

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name The Lewis Store

other names/site number The Fielding Lewis Store; VDHR File Number 111-0132-0033

2. Location

street & number 1200 Caroline Street

N/A

 not for publication

city or town Fredericksburg

N/A

 vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Independent City code 630 zip code 22401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide local

[Signature] 11/9/12
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

The Lewis Store
Name of Property

City of Fredericksburg, VA
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
0	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Department Store

COMMERCE/TRADE: Organizational

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Georgian

foundation: BRICK
walls: BRICK

roof: WOOD: Shake
other: STONE: Sandstone

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Lewis Store is located within the northern end of the National Register-listed Fredericksburg Historic District (VDHR File Number 111-0132) in the City of Fredericksburg, Virginia, east of Interstate 95 and one block west of the Rappahannock River. The building sits at the northwest corner of Caroline Street, a moderately busy one-way, two-lane thoroughfare, and quiet Lewis Street. Surrounding the site are well-maintained, two-story and three-story buildings, most of which are brick, dating from the early-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, including small businesses, residences, and the Rappahannock Regional Library. A large park-like green space abuts the site's northern boundary. The lot, which slopes up slightly to the west, is thirty-three by eighty-two feet. The building sits on the property line at the southwest corner, separated from the street by a brick public sidewalk. Its principal elevation faces east to Caroline Street and a secondary elevation faces south to Lewis Street.

The two-story, front-gable, three-bay brick store is twenty-six feet wide by thirty-seven feet deep, with an interior-end chimney on the west elevation. Rusticated ashlar sandstone quoins reinforce each corner and stone lintels with grooved keystones cap the east-elevation openings. There is a corbelled-brick cornice and a chamfered water table. A shed-roof frame addition, built in 2001, abuts the store's west elevation.

The Lewis Store was built in 1749 as determined by dendrochronology. It was originally a one-and-a-half story, Georgian-style store building and in 1808 a second story was added and some changes made to the exterior and interior.¹ The current owner, Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc. (HFFI), rehabilitated the structure in 2000-2006 following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.² The building is in good condition. Although the structure has evolved over time, nearly all of the exterior and portions of the interior display integrity to the 1749 to 1823 period of significance.

Narrative Description

Detailed Exterior Description (See continuation sheets entitled "Conjectural Elevations.")

Overall

The brick foundation, capped by a chamfered water table, is laid in a Flemish-bond pattern. The walls are brick with random glazed headers. Most of the building's brick is original to the 1749 construction and the 1808 second-story addition except for repair over time and damaged areas replaced in kind during the 2000-2006 rehabilitation.³ Rusticated sandstone quoins with beveled edges reinforce the building corners beginning at the water table and ending four brick courses below the cornice. All windows are wood, double-hung sash with narrow muntins. There is a corbelled-brick cornice. Bargeboards with a cyma crown molding cap the gable wall and butt wood shakes cover the roof, both added during the 2000-2006 rehabilitation.

East elevation (principal elevation)

The brick wall is laid in a Flemish-bond pattern with grapevine joints. The gable brick is laid in three-course American bond. There is a centrally-positioned, six-panel entry door with two stone steps and a five-light transom. Symmetrically positioned on each side of the door are nine-over-six windows with six-over-six windows directly overhead on the second story; a six-over-six window is in the middle of the gable. Splayed sandstone lintels with carved fluted keystones, including a half-moon shape at the base of each flute, cap the first-story door and window openings.

In the early twentieth century, the 1749 central door was removed to accommodate a fireplace and the adjacent window to the south was converted to a door.⁴ During the 2000-2006 rehabilitation, workers installed a new door and window in their original openings along with two new sandstone lintels and two stone steps.⁵

Above the entry door are vertical mortar joints indicating the former existence of a 1749 attic loading door.⁶ A blind bulkhead, added during the 2000-2006 rehabilitation at the site of a 1749 bulkhead, lies under the north window.⁷

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South elevation (secondary elevation)

The wall is set in Flemish bond, with grapevine joints up to the level of the ninth quoin above the water table. A seven-panel entry door, set to the inside edge of the wall, occupies the central position. Above the door is a five-light transom over a decorative transom bar. There is a nine-over-six window at each side of the first and second stories, with an additional nine-over-six window slightly offset above the door. In 1808 an original window opening was converted to the door opening as it exists today.⁸ Also in 1808 the present east-end window opening was added.⁹

Below the east window, just above sidewalk level, is a sandstone lintel with a keystone. This lintel originally capped a basement window, but now is below grade. Archaeologists and preservationists differ over the cause of the rise in grade level, but according to the archaeological report done by the Center for Historic Preservation in 1999, over time erosion from the ridge overlooking Caroline Street apparently increased as Fredericksburg developed and the water-washed gravels and sands accumulated at the bottom of Lewis Street. At the Lewis Store, this process is evidenced by the appearance of coarser sands in the upper-level soil profiles. The rising grade level eventually necessitated the nineteenth-century sealing of the basement window.¹⁰

West elevation

The wall is laid in English bond, with grapevine joints, and the gable is laid in three-course American bond. A door is located on the north end of the wall and is set to the inside edge of the wall. Above the door opening is a 1749 brick segmental arch that is wider than the opening, indicating that the opening has been narrowed to its current width. A nine-over-six window on the south end of the first story was added in 1808.¹¹ Directly over this window on the second story is a six-over-six window and on the south end of the gable is a six-pane fixed window. There is an interior-end chimney that was rebuilt above the roofline during the 2000-2006 rehabilitation.

A twelve-foot by seventeen-foot shed-roof frame addition with wood-sided walls and a standing-seam metal roof abuts the store's west wall. One can view the store wall from the addition's exterior through full-height one-light windows on the north and south sides of the addition and through a one-light French door on the south side. The addition houses a kitchenette, restroom and utility equipment. HFFI constructed the addition and an adjacent small HVAC enclosure in 2001.

North elevation

The wall is set in Flemish bond with grapevine joints up to the level of the ninth quoin above the water table, and three-course American bond above that. Double, four-panel entry doors, capped with a five-light transom, are set to the inside edge of the wall and positioned slightly to the west of center. Nine-over-six windows sit at each side of the first story with six-over-six windows above. In 1808 an original window opening was converted to the door opening as it appears today.¹² Also in 1808 the present east-end window opening was added.¹³

Detailed Interior Description (See continuation sheets entitled "First Floor Construction History.")

The first story is composed of a "sales room" on the front (east) end and a "counting room" on the rear (west) end. Separating the two rooms is a north-south cross passage with an exterior door at each end. Centrally-located doorways from both the sales room and the counting room lead into the cross-passage. A staircase is in the northwest corner, separated from the counting room by an east-west passage that leads from the cross-passage to the west door.

During the 2000-2006 rehabilitation HFFI added partition walls, based on architectural investigation, to recreate the sales room and the counting room in their 1749 locations.¹⁴ (The original partition walls had been removed at some point in the building's history.¹⁵) HFFI restored the sales room to its 1749 appearance and the remainder of the first story to its 1808 appearance.¹⁶ Because the exterior was left at its 1808 appearance, the north and south sales room windows are visible on the exterior but not the interior and the display window is visible on the interior but not the exterior. HFFI replaced the floorboards and plaster in kind. The existing historic window frames, sashes, window casings, doors and door casings were repaired; missing window and door components were replaced with historically-appropriate materials.¹⁷

A display window, mantelpiece and staircase survive from the period of significance. On the south wall of the sales room is a 1749 splayed display window opening with original plaster jambs and painted wood head, visible behind Plexiglass.¹⁸ It is taller and positioned lower to the floor than the other window openings. According to the architect's field notes, during the 2000-2006 rehabilitation, brick infill was removed from the original opening, a new stainless-steel lintel was placed above the historic header, the historic splayed plaster jamb and painted wood head were preserved, and a new 24-light fixed window was installed using restoration glass.¹⁹

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The mantelpiece and staircase very likely date to the 1808 second-story addition and remodeling based on architectural investigation and because they are similar in form and construction to those found in Fredericksburg during this period.²⁰ The mantelpiece, located in the counting room, has a tripartite entablature composed of an unornamented frieze with a raised central portion and pilasters set on block plinths, a molded architrave and cornice, and a Greek-key molding supporting the mantel shelf. The staircase, an open-string winder style, has a paneled spandrel with cyma recta brackets, rectangular balusters, and a square newel post with a square cap. The staircase partially covers a splayed window. Architectural investigation revealed that a 1749 staircase in the southeast corner of the counting room had apparently been removed when the second story was added.²¹

Second story

HFFI converted the open space of the second story to offices in 2006, including adding drywall, door and window surrounds, and interior doors.²² The drywall system—a cavity wall with 2 x 4 wood studs faced with gypsum wallboard, along with continuous vents at the top and bottom—provides ventilation for the exterior brick walls.²³ The historic floorboards were covered with plywood and wall-to-wall carpeting was laid on top. The existing historic window frames and sashes were repaired; missing window components were replaced with historically-appropriate materials.²⁴ A steel support system was installed in the floors of both the second story and the attic.²⁵ A Plexiglass viewport on the west wall exposes three-course American bond brick and a plaster ghost of the 1749 (one-and-a-half story) roof line.

A 2005 inspection of the second story before the 2000-2006 rehabilitation revealed architectural evidence that is now covered.²⁶ The brick exterior walls, interior wood members and plaster remnants appeared to be mostly original to the 1808 addition. Floorboards were butt-jointed with cut nails. Exterior brick walls were laid in three-course American bond. Two open-stud walls, slotted and secured to a ledger board on the floor, ran at the same location as the first-story north-south passage walls. Lath remnants were riven, pit sawn and secured with cut and wire nails; plaster remnants were one inch wide. A summer beam, hewn and pit sawn, ran the length of the second story. Most of the wood window headers were scorched, suggesting a post-1808 fire. On the east wall there were remnants of a wood header above the 1749 attic loading door.

Attic

One enters the attic via a lath-and-plastered cupboard winder staircase. The attic space is unfinished and undivided. The gable walls are brick laid in three-course American bond and the rehabilitated chimney is laid in running bond. The common-rafter roof system, which is mostly original to 1808, is composed of hewn and pit-sawn members. Rafters are joined at the ridge with an open mortise and trenail. Collar beams are half-lapped onto rafters with cut nails. Sheathing boards show signs of modern workmanship including circular sawing and wire nails, although some sheathing is pit sawn and secured with cut nails. New steel and wood members on the attic floor strengthen the second-story floor.

Basement

An unfinished basement is accessed via open board stairs under the second-floor staircase. The floor is dirt. The walls, laid in English bond, are original to 1749 except for the following: about half of the north wall was replaced during the 2000-2006 rehabilitation; the north end of the east wall, where vertical mortar joints indicate the location of the original bulkhead that was later infilled with brick; and the middle of the east wall, where protruding headers remain from an added (now removed) fireplace. The 1749 tied-in fireplace foundation lies on the west wall. A new post-and-beam structural system is sistered with 1749 pit-sawn and hewn first-floor joists; notches in the joists indicate the past existence of a summer beam. Evidence of a 1749 support structure for the north-south passage above can be seen in bridging joists that have been sistered with new members.

Condition

Four areas of minor deferred maintenance were noted: efflorescence on the exterior brick on the first few courses above the water table and on the interior brick in the basement; the need for repointing on portions of the south and east elevations; weathering of some of the quoins; and a small, east-west crack in the sales-room ceiling. Overall, the building is in good condition.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHAEOLOGY: Historic – Non-Aboriginal

Period of Significance

1749-1823

Significant Dates

1749

1808

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

European

Architect/Builder

N/A

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is 1749 to 1823 because this is the time during which the building functioned as a store; after 1823 it was used as a residence.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Lewis Store is located in the Fredericksburg Historic District in the City of Fredericksburg, Virginia. From dendrochronology it has been determined that the store was built in 1749 and that a second story was added in 1808. It is a three-bay, front-gable, Georgian-style brick building with stone quoins, has 962 square feet, and sits on a .062-acre lot. Prominent landowner and shipper John Lewis erected the store and his son, Fielding Lewis, who was married to George Washington's sister, served as proprietor and then became owner upon his father's death.

The Lewis Store is significant under Criterion A at the state level because it represents the early beginning of Virginia's retail economy. It was built during a transitional period during which permanent stores in towns replaced informal and dispersed trading. Stores like the Lewis Store offered the middle classes European manufactured goods that had previously been accessible only to the upper classes.

