NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

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8402, 8395, 8420

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

received

date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic N/A

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

2. Location

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Eighteen Block Area Roughly Bounded by Edmondson Street, the Southern Railroad, Stevens Street and West Street N/A not for publication

city, town Culpeper ___ vicinity of N/A

state Virginia code 51 county Culpeper code 047

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners of Property

street & number N/A

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

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Courthouse Green, West Davis Street

city, town Culpeper state Virginia 22701

6. Representation in Existing Surveys (See Continuation Sheet No. 30

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

date April 1986 ___ federal _X_ state ___ county ___ local

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

city, town Richmond state Virginia 23219

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date N/A
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

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

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Governmental

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

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

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 1, Item 7

8. Significance

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

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

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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

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

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 26, Item 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 37 Acres

Quadrangle name Culpeper East, VA
Culpeper West, VA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	238820	426590
B	18	239040	426330
C	17	238760	425050
D	17	238340	426200
E	17	238320	425050
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification (See Continuation Sheet No. 31, Item 10)
Beginning at a point at the S.E. corner of the intersection of Nelson's Alley and W. Cameron Street
thence 500' E. along the southerly edge of W. Cameron Street to a point (1);

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

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

organization National Preservation Institute date 6 June 1986

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

city or town Washington state District of Columbia 20001

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national X state ___ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature H. Bryan Mitchell

title H. Bryan Mitchell, Director
Division of Historic Landmarks date August 28, 1987

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

Schools

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

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

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

Churches

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

Commercial

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 2, Item 7

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

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

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

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

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

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 3, Item 7

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

INDUSTRIAL

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

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

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

RESIDENTIAL

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

The district also contains several Gothic Revival and Carpenter Gothic dwellings. The finest example is the frame house at 113 East Edmondson Street with its elaborate bargeboard and trim and a diamond-shaped window in the front gable. Four houses in

See Continuation Sheet No. 4, Item 7

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

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

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

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

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

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 5, Item 7

(204-20)

INVENTORY SUMMARY OF STRUCTURES

East Cameron Street
-100 Block
-1 103-111 (NC)
-2 119-121
-3 123 (NC)

North Commerce Street
-100 Block
-4 101-103
-5 105
-200 Block
-6 201

South Commerce Street
-100 Block
-7 109
-8 110
-9 112
-10 114

East Culpeper Street
-100 Block
-11 101
-12 109-111 (NC)
-13 110
-14 117 (NC)
-200 Block
-15 216
-16 218 (204-17)
-300 Block
-17 301

East Davis Street
-100 Block
-18 101
-19 102
-20 104
-21 105
-22 106
-23 107 (NC)
-24 125
-25 128
-26 129
-27 130
-28 140
-29 141
-30 142
-31 145
-32 146-148 (NC)
-33 149
-34 150-152
-35 154
-36 155 (NC)
-37 158-162
-38 163-167
-39 170-172
-40 171
-41 176
-42 195 (204-10)
-200 Block
-43 201
-44 202
-45 214-216 (NC)
-46 215
-47 219
-48 226
-49 230-234
-50 237
-51 246-250
-52 249
-53 253
-54 254-258
-55 267
-56 271
-57 277-279
-300 Block
-58 302 (204-18)

West Davis Street
-100 Block
-59 118
-60 119-123
-61 127
-62 131-133
-63 132
-64 139 (NC)
-65 145-149
-66 151-153 (NC)
-67 155
-68 Culpeper County Courthouse (204-1)

North East Street
-100 Block
-69 114 (204-9)
-70 115 (204-3)
-71 118
-200 Block
-72 201
-73 202
-74 206
-75 210
-76 214
-300 Block
-77 302
-78 306
-79 320

South East Street
-100 Block
-80 109
-81 114
-82 115-125
-200 Block
-83 201
-84 205 (NC)
-85 206
-86 209
-87 211-115 (NC)
-300 Block
-88 301
-89 301A
-90 302
-91 306

See Continuation Sheet No. 6, Item 7

INVENTORY SUMMARY OF STRUCTURES CONTINUED

-163 310A
-92 310
-93 313
-94 314
-95 318
-164 314A

East Edmondson Street
-100-Block
-96 113
-97 117
-98 121
-99 125

East Locust Street
-100 Block
-100 113
-200 Block
-101 204 (NC)

North Main Street
-100 Block
-102 102 (204-6)
-103 114 (NC)
-104 118
-105 128 (NC)
-106 131-151 (NC)
-107 138
-108 142-146 (204-8)
-109 154

South Main Street
-100 Block
-110 102
-111 112-116
-112 117 (NC)
-113 118 (NC)
-114 122-126
-115 137 (NC)
-200 Block
-116 205 (NC)
-117 215

East Spencer Street
-100 Block
-118 117
-119 121
-200 Block
-120 202
-121 206
-122 210
-123 214
-300 Block
-124 307

Waters Place
-200 Block
-125 227

Wausau (Warsaw) Place
-300 Block
-126 301-303
-127 305
-128 307
-129 309
-130 325
-131 330

