

VLR-11/15/83 NRHP-3/8/84

EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only
received
date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Alexandria City Hall and Market House

and/or common Alexandria City Hall

2. Location

street & number 301 King Street (formerly 125 North Royal St.) ___ not for publication

city, town Alexandria ___ vicinity of congressional district

state Virginia code county code

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name City of Alexandria

street & number 301 King Street

city, town Alexandria ___ vicinity of state Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. City of Alexandria tax map # 075-01-01, Office of Real Estate Assessments

street & number 320 King Street

city, town Alexandria state Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Alexandria National Historic District has this property been determined eligible? yes ___ no

date 1968 federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

city, town Richmond, state Virginia

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
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u>December 31, 1981</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The building's structural system consists of masonry bearing walls and cast-iron columns which support the wood ceiling and floor joists. There also are interior wood stud and brick partition walls. The exterior elevations are organized along the principles of the Second Empire style, which is characterized by the use of very three-dimensional massing, mansard roofs, superimposed orders, and often flamboyant Baroque detailing. The building is essentially a two-story structure, which is dominated by four three-story corner pavilions and a central four-story pavilion on the north facade. The five pavilions each have two-story second-floor levels. The different facades are unified by the repetitive use of similar bay sizes, window types, and decorative elements. At the first floor ceiling level, there is a continuous brick belt course, made up of a header course, two stretcher courses, and two saw-tooth courses. The belt course divides each facade into two sections horizontally.

East Facade (North Fairfax Street)

The east wing is approximately 148 feet long and 40 feet deep. Its facade consists of a central two-story section, terminated on either end by a three-story pavilion. The pavilions are three bays wide and have three-story corner piers, which are capped by small pedimented cornices. The central two-story section is divided into nine bays by a series of brick pilasters which run to the full height of the buildings. These pilasters were given "capitals," chimneys with elaborate cast-iron crowns. On the east facade, two of the brick pilasters are enlarged to a full bay size, and they serve as entries on the first floor level--the door at the southern end of the facade being the entry to the old police station, and the door at the northern end of the facade being a public stairway leading to the former Court House. On either side were doorways into the first-floor market area. The three central bays of the two-story section are wider than the other bays. It is possible that these openings also allowed access into the Market.

West Facade (North Royal Street)

The west wing is approximately 148 feet long and 30 feet deep. Its facade is similar in organization to the east facade, in that it consists of a central two-story section terminated by two three-story pavilions. On the west facade, the pavilions are divided into three bays by four three-story brick piers. The corner piers are capped by small pediments and the two central piers are capped by a single, larger pediment, which originally was topped by two chimneys. In the center of the west facade is a clock tower, flanked by two-story sections, which are divided into six bays each by two-story brick pilasters. As on the east facade, some of the pilasters originally contained stove flues and were topped by brick chimneys, which have since been removed.

The central clock tower is a copy of the original 1817 market steeple, which was attributed to Benjamin Latrobe and was Georgian in style. The tower is a three-tiered structure above a square brick base, which projects forward from the face of the west wing. Centered in the base of the clock tower is the major entry door for the west facade. This entry contained a stairway which led to City offices on the second floor. Also Georgian in style, it is the only first floor door which is not a segmental-arched opening. It is topped by a projecting wood pediment, which is supported by two cast-iron columns with Corinthian capitals. The base of the three-tiered steeple is of rusticated brick, and contains a brick panel with the statement "Destroyed by fire May 19, 1871 - Rebuilt 1872." Atop the clock is a smaller octagonal tier with eight narrow windows, topped by a spire and a gilded weather vane. Each tier is enclosed by a wooden balustrade.

North Facade (Cameron Street)

The north wing is approximately 238 feet long and 40 feet deep. It is two stories in height with two three-story corner pavilions and a central pavilion of four stories. The corner pavilions are similar in organization and appearance to those of the east facade. The two-story sections are divided into six bays by brick pilasters, all of which originally were capped by brick chimneys. The center pavilion is crowned by a grouping of three

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

mansard roofs, which sets up a vertical organization for the facade. Thus, the four bays of the central pavilion are divided into three vertical sections, with two bays being grouped together in the center by sets of double piers. The first two floors of the central pavilion line up with those of the end pavilions. Above, the third floor is lighted by an arcade of semi-circular windows.