The Lewis Store is significant under Criterion C at the state level because it is a rare surviving example of Virginia's earliest commercial architecture. The building is among a very small group of Virginia stores built before 1750 and may be one of only three brick stores in Virginia dating from this time period.²⁷ The Lewis Store is rarer still because of its stone quoins, a highly unusual feature on colonial store buildings and a rare display of gentry values in commercial architecture.

The Lewis Store is significant under Criterion D at the state level because of the information yielded during archaeological investigations immediately adjacent to the building and within the basement. Data recovered during the archaeological testing provided insight into the building's changing uses over time and the evolution of the building fabric.

The period of significance is 1749 to 1823 because this is the time during which the building functioned as a store; after 1823 it was used as a residence. The building displays very good integrity to the period of significance, including its setting in the Fredericksburg Historic District adjacent to a historic green space and proximity to buildings from the period of significance. The exterior, along with portions of the interior, exhibit design, materials, workmanship and feeling from the period of significance. Historic Fredericksburg Foundation Inc.'s (HFFI's) 2000-2006 rehabilitation, done according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, preserved the building's historic fabric and saved it from probable eventual collapse. A deed of easement from HFFI to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources assures that the building's historic integrity will continue to be preserved.²⁸

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

Significance under Criterion A

The Lewis Store represents the birth of the retail store in Virginia. In the seventeenth century, trading for imported goods had been limited to itinerant peddlers and to plantation owners, who exchanged tobacco for European goods at their river docks. That model changed after 1730, when increased population density in towns, along with the Tobacco Inspection Act, produced a business climate favorable to permanent retail stores. By the close of the eighteenth century the local retail store was most people's primary source of new consumer goods.²⁹

Fredericksburg provided an ideal business climate for early retail stores including the Lewis Store. Because of Fredericksburg's location on the Rappahannock River at the furthest navigable point for ocean-going vessels, it developed as a tobacco port in the seventeenth century and rose to prominence as a transshipping center in the eighteenth century.

The town's status as an important economic center was secured when the Virginia General Assembly named Fredericksburg an official tobacco inspection station in 1730.³⁰ Because of Fredericksburg's economic importance, it developed into a governmental, religious, and social hub. It was home to the Spotsylvania County seat, monthly court days, semi-annual fair days, and the parish church.³¹ By 1759 the town had grown to the point that the General Assembly authorized a boundary expansion.³²

The Lewis Store represents an eighteenth-century change in consumption patterns often called the "consumer revolution." During the second half of the century, shops began offering an increased variety and quantity of European manufactured

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goods at prices America's middling ranks could afford. This changed the lives of the middle class who had new access to objects previously available only to their social superiors.³³ Lewis Store owner William S. Stone exemplified this phenomenon in 1790 advertisements for linens made in Germany and Ireland, window glass, and exotic teas, "at very low prices."³⁴ The consumer revolution may even have stoked the fires of the American Revolution when leaders like Thomas Jefferson argued that the pursuit of happiness included the right to personal economic improvement.³⁵

An important social change took place as stores like the Lewis Store arose in the eighteenth century. In a society where groups were formally separated by class, gender and race, all people could now shop together at the local store. Whether the customers were black or white, women or men, poor or rich, they would have shared a common experience of consumer activity in the sales room, but the merchant would have invited only the elite into his heated counting room.³⁶

Significance under Criterion C

The Lewis Store is a rare surviving example of the earliest commercial architecture in Virginia. It is among a small handful of store buildings dating from the first half of the eighteenth century, and even rarer because of its brick construction and Georgian-style architecture.³⁷ In a period when most Virginia stores were modest wooden structures, this building featured brick construction with striking stone quoins, a chamfered water table and a corbelled-brick cornice. Quoins are very uncommon on commercial buildings of this period, occurring most often on high-profile structures like Pohick Church in Lorton and Aquia Church in Stafford.

A search of Virginia Department of Historic Resources data produced only two other examples of pre-1760 brick stores, both of which appear on the National Register of Historic Places. One is the 1739 Prentis Store in Colonial Williamsburg, which had been converted to a gas station before its 1931 restoration.³⁸ The other is Yorktown's Old Custom House, built in the 1720s and restored in 1929 by an architect associated with Colonial Williamsburg.³⁹

The Lewis store represents a highly unusual juxtaposition of gentry values and commercial architecture. Lewis designed his store in the Georgian style, which represented the gentry's idea of fashionable architecture. The building, modeled after Fredericksburg's brick public buildings like the court, market and parish church, reflects the Lewis family's status as members of the ruling elite.

The Lewis Store embodies a typical eighteenth-century Virginia store in several ways. Its orientation—the gable end facing the street pierced by a central door and two flanking windows—predominated in early Virginia. On the interior, it exhibits (via architectural evidence) the common colonial store layout of a sales room in the front and a counting room in the rear, in this case separated by a cross-passage.⁴⁰ With this arrangement the merchant could offer goods to everyone in the unheated sales room and reserve the heated counting room for entertaining his best customers. Evidence of another common early store element exists above the main entrance door, where a brick outline of a 1749 attic loading door is clearly visible. Here the merchant would have used a hoist to access upstairs storage.

However, in some respects the store is unusual for the period. At nearly 1,000 square feet, the building is larger than the majority of early Virginia stores⁴¹ and is wider than most of Fredericksburg's eighteenth-century commercial buildings. Another feature not common in early Virginia stores is the tall display window in the sales room. It may be the oldest display window in Virginia for which physical evidence exists, because such windows were unusual until the early nineteenth century.⁴² Another unusual aspect of the 1749 portion of the building was the absence of exterior entrances (later altered) at each end of the cross-passage. Finally, the building's Georgian style and highly-ornamented brick construction with stone quoins set it apart from other store buildings of the period.

Significance under Criterion D

In 1999, archaeological investigations carried out immediately adjacent to the building's exterior walls and within the basement yielded information about the building's evolution over time. Through archaeological fieldwork, an understanding was gained of how the building's site had changed, as erosion during the nineteenth century caused the adjacent street grade to increase almost five feet. The rise in street grade necessitated changes to the building fabric, including infilling of at least one window. Furthermore, test units within the basement provided information about changing uses of the interior space during the nineteenth century. The information yielded by the archaeological investigations helped illuminate the Lewis Store's architectural integrity and its evolution since the late eighteenth century, and thus provided additional information pertaining to the resource's architectural and historical significance.

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Historic Integrity

Overall, the Lewis Store exhibits very good integrity to the 1749-1823 period of significance, including setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Several aspects of the store's historic setting remain. The building is located in the Fredericksburg Historic District. The adjacent buildings, which all date to the early-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, are low-profile and loosely-packed. Also remaining are a large green space to the north described in 1805 as a "large Garden & Clover Padock" and terraced topography to the west called "a good falling garden" in 1777.⁴³ Although the grade level of the site has risen about five feet over time, causing the burial of the 1749 raised foundation, the stone lintel that once capped a west-elevation basement window is visible just above sidewalk level.⁴⁴

The building's current exterior retains excellent integrity. The historic brick structure survives including the corbelled cornice and water table, although portions of the walls and the entire chimney above the roofline were replaced during the 2000-2006 rehabilitation. The sandstone quoins and one window lintel also survive. The 1749 appearance of the building's upper portion as it existed prior to the 1808 second-story addition is evident in 1) a plaster ghost of the west roofline visible at the second-story viewport and 2) vertical mortar joints on the east elevation indicating the former existence of an attic loading door. On the east elevation the door, first-story south window, and accompanying stone lintels are not historic; they were added during the 2000-2006 rehabilitation at the 1749 door and window locations. The frame addition on the west end does not detract from the building's integrity.

Interior features that convey the historic character of the building and survive from the period of significance include the original mantelpiece, staircase, and display window, located on the first floor. The basement retains integrity to 1749 except for an added modern support system; historic components include mostly original brick walls and fireplace foundation, some original joists and cross-passage supports, and vertical mortar joints at the location of the original bulkhead. The attic exhibits integrity to 1808. On the second story the 2006 addition of offices covers the historic fabric in that portion of the building, but this does not negatively impact the overall historic integrity because the exterior and the first-story interior, where store activities took place, remain unaffected.

Developmental history/additional historic context information

In 1742 John Lewis of Gloucester County, Virginia purchased 406 acres just outside the northern boundary of Fredericksburg from Francis Thornton of King George County.⁴⁵ Lewis, a prominent landowner and planter, operated a shipping business that traded in the West Indies, Madeira, England, New England and Virginia.⁴⁶

By 1744 Lewis had erected a wooden store on his property at the northeast corner of what later became Caroline and Lewis Streets, now the location of the Rappahannock Public Library.⁴⁷ In the late 1740s John sent his third son, Fielding (born July 7, 1725), to Fredericksburg as an apprentice to the store manager.⁴⁸

In 1749 John Lewis built the current brick structure as a 1 ½ story "storehouse" (i.e., store) at the northwest corner of what later became Caroline and Lewis Streets, across Caroline from the wooden store.⁴⁹ Fielding was the proprietor, selling such items as rum, wine, linen, buttons, gloves, sugar, coffee, stockings, glass tumblers, a beer glass, brass sconces, a woman's hat, a snuff box, a "brest" buckle and a "soop spoon."⁵⁰ Fielding became the owner of the building upon his father's death in 1754.⁵¹ In a 1757 letter George Washington instructed his mother, who lived in Fredericksburg, to purchase osnaburg, cotton, hose and thread in "Mr. Lewis' Store."⁵²

Fielding Lewis was a prominent member of the Fredericksburg gentry. Besides serving as a court justice and as a vestryman at St. George's Parish, he was also a member of the House of Burgesses from 1760 to 1765.⁵³ He acted as commissioner of the Fredericksburg arms manufactory during the Revolutionary War and oversaw the construction and operation of the factory.⁵⁴ In 1759, Fielding succeeded in getting the General Assembly to expand the city limits to encompass his land adjacent to the northern boundary of the city, including the Lewis Store.⁵⁵

Fielding and his second wife, Betty Washington, sister of George Washington, lived at the northeast corner of Princess Anne and Lewis Streets, just west of the store.⁵⁶ The home would later be described as "a large and commodious brick

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dwelling-house, two stories high."⁵⁷ In the 1770s Fielding and Betty moved to a Georgian-style mansion, now a National Historic Landmark known as "Kenmore," they had built a short distance west of the store.⁵⁸ The cost of building Kenmore, along with £7,000 of unreimbursed arms manufactory expenses, forced Fielding in 1773 to mortgage the land on which his store was located.⁵⁹

In 1776 the Lewises sold the brick store (Lot 83), their adjacent home (Lot 84) and six adjoining lots to Edward Carter.⁶⁰ Carter stabled horses, which he raced at the popular Jockey Club racecourse and gentleman's club, on the block adjoining William S. Stone, an active storekeeper, bought the store from Carter in 1793.⁶¹ According to a 1796 insurance policy, the improvements included "a store house one story high built of brick covered with wood, 37 feet long 26 feet wide... a brick lumber house two story high 30 ft. long 23 ft. wide covered with wood...[and a] ...lumber house 23 feet wide 44 feet long built of wood and covered with wood."⁶² A 1796 deed from Carter to Stone added a six-foot strip along the north side.⁶³ Stone recorded a mortgage of £425 on the property to Thomas Colson in 1800.⁶⁴

Stone advertised frequently in the *Virginia Herald* newspaper. In 1795 he offered rum, sugar, teas (green and hyson), Madeira, Port & Lisbon wines, fabrics such as Irish linens and "raffia sheetings", sole leather, window glass, salt, gunpowder and shot, bar iron, nail rods, bacon, and yellow and brown paints. An 1802 entry advertised Plaster of Paris and Spanish Hides.⁶⁵

Thomas Green purchased the store from Stone in 1803, taking over the Colson mortgage, and Green and Stone then operated the store together.⁶⁶ Green evidently defaulted on the mortgage, because the Court of Spotsylvania sold the property to William Waller in 1806.⁶⁷ Shopkeeper William Taylor rented the building in 1807.⁶⁸

The building was damaged in an 1807 fire which began at William Stanard's residence, formerly Fielding Lewis' home, just west of the store, and burned four entire blocks. Tenant William Taylor reported that "my store was three times on fire but fortunately this wind appeared to change for a moment and have saved it and also most of my goods."⁶⁹ Waller added a second story and made other changes in 1808, although it is unclear whether fire damage had prompted the improvements.⁷⁰ The 1808 land tax record indicates the building as "repairing," which is consistent with the 1808 addition date. Taylor was the tenant again in 1809 and then it was unoccupied in 1810 and 1811.⁷¹