North West Street
-100 Block
-132 102
-133 106
-134 114
-135 118

South West Street
-100 Block
-136 104-108
-137 110 (NC)
-138 114
-139 118
-200 Block
-140 202

OUTBUILDINGS

East Culpeper Street
-141 133 (NC)

East Davis Street
-142 Behind north side of E. Davis St. (in alley)
-170 "

North East Street
-143 206
-144 302 (garage)
-145 302 (kitchen)

South East Street
-146 306
-147 318

East Spencer Street
-148 214

North West Street
-149 102
-150 114 (NC)
-151 118 (servants quarters)
-152 118 (garage)

South West Street
-153 114

Historical Objects
-154 Confederate Soldiers War Memorial

Parking lots
-155 Davis + Commerce
-158 113 E Culpeper
-159 123 "
-160 210 "
-162 210 S. East st.

-167 315 E Stevens
-168 Locust + Waters Pl
-165 125 E. Locust
-166 Spencer + Commerce

Vacant lots
-156 Wausau Place + Commerce
-157 108 S. Commerce
-161 200 S. East st.
-169 Locust + Waters Pl

See Continuation Sheet No. 7, Item 7

East Cameron Street

100 Block

*103-111 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1950.
Concrete block; 1 story; 5 bays; shed roof with parapet (standing seam metal). Noncontributing.

119-121 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1930s
Brick (5 course American bond); 1 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof with parapet (standing seam metal). Noncontributing.

*123 Commercial (warehouse), Vernacular, c. 1940.
Concrete block; 1 story; 8 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof with parapet (standing seam metal). Noncontributing.

North Commerce Street

100 Block

101-103 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1910.
Brick (unexposed); 2 story; 5 bay; shed roof with parapet; first story is a double entry wood storefront with dentil cornice; second story is clad in patterned shingle motif; central signboard; dentiled wooden parapet cornice with urn finials; building follows street curvature.

105 (Culpeper Produce Company) Industrial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (8 course American bond); 2 story, 5 bays; shed roof with ornamental wooden parapet; segmental arch openings; painted wall sign.

Corner Wausau & Commerce Streets Vacant Lot

128-132 Vacant Lot

200 Block

201 Commercial (warehouse), Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (6 course American bond); 2 story, 4 bay (asymmetrical); shed roof with three step parapet; segmental arch windows; second story brick offsets; concrete block addition the north; "S" shaped tie rod ends.

South Commerce Street

100 Block

See Continuation Sheet No. 8, Item 7

108 Vacant Lot

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

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

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

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

East Culpeper Street

100 Block

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

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

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

112 Vacant Lot

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 9, Item 7

123 Vacant Lot

133 Commercial (garage), Vernacular, c. 1920.
Brick (6 course American); 1 story; 4 bays; shed roof with corbeled brick parapet; segmental arch windows and doors; original doors altered; side carport addition. Includes outbuilding: second quarter of 20th-century; corrugated metal storage and workshop structure. Noncontributing (outbuilding only).

200 Block

210 Vacant Lot

216 Commercial (vacant), Vernacular, c. 1930.
Concrete block; 1 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof with stepped parapet (standing seam metal); painted wall sign.

218 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.
Brick (6 course American bond); 3 story; 3 bay (asymmetrical); shed roof with parapet; corbeled brick cornice; first floor extensively altered.

300 Block

301 (Culpeper Grocery) Industrial (warehouse), Vernacular, c. 1920.
Steel Frame (encased concrete) with glass and brick curtain walls; 3 story; 4 bays; flat roof with battlement parapet and terra cotta caps; painted wall signs.

East Davis Street

100 Block

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

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

102 (Newberry's) Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1909.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story, 4 bays on Davis Street; 8 bays on Main Street; shed roof with stepped side parapet; decorative brick corbeling at cornice; first floor extensively remodeled. Newberry's store also occupies 104 and 106 East Davis Street.

104 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.
Brick; 2 story; 3 bays; shed roof with corbeled brick parapet; Romanesque windows on second floor in recessed bays; first floor extensively remodeled.

See Continuation Sheet No. 10, Item 7

105 (Cline Brothers Building), Vernacular, 1898.
Brick (7 course American bond); 2 story; 3 bays; shed roof with parapet; dentiled wooden cornice at first floor; segmental arch windows; painted wall sign; patterned brick cornice; first floor modernized.

106 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1950.
Brick, 2 story; 2 bays; shed roof with simple parapet; first floor modernized.

*107 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900 (remodeled with new facade c. 1950).
Brick (enameled metal cladding); 2 story; 3 bays; shed roof with parapet.
Noncontributing.

125 (Farmers & Merchants Bank Block) Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Stone (dressed ashlar); 2 story; 3 bays (9 windows); shed roof with eclectic wooden parapet; arcaded windows on second floor; names of original tenants in cornice arches; first floor extensively remodeled.

128 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (stretcher bond) and enameled steel first floor; 3 story; 3 bays; brick string-courses and stepped brick parapet; brick wall sign frame between second and third floors.