Roofs

As is characteristic of the Second Empire style, there are several different types of roofs on the City Hall building. The two-story sections of the building have gabled roofs, whereas the four corner pavilions have hip roofs, two of which are gabled hips. The central pavilion is crowned by a grouping of three mansard roofs. The grouping consists of a large elevated mansard roof with concave slopes and an elaborate Baroque dormer, and two straight-sided mansards with semicircular arched dormers. All roofs on the City Hall building are sheathed in slate with galvanized iron cornices. The central pavilion on the north facade which housed the Masonic Lodge, however, originally was sheathed in slate and had wood cornices which were capped with tin. A masonic emblem, made from decorative tiles, was located on the rear of the central mansard roof. In the 1960s however, the mansard roofs were resheathed, the emblem removed, and the tin cornices, roof ridging and dormer roofs replaced with copper. The spire to the clock tower, however, remains sheathed in its original diamond pattern slate and is topped by a gold leaf finial and weather vane.

Doors and Windows

The door and window openings are of two general types: set-back segmental arched and semi-circular arched openings. All door and window openings on the first floor level are segmental-arched openings there are of uniform height. All second-story window openings are semi-circular arched openings, which vary in height and scale from single-story floors to two-story floors.

The smaller second-floor windows are divided into three sections vertically. They have an upper fixed section with six rectangular lights and five arched lights, and a lower moveable section with six lights. The large second floor windows are two stories high, and are divided into four sections vertically. They are divided horizontally by a wood transom bar into an upper fixed section of twelve rectangular lights and seven arched lights, and a lower double hung section of eight-over-eight lights. The Masonic emblem is carved into the keystones of the two center-bay, second-story arches of the central pavilion on the north facade.

Set into the first-floor segmental arched recesses were round-headed, double-hung windows with nine-over-six lights. The major entries were double doors, which vary in appearance across the three facades. There also were secondary entries that were single doors. The windows on the first floor at the northeast pavilion and several windows along Cameron Street, are radically different. In the first part of the 20th century, the court records were moved from the second to the first floor. Steel windows were installed to make this room fireproof. On the north facade there were two entry doors to the Masonic Lodge which appear on the two sides of the central pavilion. Public entry was provided to the second floor of the City offices and courts through doors on either side of the central pavilion. All the original door and window units were probably similar to those of the west facade.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

Interior

The interior of the City Hall is at present under renovation and little of the original fabric remains, as the majority of the spaces had been stripped of all original finish during previous renovations earlier in the 20th century. In most cases, all that remains are the masonry bearing walls, cast iron columns, interior framing, and brick partition walls. There are, however, some remnants of plaster, paint, and wallpaper. On the second floor of the southeast pavilion there are some fragments of painted plaster and on the second floor of the old Masonic Lodge traces of the wallpaper were found in a niche between two windows on the north wall. In the second floor chamber of the northeast pavilion, there are remains of the wooden framework for a cove ceiling. The remaining wooden framework for the Court Room ceiling indicates that there was a large central raised portion from which was suspended a "gas reflector" chandelier. In the northeast pavilion, the fireproofing for the original court records room remained until recently removed during the current renovation.

Site

The complex originally was oriented north towards Cameron Street, and was bounded on the east by North Fairfax Street and on the west by North Royal Street. The original plan was U-shaped, with its center section along Cameron Street. The central court yard faced south toward Sharp Shin Alley (later Market Alley) and was used as a public market space filled with sheds rented to vendors. During 1960-61 an addition was built on City Hall, filling in the old courtyard. The building was reoriented towards the south with the new entrance facing King Street and Market Square, an open, landscaped plaza with central fountain, completed in 1967 as part of the Gadsby Commercial Urban Renewal Project.

Renovation

Currently, the City is renovating the 1871 building. Designs for the renovation are being prepared by Neer and Graef, Architects Group Practice, Associated Architects, Virginia. These plans will complete a logical and repetitive loop circulation pattern linking the 1871 building and the 1961 addition with new elevators, stairs and corridors. In 1981 the City of Alexandria opened a new Court House on King Street. At that time, the Court Rooms, Judicial Chambers, Prisoner Holding Cells, Clerk's Office, Jury Rooms, Witness Rooms and ancillary facilities were moved out of City Hall to the new building. The second floor, two-story space along Cameron and Fairfax Streets from the northwest pavilion around to the southeast pavilion, previously occupied by the Court facilities, will be in-filled with another floor to provide additional office space for the City government. Throughout the building, renovated office space will be left open, free of partitions, to maximize flexibility. On the first floor, this necessitated removing most of the original cast iron columns except ten columns in the central pavilion. These remaining columns will highlight a renovated entrance on Cameron Street which will become part of an axis through the building to the entrance in the 1961 addition facing Market Square and King Street. Also on the first floor, the walls enclosing the original staircases immediately adjacent to the central pavilion have been removed. On the second floor, the original walls separating the Court Room from the Judge's Chambers and Records Room have been removed. Modifications to the exterior will be minimal except a recessed entrance through the two center bays of the central pavilion on Cameron Street.

