

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

LISTED ON:  
VLR 12/17/2009  
NRHP 03/10/2010

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Brunswick County Courthouse Square Nomination Update  
other names/site number VA Department of Historic Resources:# 251-0001

2. Location

street & number 202, 216, 228, 234 North Main Street not for publication N/A  
city or town Lawrenceville vicinity N/A  
state Virginia code VA county Brunswick code 025 zip code 23868

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant      nationally      statewide X locally. (     See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 1/26/10  
Signature of certifying official Date  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property      meets      does not meet the National Register criteria. (     See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
     See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
     See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
[X] public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
[X] district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 5

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION, RECREATION AND CULTURE, LANDSCAPE
Sub: county courthouse, correctional facility, jail, library, monument/marker, plaza, public common

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: GOVERNMENT, SOCIAL, RECREATION AND CULTURE, LANDSCAPE
Sub: courthouse, municipal building, meeting hall, museum, monument/marker, plaza, public common

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: MID-19TH CENTURY, LATE VICTORIAN, LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
Sub: Greek Revival, Romanesque, Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation BRICK
roof STONE: Slate, ASPHALT
walls BRICK
other WOOD, BRICK, STONE

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See continuation sheet.

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)

- X 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.
X 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.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
POLITICAL/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance 1854 to 1959

Significant Dates 1854, 1893, 1911, 1941

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder Edward R. Turnbull; Robert Kirkland; Marion J. Dimmock; William Moseley; Browne, Eichman, Dalgliesh, Gilpin and Paxton P.C.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
X previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
X recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory (HABS)
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

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

Name of repository: VDHR, William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research

=====  
**10. Geographical Data**  
=====

**Acreage of Property** 1.55 acres

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| Zone      | Easting       | Northing       |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| <u>18</u> | <u>245853</u> | <u>4071640</u> |

See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====  
**11. Form Prepared By**  
=====

name/title David W. Lewes, Project Manager; Meg Greene Malvasi, Architectural Historian  
 organization William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research date August 17, 2009  
 street & number P.O. Box 8795 telephone 757-221-2580  
 city or town Williamsburg state VA zip code 23187-8795

=====  
**Additional Documentation**  
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**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.

**Photographs** Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====  
**Property Owner**  
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Brunswick County (c/o County Administrator, Charlette Woolridge)  
 street & number County Administration, 102 Tobacco Street telephone 434-848-3107  
 city or town Lawrenceville state VA zip code 23868

=====  
**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. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the 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 1.National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia**

Section   7   Page   1  

---

### **Summary Description**

Located in the town of Lawrenceville, Virginia, the Brunswick County Courthouse Square comprises approximately 1.55 acres of courthouse grounds with an 1854 brick courthouse and an associated complex of nineteenth- through twentieth-century public buildings and monuments. All four buildings on the rectangular courthouse grounds face west toward North Main Street across a swath of lawns and brick walkways. Arranged with fairly even spacing from the southern end are four brick buildings: the present courthouse (built in 1998), the clerk's office (1893), the former courthouse (1854; now partially used for county offices), and the former county library (1941; now a museum). The square is dominated by the 1854 Greek Revival temple form courthouse with two-story pedimented portico supported by four massive Doric columns and topped by a cupola; rear twentieth-century additions replicate the style and detail of the original portion. The neighboring two-story clerk's office, also with rear additions, exhibits Romanesque Revival-style traits, while the library/museum consists of a smaller-scaled, one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival building set back from North Main Street. The new two-and-a-half-story courthouse is the largest building on the square, but does not overpower the historic buildings thanks to its setback and Colonial Revival style. An imposing memorial to Confederate veterans (built in 1911) stands within a wrought iron fence at the north end of the square, and a simpler granite slab monument commemorating the county's veterans of World War I to the Vietnam War is located in front of three flag poles between the old courthouse and the clerk's office. Other features include a nineteenth-century horse trough in a sitting area behind the new courthouse and a brick water fountain between the 1854 courthouse and the clerk's office. Chosen in 1783 for its central location within newly established boundaries of Brunswick County (originally created in 1732), Brunswick Court House was recognized by the General Assembly as the town of Lawrenceville in 1814. No longer extant buildings include the 1783 frame courthouse, a pre-1832 clerk's office, a privy, a store, a law office, and one or more jails. Previously listed on the National Register in 1974 with 5 contributing resources (one of which has been demolished; outlined below), the Brunswick County Courthouse Square also is encompassed by and contributes to the Lawrenceville Historic District (listed 2000).

### **Inventory and Detailed Architectural Description**

**The following resources were included in the original nomination and still contribute:**

Historic Courthouse, 1854

Clerk's Office, 1893

Library, 1941

Confederate Monument, 1911

**The following resource was contributing to the original nomination but has since been demolished:**

Jail, late 19<sup>th</sup> century

**The following resources are being added to the nomination through this updated documentation:**

Metal horse trough, late 19<sup>th</sup> century (contributing object)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 2

Modern Courthouse, 1998 (non-contributing building)

World Was I and II, Korean and Vietnam Wars Veterans memorial, 1960 (non-contributing object)

Metal water fountain, 1960 (non-contributing object)

**1854 Courthouse (251-0001-0001 / 251-5001-0108)**  
**228 North Main Street**

**1 contributing building (previously listed)**  
**2 non-contributing objects**

The former courthouse building sits above street grade facing North Main Street and is located between the library/museum to the north and the county clerk's office to the south. Mature shade trees, shrubs, seasonal plantings, and a well-tended lawn further enhance the building's location. The building is bounded to the rear (east) by Court Street.

This two-story, three-bay Greek Revival-styled building is constructed of brick laid in 5/1 American bond. The roof is covered with slate shingles and has a plain frieze. Dominating the west front façade is a temple-front pedimented portico with architrave, supported by four colossal stuccoed and fluted Doric columns. Resting atop the pediment is a small, square cupola with rectangular louvered openings topped by a hipped roof with a simple cornice with brackets and a weathervane. Marking the central entrance is a double-leaf wood door with a large multi-light rectangular transom; flanking the door are multi-light sidelights. Window openings consist of 6/6 wood sash with marble lintels and granite sills. A two-story, brick addition, built on the rear of the temple form courthouse in 1939, transformed the footprint into a T-shape. Addition of an elevator and office space expanded the rear addition in 1977.

South of the courthouse, an open sided courtyard is formed by the walls of the courthouse, its rear addition, and the clerk's office and addition. This area includes a small stone memorial (**ca. 1960, non-contributing object**) dedicated to veterans of World Wars I and II and the Korean and Vietnam wars. The face of the taller central slab is carved with scrolls, fluting, and an eagle with wings spread near the top. Flanking smaller, symmetrical slabs respectively commemorate World Wars I and II and the Korean War (left) and the Vietnam War (right). The left slab lists the three wars and includes a biblical verse (John 15:13). The right slab is inscribed "WE HOLD IN GRATEFUL MEMORY THE MEN OF BRUNSWICK COUNTY WHO DIED TO PRESERVE OUR WAY OF LIFE." Below this inscription, "VIETNAM" may have been inscribed several years after the monument was first erected. Directly behind the memorial are three flagpoles; seasonal plantings and bushes are arranged around the memorial. A ginko tree planted in 1977 to commemorate World War II veterans enhances this area's peaceful, reflective setting (Everett 1977).

