped parapet (standing seam metal); painted wall sign.

218 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.

Brick (6 course American bond); 3 story; 3 bay (asymmetrical); shed roof with parapet; corbeled brick cornice; first floor extensively altered.

300 Block

301 (Culpeper Grocery) Industrial (warehouse), Vernacular, c. 1920.

Steel Frame (encased concrete) with glass and brick curtain walls; 3 story; 4 bays; flat roof with battlement parapet and terra cotta caps; painted wall signs.

East Davis Street

100 Block

101 Boonton Building, (now Gayhearts) Commercial, Vernacular, 1898.

Brick (7 course American bond); 3 story; 3 bays on Davis Street, 9 on Main Street; shed roof with Italianate wood cornice parapet; hood molds over windows in recessed bays; truncated first floor corner and cast-iron pilasters, star-shaped tie rod ends; awnings; corner sign and towerette; first floor extensively remodeled.

102 (Newberry's) Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1909.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story, 4 bays on Davis Street; 8 bays on Main Street; shed roof with stepped side parapet; decorative brick corbeling at cornice; first floor extensively remodeled. Newberry's store also occupies 104 and 106 East Davis Street.

104 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.

Brick; 2 story; 3 bays; shed roof with corbeled brick parapet; Romanesque windows on second floor in recessed bays; first floor extensively remodeled.

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105 (Cline Brothers Building), Vernacular, 1898.

Brick (7 course American bond); 2 story; 3 bays; shed roof with parapet; dentiled wooden cornice at first floor; segmental arch windows; painted wall sign; patterned brick cornice; first floor modernized.

106 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1950.

Brick, 2 story; 2 bays; shed roof with simple parapet; first floor modernized.

*107 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900 (remodeled with new facade c. 1950).

Brick (enameled metal cladding); 2 story; 3 bays; shed roof with parapet.
Noncontributing.

125 (Farmers & Merchants Bank Block) Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Stone (dressed ashlar); 2 story; 3 bays (9 windows); shed roof with eclectic wooden parapet; arcaded windows on second floor; names of original tenants in cornice arches; first floor extensively remodeled.

128 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (stretcher bond) and enameled steel first floor; 3 story; 3 bays; brick string-courses and stepped brick parapet; brick wall sign frame between second and third floors.

129 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 6 bays (double unit store block); shed roof with corbeled brick parapet; brick wall sign frames; altered first floor.

130 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 3 bays; segmental arch windows; elaborate brick parapet; altered first floor.

140 Commercial, Vernacular, C. 1890.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 4 bays; shed roof with brick dentil parapet; canopy (standing seam metal); diamond motif above second story; original store front entrance.

141 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.

Brick (7 course American bond); 2 story; 4 bays; shed roof with brick dentil parapet; segmental arch windows; first floor modernized.

142 (A&N Store) Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 3 bays; shed roof with ornate corbeled brick parapet; double segmental arch windows; neon wall sign and fixed hanging sign.

145 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 3 bays; shed roof with pressed tin scroll work

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176 (Culpeper Baptist Church) Religious, Romanesque Revival, 1894.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 4 front bays, 5 side bays; gable roof (asphalt shingles); elaborate brickwork and terra cotta in a variety of Romanesque and geometric patterns; Romanesque arches on doors and windows; side clerestory; belltower; 3-story rear addition.

195 (Yowell's Hardware) Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1850.

Brick (6 course American bond); 1-1/2 story; 7 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof with parapet; raised concrete walkway, awning and iron fence added in 1980 rehabilitation; painted wall sign. Used as a prison during Civil War.

200 Block

201 (Masonic Building) Commercial, Vernacular, 1902.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 6 bays; flat roof with ornamental parapet and bulbed finials; rusticated Composite columns supporting extended second floor; central bay pediment with returns and bull's-eye window.

202 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1880.

Brick (stucco siding); 2 story; 5 bays on Davis Street, 2 on East Street, truncated bay at corner; window hood molds; wood cornice and bracketing; remodeled first floor.

*214-216 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (modern enameled metal cladding); 2 story; 2 bays; flat roof with parapet; facade extensively altered. Noncontributing.

215 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (7 course American Bond); 2 story; 3 bays; flat roof with decorative brick parapet; segmental arch on second-story windows; first-story decorative pressed tin cornice.

219 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (6 course American bond); 3 story; 5 bays; shed roof with Classical tripartite brick parapet and wooden cornice pilasters and lozenges between window; first floor remodeled.

226 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof with dentil brick parapets; canopy; segmental arch openings.

230-234 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof with decorative brick parapet; canopy; segmental arch openings; "S" shaped tie rod ends.

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237 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.

Brick (6 course American bond); 2 story; 4 bays; shed roof with decorative brick cornice; original plate glass and wooden storefront; segmental arch windows in contrasting color brick; decorative diamond motif in contrasting color brick. Similar to 253.

246-250 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1920.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 4 bays (double unit storeblock); shed roof with parapet; central recessed double entry; recessed window bays with corbeled brick; metal awnings.

249 (Old Fairfax Theatre) Commercial, Vernacular, early 20th century.

Brick (6 course American); 2 story; 5 bays; flat roof with parapet; original first floor doorways; (second story windows blocked in when third story removed c. 1950); second-story framed brick wall sign.

253 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 4 bays; shed roof with decorative brick cornice; segmental arch windows in contrasting color brick; diamond motif. Similar to 237.

254-258 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1920.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 4 bays; flat roof with decorative brick parapet; double wooden first floor cornice; pilasters between second floor windows with keystone motifs.

267 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (plate glass storefront and multi-shaped pressed tin shingles above); 1 story; 3 bays; shed roof with pressed tin parapet.

271 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 10 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof with parapet; simple cornice and pilasters; first floor substantially remodeled.

277-279 Commercial, Vernacular, early 20th century.

Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 6 bays (double unit storefront); shed roof with parapet; decorative wooden cornice with finials.

300 Block

302 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 6 bays on Davis Street, 4 bays on Commerce Street; flat roof; cast iron pilasters and first floor cornice; wall sign lozenges; pressed tin and wooden decorative cornice; segmental arch second-floor windows.

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East Davis Street Alley (North Side)

Un-numbered outbuilding; first quarter of 20th century; 2 story; cinder block with wood lean-to.

West Davis Street

100 Block

118 (Municipal Building and Firehouse) Government, Colonial Revival, 1928.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 3 bays; front end gable (standing seam metal); dentil pediment with bull's-eye window; tower with arched windows and hipped pyramidal roof; building name below beltcourse; first story altered when firehouse relocated.

119-123 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 4 bays; shed roof with corbeled brick parapet; segmental arches over openings; transom over doors; corner quoins.

127 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 4 bays; shed roof with corbeled brick parapet; segmental arches over second-floor windows; "S" shaped tie rod end at cornice.

131-133 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Ornamental concrete block; 1 story; shed roof with brick parapet; metal overhang.

132 (County Jail & Sheriff's Office) Government, Vernacular, 1908.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2-1/2 story; 3 bays; hipped roof with dormers (slate); front and side porch with Doric columns; side tower with pyramid roof; quoins and battlement motifs in stone on jail end (rear); wrought iron fence around this building and courthouse square.