Fredericksburg mayor and merchant Robert Mackay purchased the property from Waller in 1815.⁷² Court records show Mackay as a merchant in lawsuits involving accounts for ceramics and salt in 1816 and 1817.⁷³ Mackay erected a residence, which still stands, on the site of Fielding Lewis' former home at the northeast corner of Princess Anne and Lewis Streets.⁷⁴ Mackay sold the store building to Thomas Seddon in an 1823 foreclosure.⁷⁵

There is no evidence that the building was used as a store after 1823 except for two brief periods in the early twentieth century.⁷⁶ Insurance policies from 1823 onward show the building as a dwelling.⁷⁷ From 1823 to the present there have been a total of fourteen owners, of which the longest tenures have been the Benjamin Clarke family (1837-1841 and 1843-1897) and the Savee-Pitzer family (1922-1983).⁷⁸

In 1983 the Pitzer family sold the building to Aequanimitas Too, a Virginia Limited Partnership, which sold to Robert C. Wheeler II and Mary Ellen Wheeler in 1996.⁷⁹ The Wheelers transferred it by Deed of Gift to the Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc. (HFFI), in 1996.⁸⁰

In 1999, the Center for Historic Preservation at Mary Washington College conducted archaeological investigations at Lewis Store to gather information about the initial construction of the building and to examine the building's evolution over time. Historic grade changes around the building, particularly adjacent to the eastern end of the south wall, locations of original entrances to the first floor and basement, and changes to the basement layout were specifically targeted for investigation. Five test units were opened along the exterior walls of the building and two units were opened within the basement. The investigations recovered information that demonstrated the historic alterations to the building's fabric occurred as a result of changes in use of space within the building and due to the growth of Fredericksburg. The archaeological findings indicated that the original building likely was in place by the 1760s, and that the building's basement originally rose four feet above the street grade. Erosion between 1780 and 1860 caused the ground surface to rise about five feet (to its present level) and necessitated changes to the building. A central door on the east wall of the building was infilled, a bulkhead entrance near the north end of the east wall eventually was infilled, and at least one window on the south wall was infilled. Additionally, the basement test units revealed that a wall once divided the basement in half. Artifacts recovered from the test units provided temporal periods within which these alterations took place, with all modifications

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having been completed by the late nineteenth century. The data recovered from the archaeological investigations informed subsequent rehabilitation work on the building.⁸¹

After extensive dendrochronological, archaeological and architectural investigation, in 2000-2006 HFFI rehabilitated the building at a cost of over one million dollars, of which a sizable portion was a grant from the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources designated the 2000-2006 rehabilitation as a "certified rehabilitation" because the work conformed to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.⁸² HFFI currently occupies the building as their offices. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources holds an easement on the property.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources,
Richmond, VA; Historic Fredericksburg
Foundation, Inc., Fredericksburg, VA**

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR no. 111-0132-0033

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .062 acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 284804 4242600 3 _____
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

2 _____ 4 _____
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

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

All that certain lot or parcel of land with all buildings and improvements thereon and all appurtenances and privileges thereto attached, situate, lying and being at the northwest corner formed by the intersection of Lewis and Caroline Streets, in the City of Fredericksburg, Virginia, bounded on the north and west by the property formerly belonging to the estate of George W. Shepherd, on the east by Caroline Street, and on the south by Lewis Street, and more fully described by a plat

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of survey made by John Goolrick dated May 9, 1935, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the City of Fredericksburg, Virginia in Deed Book K at page 332.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the current-day lot lines of the property, taken from "Deed of Gift" dated December 19, 1996. These lot lines are historically associated with the property and encompass the store building which is the significant resource.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cristine Lynch
organization Volunteer date May 29, 2012
street & number 6603 Prospect Street telephone 540-898-8698
city or town Fredericksburg state VA zip code 22407
e-mail vacristine@aol.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

The following is true for all photographs:

Name of Property: The Lewis Store
City or Vicinity: Fredericksburg
State: Virginia
VDHR File Number: 111-0132-0033
Photographer: Cristine Lynch
Location of Original Digital Files: Virginia Department of Historic District Archives

- 0001 Date Photographed: March 1, 2012
South elevation (left) and east elevation (right), camera facing northwest
- 0002 Date Photographed: March 1, 2012
East elevation, camera facing west
- 0003 Date Photographed: March 1, 2012
West elevation, camera facing northeast

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- 0004 Date Photographed: March 1, 2012
North elevation, camera facing south
- 0005 Date Photographed: February 29, 2012
Window lintel at sidewalk level on east end of south elevation, camera facing north
- 0006 Date Photographed June 1, 2012
Addition, camera facing south
- 0007 Date Photographed: April 10, 2012
Mantelpiece in counting room
- 0008 Date Photographed: April 10, 2012
Staircase with addition in background
- 0009 Date Photographed: April 10, 2012
Display window in sales room
- 0010 Date Photographed June 1, 2012
Interior east wall of sales room
- 0011 Date Photographed: April 10, 2012
Viewport west wall second story showing 1749 roofline

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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ENDNOTES

¹ Herman J. Heikkenen, Ph.D. and Peter J. J. Egan Ph.D., *Final Report: The Year of Construction of the Fielding Lewis Store, Periods I and II and Derived by Key-Year Dendrochronology*, 4 January 2000, Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc. (Fredericksburg, Virginia), 3.

² Elizabeth B. Tune, Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Historic Resources, letter to James G. Harrison III, Executive Director of Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc., 10 February 2007, Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc. (Fredericksburg, Virginia).

³ Joseph Dye Lahendro, Architect PC, "Architect's Field Notes: Phase 1 Masonry, Rehabilitation of the Fielding Lewis Store," 5 July 2000-26 July 2001, Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc. (Fredericksburg, Virginia).

⁴ Michael J. Klein, Emily Lindtveit and Tyler S. Theriot, The Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College, "Archaeological Excavation at 1200 Caroline Street: The 'Fielding Lewis' Store," 1999, Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc. (Fredericksburg, Virginia), 28; Joseph Dye Lahendro, Architect PC, "HFFI Annual Meeting Presentation," 21 March 1999, Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc. (Fredericksburg, Virginia), 8.

⁵ Lahendro, "Architect's Field Notes: Phase 1."

⁶ Joseph Dye Lahendro, Architect PC, "Conjectural Elevations of 1749 Storehouse," 17 December 1999, Files of Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc., Fredericksburg, Virginia.

⁷ Klein et al, 18.

⁸ Evidence that the door opening was originally a window is the absence of queen closers on the lower portion of the door.

⁹ Evidence that the east window is not original is the absence of queen closers and absence of plaster stains on the jambs and heads (visible during the 2000-2006 rehabilitation) as on the original window openings, described by Lahendro in "HFFI Annual Meeting Presentation," 4.

¹⁰ Klein et al, 6, 28.

¹¹ Lahendro, "HFFI Annual Meeting Presentation," 7.

¹² Evidence that the door opening was originally a window is the absence of queen closers on the lower portion of the door.

¹³ Evidence that the east window is not original is the absence of queen closers and absence of plaster stains on the jambs and heads (visible during the 2000-2006 rehabilitation) as on the original window openings, described by Lahendro in "HFFI Annual Meeting Presentation," 4.

¹⁴ Evidence of the 1749 partitions are: a) bridging joists in the basement supporting the north-south passage and b) Lahendro's report of wrought iron nail fragments in the first-story ceiling joists and partition ghosting on the original floor boards (both visible during the 2000-2006 rehabilitation) indicating stud locations in "HFFI Annual Meeting Presentation," 4.

¹⁵ Joseph Dye Lahendro, Architect PC, "First Floor Construction History," 4 February 1999, Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc. (Fredericksburg, Virginia); Joseph Dye Lahendro, Architect PC, "Architect's Field Notes: Phase 2 Restoration of the Lewis Store," 17 September 2001-13 June 2002, Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc. (Fredericksburg, Virginia)

¹⁶ T.M. Naggs, "Relocation of the HFFI Offices to the Lewis Store," 17 August 2004, Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc. (Fredericksburg, Virginia), 5.

¹⁷ Lahendro, "Architect's Field Notes: Phase 2.; "Phase 2: Exterior & Interior Woodwork and Mechanical Systems—Projected Cost," Lewis Store file, Virginia Department of Historic Resources (Richmond, Virginia).

¹⁸ Ibid.; Lahendro, "HFFI Annual Meeting Presentation," 5.

¹⁹ Lahendro, "Architect's Field Notes: Phase 2."

²⁰ It is logical that the staircase would have been added in 1808 with the second-story addition. In addition, the mantelpiece and staircase are similar in form and construction to those found in Fredericksburg during the general period, according to Professor Gary Stanton, University of Mary Washington Historic Preservation Department, e-mail message to author, 1 March 2010.

²¹ Evidence of a 1749 stair in the counting room leading to the attic is lap tenons for stair partition studs (visible during the 2000-2006 rehabilitation), explained in Joseph Dye Lahendro, "HFFI Annual Meeting Presentation," 5.

²² S. Harris and Company, "Lewis Store Interior Renovations," 31 October 2005, Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc. (Fredericksburg, Virginia).

²³ Mary Ellen Wheeler, letter to Marc Christian Wagner, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 5 September 2012.

²⁴ "Phase 2: Exterior & Interior Woodwork and Mechanical Systems—Projected Cost," Lewis Store file, Virginia Department of Historic Resources (Richmond, Virginia).

²⁵ Harris.

²⁶ Inspection by Cristine Lynch, September 2005.

²⁷ Architectural historian Willie Graham of Colonial Williamsburg stated that "Eighteenth century stores are rare and thus those from the mid century are rarer still" in an e-mail message to author, 15 February 2010; a search of Virginia Department of Historic

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Resources data produced only two other examples of pre-1760 brick stores. Willie Graham is Curator of Architecture at Colonial Williamsburg.

²⁸ Department of Historic Resources, Commonwealth of Virginia, "Deed of Easement Fielding Lewis Store," 23 April 1999, Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc. (Fredericksburg, Virginia).

²⁹ Ann Smart Martin, "Commercial Space as Consumption Arena: Retail Stores in Early Virginia," in *People, Power, Places: Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture* Vol. III, ed. Sally McCurry and Ann Marie Adams (University of Tennessee Press, 2000), 202.

³⁰ Hening, *Hening's Statutes at Large*, transcribed for the Internet by Freddie L. Spradlin, Vol. IV, Chapter III, 247, <http://vagenweb.org/hening/vol04-13.htm> (accessed 11 April 2012).

³¹ City of Fredericksburg Planning Department, *Historic District Handbook*, 8; Paula S. Felder, *Fielding Lewis and the Washington Family* (USA: The American History Company, 1998), 175.

³² Hening, Vol. VII, Chapter XXIX, 314, <http://vagenweb.org/hening/vol07-15.htm> (accessed 11 April 2012).

³³ Ann Smart Martin, "Frontier Boys and Country Cousins: The Context for Choice in Eighteenth-Century Virginia," in *Historical Archaeology and the Study of American Culture*, ed. LuAnn DeCunzo and Bernard Herman (Wilmington: Winterthur Museum, 1996), 73.

³⁴ "William S. Stone has just received," *The Virginia Herald*, 17 April 1794 and "Wm S. Stone has for sale," *The Virginia Herald*, 18 September 1795.

³⁵ Jack D. Warren, Jr., "Reviving Fredericksburg's Oldest Store," *The Free Lance-Star*, 20 November 1999, Town and County, 6-7.

³⁶ Martin, "Commercial Space," 201.

³⁷ Architectural historian Willie Graham of Colonial Williamsburg stated that "Eighteenth century stores are rare and thus those from the mid century are rarer still" in an email message to author, 15 February 2010. Willie Graham is Curator of Architecture at Colonial Williamsburg.

³⁸ Virginia Department of Historic Resources, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, "The Old Custom House, York County, Virginia," 1999, Virginia Department of Historic Resources (Richmond, Virginia).

³⁹ Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Virginia Landmarks Register, National Register of Historic Places, "Williamsburg Historic District, Williamsburg, Virginia," 1966, <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/register/RegisterMasterList.pdf> (accessed 6 April 2012).

⁴⁰ Martin, "Commercial Space," 206; Colonial Williamsburg, "The Williamsburg Project," <http://research.history.org/DHC/eWillProject.cfm> (accessed 6 April 2012).