Also located in this area between the courthouse and clerk's office is a metal drinking water fountain set within a brick pier laid in stretcher bond (**ca. 1960, non-contributing object**). The metal bowl of the fountain sits at the base of a hollow formed by molded bricks in the top course of the pier. A small metal plate and lever are set within a small

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia**

Section   7   Page   3  

---

opening in the south face of the pier. Surrounding the base of the pier, a decorative circular pattern of bricks is laid in the brick walkway.

***Clerk's Office (251-0001-0002 / 251-5001-0107)***  
***216 North Main Street***

***1 contributing building (previously listed)***

Located between the 1854 courthouse (north) and the current 1998 courthouse (south) is the Clerk's Office (built in 1893). The building sits above street grade facing Main Street. The building stands amid well-tended lawns crossed by brick walkways. Large linden trees provide shade, while crepe myrtles and foundation plantings of boxwoods surround the building.

This two-story, three-bay brick building exhibits style traits of the Richardsonian Romanesque Revival. It is laid in 6/1 American bond brick and rests on a brick foundation. The hipped roof is covered with slate and has a small molded wood cornice; two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps pierce the roof ends. The west front slope is offset by a false front gable with a circular louvered vent in the gable end. The building's plain exterior is offset by a brick belt course that articulates the first and second stories; its design consists of three projecting stretcher courses and a diagonal course of soldier brick topped by projecting and flush stretcher courses. The central entrance consists of double-leaf raised four-panel doors topped by a single-light transom and rusticated stone lintel. Other distinctive elements of the building include paired 2/2 wood sash windows with stone lintels on the first floor and paired 2/2 windows topped with semi-circular brick arches on the second story. All window openings have granite sills and are topped with a single-light transom. Attached to the rear (east) of the building is a one-story brick addition with a side-gable roof of slate shingles. Located on the north wall is an engaged porch supported by square posts; the off-center entrance is marked by double-leaf wood paneled doors with a large two-light transom. Openings consist of 2/2 wood sash windows with simple wood surrounds. Attached to this addition is a two-story brick addition with a hipped roof with simple wood cornice.

***Library/Museum (251-0001-0004 / 251-5001-0109)***  
***234 North Main Street***

***1 contributing building (previously listed)***

Located at the south end of the courthouse square is the Library/Museum, built in 1941. The building which sits above street grade is sited at the northeast corner of Bank and Court streets. A brick retaining wall runs along the Court Street side. The building sits on a well-tended lot with mature oaks. Small bushes are clustered around the exterior of the library. A concrete sidewalk runs from the north to the south in front of the facade. To the west of the building is the confederate monument; to the east are Court Street and a small commercial and government building block; to the north is the Courthouse; to the south across Bank Street is a modern brick building, which houses a local branch of the Bank of America.

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay Colonial Revival-styled building, built in 1941, is constructed of brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern, punctuated by an occasional clinker header brick, and rests on a raised brick foundation with a distinctive sloped brick watertable. The jerkinhead roof features slate shingles and a molded and denticulated wood

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia**

Section   7   Page   4  

---

cornice with shaped end boards. Three frame hipped roof dormers constructed of diagonal weatherboard with 6/6 wood sash windows pierce the west front slope of the roof; two identical dormers are located on the rear roof slope. Located on the north and south elevations are double-shouldered brick chimneys with corbelled caps. Flanking each chimney are small four-light wood hinged windows with molded wood surrounds. Marking the central entrance on the south façade is a one-story, one-bay hipped roof porch supported by chamfered wood posts; the raised six-panel single-leaf door with architrave is topped by a four-light transom. Window openings consist of 9/9 wood sash with molded wood surrounds. Attached to the rear east of the building is a one-story, brick side-gable roof addition. An engaged brick square chimney is attached to the rear of the addition; located to one side of the chimney is a single 6/6 wood sash window. Attached to the north wall of this addition is a one-story, one-bay, front-gable roof porch supported by square wood columns attached to a simple wood balustrade. The entrance consists of a raised six-panel single-leaf door with a four-light transom. Openings consist of 6/6 wood sash windows.

***Confederate Monument (251-0001-0003)***

***1 contributing object (previously listed)***

***234 North Main Street***

West of the library within a stone-paved enclosure surrounded by a wrought iron fence, an imposing buff granite memorial to soldiers of the Confederacy stands 26 ft. 8 in. tall. Erected in 1911, the monument consists of a rectangular pylon resting on a triple-tier base. Two quarry-faced granite courses of diminishing width support two further diminishing dressed courses; the lower of the dressed courses bears the word "VIRGINIA" in relief. The following inscription is in relief on the die: "IN MEMORY OF CONFEDERATE HEROES OF BRUNSWICK COUNTY, 1861 – 1865 – LOVE MAKES MEMORY ETERNAL. Carved in relief on the pylon is a flag and the word "C.S.A." above. Atop the monument stands a statue of a Confederate soldier in field dress with a field hat. He holds the barrel of his rifle with both hands, left above right.

***New Courthouse (251-0001-0005 / 251-5001-0106)***

***1 non-contributing building***

***202 North Main Street***

***1 contributing object***

Located at the south end of the courthouse square facing Main Street is the current Brunswick County Courthouse, built in 1998. The large building sits above street grade and near the southwest corner of the square at East Hicks and Court streets. Following construction of the building, the surrounding grounds were landscaped with brick retaining walls and walkways, small trees, shrubs, and seasonal plantings. To the east are Court Street and a small commercial and government building block; to the south and east is a commercial district. The clerk's office is located on the courthouse square to the north.

This two-and-a-half-story, rectangular block courthouse is constructed of brick laid in 5/1 American bond; a molded brick watertable encircles the building. The hipped roof is covered with composition shingles and has a molded cornice and simple wood frieze; two interior brick chimneys pierce the front west slope of the roof. Located on the west and east slopes are two inset front-gable dormers with a single 6/6 sash window. Dominating the façade is a two-story, pedimented portico with full entablature and a small louvered lunette opening located in the central gable

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia**

Section   7   Page   5  

---

end. The portico is supported by Tuscan columns resting on large brick bases. The portico shields three single-leaf, multi-light doors, each with a single transom. On the north and south slope sides are six inset front-gable dormers, each with a single 6/6 sash window. The dormers are in groups of three, clustered on either side of a slightly projecting front-gable block. Openings consist of 9/9 and 6/6 modern metal sash windows with stone lintels. Openings on the second story are blind with stone lintels.