*139 Commercial (office), Vernacular, c. 1960.
Brick (Flemish bond); 2 story; 3 bays; flat roof with corbeled brick and wooden parapet; Colonial Revival, broken pediment center doorways and a bow window on first floor; round headed windows on floor with colored brick voussoirs. Noncontributing.

145-149 Commercial (office), Vernacular, c. 1890.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 5 bays; flat roof with corbeled brick parapet; segmental arch openings on first floor; quoins; brick sign frame; left side bay formerly was an alleyway entrance.

*151-153 (Culpeper Fire Department and Rescue Squad) Governmental, c. 1950.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 5 bays; flat roof with concrete cap pediment.
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*155 Commercial (office), Colonial Revival, mid-20th century.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story (raised basement and entry); 3 bays; flat roof with parapet; false dentil cornice and triangular pediment over central bays; Colonial Revival door treatment (pilasters, entablature, broken pediment). Noncontributing.

Courthouse Green (Confederate Soldiers War Memorial), Monument, 1911.
Smooth and rough cut stone base; stone statue; landscaping; central piece of Courthouse Square.

Courthouse (Government) Jefferson^{ian} Revival, 1874, Sam Proctor, architect.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 3 bays; gabled roof; classical portico with paired Ionic brick columns; plain triangular pediment; full entablature with dentils and modillions; round arched colossal windows and brick pilasters with stone capitals; 4-faced clock tower; octagonal cupola with metal roof.

North East Street

100 Block

114 (Culpeper Female Academy) Residential, Greek Revival, c. 1830.
Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2-1/2 story; 3 bays; front gable roof (standing seam metal); Classical Revival porch with Doric columns and heavy brackets; triangular pediment on gable with lunette surrounded by a willow motif. Location of one of the region's first female schools.

115 (St. Stephen's Episcopal Church) Religious, originally 1821, remodeled 1861, 1916, Gothic Revival.
Brick (various bonding patterns); 1 story; 3 front bays; 4 side bays; gable roof (standing seam metal); brackets under cornice and eaves; Italianate spire; facade remodeled 1861; north chapel and arcade added in 1916, modern addition to rear; small side graveyard; wrought iron fence and gate, oldest extant church building in Culpeper.

118 Educational (school) formerly church, Greek Revival, c. 1840.
Brick (stretcher bond) painted white; 2 story; 3 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingle) brick quoins; center and side doorways with entablatures; triangular pediment with returns and dentils and center oculus.

200 Block

201 (The Columns - Ann Wingfield School) Residential (apartments), originally a high school, Neo-classical, 1929.
Brick (5 course American bond); 3 story (raised basement); 5 bays; flat roof with parapet; colossal Ionic portico supporting dentiled triangular pediment; extensively remodeled 1985 to apartments, changed fenestration pattern.

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206 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Wood frame (stucco siding); 2-1/2 story, 3 bays (asymmetrical); end gable with central front gable (asphalt shingles). Bungalow-style porch; brackets under central gable; rear additions. Includes outbuilding; c. 1920, garage.

202 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 3 bays; hipped pyramidal roof (standing seam metal); Bungalow-style porch with stick style decorations; 3-story addition to rear.

210 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2-1/2 story; 2 bays; hipped roof with protruding tower bay (standing seam metal); front and side verandah with Tuscan columns; tower has arched window in a pressed tin tympanum; segmental arch openings.

214 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1890.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2-1/2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof with end cross gable (standing seam metal); Victorian porch, with turned posts, simple porch rail and pediment cap; segmental arch openings; wrought iron fence.

300 Block

302 Detached house, Queen Anne, c. 1890.

Wood frame (weather board); 2-1/2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof with end cross gable (standing seam metal); verandah with Tuscan columns, side gazebo corner with octagonal roof; gable dormer; half-timbering motif in porch entry pediment and end gable; wrought iron fence and gate. Includes two outbuildings; one late 19th-century servants quarters and one early 20th-century garage.

306 Detached house, American Foursquare, c. 1920.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped pyramidal roof (pressed tin metal shingles); front and side hipped gables; front porch with Tuscan columns; rear additions.

320 Detached house, Bungalow-style, c. 1920.

Brick (stretcher bond); 1-1/2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); front gable (standing seam metal); side gable dormers; Bungalow-style porch with pediment gable textured shingles in gable; rusticated stone wall.

South East Street

100 Block

109 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (6 course American bond); vertical wood/siding and plate glass storefront; 1

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story; 3 bays (recessed central entrance); gable with flat parapet (standing seam metal); segmental arch windows on north side of structure.

114 Commercial (warehouse), Vernacular, c. 1930.

Wood frame (corrugated sheet metal cladding); 1 story; 2 bays; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 metal chimney stacks.

115-125 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (6 course American bond); 2 story; 5 bays; shed roof with corbeled brick front parapet and side stepped parapet; segmental arches over windows and doors; recessed window bays on second story.

200 Block

209 Vacant Lot used for farm equipment display.

201 (Swans') Commercial, c. 1910.

Brick (stretcher bond); 3 story (third story is a false parapet); 7 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof; star-shaped tie rod ends; segmental arches over windows; painted wall sign; side additions.

*205 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1980.

Brick (stretcher bond); with plate glass window front; 1 story; 5 bays; gable roof (standing seam metal), porch with turned posts. Noncontributing.

206 Detached house, Vernacular, mid-19th century.

Wood frame (weather board cladding); 2 story; 3 bays; side gable with central front gable roof (standing metal seam); modern stoop; transom and sidelights door surround; rear additions.

209 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Wood frame (stucco and aluminum siding); 2 story; 3 bays (central bay freight loft on second floor); shed roof, facade modernized.

*211-215 Commercial, Vernacular, early 20th century (remodeled c. 1980).

Wood frame (shingle, brick, and board and batten cladding); 2 story; 5 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof (false mansard); substantially altered. Noncontributing.

300 Block

301 (Culpeper Planing Mill) Industrial, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (6 course American bond); 2 story; 3 bays; gable roof with pyramid stepped parapet; segmental arch windows; star-shaped tie rod ends; painted wall sign; side additions.

See Continuation Sheet No. 18, Item 7

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301a Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Wood frame (weatherboarding and vertical siding); 2 story; 5 front bays, 4 side bays; gable roof with side ell (standing seam metal); extensively remodeled first floor and north side.

302 See Continuation Sheet No. 25

306 Detached house, Vernacular, late 19th century.

Wood frame (weather board cladding); 2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); end gable with central front gable roof (standing seam metal); pointed arch window in front gable; simple Victorian porch with Tuscan columns; 1-story rear addition. Includes outbuilding; one early 20th-century storage shed.

310 Detached house, Vernacular, late 19th century.

Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); end gable with central front gable roof (standing seam metal) pointed arch window in front gable; simple Victorian porch with Tuscan columns and square balusters; 1-story rear addition.

313 Commercial (warehouse), Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays; gable roof with pyramid stepped parapet (standing seam metal); original openings blocked up; painted wall sign.

314 Detached house, Vernacular, late 19th century.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical), side gable with end cross gable roof (asphalt shingles); simple Victorian porch with Tuscan columns; segmental arches over windows; transom and sidelights on door surround; 1-story rear addition.