⁴¹ Ann Smart Martin states that early Virginia store buildings ranged from 300 to more than 1,000 square feet, in "Commercial Space," 206.

⁴² Jack D. Warren, Jr., "The Lewis Store: A Restoration Project of the Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc.," *Journal of Fredericksburg History* Volume 7 (2003), 6.

⁴³ Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia, policy no. 314, vol. 62, 1 October, 1805, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia; "For Sale," *Virginia Gazette*, Purdie, Supplement, 18 April 1777, 3, <http://research.history.org/DigitalLibrary/VirginiaGazette/VGImagePopup.cfm?ID=6080&Res=HI&CFID=14082064&CFTOKEN=67838615> (accessed 11 April 2012).

⁴⁴ Klein et al, 28.

⁴⁵ Spotsylvania County, *Deeds*, Book C, 6 April 1742, 535-536; Felder, *Fielding Lewis*, 49.

⁴⁶ "The Naval Office Shipping Lists for Virginia 1698-1769 In the Public Record Office, London," Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia; Felder, *Fielding Lewis*, 46.

⁴⁷ Joseph Jones, letter to James Madison, Sr., 1792, in *Papers of James Madison, Congressional Series*, Vol. 14, edited by Robert Allen Rutland (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1983); "M. William Account," 28 December 1743 to 25 February 1750, The George Washington Foundation (Fredericksburg, Virginia).

⁴⁸ The George Washington Foundation, "Lewis Family Ancestors and Descendants," http://www.kenmore.org/genealogy/lewis/lewis_descendants.html (accessed 11 April 2012); Jones.

⁴⁹ Heikkinen and Egan, 3.

⁵⁰ James Ninn and Fielding Lewis, "Account Statement," 16 August 1765 to 16 January 1766, The George Washington Foundation (Fredericksburg, Virginia).

⁵¹ The George Washington Foundation, "Lewis Family Ancestors."

⁵² It is assumed that "Mr. Lewis' Store" refers to Fielding Lewis, as opposed to John Lewis, because John had died in 1754, and to the brick store, as opposed to the wooden store, because Fielding had sold the wooden store in February 1757; George Washington, letter to Mary Ball Washington, September 1757, in *The Papers of George Washington Digital Edition*, ed. Theodore J. Crackel. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, Rotunda, 2007, <http://rotunda.upress.virginia.edu:8080/pgwde/dflt.xqy?print=yes>

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(accessed 11 April 2012); John Lewis died January 17, 1754 as shown in The George Washington Foundation, "Lewis Family Ancestors"; Fielding and Betty Lewis sold the wooden store to John Thornton as shown in Spotsylvania County, *Deeds*, Book E, 25 February 1757, 357.

⁵³ Felder, *Fielding Lewis*, 235; New River Notes, "The Colonial Virginia Register,"

<http://www.newrivernotes.com/va/varegl.htm#council>. (accessed 11 April 2012).

⁵⁴ Hening, Vol. IX, Chapter VI, 53, <http://vagenweb.org/hening/vol09-03.htm> (accessed 11 April 2012).

⁵⁵ Hening, Vol. VII, Chapter XXIX, 314, <http://vagenweb.org/hening/vol07-15.htm> (accessed 11 April 2012).

⁵⁶ In a 1770 indenture to their son, John Lewis, Fielding and Betty Lewis referred to the four lots in the town of Fredericksburg where Fielding Lewis "now lives," shown in Spotsylvania County, *Deeds*, Book G, 19 December 1770, 503.

⁵⁷ "For Sale," *Virginia Gazette*.

⁵⁸ The George Washington Foundation, "Kenmore History," <http://www.kenmore.org/kenmore/history.html> (accessed 11 April 2012).

⁵⁹ Felder, *Fielding Lewis*, 277; Spotsylvania County, *Deeds*, Book H, 7 March 1773, 295.

⁶⁰ Spotsylvania County, *Deeds*, Book J, 20 March 1776, 172.

⁶¹ City of Fredericksburg, *Deeds*, Book B, 27 March 1793, 447.

⁶² Mutual Assurance Society, policy no. 50, vol. 3, 12 May, 1796.

⁶³ City of Fredericksburg, *Deeds*, Book B, 3 April 1793, 444.

⁶⁴ City of Fredericksburg, *Deeds*, Book C, 29 April 1800, 446.

⁶⁵ "Wm. S. Stone Has For Sale," *The Virginia Herald*, 18 February 1795; "William S. Stone has for sale a quantity of," *The Virginia Herald*, 23 February 1802.

⁶⁶ "Cash Given for Wheat," *The Virginia Herald*, 10 August 1804; Mutual Assurance Society, policy no. 314, vol. 62, 1 October, 1805.

⁶⁷ City of Fredericksburg, *Deeds*, Book E, 28 August 1806, 506.

⁶⁸ "List of Taxable Town Lots," Fredericksburg Research Resources, University of Mary Washington Department of Historic Preservation, <http://resources.umwhisp.org/fredburg.htm> (accessed 11 April 2012).

⁶⁹ "Melancholy and Distressing," *The Virginia Herald*, 20 October 1807; William Taylor to Lewis M. R...Esq., 20 October 1807 in "Fredericksburg Fire Papers 1807," Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc. (Fredericksburg, Virginia).

⁷⁰ Heikkenen and Egan, 3.

⁷¹ "List of Taxable Town Lots."

⁷² City of Fredericksburg, *Deeds*, Book E, 10 November 1815, 445; Silvanus Jackson Quinn, *the History of the City of Fredericksburg, Virginia* (Richmond: Hermitage Press, 1908), 149-150.

⁷³ Barry L McGhee, "Historic Court Records"

<http://www.historiccourtrecords.org/courtrecordsearch.asp?pageInfo=1¤tquery=MACKAY&orderinfo=> (accessed 11 April 2012).

⁷⁴ Quinn, 149-150; "List of Taxable Town Lots."

⁷⁵ City of Fredericksburg, *Deeds*, Book G, 1 May 1823, 520.

⁷⁶ Frederic A. Franklin, owner from 1915 to 1918 (City of Fredericksburg, *Deeds*, Book 49, 23 March 1915, 3) operated a music school and music hall at the store building (*Daily Star*, advertisements, 20 March 1915 and 6 November 1917, "Robert Hodge Index to the Daily Star," University of Mary Washington Department of Historic Preservation, <http://filemaker.umw.edu:591/FMRes/FMPro?-db=vs.fp5&-format=ztablevw.htm&-lay=layout%20%232&Name=franklin&-max=15&-skip=165&-find=>, accessed 11 April 2012); Owner William A. Brooks (City of Fredericksburg, *Deeds*, 24 May 1900, Book II, 125) operated a gun smithy from at least 1902 to 1907 (Digital Sanborn Maps, August 1902, Sheet 4, <http://sanborn.umi.com.proxy.crrl.org/va/9021/dateid-000004.htm?CCSI=4428n>, accessed 11 April 2012).

⁷⁷ Mutual Assurance Society, policies or revaluations no. 3488, vol. 78, 19 September 1823; no. 9275, vol. 97, 15 November 1836; no. 12283, vol. 107, 20 December 1843; no. 15381, vol. 117, 15 October 1850; no. 18890, vol. 129, 15 December 1857; Digital Sanborn Maps, 1891, 1902, 1907, <http://sanborn.umi.com.proxy.crrl.org/cgi-bin/auth.cgi?command=AccessOK&CCSI=4428n> (accessed 11 April 2012).

⁷⁸ City of Fredericksburg, *Deeds*, Book K, 331; City of Fredericksburg, *Deeds*, Book 54, 32.

⁷⁹ City of Fredericksburg, *Deeds*, Book 184, 2 August 1983, 143; City of Fredericksburg, *Deeds*, Book 296, 19 December 1996, 344.

⁸⁰ City of Fredericksburg, *Deeds*, 19 December 1996, Book 296, 347.

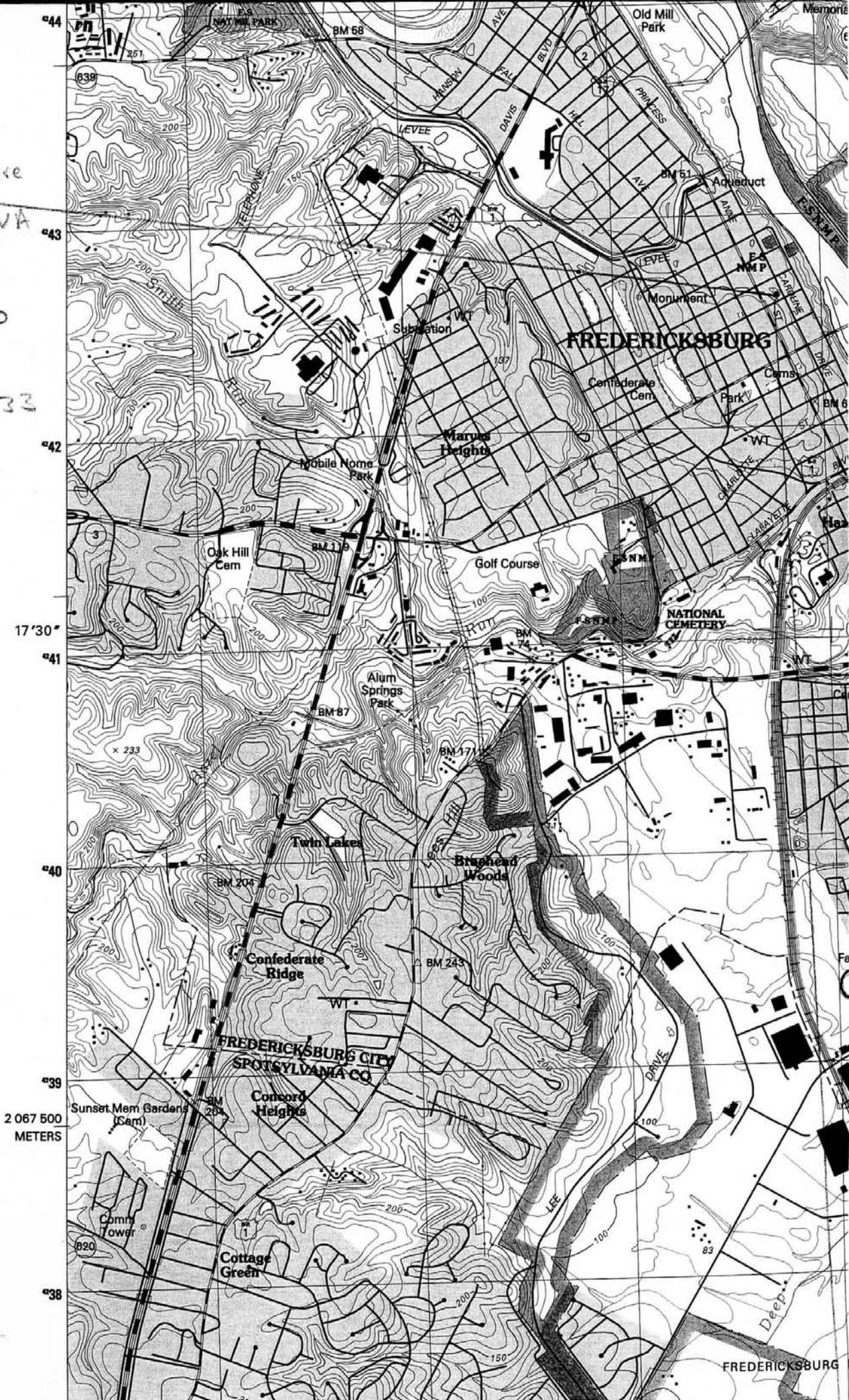
⁸¹ Michael J. Klein, Emily Lindtveit and Tyler S. Theriot, "Archaeological Excavation at 1200 Caroline Street: The "Fielding Lewis" Store," 1999 (Files of Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc., Fredericksburg, Virginia).

⁸² Tune.