A metal horse trough (*contributing object*) associated with the use of the 1854 Courthouse in the late nineteenth century serves as the centerpiece of a small paved outdoor sitting area behind the New Courthouse near the corner of Court and East Hicks streets. The trough contains a planting of annuals.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia**

Section   8   Page   6  

---

## **8. Statement of Significance**

### ***Summary Statement***

The 1.55-acre Brunswick County Courthouse Square is an excellent example of the courthouse complexes established across Virginia in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Typical of courthouse villages, the site of Brunswick Court House was chosen for its central geographical location in the county rather than for any particular advantages of commerce or transportation. After establishment in 1720, Brunswick's vast territory had its boundaries adjusted repeatedly as new counties were created from its lands with the growth of settlement. Likewise, the location of the courthouse moved twice before the final boundaries of the county were largely achieved in 1783 (a small adjustment was made in 1787) and a frame courthouse was built on the present square by 1784. The centerpiece of the historic district, a Greek Revival temple form brick building with portico, was erected in 1854 to replace the earlier court building. By this time a small community had grown around the courthouse area to serve the large influx of residents attending twice-monthly court days. With establishment of a railroad link in 1890, the surrounding town of Lawrenceville (created in 1814 and incorporated in 1874) grew into a regional commercial center with substantial masonry buildings replacing the simple frame stores and offices that had previously surrounded the square. Consistent with this growth and prosperity, the county hired a renowned Richmond architect to build a two-story clerk's office in 1893. A new jail also was built during this period. During the twentieth century, the courthouse square, which had provided an informal social space on court days, took on a more stately appearance with a fence built to enclose and protect the grounds. The square also became the site of commemoration and symbolism, with a Confederate memorial erected in 1911 and a monument to local veterans of the United States' twentieth-century wars through Vietnam installed in the 1960s. Expansion of federal involvement in the county through the programs of the New Deal led to expansion of the Courthouse in 1939 with a rear office wing. Growing needs of local government also were met with additions to the clerk's office in 1924 and 1939. The square's role as a civic and cultural space was underscored by construction of a library at the north end in 1941. As the needs of the county continued to expand, further additions and renovations were made to the 1854 Courthouse in 1977, after a National Register listing in 1974 recognized the square's significance to the county's history. Finally, by 1998, the county's court system had outgrown the historic building. With a limited number of building sites available downtown, the decision was made to build a large modern courthouse facility at the south end of the square on the site of the former jail. Sensitive to retaining the historic character of the square, the County supervisors sought the advice of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in the design process, resulting in an appropriately situated building and a suitable choice of revival architectural elements borrowed from other buildings on the square.

### ***Criteria Statement***

The Brunswick County Courthouse Square is eligible under National Register Criterion A for its association with government. The pairing of the 1854 courthouse and the 1893 clerk's office provides a glimpse into the early growth of the courthouse square as a focus of governmental and public life, while later additions such as the 1911

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia**

Section   8   Page   7  

---

Confederate Memorial and 1941 Library demonstrate the continuing evolution of a functioning courthouse square into the modern era. While non-contributing, the 1998 courthouse building does not detract from the architectural integrity of earlier buildings thanks to its positioning, use of architectural elements reminiscent of the historic buildings on the square, and unity of landscaping.

The district is eligible under Criterion C because it is a well-integrated complex of buildings, monuments, and grounds that spans a large portion of the county's history (present boundaries and court complex established in 1783; county created in 1732), reflecting a progression of architectural styles popular at the time of construction and paralleling the characteristic evolution of Virginia courthouse squares. The resources retain integrity and the courthouse square remains a relevant focus of the county's social and civic activities to this day.

The period of significance begins with the oldest extant resource, the 1854 Courthouse, and ends in 1959, recognizing the continued importance of Courthouse Square to the politics and government of Brunswick County. The period of significance could be revised to begin earlier if the archaeological remains of the earlier courthouse or associated buildings are ever discovered.

***Detailed Statement***

***Creation and Evolution of Brunswick County.*** Unlike most of the Virginia counties established in the eighteenth century, Brunswick was not formed organically in response to growing settlement. Instead, the colonial government created the county as an incentive to draw settlers westward and populate the frontier. After establishing a settlement at New Orleans in 1718, the French built a series of forts between the mouth of the Mississippi and Quebec. Two years later, Governor Alexander Spotswood encouraged English settlement beyond the fall line as a buffer against potential attacks from the French and their Indian allies. The House of Burgesses responded by establishing Spotsylvania and Brunswick counties on December 23, 1720 (Gaines 1970:37-38). The vast new county of Brunswick (named for a German province, Braunschweig, inherited by King George I) generally extended westward from the fall lines of major rivers near present Emporia toward the Blue Ridge and beyond. To the north, the county was bounded by the Nottoway River; the southern boundary was established in 1728 with William Byrd's survey of the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina. The eastern portion of the new county acquired portions from old Surry, Isle of Wight, and Prince George counties. Also included within Brunswick were present Lunenburg and Greensville counties (Neale et al. 1999:41).

Provision for the new county by the Treasurer of the Colony included funds to supply a citizen militia with firearms and ammunition. An additional allocation of £500 was for building a church, courthouse, prison, pillory, and stocks. By 1730 a courthouse and jail had been built between present-day Cochran and Alberta (about 15 miles northwest of Lawrenceville), but settlers of the new county of Brunswick continued to attend court in neighboring Prince George County as they had for the last decade. Without any justices to sit at their own court, Brunswick's residents could only settle small administrative matters in their own county (Neale et al. 1999:41-42; Orgain 1990).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 8

---

The county court continued to be moved following reconfigurations of county boundaries. "In 1746, after deciding that they would pattern their new buildings after those in Prince George County, Brunswick magistrates ordered that the courthouse and prison be constructed of wood rather than brick in order to reduce cost, perhaps anticipating that the seat would be moved again within a few years" (Lounsbury 2005:182; OB 1744-48:22-23, 6/27/1745). This frame courthouse was built by Sterling Clack on land that he donated to the county near present Edgerton (Turnbull 1977:3).

***Brunswick County Courthouse Square.*** With the formation of Greensville County from the eastern portion of Brunswick County in 1781, it became necessary to find a site for a new courthouse. Located near the boundary of the two counties, the existing courthouse on Sterling Clack's property was too far east of the county's center. As was typical of Virginia's courthouses, the site on Jones Williams' land in present Lawrenceville was chosen as a "more central" location in 1783 (Turnbull 1977:3). As architectural historian Carl Lounsbury (2005:54) has noted, "This method of selection often meant constructing civic structures in the middle of nowhere, at a place that was equidistant from all corners of the county."