315 Vacant Lot

318 Detached house, Vernacular, late 19th century.

Wood frame (asbestos shingle cladding); 2 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical); front gable roof (standing seam metal); simple Victorian porch with Tuscan columns; sunburst detail in gable peak; 1-story rear addition. Includes outbuilding; one early 20th-century storage shed.

East Edmondson Street

100 Block

113 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1870.

Wood frame (weatherboard cladding); 2 story; 2 bays; front end gable (standing seam metal); porch addition; elaborate bargeboard at eaves, doorway, and windows; diamond window in gable.

117 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1870.

Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical); front end gable roof

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(standing seam metal); shed roof front porch with turned columns; 1-story rear addition.

121 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1850.

Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 story; 3 bays; low side gable roof (standing seam metal); hipped roof porch with Doric columns; 2-story rear additions.

125 Commercial (reconverted garage), Vernacular, early 20th century.

Brick (stretcher bond); vertical wood siding; 1 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (asphalt shingles).

East Locust Street

100 Block

113 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1870.

Wood frame (asbestos shingle cladding); 2 story; 3 bays; gable roof with central front gable (standing seam metal); porch with turned posts.

200 Block

*204 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1970.

Wood frame (board and batten cladding); 1 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof with 3 step parapet (standing seam metal). Noncontributing.

North Main Street

100 Block

102 (A.P. Hill Boyhood Home) commercial/residential, Italianate c. 1770 originally, remodeled 1889 by Dr. J.B. Gorrell.

Brick (stretcher bond on remodeled first floor, c. 1970, Flemish bond elsewhere); 3 story; 5 front bays, 7 side bays on West Davis Street; hipped roof with belvedere; segmental arches on first floor, splayed lintels on second, jack arches on third, arched windows in belvedere; heavy Italianate bracketing and cornice at roof line and on belvedere; wood cornice above first floor. Individually listed on National Register as boyhood home of Civil War General Ambrose Powell Hill, formerly home of Revolutionary War General Edward Stevens. Prominent downtown landmark.

*114 Commercial (office), Vernacular, c. 1960.

Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); false mansard roof (asphalt shingle). Noncontributing.

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118 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (stretcher bond); first floor remodeled in vertical wood siding and enameled metal; 2 story; 4 bays; shed roof with parapet; segmental arches over second floor windows; brick wall sign frame; lozenges below and between windows.

*128 Commercial, Contemporary, c. 1970.

Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 1 bay; shed roof with parapet; arched doorway and multicolored bricks on alleyway infill store. Noncontributing.

*131-151 Commercial (bank and office), Georgian Revival, 1955, 1967 addition.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 8 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (slate) with 4 front and 4 side gable dormers; jack arches; elaborate Georgian Revival door frame; corner clock. Noncontributing.

138 Commercial (office), Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof with parapet; segmental arches over doors and windows; decorative circular motif in second-floor window top rails; metal bonding first-floor cornice and parapet. Although extensively rehabilitated, building still consistent with streetscape and contributing to district.

142-146 Commercial (offices & shops), Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 6 bays (double shop building); shed roof with elaborate patterned brick cornice; left side recessed central entrance shop, right side segmental arch openings with decorative circular motif in window top rails; geometric transoms.

154 (Main Street Market) Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1920.

Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays (recessed central entrance); shed roof with patterned brick wall sign frame; cast-iron columns and plate glass storefront; decorative pressed tin cornice.

South Main Street

100 Block

102 (Second National Bank) Commercial (bank), American Renaissance, 1912.

Stone (granite block); 2 story; 6 bays on South Main Street; 8 bays on West Davis Street; flat roof with terra cotta capped parapet; truncated corner entrance flanked by colossal Doric columns and electric sign canopy; stone watertable, and beltcourses; massive stone cornice at parapet.

112-116 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (6 course American bond), plate glass and enameled metal first story; 2 story; 3

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121 Detached house (rear of 117), Vernacular, c. 1850.

Wood frame (asphalt shingle and stucco siding); 2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); side gable roof (standing seam metal); central chimney; simple door hood; rear and side additions.

200 Block

202 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1850.

Wood frame (weatherboard cladding); 2 story; 3 bays (central, 3-story campanile with pyramid roof); side gable roof (standing metal seam); hipped roof porch with lattice work and geometric balustrade; Italianate door surround; bull's-eye window in campanile set in 8 pointed star; heavy bracketing at cornice; rear telescoping additions.

206 Detached house, Italianate, c. 1870.

Wood frame (weatherboard cladding); 2 story; 3 bays; "L" shaped plan; side gable and end cross gable roof (asphalt shingles); front porch with square posts and ornamental capitals and brackets (partially enclosed); bay window on first floor, paired window with triangular pediment on second, and round headed window on third in the ell; paired brackets at cornice.

210 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1890.

Wood frame (weatherboard cladding); 2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof with side ell (standing metal seam); front verandah with rounded bay on ell, Doric column posts, and turned balusters; pedimented gable with multi-paned window in ell; wrought iron fence and gate.

214 Detached house, Greek Revival, c. 1850.

Wood frame (weatherboard cladding); 2 story; 3 bays; low hipped roof (standing seam metal); flanking end chimneys 3/4 exposed on end; front porch with Doric columns; transom and sidelights in door surround. Includes outbuilding; early 20th-century garage.

South side of East Spencer Street between East and Commerce Streets, vacant lot; formerly the Culpeper High School; demolished 1985.

300 Block

307 Industrial (warehouse), Vernacular, c. 1920.

Concrete block; 2 story; gable roof (standing metal seam) with stepped parapet; side additions.

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Waters Place

227 Commercial (warehouse), Vernacular, c. 1920.
Concrete block; 2 story; 9 bays (asymmetrical) shed roof with stepped parapet.

Vacant Lot (no number assigned)

Vacant Lot (no number assigned)

Wausau Place

300 Block

301-303 Industrial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (6 course American bond); 2 story; 5 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof with stepped parapet; corrugated sheet metal shed porch with enclosed bays; segmental arched windows.

305 Industrial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (6 course American bond); 2 story, 3 bays; shed roof with 3 step parapet; segmental arch windows.

307 Industrial (warehouse), Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (6 course American bond); 1 story; 5 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof with 3 step parapet; segmental arch windows and door; star-shaped tie rod ends.

309 Industrial (warehouse), Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (6 course American bond); central front gable with clerestory windows over flanking shed roof side bays (standing seam metal roof) segmental arch windows and doors; star-shaped tie rod ends; rear addition.

*325 Commercial, Vernacular, mid-20th century.
Concrete block and sheet metal cladding; 1 story; 9 bays (asymmetrical). Modern commercial/agricultural processing center. Noncontributing.

330 Commercial (service station), Vernacular, c. 1920.
Brick and concrete block; 1 story 4 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (standing seam metal); porte cochere.

North West Street

100 Block

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102 Residential (apartment units), Vernacular, c. 1880.

Brick (7 course American bond), 2-1/2 story; 5 bays (asymmetrical) shed roof with parapet; porch with turned posts and simple balusters; segmental arch openings, star-shaped tie rod ends; Italianate bracketing in cornice; 2-story rear addition. Includes outbuilding; early 20th-century garage.