The Lewis Store
Fredericksburg, VA

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111-0132-0033



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FREDERICKSBURG

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The Lewis Store

Fredericksburg, Virginia

Supplemental Material Page 1

Current Floor Plan

FLOOR PLAN
THE LEWIS STORE



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

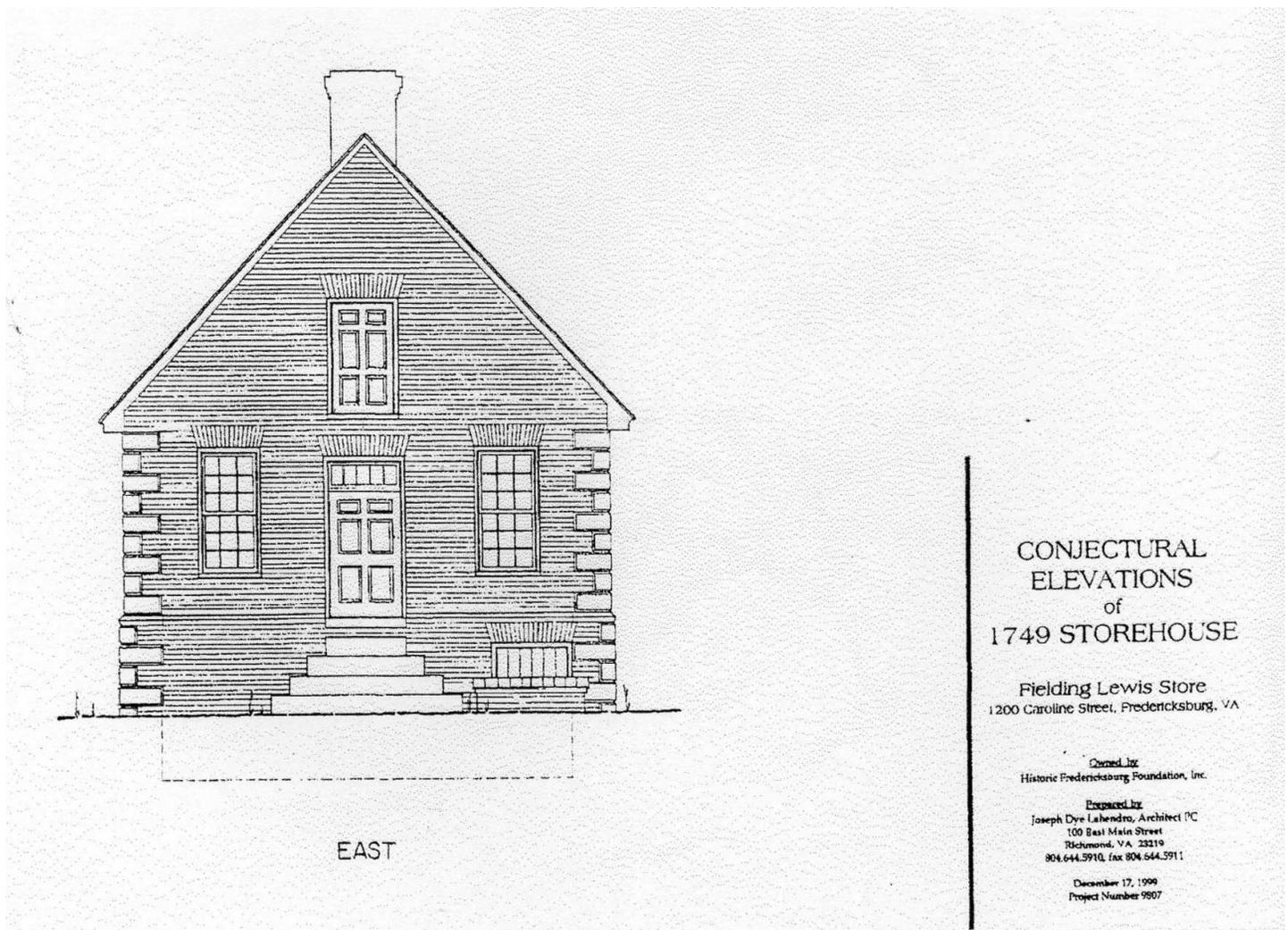
The Lewis Store

Fredericksburg, Virginia

Supplemental Material Page 2

Conjectural Elevation 1 of 2

By Joseph Dye Lahendro, architect of 2000-2006 rehabilitation



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

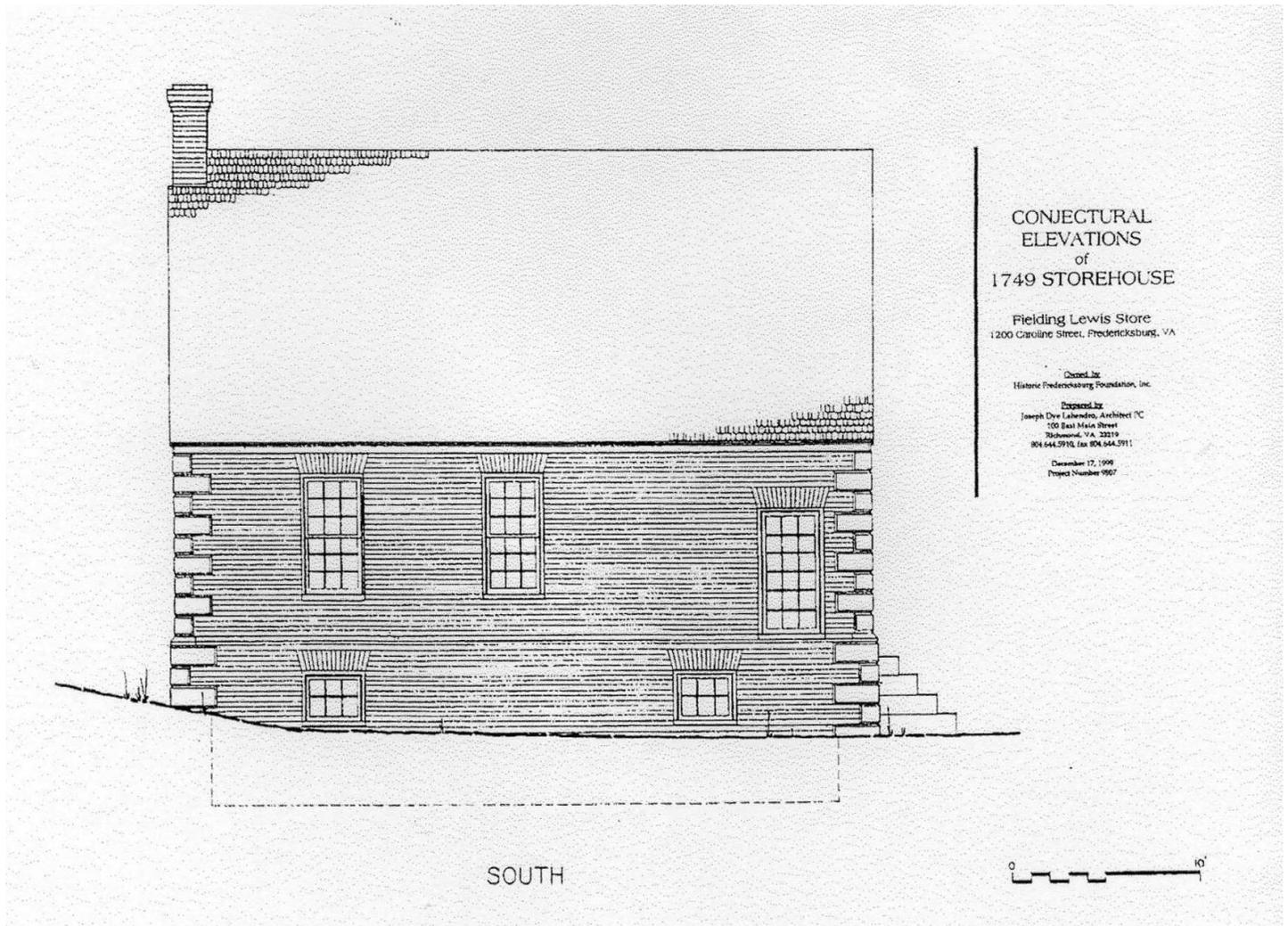
The Lewis Store

Fredericksburg, Virginia

Supplemental Material Page 3

Conjectural Elevation 2 of 2

By Joseph Dye Lahendro, architect of 2000-2006 rehabilitation



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The Lewis Store

Fredericksburg, Virginia

Supplemental Material Page 4

Construction History 1 of 2

By Joseph Dye Lahendro, architect of 2000-2006 rehabilitation

First Floor Construction History
FIELDING LEWIS STORE
Fredericksburg, Virginia
Joseph Dye Lahendro, Architect PC
February 4, 1999

PERIOD I 1749

Conjectural Features
Bottom run of stair
Door locations in center partitions
Door swings
Closet
Type of fenestration at east end of south wall

PERIOD II 1808

Significant Changes
Second story added
Dyes on north and south walls changed to windows
East windows added on north and south walls
Door on west wall narrowed
Window added on west wall
East opening on south wall closed
Stair relocated and privacy partition added
Interior partitions removed

Conjectural Features
Center support column

windows doors

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

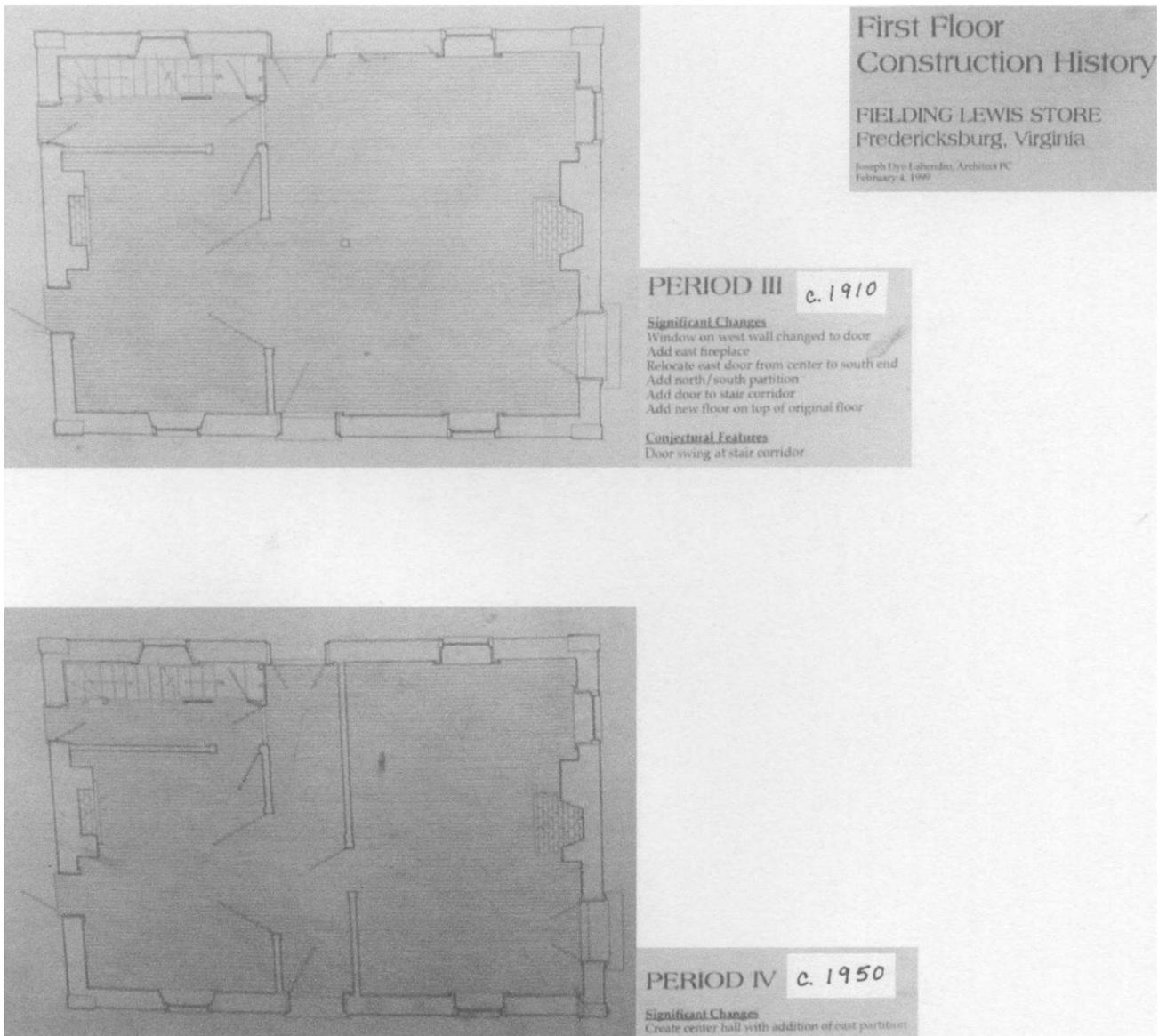
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The Lewis Store