129 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 6 bays (double unit store block); shed roof with corbeled brick parapet; brick wall sign frames; altered first floor.

130 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 3 bays; segmental arch windows; elaborate brick parapet; altered first floor.

140 Commercial, Vernacular, C. 1890.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 4 bays; shed roof with brick dentil parapet; canopy (standing seam metal); diamond motif above second story; original store front entrance.

141 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.
Brick (7 course American bond); 2 story; 4 bays; shed roof with brick dentil parapet; segmental arch windows; first floor modernized.

142 (A&N Store) Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 3 bays; shed roof with ornate corbeled brick parapet; double segmental arch windows; neon wall sign and fixed hanging sign.

145 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 3 bays; shed roof with pressed tin scroll work

See Continuation Sheet No. 11, Item 7

cornice; segmental arch windows; ornamental, geometric and corbeled brick work between second floor and cornice.

*146-148 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890 (remodeled c. 1950).
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story, 2 bays; shed roof with parapet; segmental arch windows on alley side; extensively remodeled facade. Noncontributing due to remodeling.

149 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 2 bays; shed roof with ornamental corbeled parapet; triple segmental arch windows; original store front.

150-152 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays; shed roof with parapet; segmental arch openings; elaborate geometric brick work detailing below parapet; brick wall sign frame; cast iron vent grills.

154 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 2 bays; shed roof with corbeled brick parapet; triple segmental arch windows on second floor; first floor modernized.

*155 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (permastone sheeting); 2 story; 2 bays; shed roof with pressed tin parapet; segmental arches over second floor windows; fixed hanging sign; first floor and facade remodeled c. 1960. Noncontributing due to extensively remodeled facade.

158-162 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 3 bays; shed with parapet; segmental arch windows on second floor; remodeled first floor.

163-167 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 6 bays; shed with decorative brick parapet; segmental arch windows on second floor; remodeled first floor.

170-172 (Rosson Building) Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890 (remodeled c. 1940).
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 4 bays; shed roof with parapet; steel canopy; fixed hanging sign; originally two separate buildings until remodeled.

171 (Culpeper Armory Hall) Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.
Brick (6 course American); 2 story; 5 bays; segmental arch second-floor windows; oculus; stepped pyramid, corbeled brick parapet over gabled roof; terra cotta detailing in parapet; quoins; painted wall sign; remodeled first floor.

See Continuation Sheet No. 12, Item 7

176 (Culpeper Baptist Church) Religious, Romanesque Revival, 1894.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 4 front bays, 5 side bays; gable roof (asphalt shingles); elaborate brickwork and terra cotta in a variety of Romanesque and geometric patterns; Romanesque arches on doors and windows; side clerestory; belltower; 3-story rear addition.

195 (Yowell's Hardware) Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1850.
Brick (6 course American bond); 1-1/2 story; 7 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof with parapet; raised concrete walkway, awning and iron fence added in 1980 rehabilitation; painted wall sign. Used as a prison during Civil War.

200 Block

201 (Masonic Building) Commercial, Vernacular, 1902.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 6 bays; flat roof with ornamental parapet and bulbed finials; rusticated Composite columns supporting extended second floor; central bay pediment with returns and bull's-eye window.

202 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1880.
Brick (stucco siding); 2 story; 5 bays on Davis Street, 2 on East Street, truncated bay at corner; window hood molds; wood cornice and bracketing; remodeled first floor.

*214-216 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (modern enameled metal cladding); 2 story; 2 bays; flat roof with parapet; facade extensively altered. Noncontributing.

215 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (7 course American Bond); 2 story; 3 bays; flat roof with decorative brick parapet; segmental arch on second-story windows; first-story decorative pressed tin cornice.

219 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (6 course American bond); 3 story; 5 bays; shed roof with Classical tripartite brick parapet and wooden cornice pilasters and lozenges between window; first floor remodeled.

226 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof with dentil brick parapets; canopy; segmental arch openings.

230-234 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof with decorative brick parapet; canopy; segmental arch openings; "S" shaped tie rod ends.

See Continuation Sheet No. 13, Item 7

237 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.
Brick (6 course American bond); 2 story; 4 bays; shed roof with decorative brick cornice; original plate glass and wooden storefront; segmental arch windows in contrasting color brick; decorative diamond motif in contrasting color brick. Similar to 253.

246-250 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1920.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 4 bays (double unit storeblock); shed roof with parapet; central recessed double entry; recessed window bays with corbeled brick; metal awnings.

249 (Old Fairfax Theatre) Commercial, Vernacular, early 20th century.
Brick (6 course American); 2 story; 5 bays; flat roof with parapet; original first floor doorways; (second story windows blocked in when third story removed c. 1950); second-story framed brick wall sign.

253 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 4 bays; shed roof with decorative brick cornice; segmental arch windows in contrasting color brick; diamond motif. Similar to 237.

254-258 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1920.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 4 bays; flat roof with decorative brick parapet; double wooden first floor cornice; pilasters between second floor windows with keystone motifs.