Landowners such as Williams were quite willing to donate land, and in this case invest in the infrastructure of the court, because they recognized that court business would attract commerce to their lonely plantations. In 1783 Williams agreed that he would "immediately build a prison and stock and pillory, to be done by the next term of Court, and to fix his house for the Court to sit in, until he could complete the courthouse, which was to be done within two years" (Turnbull 1977:3). In fact, already by 1784, Williams had erected a 44-by-24-foot wooden building with 14-foot pitch and brick chimney (Lounsbury 2005:340). The courthouse must have been well built, as half a century later an atlas entry described it as "handsome" (Martin 1835:133).

An 1832 plat depicts the location of the eighteenth-century courthouse along with other no longer extant buildings on the square. Near the center of the north end of the square, the courthouse may have stood between the present footprints of the Library and Confederate Monument. Directly to the west, adjacent to Main Street, was the only commercial building on the square---a store owned by Lewis McIndoe. Across open ground with scattered trees, a small clerk's office stood just north of the later Greek Revival court building. It is interesting to note that archaeological remains of these two buildings could remain in these areas of apparently minor ground disturbance. Another small private building, the office of "Lawyer Meade" was allowed on the public land of the green, along Court Street where the addition to the 1854 Courthouse now stands. Finally, an early jail stood in the far southeast corner of the square, a location that was used for a late nineteenth-century jail with a twentieth-century addition until it was demolished to make room for the new courthouse in 1998 (Neale 1999:endpapers).

In 1814 the town of Lawrenceville was created through an Act of the General Assembly. Peggy Williams was ordered to lay out town lots on 20 acres of land she owned around the courthouse green. Origins of the town's name are variously attributed to a famous racehorse named Lawrence or to Capt. James Lawrence, a naval hero of the War of 1812 (Bell and Heartwell 1957:43; Neale et al. 1999:124).

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia**

Section   8   Page   9  

---

Business from court days had made the area around the courthouse an attractive place for merchants. However, Lawrenceville remained a modest-sized community through most of the nineteenth century, dependent on commerce from county residents attending court days and serving as a local market for the surrounding agricultural areas. In his 1835 *Gazetteer*, Joseph Martin described Lawrenceville as a “beautiful and wealthy little upland village.” In addition to the court buildings described above, the community had “an elegant masonic hall, and an Episcopal church, 25 neat dwelling houses, 1 common school, 1 temperance and 1 missionary society, 4 mercantile stores, 2 taverns, 2 tanyards, 1 saddler, 1 boot and shoe factory, 2 tailors, and 3 smith-shops.” As could be expected in a court town, the population of 350 included four attorneys; there was also one physician (Martin 1835:133).

Although Lawrenceville had grown by the time of the Civil War, it still gave visitors the impression of a picturesque little village. By now it boasted an impressive brick courthouse in the Greek Revival style, built 10 years earlier to replace the 1784 building (see below). A reporter for the *New York Herald* (5/25/1864) noted that Lawrenceville was considered to be “the prettiest place in Virginia.” Nevertheless, despite its out-of-the-way appearance, it attracted the attention of Union columns passing through Southside Virginia. The *Herald* reported “an immense amount of rebel property destroyed here.” An official report by an officer of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry noted that about 125 sacks of salt had been found in an outbuilding of the courthouse and destroyed (*OR Ser. 1, Vol. 36, Pt. 2:186*). Despite these depredations, the court records escaped from the war intact. According to local tradition, one of Sheridan’s officers, who was a Freemason, restrained his men from vandalizing the courthouse when he recognized a Masonic apron that clerk E. R. Turnbull had spread across the court books (Peters and Peters 1995:100).

By 1874, the town of Lawrenceville had grown enough to be officially incorporated. Nevertheless, a resident of that period, when interviewed in the twentieth century, remembered Lawrenceville as a “very small village consisting of a courthouse, a few small stores, two blacksmith shops, a shoe maker’s shop and several dwellings” (Neblett 1999).

During the next decade the town remained small, but would soon benefit from additional educational opportunities for African Americans. In 1888, James Solomon Russell, an Episcopal priest who had once been a slave, established a parish school for local African-American children. Five years later, the school was incorporated as the Saint Paul’s Normal and Industrial School, the precursor of Saint Paul’s College (Neblett 1999).

The character of Lawrenceville changed decisively from a sleepy courthouse village to an important commercial and transportation hub in 1890, when the Danville & Atlantic Railroad’s line extended through the town and the company opened its engine shops, providing industrial jobs. The streetscapes surrounding the courthouse square took on much of their present character as blocks of masonry commercial buildings replaced smaller wood frame stores and offices. The prosperity of the period is reflected in the 1893 clerk’s office and a new jail built in the 1890s.

By 1907, the population stood at 2,000 (Neblett 1999). During the twentieth century, the town continued to serve as a local market and processing center for the surrounding countryside’s agricultural products, including tobacco, cotton, and dairy farming. Development of the town in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century led the Sanborn Fire

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia

Section   8   Page  10 

---

Insurance Company to create detailed maps of the town to help inventory the properties it insured. Four maps dating to 1912, 1920, 1926, and 1926-1938 document developments on the court square during this period. Thanks to the company's detailed map legends and notation, it is known that the courthouse, clerk's office, and jail all had slate or metal roofs during the early twentieth century. Sometime between 1920 and 1926, a small privy was built directly behind the clerk's office next to Court Street. It is also evident that a portion of the jail yard, which had extended into the present path of Court Street, was removed by 1926 to broaden the road at its intersection with East Hicks Street.

***Courthouse (1854).*** On April 25, 1853, the county justices resolved to "consider the propriety of building a new courthouse and clerk's office." A commission composed of John E. Shell, E. R. Turnbull, Robert Kirkland, J. A. Riddick, and R. D. Turnbull was charged with the responsibility of providing suitable plans by the next court session. After the report (not recorded) was made a month later, the justices decided to move forward and advertise the project. In 1854, two of the commissioners, county clerk Edward R. Turnbull and Robert Kirkland, were awarded the \$7,000 contract (Brunswick County Order Book 38:57, 60).

The justices must have had high aspirations for the new building, for they also authorized the commissioners to visit the Mecklenburg Courthouse in Boydton (Order Book 38:60). Completed a decade earlier, this building was modeled closely on Thomas Jefferson's Capitol Building (1827) in Richmond, the archetype of the temple form in Virginia's public buildings (Peters and Peters 1995:79). Ultimately, inspiration for the Capitol came from the Maison Carrée, a Roman temple in the south of France which Jefferson deemed "the most perfect model existing of what may be called Cubic architecture" (Lounsbury 2005:127). While the Brunswick builders did not achieve as refined an effect as found in the Mecklenburg Courthouse, with its hexastyle portico of Ionic columns, they followed the temple form and realized a Doric interpretation of the building and its archetype. Built in 1854, the Brunswick Courthouse was the last of Virginia's courthouses in the "Temple Revival" style (Peters and Peters 1995:98).