106 Residential (apartment units), Vernacular, c. 1880.

Brick (6 course American bond); 2 story; 3 bays; shed roof with parapet; Victorian porch with turned posts and balusters, jigsawed bracketing; Italianate central door front on first and second floors; bracketing in cornice.

114 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1860.

Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 story, 3 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingle); Greek Revival portico with pillars; sides lights in door surround; rear additions. Includes outbuilding; mid-20th-century shed which is noncontributing.

118 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1880.

Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); side gable with end cross gable (standing seam metal); front and side verandah, turned posts and balusters, jigsaw bracket work; saw tooth pendants; bull's-eye window and pressed tin fish scale shingles in gable; 1 story rear addition. Includes two outbuildings; late 19th-century servants' quarters and an early 20th-century garage.

South West Street

100 Block

104-108 Residential (apartment unit), Vernacular, c. 1900.

Brick (stretcher, bond); 2 story; 5 bays; shed roof with wooden cornice, side 3 step parapet; 2-story porch, Tuscan columns, second floor enclosed; segmental arches over openings; star-shaped tie rod ends.

*110 Commercial (office), c. 1950.

Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays; flat roof with parapet; Colonial Revival door surround (pilasters, broken triangular pediment, and lanterns). Noncontributing.

114 Detached house, American Foursquare, c. 1920.

Wood frame (asbestos shingles); 2 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, pyramid roof (standing seam metal); front porch with turned columns and simple balustrade; gabled, central dormer; 2 story additions, similar to 118. Includes outbuilding; c. 1920 garage.

118 Detached house, American Foursquare, c. 1920.

Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical); hipped pyramid roof

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(standing seam metal); front porch with turned columns and simple balustrade; gabled central dormer; similar to 114.

200 Block

202 (Antioch Baptist Church) Religious, Gothic Revival, c. 1886.

Wood frame (weatherboard cladding); 1 story, 1 front bay, 4 side bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (asphalt shingle); belltower with conical roof; pointed arch, windows and doors; 1-story rear addition; wrought iron fence.

South East Street - continued

302: Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard and vertical siding); 2 story; 5 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (standing seam metal); modern plate glass windows added.

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were also lost but available maps show most of the roads to other towns had been laid out by the early part of the 19th century.

In addition to being a court town, Culpeper also grew as a trading center when the Orange and Alexandria Railroad was extended to Culpeper in 1853. Commercial development followed along Davis Street. Another major transportation change that affected the town was the rerouting of the main road to Warrenton from Brandy Road by extending Main Street over Mountain Run in the early part of the 20th century. This improvement and the traffic that followed changed the residential character of Main Street to auto-related businesses. In the 1960s the U.S. Routes 29 and 15 Bypass around Culpeper drew commercial and residential development to the east and south of the town.

Through the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century, the major activity in Culpeper was local government. Situated at the center of the county, the village was the site of the courthouse (started 1749) and several related structures, including a jail, stocks, gallows and clerk's office. Other businesses such as taverns, liverys and a smithy soon developed. In 1752, a new courthouse was erected at the northeast corner of present Main and Davis Streets. Seven years later, the plat for the town of Fairfax was surveyed so that the courthouse complex would occupy the center of town. By 1795 a post office was established at the village of Culpeper Court House, as the settlement came to be called, in lieu of Fairfax, the name of the seat of Fairfax County.

The town of Fairfax (Culpeper) was incorporated in 1834 at the request of the residential and commercial community of 300 people. An 1835 map shows 36 residences, 3 hotels, 7 stores, 5 doctors, 4 lawyers, 3 tailors, 2 hatters and a blacksmith shop, cabinetmaker, cakebaker, coach factory, hay scales, jeweler, painter, saddler, shoemaker and a wheel right shop in the young town. Commercial activity at that time was centered on Main Street and was mixed with private homes.

Culpeper native, S. William "Extra Billy" Smith, U.S. Senator, Virginia Governor and later Major General of the Confederate Army, extended his stagecoach and mail route, which ran from Washington, D.C. to Georgia, through Culpeper in 1834, linking it to other towns in the Piedmont. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad, however, had a more profound effect on the town after 1853. Manufactured goods and agricultural products now flowed through Culpeper on the track line from Alexandria southwards to Gordonsville.

The presence of the railroad re-oriented commercial warehouse, hotel and residential activity to East Davis Street and areas along the tracks. Traditionally this area around the depot is called the "wharf" because of the busy "shipping" activity there. The current station (109 Commerce Street), now an Amtrak station, was built in 1904 when a second track was laid for the Southern Railroad main line.

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While no major battles were fought in Culpeper, ^{during the Civil War} there were numerous skirmishes and two major battles fought nearby at Brandy Station and Slaughter Mountain. The wharf section of Culpeper, however, was bombarded because it held munition supplies. The old courthouse, churches and several houses were used as hospitals. St. Stephen's Church (115 North East Street) survived the war, but the old Presbyterian Church did not. It was rebuilt with war reparations at its present site at 215 South Main Street in 1868. Yowell's Hardware Store (195 East Davis Street) served as a prisoner of war jail during the conflicts.

Strategically situated between the Shenandoah and the Potomac and on a major Virginia railroad line, the streets and buildings in downtown Culpeper were often visited and occupied by military forces during the Civil War. These included Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson and Union General John Pope in 1862 enroute to and from Slaughter Mountain; Confederate Generals J.E.B. Stuart and W.H.F. "Rooney" Lee during the 1863 Battle of Brandy Station; Union Generals George Meade and Ulysses S. Grant who wintered in the town with the Army of the Potomac in 1863 and 1864; and there were visits by Confederate General Robert E. Lee when his son "Rooney" was recovering from wounds after the first battle of Manassas in 1861.

The house at 102 North Main Street was the home of Confederate General Ambrose Powell "A.P." Hill, Commander of the reserve division at Cedar "Slaughter" Mountain, and leader of forces at the Battles of the Wilderness, Gettysburg, Winchester and others. Edward Stevens was also a major figure in the economy who gallantly fought at the Battles of Brandywine, Camden, Cowpens, Germantown, and laid seige against Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. ^{He} was the original resident in 102 North Main Street which J.B. Gorrell bought and remodeled as an elaborate Italianate-style villa in 1889. The house is known today as the A.P. Hill Boyhood Home.

In 1911, a Confederate Soldier Memorial was dedicated on the courthouse green on West Davis Street to honor Culpeper sons who died for their cause. Just east of the district is the Culpeper National Cemetery dedicated in 1866. It holds 14,000 graves of war dead, mostly from the Battle of Slaughter Mountain.

In 1870, the town of Fairfax officially became the town of Culpeper. The old courthouse was razed and later Samuel Proctor built the present Jeffersonian Revival building in 1874. With the relocation of the court complex, commercial development spread along East Davis Street to fill the vacant courthouse lot.

Although several buildings on Davis Street and Main Street were constructed in the mid-19th century, dating the structures by stylistic architectural features proves difficult. An 1888 building code required that, for fire safety reasons, the building facades had to be faced in brick or stone and the roofs were to be covered in metal or slate. This led to the refacing or replacement of old frame structures on these streets. The fire code is also responsible for the several curious metal clad

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structures at 112 and 114 South Commerce Street, 110 East Culpeper Street and 114 South East Street. This building code, made feasible by the importation of metal siding and brick by railroad, had a profound effect on the architectural unity and style of the Culpeper streetscape and its elaborate brick facades.