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 type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

From the earliest days in Alexandria's history to the present, the Market Square has been the established center of the city. In 1749, two half-acre lots were set aside for a Town Hall-Court House and Market. The building with now stands on lots 42 and 43 was designed in 1871 by Adolph Cluss, the major architect in Washington, DC during the Victorian period. This structure replaced an earlier building on the site destroyed by fire on May 19, 1871. Adolph Cluss's ~~1871~~ Second Empire design closely followed the configuration of the earlier structures. The 1871 building was U-shaped, with town offices in the upper floors of the west wing and northwest corner. In the center of the northern facade was the Alexandria-Washington Masonic Lodge and its museum which contained memorabilia associated with George Washington's part in Alexandria's history. In the northeast section were the courtrooms and court record rooms. On the east side along North Fairfax Street were the police and fire stations. The market stalls were located on the ground floor in the west and north as well as the central courtyard. Throughout the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries, the Alexandria market was a vital commercial center. As the city grew, its government expanded, gradually taking over the market space for offices in mid-20th century and the building now functions exclusively as a City Hall.

Historical Background

The earliest Town Hall-Court House from 1752 was paid for by lottery and was designed by gentleman builders, members of the local oligarchy, who were later participants in the American Revolution (John Carlyle, Richard Conway, William Ramsay). George Washington, Alexandria's greatest citizen and benefactor, served as a justice in Fairfax Court, which met in the early Court House; and was a town trustee before the Revolutionary War. A three-story brick Town Hall was constructed along Royal Street in 1817. Part of this structure, the town clock tower, was designed by Benjamin Latrobe. When the building burned to the ground in 1871, the townspeople raised the money to pay for an exact replica of the Latrobe tower. The Alexandria-Washington Masonic Lodge had its headquarters in the 1817 building and it was in their reception rooms in 1824 that the Marquis de Lafayette was given a festive welcome to the city of his great friend, George Washington.

Only days after the May 19, 1871 fire which destroyed the 1817 building, the Alexandria Gazette (May 26, 1871) announced that Adolph Cluss had presented a plan ~~to the Common Council~~ for the new City Hall ~~to~~ to the Common Council which accepted it on June 28, 1871. Construction was paid for by the sale of 2,000 shares in the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, held by the City's Sinking Fund, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The \$40,000 from this sale and \$10,000 insurance from the destroyed building financed the new City Hall (Alexandria Gazette, June 3, 1873). The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were to receive rental of market stalls and offices which they would invest in City bonds to alleviate the City's loss on the railroad stock. A local builder, Edward H. Delahay, presented a bid for \$45,000, which was received and accepted on October 5, 1871 (Alexandria Gazette). The Alexandria-Washington Lodge approved Cluss' design on April 2, 1872, and made a contract with E. H. Delahay for the construction of the Masonic portion of the building, April 29, 1872. A local architect, Benjamin F. Price, provided a plan for replicating the Latrobe steeple at a cost estimate of \$8,000. This structure was paid for by private donations from Alexandria's citizens, most especially John B. Daingerfield. The Dedication, or "topping off" ceremonies,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE

1

took place as each section of the building was finished. The most complete contemporary descriptions of the City Hall and Market House appeared in the Alexandria Gazette on November 6, 1871, December 28, 1872, and August 8, 1873.

No plans are known to survive for the original 1871 City Hall. The Alexandria-Washington Masonic Lodge owns a drawing by Adolph Cluss for the Royal and Cameron Streets facades. This may have been the original sketch for the building which Cluss presented to Common Council. The depicted clock tower on the Royal Street facade is Second Empire in style and is not ~~the~~ B. F. Price's design for the reconstructed Latrobe tower, approved by the City on June 12, 1872. Also in the Masonic Archives is the original contract with E. H. Delahay and specifications for the construction of the Lodge rooms. Since this is the only technical description that exists, it contributes to an understanding of how the entire structure was built. The 1877 Hopkins City Atlas of Alexandria and the Sanborn Insurance Map of 1885 provide the earliest visual clue to the configuration of the 1871 City Hall. The earliest known surviving photograph of the 1871 building is dated ca. 1890.