267 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (plate glass storefront and multi-shaped pressed tin shingles above); 1 story; 3 bays; shed roof with pressed tin parapet.

271 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 10 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof with parapet; simple cornice and pilasters; first floor substantially remodeled.

277-279 Commercial, Vernacular, early 20th century.
Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 6 bays (double unit storefront); shed roof with parapet; decorative wooden cornice with finials.

300 Block

302 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1890.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 6 bays on Davis Street, 4 bays on Commerce Street; flat roof; cast iron pilasters and first floor cornice; wall sign lozenges; pressed tin and wooden decorative cornice; segmental arch second-floor windows.

See Continuation Sheet No. 14, Item 7

East Davis Street Alley (North Side)

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

West Davis Street

100 Block

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*151-153 (Culpeper Fire Department and Rescue Squad) Governmental, c. 1950.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 5 bays; flat roof with concrete cap pediment.
Noncontributing.

See Continuation Sheet No. 15, Item 7

*155 Commercial (office), Colonial Revival, mid-20th century.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story (raised basement and entry); 3 bays; flat roof with parapet; false dentil cornice and triangular pediment over central bays; Colonial Revival door treatment (pilasters, entablature, broken pediment). Noncontributing.

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

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

North East Street

100 Block

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

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

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

200 Block

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 16, Item 7

206 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Wood frame (stucco siding); 2-1/2 story, 3 bays (asymmetrical); end gable with central front gable (asphalt shingles). Bungalow-style porch; brackets under central gable; rear additions. Includes outbuilding; c. 1920, garage.

202 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 3 bays; hipped pyramidal roof (standing seam metal); Bungalow-style porch with stick style decorations; 3-story addition to rear.

210 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2-1/2 story; 2 bays; hipped roof with protruding tower bay (standing seam metal); front and side verandah with Tuscan columns; tower has arched window in a pressed tin tympanum; segmental arch openings.

214 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1890.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2-1/2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof with end cross gable (standing seam metal); Victorian porch, with turned posts, simple porch rail and pediment cap; segmental arch openings; wrought iron fence.

300 Block

302 Detached house, Queen Anne, c. 1890.
Wood frame (weather board); 2-1/2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof with end cross gable (standing seam metal); verandah with Tuscan columns, side gazebo corner with octagonal roof; gable dormer; half-timbering motif in porch entry pediment and end gable; wrought iron fence and gate. Includes two outbuildings; one late 19th-century servants quarters and one early 20th-century garage.

306 Detached house, American Foursquare, c. 1920.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped pyramidal roof (pressed tin metal shingles); front and side hipped gables; front porch with Tuscan columns; rear additions.

320 Detached house, Bungalow-style, c. 1920.
Brick (stretcher bond); 1-1/2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); front gable (standing seam metal); side gable dormers; Bungalow-style porch with pediment gable textured shingles in gable; rusticated stone wall.

South East Street

100 Block

109 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (6 course American bond); vertical wood siding and plate glass storefront; 1

See Continuation Sheet No. 17, Item 7

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

114 Commercial (warehouse), Vernacular, c. 1930.
Wood frame (corrugated sheet metal cladding); 1 story; 2 bays; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 metal chimney stacks.

115-125 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (6 course American bond); 2 story; 5 bays; shed roof with corbeled brick front parapet and side stepped parapet; segmental arches over windows and doors; recessed window bays on second story.

200 Block

209 Vacant Lot used for farm equipment display.

201 (Swans') Commercial, c. 1910.
Brick (stretcher bond); 3 story (third story is a false parapet); 7 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof; star-shaped tie rod ends; segmental arches over windows; painted wall sign; side additions.

*205 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1980.
Brick (stretcher bond); with plate glass window front; 1 story; 5 bays; gable roof (standing seam metal), porch with turned posts. Noncontributing.

206 Detached house, Vernacular, mid-19th century.
Wood frame (weather board cladding); 2 story; 3 bays; side gable with central front gable roof (standing metal seam); modern stoop; transom and sidelights door surround; rear additions.

209 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Wood frame (stucco and aluminum siding); 2 story; 3 bays (central bay freight loft on second floor); shed roof, facade modernized.

*211-215 Commercial, Vernacular, early 20th century (remodeled c. 1980).
Wood frame (shingle, brick, and board and batten cladding); 2 story; 5 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof (false mansard); substantially altered. Noncontributing.

300 Block

301 (Culpeper Planing Mill) Industrial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (6 course American bond); 2 story; 3 bays; gable roof with pyramid stepped parapet; segmental arch windows; star-shaped tie rod ends; painted wall sign; side additions.

See Continuation Sheet No. 18, Item 7

301a Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Wood frame (weatherboarding and vertical siding); 2 story; 5 front bays, 4 side bays; gable roof with side ell (standing seam metal); extensively remodeled first floor and north side.

302 See Continuation Sheet No. 25

306 Detached house, Vernacular, late 19th century.
Wood frame (weather board cladding); 2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); end gable with central front gable roof (standing seam metal); pointed arch window in front gable; simple Victorian porch with Tuscan columns; 1-story rear addition. Includes outbuilding; one early 20th-century storage shed.