Again in the 20th century, the railroad affected the development of Culpeper. With the opening of a second track line in 1904 and the development of refrigerated cars to transport produce, areas around the warehouse became more industrial. Warehouses and shipping terminals were built or rebuilt along South Commerce Street, Waters Place and South East Street in an area called "Fishtown."

The turn-of-the-century business boom also influenced the character of downtown Culpeper. During this period the Davis and Main Street corner developed its distinctive architectural character. The A.P. Hill house (102 North Main Street) was remodeled and enlarged in the Italianate style in 1889. In 1898, the R.F. Booton Building (now Gayhearts), 101 East Davis Street, with its truncated corner entrance and corner towerette was built in an Italianate style. The bank structure at 102 South Main Street replaced the Gothic style Opera House in 1912.

Several other buildings in the district also reflected the high Victorian and later American Renaissance-style rebuilding during this period. In 1894 the Culpeper Baptist Church, 176 East Davis Street, was finished in Romanesque Revival style with elaborate brick and terra cotta detailings. The American Renaissance-style Farmers and Merchants Bank block (125 East Davis Street) was built in stone with a second-floor window arcade and an elaborate wooden parapet with three cornice arches. At 201 East Davis Street, the 1902 yellow brick Masonic building also had unusual e-classical columns supporting a second-floor jetty.

Public buildings in town also responded to the new styles. In 1908 the new jail and sheriff's office (132 West Davis Street) was designed in a high Victorian style with rusticated stone corner battlements and quoins. E.A. Walter designed the Colonial Revival style Culpeper Municipal Building and Firehouse (118 West Davis Street) in 1928 to complete the government center on the north side of West Davis Street. This building also responds architecturally to its function with a decorative hose tower and a front arcade of fire engine doors. The Neo-classical Ann Wingfield School (201 North East Street) built in 1929 is locally named "The Columns" because of its colossal Ionic portico and dentil pediment. It was extensively remodeled in 1985 for residential apartments.

There are a number of noncontributing structures in the district. Some examples such as Leggett Department Store at 205 South Main Street, 139 West Davis Street and 114 North Main Street represent contemporary styles of architecture. Whether it is the false mansard roof of 114 North Main Street or the Colonial Williamsburg style of the bank at 131-151 North Main Street, these buildings do not contribute to the

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Scheel, Eugene, M. Culpeper, A Virginia County's History Through 1920. (Orange, VA: Green Publishers), 1982.

Historic Culpeper: Bicentennial Edition. (Culpeper, VA: Culpeper Historical Society), 1974.

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

(2) A.P. Hill Boyhood Home
DHL File No. 204-6
Listed in NRHP 10/2/73
Division of Historic Landmarks
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

- thence 50' N. crossing W. Cameron Street to a point
(2); thence 25' W. to a point
(3); thence 25' N. to a point
(4); thence 56' E. to a point
(5); thence 51' E. to a point⁽⁶⁾ on the southerly edge of W. Spencer Street;
thence 31' E. along the southerly edge of W. Spencer Street to a point
(7); thence 70' N. crossing W. Spencer Street to a point
(8); thence 37' W. to a point
(9); thence 6' N. to a point
(10); thence 12' W. to a point
(11); thence 56' N. to a point⁽¹²⁾ on the southerly edge of W. Edmondson Street;
thence 157' E. along the southerly edge of W. Edmondson Street to a point⁽¹³⁾ on the
easterly edge of East Street;
thence 20' N. along the easterly edge of East Street to a point
(14); thence 110' E. to a point
(15); thence 25' N. to a point
(16); thence 31' E. to a point
(17); thence 106' S. to a point
(18); thence 40' E. to a point⁽¹⁹⁾ on the westerly edge of Commerce Street;
thence 75' along the westerly edge of Commerce Street to a point⁽²⁰⁾ at the S.W.
corner of the intersection of Commerce Street and E. Spencer Street;
thence 255' E. along the southerly edge of E. Spencer Street crossing Wausau
Place to a point⁽²¹⁾ at the intersection of E. Spencer Street and Fairfax Street near
the Southern Railway;
thence 50' S.E. along the southerly edge of E. Spencer Street crossing the
Southern Railway to the easterly edge of said railway to a point
(22); thence roughly 705' S.W. along the easterly edge of the Southern Railway to a
point⁽²³⁾ on the northerly edge of United States Avenue (E. Stevens Street);
thence 44' N.W. along the northerly edge of United States Avenue (E. Stevens
Street) crossing the Southern Railway to a point
(24); thence 260' W. along the northerly edge of E. Stevens Street to a point
(25); thence 90' N. to a point
(26); thence 25' W. to a point
(27); thence 44' S. to a point
(28); thence 40' W. to a point
(29); thence 82' N. crossing E. Locust Street to a point⁽³⁰⁾ on the easterly edge of
E. Locust Street;
thence 95' W. to a point⁽³¹⁾ at the N.E. corner of the intersection of E. Locust
Street and Main Street;
thence 175' along the easterly edge of Main Street crossing E. Culpeper Street to
a point⁽³²⁾;

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- thence 87' W. crossing Main Street to a point⁽³³⁾ along the easterly edge of an alley parallel to Main Street;
- thence 20' N. along the easterly edge of said alley to a point
- (34); thence 193' W. along the southerly edge of an alley parallel to W. Davis Street crossing West Street to a point⁽³⁵⁾ on the westerly edge of West Street;
- thence 93' S. along the westerly edge of West Street crossing W. Culpeper Street to a point
- (36); thence 94' W. to a point
- (37); thence 25' N. to a point⁽³⁸⁾ on the southerly edge of W. Culpeper Street;
- thence 12' E. along the southerly edge of W. Culpeper Street to a point
- (39); thence 131' N. crossing W. Culpeper Street and W. Davis Street to a point⁽⁴⁰⁾ on the northerly edge of W. Davis Street;
- thence 25' W. along the northerly edge of W. Davis Street to a point⁽⁴¹⁾ at the NE corner of the intersection of Nelson Alley and W. Davis Street;
- thence 56' N.W. along the easterly edge of Nelson Alley to a point
- (42); thence 80' N. along the easterly edge of Nelson Alley to the beginning point⁽⁴³⁾.

containing roughly 37 acres in the Culpeper Historic District.

Boundary Justification

The area within the boundaries of the Culpeper Historic District contains the courthouse complex, several architectural and historically significant buildings and a continuity of buildings and streetscapes that share similar design characteristics and land uses with a minimum of noncontributing properties. West Street, the original town's western boundary, contains the Antioch Baptist Church and contributing houses adjoining the Culpeper County Courthouse complex, with noncontributing buildings to the west. Davis Street, east-west, has as its foci the courthouse complex on the west and the Southern Railway Station on the east and woven between them^{is} a picturesque late 19th-century and turn-of-the-century commercial district.