Adolph Cluss was born in Heilbronn-Württemberg, Germany on July 14, 1825. His father and grandfather were architects. Cluss studied civil engineering and architecture. He was a friend of Karl Marx in the late 1840s and worked ~~at~~ with the Communist Party in Mainz. Cluss came to Washington, DC in 1848, and from 1855 to 1859, he worked in the office of the Supervising Architect in the Treasury Department under Amiel B. Young. Cluss established a partnership with Joseph Wildrich von Kammerhueber in 1862. Their designs for school buildings won awards in several major international expositions. Cluss and Kammerhueber designed and built the Masonic Temple in Washington in 1867-1869, ~~and~~ the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1869, and in 1870 the Center Market which was located where the National Archives now stands. Cluss' part in designing these three buildings was of importance in 1871, when he was chosen to design Alexandria's City Hall. Cluss was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1867 and later was president in 1888. In 1890 he served on the Board of Directors. In the early 1870s, Cluss was appointed Inspector of Buildings and ~~he~~ served as Chief Engineer on the Board of Public Works for the District of Columbia. After Kammerhueber's death in 1870, Cluss worked first with Frederick Daniel, and after 1877 with Paul Schulze. Cluss and Schulze designed and built the U.S. National Museum (now the Smithsonian Arts and Industries Museum) in 1877-1881. After devastating fires, they were responsible for reconstructing the U.S. Patent Office and the east end of the Smithsonian. This firm, in the 1880s designed the Portland Apartments, the first large apartment building in Washington, Catholic University, and the Army Medical Museum and Library. From 1890-1895, Cluss served as Inspector of Buildings of the United States. He died on July 24, 1905.

Throughout his career, Cluss emphasized the importance of building regulations for safety and strength in construction. Cluss used the most advanced machine-made products available. His designs reflect his emphasis on efficiency, function, and safety. He used brick with concrete footings, cast iron columns, rolled iron beams and trusses. The exteriors were of pressed brick with cast-iron trim. The roofs were metal or slate. Wood and other combustible construction materials were avoided wherever possible. Cluss used these simple materials ornamentally, chiefly designing

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

in the Second Empire style. These construction materials and techniques were used in Alexandria's City Hall. Cluss' biographer, Tanya Beauchamp, observes:

Cluss made his reputation as an architect of great technical skill, able to design creatively in terms of function and the most up-to-date technology. A thorough professional, his values were entirely architectural.... This concern for modernity, for workmanship, and for honesty of form and function leads away from the Romantic historicism of the anti-bellum years to more relevant contemporary concerns (Beauchamp, 1972, pp. 20, 25).

Original Configuration

The City Hall was U-shaped around a central courtyard containing the market sheds. The east wing was on Fairfax Street, and contained a fire house, the police headquarters, and rental offices. Going from east to west in the northern, central section, on Cameron Street were the Court House, the Masonic Temple, rental offices, and City offices. In the western wing on Royal Street were the Common Council and Alderman's Chambers and City Offices. On Cameron and Royal the first floor level contained market stalls, whereas, on Fairfax, the first floor was occupied by the fireman and police. The northeast pavilion on the first floor may have been used for additional market stalls.

The Sun Fire Company was on the first floor of the southeast pavilion. On the second floor, which was two stories in height, the Engine House hall was located. The City's Police Headquarters and Station H use were in the center of the southern wing on Fairfax Street. On the lower floor were the police muster room, washroom, and prison cells. On the second floor were rooms for lodgers and for the police, as well as offices for the Police Captain and the Mayor. To the north were rental offices on the second floor.

The public entrance on Fairfax Street for the courtrooms consisted of a wide stairway with rails and balusters of walnut and yellow pine. In the northeast corner on the second floor, were two offices for the Clerk--one designed for clerical use, and the other for records storage. The walls of the records vault were of brick with no intruding wood studding. Their floor and ceiling, laid in cement as well as the iron shutters and doorway, made the room fireproof. Along a corridor running south were three attorneys' offices to the east end, one office to the west, and two rooms for the petit jury and grand jury.