310 Detached house, Vernacular, late 19th century.
Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); end gable with central front gable roof (standing seam metal) pointed arch window in front gable; simple Victorian porch with Tuscan columns and square balusters; 1-story rear addition.

313 Commercial (warehouse), Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays; gable roof with pyramid stepped parapet (standing seam metal); original openings blocked up; painted wall sign.

314 Detached house, Vernacular, late 19th century.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical), side gable with end cross gable roof (asphalt shingles); simple Victorian porch with Tuscan columns; segmental arches over windows; transom and sidelights on door surround; 1-story rear addition.

315 Vacant Lot

318 Detached house, Vernacular, late 19th century.
Wood frame (asbestos shingle cladding); 2 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical); front gable roof (standing seam metal); simple Victorian porch with Tuscan columns; sunburst detail in gable peak; 1-story rear addition. Includes outbuilding; one early 20th-century storage shed.

East Edmondson Street

100 Block

113 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1870.
Wood frame (weatherboard cladding); 2 story; 2 bays; front end gable (standing seam metal); porch addition; elaborate bargeboard at eaves, doorway, and windows; diamond window in gable.

117 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1870.
Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical); front end gable roof

See Continuation Sheet No. 19, Item 7

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

121 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1850.
Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 story; 3 bays; low side gable roof (standing seam metal); hipped roof porch with Doric columns; 2-story rear additions.

125 Commercial (reconverted garage), Vernacular, early 20th century.
Brick (stretcher bond); vertical wood iding; 1 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (asphalt shingles).

East Locust Street

100 Block

113 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1870.
Wood frame (asbestos shingle cladding); 2 story; 3 bays; gable roof with central front gable (standing seam metal); porch with turned posts.

200 Block

*204 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1970.
Wood frame (board and batten cladding); 1 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof with 3 step parapet (standing seam metal). Noncontributing.

North Main Street

100 Block

102 (A.P. Hill Boyhood Home) commercial/residential, Italianate c. 1770 originally, remodeled 1889 by Dr. J.B. Gorrell.
Brick (stretcher bond on remodeled first floor, c. 1970, Flemish bond elsewhere); 3 story; 5 front bays, 7 side bays on West Davis Street; hipped roof with belvedere; segmental arches on first floor, splayed lintels on second, jack arches on third, arched windows in belvedere; heavy Italianate bracketing and cornice at roof line and on belvedere; wood cornice above first floor. Individually listed on National Register as boyhood home of Civil War General Ambrose Powell Hill, formerly home of Revolutionary War General Edward Stevens. Prominent downtown landmark.

*114 Commercial (office), Vernacular, c. 1960.
Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); false mansard roof (asphalt shingle). Noncontributing.

See Continuation Sheet No. 20, Item 7

118 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (stretcher bond); first floor remodeled in vertical wood siding and enameled metal; 2 story; 4 bays; shed roof with parapet; segmental arches over second floor windows; brick wall sign frame; lozenges below and between windows.

*128 Commercial, Contemporary, c. 1970.
Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 1 bay; shed roof with parapet; arched doorway and multicolored bricks on alleyway infill store. Noncontributing.

*131-151 Commercial (bank and office), Georgian Revival, 1955, 1967 addition.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 8 bays (asymmetrical); hipped roof (slate) with 4 front and 4 side gable dormers; jack arches; elaborate Georgian Revival door frame; corner clock. Noncontributing.

138 Commercial (office), Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof with parapet; segmental arches over doors and windows; decorative circular motif in second-floor window top rails; metal bonding first-floor cornice and parapet. Although extensively rehabilitated, building still consistent with streetscape and contributing to district.

142-146 Commercial (offices & shops), Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 6 bays (double shop building); shed roof with elaborate patterned brick cornice; left side recessed central entrance shop, right side segmental arch openings with decorative circular motif in window top rails; geometric transoms.

154 (Main Street Market) Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1920.
Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays (recessed central entrance); shed roof with patterned brick wall sign frame; cast-iron columns and plate glass storefront; decorative pressed tin cornice.

South Main Street

100 Block

102 (Second National Bank) Commercial (bank), American Renaissance, 1912.
Stone (granite block); 2 story; 6 bays on South Main Street; 8 bays on West Davis Street; flat roof with terra cotta capped parapet; truncated corner entrance flanked by colossal Doric columns and electric sign canopy; stone watertable, and beltcourses; massive stone cornice at parapet.

112-116 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (6 course American bond), plate glass and enameled metal first story; 2 story; 3

See Continuation Sheet No. 21, Item 7

bays; shed roof with parapet; decorative brick corbelling for cornice; patterned cast-iron grills in parapet.

*117 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1950.
Brick (stretcher bond); 2 story (raised basement); 4 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof with parapet. Noncontributing.