Main Street contains a number of contributing buildings extending north and south from the Davis Street intersection but is limited by Cameron Street because of a number of parking lots and noncontributing modern structures beyond this boundary. The east side of South Main Street was included because of two particularly significant buildings: 101 East Culpeper Street Office block and the Presbyterian Church. The area across Main Street however, has been excluded because of the parking lot and noncontributing structures.

North East Street, the original eastern boundary, includes several key buildings such as St. Stephen's Church, the Culpeper Female Academy and the Ann Wingfield School and surrounding residential buildings that provide a compatible historic setting. The area north of Edmondson Street contains buildings of later styles and noncontributing

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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Culpeper Historic District, Town of Culpeper, Culpeper County, VA
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buildings not integral to the downtown historic district. Buildings included on South East Street share a residential and commercial use, but homes south of the Stevens Street boundary have a distinctly different and less urban aspect.

Commerce Street, Waters Place and Wausau Place all exhibit a traditional industrial warehouse character brought about by the railroad. These streets contain fine examples of workmanship in their own right. The cross-streets of East Edmondson, East Spencer, East Cameron, East Culpeper and East Locust are included because they serve as east-west streets integral to the town's grid pattern and also contain contributing buildings. Properties on the north side of the 300 block of Spencer Street were not included because their character is dissimilar to the downtown historic district and shares more characteristics common to the Piedmont Street area.

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National Park Service**

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Continuation sheet No. 34

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Listing of Keyed Photographs

Streetscapes

- A. Southern Railway Station Looking South (Neg. No. 8420/13)
- B. S.E. Corner of Davis and Main Streets (Neg. No. 8419/33)
- C. N. Side 100 Block E. Davis Street Looking West (Neg. No. 8403 8403/21A)
- D. E. Side of East and Culpeper Street Looking South (Neg. No. 8403/35A)
- E. W. Side 200 Block N. East Street Looking North (Neg. No. 8403/18A)

Notable Buildings

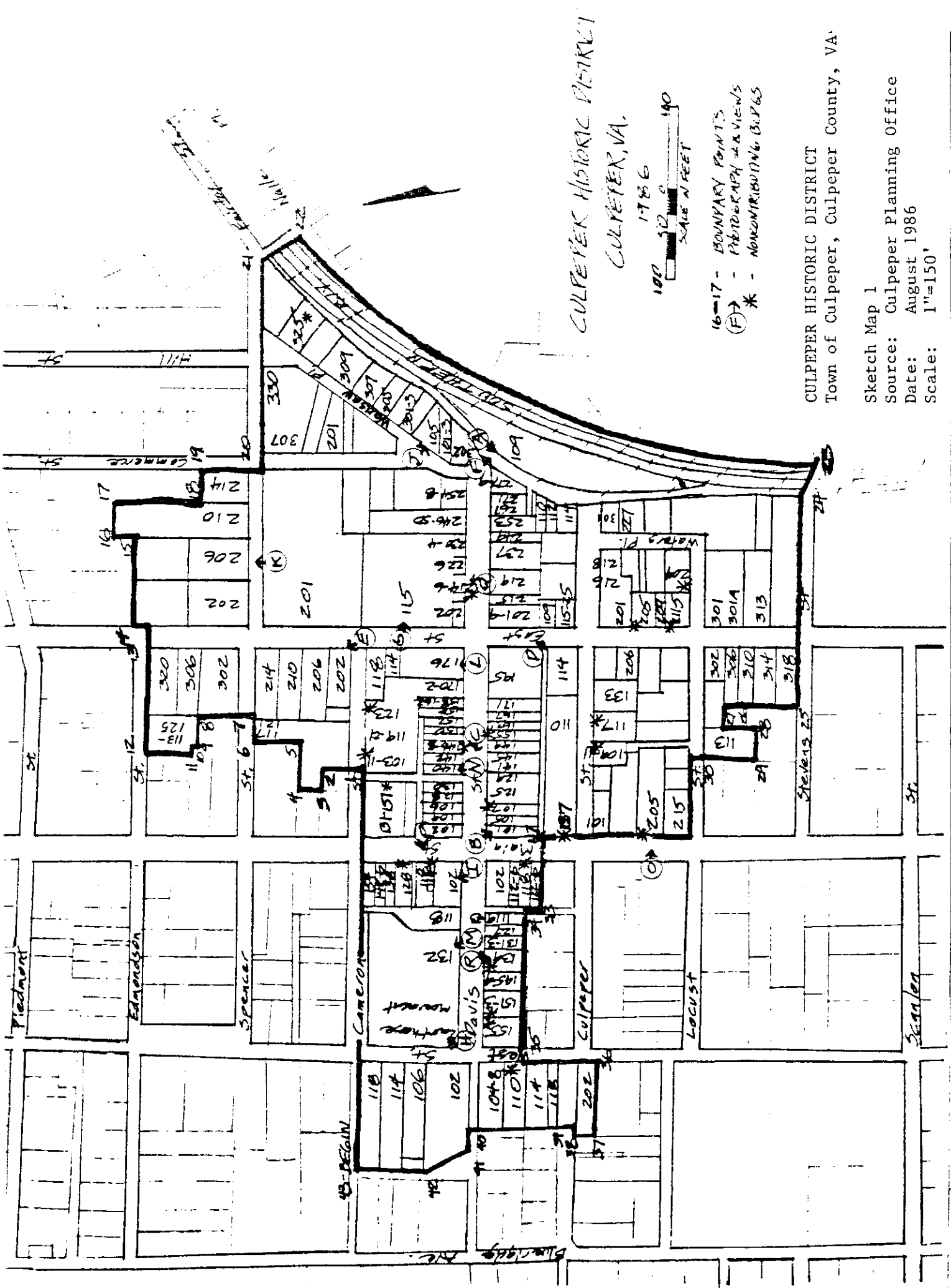
- F. Southern Railway Station, 109 S. Commerce Street (Neg. No. 8400/7)
- G. St. Stephen's Church, 115 N. East Street (Neg. No. 8419/26)
- H. Courthouse, 15 Courthouse Green, W. Davis Street (Neg. No. 8419/11)
- I. A.P. Hill Boyhood Home, 102 N. Main Street (Neg. No. 8419/19)

Building Types

- J. Warehouse, 105 N. Commerce Street (Neg. No. 8399/30)
- K. Residential, 206 E. Spencer Street (Neg. No. 8395/14a)
- L. Culpeper Baptist Church, 176 E. Davis Street (Neg. No. 8399/22)
- M. County Jail, 132 W. Davis Street (Neg. No. 8399/3)
- N. Commercial, 140 E. Davis Street (Neg. No. 8399/13)

Non-Conforming

- O. Leggett, 205 S. Main Street (Neg. No. 8402/8)
- P. Infill, 114 N. Main Street (Neg. No. 8402/19)
- Q. Enameled siding, 214-216 E. Davis Street (Neg. No. 8399/23)
- R. New Construction, 139 W. Davis Street (Neg. No. 8401/13)



CULPEPER HISTORIC DISTRICT
CULPEPER, VA.