The Court Room in the northern section of the building on the second floor was 58 feet in length, 37 feet wide, and 22½ feet high. The northeast pavilion allowed for the increased height of the ceiling. The Court Room was lighted by thirteen windows--six overlooking the market and seven along Cameron Street--and a large gas reflector which hung from the panelled ceiling. The wainscoting was yellow pine and the room was divided by a railing, the newels and rails of walnut and the ballusters of yellow pine. The desks for the Judge, clerks, and attorneys were of walnut. Two doors in the western wall led to the Judge's retiring room and to a stairway which was private entrance for the Judge and officers of the court.

To the east of the Court, in the center of the Cameron Street facade was the three-story Masonic Temple, which was 60 feet in length. The Chapter Room (46'x28'), two ante-rooms (16'x11' and 12'x11') and banquet hall (46'x9') were on the second floor;

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

and more meeting rooms were on the third. The floors and platforms were covered in Brussels carpet and the Chapter Room was lighted by an elaborate chandelier. The furnishings included chairs and settees covered in crimson velvet which were manufactured by a local firm, Green and Bros. Factory and Steam Furniture Works. The banqueting hall provided seating for 300. The cost of furnishing the Masonic Temple was estimated at over \$3,000 (Alexandria Gazette, Nov. 3, 1873)

The City School Board chamber, one of the offices to the west of the Masonic Lodge, overlooked the Market; and was approached by a stairway next to the Lodge. This room was finished by B.F. Price (Alexandria Gazette, Jan. 29, 1873). The Aldermen's Chamber, in the northwest pavilion, was 24 feet in height, as was the Common Council Chamber in the southwest. The main entrance to the Royal Street wing (west) was beneath the clock tower in the center of the facade. Offices in this wing were provided for the Auditor, Tax Collector, Board of Health, and the City Gas Works. Next to the Alderman's Chamber, in the northwest, were the Aldermen's committee rooms. In the southwest adjacent to the Council Chamber were offices for the Mayor. The Common Council Chamber, in the southwest pavilion, was carpeted and provided with railings and platforms. The single walnut desks, covered with green enamelled cloth, and the walnut colored armchairs were produced by Green and Bros. Factory. The Aldermen and Council Chambers were lighted by gas reflectors and contained Magee stoves.

The first floor level of the Royal and Cameron Street wings contained the Market stalls. The doors of the Market House and the butcher stalls, which were exclusively in the Royal Street wing, were contracted to B.F. Price (Alexandria Gazette, Nov. 22, 1872). The January 4, 1873 issue of the Alexandria Gazette gives a more detailed description of the Market.

Each stall is provided with a locked closet beneath to be secured by a latch and padlock, but most of our leading dealers will, as soon as they get possession, adorn the stalls after the fashion of other cities, and marble tables, gilt ornaments, and elegant carvings will be the order of the day. That this sort of ornament was not out of the ordinary is indicated in an account of a butcher stall in the Market House which featured a carved steer's head designed by B.F. Price (Alexandria Gazette, Feb. 25, 1870).

Alterations

During the early 20th century City Hall and Market House underwent several alterations. A plan of the first floor dated ca. 1896-1902 reveals a number of changes. The Fire Company no longer occupied the southeast corner. This space allowed for an expansion of Police Headquarters and new prisoner detention cells installed on the first floor. The Court Records Room was moved from the second floor directly below on the first floor of the northeast corner. Bathrooms were also added throughout the building. It appears that gradually the first-floor market space along Cameron Street was subdivided with partitions for offices but probably the first floor along Royal Street continued to function as the market for some time. The Alexandria-Washington Masonic Lodge moved out of City Hall in 1945 when the new George Washington Masonic National Memorial was completed on King Street. This space was transformed into a second Court Room on the second floor and additional City government offices on the first and third floors. An addition was constructed in 1961 filling in the U-shaped courtyard where the market sheds had been located. This wing provided additional office space for the City government.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Alexandria Gazette, Alexandria, Va., 1784-1900.

Alexandria Washington Masonic Lodge No. 22, George Washington National Memorial, Alexandria, Agreement between Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22 and Edward Delahay, April 25, 1872 and elevation by Adolph C. C. 1871.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property one-half acre

Quadrangle name AMS 5561-1 Series V-834

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	8	3	2	2	5	6	10	4	2	9	6	8	1	9	0
Zone		Easting				Northing									

B

Zone		Easting				Northing									

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification Currently, city block

Bounded by North Royal, Cameron, North Fairfax, and King Streets, ~~presently~~ including Market Square. Main entrance is in 1960-61 addition facing King Street. Originally bounded by North Royal, Cameron, North Fairfax Streets and Sharp Shin Alley with