*118 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1920 (remodeled c. 1950).
Brick (enameled metal siding); 2 story; 3 bays; shed roof with parapet.
Noncontributing

122-126 Commercial, Vernacular, c. 1930.
Brick (6 course American bond); 3 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); shed roof with patterned brick parapet; 6 air ducts protruding from wall; remodeled first floor.

*137 Commercial (store), Vernacular, c. 1940.
Brick (stretcher bond) with plate glass and enameled metal siding on first floor; 2 story; 6 bays; flat roof; steel canopy above first floor; brick lozenges over second floor windows; brick cornice. Noncontributing.

200 Block

*205 (Leggett Department Store) Commercial, (store), modern commercial, c. 1960.
Brick (stretcher bond) with plate glass, metal partitions and painted concrete panels at first floor: 2 story, 5 bays; flat roof with parapet, stepped metal bonded overhang; large Leggett sign. Noncontributing.

215 (Culpeper Presbyterian Church) Religious, Vernacular, c. 1870.
Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays front; 4 bays on sides, (symmetrical; gable roof; double mouse toothed cornice; half round stained glass window over door; molded brick over arch top; stained glass windows; bull's-eye window with keystone ornaments; interesting brick work throughout front facade. The Culpeper Presbyterian Church was originally on a site further north. The wood frame structure was all but destroyed during the Civil War. The Presbyterians decided to rebuild, in brick, on this site.

East Spencer Street

100 Block

117 Detached house, Vernacular, mid-19th century.
Wood frame (weatherboard cladding); 1-1/2 story; 3 bays; side gable roof (standing seam metal); off center chimney; shed roof porch with simple posts and balustrade; scalloped pattern wooden trim at cornice; wrought iron fence and gate.

See Continuation Sheet No. 22, Item 7

121 Detached house (rear of 117), Vernacular, c. 1850.
Wood frame (asphalt shingle and stucco siding); 2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); side gable roof (standing seam metal); central chimney; simple door hood; rear and side additions.

200 Block

202 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1850.
Wood frame (weatherboard cladding); 2 story; 3 bays (central, 3-story campanile with pyramid roof); side gable roof (standing metal seam); hipped roof porch with lattice work and geometric balustrade; Italianate door surround; bull's-eye window in campanile set in 8 pointed star; heavy bracketing at cornice; rear telescoping additions.

206 Detached house, Italianate, c. 1870.
Wood frame (weatherboard cladding); 2 story; 3 bays; "L" shaped plan; side gable and end cross gable roof (asphalt shingles); front porch with square posts and ornamental capitals and brackets (partially enclosed); bay window on first floor, paired window with triangular pediment on second, and round headed window on third in the ell; paired brackets at cornice.

210 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1890.
Wood frame (weatherboard cladding); 2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof with side ell (standing metal seam); front verandah with rounded bay on ell, Doric column posts, and turned balusters; pedimented gable with multi-paned window in ell; wrought iron fence and gate.

214 Detached house, Greek Revival, c. 1850.
Wood frame (weatherboard cladding); 2 story; 3 bays; low hipped roof (standing seam metal); flanking end chimneys 3/4 exposed on end; front porch with Doric columns; transom and sidelights in door surround. Includes outbuilding; early 20th-century garage.

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

300 Block

307 Industrial (warehouse), Vernacular, c. 1920.
Concrete block; 2 story; gable roof (standing metal seam) with stepped parapet; side additions.

See Continuation Sheet No. 23, Item 7

Waters Place

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

Vacant Lot (no number assigned)

Vacant Lot (no number assigned)

Wausau Place

300 Block

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

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

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

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

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

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

North West Street

100 Block

See Continuation Sheet No. 24, Item 7

102 Residential (apartment units), Vernacular, c. 1880.
Brick (7 course American bond), 2-1/2 story; 5 bays (asymmetrical) shed roof with parapet; porch with turned posts and simple balusters; segmental arch openings, star-shaped tie rod ends; Italianate bracketing in cornice; 2-story rear addition. Includes outbuilding; early 20th-century garage.

106 Residential (apartment units), Vernacular, c. 1880.
Brick (6 course American bond); 2 story; 3 bays; shed roof with parapet; Victorian porch with turned posts and balusters, jigsawed bracketing; Italianate central door front on first and second floors; bracketing in cornice.

114 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1860.
Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 story, 3 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingle); Greek Revival portico with pillars; sides lights in door surround; rear additions. Includes outbuilding; mid-20th-century shed which is noncontributing.

118 Detached house, Vernacular, c. 1880.
Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); side gable with end cross gable (standing seam metal); front and side verandah, turned posts and balusters, jigsaw bracket work; saw tooth pendants; bull's-eye window and pressed tin fish scale shingles in gable; 1 story rear addition. Includes two outbuildings; late 19th-century servants' quarters and an early 20th-century garage.

South West Street

100 Block

104-108 Residential (apartment unit), Vernacular, c. 1900.
Brick (stretcher, bond); 2 story; 5 bays; shed roof with wooden cornice, side 3 step parapet; 2-story porch, Tuscan columns, second floor enclosed; segmental arches over openings; star-shaped tie rod ends.