1986
SCALE 1"=150'

- 16-17 - BOUNDARY POINTS
- (F) - PHOTOGRAPH & VIEWS
- * - NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

CULPEPER HISTORIC DISTRICT
Town of Culpeper, Culpeper County, VA.
Sketch Map 1
Source: Culpeper Planning Office
Date: August 1986
Scale: 1"=150'

DRANGLE

TOGRAPHIC)

IC

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

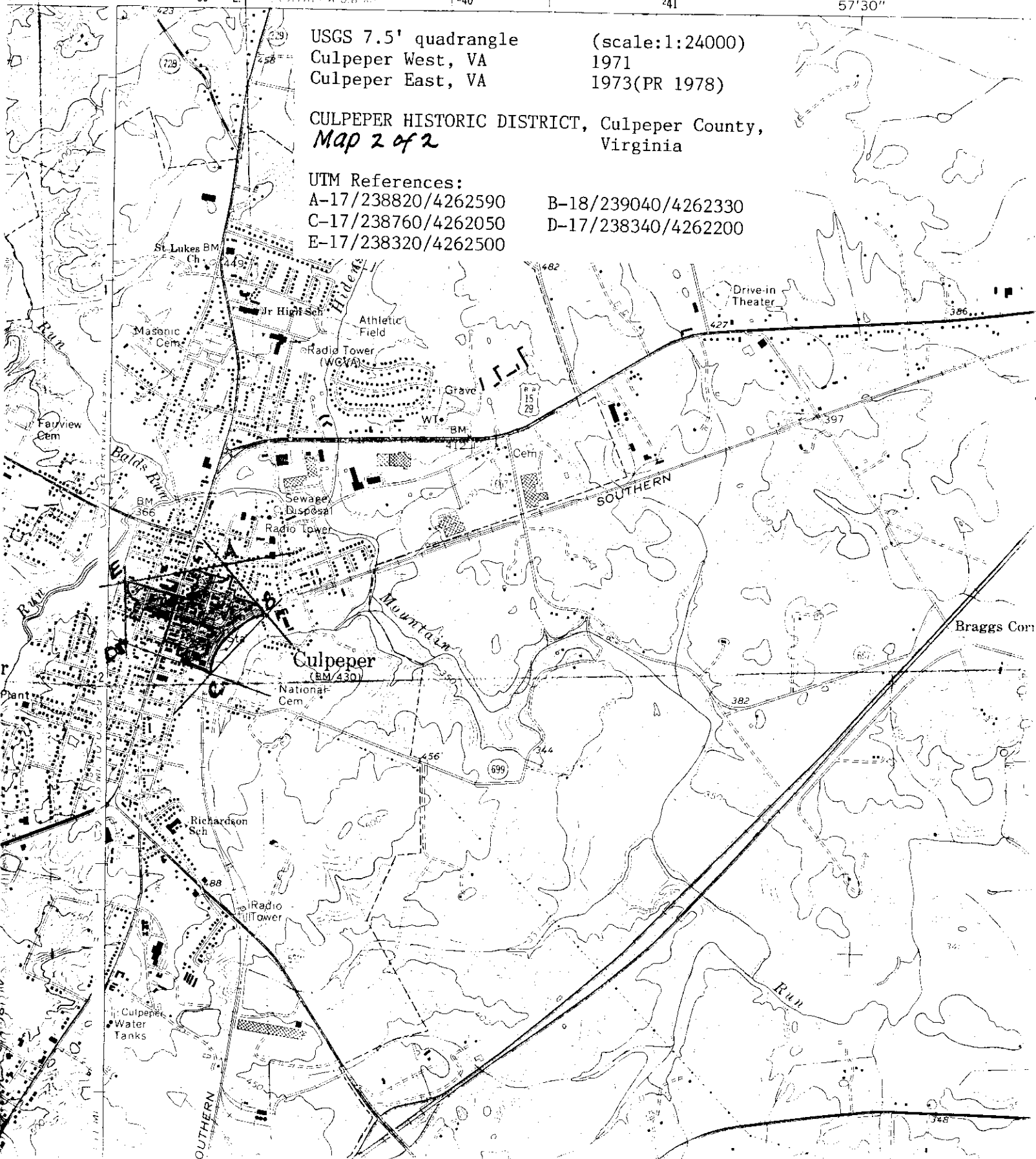
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ET 78° 00' 239000m E. 240 241 57'30"

USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale:1:24000)
Culpeper West, VA 1971
Culpeper East, VA 1973(PR 1978)

CULPEPER HISTORIC DISTRICT, Culpeper County,
Map 2 of 2 Virginia

UTM References:
A-17/238820/4262590 B-18/239040/4262330
C-17/238760/4262050 D-17/238340/4262200
E-17/238320/4262500



APPENDIX D: Resumes of Principal Contributors

CAMERON DEWBERRY SEXTON

PROJECT MANAGER/ HISTORIAN/ GIS SPECIALIST

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Master of Heritage Preservation (2009), Georgia State University
B.S. in International Affairs (2001), The Georgia Institute of Technology
Georgia Department of Transportation: Plan Development Process (2012)
ACHP Section 106 Advanced Seminar (2012), Atlanta, Georgia
Nikon School: Digital SLR Photography (2012), Atlanta, Georgia
Ranch House Evaluation Seminar (2010), Atlanta, Georgia
Applying the NEPA Process (2009), Norcross, Georgia

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Architectural Survey	Interpretive Writing
Historic Resource Evaluation	Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
Archival Research	Photography

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS AND ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE

Project Manager/ Historian/ GIS Specialist- Brockington and Associates, Norcross GA (August 2009- present)
Applied Historic Preservation Intern- Brockington and Associates, Norcross GA (summer 2009)
National Historic Landmarks Program Intern/Contractor, National Park Service, Atlanta GA (summer and fall 2008)
Beltline Survey Intern, Emory University, Atlanta GA (summer 2007)
Production Manager, Admiral Investment Company, Inc., Alpharetta, GA (2002-2006)

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIPS

American Historical Association
Society of Architectural Historians
DOCOMOMO US

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE AND PUBLICATIONS

2012 Project Manager/ Historian
Greenville County Historic Resources Survey. Prepared for Greenville County, South Carolina. (in progress)

2012 Project Manager/ Historian/ GIS Specialist
Gainesville Historic Preservation Design Guidelines. Prepared for the City of Gainesville, Georgia. (in progress)

2012 Project Manager/ Historian/ GIS Specialist
Culpeper, Virginia Historic Resources Survey. Prepared for the Town of Culpeper, Virginia. (in progress)

2012 Project Manager/ Historian/ GIS Specialist
Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation of the COL P. Schulstad United States Army Reserve Center, a former Nike Missile facility in Arlington Heights, Illinois, for the US Army Reserve, 88th Reserve Support Command. (in progress)

2012 Project Manager/ Historian/ GIS Specialist
Cultural Resources Literature Review and Architectural Windshield Reconnaissance for the Duke Energy Lee Steam Station, Anderson and Greenville Counties, South Carolina. Prepared for Pike Energy Solutions, LLC.

2011 Project Historian
Development of a popular history of Fort McPherson as part of BRAC mitigation for the installation. Prepared for Parsons Corporation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District.