Fredericksburg, Virginia

Supplemental Material Page 5

Construction History 2 of 2
By Joseph Dye Lahendro, architect of 2000-2006 rehabilitation



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The Lewis Store

Fredericksburg, Virginia

Supplemental Material Page 6

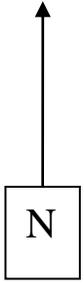
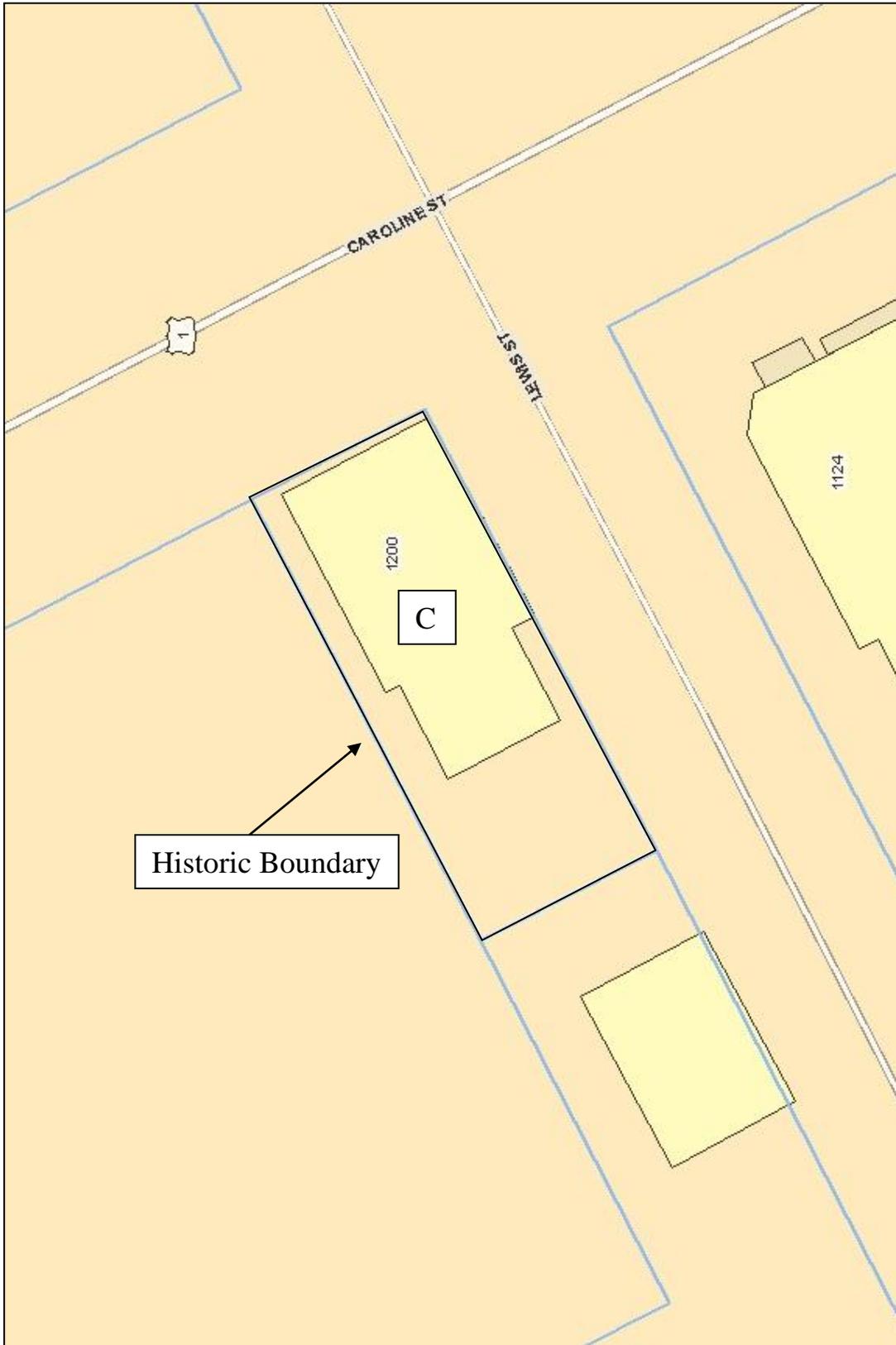
Historic photograph of The Lewis Store

Frances Benjamin Johnston, "Basil Gordon Brick House, Fredericksburg, Virginia," between 1927 and 1929, in "Carnegie Survey of the Architecture of the South," Library of Congress, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/csas/item/csas200905956/> (accessed February 26, 2012).



The Lewis Store, 1200 Caroline Street,
Fredericksburg, VA (DHR # 111-0132-0033)
C = Contributing

Sketch Map – Tax Parcel # 32-1200



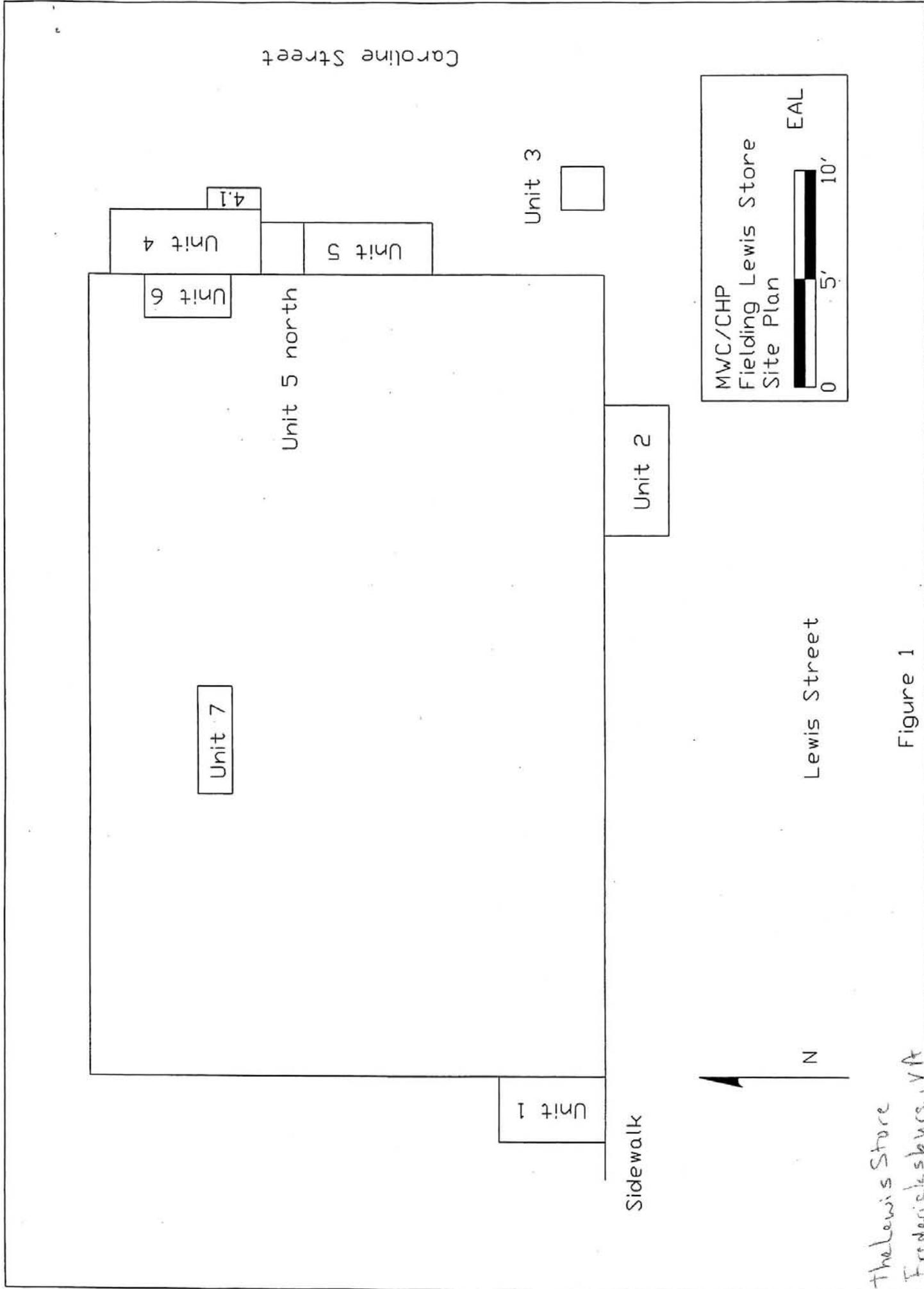
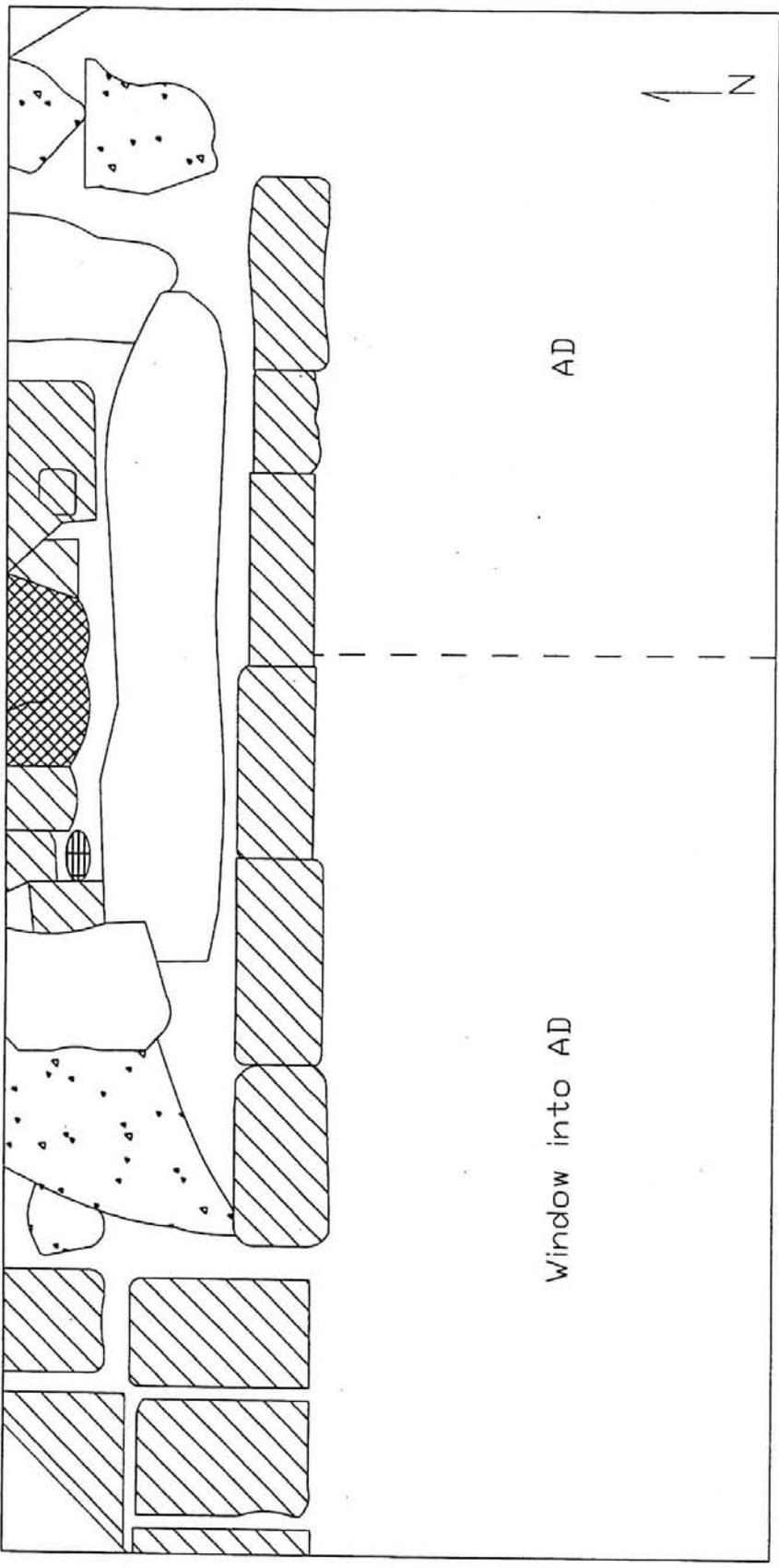
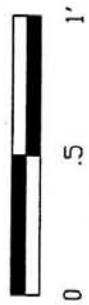


Figure 1

The Lewis Store
 Fredericksburg, VA
 A... ..