*110 Commercial (office), c. 1950.
Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays; flat roof with parapet; Colonial Revival door surround (pilasters, broken triangular pediment, and lanterns). Noncontributing.

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

118 Detached house, American Foursquare, c. 1920.
Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical); hipped pyramid roof

See Continuation Sheet No. 25, Item 7

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

200 Block

202 (Antioch Baptist Church) Religious, Gothic Revival, c. 1886.
Wood frame (weatherboard cladding); 1 story, 1 front bay, 4 side bays (asymmetrical); gable roof (asphalt shingle); belltower with conical roof; pointed arch, windows and doors; 1-story rear addition; wrought iron fence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 27, Item 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 28, Item 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 29, Item 8

predominately turn-of-the-century character of the commercial district. Other types of noncontributing examples are the deserted older buildings such as 107 and 214-216 East Davis Street which are clad with enameled aluminum sheets to hide their distinct late 19th-century fabric. This work can be undone. All in all the lower number of noncontributing structures does not disturb the dominant vernacular brick commercial architecture of the district.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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

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

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

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

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 32, Item 10

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

containing roughly 37 acres in the Culpeper Historic District.

Boundary Justification

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

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

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 33, Item 10

buildings not integral to the downtown historic district. Buildings included on South East Street share a residential and commercial use, but homes south of the Stevens Street boundary have a distinctly different and less urban aspect.

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 34, Item 10

Listing of Keyed Photographs

Streetscapes

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

Notable Buildings

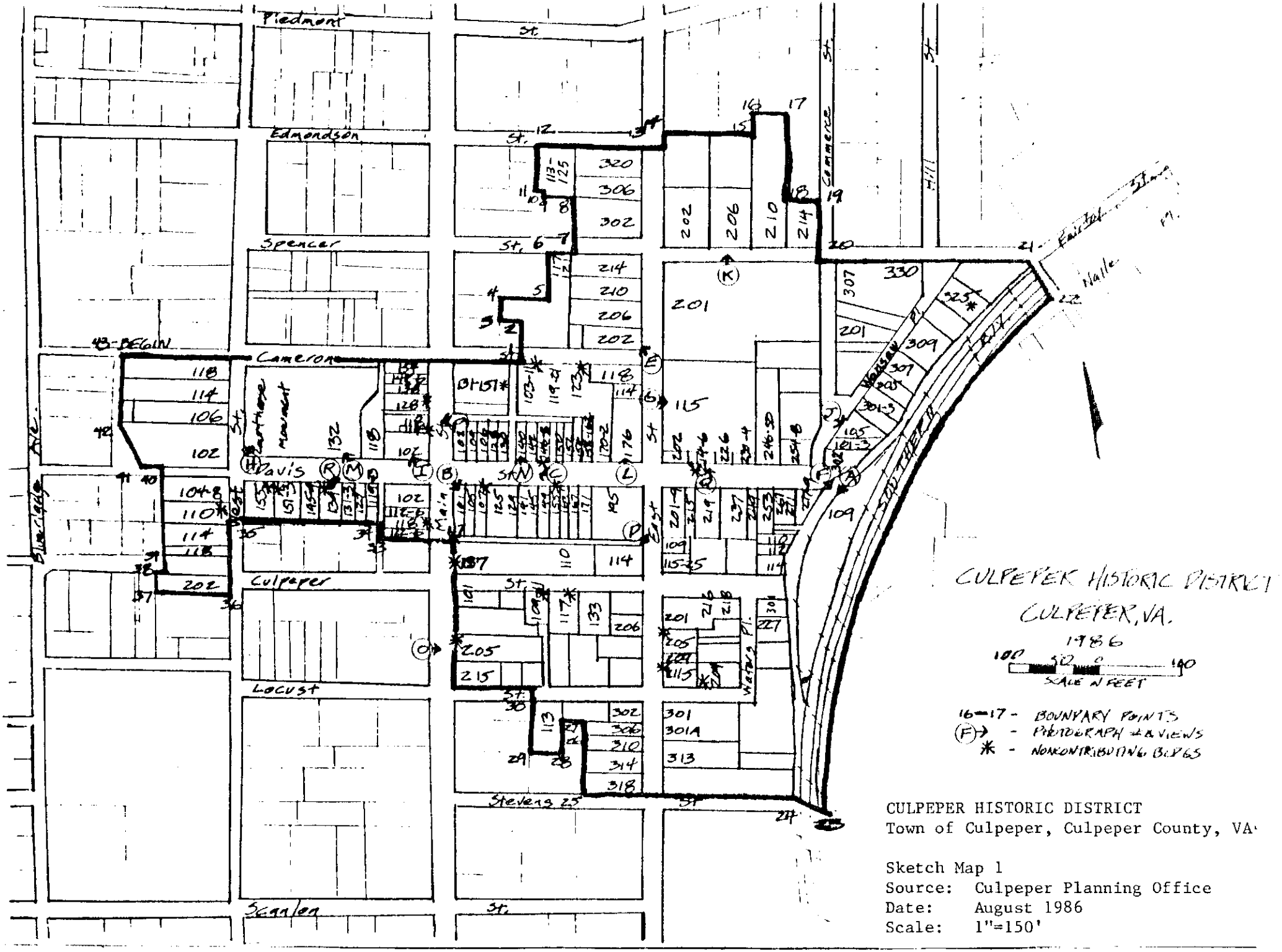
F. Southern Railway Station, 109 S. Commerce Street (Neg. No. 8400/7)
G. St. Stephen's Church, 115 N. East Street (Neg. No. 8419/26)
H. Courthouse, 15 Courthouse Green, W. Davis Street (Neg. No. 8419/11)
I. A.P. Hill Boyhood Home, 102 N. Main Street (Neg. No. 8419/19)