- 2011 Project Historian
Development of an Existing Conditions Survey and Design Standards (ECSDS) document as part of BRAC mitigation for Forts McPherson and Gillem, Atlanta, Georgia. Prepared for Parsons Corporation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District.
- 2011 Project Manager/Historian/GIS Specialist
Cultural Resources Literature Review and Architectural Windshield Reconnaissance for Pike VCS-St. George Transmission Line Siting, Dorchester, Orangeburg, Calhoun, Lexington and Richland Counties, South Carolina. Prepared for Pike Energy Solutions, LLC.
- 2011 Project Manager/Historian/GIS Specialist
Gainesville, Georgia Community-wide Historic Structural Survey, Phase V. Prepared for the City of Gainesville, Georgia Department of Planning and Development.
- 2011 Project Historian/Interpretive Writer
What We Have, We Shall Defend: A History of Nike Missile Site PI-62 and Oakdale Army Air Defense Base. Prepared as mitigation to the closure of the Charles E. Kelly Support Facility, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania for Parsons Corporation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.
- 2011 Project Historian/GIS Specialist
Revision of HABS-level documentation entitled *Oakdale Army Air Defense Base, Nike Missile Site PI-62, Nike Maintenance Shop, Neville Island, Vicinity of Oakdale and Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.* Prepared for Parsons Corporation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.
- 2011 Project Manager/Historian/GIS Specialist
Cultural Resources Literature Review and Architectural Windshield Reconnaissance for Sugar Mountain Transmission Line Siting, Avery County, North Carolina. Prepared for Pike Energy Solutions, LLC.
- 2011 Project Manager/Historian/GIS Specialist
Cultural Resources Literature Review and Architectural Windshield Reconnaissance for Pike ZF Transmission Line Siting, Laurens County, South Carolina. Prepared for Pike Energy Solutions, LLC.
- 2010 GIS Specialist
Archeology Inventory and GIS Analysis for the Johnston's River Line Battlefield (July 5-10, 1864) Cobb County, Georgia. Prepared for the Mableton Improvement Coalition, Inc. and the National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program.
- 2010 Project Manager/Historian/GIS Specialist
Cultural Resources Literature Review and Windshield Reconnaissance for Caterpillar 100kV Transmission Line Siting, Forsyth and Davidson Counties, North Carolina. Prepared for Pike Energy Solutions, LLC.
- 2010 Project Historian/GIS Specialist
Phase I Cultural Resources Study, Hyatt Tie Station Alternative Sites, Swain County, North Carolina. Prepared for Duke Energy Carolinas.
- 2010 GIS Specialist
Metal Detector Survey and Battlefield Delineation of the Buford's Massacre (Waxhaws) Revolutionary War Battlefield, SC Route 9 and SC Route 522 Intersection Improvements. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation.
- 2010 Project Historian/Interpretive Writer
Content and text development for website, outdoor exhibit panels, and travelling museum exhibit for historic mitigation measures for Clarksville Base, Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Prepared for GEO Marine Consultants, LLC.
- 2010 GIS Specialist
DAGIR Archaeological Survey, Hardin County, Kentucky. Prepared for ICI Services, LLC, Dayton, Ohio.
- 2009 GIS Specialist
Huntsville US Army Engineering and Support Center Historical Update 1998-2007. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.
- 2009 Interpretive Writer
Stratford Army Engine Plant Travelling Exhibits. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

JENNIFER GREY CORCORAN
HISTORIAN / PROJECT MANAGER

EDUCATION / TRAINING

Master of Historic Preservation (2010) Georgia State University
B.S. in Interior Design (2000) Florida State University
Georgia Department of Transportation: Plan Development Process, 2012
National Preservation Institute: Landscape Preservation, 2012
Nikon School: Digital SLR Photography, 2012

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Architectural Survey	Architectural Drafting
Archival Research	AutoCAD
Historic Resource Evaluation	Photography

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Society of Architectural Historians
The Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Vernacular Architecture Forum

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

Historian - Brockington and Associates, Norcross GA (May 2011- present)
Historic Resource Surveyor - Brockington and Associates, Norcross GA (Spring 2011)
Historic Resource Easement Inspector - The Georgia Trust, Atlanta GA (Spring 2010)
Architectural History Intern - MACTEC, Atlanta GA (October 2008-June 2009)
Professional Interior Designer (2000-2010)

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE AND PUBLICATIONS

- 2012 Project Historian
Greenville County Historic Resources Survey. Prepared for Greenville County, South Carolina. (in progress)
- 2012 Project Historian
Gainesville Historic Preservation Design Guidelines. Prepared for the City of Gainesville, Georgia. (in progress)
- 2012 Project Historian
Culpeper, Virginia Historic Resources Survey. Prepared for the Town of Culpeper, Virginia. (in progress)
- 2012 Project Manager, Project Historian, Photographer
Photographic Documentation and historical context study of apartment buildings in the Martin Luther King Jr. Historic District, Atlanta, Georgia
Prepared for Georgia State University
- 2012 Project Historian
Architectural survey of a corridor for the Jimmy DeLoach Parkway in Chatham County, Georgia
Prepared for the Georgia Department of Transportation
- 2012 Project Historian
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for a Streambank Restoration in Dekalb County, Georgia
Prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers Mobile District
- 2012 Project Historian
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Lee Steam Station in Anderson County, South Carolina
Prepared for Pike Energy Solutions, LLC (in progress)
- 2012 Architectural Graphics
Arlington Heights Nike Missile Site Documentation

- 2012 Prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers Mobile District (in progress)
Project Historian
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for a US Army Reserve Center in Branford, Connecticut
Prepared for CH2M Hill (in progress)
- 2012 Project Historian
Phases I & III Cultural Resources Survey for a transmission line rebuild in Camilla, Georgia
Prepared for Georgia Power Company
- 2011 Project Manager, Project Historian, Photographer
Photographic Documentation at Glynco Naval Operations Historic District, Brunswick, Georgia
Prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers Mobile District
- 2011 Project Historian
Forts McPherson and Gillem BRAC Mitigation, Atlanta, Georgia (
This multi-phase project included:
- Documenting the history of Fort Gillem, *Supply and Demand: A History of Fort Gillem*
 - Creating a design standards document for select historic buildings
 - Undertaking condition assessment fieldwork and documentation of eighty-four buildings
 - Completing HABS documentation for one structure
- Prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers Fort Worth District (in progress)
- 2011 Project Manager
Photographic Documentation of the North Floyd Industrial Park
Prepared for Floyd County, Georgia
- 2011 Project Historian
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Crooked Creek Streambank Restoration in Norcross, Georgia
Prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers Mobile District
- 2011 Architectural Surveyor
Gainesville Phase V Architectural Survey, Gainesville, Georgia
Prepared for the City of Gainesville
- 2009 Architectural Surveyor
Historic Resource Survey of Gordon County, Georgia
Prepared for Gordon County
- 2009 Condition Assessment Report, Josiah Wallis House, Kennesaw, Georgia
Prepared for the National Park Service
- 2008 National Register Nomination, 696 Peachtree Street / Peachtree Manor Apartments, Atlanta, Georgia
Prepared for the Cornerstone Village Condominium Association
- 2007 Historic District Preservation Design Guidelines, Marietta, Georgia
Prepared for the City of Marietta

APPENDIX E: Virginia Department of Historic Resources Survey Forms on CD

Re-survey of the Culpeper National Register District