On December 25, 1854, the justices ordered that as soon as the courthouse was "received" the clerk should move the records into the two southern rooms on the first floor of the new building (Order Book 38:117). The records would have been safer from fire in the new masonry building than in the little frame office that stood near the north side of the courthouse until the early twentieth century (Bobby Conner, personal communication 2009).

Scattered records, photographs, and articles document repairs and modifications to the building in the ensuing century and a half. In 1902, the courthouse underwent repairs and its walls received a wash of the ocher-colored paint that survives to this day (Smithey 1907).

A photograph taken in 1906 suggests that the fluting on the four massive columns of the portico may have been original to the building's design, while photographs taken after major work on the building in the late 1930s show columns with the fluting removed. The present flutes were reapplied in 1978 after the County Board of Supervisors approved \$82,400 for Fauber Garbee, Inc., Architects to complete the task (Board of Supervisors' Minutes September 20, 1978).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 11

---

The most dramatic change to the courthouse occurred in 1939, with the addition of a two-story rear office block to accommodate various county government offices as well as federal offices for administering New Deal programs. Perhaps due to the perception of federal government interference in local affairs, the 1939 addition was not met with unanimous approval as "15 prominent citizens sought to stop construction" (*South Hill Enterprise* 1977). Although the addition altered the building's temple block form, architectural materials and details were replicated from the original portion to pleasing effect. At this time, it is likely that the damaged fluting on the columns was removed to achieve the smooth surface seen in mid-twentieth-century photographs. The \$38,437 project costs were divided equally between the Public Works Administration and Brunswick County (*South Hill Enterprise* 1977).

In 1974, the courthouse and the surrounding square were listed on the National Register of Historic Places. With this recognition, the county supervisors were careful to consult with architectural historians at the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks (later the Virginia Department of Historic Resources) when planning a further addition to accommodate an elevator in 1975 (Hill 1975). The architectural firm of Moseley-Hening completed an addition to the courthouse, an addition to the clerk's office, and extensive renovations and reconfiguration, especially of the interior, in 1977. Most notably, arrangement of the bench and seating in the courtroom was shifted from an eastward to a northward orientation. Slate roofs were reinstalled on the courthouse as well as the clerk's office during the 1977 renovations (Everett 1977); new roofing was necessary as some of the old rooflines had changed. With construction of the new courthouse at the south end of the square in 1998, the 1854 courthouse's function shifted from judicial to governmental, housing offices for several departments of county government.

**Clerk's Office (1893).** On August 5, 1892, R. H. Sims advertised that the county would receive bids for a two-story fire-proof brick office building (*Manufacturer's Record* 1892:19). In 1893 this new clerk's office was completed by Marion J. Dimmock, one of Virginia's prominent architects of the period. A native of Portsmouth, Dimmock moved to Richmond with his family in 1833. During the Civil War, he served as a captain in the 10th Virginia Cavalry under General J.E.B. Stuart. Dimmock was most active as an architect from the 1880s to 1903. Referring to Dimmock's design of churches and upscale residences in Virginia's capital, a 1901 article described him as the "dean of [Richmond] architects." In addition to 10 houses and 10 churches credited to him, Dimmock also designed a variety of public buildings, mostly in Richmond but also across the state. His 1893 design of the Brunswick County Clerk's Office occurred in a period beginning in the 1890s when he designed hotels, offices, apartment buildings, an opera house, and a hospital. Dimmock worked alone during this span, but from 1871 to 1873 he partnered with his brother Charles and then from 1906 until his death in 1908 with the firm of Duncan Lee (Wells and Dalton 1997:119-121). Promoted to Fellow of the AIA in 1888, Dimmock's importance derives both from his prolific output (frequently published in *American Architect and Building News*) as well as his influence on Lee and C. K. Bryant, whose output continued into the mid-twentieth century (Culhane 1997:Ch.II).

Dimmock's use of Romanesque elements in the Brunswick County Clerk's Office is consistent with other buildings he designed in the 1880s and 1890s. The Jones-Williams House and the Ellet House on West Franklin Street in Richmond exhibit Dimmock's embrace of the Richardsonian Romanesque style (Culhane 1992:Ch. II). For the clerk's

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia**

Section   8   Page  12 

---

office, he employed elements of the style such as semicircular arches, decorative masonry, and rough cut window sills, while at the same time making use of materials and a building form that echoed the appearance of the courthouse.

Two additions have been built on the rear of the clerk's office. In 1924, a small office expanded the building. A 1939 addition provided space for a large records room fitted with metal record cases. The additions retain the architectural traits of the original 1893 building (Mitchell 1974).

***Confederate Memorial (1911).*** Beginning in the 1870s, Confederate memorials and other war monuments, “the focus of communal commemoration,” were erected on almost every courthouse green in Virginia. The dedication of the Confederate monument in Brunswick County took place just after the peak of commemorative fervor that occurred during the first decade of the twentieth century (Lounsbury 2005:331). At a reunion of local Confederate veterans in 1905, the decision was made to erect a memorial to them and their fallen brethren on the courthouse green. The United Daughters of the Confederacy raised \$2,100 to build an imposing monument built of Dinwiddie County granite; it was dedicated on November 9, 1911 (Neale 1999:260-261).

***Library/Museum (1941).*** A major component in the court green's transformation into a “civic square” was construction of a library at the north end near or partially within the footprint location of the county's first courthouse building. Through funds donated by Ambassador David K. E. Bruce, the Colonial Revival library was built in 1941. Beginning in 1937, Bruce had funded construction of 11 other libraries in his native Charlotte County and surrounding counties (Lankford 1996:102). After the County library merged into a regional system in the 1980s, its operations were moved to a location on Hicks Street (Bobby Conner, personal communication 2009). Currently, the Old Library building serves as the headquarters of the Brunswick County Museum and Historical Society, Incorporated.

***War Memorial (ca. 1960).*** The tradition of using the square for commemorative purposes continues into the recent past. Although a non-contributing element due to its age, the memorial to local veterans of twentieth-century wars (World Wars I and II, Korean War, and Vietnam War) fits well with the peaceful setting of the courtyard formed between the courthouse and clerk's office.

***New Courthouse (1998).*** Despite major renovations and additions in 1977, the county's court system had outgrown the 1854 building by the mid-1990s. In 1998 the firm of Browne, Eichman, Dalgliesh, Gilpin and Paxton P.C. was hired to build a new courthouse at the south end of the court square. Mindful of the importance of retaining the 1974 National Register listing, the county supervisors solicited advice from Virginia Department of Historic Resources regarding the siting and design of the new building. It had been considered preferable to build on a site across Court Street so as to not upset the historical integrity of the courthouse square. However, as the land was not available for purchase, every effort was made to avoid overwhelming the historic clerk's office and courthouse with an oversized and too modern building. Although the nineteenth-century jail on the corner of East Hicks and Court streets had to be demolished, the County adopted a recommendation from the Brunswick County Historical Society to save a historic watering trough that was built into a wall along Court Street (*Brunswick Times Gazette* 1993). Currently, the trough is

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 13

---

sited behind the new courthouse in a paved sitting area. The Albertis S. Harrison, Jr. Courthouse was dedicated on April 18, 1999.