Unit 2, Plan to AD and AE

MWC/CHP
Fielding Lewis Store
6/24/99

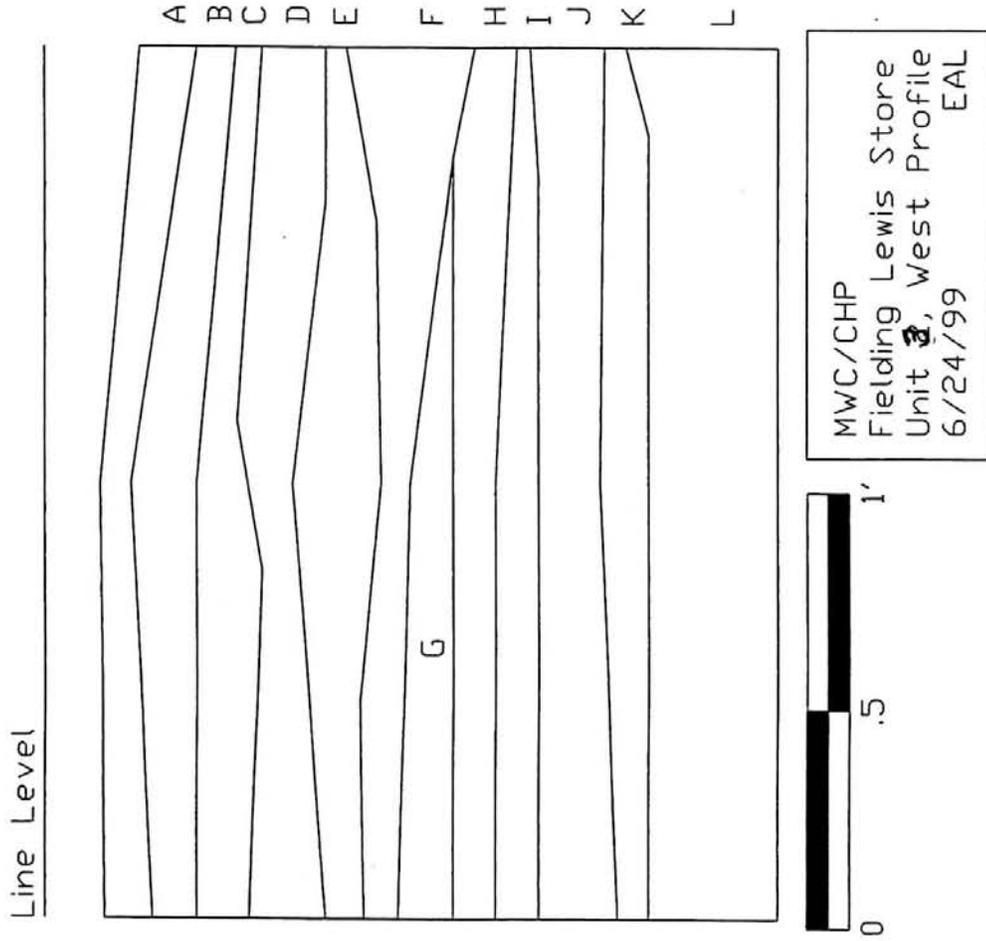


- brick
- sandstone
- mortar
- miscellaneous stone

The Lewis Store
Fredericksburg, VA

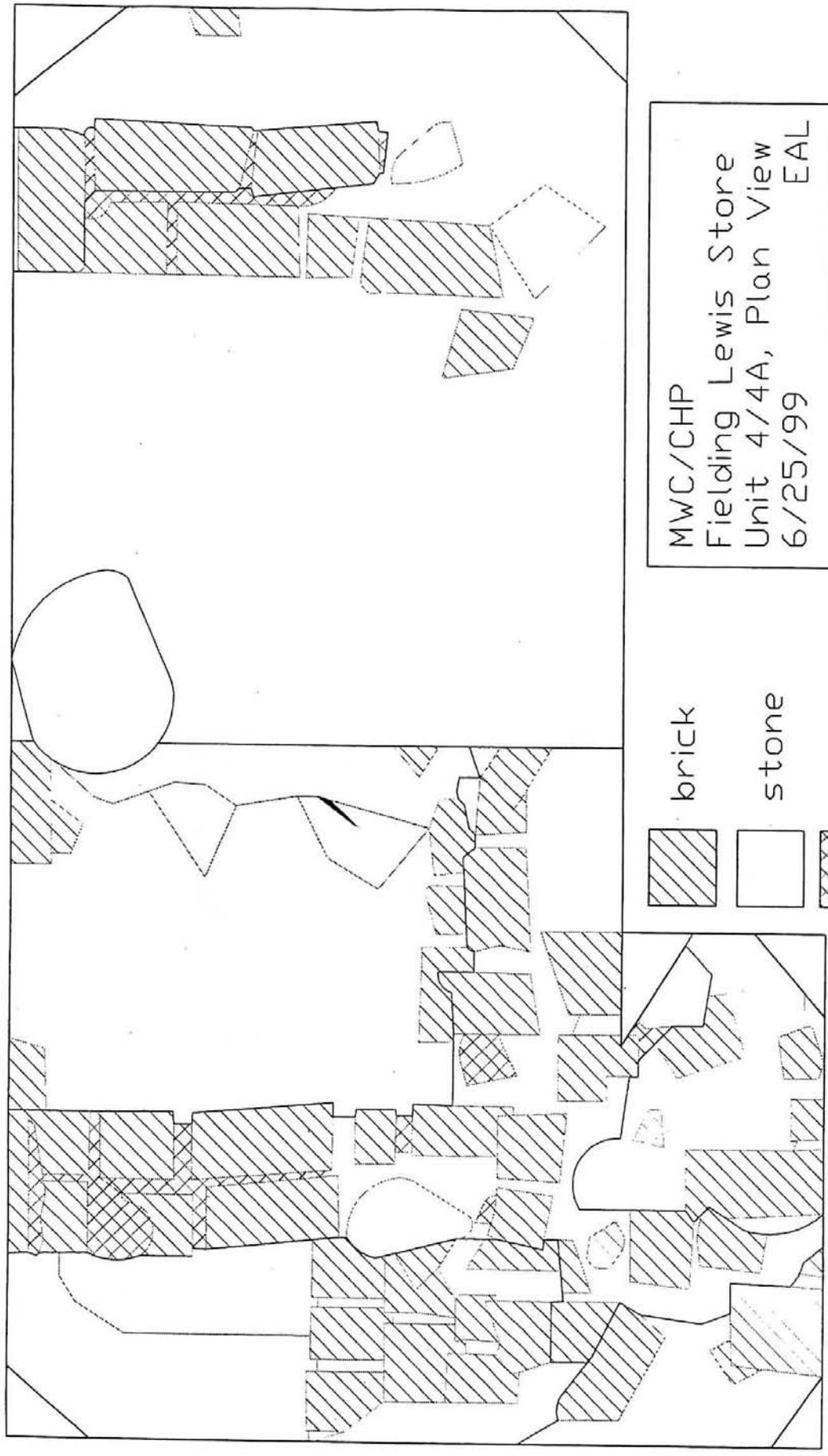
Figure 5

Unit 3, West Profile



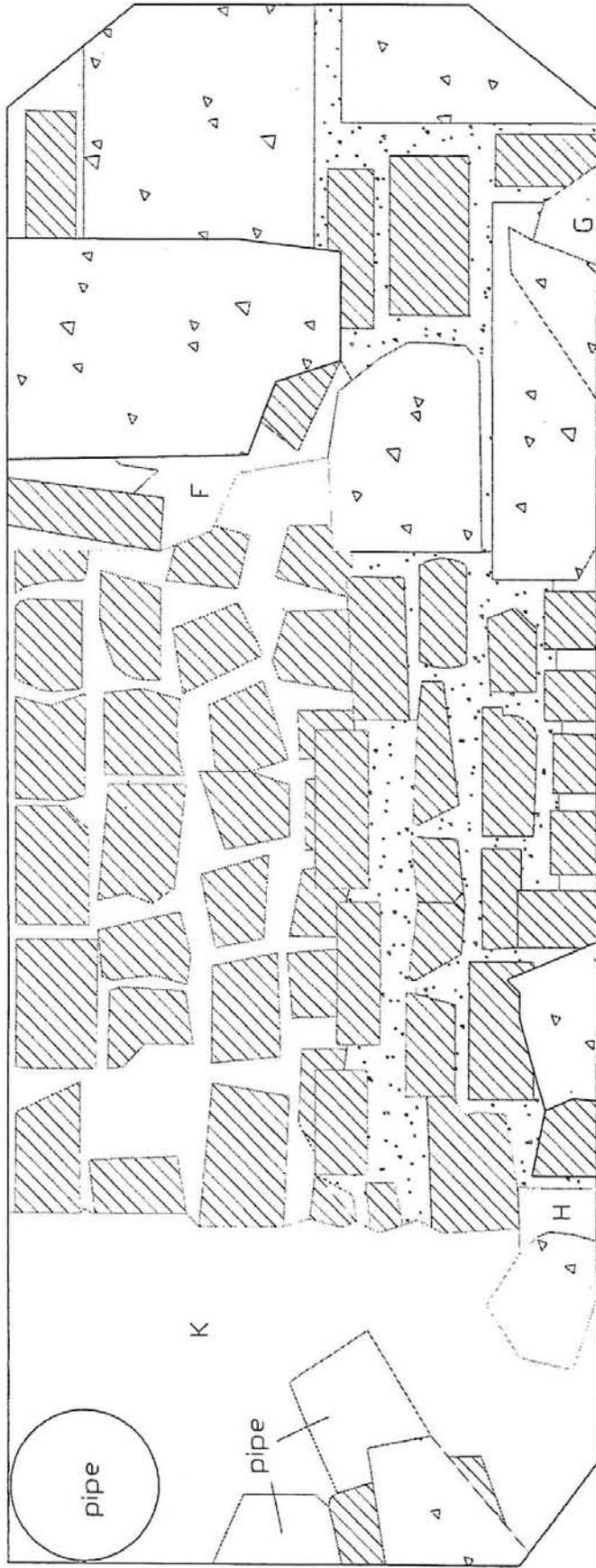
the Lewis Store
Fredericksburg, VA
Archaeological Documentation