Building Types

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

Non-Conforming

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



CULPEPER HISTORIC DISTRICT
Town of Culpeper, Culpeper County, VA

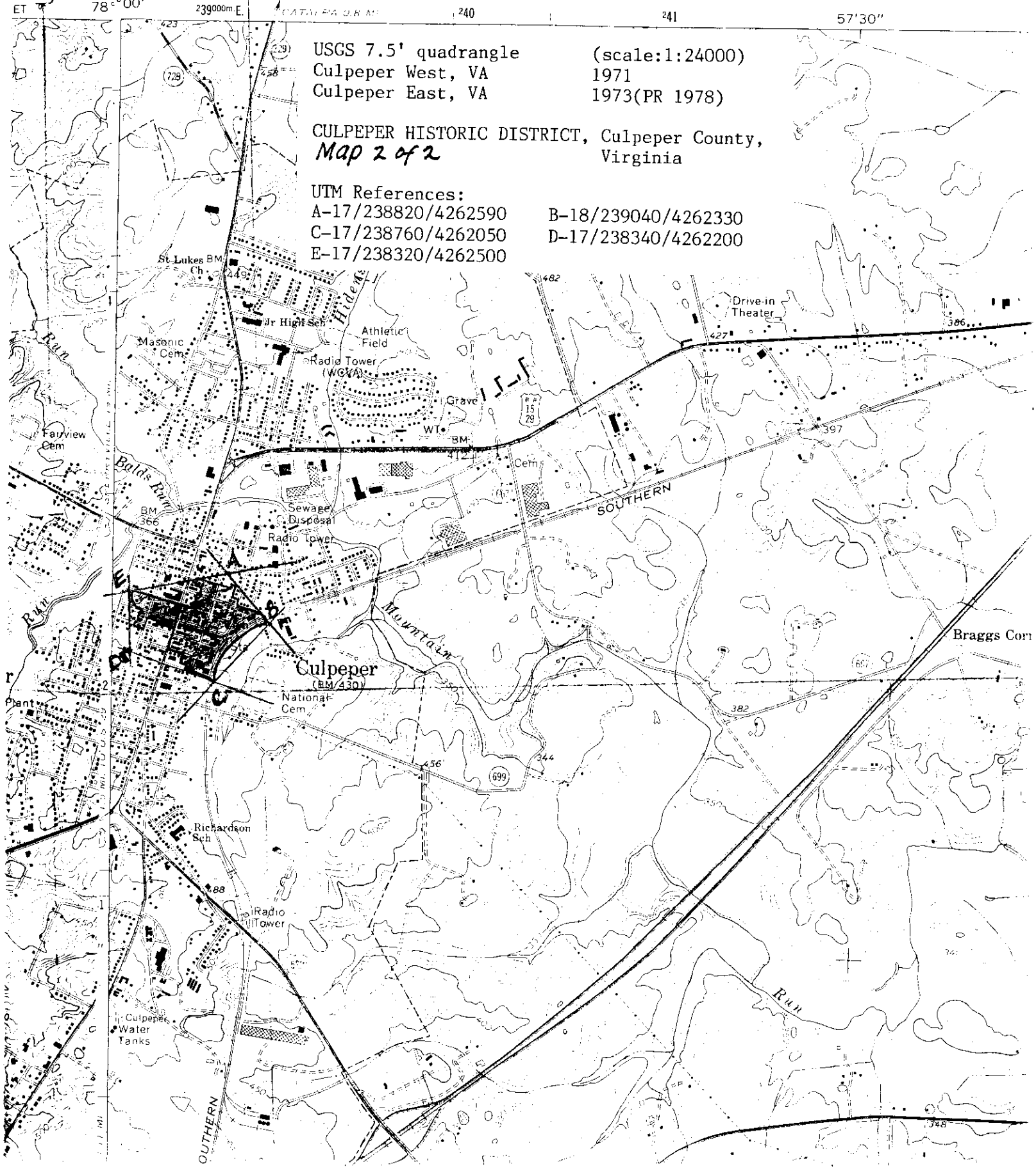
Sketch Map 1
Source: Culpeper Planning Office
Date: August 1986
Scale: 1"=150'

DRANGLE

(OGRAPHIC)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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

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

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