**Architectural Significance.** The **Brunswick County Courthouse Square** is a representative example of a Virginia courthouse square, exhibiting development of building styles and landscape that were typical for these spaces from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries. Like many other counties established in the eighteenth century, Brunswick had land donated by a property owner at the geographic center of the county. Property owners willingly gave land with the prospect of benefitting from periodic commerce of court day crowds (Lounsbury 2005:54). In this early stage of a county's judicial history, a frame rather than masonry courthouse was often considered sufficient and avoided undue expense for a fledgling community. As counties grew more populous and prosperous, the county's justices considered more elaborate masonry buildings to be appropriate venues for the administration of justice. A few examples of this trend, similar to Brunswick where a Greek Revival courthouse replaced an 18th-century frame building, include Frederick, Fluvanna, Mathews, and Mecklenburg (Lewes et al. 2007; Lounsbury 2005:349, 350, 366). As in Mecklenburg, Nansemond, Nottoway and other counties during the antebellum period, the Brunswick County's courthouse building commissioners chose an imposing temple form design with pedimented portico (Peters and Peters 1995).

Brunswick County's brick clerk's office, built in 1893, also demonstrates trends in the development of Virginia's courthouse squares. Over the course of the nineteenth century, county governments took measures to better organize and protect court documents. Eighteenth-century clerks often kept court records in their homes or in wooden public buildings, risking misplacement or burning of important documents. Over the course of the nineteenth century, standards for secure, fireproof records storage developed. With the construction of Brunswick's masonry courthouse in 1854, the county complied with contemporary standards that minimized risk of fire. Construction of a separate masonry building with slate roof went a step further toward securing court records, while also complementing the square's architecture with an impressive building that exhibited traits of the popular Richardsonian Romanesque Revival style (Lounsbury 2005: 304-305, 307).

In the early twentieth century, Brunswick County continued to mirror popular trends for courthouse grounds with construction of a monument commemorating Confederate veterans. The construction date of 1911 comes at the end of approximately four decades of commemorative fervor that began in the 1870s, when scores of similar Confederate monuments were built on courthouse squares across Virginia (Lounsbury 2005:331). With this precedent established, Virginia's citizens continued to treat the courthouse squares as commemorative spaces, building monuments to honor local veterans of twentieth-century wars similar to the ca. 1960 war memorial next to the Brunswick Courthouse (Lewes et al. 2007).

The Brunswick County Courthouse Square's setting of manicured lawns, walkways, and shade trees in the center of Lawrenceville also is representative of historic Virginia courthouse settings in Virginia. Whereas many counties are now served by massive courthouse and administrative buildings with large open parking areas (Chesterfield, Mathews, and Henrico, for example), historic courthouse greens have been preserved as park-like settings with harmonious collections of historic buildings. This was not always so. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, courthouse grounds were often "diminished by the shabbiness of the surroundings in which they stood" (Lounsbury 2005:315). Limited public investment was reflected in hastily built and poorly maintained stables, wells, jails, and

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia**

**Section   8   Page  14**

---

privies, sometimes even with commercial enterprises such as taverns and shops on public land to serve the large court day gatherings (Lounsbury 2005:323). During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the informal public grounds gave way to orderly "civic squares," reflecting the changing aesthetic of the times and decline of court days as "sources of information and entertainment." County residents with wider access to newspapers and radio, telephone communication, and automobile transportation no longer flocked in great numbers to court days (Lounsbury 2005:335). Photographs of the taken in 1906, 1911, 1912, 1918, and 1938 document Brunswick County Courthouse Square's adherence to this trend toward order and tidiness. A wrought iron enclosure shown in the 1906 photograph limited access to vehicles, but the grounds still appeared overgrown. Through time, though, the images depict an increasingly tidy appearance, with installation of curbing and formal sidewalks, removal of unsightly telephone poles, and planting of trees.

Likewise, the present collection of buildings and monuments—spanning Greek Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Colonial Revival styles—exhibits a harmonious grouping of impressive civic architecture far different from the haphazard collections of public buildings present in earlier times. With construction of the 1998 Colonial Revival courthouse came the demolition of the 1890s jail, the last of the more prosaic buildings to be removed. Previously, a store, an attorney's office, a modest frame clerk's office, and a privy had stood on the square at various times."

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia

Section   9   Page  15 

---

## 9. Bibliography

Bell, Edith R., and William L. Heartwell, Jr.

1957 *Brunswick Story: A History of Brunswick County*. Brunswick Times-Gazette, Lawrenceville, Virginia.

Brunswick County Records

1732– Present Deeds, wills, minute, orders, land books, and other records. On file, Clerk of Circuit Court, Records, Office, Lawrenceville, Virginia, and on microfilm, Library of Virginia, Richmond.

*Brunswick Times Gazette*

1993 Old County Jail, Trough Are Worth Saving Society Says. *Brunswick Times Gazette* March 10.

Culhane, Kerri

1997 "The Fifth Avenue of Richmond": The Development of the 800 and 900 Blocks of West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia, 1855-1925. Master's thesis, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond. Online version accessed August 2009 <<http://www.library.vcu.edu/jbc/speccoll/vcuarch/culhane.html>>

Everett, Lee Nora

1977

Gaines, William H., Jr.

1970 Courthouses of Brunswick and Greensville Counties. *Virginia Cavalcade* 19 (Winter):37-41.

Hill, Tucker (Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks)

1975 Letter to Thomas Waters, September 24. Copy on file, Brunswick County Courthouse Square (251-0001) folder, Archives, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

Lankford, Nelson D.

1996 *The Last American Aristocrat: The Biography of David K. E. Bruce, 1898–1977*. Little, Brown and Company, Boston.

Lewes, David W., Eric Gradoia, Courtney J. Birkett, Susan G. Horner, William H. Moore

2007 *Integrated Management Plan, Mathews County Courthouse Square Historic District (057-022; 44MT0073), Mathews, Virginia*. William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg, Virginia. Submitted to Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

Lounsbury, Carl R.

2005 *The Courthouses of Early Virginia: An Architectural History*. University of Virginia Press, Charlottesville.