Figure 6



The Lewis Store
Fredericksburg, VA
Archaeological Documentation

Figure 8



MWC/CHP
 Fielding Lewis Store
 Unit 5, Plan
 6/3/99
 EAL

-  brick
-  mortar
-  rusticated sandstone

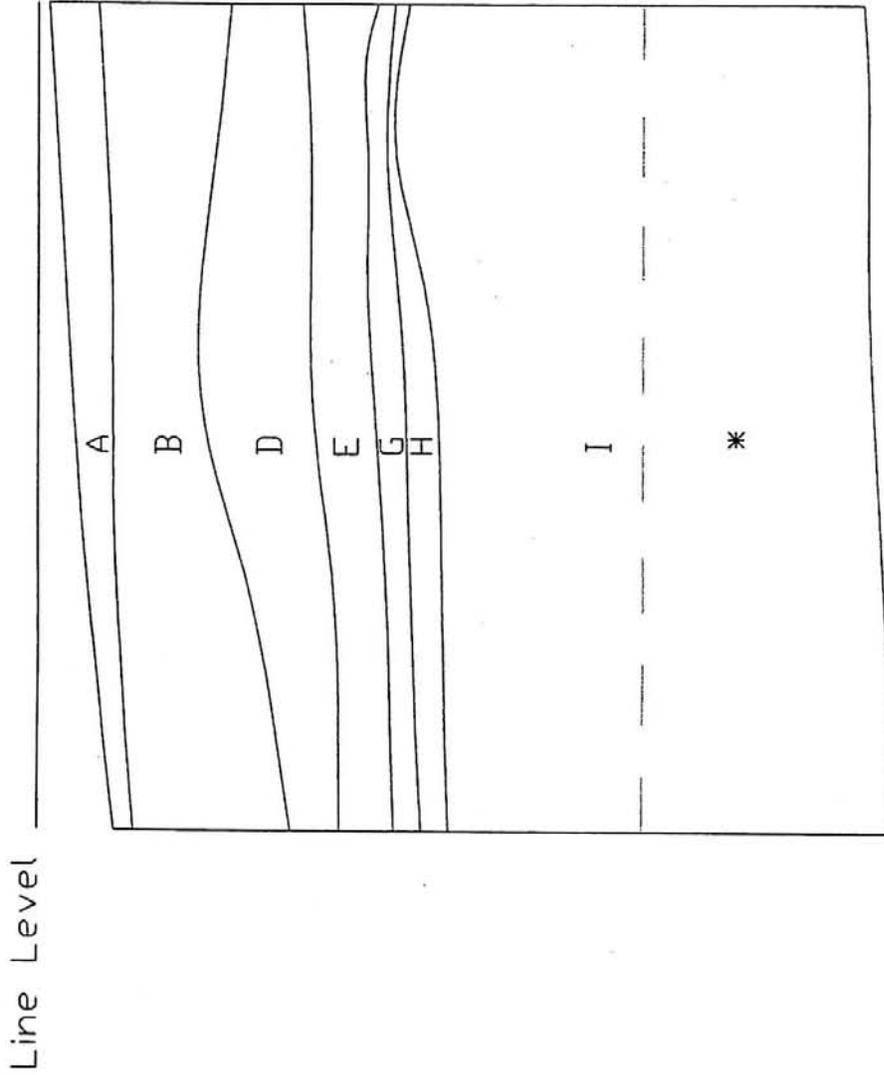


The Lewis Store
 Fredericksburg, VA

Architectural Documentation

Figure 11

Unit 6, North Profile
Fielding Lewis Store
6/16/99



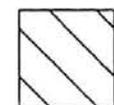
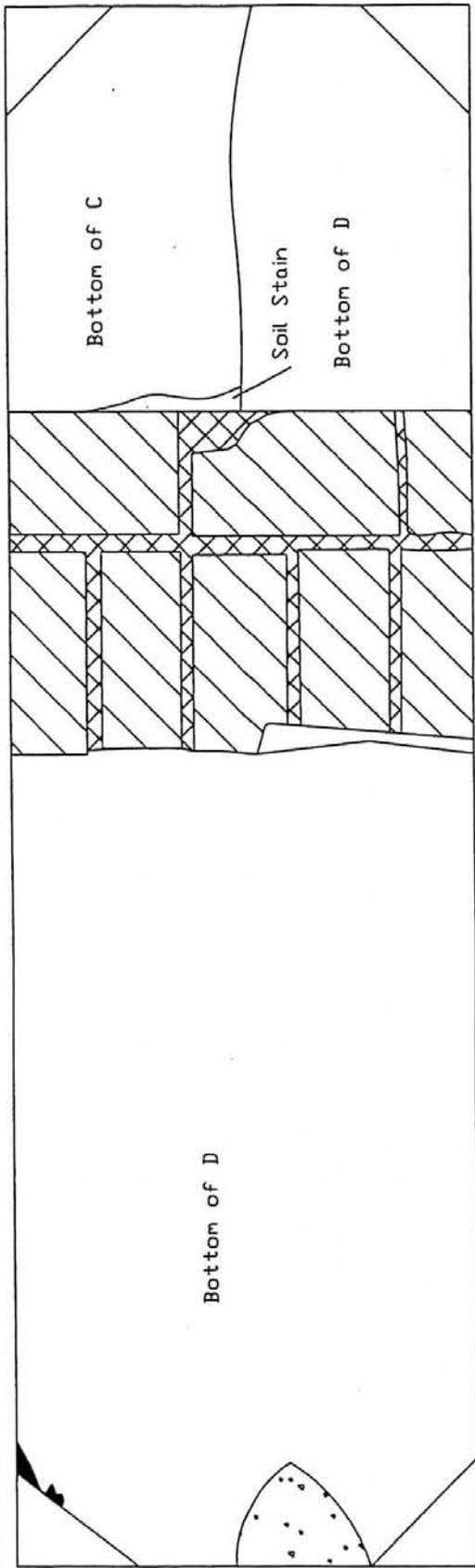
* High gravel concentrations; rounded to sub-rounded quartz pebbles and cobbles.

The Lewis Store
Fredericksburg, VA
Archaeological Documentation

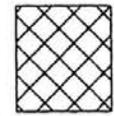
Figure 12

Unit 7, Plan View

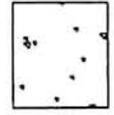
CHP/MWC
 Fielding Lewis Store
 6/24/99
 EAL



brick



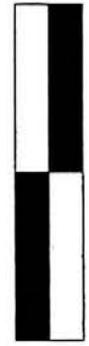
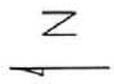
mortar



stone



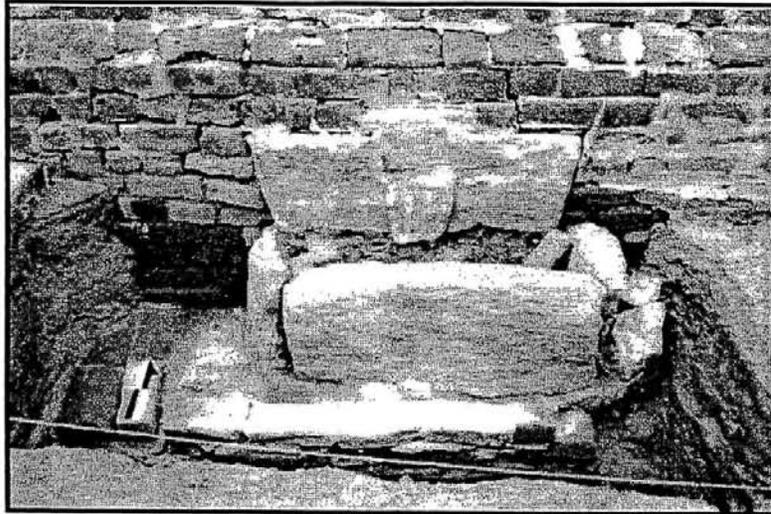
dark green
 bottle glass



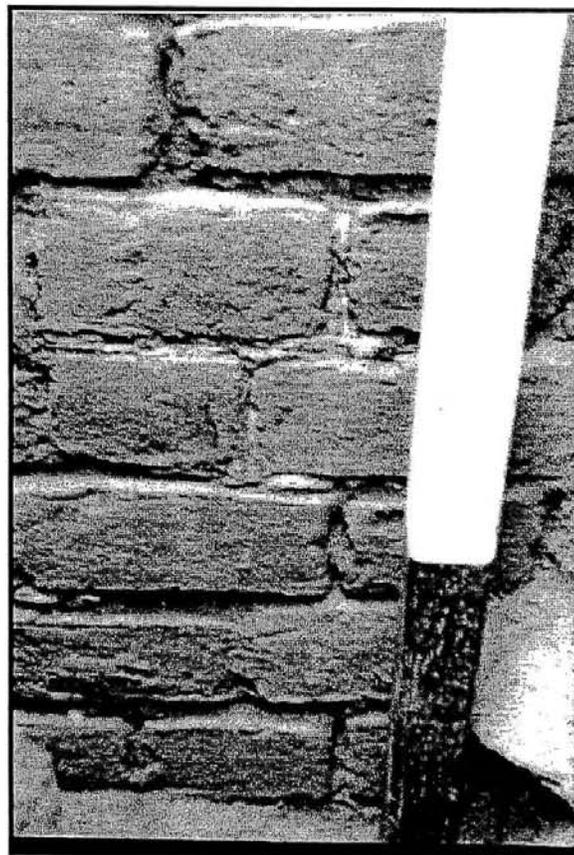
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The Lewis Store
 Fredericksburg, VA
 Archaeological Documentation

Figure 15



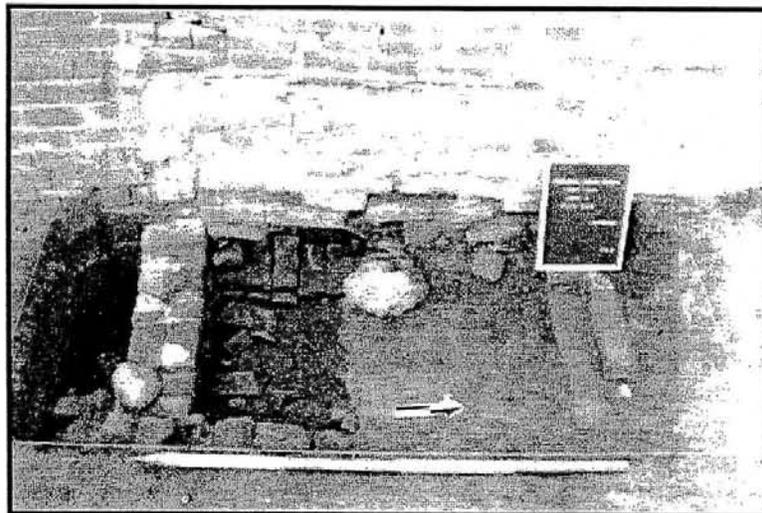
Photograph 1: Sandstone and brick window wells in Unit 2 (Lewis Street side of the building).



Photograph 2: Tooled joints in the brickwork near the base of Unit 2. (Lewis Street side of the building).

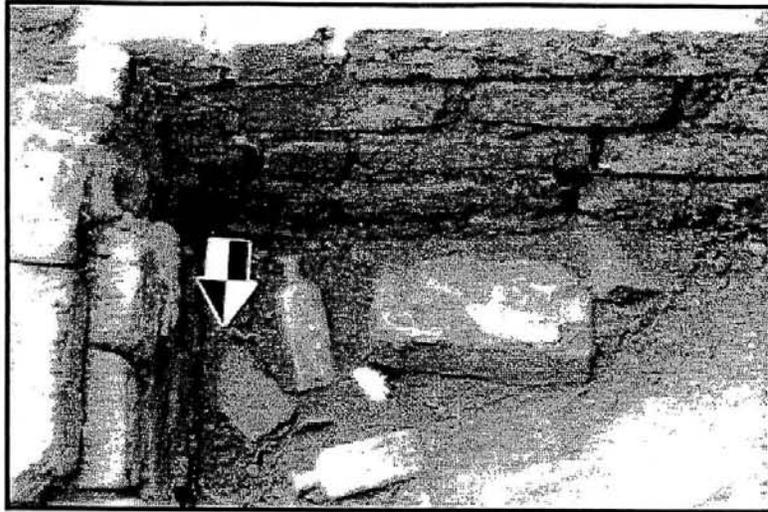


Photograph 3: Brickwork inside the window wells at the base of Unit 2.

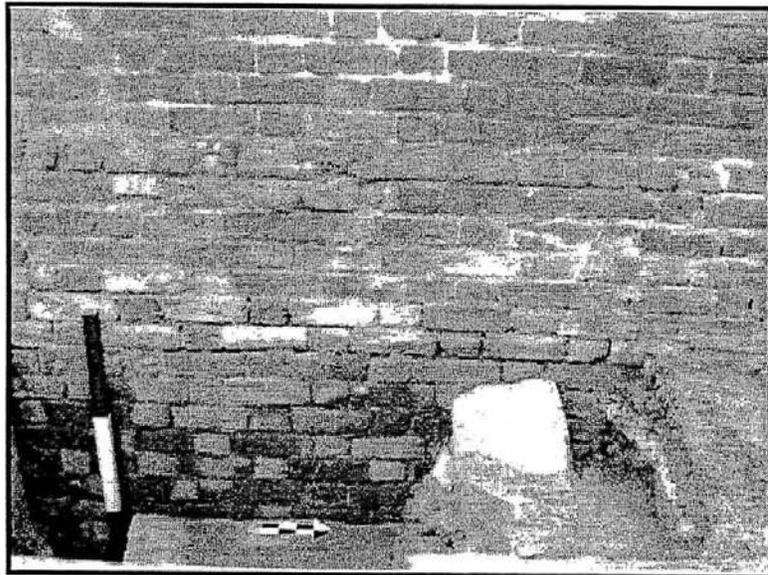


Photograph 4: West profile of Unit 4, showing bulkhead entrance to basement. (Caroline Street side of the building).

The Lewis Store
Fredericksburg, VA
Archaeological Documentation



Photograph 5: Fill within the interior of the bulkhead entrance, Unit 4. (Caroline Street side of the building).



Photograph 6: West Profile in Unit 5, showing stone and brick remnants of entrance. (Caroline Street side of the building).

The Lewis Store
Fredericksburg, VA
Archaeological Documentation