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries entrances on Cameron and North Royal Streets.

state code county

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

former

name/title Suzanne B. Schell, Director of Historic Resources,

organization City of Alexandria

date December 31, 1981

street & number (home) 1956 Winterport Ct.

telephone 703 476-9757

city or town Reston,

state Virginia

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

title date

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

- Alexandria Photograph Collection, Lloyd House Library, Alexandria, Va.
- Beauchamp, Tanya Edwards. "Adolph Cluss: An Architect in Washington during the Civil War and Reconstruction." Records of the Columbia Historical Society of Washington, D.C. Washington, D.C.: 1971-1972.
- Beauchamp, Tanya Edwards. Adolph Cluss and the Building of the United States National Museum. M.A. thesis, University of Virginia, 1972.
- Callahan, Charles H. Washington: the Man and the Mason. Alexandria, Va.: Masonic Temple, 1913, 6th edition.
- Morrill, Penny, Kim Heartwell, and Suzanne Schell. "History and Description of City Hall, Alexandria, Virginia." Unpublished paper for America's City Halls, 1981.
- Munson, James D. "Alexandria Market Square." Alexandria History, vol. 2. Alexandria, Va.: Alexandria Historical Society, 1980.
- Munson, James D. "Alexandria: Plans and Precedent." Unpublished paper, 1978. Lloyd House Library, Alexandria.
- Sanborn-Perris Map Company, Ltd. Alexandria Insurance Atlases. New York: 1885, 1891, 1896, 1902, 1907, 1912, 1931, 1941.
- Brockett, Franklin L. The Lodge of Washington. Alexandria, Va.: George E. French, Publisher, 1876.
- Hopkins, G.M. City Atlas of Alexandria, Virginia. Philadelphia: 1877.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Attachments ITEM NUMBER PAGE

Historical Photographs

1. Cameron Street facade, ca. 1890. F. William Smith collection, Alexandria.
2. Cameron and North Royal Streets facades, ca. 1890. Charles Sampson collection, Alexandria.
3. City Hall and Market from corner of Market and Shaprshin Alleys. Copied from Dolly Shephardson's collection in F. William Smith Collection, Alexandria.
4. Alexandria-Washington Masonic Lodge. Interior Chapter Room in City Hall/Market, ca. 1916. Lloyd House Library, Alexandria. Photograph by C. Loeb.
5. Alexandria-Washington Masonic Lodge. Interior Chapter Room in City Hall/Market. After 1916? Lloyd House Library, Alexandria.
6. Photograph of Elevation of Alexandria City Hall and Market House, by Drawing by Adolph Cluss, Architect, 1871. ~~Smithsonian~~ Archives of Alexandria-Washington Masonic Lodge No. 22.

Photographs by John Lowe, Nov.-Dec. 1981

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | West facade entrance | With bell/clock tower | Looking east |
| 2. | West facade | " " " | Looking Northeast |
| 3. | North & east facades | Overall | Looking southeast |
| 4. | North facade | Central pavilion | Looking south |
| 5. | North facade | Detail " | Looking south |
| 6. | North facade | overall | Looking southwest |
| 7. | East facade | Detail court entrance | Looking west |
| 8. | South facade | Overall | Looking north northwest |
| 9. | South facade | Detail clock tower | Looking " " |
| 10. | South facade | " " " | Looking northeast |
| 11. | Roof | Detail gable | Looking northeast |
| 12. | Interior North entrance | Hallway | North entrance-center pavilion |
| 13. | Interior | Courtroom ceiling detail | Looking southwest |
| 14. | Interior | Courtroom & vault | Looking east northeast |
| 15. | Interior | Masonic lodge hall | Looking southwest |
| 16. | Interior Lodge Hall | Detail framing | Looking south |
| 17. | Interior " " | Masonic Lodge Hall | Looking northeast |
| 18. | Interior Main pavilion | Detail framing/closet | Looking northeast |
| 19. | Interior " " | Third floor room | Looking north northwest |
| 20. | Interior " " | " " ceiling | |
| 21. | Interior | Council Chamber | Looking south southwest |
| 22. | Interior | " " podium | Looking south |
| 23. | Interior | " " | " " |
| 24. | Interior | " " | Looking northeast |

USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale:1:24000)
Alexandria, VA-D. C.-MD 1965 (PR 1979)

ALEXANDRIA CITY HALL AND MARKET HOUSE,
301 King St.

UTM References:
18/322550/4296900