*Manufacturer's Record*

1892 Advertisement in "Building Notes" section. *Manufacturer's Record* 22 (August 5):19.

Martin, Joseph

1835 *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, and the District of Columbia....* Printed for Joseph Martin by Moseley & Tompkins, Printers, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Mitchell, Henry L., Jr. (Brunswick Bicentennial Committee)

1974 Letter to Tucker Hill, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, July 29. Copy on file, Brunswick County Courthouse Square (251-0001) folder, Archives, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia**

Section   9   Page  16 

---

- Neale, Gay, Henry M. Mitchell, Jr., and Dr. W. M. Pritchett  
1999 *Brunswick County, Virginia, 1720–1975; Revised to 2000*. The Brunswick County Bicentennial Committee, Brunswick County, Virginia.
- Neblett, Nathaniel  
1999 County History. Accessed online 2009 <<http://www.brunswickco.com/html/history.html>>
- Orgain, J. R., Jr.  
1990 Letter to Dr. R. Lee Chambliss, Jr., April 26. Copy on file, Brunswick County Courthouse Square (251-0001) folder, Archives, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.
- Upton, Dell T.  
1974 National Register nomination form for Brunswick County Court Square (251-0001). Copy on file, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.
- Peters, John O., and Margaret T. Peters  
1995 *Virginia's Historic Courthouses*. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville.
- Shephard, Karen  
1991 Courthouse Square Here May Lose Historic Status. *The South Hill Enterprise* Nov. 6.
- Smithey, Marvin (compiler)  
1907 *Handbook: Brunswick County, Virginia: Information for the Homeseeker and Investor*. Williams Printing Company, Richmond, Virginia.
- South Hill Enterprise*  
1977 Renovated Courthouse Facilities Dedicated. *South Hill Enterprise* November 9:1B.
- Turnbull, Henry  
1977 Brunswick County Court Houses, From the Office of Henry Turnbull, Clerk. Typescript copy in "Court Houses" file, Dr. William McCaddin Pritchett Local History and Genealogy Room, Brunswick County Library, Lawrenceville, Virginia.
- Wells, John E., and Robert E. Dalton  
1997 *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary*. New South Architectural Press, Richmond, Virginia.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia**

Section   10   Page   17  

---

**10. Geographical Data**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District consists of the Brunswick County-owned property bounded on the north by Bank Street, on the east by Main Street, on the south by East Hicks Street, and on the west by Court Street. The boundaries are shown on the accompanying scaled map.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary of the Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District is confined to the block bounded by Main, Bank, Court, and East Hicks streets. Examination of an 1832 plat, early twentieth-century fire insurance maps, and previous architectural survey documentation indicates that the existing and earlier courthouse and clerk's office, two former jail buildings, and the war monuments have historically been located within the square. The district boundary also encompasses land that has served (and continues to serve) judicial, cultural and civic functions, while the surrounding properties have been commercial and residential.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia**

Section Photographs Page 18

---

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

All photographs are common to:

**PROPERTY: Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District**

**LOCATION: Brunswick County, Virginia**

**DHR FILE NO: 251-0001**

**PHOTOGRAPHER: David W. Lewes**

**DATE: July 22, 2009**

**ALL DIGITAL IMAGES ARE STORED AT: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia**

View: Main Street, Looking North

Image: VA\_BrunswickCounty\_CHSquareHD\_0001.tif

View: South End of Square toward East Hicks Street, Looking South

Image: VA\_BrunswickCounty\_CHSquareHD\_0002.tif

View: Streetscape along Court Street, Looking Southeast

Image: VA\_BrunswickCounty\_CHSquareHD\_0003.tif

View: View from Old Courthouse toward Main Street, Looking Southwest

Image: VA\_BrunswickCounty\_CHSquareHD\_0004.tif

View: Old Courthouse, West Elevation

Image: VA\_BrunswickCounty\_CHSquareHD\_0005.tif

View: Portico of Old Courthouse, Looking North

Image: VA\_BrunswickCounty\_CHSquareHD\_0006.tif

View: Staircase in Foyer of Old Courthouse from Courtroom Door, Looking West

Image: VA\_BrunswickCounty\_CHSquareHD\_0007.tif

View: Rear Addition on Old Courthouse, Looking East

Image: VA\_BrunswickCounty\_CHSquareHD\_0008.tif

View: Clerk's Office, West and North Elevations

Image: VA\_BrunswickCounty\_CHSquareHD\_0009.tif

View: Clerk's Office, Detail of Façade Entrance, West Elevation

Image: VA\_BrunswickCounty\_CHSquareHD\_0010.tif

View: Confederate Monument and Old Library, Looking Northeast

Image: VA\_BrunswickCounty\_CHSquareHD\_0011.tif

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Brunswick County Courthouse Square Historic District  
Nomination Update  
Brunswick County, Virginia**

Section Photographs Page 19

---

View: New Courthouse, West and South Elevations  
Image: VA\_BrunswickCounty\_CHSquareHD\_0012.tif

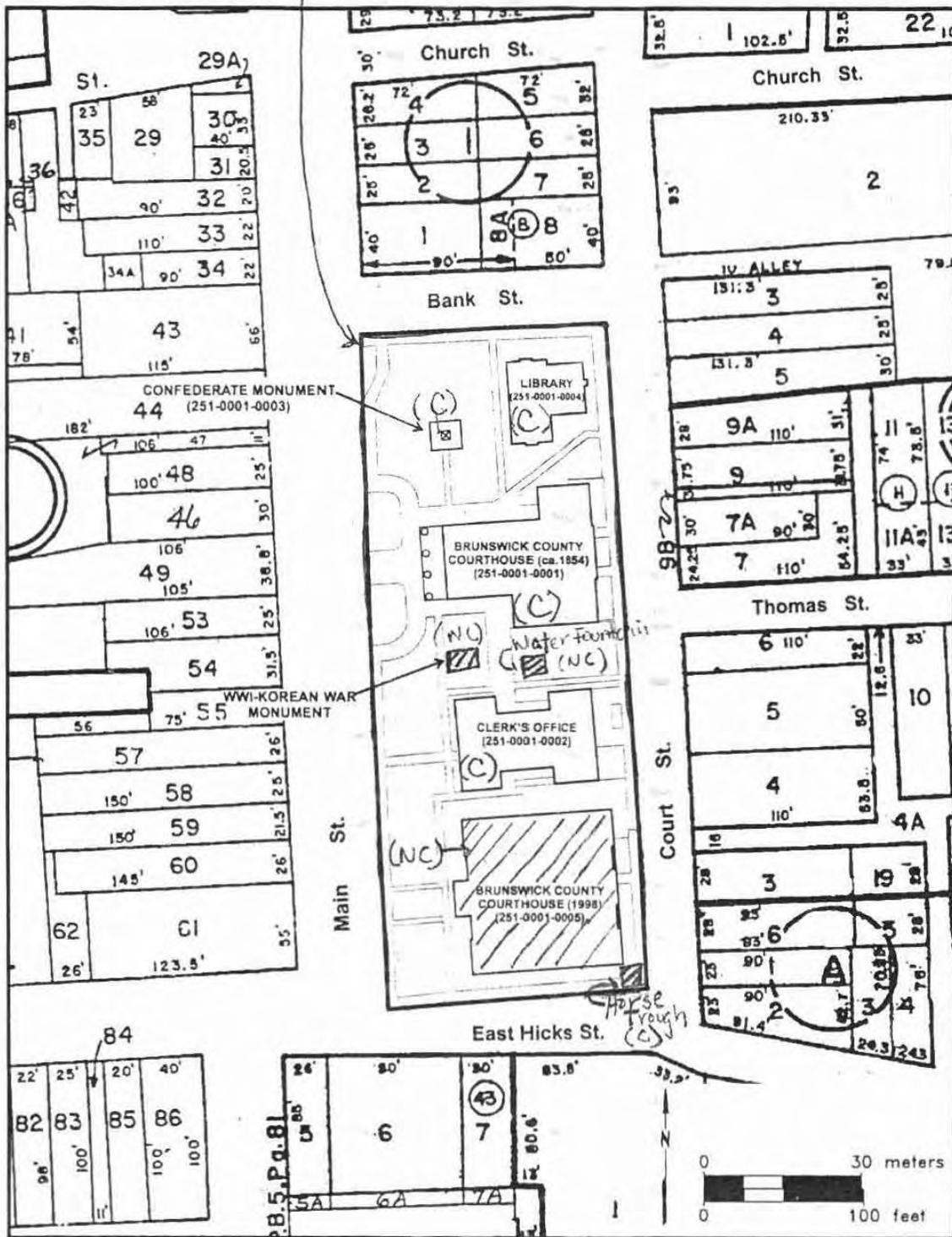
View: Historic Horse Trough Behind New Courthouse  
Image: VA\_BrunswickCounty\_CHSquareHD\_0013.tif

View: Memorial to Local Veterans of World War I through Vietnam War, Looking East  
Image: VA\_BrunswickCounty\_CHSquareHD\_0014.tif

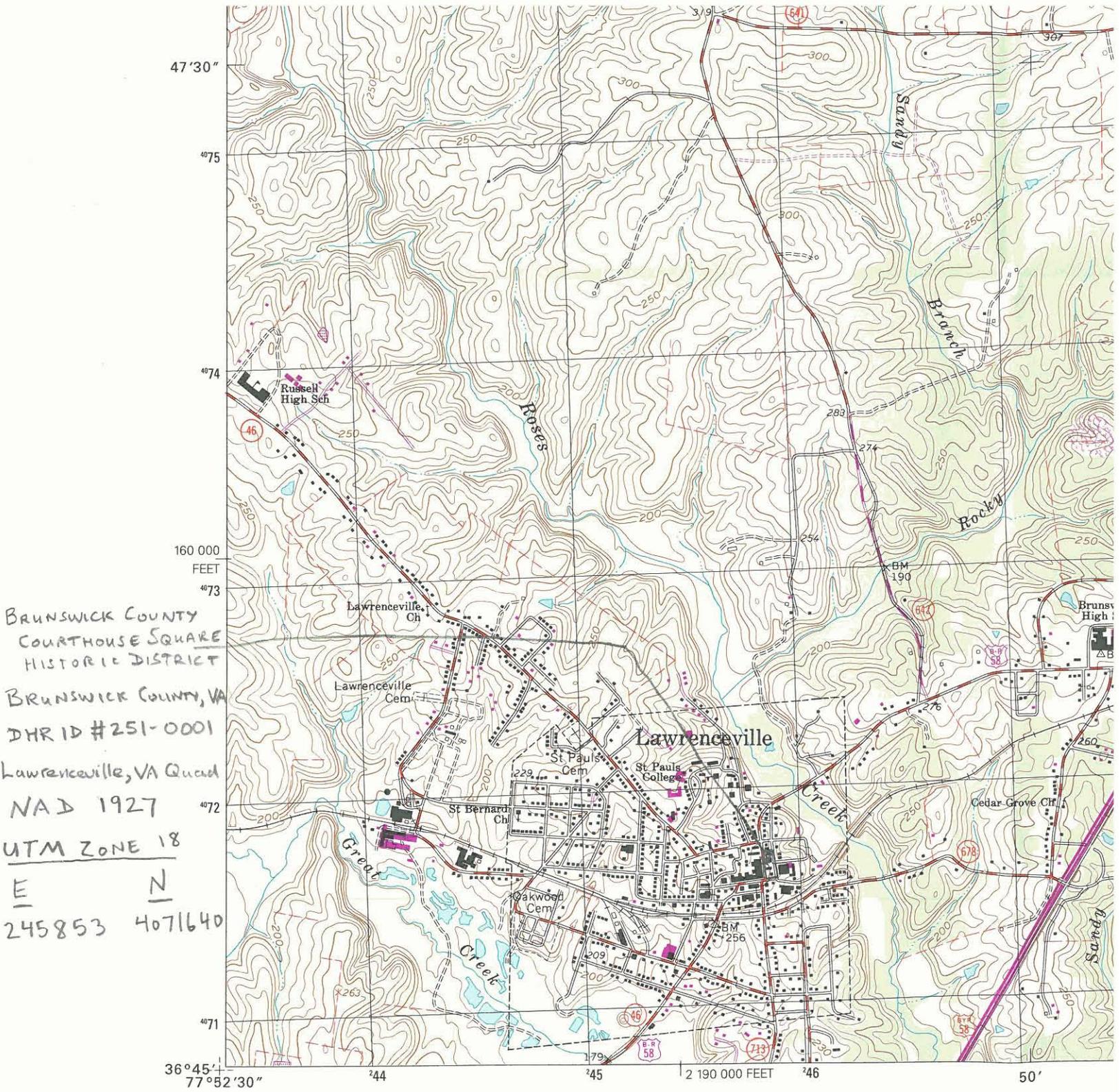
View: Brick Water Fountain  
Image: VA\_BrunswickCounty\_CHSquareHD\_0015.tif

DHR#

Brunswick County Courthouse Square HD (251-0001)  
 Nomination Update Brunswick County, VA



- - Resource was listed as contributing to original nomination
- ▨ - Resource is being added in this updated nomination



BRUNSWICK COUNTY  
 COURTHOUSE SQUARE  
 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 BRUNSWICK COUNTY, VA  
 DHR ID #251-0001  
 Lawrenceville, VA Quad  
 NAD 1927  
 UTM ZONE 18  
 E N  
 245853 4071640

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
 in cooperation with Virginia Departments of  
 Transportation and Mines, Minerals, and Energy  
 Topography compiled 1961. Planimetry derived from imagery taken  
 1973 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1997;  
 no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control  
 current as of 1963. Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1999  
 North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and  
 10 000-foot ticks: Virginia coordinate system, south zone  
 (Lambert conformal conic)  
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18  
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed  
 corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83  
 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic  
 Survey NADCON software  
 Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards  
 and may conflict with previously mapped contours

